

BOTSWANA - GENERAL

1986

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**Botswana:**  
*STAR*  
**most jailed**  
**jobless** (12)

3/1/86

**GABORONE** — Most people sentenced to prison terms in Botswana in 1984 were unemployed and a large proportion was illiterate, official figures have shown here.

Of 5 575 people jailed, 4 289 were unemployed at the time of their arrest. And 3 039 were illiterate, with only 387 having a JC or better qualification.

However, 86 percent of the prisoners who wrote final year primary school examinations in jail passed and two gained distinctions. — The Star's Africa News Service.

# Refugees dying claim

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean refugees at the Dukwe camp in Botswana are dying every month from outbreaks of disease because of poor conditions and food shortages, according to refugees who have returned to Zimbabwe.

A report this morning said more than 100 people who returned to Zimbabwe just before Christmas had given Home Affairs Minister, Mr Enos Nkala, a picture of shocking conditions at the camp.

It is estimated about 1 000 Zimbabweans are among the 4 000 refugees at Dukwe.

Mr Nkala has called for the repatriation of all Zimbabweans, saying the camp should hold only South African refugees.

Many of the Zimbabweans at Dukwe fled there three years ago when security forces carried out tough security operations in Matabeleland.

Following a visit to Botswana by a delegation from Harare, 133 Zimbabweans have returned.

STAR 4/1/86 (12)  
**Gun man gets jail**

GABORONE — A Botswana resident has been sentenced to five years in jail for possessing arms of war — an FN automatic rifle.

The sentence imposed on Johan Mabelebele (31) is seen as an indication of the serious view Botswana authorities take of this offence as they struggle to prevent the country being used by armed dissidents.

The court was told Mabelebele was arrested at Baines Drift on the South African border. He escaped and fired at police with the FN rifle.

He was sentenced to concurrent terms of six months for escaping from custody and 18 months for stealing goods outside the country. — The Star's Africa News Service.



Development must speed up — farm chief

# Idle farms get blame for mines

7/11/86 STAR

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

**ELLISRAS** — The terrorist incursion near Ellisras at the weekend was not completely unexpected, a leading farmer has told *The Star*.

Mr WA Lewies, chairman of the Ellisras Farmers' Association, believed the Stockpoort area was an obvious target because of its remoteness and the fact that several farms were unoccupied.

It had proved to be a popular access route for illegal immigrants and terrorists would naturally take advantage of this, he said.

He hoped a more effective infrastructure would soon be developed to combat the threat of infiltration.

Mr Lewies acknowledged that Government financial aid during the last five years had helped to keep most established border farmers on the land but had not attracted many new farmers.

## Unoccupied land

"There are enough farmers here to consolidate existing farms into economically viable units — our main worry is the unoccupied land in between which is owned by people who live elsewhere", he said.

At current land prices it was simply impossible for border farmers to buy up the unoccupied farms, he added.

The advent of Eskom electricity over a wide area, the improvement of roads and the development of Ellisras as a commercial centre were all to be welcomed but development would have to be accelerated.

## Pik urges Botswana to take measures against terrorism

The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday urged Botswana to take measures against terrorism and said South Africa reserved its right to take appropriate measures to protect its citizens.

The text of the message, sent to the Botswana Government, was released by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. It said evidence had been found indicating those responsible for the Ellisras landmine murders came from, and returned to, Botswana.

"The Botswana Government is aware that South Africa has over the years, in the interests of promoting peaceful and good neighbourly relations, proposed that effective measures be introduced to control terrorist activities," says the message.

"In view of the use of Botswana territory in the case of the Ellisras attack the South African Government again seriously urges the Government of Botswana to institute effective measures to eliminate the menace of terrorism." — Sapa.

● The Star's Africa News Service in Gaborone reports that Botswana today acknowledged receipt of the warning.

Radio Botswana today repeated yesterday's statement from the Botswana Government that it did not allow anybody to use its territory for operations against neighbouring states.

The Botswana Defence Force is maintaining a highly visible presence in the north-east. There is growing public anxiety that South Africa will cross the border for a retaliatory attack.

● See Page 11.

● No more landmines have been found in the Stockpoort area, where a blast claimed the lives of Mrs Elize de Beer (32) and Mr Hubert de Beer (63) on Saturday, a senior Defence Force spokesman said.

Colonel J van der Walt confirmed in Ellisras that strict security measures would remain in force.

Many untarred roads were still being patrolled and mine-sweeping operations were continuing.

● The security situation in the border farming areas of the Transvaal is expected to get top priority at a meeting in Nylstroom on Thursday.

The meeting, convened by the Transvaal Agricultural Union, is to be attended by MPs and provincial councillors.

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SAR 7/11/81

## Botswana denies allowing attacks

GABORONE — Botswana yesterday denied it allowed operations against neighbouring states.

In a statement issued by the Office of the President, the Botswana Government said that, if any such actions had taken place, they would have been illegal and without the government's permission.

It added: "Botswana categorically rejects any suggestion that security forces here have cooperated with individuals engaged in operations against neighbouring states."

Meanwhile, travellers from Francistown and other parts of north-eastern Botswana reported there was a large Botswana Defence Force presence in the area, together with a number of roadblocks. — The Star's Africa News Service.

# SA warning to Botswana on terrorism

*CAC Trites 7/1/86*  
*12*

PRETORIA. — The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday urged Botswana to take effective measures against the "menace of terrorism" and said South Africa reserved its rights to take appropriate measures to protect the lives of its citizens.

The text of the telexed message, sent yesterday afternoon to the Botswana Government, was released by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Piko Botha.

It said that with reference to the Ellisras landmine explosion, in which two people died, evidence had been found indicating that the perpetrators came from and returned to Botswana.

## 'Concern'

"In view of the use of Botswana territory in the case of the Ellisras attack the South African Government again seriously urges the government of Botswana to institute effective measures to eliminate the menace of terrorism.

"The South African Government... reserves its rights in terms of established international legal principles to take

appropriate measures to protect the lives of its citizens."

● In Gaborone, Botswana reiterated yesterday it did not allow its territory to be used by black insurgents fighting to end white rule in South Africa.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement read over state-run Radio Botswana also denied South African charges that Botswana troops were collaborating with the insurgents.

## 'Illegal'

The Botswana statement said that "anybody who may have crossed our country's borders could only have done so illegally and without our knowledge".

It continued: "Whenever any illegal activity on the part of anybody has come to our knowledge, we have taken appropriate action."

"Consequently, we categorically reject any suggestion by South Africa that our security forces co-operate with any individual or group of individuals, or connive at any illegal activity against any neighbouring state." — Sapa

# Botswana gets new message on ANC

7/1/86  
Mercury  
12

PRETORIA—The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday urged Botswana to take effective measures against the menace of terrorism and said South Africa reserved the right to take appropriate measures to protect the lives of its citizens.

The telexed message, sent yesterday afternoon to the Botswana Government, was released to Sapa by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha.

It drew attention to evidence that terrorists, who had planted a landmine at Ellisras, killing two people and injuring two others, had come from and had returned to Botswana.

## Unsatisfactory

'The Botswana Government is aware that South Africa has over the years, in the interests of promoting peaceful and good neighbourly relations, proposed that effective measures be introduced to control terrorist activities,' the message said.

The unsatisfactory response of certain neighbouring countries, including Botswana, to these proposals led the State Security Council to express its grave concern at its meeting of December 20, 1985.

The views of the South African Government were conveyed to the Govern-

ment of Botswana on that date.

'In view of the use of Botswana territory in the case of the Ellisras attack the South African Government again seriously urges the Government of Botswana to institute effective measures to eliminate the menace of terrorism.'

'While the South African Government is always prepared to engage in discussions in order to promote peace and harmony in the region, it at the same time reserves its rights in terms of established international legal principals to take appropriate measures to protect the lives of its citizens.'

Our London Bureau reported meanwhile that the British Government was preparing an urgent diplomatic intervention to prevent a possible retaliatory attack across the Botswana border.

Foreign Office sources indicated that representations were imminent to urge South Africa to exercise 'urgent restraint'.

## Nicole 'stable'

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The condition of liver transplant baby Nicole Hohowsky was late last night reported to be stable. She underwent a liver transplant in Los Angeles at the weekend.

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# Botswana 'is not' ANC springboard

Bus Day  
(12)

PETER HONEY

7/1/86

AS SECURITY forces scoured the north-western Transvaal border region yesterday for landmines, Botswana denied SA claims that ANC insurgents were operating from its territory.

The statement came after day-long consultations between senior Botswana government officials after SA's threat to strike against alleged ANC operatives in Botswana and other neighbouring states.

Any insurgent crossings would have been illegal and without Botswana's knowledge, the statement said.

"Consequently, we categorically reject any suggestion by South Africa that our security forces co-operate with any individual or group of individuals, or connive at any illegal activity against any neighbouring state."

ANC spokesman Tom Sebina yesterday said ANC president Oliver Tambo would provide more details of ANC activities within SA at a press conference in Lusaka tomorrow where the organisation will be holding a conference to celebrate its 74th anniversary.

The ANC has claimed responsibility for the seven landmine blasts in the Messina/Alldays district which killed seven people and injured 14.

□ In London, The British government was last night preparing an urgent diplomatic intervention to prevent a South African attack across the Botswana border.

Foreign office sources indicated that representations were imminent to urge Pretoria to exercise "urgent restraint" in considering its response to the latest landmine attack.

● See Comment Page 4

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# Botswana asks West to prevent SA 'raid'

CAL Times 9/11/86 (12)

GABORONE. — Botswana, warned by South Africa it could be raided for allegedly harbouring guerillas, has appealed to Western governments to help prevent Pretoria from carrying out its threat.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that Foreign Minister Mrs Gaositwe Chiepe summoned the envoys of Britain, the United States and West Germany on Tuesday to tell them of "deteriorating" relations between Botswana and South Africa after a landmine blast killed two whites just across the border last Saturday.



Mr Pik Botha

Pretoria charged that guerillas of the outlawed African National Congress planted the landmine after crossing from Botswana, an accusation Gaborone denied.

South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha threatened on Tuesday to "take the necessary action" against ANC targets in Botswana.

The sources said Mrs Chiepe told the envoys Botswana did not have any ANC bases and had honoured its long-standing commitment to prevent its territory from being used by forces opposed to neighbours.

"She made clear her government's real fears about South Africa raid-

ing Botswana as happened last year," one source added, referring to the June 14 raid in which South African commandos killed 12 people in Gaborone.

Pretoria said the incursion was aimed at the ANC, but Gaborone said civilians were killed.

On Tuesday Britain sent a plea to South Africa not to take action against Botswana, the British Government said in London.

Mrs Chiepe has also briefed African and Eastern Bloc ambassadors on South Africa's threat, the sources said.

Yesterday she told state-run Radio Botswana her government still hoped the problem could be resolved peacefully, but added: "The warning shows an intention by the South Africans to invade Botswana."

Botswana's independent Daily Gazette newspaper commented yesterday that "South Africa's ultimatum is a harsh reminder that we stand on the thin end of the wedge in our relationship with our giant neighbour". — Sapa-Reuter

2 Cape Times, Wednesday, January 8, 1986

# UK calls for end to violence

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Government has called for an immediate suspension of violence by all countries in Southern Africa.

The call was made in a message passed to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, through his private secretary in Pretoria yesterday.

The diplomatic note, which was due to have been delivered to the Foreign Minister on Monday, also deplored the latest landmine attack near the Botswana border and expressed sympathy at the loss of life, according to Foreign Office sources.

Britain's diplomatic intervention in the tense situation between South Africa and Botswana since the weekend landmine blasts is seen as a concerted bid to prevent a South African attack on Botswana.

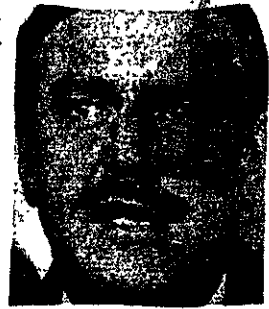
There is growing concern in Whitehall at the deteriorating situation following landmine blasts in border areas.

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**THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT**

## Relations 'bad' after landmine blast

# Botswana asks West to prevent SA raid



© BOTHA

**BOTSWANA** has appealed to Western governments to help prevent Pretoria from launching anti-guerrilla raids in its territory.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha threatened on Tuesday to "take the necessary action" against African National Congress targets in Botswana.

Botswana's Foreign Minister Gao-sitwe Chiepe confirmed in a radio interview yesterday that she summoned envoys from Britain, the United States and West Germany to tell them of the "deteriorating" relations between Botswana and SA after last Saturday's landmine blast that killed two whites.

Pretoria accused the ANC of planting the landmine after crossing from Botswana — an accusation denied by Botswana.

Britain, the United States and West Germany are the largest foreign investors in SA. Chiepe said she hoped

### Business Day Reporter and Sage

these countries would have some restraining influence on SA.

Diplomatic sources said Chiepe told the envoys Botswana did not have any ANC bases and had honoured its long-standing commitment to prevent its territory being used by forces opposed to its neighbours, including SA.

"She made clear her government's real fears about SA raiding Botswana, as happened last year," one source added, referring to the June 14 raid in which SA forces killed 12 people in Gaborone.

Pretoria said the incursion was aimed at the ANC, but Gaborone said all those killed were civilians.

Britain yesterday sent a plea to SA not to take action against Botswana, the British government said in London.

Chiepe also briefed African and Eastern bloc ambassadors on SA's

threat. Yesterday she told state-run Radio Botswana her government still hoped the problem could be resolved peacefully, but added: "The warning shows an intention by the South Africans to invade Botswana."

She noted that SA had taken two days to inform her government of the circumstances surrounding the landmine blast and said: "If SA had alerted Botswana early enough some action could have been taken and those responsible possibly apprehended, as has happened before."

Botswana's independent *Daily Gazette* newspaper said yesterday: "SA's ultimatum is a harsh reminder that we stand on the thin end of the wedge in our relationship with our giant neighbour."

"In the mood Pretoria is in currently, and given the volatile situation facing SA, it seems the South Africans are not taking Botswana's assurances as genuine."



# SA threat: Botswana appeals to envoys

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DISPATCH

GABORONE — Botswana, warned by South Africa it could be raided for allegedly harbouring guerillas, has appealed to Western governments to help prevent Pretoria from carrying out its threat.

The Foreign Minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, summoned the envoys of Britain, the US and West Germany on Tuesday to tell them of "deteriorating" relations between Botswana and South Africa after a landmine blast killed two people near the border on Saturday.

She said she hoped these countries would have some restraining influence. They are the largest foreign investors in South Africa.

She also briefed African and Eastern bloc ambassadors.

Pretoria charged that ANC guerillas planted the landmine after crossing from Botswana, an accusation Gaborone denied. The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has threatened to "take the necessary action" against ANC

targets in Botswana.

It was reported here that Dr Chiepe told the envoys Botswana did not have any ANC bases and honoured its long-standing commitment to prevent its territory from being used by forces opposed to neighbours, including South Africa.

"She made clear her government's real fears about South Africa raiding Botswana as happened last year," one diplomat said, referring to the June 14 raid in which South African commandos killed 12 people in Gaborone. Pretoria said the incursion was aimed at the ANC, but Gaborone said all those killed were civilians.

Yesterday Dr Chiepe told state-run Radio Botswana her government still hoped the problem could be resolved peacefully, but added: "The warning shows an intention by the South Africans to invade Botswana."

She reiterated that Botswana did not want to be at war with anybody, let alone South

Africa, and said South Africa had taken two days before informing Botswana of the circumstances surrounding the landmine explosions. "If South Africa had alerted Botswana early enough, some action could have been taken and those responsible possibly apprehended as has happened before."

Dr Chiepe said in response to a telex from Pretoria on Tuesday that Botswana denied involvement in the matter or that Botswana security forces co-operate with the ANC. She said Botswana would like such issues to be resolved peacefully. — Sapa-RNS

## Hopping-stick record claim

TOKYO — New Yorker Ahsrita Furman yesterday claimed a world record for covering 18,6 km on a hopping-stick.

Furman, 31, manager of a health food store, broke his own record of 17,6 km set in New York last year. — Sapa-RNS

9/1/86

# Botswana v SA

## — a most unequal contest

By John D'Oliveira, Editor of  
The Star's Africa News Service,  
reporting from Gaborone.

South Africa's threat to take "appropriate action" to protect the rights of its citizens has raised the possibility, in theory at any rate, of a confrontation between the South African and Botswana defence forces.

This would be a massively unequal contest — except for the international propaganda fall-out.

According to the latest issue of *The Military Balance*, the authoritative review published every year by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) has a total of 3 000 men. If necessary, they could be augmented by 1 000 men from the Botswana Police's para-military Mobile Unit.

The BDF has at its disposal 19 "armoured fighting vehicles" and 30 armoured personnel carriers, six 105 mm cannon, four 105 mm howitzers, 20 mortars, 20 anti-tank recoilless launchers and 60 SA-7 ground-to-air missiles.

Its integral air force consists of 150 men, five combat aircraft, five transport aircraft and eight communications and training aircraft.

The combat aircraft are Britten-Norman Defenders, light aircraft equipped for a counter-insurgency role and with a maximum speed of less than 300 km/h.

However, other assessments of the BDF equipment, add to this four elderly, Russian T34 main battle tanks (of World War 2 vintage) and one Russian PT76 light tank.

In contrast, according to *The Military Balance*, South Africa has a defence force of more than 100 000 men and it could call up reserves of almost 320 000.

The SADF would have access to 350 combat aircraft, more than 3 000 armoured fighting vehicles (including 150 Centurion/Olifant main battle tanks), more than 1 500 armoured personnel carriers and hundreds of heavy and light artillery pieces — including some of the most powerful in the world.

Its military budget is more than twice Botswana's entire gross national product.

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(12)

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ASUS:AM

**GABORONE** — Zimbabwean Press reports that 15 people had died because of appalling conditions in the Dukwi refugee camp in Botswana have been strongly rejected by the Botswana Council for Refugees, which said the camp's clinic recorded 14 deaths of natural causes.

10/11/86

The claims were made by Zimbabwean refugees who returned home last months and alleged they had fled starvation, frustration and outbreaks of fatal diseases at the settlement.

Mr. Sam

# President Masire's son guilty of car offences

STAR 13/1/86

The Star's Africa News Service

12

GABORONE — Mpho Masire (23), a son of Botswana President Quett Masire, has been convicted in Gaborone of eight motoring offences, including two of careless driving. He pleaded guilty and

is still to be sentenced. There was evidence that he stopped his car on the verge of a road to chat to friends. When he pulled off in a cloud of dust three other vehicles collided.

He was also said to have failed to control his vehicle properly while entering a traffic circle.

# Swapo reported in Botswana

11/18/80 Mercury (12)

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WINDHOEK—Security forces were investigating reports that Swapo terrorists had assembled inside Botswana, close to the border with South West Africa, the officer commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Maj-Gen George Meiring, said here yesterday.

According to a news report, Gen Meiring said precautionary measures were being taken by police, since the military had only a supportive function in

counter-insurgency operations south of the operational area in South West Africa.

A police spokesman confirmed that a police counter-insurgency unit was carrying out 'routine' patrols in the area.

A senior SWATF spokesman said reports of the Swapo armed presence in Botswana had not been confirmed, but according to the reports the number of terrorists ranged between 48 and 300. — (Sapa)

BUS DAY 15/1/86

# 'Swapo in Botswana'

**WINDHOEK —** The Botswana Government is to investigate reports that Swapo insurgents have assembled in Botswana to infiltrate SWA/Namibia.

A spokesman for the Botswana government said it was declared policy not to allow organisations to use its territory as a springboard. — Sapa.

# 18 held as *Mercury* police swoop 16/1/86 in Botswana

**GABORONE**—Botswana police arrested 18 illegal immigrants, one of them allegedly in possession of arms and ammunition, in swoops around the capital and neighbouring towns. Police Commissioner Simon Hirschfeldt announced yesterday.

He told the official news agency, Bopa, the men had been arrested for entering Botswana without valid travel documents and were likely to be deported. He did not give their nationalities.

Three weeks ago South Africa threatened to raid ANC targets in Botswana following a landmine blast near the border which killed whites.

Botswana denied harbouring ANC terrorists.

One of the 18 appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday on charges of illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Nelson Selepe pleaded not guilty and the hearing was adjourned to January 29. — (Sapa)

# SA exile charged

17/11/88  
me  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — A South African exile appeared in the Gaborone Magistrate's Court on a charge of illegal possession of arms of war.

Mr. Nelson Selepe (45), who was arrested on January 11, pleaded not guilty to the possession of six AK47 rifles and 879 rounds of ammunition.

The case is being heard by senior magistrate Ronald Hunt.



# 18 illegal immigrants held in Botswana

BOTSWANA police arrested 18 illegal immigrants in Gaborone and neighbouring towns, police commissioner Simon Hirschfeldt announced this week.

(12)

He told Botswana's official

news agency, Bopu, that the men were arrested for entering Botswana without valid travel documents and were likely to be deported. He did not give their nationalities.

CITIZEN 17/1/86  
One of the 18 is due to appear in court soon, charged with the possession of arms, the police chief added, but declined to say if any of the men could be insurgents fighting to overthrow white rule in South Africa. - Sapa.

# Alert after mines found near Botswana border

SPAN 20/1/78  
By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau  
ELLISRAS. — Extensive Defence Force operations have been launched here after the discovery on Saturday of two undetonated landmines at Stockport, near the Botswana border.

Several farmers confirmed today that restrictions had been placed on all travel on farm roads while minesweeping operations continued.

The devices were found on Mr Deon de Beer's farm, where a landmine blast killed his wife and his father two weeks ago.

Mr de Beer, still recovering from injuries sustained in the explosion, was not available for comment today.

It is not clear whether the latest landmines were planted during the first incursion or whether a second crossing into South Africa was made. No further information was available from Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria this morning.

The discovery of Saturday's two landmines brings to 13 the number found on the country's northern borders since November 27. Six of these exploded, killing nine people.

Botswana  
hits trade  
surplus (12)

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — For the first time in its history, Botswana last year generated a trade surplus balance, thus joining the select few African countries which earn more for exports than they spend on imports.

The latest customs and excise reports show that Botswana paid R1 346 million for imports in 1985 and earned R1 599 million from exports — a comfortable R243 million surplus.

In 1984 imports ran at R1 070 million, while exports generated R1 027 million.

The more than 55 per cent increase in exports between 1984 and 1985 has been ascribed to diamonds, meat and copper-nickel.

STAR (S) (12)  
24/1/86

# Explosion in postbag from Botswana hurts worker

CAPE TOWN — An explosion rocked the post office sorting department at the Cape Town railway station yesterday, injuring an SATS employee and scattering hundreds of pamphlets, including propaganda material and Christian tracts.

The explosion, which detonated in a Luanda-bound postbag shortly after 2 pm, injured railway worker Mr Ashley du Plessis, who had dropped the parcel.

It was established that the postbag containing an explosive device had come from Botswana.

The explosion knocked Mr du Plessis off his feet and scattered smouldering literature over the fenced-in loading area.

Mr du Plessis was taken to Woodstock Hospital after being given first aid for a lacerated right foot.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Railway Police, Major-General C M Robbertze, said it was too early to say whether the explosion had been caused by a letter bomb.

Included in the mail was a large official Botswana Government Service buff envelope.

Other material contained references to the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Young Communist League. There were several Portuguese Christian tracts and some magazines dated 1984 as well as a copy of *Die Republikein* from Namibia. — Sapa.

ANC 'not' in Botswana

BUS. DAY 28/1/86 (12)

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GABORONE — Botswana has again rejected SA claims that its territory is being used as a route by African National Congress insurgents infiltrating SA.

"We have always said that if anyone knows of any base or infiltration routes in Botswana, he is free to come and show them to us," the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

The latest denial follows a statement attributed to Foreign Minister Pik Botha, given to a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper, after an agreement reached with the new Lesotho regime.

Botha is reported to have said Botswana was still being used as an infiltration route by the ANC, and that the route would have to be closed, or the

SA Defence Force would take "appropriate action".

The Botswana Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: "The government of Botswana unreservedly rejects Mr Botha's insinuation that Botswana says one thing in public and does something else in private.

"We deny categorically that we allow our territory to be used as a transit route to infiltrate into South Africa.

"Mr Botha's threat to send the South African Defence Force to Botswana is completely unwarranted. It's a stark reminder of the raid on Gaborone by the South African Defence Force on June 14, 1985, in which many innocent lives were lost," the statement added.

— Sapa.

# Botswana border villagers flee rumoured SADF raid

GABORONE — The small Botswana border village of Olifants Drift is reported to be deserted following rumours of an impending South African Defence Force attack.

According to Radio Botswana news bulletins on Tuesday, villagers working on farms on the South African side of the border claimed to have eavesdropped on SADF personnel discussing a "security operation" directed against Olifants Drift and scheduled for today.

A SADF spokesman said he was not prepared to comment on "mere rumour and unconfirmed speculation".

The village is near Mochudi, about 50 km north of Gaborone, and close to the Marico River.

Radio Botswana said reporters from the Botswana Press Agency (part of the Botswana Department of Information) had visited the village and found it deserted.

The police were also informed that units of the SADF had been in the area and that four SADF men had "kidnapped" a Botswana farmer.

**Botswana fears SA clamp**  
30/1/86  
BUS DAY

**GABORONE** — An economic clamp by SA would cripple Botswana, President Quett Masire said yesterday.

"One thing is certain We know our economy would be terribly crippled if a blockade took place and our lives would be turned into misery," he said.

Speaking at a Press conference in Gaborone, he added that although Botswana was not able to impose economic sanctions against SA, it would not stand in the way of those who proposed to impose them.

He accused Pretoria of deliberately destabilising neighbouring black-ruled states to prevent them from pursuing independent policies.

"We recognise, however, that South Africa is under great internal and international pressure. Its reactions to its problems and criticism from the international community often disturbs its judgment.

"I cannot rule out border restrictions We do not know what South Africa will do."

He said his government viewed seriously SA threats to raid Botswana in pursuit of guerrillas.

"We are victims of phenomenal bouts of blind rage on the part of the South African government.

"South Africa has already attacked my country. It has recently blockaded Lesotho.

"These are drastic and chilling events that have affected our relations adversely," the President said.

Referring to Foreign Minister Pik Botha's statement at the weekend that appropriate action would be taken if Botswana did not close the guerrilla infiltration route, he appealed to the international community to dissuade Pretoria from carrying out its threats.

Masire said Botswana did not allow its territory to be used as a launching pad for attacks on SA.

He said there was "no likelihood of taking on" the SA Defence Force as it was far superior to Botswana's security forces and any contacts would be one-sided.

Masire said Pretoria had been invited to send officials to investigate alleged ANC activities in his country, but Pretoria had not responded and had also not paid reparations for the commando raid on Gaborone last June in which 12 people were killed.

He said that, although SA had claimed that the raid had been aimed at an ANC base, the victims had been civilians. The UN Security Council had censured SA and asked it to compensate Botswana.

He said Botswana would continue to accept SA refugees.

"The government of South Africa looks upon refugees with suspicion. It also looks upon any country in which refugees from South Africa have been granted asylum with the same suspicion."

He added that the current turmoil in SA was having an adverse effect on his country's economy.

Botswana is heavily dependent economically on SA. Virtually all its imports and exports are transported through SA — Sapa-Reuter.

Report says progress scant and prospects poor

**SA, drought blamed as SADCC leaders meet**

**HARARE** — Southern Africa's black states open an annual conference on development today with a warning that the outlook is poor after five years of bad economic performance.

The two-day meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) brings together high-level representatives of its nine members and more than 40 countries and international bodies backing their development efforts.

The nine banded together in 1980 with the common aim of reducing their dependence on SA.

The SADCC members are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In a frank appraisal of its progress in the past five years, a report by SADCC staff, released in advance of the Harare meeting, stated flatly: "The general economic performance

has been unsatisfactory and prospects for the foreseeable future look unpromising."

It said the long-term goals of self-sufficiency, regional integration and reduced reliance on SA were sound but strategies were needed to turn them into concrete gains.

Blaming SA destabilisation and a crippling three-year drought as the major factors which hampered its efforts in the first five years, the report added: "It has taken all the running SADCC could do to avoid falling back."

Nevertheless, it continued, "results to date are modest but far from negligible."

The report said SA destabilisation had cost members \$10bn during 1980-1984: "An astronomical sum for a region of nine developing countries, some of which are least developed and land-locked."

Calling the sum an "underestimate", the report said it was based

on such factors as direct war damage, extra defence spending, higher transport costs and lost exports and tourism earnings.

SADCC officials estimate the nine members' per capita output fell 15%-20% during 1980-1984. It began to rise again last year, but only by 1%, well below population growth.

The conference will set policies and goals for the SADCC over the next five years, a period when officials see the organisation growing in stature.

One diplomat involved in administering regional SADCC projects said: "Partly due to the past year's unrest in SA, which has focused attention on the region, SADCC has begun to come into its own after a period a couple of years back when it was drifting rather aimlessly.

"It might have had to run hard to stay in place, but at least it hasn't fallen back." — Sapa-Reuter.

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

**Citizenship likely to be a highlight of P W speech**



**PRESIDENT P W Botha's** opening speech to Parliament tomorrow is being seen as one of the most important and significant in the country's history.

In it he is expected to outline government plans as well as review reform successes achieved so far.

He is not expected to make any dramatic announcements or changes in policy direction.

On the plus side, however, his speech is not expected to contain any retrogressive steps.

Botha has already spelt out how far he is prepared to go in dismantling apartheid. The steps implementing measures already announced are expected to dominate his speech as well as the forthcoming session of Parliament.

He is, however, expected to reveal further developments in the restitu-

tion of citizenship rights to those who lost them through the granting of independence or self-government.

Moves to increase the mobility of workers and the granting of extended residential rights are also expected to be announced.

The elimination of pass laws and modifications to influx control regulations are other aspects expected to receive attention.

It is understood that steps to improve the quality of life and standard of education have been in the melting pot for some time but were hindered by the slump.

Such announcements could well come in the light of the improved gold price, the better rand/dollar rate and the much more favourable balance of trade figure.

Botha could also reveal his thinking on the possibility of a Natal-

KwaZulu federal state.

Another issue almost certain to be mentioned is the question of terrorist infiltration.

It is understood that Botha is fairly satisfied with measures taken to curtail the activities of the ANC operating in and from neighbouring states.

He is, however, expected to chastise Botswana for continued support of the ANC.

South Africa's foreign debt crisis and ways of solving the dilemma will also receive attention.

The outcome of recent talks with US congressmen and the US Secretary of State for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, as well as other diplomatic initiatives are also expected to be tackled.

Botha's speech, which will be televised live, starts at 11 am. — Sapa.

**UK trade balance looking healthy**

**LONDON** — Britain's balance of trade improved sharply last month, showing its first visible trade surplus since last May.

Britain had a current-account surplus of £691m last month, up £423m from November. Exports rose by £117m to £6,425bn and imports fell by £140m to £6,3bn.

The visible trade surplus rose to £125m from a deficit of £132m in November, but earnings of £566m in so-called invisible trade — such as banking, insurance, tourism and shipping — accounted for the overall surplus. — Sapa-AP.

**'No moves against Tutu'**

**GOVERNMENT** is not considering any action against the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu after the Bishop of Johannesburg's recent statements in the US, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

Botha, who has the power to deny or withdraw a passport if he considers a holder's travelling abroad being not in SA's interests, added he had not seen the particulars of everything Tutu said in the US.

"It would appear to me, from reports I have seen, that Bishop Tutu has made some rash and foolish statements. It is my impression that he will now be explaining these

statements to his diocese and, perhaps, even to his political friends.

"In any event, I think Bishop Tutu's remarks were of such a nature that all reasonable South Africans will find them totally unacceptable.

"He has most certainly dented his reputation as a man of the cloth," Botha added.

Far from talk of seizing Tutu's passport, as has been speculated the authorities might do, some government members have said how pleased they are that Tutu's passport, which expired at the end of last year, had been renewed — Sapa

# Botswana says attack by SA on the cards

GABORONE — Botswana's media said yesterday South Africa was preparing to attack the country.

A commentary published by *The Daily News* and read over Radio Botswana said repeated threats by Pretoria to take action against Botswana for alleged support for nationalist guerillas fighting the South African Government were serious.

"We are therefore bound to conclude that new strategies are being hatched, intelligence surveillance carried out and that military action against this country is on the cards in Pretoria. To think otherwise would be the height of folly," it said.

At the weekend, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, renewed threats of military action against Botswana unless it curbed the movement of African National Congress guerillas.

Botswana has repeatedly said it does not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks against its neighbours. — Sapa-  
Reuter.



# SA, Botswana to talk about 'security'

STAR Pretoria Bureau  
5/2/86. (12)  
Senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs were due to meet a Botswana delegation in Pretoria this morning for talks on "security matters".

Relations between the two countries hit a low recently when Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha announced that South Africa would not hesitate to use military force against Botswana if it continued to harbour ANC operatives within its borders.

The spate of landmine blasts on farms on South Africa's side of the border over Christmas also heightened the tension between the two neighbouring states.

The last year has seen repeated meetings between diplomats and politicians from the two countries.

The South African contingent is to be headed by Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden. The Botswana party will be led by Mr F G Mogae, Permanent Secretary to the President of Botswana, Mr Quett Masire.

# Botswana's surprising 'economic miracle'

JOHN D'OLIVEIR of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Gaborone on Botswana's amazing success as the country approaches its 20th anniversary of independence

WHEN Botswana became independent on September 30, 1966, its assets were despoiled by most international standards. Most of its 582 000 square kilometres were desert semi-desert. Its population of about 600 000 people generally knew little more than how to rear cattle and survive in the country's relatively harsh environment.

For all practical purposes, its economy centered on the slaughter of cattle at the processing of beef.

It stood so completely in the shadow of South Africa that few people could imagine Botswana as a fully independent country — let alone a country capable of proving an exception to the distressing African norm.

When Botswana decided in 1976 to withdraw from the South African-dominated Rand Monetary Area and its own thing in the risky area of international finance, there were plenty of people who believed it would soon be back seeking the protection of the powerful rand, its monetary tab between its legs.

Today, as Botswana approaches the twentieth anniversary of independence, things for its estimated 1 million people are still far from perfect.

But the country has certainly confounded the sceptics and silenced most of its critics.

Despite a number of serious drought years, it runs one of Africa's few trade surpluses. For the last three years Botswana has exported more than she has imported. The adjusted balance of visible trade showed a surplus of R33-million in 1983, R170-million in 1984 and R243-million last year.

Its central bank and commercial banks are literally rolling in money because Botswana's free enterprise economy generates more money in profits than it is capable of absorbing in investment. So they deposit the surplus with the Bank of Botswana which, in turn, deposits

the money overseas.

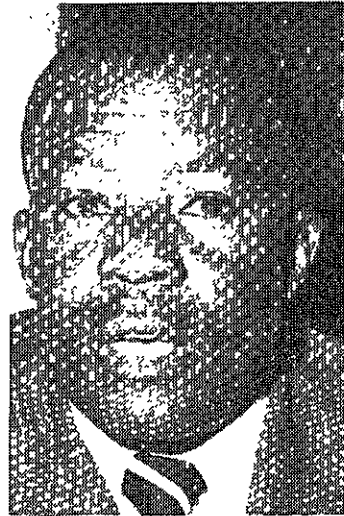
Botswana's foreign currency reserves — as a result — now stand at almost R2 000-million, enough to pay for 15 months' imports at current levels. Most countries are happy to have foreign currency reserves covering two to three months' imports.

Its government has savings equal to an entire year's expenditure. Botswana's national budget may be a minuscule R850-million, but it is propped up neither by overseas loans nor by massive overseas grants.

Its foreign loan commitments are less than R350-million.

The Botswana pula has risen from parity with the rand when Botswana left the Rand Monetary Area to about 20 percent above the rand. At one stage last year it stood at 30 percent above the South African currency and the Bank of Botswana deliberately brought it down to about 15 percent above the rand.

The prime interest rate is 11½ percent, four percent low-



Botswana's president Quet Masire

er than Pretoria's still weighty 15½ percent.

The number of jobs in the "formal" sector of the economy increased from 75 600 in 1979 to 100 500 in 1983, the minimum wage has crept upwards (although it is still low at about 60 cents an hour). Per capita income is increasing, slowly but steadily and now stands at

about R 1 200.

The consumer price index increased by an average of 7½ percent in 1984 and is now increasing at about 10½ percent — while South Africa battles with a consumer price index of 18.5 percent.

Botswana's little economic miracle is the product of sensible, conservative government economic policies — and the considerable earnings from its diamond, copper and coal mines.

For years now, the Botswana Government has followed an "anti-cyclical" economic policy in terms of which money was saved in "good years" and then used to help matters along in "bad" years.

It has refused to sacrifice its long-term objectives on the altar of short-term political gains.

Although a British minerals survey in 1965 could find little prospect of profitable mining, a series of important mineral discoveries followed independence, confirming that Botswana had rich deposits of copper, nickel, diamonds, coal, soda ash, potash and sodium sulphate.

In 1984, Botswana produced copper/nickel matte valued at R93-million, diamonds valued at more than R1 000-million and coal valued at R6.6-million.

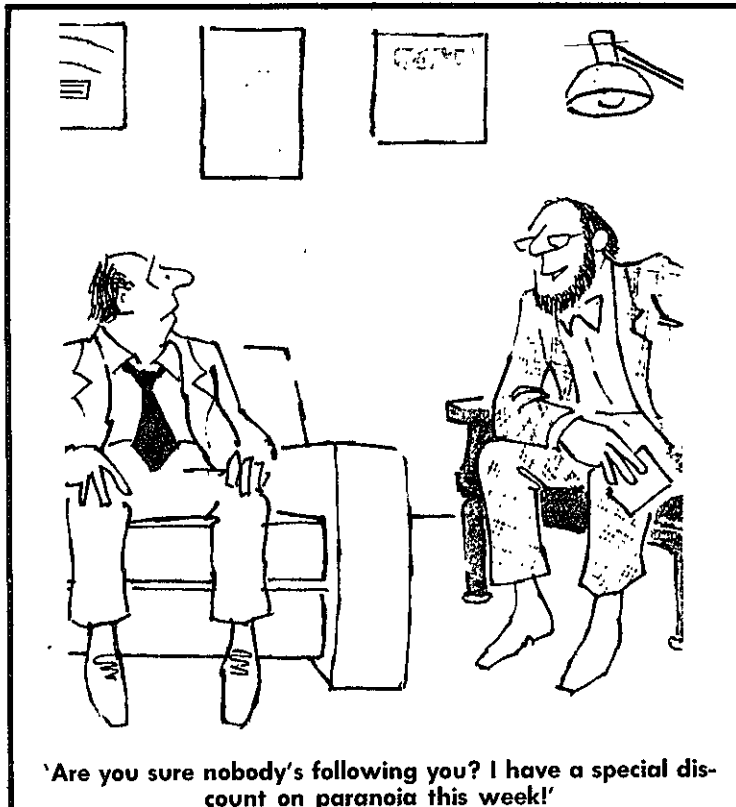
Almost all of the copper/nickel matte and the diamonds were exported.

In its 1985/86 budget, the Government expects it will obtain R443-million from the mining industry — more than half of its total expected revenue of R852-million.

The only cloud on the Botswana economic horizon is the fact that, while government expenditure keeps on rising, the country has reached a plateau in its earnings from the mining industry.

There are still the other minerals to be exploited, but a number of formidable problems have to be overcome first.

However, on its record thus far, the Botswana economy will remain the envy of most of the Third World.



# Botswana, <sup>(12)</sup> Pretoria hold *STAR 6/2/86* security talks

Pretoria Bureau

Senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs held "frank" discussions about common security matters with a delegation from Botswana in Pretoria yesterday, according to a statement issued after the talks.

The deliberations are seen as a prelude to possible higher level discussions. Both delegations will report back to their governments before meeting again in two weeks' time.

Relations between the two countries deteriorated recently when South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha announced that this country would not hesitate to use military force against Botswana if it continued to harbour ANC operatives within its borders.

The South African contingent at yesterday's meeting was headed by Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs Mr Neil van Heerden, while the Botswana party was led by Permanent Secretary to the President of Botswana Mr F.G. Mogae.

# Top Botswana, SA officials discuss security

Bus Day  
12  
6/2/88

**BOTSWANA and SA yesterday held top-level talks on security.**

The meeting was chaired by Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs Neil van Heerden, in the Union Buildings, Pretoria.

Details of discussions were not revealed. The meeting was the first since a ministerial contact in Pretoria, in September, failed to bring the two countries closer to accord on SA's border security concerns.

Yesterday's meeting came six days after President P W Botha called on neighbouring countries to consider the establishment of a joint regional security council, failing which SA would "take effective measures in self-defence".

The six-member Botswana delegation included Police Commissioner Brigadier Simon Hirschfeld, Defence Force commander Major-General Mompoti Merafhe, Security Branch deputy-head Harold Mogale, presidential Permanent Secretary F G Mogae and Foreign Affairs sec-

Business Day Reporter  
and Sapa-Reuter

retary G G Garebamono.

The SA delegation included National Intelligence officer P Coetzee and J Mostert from Military Intelligence.

Pretoria alleges, in spite of repeated denials from Gaborone, that ANC insurgents use Botswana territory with impunity to attack South Africans.

Reports from Gaborone said Major-General Merafhe had confirmed this week that a small group of British Army personnel was engaged in a joint training exercise with members of the Botswana Defence Force in Botswana.

He would not say how many personnel were participating.

Merafhe told the Press that the training exercise was a natural continuation of a long-standing training relationship between the British Army and the Botswana Defence Force.

# Botswana's economy confounds the critics

6/2/86  
STAR

Botswana is a tiny island of tranquillity, steady economic progress and political sanity in a continent that sometimes seems as if it has gone mad.

When Botswana became independent on September 30 1966, its assets were derisory by most international standards.

Most of its 582 000 sq km were desert or semi-desert. Its population of about 600 000 people generally knew little more than how to rear cattle and survive in the country's relatively harsh environment.

For all practical purposes, its economy centred on the slaughter of cattle and the processing of beef.

It stood so completely in the shadow of South Africa that few people could imagine Botswana as a fully independent country — let alone a country capable of proving an exception to the distressing African norm.

When Botswana decided in 1976 to withdraw from the South African-dominated Rand Monetary Area and do its own thing in the risky arena of international finance, there were plenty of people who believed it would soon be back seeking the protection of the powerful rand, its monetary tail firmly between its legs.

## Anniversary

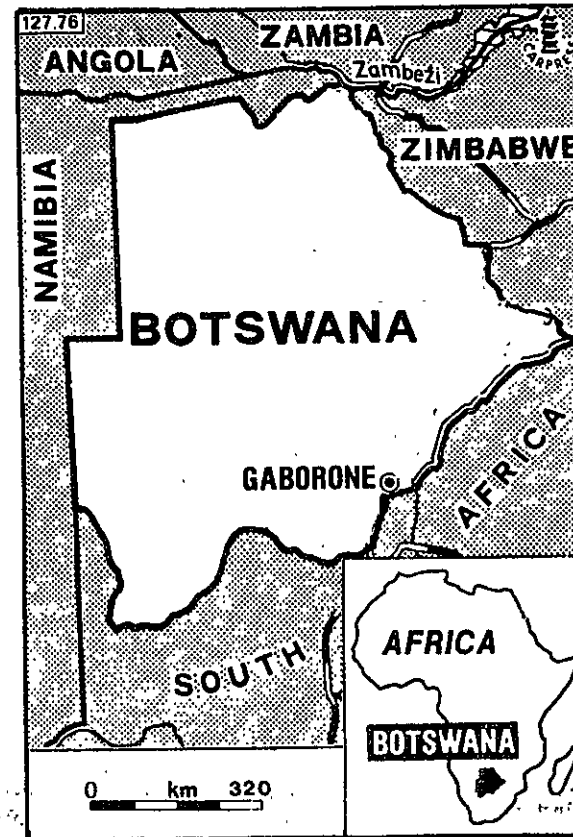
Today, as Botswana approaches the 20th anniversary of independence, things for its estimated one million people are still far from perfect.

But the country has certainly confounded the sceptics and silenced most of its critics.

Despite a number of serious drought years:

- It runs one of Africa's few trade surpluses. For the last three years Botswana has exported more than it has imported. The adjusted balance of visible trade showed a surplus of R33 million in 1983, R170 million in 1984 and R243 million last year.
- Its central bank and its commercial banks are literally rolling in money because Botswana's free-enterprise

By John  
D'Oliveira,  
Editor of The  
Star's Africa  
News  
Service,  
reporting  
from  
Gaborone



economy generates more money in profits than it is capable of absorbing in investment. So they deposit the surplus with the Bank of Botswana which, in turn, deposits the money overseas.

- Botswana's foreign currency reserves — as a result — now stand at almost R2 000 million, enough to pay for 15 months' imports at current levels. Most countries are happy to have foreign currency reserves covering two to three months' imports.

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- The prime interest rate is 11½ percent, four percent lower than Pretoria's still weighty 15½ percent.

- The number of jobs in the "formal" sector of the economy increased from 75 600 in 1979 to 100 500 in 1983, the minimum wage has crept upwards (although it is still low at about 60c/h). Per capita income is increasing, slowly but steadily, and now stands at about R1 200.

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Call Times  
6/2/86  
Botswana, 12  
SA in talks

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A high-level Botswana Government delegation met South African officials in Pretoria yesterday to discuss the strained relations between the two countries resulting from recent landmine incidents close to the Botswana border.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment on whether they had discussed the proposal by the State President, Mr P W Botha, on Friday for a multilateral security pact for Southern African countries.

# SA a nightmare for Botswana

NEW YORK — Botswana appealed to the UN Security Council to free it from "a living nightmare" by acting to deter South Africa from moving against it.

First of SA's neighbours to speak up at the UN since the Lesotho coup, Botswana submitted that in providing sanctuary for South African refugees "what should have been an honourable duty for us has now been turned into a living nightmare for our countries".

It had bent over backwards to assure

RICHARD WALKER

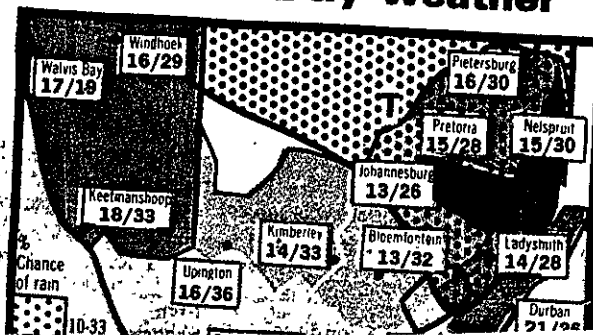
South Africa that it had no terrorist training on its soil, only to be confronted with "the locations of genuine refugees" being turned into "imaginary training camps for terrorists," it complained.

The council is into its second week debating an Organisation of African Unity complaint against SA and there had been speculation that Botswana, like Lesotho and Swaziland, would not risk riling Pretoria by speaking out.

## AIRLINE MOVEMENTS

Johannesburg to Cape Town			Cape Town to Johannesburg			Durban to Johannesburg		
Dep	Arr	Flight	0700	1015	SA300	0700	0820	SA501
0100	0905	SA389	0800	0955	SA304	0800	0900	SA502
0630	1000	SA323	1230	1425	SA302	0905	1005	SA504
0725	1115	SA327	1420	1615	SA314	1030	1130	SA508
0730	0935	SA305	1515	1800	SA346	1600	1700	SA512
0930	1135	SA303	1710	2025	SA328	1715	1815	SA514
1245	1445	SA309	1730	1925	SA344	1805	2005	SA516
1430	1635	SA317	1900	2055	SA340	2255	2355	SA596
1600	1805	SA335	2100	2255	SA396			
1800	2005	SA325	2315	0110				
1810	2135	SA321						
2020	2225	SA333						
			Johannesburg to Durban					
			0015	0115	SA595			

## Business Day weather



Johannesburg to Port Elizabeth		
0700	0920	SA401
0930	1105	SA405
1155	1415	SA409
1225	1525	SA417
1605	1825	SA425
1745	1920	SA433
2330	0105	SA495

Port Elizabeth to Johannesburg		
0135	0305	SA496
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1435	1600	SA409
1545	1800	SA417

UK's SAS to train Botswana force

STAK 18/2/86  
Members of Britain's Special Air Services regiment are to train Botswana troops in techniques to resist future South African raids and to curb infiltration by guerillas fighting the South African Government. Training, in a remote desert in the north of the country, will begin in two weeks, according to sources.

● See Page 17.

(12)

~~STAK~~



# Botswana troops to be trained by UK's SAS

By Paul Ellman  
of The Guardian

GABORONE — Members of Britain's Special Air Services regiment are to train Botswana troops in techniques to resist future South African raids and to curb infiltration by guerillas fighting the Pretoria Government.

According to reliable sources here, 90 members of the SAS will take part in training exercises with the Botswana Defence Force in a remote desert in the north of the country.

It is believed to be the first time the SAS has conducted exercises in Southern Africa.

The sources said the training would begin in two weeks' time, but advance elements of the SAS force were already in Botswana.

In London yesterday, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said: "We never comment on anything regarding the SAS."

The Botswana Government has restricted its comments to a terse confirmation that joint training is planned.

## RETICENCE

The reticence may stem from fears that the skills to be acquired from the SAS will become known to the South Africans.

It is hoped the SAS training will give the Botswanans the means to make it more expensive for South Africa to repeat the raid on Gaborone it conducted last June.

Sources said the SAS would spend about six weeks sharing part of the skills for which the British regiment is famous.

"The BDF might in future be able to do such things as surround part of a South African raiding force by being able to react more swiftly," said a source familiar with preparations for training exercises.

The source added that the Botswanan troops would be training in another SAS speciality — conducting sabotage.

Diplomats in Gaborone said the commanders of the BDF, Major General Mompoti Merafhe, and his deputy, Brigadier Ian Khama, were keen that their men should not take South African military attacks lying down.

Observers in Gaborone noted that the skills to be learned from the SAS would also make it easier for the BDF to detect and counter infiltration by ANC guerillas.

# Masire calls on SAS help

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Advance members of a 90-man British SAS counter-insurgency unit have already arrived in Botswana for a training operation unprecedented anywhere in Africa, reliable sources here confirmed yesterday.

It is understood that the SAS unit, due to start the intensive training programme in the first week of March, is being sent at the request of President Masire.

The sources say their presence underlines Botswana's determination to resist any threat to its territory — whether it comes from South African or African National Congress cross-border action.

## 'Sting'

Reports claiming that the aim of the operation is to give the Botswana forces at least the sting and skill to make South Africa think twice about future hot-pursuit action have not been denied in London.

The British specialist troops, mostly veterans of terrorist conflict in Northern Ireland and the Middle East, will pass their full skills on to the Botswana Defence Force and paramilitary police in an operation lasting three months.

The SAS unit will conduct the entire programme somewhere in the north of Botswana, possibly a safety precaution to eliminate any possibility of clashes with South African border operations.

The known presence of the world-famous regiment in a Southern African frontline state for the first time is dramatic acknowledgement of Britain's political and moral support for President Quett Masire's government.

The Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence in London yesterday declined to discuss any aspect of the SAS operation — or its implications for Pretoria.

A Whitehall source said only that the SAS routinely gave assistance to friendly nations, including joint training operations.

...ams, Karen Dourey and Joanna Crowse.

Argus 17/2/86

# SA men in Botswana interrogated as <sup>(12)</sup>spies'

**The Argus Correspondent**

**PRETORIA.** — A journey to Botswana to testify in a court case became a terrifying experience for three Pretoria businessmen.

They were allegedly held captive and interrogated last week by Botswana military officials in Gaborone as suspected spies.

## ARMED GUARDS

Mr André du Plooy, manager of the security division at McCarthy Group, said he and two friends had approached what looked like a border post outside Gaborone.

Stopping about 20 metres away, they summoned help from a guard.

The three men were then faced with two guards with AK-47 rifles and ordered to drive into the cordoned-off area behind the post.

Mr du Plooy said: "They started intimidating us and searched the car thoroughly. One of the men said we were South African spies.

"The more we pleaded that we weren't spies, showing them the court documents, the more arrogant they became, telling us we were under arrest.

"We couldn't see where we were or what area we were in, but

guessed it had something to do with the army."

One of the guards accompanied the three men in the car to a police station nearby. The other guard followed in a military vehicle.

Here the men were interrogated at gun point and again searched.

"At that stage we were terrified and wanted to phone the South African Embassy, but didn't know if there was one in Gaborone," Mr du Plooy said.

"I had to almost beg on my knees for our release, but the men kept telling us we were South African spies and had no right to be in a black area since we were white."

The South Africans were released after hours of being questioned about the reason for their visit.

Mr du Plooy said the men did not assault them, but behaved aggressively.

"We were law-abiding citizens, subpoenaed by the Botswana government to testify in a court case in which a McCarthy truck had allegedly been stolen and later recovered in Botswana.

"I think the experience was unnecessary."

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# Botswana's (12) Budget shows record surplus

The Star's Africa  
News Service

19/2/86  
GABORONE — Presenting a Budget that must be the envy of neighbouring South Africa, the Botswana Minister of Finance has offered his country a record surplus for the third year running.

This despite the fact that Mr. Peter Mmusi also announced a salary increase for civil servants running at between 20 percent for the lowest paid staff to 15 percent for the higher grades.

The increase is well ahead of the inflation rate in Botswana which Mr. Mmusi said had averaged at 10,4 percent in 1985 — compared with South Africa's 17 percent.

## INCREASES

The Budget decision means that all salaries in the country will tend to increase by between 15 and 20 percent.

Mr Mmusi told the National Assembly that estimated revenue for the 1986/87 financial year would be R1 437 million, and the surplus would be R350 million.

In 1984/85 the surplus had been R225 million and in 1985/86 it had been R290 million.

Stressing fiscal discipline, Mr Mmusi said the country had reserves which would cover 14 months' worth of imports.

# Malan says SADF willing to train Botswana defence force

CAP-Times 21/2/86 (12)

Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA was willing to help Botswana train its troops to combat terrorism, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said at the opening of the Riversdale Agricultural Show yesterday.

This followed reports last week that 90 members of the British Special Air Services unit were to be sent to Botswana to train its forces and assist it against possible aggression by South Africa and to help Botswana counter terrorism.

## Realistic

General Malan said he appreciated Botswana's stand against terrorism, but added that the neighbouring country should be realistic when it came to possible aggression by South Africa.

"She does not have to worry about aggression by the SADF, she does not have to prepare for such a possibility.

"Our action is against terrorists, not against Botswana or any other neighbouring state," General Malan said.

"In the spirit of the State President's invitation to neighbouring states to implement a joint security mechanism, we are willing to help Botswana.

## Russia

"If Botswana was serious about the State President's invitation she could react positively. Botswana did not have to turn to Britain. She can come to us so that we, from this region can build on mutual interests," he said.

Earlier yesterday he opened another agricultural show at Tarkastad,

where he said Russia was busy with an unprecedented weapons build-up in Southern Africa.

"Over the past six years, the number of tanks went up 30 percent, fighter aircraft by 270 percent and helicopters by 400 percent. Certain ground forces on the sub-continent were being strengthened by thousands of Cubans, East Germans, North Koreans and Russians.

## 'Farewell'

"In the past couple of years the number of armed forces on the sub-continent increased by about 300 percent. Radar and other security installations were being extended and refined." Sapa reports the minister as saying the time had come for South Africa to rid itself of the destructive elements of

Soviet strategies.

"In short, the time has come to wave a final farewell to the ANC (African National Congress) and the SACP (South African Communist Party)."

He said the State had entrusted the SADF with the security of South Africa.

## 'Apostle'

"That is why we oppose the ANC so strongly."

The "garment of piety" with which some — also in South Africa — dressed the ANC, suited that organization very well, General Malan said. Those who pictured the ANC as an "apostle of peace" should reflect on the confusion they were causing among the people of the country, and were playing right into the hands of Moscow. — Sapa

# 'SA willing to train Botswana's troops'

21/2/88

STAK

12

Military Correspondent

The South African Defence Force is prepared to train Botswana's troops to flush out African National Congress (ANC) operatives in that country, according to Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

At the same time, the General, opening an agricultural show in Riversdal, Cape, yesterday, assured Botswana it did not need to fear SADF aggression.

"South Africa and the SADF have no bone to pick with our neighbouring states.

"Those who we are against are terrorists who misuse neighbouring countries."

General Malan said he applauded any attempts by neighbouring countries to get rid of ANC operatives and referred specifically to reports that

Botswana had decided to bring in a number of crack British SAS troops for this purpose.

However, he said, it had been reported the SAS troops would also be training Botswana's army to withstand SADF attacks, and this was not necessary.

South Africa and Botswana could act together as peace-loving neighbours to stamp out ANC activities, he said.

"Botswana does not need to go to Britain for aid. In the spirit of the State President's invitation to neighbouring states to help form a joint security mechanism, we are prepared to help Botswana. We are prepared to train their troops to fight terrorism.

"Botswana is free to respond to the State President's invitation — they can come to us so that those who live in this part of the world can join in protecting our common interests."

# 'Eminent group talks in Botswana'

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Five of the seven members of the Commonwealth "eminent persons group" who are studying possible solutions to South Africa's problems have arrived in Botswana.

They are due to talk with President Quett Masire and other government leaders in what appears to be an investigation into how the South African situation affects Botswana.

The members of the group in Gaborone are Mr Malcolm Fraser, the former Australian Prime Minister; Lord Anthony Barber, a former British chancellor of the exchequer; Dame Nita Barrow, president of the World Council of Churches; Mr John Malacela, former foreign minister of Tanzania, and Archbishop Edward Scott, the Primate of Canada.

Two are believed to have arrived over the weekend. The others flew in this morning.

The whereabouts of the other two members, former Indian foreign minister Mr Swaran Singh and former Nigerian head of state Brigadier Olusegun Obasanjo, are not yet known.

# SA, Botswana meet tomorrow to discuss ANC

**Argus Africa News Service**  
JOHANNESBURG. — High-level representatives from South Africa and Botswana will meet in Gaborone tomorrow to discuss South African objections to the African National Congress presence in Botswana.

Although no official statement has been made here, South Africa clearly wants the elimination of the ANC presence in Botswana — as it wanted the elimination of that presence in Lesotho recently.

The South African delegation will be headed by Mr Neil van Heerden, Deputy Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs, the South African Government's

top expert on Africa and the man who handled the recent negotiations with Lesotho over the ANC.

Tomorrow's meeting will be the second between the two delegations since the series of landmine explosions in the Northern Transvaal and the recent clash between South African security forces and a small ANC group near the Botswana border.

Botswana has said repeatedly that it has outlawed the possession of "arms of war" and that it has acted vigorously to prosecute anybody who has contravened the law. In a recent interview, Dr Quett Masire, the Botswana President, asked what more any open,

democratic society could be expected to do.

However, it is clear the South African authorities believe that all ANC members in Botswana are part of a network that plans and executes acts of terrorism in South Africa, and this is no longer acceptable to the Government.

The South African perception is that only a small minority of ANC members in Botswana actually handle "weapons of war" and therefore expose themselves to prosecution under Botswana law.

South Africa has told the Botswana Government that it will only cease to be a conduit for terrorists operating in South Africa once the ANC presence there is eliminated.



# SA - BOTSWANA TALKS ON ANC



**PRESIDENT Masire.**

**HIGH-LEVEL** representatives from South Africa and Botswana will meet in Gaborone today to discuss South African objections to the African National Congress presence in Botswana.

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By SOWETAN  
Correspondent

ANC Times 26/2/86 (12)

## Botswana to curb ANC

GABORONE. — Senior government officials of Botswana and South Africa agreed yesterday to take measures aimed at preventing Botswana from being used as a transit area by African National Congress (ANC) members.

A statement issued by Botswana President

Quett Masire's office after day-long talks between the officials here said both delegations undertook "to use their best endeavours to prevent the country" from being used as a transit area by ANC combatants.

Yesterday's talks were the second in three weeks between the two neighbouring countries.

South Africa repeated its claim that the presence of the ANC in Botswana in whatever guise constituted a threat to the security of the Republic and that it reserved the right to defend the lives of its citizens and their property.

Sapa

# BUFFER STRIP TAKING SHAPE

(12)

SOWETAN

28/12/88

**HARARE —** South Africa, which has just won new security pledges from Botswana, is well on the way to creating an anti-guerrilla buffer zone around its borders, regional political analysts said yesterday.

Pretoria's strategy is to seek firm pledges from its neighbours that they will bar black nationalist guerrillas from infiltrating across the frontiers, and to threaten military or economic action if they do not.

From the South African to the Indian Ocean, only the 200 km border with Zimbabwe now remains outside the string of security pacts and consultative arrangements that Pretoria has assembled around its frontiers. Tiny Lesotho, encircled by South Africa, is also part of the system.

Last month, with a near-effortless flexing of its economic muscle, South Africa closed its borders with Lesotho, bringing its economy virtually to a halt.

The armed forces quickly seized power from the civilian government of the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan and began expelling anti-apartheid activists linked to the banned African National Congress.

The frontline between South Africa and its neighbouring black-led states now looks like this:

- Mozambique and Swaziland have peace accords with Pretoria aimed at curbing ANC activities and have in the past two years expelled hundreds of ANC followers.

sion and so create a buffer zone free from guerrilla infiltration.

"The fact that Botswana agreed at all to curb ANC activity implies some admission of not having done so in the past. When one considers recent threats of military action by South Africa against Botswana, this week talks

were a morale boost to Pretoria's increasingly aggressive and militant foreign policy".

Botswana's President Quett Masire said after talks that the Pretoria side had declared "the presence in Botswana of the ANC in whatever guise constitutes a threat" to South Africa, which reserved

the right "to defend the lives of its citizens".

He added: "They (the delegations) undertook to use their best endeavours to prevent the country (Botswana) being so used (by the ANC) and also undertook to report back to the Botswana government".

- SWA / Namibia is ruled and policed by South Africa.

- Zimbabwe has threatened to retaliate with its own army if subjected to force its southern neighbour.

- Botswana is resisting pressure from Pretoria to sign a non-aggression pact with its dominant neighbour, but agreed during security talks this week to use its "best endeavours" to stop ANC fighters transiting the country.

Political analysts said this put Botswana, which has a 1600 km border with South Africa in almost in the same position as Swaziland, Mozambique and Lesotho.

A University of Zimbabwe regional political scientist, who asked not to be named, said "it is clear now that South Africa's aim is to use its military and economic power to intimidate neighbours into submis-

# Botswana

expels <sup>Capricorn</sup> <sup>7/15/86</sup>

## ANC <sup>12</sup>

GABORONE — Representatives of the ANC have been expelled from Botswana, the office of the president announced yesterday.

Dr. Quett Masire's office also said the ANC's Solidarity News Service would close. The agency's office was one of 10 targets attacked by South African commandos in a raid in June that left 12 people dead.

Botswana has in the past few months been warned of action by Pretoria for allegedly aiding ANC guerillas.

Botswana has denied this, saying it only gives sanctuary to political refugees fleeing apartheid. — Sapa-Reuter

# Botswana ousts ANC

12 (circled) 7/3/86 E-Post

**GABORONE —** Two representatives of an African National Congress guerilla group have been withdrawn from Botswana as "their security can no longer be guaranteed", Botswana President Quett Masire has announced.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, welcomed the announcement.

"Any news which indicates stability in the Southern African region is good news," Mr Botha said.

In a statement broadcast by Radio Botswana last night, Dr Masire said ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo had taken the decision after talks with Botswana's Presidential Affairs Minister Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe and Zambian President Mr Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka.

The statement said a "solidarity news service," founded in Gaborone by South African exiles and attacked by South African troops during a raid last June would not be allowed to resume operations "for security reasons".

The moves follow talks last month between Botswana and South Africa over Gaborone's alleged support for the ANC, a charge Botswana has frequently denied.

Dr Masire said last night that, during the talks, South Africa had reiterated its position "that the presence in Botswana of the ANC in whatever guise" constituted a threat to the security of South Africa — which reserved the right to take action to protect its citizens and property.

Diplomatic sources said that, after the talks, Botswana told the few ANC people still in the country to leave for their own safety.

Hundreds of others had left earlier.

In the past three months, South Africa repeatedly warned Botswana it would take military action against it unless ANC activities in the country were stopped.

Botswana says it does not allow its territory to be used as a base for attacks on South Africa and that it only gives sanctuary to refugees fleeing South Africa.

Botswana's action against the ANC follows similar moves last January by Lesotho's new military government, which deported 99 ANC activists in return for Pretoria lifting a crippling economic siege on the landlocked country — Sapa-Reuter

Classified 16-19; Racing 20, 21; Sport 22-24

# ANC must go, <sup>STAR 71386</sup> says Botswana <sup>(12)</sup>

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana announced yesterday that the African National Congress representation in the country would be "removed" and its Solidarity News Service closed down.

The Star's Political Correspondent reports from Cape Town that South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, reacting to the announcement, said: "Any news on moves towards stability and peace in Southern Africa is good news."

The Botswana announcement follows intense diplomatic pressure from the South African Government, which had warned Botswana that it would not tolerate any ANC presence whatsoever in the territory.

## TALKS IN LUSAKA

This week Botswana's acting Minister of External Affairs, Mr P K Kedikilwe, travelled to Lusaka for talks with ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo and President Kenneth Kaunda.

Botswana has now fallen in line with Lesotho and Swaziland, who have agreed to keep the ANC out of their countries.

Mozambique has also agreed not to allow the ANC to use its territory as a springboard for operations against South Africa.

Lesotho was brought into line earlier this year after South Africa applied measures on the border which amounted to an economic blockade.

After a series of landmine explosions in the Northern Transvaal and a clash between South African security forces and ANC insurgents near the Botswana border, South Africa warned Botswana that it reserved the right to take whatever action it thought necessary to protect its citizens.

# ANC envoys withdrawn from Botswana

Cape Town  
8/3/86  
12

GABORONE. — Two representatives of the African National Congress have been withdrawn from Botswana as "their security can no longer be guaranteed", Botswana President Quett Masire has announced.

In a statement broadcast by official Radio Botswana on Thursday night, President Masire said ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo had taken the decision after talks with Botswana's Presidential Affairs Minister Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in Lusaka.

The statement did not name the two officials.

## News service

It also said the Solidarity News Service founded in Gaborone by South African exiles and attacked by South African troops during a raid last June, would not be allowed to resume operations for security reasons.

However, confusion appears to be reigning in ANC ranks about the Botswana decision to expel the organization.

ANC spokesmen said they had not received of

official confirmation on this and that although they had been in touch with the Botswana Government, the possibility of expulsion had not been raised.

South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs has responded to the news saying: "Any announcement of this nature that can help bring peace and stability to Southern Africa is welcomed."

ANC spokesmen said the Solidarity News Service was not run by them and had been closed last July after the SA raid.

The expulsion follows talks last month between Botswana and SA.

Diplomatic sources said that after the talks Botswana told the few ANC representatives still in the country to leave for their own safety. Hundreds of others had left earlier.

Botswana's action against the ANC follows similar moves last January by Lesotho's new military government which deported 99 ANC activists in return for Pretoria lifting a crippling economic siege. — Sapa-Reuter and Own Correspondent

## IN BRIEF

### □ Japan aiding blacks

JAPAN's decision to start a scholarship fund for black SA students, in the wake of that country's decision last year to impose limited economic sanctions against SA, is described by a Japanese official as showing Japan's commitment to evolutionary change in SA.

The fund, worth more than R1m, was formed last month.

The first scholarships from the fund, worth R9 000, will be awarded to two black SA university students this year.

Japan has arranged for two other SA blacks to visit Japan next week to familiarise themselves with Japanese culture, politics and economics.

### □ Cameraman robbed

CAMERA and video equipment worth about R65 000 was stolen from the car of Visnews cameraman and correspondent Jimi Matthews while he was on an assignment in Athlone, Cape Town. The theft occurred on Wednesday afternoon in the Athlone shopping area.

### □ Freer broadcasting

BRUSSELS — A move to scrap national controls over broadcasting throughout the European Community and allow TV viewers the choice of programmes from any EC country has been launched.

THE vital importance of blacks' rising buying-power to the red meat industry was stressed yesterday by Meat Board deputy GM Frans Pieterse.

He told the annual congress of the SA Feedlot Association in Johannesburg that whites remained 16th on the list of the world's biggest meat eaters.

However, by the year 2 000 the black population would consume 68% of available food compared with the current 48%.

Blacks' economic activity and urbanisation were increasing

Act aimed at countering 'terrorism'

# Botswana unveils new security laws

GABORONE — Botswana unveiled tough legislation to combat "acts of terrorism and sabotage" yesterday.

The National Security Act 1986, published in the *Government Gazette*, will be debated during the current session of parliament and is expected to be passed without opposition.

In a memorandum released with the legislation, Presidential Affairs Minister Ponatshego Kedikilwe referred to four incidents of "terrorism" in Botswana last year:

□ The blowing up of a house in the Gaborone suburb of Jinja in February;

□ The death of an SA refugee in a car bomb blast near the town centre in April;

□ A raid by SA commandos on Gaborone in June;

□ A bomb blast in the village of Mochudi, 40km north of Gaborone, last October.

"In the light of these terrorist

activities, the government has decided to introduce legislation to combat these acts of terrorism and sabotage," he said.

The Act provides law enforcement officers with extensive powers, including arrest without warrant, and jail terms of up to 30 years.

It states: "It shall not be necessary, on a prosecution under this Act, to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act." It says a person may be convicted "from the circumstances of the case, or his conduct, or his known character as proved, if it appears his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of Botswana".

SA said the commando raid on Gaborone last year, in which 12 people were killed, was directed at active members of the ANC seeking the violent overthrow of the SA government.

Botswana said the victims were innocent civilians. Sapa-Reuter.

## December sales hit 5-year low

RETAIL sales for December last year hit a five-year low, according to the latest Central Statistical Services release.

"Only in the case of furniture dealers did real sales maintain the same level as for December 1984," says the report.

Total sales for December 1984 were measured at R2,44bn with a rise to R2,55bn for December 1985 on current prices. At a constant 1980 pricing, the 1984 figure reads R1,44bn, compared with R1,29bn for December 1985.

At current prices, six of the 13 business categories measured showed a rise.

They were: Grocers and other foodstuff dealers, up 9,9%; chemists, up 10,4%; general department stores, up 4%; general dealers up 8,9%; dealers in miscellaneous goods, up 7,8%; and dealers in furniture and household requisites, up 21%.

The most noticeable drops in sales were a 16,1% fall in the sports and entertainment requisites category; 9,5% down in the jewellery trade; 8,7% drop in book stores and stationers and 8,4% down in clothing, footwear and textiles.

## Meat Board pins hope on black consumers

GERALD REILLY

with rising educational levels.

And their earnings would continue to increase.

Referring to the drastic decline in red meat consumption, Pieterse said there was, nevertheless, a bright future for the

industry "especially with the eating habits of the black giant, which is only just waking up as far as red meat consumption is concerned".

Pieterse said the major increase in disposable incomes was forecast for the black sector.

"This increase, which is expected to be four times the rate of that for whites, will bring total consumption to the same level as whites by the end of the century."

Pieterse said the Meat Board was now exploiting the market potential, and was promoting campaigns "to bring red meat within reach of the black consumer".

However, the board's total strategy was to win back white, black, coloured and Asian consumers.



# Gaborone gets tough on spying, terrorism

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — With the conflict between South African security forces and the African National Congress spilling increasingly across Botswana's borders, the Gaborone Government has countered with tough new laws against terrorism and spying.

A draft Bill published in the *Government Gazette* provides for stiff penalties of up to 30 years' imprisonment for newly designated offences including making sketches, plans or models which might be of use to a foreign power.

The memorandum on the Bill says recent actions have given the Botswana Government cause for concern over the safety and security of the people.

## RAID

These acts included the South African commando raid on Gaborone last year; the blowing up of a house in a Gaborone suburb, the killing of a man by a bomb planted in his car and the explosion at a Mochudi hospital that killed several people.

The Bill would make it an offence to disclose information about the defence and security of Botswana in a manner prejudicial to the country's security. This would include divulging information about the movements of police and army units.

Other offences would include using a vehicle with false number plates, forging documents, falsely pretending to be a government officer and harbouring a person intending to commit an offence under the terms of the Bill.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

Transvaal	1 190
Natal	510
Cape Province	839
Orange Free State	316
Total	2 855

(2) 3 908.

HANSWARD 25/3/86  
Party in salaries  
208. Mr D J BALLEW asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (1) In what categories has full parity been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in the Department of Justice;
- (2) What is the total number of non-white officers in the said Department who enjoy full parity in salary;
- (3) In what categories has full parity not been achieved in the salaries paid to officers of different race groups in that Department;
- (4) what is the total number of non-white officers in that Department who do not enjoy full parity in salary;
- (5) (a) what steps are being taken to eliminate the existing disparity and (b) when is it estimated that such disparities will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

- (1) Coloured and Indian State prosecutor and higher ranks Magistrate and higher ranks Justice Administration Clerk and higher ranks Court Interpreter and higher ranks Security Assistant and higher ranks Storekeeper and higher ranks
- (2) Provisioning Administration Clerk and higher ranks Personnel Clerk and higher ranks Accounting Clerk and higher ranks Legal Administration Officer and higher ranks State Advocate and higher ranks Assistant State Attorney and higher ranks Assistant State law Advisor and higher ranks Regional Magistrate and higher ranks President and Permanent Member: Appeal Court for Commissioners' Courts and Divorce Court
- (3) Coloured and Indian (None (enjoy full salary parity)) Black Court Interpreter Justice Administration Clerk Security Assistant Sargeant Warder Storekeeper Provisioning Administration Clerk Assistant Provisioning Administration Clerk Accounting Clerk
- (4) Coloured and Indian Nil Black 7 003
- (5) (a) In order to effect its policy of parity in the salaries of the different population groups, the Government accepted a plan divided into different phases in which the wage gap was to be narrowed and eliminated on a horizontal basis from the highest

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

to the lowest levels. This plan has to a large extent been effected in concurrence with general salary increases granted in recent years. The elimination of further differences, in both salaries and measures, at present receives attention during occupational specific maintenance investigations.

(b) As and when maintenance investigations into occupational groups are carried out, but within the framework of available funds.

(c) As and when maintenance investigations into occupational groups are carried out, but within the framework of available funds.

(d) As and when maintenance investigations into occupational groups are carried out, but within the framework of available funds.

(e) As and when maintenance investigations into occupational groups are carried out, but within the framework of available funds.

HANSWARD 25/3/86  
213. Mr D J BALLEW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra Township were charged in 1985 with offences relating to (i) identity documents, (ii) influx control and (iii) curfew laws?
- (2) whether there is a shortage of housing in townships in any Development Board area; if so, how many units are required in each specified Development Board area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Sandton. (i) 273.

	(1)(a)	(b)(i)	(ii)	(2)
Eastern TVI	522	R 899 388	R 1 842 878	748
Northern TVI	Nil	Nil	Nil	279
West Rand	100	884 000	938 000	2 780
East Rand	130	2 942 877	7 587 137	7 961
Northern Cape	Nil	Nil	Nil	5 407
Orange Vaal	503	4 988 392	8 157 548	2 122
Southern OFS	Nil	Nil	Nil	4 300
Eastern Cape	966	4 600 422	1 473 346	8 755
Western Cape	3 001	25 321 737	40 746 919	9 051
Natala	Nil	Nil	2 893 200	1 217
Central TVI	Nil	Nil	Nil	12 400
Western TVI	222	609 420	3 322 603	3 553
Highveld	52	390 000	125 000	4 723

- (1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1985;
- (2) how many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption

HANSWARD 25/3/86  
347. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) (a) Zimbabwe	2 939
(b) Lesotho	460
(c) Swaziland	399
(d) Botswana	195
(e) Mozambique	20 522
(2) (a) Zimbabwe	532
(b) Lesotho	260
(c) Swaziland	8

**Religious objectors**  
430. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) How many persons classified as religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in which specified government Departments and bodies were these persons placed and (c) how many such persons were placed in each Government Department or body?

**THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

- (a) 116 religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 to 28 February 1986.

(b) and (c)

Administration: House of Assembly	1
Administration: House of Representatives	2
Department of Agriculture	1
Department of Agriculture and Water Supply	1
Department of Agriculture, Economics and Marketing	3
Department of Education and Training	1
Department of Finance (Receiver of Revenue)	3
Department of Manpower	50
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs	1
Department of National Health and Population Development	4
Department of Public Works and Land Affairs	3
Department of Water Affairs	3

Cape Provincial Administration	5
Natal Provincial Administration	2
Orange Free State Provincial Administration	1
Transvaal Provincial Administration	12
Divisional Council of the Cape Municipalities and City Councils	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>

25/3/86 HANSMAN Contract workers  
445. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

17 884 Registered Black Contract workers were employed in the Cape Peninsula in 1985.

456. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work during the latest specified year for which figures are available;

- (2) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

**THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

The latest available figures are for 1982 and are as follows:

(1) (a) Asians	207
Coloureds	1 508
Members of the Black population groups	20 518
Whites	1 687
(b) Asians	26
Coloureds	128
Members of the Black population groups	1 578
Whites	183
(2) (a) 289 052	
(b) R68 155 338	
(c) 3 475 627 man days	

457. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1985 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

**THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

- (a) Three.  
(b) One.  
(c) None.  
(d) Five.

**Unemployed persons**  
459. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Bloemfontein	1 901	763	—
Kaapstad	3 030	11 801	—
Durban	4 833	2 931	12 189
Oos-Londen	707	472	21
George	364	867	—
Johannesburg	10 637	4 298	832
Kimberley	267	1 370	15
Port Elizabeth	2 904	5 758	63
Pretoria	2 203	308	88
Total	26 846	28 569	14 208

These figures are as at 31 December 1985.

461. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaus as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

Figures as per attached schedule.



# From Zaire to Botswana, overt US aid surrounds South Africa

By Nell Lunssen  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

WASHINGTON — While the United States operation to arm Unita with highly sophisticated weapons is being carried out with a strange form of furtiveness, other US military assistance programmes in southern Africa are being conducted openly.

Countries in the region receiving open US military support are Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi and Zaire. The Reagan Administration would like to give it to Mozambique too — but conservative congressmen spiked that idea because of Frelimo's ties to Moscow.

The difference between the two types of aid stems from the fact that Unita is a rebel movement involved in a civil war while the other recipients of Washington's military largesse are legitimate govern-

ments.

Another difference is that the administration has the authority to supply Dr Savimbi's forces covertly from an existing fund over which Congress has no control, while the overt military aid to other countries in the region is subject to congressional approval.

In spite of official coyness, details of the US effort in Angola are widely known in Washington and Africa. The officials make no effort to scotch reports of Stinger missiles going to Unita, probably because they realise that when the Savimbi forces start to use them, the enemy will certainly know about it.

### REGIONAL STABILITY

Another good reason is that the supply of Stingers is a message to the Soviets and the Cubans that the US is not about to abandon Unita forces as they prepare for an expected as-

sault by the MPLA and its communist allies.

Thus the shipment of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Angola is a specific tactical exercise while the assistance for Zaire, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Botswana falls under a strategic policy objective to reduce the global security threat to the US by promoting regional stability.

Military assistance is only a part of it, and there are many millions more US dollars directed at boosting economic development — on the basis that poverty is the root cause of most security problems.

Many countries in southern Africa benefit from US economic aid and there is even a special fund to help those countries seeking constructive solutions to their problems with South Africa.

Some of this money is to be spent in South Africa itself to foster black education, to help those who have suffered discrimination — and to demonstrate as visibly as possible the Reagan Administration's opposition to apartheid.

The military assistance programmes for South Africa's neighbours vary considerably. The programme set aside for Botswana — one of the Reagan Administration's favourite countries in the region — is designed to help protect its security and will cover the purchase of additional light armoured vehicles, missile and gun defensive systems, communications equipment and ammunition.

### PEACEFUL CHANGE

Washington has long been grateful to Gaberone for its loyal support on local as well as world issues and believes unaggressive Botswana is playing a critical role in unstable and troubled southern Africa.

It is for this reason Americans were so angry last year when South African forces raided Botswana.

Malawi's programme is more modest. It is to help the Banda regime buy communications equipment and to assist in operations, maintenance training and funding for Command and General Staff College courses.

The US considers Malawi, like Botswana, to be supportive of US interests and a reliable partner in efforts to promote peaceful change in the region. Zaire, too, is considered helpful but it is also important in strategic terms because of its mineral wealth and its location. US military help there is designed to improve the logistics and mobility of the Zaire armed forces, particularly in air transport. It is an open secret in Washington that the US is shipping the Stingers to

Unita through Zaire.

Most US aid to Zimbabwe aims at encouraging economic development, especially in the private sector — and also to help the Mugabe government keep the Soviet bloc at arm's length.

US military assistance falls under the IMET (International Military Education and Training) programme and will help Zimbabwean servicemen improve their skills in maintenance, transportation, communications and engineering.

Last year, US officials drew up a modest US\$10-million military aid package for Mozambique as part of their plan to bring the country away from Soviet influence. But conservatives such as Senator Jesse Helms killed the deal in Congress, citing Maputo's still-strong Soviet connections and the country's bleak civil rights record.

# Botswana expected to tell PAC to quit

**HARARE** — Mr Johnson Mlambo, chairman of the PAC, is expected to be given marching orders to quit Botswana.

Senior movement sources in Harare said he is expected to be told by President Quett Masire to remove his organisation's representation in Botswana.

Mr Mlambo was to fly to Gaborone last week but "unexpected changes" to his schedule forced him to return to PAC headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

The withdrawal of the PAC from Botswana will give Pretoria almost total success in turning the territories of its neighbours into a no-man's-land in its war against guerrilla movements.

The ANC early last month announced that it was closing its offices in Gaborone on the

advice of the Botswana Government, which "could no longer guarantee the safety" of ANC members.

In 1984 Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord with South Africa, after which the two South African guerrilla movements were made to terminate their operations in Mozambique and move their members and families out of the country — most going to Tanzania.

## SPRINGBOARD

More than a year before the pomp of the Nkomati signing, Swaziland secretly signed a similar deal with South Africa. The coup in December in Lesotho was followed by the removal of guerrilla movement officials and supporters. They were told to sign documents saying they had left "voluntarily".

Zimbabwe, since independence in 1980, has stuck to an unwritten agreement with South Africa that it will not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for guerrilla organisations.

This has been politically easier for Zimbabwe as the ruling Zanu party tended to ally itself with the PAC, which has been largely dormant for several years.

Guerrilla movement sources in Harare report that after a series of meetings between top-level delegations of the Botswana and South African governments in South Africa, Gaborone succumbed to pressure from Pretoria.

In the past, Botswana has advised individual PAC or ANC officials to leave the country on the grounds that their lives were threatened. Informed sources say this

followed notice by Pretoria that it regarded the officials as a threat to security.

However, the officials could choose to ignore the advice, which has been backed up by several cross-border raids on the homes of ANC supporters.

## EXPLOSIONS

The turning point was marked by the withdrawal in March of the ANC's full representation.

The organisation has now been given no option to stay if it wishes, a reflection of the considerably tighter agreement the South Africans have enforced.

Last June 12 people were killed in a South African commando raid on homes in Gaborone.

A series of landmine explosions in the Northern Transvaal in December was fol-

lowed by threats of further cross-border raids by South Africa.

The landmines also served as the catalyst for separate high-level meetings with Botswana and Zimbabwe where, according to security sources, the two states were warned of dramatically increased military intervention by South Africa if full co-operation was not forthcoming.

At a December meeting between top military and security officers from South Africa and Zimbabwe at Messina, Zimbabwe is said to have promised increased patrolling on its side of the border to stop guerrillas crossing into South Africa.

Now guerrilla movement sources fear they are about to face renewed pressure to shut down their political offices in Harare. — *The Observer*.

# Botswana denies Nel PAC claim

PETER WALLINGTON and  
CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

104/8  
1808/12  
11/11

THERE was no need for Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) supporters to go to Botswana for orders, a government official said in Gaborone yesterday.

He was responding to a statement by deputy Information Minister Louis Nel that two Libyan-trained PAC insurgents, arrested at the Easter weekend, had received orders in Botswana.

He did not see why their orders had to be given in Botswana when there were thousands of PAC people in SA.

The government did not allow political movements to use Botswana as a springboard for attacks on SA, he said.

Nel said the PAC insurgents had travelled to SA via Tanzania and Botswana and were part of a group of 150 trained in Libya in 1982.

# SA's unfettered violence is 'similar to Middle East'

Argus Africa News Service

**GABORONE.** — The President of Botswana told the representatives of 100-million socialists that he feared South Africans would get accustomed to violence as part and parcel of normal life.

*Article's 18/1/76*

"In such circumstances," Dr Quett Masire today told the presidium of Socialist International, "we shall have a situation in South Africa similar to that found in the Middle East."

Dr Masire was speaking at the opening session of a special SI conference aimed at focusing attention on the struggle against apartheid, on SWA/Namibian independence, support for the frontline states and support for "liberation movements".

The two-day conference has drawn more than 30 delegates representing socialist, social democratic and labour parties from all over the world.

### No peace

Dr Masire and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda participated as special guests.

The Botswana President said there could be no peace in Southern Africa for as long as the policy of apartheid persisted. He said black resistance in South Africa had developed over the years from sporadic incidents of violence to sustained resistance.

"We do not know when it will end or what it will lead to.

"We are far from encouraged by the South African authorities' promises of change with little apparent intention to keep them."

"The constant glare of atrocious acts of violence we see every day on television hardens the sub-conscious ... I fear South Africans will become accustomed to violence."

ARCUS 28/4/86

## Botha has (12) 'successful (8) talks at Swazi (3) coronation

MBABANE. — The ailing Nkomati Accord received a boost following what are understood to have been highly successful talks between President P W Botha and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The two leaders, meeting for the first time since the signing of the accord in March 1984, took the opportunity to hold formal and informal talks while they were in Swaziland for the coronation of King Mswati at the weekend.

Mr Botha had a cordial conversation with President Quett Masire of Botswana, the first time they have met.

● A report in The Times (London) today says it is thought the discussions centred on proposals that South Africa and the ANC should accept the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) as a broker to initiate negotiations by proxy.

### KEY MEETING

South Africa is expected to accept the main thrust of the EPG's strategy for change, but it is believed the Government is insisting that the group give an undertaking that, if negotiations got under way, there would not be retributive Western action against South Africa if it was still forced to counter violence inspired by the ANC.

EPG members gather in London this week for a key meeting on their South African mission.

South African sources said the presence of Mr Botha at such a major event — senior representatives of 35 other countries were present — could be considered as a breakthrough — Political Staff and The Argus Foreign Service.



# Housing: this crisis can't be abolished

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Housing authorities will have to perform feats unequalled in the history of township planning to ensure that "approved accommodation" does not become as drastic a form of influx control as the defunct pass book.

By official tallies, the shortage of housing for black people stands at 420 000 units in "white" South Africa, 134 000 in the homelands and 15 000 in areas earmarked for the homelands — well over half a million units.

A measure of past performance is that State housing stock in the townships of "white" South Africa stood at about 347 000 units when they were put up for sale two years ago.

In other words, just keeping the present urban population living under an "approved" roof in town, will mean an immediate demand for more homes than State housing authorities have provided since World War 2.

## Play part

But it won't all be left to the Government to plan and build homes. The private sector, the homeless themselves and possibly organised labour will all play a part in what is likely at times to become quite literally a battle for housing.

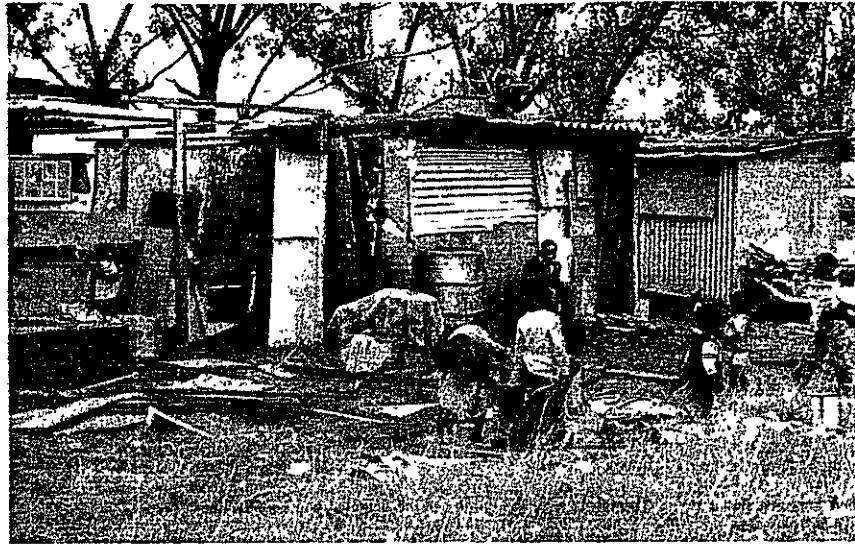
South Africa, like other Third World nations, faces enormous financial problems in relation to housing — with a large industrial work force paid below the poverty line, subject to high levels of unemployment and quite unable to afford economic housing rates.

The practical solution in many Third World countries has been simply not to provide housing — but to allow people to erect their own shanty structures on serviced sites and to encourage them to upgrade these as cash becomes available.

Or, where extensive squatter settlements already exist, the strategy has been to introduce services — piped water, sewerage, drainage, refuse removal — into these areas.

The Government has made clear that site-and-service and controlled squatting is the direction in which the country is headed.

The "self-help" housing answer has weathered heavy criticism, for



Sowetans living on a shack site. Will they be legalised?

instance in Latin America, where it has been seen by the Left as just one more way of doing the poor out of the fruits of their labour.

In South Africa the implementation of this controversial housing strategy is complicated by racial laws, which have created a problem of landlessness far exceeding that in most other Third World countries.

The homelands, of both the independent and self-governing variety, take up only slightly more than 13 percent of all South Africa. And, unless the Trust and Land Act of 1936 is changed, this allocation will remain.

Outside the homelands the Group Areas Act is the mechanism which provides for the racial zoning of all land. It is common cause that this Act has been administered overwhelmingly in favour of the white group, which occupies spacious low-density suburbs — while various black communities

are crowded into their segregated townships.

The coloured and Indian communities, not subject to the pass laws, have long raised the cry that lack of land and housing has obstructed their free movement and their access to jobs. In sheer desperation thousands have flouted the Group Areas Act, moving into established "white" areas in cities such as Johannesburg and risking a criminal charge.

A relatively small number of black people followed suit, deterred or defeated by the additional barrier of the pass laws and financial considerations.

The more common answer for homeless black people has been squatting on open land which may be zoned "white". In doing so they have created not only such vibrant and resolute communities as Cape Town's Crossroads and Uitenhage's Langa, but innumerable little

clusters of shanties in back yards and open corners of the townships and on small holdings on the urban fringe.

Housing specialist Mr Mark Swilling of the University of the Witwatersrand, predicts squatter initiative, as much as clinical planning, will be the force that will continue to push forward the frontiers of urban settlement.

He agrees that "controlled squatting will involve at least the surveying of land and provision of some services" — which will take considerable time.

In the meantime, he points out, "the classic land invasion as in the 1940s" is already well under way in certain areas — such as Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape.

He refers to studies which estimate that Port Elizabeth's Soweto shanty town runs to 120 000 people — or a third of the black

population of the city — living on what was intended to be a "buffer strip" between the township and the city.

In Uitenhage, Mr Swilling points out, hundreds of squatters have settled themselves on land belonging to the white municipality, adjoining Langa township.

About 80 of these families are due to have their shacks torn down. Despite this, he says, more people are moving in daily in the belief that they can offer greater resistance in bulk — and stand a chance of securing the land for themselves.

The Government White Paper points to two possible responses to squatter settlements. They could be razed to the ground by the owner of the land or by the local authority and the inhabitants could be forced out of the city. Or they could be designated emergency camps, earmarked for upgrading and the respectability of recognition as approved accommodation.

"The outcome will depend on the organisation of the community," says Mr Swilling. He foresees a contest running to many rounds, perhaps like the Crossroads/Nyanga saga in which shacks were repeatedly demolished and rebuilt.

## Coming battle

He also predicts that South African squatter communities may not be prepared to settle for self-help in its most austere form. "I think the coming battle will be about two issues: land and the refusal of communities to pay entirely for their own upgrading. They will demand some subsidisation."

A recent survey in Langa concluded that the community was so poor it could not afford even rudimentary upgrading without outside help.

Mr Swilling says there are also signs that the Government foresees more diversified township complexes, combining private developments, the old State-built tracts and expanses of site-and-service.

Perhaps the central message is that influx control by the pass book was suffered in isolation. Influx control by housing will affect whole communities and as such begins to demand solutions and attract resources.

# Foreigners<sup>(12)</sup> dominate Botswana's economy

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — Britons and South Africans outnumber all other expatriates in Botswana. And this means, according to some analysts, that they dominate the country's economy.

Of the 5 506 expatriates engaged last year in occupations other than Government service, 1 771 were Britons and 1 008 were South Africans.

## MINING

There were 646 Zimbabweans, 427 Pakistanis and 275 Indians.

Most of the expatriates — 813 — were engaged in mining, 662 in financial concerns and 497 in construction, according to the latest official figures.

# Businessman on arms charges

STAP  
13/5/68  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

(12)  
GABORONE — More than 100 hand grenades and a large quantity of other arms and ammunition were found by police under the bed of Botswana businessman Mr Mohammed Bazar Garmoud, a Lobatse court was told yesterday.

Mr Garmoud appeared with two Harare residents, Mr Ibrahim Desai and Mr Junior Roy Majuba, on charges of illegal possession of arms.

At one stage during the trial people in the court dived for cover when a

member of the public walked over the hand grenades as they lay on the courtroom floor.

The magistrate, Mr WD Petker, ordered the grenades removed from the courtroom.

Also allegedly found in Mr Garmoud's bedroom were 12 semi-automatic rifles, 33 pistols, 5 900 rounds of ammunition and 32 empty pistol magazines.

The court was told the arms were found when police became suspicious of Mr Garmoud's behaviour outside his house and went inside to investigate.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) The Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of the mentioned publication.
- (a) "Partners in Terror."
- (b) 12 pages plus cover.
- (c) Bureau for Information.
- (d) Cape and Transvaal Printers, Cape Town, on behalf of the Government Printer, Pretoria.
- (e) (i) 70 000 English copies were printed.
- (ii) None.

(f) Copies of the publication were sent to:

- Members of Parliament.
- The Bureau for Information's regional offices.
- Department of Foreign Affairs.
- Opinionformers in South Africa.

(g) The publication was compiled and distributed as part of the bureau's task to make important policy statements of the Government public.

(h) The total printing cost of the publication was R16 800. Cost of distribution is difficult to determine as railway cost incurred to transport copies to regional offices is not available as yet and since regional offices are still distributing copies.

(2) No tenders were invited for the printing of this publication. Printing was commissioned by the Government Printer in terms of Tender Board Exemption SDK77.

145 R/S  
1029, Mr L. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii) (aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so, (2) (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

1982

(a)	R1 586 940,00
(b)	804,00
(c)	1 157,00
(d)	R1 973,80

1983

(a)	R1 726 692,00
(b)	780,00
(c)	1 135,00
(d)	R2 213,70

lators and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii) (aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so, (2) (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No. All these States are independent and collect their own statistics. The responsibility for collecting and processing national accounts statistics does not rest with this department.

(2) Falls away.

Own Affairs  
145 R/S  
76, Mr L. P. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(a) What amounts were paid out in maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers, (b) how many mothers qualified for these allowances, (c) what total number of children were benefited by these allowances, and (d) what average amount was paid out per unmarried mother, in respect of the White population group in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

1984

- (a) R2 144 712,00
- (b) 873,00
- (c) 1 209,00
- (d) R2 456,71

1985

- (a) R2 125 692,00
- (b) 832,00
- (c) 1 126,00
- (d) R2 554,91

Statistics available for the last four years only.

FRIDAY, 16 MAY 1986

245 R/S  
†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: 145 R/S  
General Enquiries:

892. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations regarding daylight-saving time in the Republic; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(2) whether the Government has considered the usefulness of daylight-saving time in the Republic; if so, (a) when and (b) what decision was reached in this regard?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

- (a) Trade Union Council of South Africa and a Mr M Stranex.
- (b) In March 1985 and March 1986, respectively.
- (c) (i) That the Government consider the introduction of daylight-saving.

(ii) That the introduction of daylight-saving from the view point of energy conservation could not be recommended.

- (2) Yes.
- (a) 1981.
- (b) As in (1)(c)(ii) above.

894. Mr L. P. STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

(1) According to what price formulae (a) gold, (b) silver, (c) tin, (d) zinc, (e) copper and (f) diamonds made available to local processors;

(2) whether the principle that local users and processors acquire their raw materials at prices not exceeding net export parity prices, converted to the source of origin in Southern Africa, on a current basis, is applied throughout; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) and (2) The prices of the commodities are not fixed by the Department of Trade and Industry. In general, the position is, however, that in the case of gold, silver, tin, zinc and copper the prices which are paid by domestic users and processors are based on prices achieved on well-developed international markets. The average price achieved on the international market is converted to rand value and the purchaser pays accordingly. However, in the case of South African copper foreign clients pay a premium above international prices because of the high degree of fineness of the local product. This premium is not paid by domestic purchasers. The prices of diamonds are fixed by the Diamond Trading Company and diamonds are offered to the registered purchasers at the fixed price. Domestic purchasers receive a discount of 7,5 per cent on diamond purchases while foreign purchasers have to pay the fixed price in full. Owing to the decline in the value of the Rand in comparison with international currencies, the domestic

Accused set up safe house, says ex-member

STAR (circled) STAR  
14/5/86 15/5/86 (12) (JFA)

# 'Refuge given to armed ANC men'

A former member of the African National Congress told the Rustenburg Supreme Court yesterday that a Botswana Government official, Mr Clement Bogatsu, smuggled members of the ANC's military wing into South Africa.

Mr Bogatsu (46) pleaded notilty to charges under the old Terrorism Act and the Internal Security Act.

The State claims Mr Bogatsu acted as a courier for about 20 armed ANC members and set up a

"safe house" for them.

The State witness, who testified in camera and cannot be identified, said he was an infiltration officer for the ANC in 1977.

He alleged Mr Bogatsu helped members of the ANC observe police patrols at the SA border.

The witness also told of a car with a false bottom used to smuggle arms into South Africa which, he said, belonged to Mr Bogatsu. He said he saw the registration documents which bore the accused's name.

Another State witness, who is also a former member of the ANC, said Mr Bogatsu knew the men were carrying weapons. But he was not sure Mr Bogatsu knew they were ANC members.

A request by the State to present as evidence a statement made by the accused, was opposed by the defence attorney, Mr Conrad Weiss, on the grounds that Mr Bogatsu "was unduly influenced into making the statement.

## Activities

A trial-within-a-trial will be held today to determine the statement's admissability.

A senior member of the Security Police told the court of ANC activities in the Western Transvaal Division initiated from Botswana in the last three years.

Colonel Johannes Steyn said there were more than 90 incidents of terrorism in that period.

He said 44 terrorists were arrested, 14 shot dead, and 53 escaped.

Three South African policemen as well as two members of the public, were killed by ANC terrorists in the area in the past three years and 42 AK-47 rifles and 215 hand grenades were confiscated.

# ANC courier trial: judgment expected today

By Duncan Guy

RUSTENBURG — The question of how aware Botswana Department of Housing employee, Mr Clement Bogatsu was of breaking the law by ferrying armed African National Congress members into South Africa, was yesterday argued before a regional magistrate.

Mr Bogatsu (47) has pleaded not guilty to 10 counts of terrorism and to alternative counts of bringing people into South Africa illegally.

The court has heard that in 1977 an ANC member gave him money to travel to Johannesburg from Gaborone to buy a car which Mr Bogatsu subsequently used to transport armed ANC members to Matau, near Rustenburg.

He said he ferried a total of 14 people on five different occasions, usually in rented cars, after he picked them up at secret places at night.

Mr Bogatsu was arrested on September 5 last year.

Mr JP Pretorius, for the State, said the fact that Mr Bogatsu had done roadblock searches and known the men were armed and from the ANC, made it clear that he knew he was acting unlawfully.

"He also planned to let them out of the car in the event of seeing a roadblock ahead," he submitted.

"On one occasion, while driving on a stony road, he even told his passengers

he would go slowly so plastic explosives would not blow up the car."

Mr Pretorius further submitted that the car, which Mr Bogatsu bought in 1977, was intentionally registered with a Soweto address because he knew it would be used for ANC activity.

Mr Bogatsu's defence, Mr E Weiss, said this was done purely to avoid the red tape of having the car registered in Botswana after he bought it in South Africa.

## Car registration

Mr Weiss also said his client could be found guilty only of bringing people into South Africa illegally because he did not know what the insurgents planned to do once in South Africa.

"This applies whether they were ANC members or not."

He further said the evidence of a State witness, who is a former ANC member, was strange in that the witness could remember the exact registration of the car in which Mr Bogatsu illegally brought him (the witness) into South Africa, eight years ago.

Mr Weiss also said he agreed with the State that Mr Bogatsu was not an "active trained terrorist", but simply a courier.

The magistrate, Mr BJO van Schalkwyk, is due to give his judgment today.

Prices of the commodities in question have risen accordingly.

decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

As at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (a) private investors amount invested by (a) private investors and (b) statutory bodies in each of the eight specified development regions where

decentralisation concessions or incentives are applicable?

Up to 30 September 1985 a total amount of R1 171 million had been invested by industrialists whose applications for regional industrial development incentives were approved by the Board for the Decentralisation of Industry in terms of the present incentive scheme during the period 1 April 1982 tot 31 March 1985. A breakdown according to the respective development regions is as follows:

Region	R million
A. Western Cape Province	234,2
B. Northern Cape/Western Transvaal	34,0
C. Orange Free State/OwaOwa	78,6
D. Eastern Cape/Border	207,8
E. Natal/KwaZulu	472,5
F. Eastern Transvaal/KaNgwane	43,8
G. Northern Transvaal/Libowwa/Gazankulu	79,6
H. Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal Triangle/KwaNdebele	18,5
	R1 171,0

It should be noted that the data is based on information furnished by industrialists in their first claims for the payment of incentives and relate to those claims which had been received up to 30 September 1985. Industrialists can start claiming incentives only after they had been in operation for at least 3 months and many industrialists submit their first claims only at a much later stage when they have finalised their investment, although having commenced with production in the meantime. Accordingly, and since it can reasonably be accepted that many industrialists have made further investments since 30 September 1985, the data should be treated with the necessary reserve, as explained.

Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii)(a) Botswana, (b) Lesotho and (c) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

No, because information relating to the gross domestic product does not play a role in the trade and economic agreements which the Republic of South Africa has with the countries in question and which are administered by the Department of Trade and Industry.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

## QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

**General Affairs:**  
Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 1443, 1589  
Communications, 1637

**Constitutional Development and Planning,** 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818, 952, 953, 1458, 1547, 1620, 1623, 1698  
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**Barnard, Mr B R—**  
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**Barnard, Dr M S—**  
**General Affairs:**  
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**Burns, Mr R M—**  
**General Affairs:**  
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Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603, 1465  
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**General Affairs:**  
Transport affairs, 1466

**Burns, Mr R M—**  
**General Affairs:**  
Transport affairs, 1466

**Burns, Mr R M—**  
**General Affairs:**  
Transport affairs, 1466

HoA

**Simultaneous raids into  
Botswana and Zimbabwe**

**SADF HELMS  
Helicopter-borne troops  
swoop on ANC bases  
HARARE**

19/5/86 STAR

12

The Star's Africa News Service

Helicopter-borne South African troops today raided ANC targets in Harare and Gaborone and clashed with Botswana soldiers in Gaborone, wounding at least three.

This is the second time the SADF has attacked in Botswana, but the first time South African troops have raided Zimbabwe. The international repercussions are expected to be explosive.

In a statement today the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, announced that "small elements" of the army attacked ANC targets in Zimbabwe and Botswana early this morning.

"The operations were successfully completed. Information from the South African Police played a vital role in this connection," he said.

General Liebenberg said the following targets were attacked:

- The ANC operational centre at 16 Angwa Street, in the centre of Harare.
- A "terrorist transit facility" at 19 Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, Harare.
- A "terrorist transit facility" at Mogaditsane, outside Gaborone.

**Full statement on latest army raids**

The full text of the statement by the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, on the SADF raids in Botswana and Zimbabwe read:

"The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, has announced in Pretoria that small elements of the army attacked ANC targets in Zimbabwe and Botswana early this morning. The operations were successfully completed. Information from the SA Police played a vital role in this connection.

"The SA forces acted with the utmost caution to prevent citizens of our neighbouring states being injured or suffering damage."

"The following targets were attacked:

- "A. The ANC operational centre at 16 Angwa Street in the centre of Harare.
- "B. A terrorist transit facility at 19 Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, Harare.
- "C. A terrorist transit facility situated at Mogaditsane, outside Gaborone.

"The terrorist organisation's declared policy of violence against the RSA is well known to all.

"This terrorist organisation not only commits its acts of violence against all the citizens of the RSA but is arrogant enough to accept responsibility for its deeds in the media.

"Responsible South African leaders have repeatedly stated this country's determination to combat terrorism and leaders of various Western countries have recently done so as well. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus

Malan, also referred to this on May 14, 1986.

"The organisation nevertheless chose to continue with its violence, the most recent examples being the mine-planting incident on May 14 near Hectorspruit when two terrorists blew themselves up, and the discovery of a large arms cache on the West Rand.

"Neighbouring countries cannot plead ignorance regarding the presence of terrorists in their countries. During the recent trial in Rustenburg of a Botswana citizen, it yet again became obvious from evidence led that Botswana territory is being used by ANC terrorists.

"It is obvious that Russian mines and weaponry can be brought into South Africa by one route only, namely through our neighbouring states. These states have repeatedly been requested not to provide assistance to terrorists.

"Urgent appeals were made by them to cooperate in this regard.

"The action taken against terrorists should be interpreted as indicative of the firm resolve of the RSA to use all the means at its disposal against terrorists wherever they may be.

"It is our duty and right to protect our people against this type of terror and we will carry out our duty diligently.

"This action was carried out with the utmost responsibility and only after thorough consideration.  
"Further details will be made available later."

**Loud blasts**

Gaborone residents said they heard machine gun fire and several loud explosions west of the city about 5.30 am. One said he saw six to eight helicopters in the Mogaditsane area, near a BDF camp. Another said he saw two helicopters near Gaborone Dam.

The raids are expected to arouse an international outcry, especially as they come when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is in South Africa on its delicate mission to promote dialogue.

Previous South African raids have been followed by increased demands for sanctions.

The strike on Harare is likely to cause an even fiercer reaction.

Like Botswana, Zimbabwe has consistently maintained that it does not allow its land to be used as a base for insurgency into South Africa.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's government has, however, allowed the ANC to maintain an office in Harare.

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Conditions of Employment 1985



# SOWETAN

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1986

27c + 3c GST (PWV) Prices elsewhere on back page

## World reaction to SADF raid

# ANGER AT SA

### Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda calls it dastardly, cowardly action



PRESIDENT Kaunda... his capital attacked.

**SOUTH African forces hit alleged African National Congress targets in or near three Southern African capitals early yesterday.**

The raids were on targets in or near Gaborone (Botswana), Harare (Zimbabwe) and Lusaka (Zambia). Three people were killed in the raids.

Lieutenant General A J Liebenberg, the Chief of the Air Force, said in a statement the targets included an ANC operational centre and a transit facility in Gaborone.

In a later statement, the Chief of the Air Force Lieutenant General D J Earp, said the ANC's operational centre and information office at a town south of Lusaka had been hit.

The ANC has its headquarters in Lusaka but denies having guerrilla bases in any of the three countries.

In a statement broad-

By LEN MASERO

cast on Lusaka Radio, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said first reports showed that

two people died in the raid, which he called a "dastardly, cowardly action".

At least one person died and three were in hospital in Gaborone following the attack.

Mr Joen Lecage of the *Botswana Guardian* newspaper told Sapa by

telephone that the dead and injured were all Botswana citizens.

He said the dead man was identified as Mr Jabulani Masilela, a footballer who played for the first division team Sedele United.

Sapa's Gaborone correspondent  
**To Page 2**

## "Damelin makes it easy!"

Mr. J.P. Brummer, Principal, Damelin Correspondence College.



### From Page 1

respondent said unconfirmed reports yesterday put the dead at two, and added that further unconfirmed reports said a number of South African refugees were abducted in the raid.

SADF raiders may have also kidnapped some of the occupants of two ANC properties in Harare in their 1 am attack, a Zimbabwean Government spokesman said yesterday.

Reacting to the raids, black political organisations yesterday said that solutions to this country's problems are not to be found in Zambia, Zimbabwe or Botswana, but right here in South Africa.

A statement from the United Democratic

## SA forces raid neighbours

Front said that Pretoria's aggression against its neighbours is "indicative of the crisis and desperation within the ruling class sector."

The Azanian Peoples' Organisation said: "The cross border raids by the SADF are not only a callous violation of the sovereignty of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, but are also intended to restore the fast waning confidence the white electorate had in the Botha-Malan junta."

The President of the Soweto Civic Association, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he was "speechless".

"We need to look internally to reach the so-

lution and not behave like a rogue elephant attacking innocent people. The South African Government needs to be reminded again and again that the solutions to the country's problems are to be found in the townships," he said.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions condemned yesterday's SADF raids as a clear indication that "the apartheid regime uses this cloak to mask its real intentions of destabilising our sub-continent and killing innocent people forced to flee in the first place from the injustices of apartheid."

• See Pages 4, 9.

Mr MORI died and

Principal, Mr. J.P. Brummer rolling as a student. The aka, the Chief Career hard at work. And our results over evidence Course. es that will bring out ictive rules or ore personally ondance doesn't just watch your progress. to four years free r free brochure." sociation and also of

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**PAMPHLET DROPPED**

**GABORONE — The SADF dropped two different pamphlets on Gaborone yesterday, Sapa's correspondent reports.**

He said the second pamphlet was addressed to "Soldiers of the Botswana Defence Force".

It said: "South African troops are attacking ANC positions close to your base.

"These ANC gangsters infiltrate into our country to murder innocent women and children," it said.

"We regard the soldiers — people of Botswana — as our neighbours and friends. We have no fight with you.

"For your own safety please don't interfere. Our only objective is to eliminate these ANC gangsters," it said.

The pamphlet ended with: "Greeting to our fellow soldiers".

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Raids: 86  
PFP to 12  
respond  
today 25

EAST LONDON — The three cross-border raids early yesterday morning were wrongly timed, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, told a Progressive Federal Party public meeting here last night.

Mr Eglin was asked whether he opposed the attacks on African National Congress bases in Zimbabwe, Botswana and Lusaka.

He said the PFP would outline its response in Parliament today, where time had been set down for debate on the matter.

"I would say it was wrongly timed while the Eminent Persons' Group is right here in South Africa for us to go and attack three Commonwealth countries," he said.

Earlier, the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcolmness, said it was significant that the raids had taken place while the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was undergoing bypass heart surgery.

"He is giving the whole country a coronary while he is undergoing the operation," Mr Malcolmness said.

Raid reports page 8

29/5/86  
Pamphlet drop  
(12) 20/5/86

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## Pamphlet drop

GABORONE Pamphlets were dropped by helicopters in the raid by the SADF on alleged African National Congress targets near Gaborone yesterday.

They read: "Unfortunately, your government assists these ANC gangsters to terrorise innocent people in our country.

"South African troops have carried out an attack against houses used by the ANC in your country.

"These ANC gangsters infiltrate into our country and murder women and children. We have no choice but to remove them." — Sapa.

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# World Snouts Its Rage

(12) STAR 20/5/86

The wrath of the outside world has broken over the head of South Africa after its strikes against ANC targets in Frontline states.

Sanctions moves are mounting, the raids are sure to come before the United Nations Security Council. Western envoys may again be recalled, and ANC acts of revenge are expected.

A fiery debate is looming in the Assembly today, with Opposition leader Mr Colin Eglin launching an attack on the Government. President P W Botha is expected to enter the debate.

Conservative Party, New Republic Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party members are likely to support the Government's action.

Pressure for economic sanctions against South Africa is intensifying as the raids continue to draw widespread international outrage.

Leaders of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana are expected to call for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to press for punitive economic measures against Pretoria.

The United States has indicated that its Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, could be recalled once again. Other Western countries could threaten similar action, and take a harder line against South Africa at the UN.

## Suspects arrested

The raids have also wrecked the Eminent Persons Group's attempt to mediate between the South African Government and the ANC.

The seven-member group split up in order for its members to return home shortly after holding talks with senior Cabinet members this morning. It is understood the raids presented an insurmountable obstacle to further talks.

In other developments, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has announced that four suspects have been arrested in connection with the attack on the ANC office in Harare. He gave no details.

In Botswana, government sources have speculated that several people might have been abducted from the scene of the raid at the Mogadishane settlement.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has called for an emergency summit of the six Frontline states. He has also said that Zambia is reconsidering its membership of the Commonwealth.

In London, the Foreign Office has summoned the charge d'affaires at the South African Embassy, Mr Leo Evans, for an "urgent explanation" of the raids. — Staff reporters and The Star's Foreign News Service.

See Pages 4 and 15.



## Doubt cast on SA raiders' information

By Gary van Staden,  
The Star's Afrina News Service

GABORONE — South African information that Mogadishane settlement complex was an African National Congress transit camp may have been wrong, Botswana's President, Mr Quett Masire, said yesterday.

President Masire said this was indicated by the fact that the only four known casualties were Botswana residents. He described the South African Defence Force attack on the settlement, about 7 km from Gaborone's city centre, as "horrible".

At least one person is known to have died in the attack and three were injured. All, according to hospital sources, were male. Botswana Government officials on the scene at Mogadishane said most houses in the area of the SADF attack were empty.

"We are not sure who may be staying here."

one CID official said.

Unconfirmed reports here said the SADF had first secured a nearby Botswana Defence Force barracks shortly before the raid.

Soldiers reported SADF helicopters had landed at the barracks and a loudspeaker had been used to warn them not to interfere.

One soldier was wounded in a short exchange of fire, according to the reports.

Government sources were also speculating that several people may have been abducted from the scene of the raid, though neither the Botswana police nor Defence Force officials were able to confirm the speculation.

The SADF attack took place at about 6.30 am yesterday according to Mogadishane residents.

"Most of the people here had left for work when the helicopters came," one resident said.

"I did not see anything myself but I heard the helicopters and the explosions," he added.

Other eyewitnesses said that they had seen

"many" helicopters land and heard firing, shouting and then a series of explosions.

Most of the small hostel-style one-roomed houses which bore the brunt of the SADF attack were pockmarked with bullet holes and at least three had been hit by rockets or grenades.

Many of the rooms appeared to have been unoccupied, containing no furniture or personal belongings.

At the Gaborone Princess Marina hospital, Mr Goloame Makoba, who received a bullet wound in the raid, said from his hospital bed that he had not seen anything.

Trying to hide his face from photographers and speaking through an interpreter, Mr Makoba — a Botswana citizen — said that he had come to the city looking for work.

Contrary to earlier reports, the one known fatality not that of a soldier.

According to hospital staff he was Mr Jabu-lam Masilela, a Botswana citizen.

A shaft of light cuts through the gloom and dust in one of the hostels, Gaborone, after yesterday's raid by helicopter-borne SADF troops. It was one of the few rooms in the complex which appeared to be occupied at the time of the raid. Picture by Etienne Rothbert.

# OVER THE BORDERS INTO ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE AND BOTSWANA

## Raids introduce new dimension into Southern African politics

**TO THE PEOPLE OF BOTSWANA**

THE PEOPLE OF BOTSWANA

TO THE PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE

SOLDIERS OF THE BOTSWANA DEFENCE FORCE



Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe inspects the ruins of the African National Congress offices in Harare — one of the targets in yesterday's raids by the SADF.

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star's Africa News Service

The three-pronged South African strike into nearby territories yesterday has provided the most dramatic evidence yet of Pretoria's overriding obsession with combating cross-border insurgency by the ANC.

It strongly reinforced previous indications that blocking the ANC takes precedence over most foreign relations considerations.

The operation was the most elaborate of its kind to be launched by South Africa. Not only was it the first time targets in three different countries had been struck simultaneously but it was the first time South Africa had admitted sending its forces into Zimbabwe and Zambia.

This has introduced a new dimension to Southern African politics.

Pretoria has served notice that it will go to extreme lengths, perhaps any lengths, to prevent the ANC from developing strength outside, as well as inside, South Africa.

Other states in the region

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

Residents of Mogadishu, near Gaborone, were showered with pamphlets proclaiming "Greetings to our neighbours" shortly after installations in their town were attacked yesterday.

Soldiers at a Botswana Defence Force base nearby also had leaflets dropped on them urging "our fellow soldiers" not to interfere with the raid.

Pamphlets scattered over Harare, although friendly, did not end with the same brotherly salutations.

All the pamphlets — which "non-aggression" or "mutual security" pacts

The Nkomati accord was the brightest achievement of this attempt to impose a cordon sanitaire around South Africa through which the exiled ANC insurgents could not penetrate.

Swaziland's acceptance of a similar agreement, the less of a formal agreement reached with Lesotho after the coup there and the even less official understanding with Botswana had, theoretically, completed the ring.

But Botswana claimed it was unable to stop ANC infiltration. Zimbabwe either could not or would not do so, according to Pretoria's allegations.

### SADF pamphlets dropped on targets . . . a friendly warning.

carried the SADF logo — stressed that the strikes were aimed at "ANC gangsters" and not the local civilian or military communities.

The pamphlet, headed: "To the people of Zimbabwe", said the SADF had carried out an attack "against offices and houses used by ANC gangsters in your country".

"These gangsters infiltrate our country to murder innocent women and children of all races.

"We regard the people of Zimbabwe as our friends and neighbours. We have no fight

### SAA flights to Botswana, Zimbabwe resume today

Continued leaks in the cordon faced South Africa with the prospect of going beyond the neighbouring states and striking the sources of the infiltration.

This seems to be what happened in the case of the raid on Lusaka, from where the infiltration through Botswana is said to come.

According to casualty figures made known in Gaborone, Harare and Lusaka, few, if any, ANC operatives were eliminated in the raids and Pretoria will now have to make its own judgment about whether the operation was worth the international condemnation that will follow.

Passengers had been transferred to other flights bound for Gaborone, Harare and Bulawayo wherever possible.

The Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Mr D Cotesky, said last night he had not been informed of the attacks. He said no border closures would be initiated from South Africa and he had not been informed of any such action on the part of neighbouring countries.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services confirmed that the traffic rolling stock to Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia had not been affected by the raids.



The shattered headquarters of the ANC in Harare after they had been blasted in yesterday's raid on the Zimbabwean capital.



One of the rooms in the housing complex at Mogadishu, Botswana, after the raid by South African commandos.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BOTSWANA

THE PEOPLE OF BOTSWANA

TO THE PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE

SOLDIERS OF THE BOTSWANA DEFENCE FORCE

TO THE PEOPLE OF BOTSWANA

THE PEOPLE OF BOTSWANA

TO THE PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE

SOLDIERS OF THE BOTSWANA DEFENCE FORCE

(12)

# Masire warning to SA

From DOMINIQUE GILBERT

GABORONE. — The South African Defence Force yesterday fired from helicopters at the Botswana Defence Force barracks during a simultaneous attack on Botswana citizens at a near-by civilian housing complex, Botswana President Dr Quett Masire said yesterday.

He warned the South African Government that its actions are likely to "culminate in brutal and senseless confrontations".

The raid on Botswana by the South African army, the second in less than a year, has left a

government official dead, and a Botswana soldier and two citizens critically injured.

The attack has been strongly condemned by Dr Masire as being "na-ked acts of aggression against our country and the wanton murdering of an innocent civilian and maiming of others".

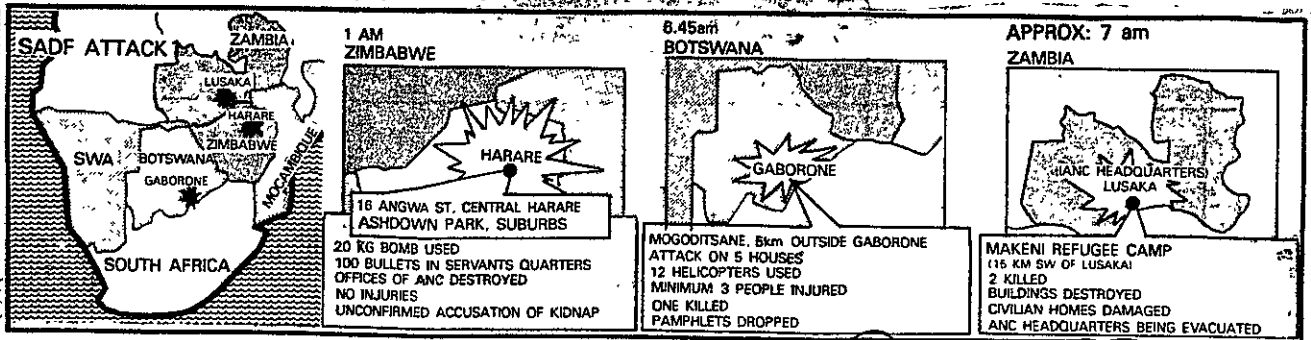
He denied that Botswana had ever contributed to violence in South Africa and said the attack was completely unprovoked and unwarranted.

According to witnesses about six SA helicopters arrived at Mogaditsane, about 10km outside Gaborone, at 6.30am yesterday.

Two landed at a place about 500 metres from the targeted houses, allowing heavily armed troops to spray the complex with bullets before retreating to the helicopters.

Dr Masire said leaflets dropped by the raiders accusing the Botswana Government of supporting the ANC were "just another attempt to terrorize the people of Botswana and to impress a fringe element of misguided white South African racists".

The raid comes days before officials are due to meet their South African counterparts to discuss security matters on May 23.



# Eminent Persons Group decides to leave SA

# New sanctions fears as SADF raids kill three

**SOUTH AFRICA'S** raid into three Frontline states — which left at least three dead and more than 20 injured — has been met with international outrage and mounting calls for economic sanctions.

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is leaving SA.

Financial markets responded nervously with the rand falling 100 points to a close of \$0.4495 yesterday from Friday's close. The financial rand bore the brunt of uneasiness. It dropped 126 points from Friday's close to \$0.2810.

The financial rand's drop was an immediate barometer of foreign reaction to the raid and usually leads movements in the commercial rand.

In the raid, SA Air force fighter jets early yesterday morning attacked the ANC operational centre at Makani plots

**Business Day Reporters**

15km south-west of the Zambian capital of Lusaka, killing at least two people — one a Zambian citizen, the other from Namibia.

SA forces also attacked two alleged ANC targets in the Zimbabwe capital of Harare, and what they called a "terrorist training centre" at Mogoditsane, 5km west of the Botswana capital of Gaborone.

One person, identified as Jabulani Masilele, a Botswana first division football player, was killed, and three Botswana Defence Force soldiers were injured.

**JOHN BATTERSBY** reports from London that Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal described the raids as "nothing short of flagrant acts of war" and virtually accused the SA government of sabotaging the Common-

wealth mission to create dialogue between white and black leaders.

In unusually sharp tones, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe told angry and jeering British MPs that the raid was a "violation of the sovereignty of three fellow Commonwealth countries".

While he rejected demands for immediate sanctions — some coming from Tory backbench MPs — Sir Geoffrey undertook to consider what further action Britain should take.

● See Comment — Page 6

His statement was contemptuously rejected by Labour leader Neil Kinnock and the SDP/Liberal Alliance leader Dr David Owen, who both called for immediate economic sanctions.

The US denounced the raids as out-

rageous and inexplicable.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, in a harshly-worded statement, said the US stood with the governments and people of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe in expressing "our outrage at these events".

"We vigorously condemn these attacks by South Africa. Our diplomacy in South Africa has been aimed at stopping cross-border violence."

Speakes said the raids were "all the more difficult to fathom" given current efforts of Commonwealth representatives now in the region "engaged in highly-sensitive discussions to promote dialogue between blacks and whites in South Africa."

In other reaction to the raid:

- The 12 nations of the European Community condemned "the efforts to destabilise (the region) by the SA government;
- A spokesman for the Indian government, chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, said it was appalled and angered over the unprovoked bombing raids;
- The Organisation of African Unity condemned the "wanton attacks in disregard for human life and norms of international law" and called for international pressure to prevent further SA raids against neighbouring states;
- In a joint statement from Cairo yesterday, Egypt and Benin called for international sanctions;
- A French embassy spokesman said "it can be accepted that my government will condemn the raids into sovereign

## Sanction fears after raid

countries by SA forces. We believe in negotiation and not force".

□ President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia told BBC radio that the raids were "cowardly and dastardly" acts to deliberately sabotage the Commonwealth EPG initiative because it was making such good headway, and to intensify military conflict both inside the country and on its borders.

The raids followed hours after the South African Police reported finding the largest arms cache in the country's history, including Soviet-made dynamite, plastic explosives and rocket-propelled grenades.

A statement by the chief of the Air Force, Lt-Gen D J Earp, said SAAF fighter jets "successfully attacked the ANC's operational centre and Department of Information and Publicity (DIP) on the Makani plots 15km south-west of Lusaka".

Chief of the Army, Lt-Gen A J Liebenberg, said in a statement yesterday morning that SA forces attacked alleged ANC targets in or near the capitals of Botswana and Zimbabwe early yesterday morning.

He said the targets were "the ANC operational centre at 16 Angwa Street in the centre of Harare," a "terrorist transit facility" at 19 Eve's Crescent at Ashdown Park, Harare, and in Botswana a "terrorist transit facility" at Mogoditsane 5km west of Gaborone.

In Botswana, about 12 SADF helicopters landed about 300m from a housing complex at Mogoditsane, about 5km west of Gaborone, between 6am and 7am.

From Page 6

A member of the ANC in Harare said she was warned on Sunday night to evacuate her house. ANC representatives were also told to be careful in the vicinity of their office in Angwa Street.

The office, located between Forbes Avenue and Manica Road, was gutted by a blast at 1am, at the same time that SADF members attacked the house in Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, where an ANC envoy, Joe Gqabi, was assassinated in August 1981.

In Gaborone, Botswana President Quett Masire visited the Mogoditsane housing complex raided yesterday.

At least 10 residences were damaged, and the buildings' concrete walls were riddled with bullet holes.

"My reaction is that of horror," said Masire, after inspecting the damage.

"We don't know what we have done to deserve this, especially since we have been engaged in discussions with South Africa. If they had any people who they suspected were here, they could have told us and we could have found out all about it."

Information officer of the ANC in Lusaka, Victor Moche, who visited the bombed site and saw about 20 people injured and two dead, said the attack was to be expected because President Botha had warned just days ago that "he has not yet unleashed the full power of his military — and this is probably the first instalment of the stance he is taking".

● See Page 7

● To Page 3



**T**HE South African Defence Force attacks on African National Congress targets in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana yesterday seem to be a show of strength aimed at restoring the confidence of the white electorate in the Government.

The Government seems to be using the carrot and the stick — preaching reform and a negotiated non-violent settlement, while on the other hand it clobbers one of the most crucial partners in any negotiations.

The attack will most certainly have far-reaching repercussions for the country's already blurred image abroad.

### Faction

Calls for punitive sanctions by both internal and external groups will increase dramatically and pressure from even the closest of South Africa's Western allies is expected to increase.

The attack took place when hopes were increasing internationally and among a few local optimists that a negotiated settlement between Pretoria and the ANC was around the corner.

The attempt by the State President, Mr P W Botha, to split the ANC by inviting the nationalist faction of the organisation to renounce violence and return to South Africa for talks with the Government fuelled the hopes.

Another minus for Pretoria is that the attacks took place only a

# Raids aim to restore white confidence in the Government

12  
Sampson  
20/5/86

## FOCUS

By SAM MABE



THE DESTRUCTION in the wake of the SADF attack on Botswana last year.

few days after the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group arrived in the country for further explorations of a possible truce between the Government and the ANC.

The attacks, which

will be seen as a kick in the teeth of countries supporting a negotiated settlement for South Africa, could force the EPG to get back to the drawing board for more consultation with Commonwealth countries.

### Conceded

Past experience has shown that such attacks, except for the one launched in Matola, Mozambique, in 1981, have only resulted in the revision of ANC strategies, leading to the escalation of its activities inside the country.

This happened particularly after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which led to the closure of the ANC's strongest bases on South Africa's borders, in 1984.

The accord also led to the evacuation of many ANC cadres and some leading personalities such as Joe Slovo, a senior official of the or-

ganisation's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The ANC conceded at the time that the accord had posed a serious setback for the organisation, but said it was not a fatal blow.

This was confirmed by the stepping up of its activities, which of late include the Zimbabwe bushwar-style of planting landmines that have claimed 11 lives in the past six months.

A United States expert on the ANC, Dr Thomas Karis, warned that the ANC was going to step up the training of its guerillas inside South Africa if forced to end its activities in neighbouring black states.

The growing violence inside South Africa and the obvious collapse of law and order in some parts of the country seem to serve as an incentive to the ANC to step up its activities because of the belief that a revolution has begun or

is about to begin.

This is what the Government is trying to disprove out of fear of losing support among the white electorate. Yesterday's attacks are also another way of telling the world and the white electorate that the Government has not lost control.

But ironically, the attacks will win the ANC more sympathy within South Africa and will also put it on the international agenda.

### Daring

The coincidental discovery of an arms cache by Security Police near Krugersdorp at the weekend — reportedly the biggest ever found in South Africa — could have as much propaganda value for the ANC as it will have for the Government.

To many whites, it could project the Government as a vigilant protector of their lives and that it can be trusted.

To blacks, it could project the ANC as daring and more determined to continue its 25-year armed struggle against the South African Government.

The attacks could increase support for a violent solution to the country's problems and deepen the division between white and white and between black and white.



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Mathaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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# WE ARE BACK TO SQUARE ONE - ANC



A MEMBER of the Black Sash protests the SADF attack on ANC targets in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe on Monday morning.

HARARE — The African National Congress said yesterday that Monday's attacks by South Africa on three Frontline states had destroyed the mission of the Commonwealth negotiators seeking an end to apartheid.

The result of the attacks was that "a chapter has been closed and we are back to square one," said a statement by the organisation.

The statement said the United States, Britain and other Western nations were also responsible for Pretoria's actions against the Frontline states.

"These actions emphasise the state terrorism carried out by the South African regime, encouraged and supported by the USA, which is the world gendarme."

## Widespread

Confirming that "the South African troops hit our office and the residence of the ANC in Harare at around 1 am," the statement thanked Zimbabwe for its pledge, given by prime minister Mr Robert Mugabe at a Press conference, to continue support for the people of South Africa.

Meanwhile members of the Commonwealth "Eminent Persons

## 'A chapter has been closed'

group" flew into London from South Africa yesterday morning amid a clamour for sanctions and widespread reports that their mission had been aborted by Monday's SADF raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana.

In the House of Commons, 70 opposition Labour MPs demanded an emergency summit of Commonwealth leaders to arrange sanctions and plans were being laid for an urgent meeting of high commissioners to discuss the South African action.

## Shocked

At Heathrow airport the EPG members met Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal before leaving for their different home destinations.

The Commonwealth Secretariat issued the text of a message the group has sent to the leaders of the three countries.

"We have been shocked to learn on the morning of our important meeting with ministers of the South African Government that your capitals had been raided by South African defence forces," it said. — Sapa.

# SADF RAID UNDER FIRE

**BLACKS** have condemned the South African Defence Force raids on alleged African National Congress bases in three neighbouring countries. They were reacting to the dawn attacks on Lusaka, Gaborone and Harare. At least three people were killed and more than 13 wounded on Monday.

A Soweto resident, Mr Knox Mahlaba, said the raids would not solve South Africa's problems, but would only aggravate them.

"Violence has never ruled the world. It is about time the South African Government denounced violence as a means to bring about change. The attack on the three states was unwarranted," he said.

Soweto playwright and producer Mr Gibson Kente expressed bitterness at the raids.

He said: "Such actions will not serve any purpose."

"It is useless for the

**By JOSHUA RABOROKO**  
Government to fight neighbouring states instead of solving their internal problems," Mr Kente said.

Trade unionist Mr Sepeng Makhene said the raids should be condemned.

### Violence

South Africa should denounce violence and talk to the proper leaders in this country.

He called on the Government to release all political prisoners and to



**Mr KNOX Mahlaba** ... "Raids will not solve problems."

stop attacking its neighbours.

Mr Stanley Molefe of Soweto said: "Blacks are upset by the Government's attacks on its neighbours. We wonder who is the next target."

Ms Mavis Mthembu said the raids were unacceptable.



**Mr GIBSON Kente** ... "Useless for government to fight neighbours."

South Africa was trying to be a bull of the sub-continent and should be condemned for the raids.

### Attacks

Ms Lorraine Moya said South Africa was demanding that the



**Mr SEPENG Makhene** ... "SA should denounce violence."

ANC denounce violence, yet it was engaged in violent attacks on its neighbours.

In a joint statement the Saulsville/Atteridgeville Youth Organisation, residents, students, women's organisations and the Detainees Parents Support Commit-



**Mr STANLEY Molefe** ... "We wonder who is the next target."

tee, condemned the raids.

"South Africa's problems are found right inside the country and not outside."

"It is only when colonialism and imperialism have been uprooted in this country that we shall have peace and sta-



**Ms MAVIS Mthembu** ... "Raids unacceptable."

bility.

"We salute the people of Gaborone, Lusaka and Harare for supporting the national liberation struggle in South Africa, despite attempts by our Government to destabilise their political and economic life," the statement said.

## ANC office to stay - Mugabe



**Mr ROBERT Mugabe** ... Zimbabwean leader.

**HARARE** — Zimbabwe will never consider closing the office of the African National Congress, Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe said.

"The time has come for us to call for more support to be given to the ANC and other liberation movements fighting in South Africa," he told a Press conference on Monday night.

Denouncing the attack on his country as "barbarous, cowardly and an act of wanton aggression," Mr Mugabe said it showed South Africa had adopted a policy of state terrorism.

This would lead to a dangerous security situation in the region because "we the victims will have to defend ourselves".

The international community should isolate South Africa by imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

Mr Mugabe said four suspects had been arrested when security forces reacted to the attacks on the ANC office in Harare and a house in the suburbs which was not occupied at the time.

He refused, however, to give any details, saying this was part of intelligence information which should not be given to the enemy.

In the attack on the office, a private security guard had been hurt but there were no other injuries.

He said: "At both places, the racists in panic left various equipment including communications items, vehicles and explosives when security forces reacted to the attacks."

He said: "The two cowardly attacks are clearly aimed at Zimbabwe, one of the Frontline states. The racist South African regime has by these acts of wanton aggression against the Frontline states clearly become a terrorist organisation."

The regime had obviously failed to stem the tide of the revolution in South Africa and had chosen to blame neighbouring independent states for its internal problems.

Capetown Times 22/11/86

# 5 years jail for weapons

MAUN Botswana. — A Botswana citizen, who smuggled weapons of war into Botswana in April this year, was sentenced yesterday in Maun Magistrate's Court to an effective five years' imprisonment for being in possession of assorted arms and ammunition.

Daniel Mwillima was found guilty of possessing AK-47 ammunition, one handgrenade, one anti-personnel landmine, two mine detonators and two magazines for an AK-47 rifle.

According to the prosecution, Mwillima was arrested and escorted to the police in Maun, 1 000km north-west of Gaborone, after he had smuggled arms and ammunition to Botswana through SWA/Namibia.

— Sapa

# Botswana calls off SA talks

CAPE TIMES 22/5/86 (12)

GABORONE. — The Botswana Government has called off security talks that were to be held between officials of Botswana and South Africa tomorrow.

An official of the Department of External Affairs yesterday confirmed that the cancellation had been communicated to Pretoria on Monday following the SADF raid on Mogaditsane. A Botswana citizen died and three others, including a Botswana soldier, were injured in the raid.

The president of Botswana, Mr Quett Masire, condemned the raid as unwarranted and unprovoked aggression.

South Africa also raided Zimbabwe and Zambia on the same day.

Although the officials would not elaborate, it is believed the cancellation of the South African requested meeting was a result of Monday's SADF invasion of Botswana.

Diplomatic sources in

Gaborone said the raid called into question the sincerity and good faith of the South African Government. It would now be difficult for the Botswana Government to regard South Africa as a "serious and reliable partner" in security negotiation.

They said there was a common pattern to Monday's raid and that by South Africa last June. Both raids had come at the same time as security talks between South Africa and Botswana, they said.

## 'Spies'

Dominique Gilbert reports that two South African journalists who were suspected by Botswana authorities of being "South African spies" were detained for nearly 12 hours in Gaborone this week.

"Your people killed innocent Botswana civilians. We'll take you to the bodies of the dead and make you eat them," Vaderland reporter Eu-

gene Gunning said he was told by Botswana police during his detention.

Gunning and his colleague Gerard van Niekerk, said on Tuesday that they arrived at Gaborone on Monday hours after the raid by the SADF on a housing complex near the capital to cover the incident for the Vaderland newspaper.

"When we got to the scene of the incident we were asked for accreditation. They did not believe we were journalists," Gunning said.

They were taken to prison where they were detained and questioned.

The next day they met a "polite" officer who questioned their presence in the prison.

They were released about 6pm on Tuesday and returned to South Africa. — Sapa

● US stand on SA 'rubish', page 5

● Raids: 'Duty to protect', page 11

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## Raids disturb Bishops

**THE Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference is deeply disturbed at the setback to the quest for Christian justice and peace which the SADF raids on Lusaka, Harare and Gaborone will inevitably cause.**

In a statement the SACBC said the last few weeks showed a glimmer of hope that the Government was reconsidering its stance towards the African National Congress, and that the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) had a measure of success as honest broker.

It pains us that any progress of these past weeks has been seriously jeopardised. The Bishops' Conference, at its recent extraordinary plenary session, took note that the initiative of the EPG might demand a reassessment of the issue of economic pressure as the most effective of non-violent means to change the system of apartheid and its inherent injustices. — Sapa.

(12)

# Libya no justification for raid — US prof

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — South Africa's three cross border raids had thrown the spotlight on the country again, but it was absurd to compare them with the American incursion into Libya, a former US foreign policy adviser, Professor Bill Jackson, said here last night.

"It is absurd because there is no civil war in the US and Libya does not harbour the leaders of that civil war," Prof Jackson told a meeting of the East London branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

"That comparison will not compare abroad."

Prof Jackson was speaking on the role of Congress in foreign policy with particular reference to South Africa, Angola, Libya and Nicaragua.

He said he had told students at the University of Cape Town a few weeks ago, where he is a visiting lecturer, that the South African issue had peaked in the US body politic and the Congress.

"But I now have to modify those statements in the light of the raids. Even if Peru crossed three borders in one day it would make world headlines," he said and emphasised that he had thought Nicaragua and Libya were the flashpoints for US foreign policy.

Prof Jackson said Americans generally did not construe terrorism as an issue which they wanted their president to take on. Terrorism was viewed more as a crime and not as a major new issue.

He said there was a type of reaction Americans had to raids such as their own into Libya, and South Africa's into the three neighbouring states.

"If it is a one-off raid it seems to die down but if it becomes a pattern, then the reaction will be different.

"The South African raid was quick, short and surgical. Not many were killed and it was not pro-



Professor Bill Jackson . . . terrorism viewed more as a crime in the US.

longed even though State President Botha says it will be done again.

"Because of this, the furore might die down. If he does it again, Congress will take the majority view on action and we will have to see whether President Reagan will veto it," he said.

Dealing with disinvestment, Prof Jackson said there was an analogy that it was something like a nuclear war: nobody knew exactly what the consequences would be.

The campaign on the campuses had become more sophisticated and blanket sanctions were not on the cards.

"There is a move toward phased and selective disinvestment. College disinvestment seems to be used as a lever on the President. Students see disinvestment as a political issue on which they can take a stand," he said.

He said there was new life for sanctions following the raids but he did not know whether the new moves such as banning South African Airways would command a majority.

Focusing on President Reagan, Prof Jackson said the president was not very knowledgeable about all the areas of the world and it was said that he was not personally interested in South Africa.

The US was quite prepared to let the Eminent Persons Group deal with the problem.

"I don't think President Reagan will spend much political capital on South Africa. He has a way of putting distance between himself and other leaders when things get hot.

We saw this with President Ferdinand Marcos where he kept his distance and did not lose too much political capital. Even Senator Ted Kennedy praised him for the change in the Philippines."

He did not think Congress would commit itself entirely to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita despite the \$15 million package.

"This matter is going to come up again and I do not think Congress will commit itself to Unita because it is hard to see America's vital interest in Angola.

"It is easier to see such an interest in the proximity of Nicaragua," Prof Jackson said.

AFTERMATH OF THE RAID

# From Gaborone to Pietersburg

The world may not be happy with PW Botha's cross-border raid, but he can count on white South African support across most of the political spectrum. And that could help him — for a while — to appease the burgeoning threat from his right. **PATRICK LAURENCE reports**

PRESIDENT P W Botha will garner white acclaim and support from Monday's three-pronged strike on "African National Congress targets" in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana by the South African Defence Force

That is the one safe prediction which can be made amid the buzz of conjecture over the reasons for, and the cost of the triple raid

A survey of white attitudes conducted in 1982 showed that over 80 per cent of the white electorate strongly endorsed military attacks on "terrorist" bases in neighbouring states.

There was a slight fall off in approval in 1984. But, according to Professor John Barratt, whose Institute of International Affairs commissioned the surveys, support for a hawkish foreign policy is now back to 1982 levels.

Botha will gain support all along the white political spectrum, from the cautiously liberal supporters of the Progressive Federal Party to the rabidly rightist followers of the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale Partys and the neo-fascist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

The South African Defence Force raid, of course, came just four days before last night's National Party meeting in the ultra-rightist stronghold of Pietersburg, held in defiance of an AWB pledge not to allow the NP to hold another meeting in the Transvaal.

But whether the raid was launched solely or even mainly to stultify ultra-rightist criticism that the government had embarked on a policy of surrender — that it was sacrificing white interests for the sake of appeasing black radicals and foreign powers — is a matter of debate.

There can be little doubt, however, that the raid was at least partly prompted by growing anxiety in the NP caucus at the burgeoning ultra-rightist threat and that the opportune timing for the NP Pietersburg meeting was more than coincidental.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the University of Natal, wrote after last October's five by-elections: "... in constituencies for which comparisons are possible the HNP-CP vote increased by a massive 124 per cent". He calculated that the results meant that up to 50 seats were vulnerable to the combined rightwing challenge and concluded: "They give the HNP-CP electoral alliance a new significance in white politics."

Schlemmer's conclusion is noteworthy because he tends to be cautious in his appraisals of ultra rightwing strength. His evaluation was, moreover, made before Botha's decision to abolish influx control and to establish a national statutory council to give blacks a say in devising new constitutional structures with a niche for them in central government.

Botha's political approach is one which combines tough action on security issues with political concessions in terms of NP policy. Thus it was not coincidental that the raid occurred shortly before the scheduled publication of a draft Bill providing for a national statutory council.

A soon-to-be-published survey of white political opinion, commissioned by the Institute of

International Affairs, shows that tough white attitudes on external policy are linked to generally verging views — for whites — on internal issues. As Barratt remarked after the raid, Botha seems to be right on track when it comes to majority white opinion.

If he slipped slightly off track during the visit of Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, the strike has put him back on the lines.

During and before the EPG visit there was heady talk — some of it seemingly leaked by the Department of Foreign Affairs — about releasing jailed ANC leader Nelson and unbanning the ANC in return for an ANC moratorium on armed struggle.

Ultra rightwingers frothed with anger and rallied fearful whites to resist "betrayal from within". For the moment, however, Botha seems to have regained the initiative.

But, judging from Botha's defence of the raid in parliament, its timing was influenced by another factor: the mid-April attack on "Libyan terrorist installations" by the United States.

If it was justifiable for the US to strike "pre-emptively" at Libyan terrorists, then why not for South Africa to forestall ANC attacks by "pre-emptive" raids of its own, Botha asked.

Once a decision was taken to use the US air raid on Libya — and Britain's willingness to allow US planes to take off from Britain — to justify a South African strike then Pretoria could not wait too long.

Another date which may have loomed large was June 16, which this year marks the 10th anniversary of the 1976 student uprising in Soweto. According to a BBC report quoting security police, the strike was partly aimed at disrupting ANC plans for an escalation in guerrilla warfare timed to coincide with June 16.

But there is an anomaly in the pre-emptive strike theory.

The raid appears to have caused relatively little damage. Three people were killed, against, say, 42 during the December 1982 strike on Maseru. The buildings appear to have been relatively unimportant. To cite an obvious example: a UN refugee centre in which the ANC had a publicity office was bombed in Zambia, but not the ANC headquarters.

The triple raid appears to have provoked without intimidating.

The ANC vowed to press ahead with its armed struggle. Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia spoke of revenge and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe of more, rather than less support for the ANC.

Quett Masire of Botswana appeared to have been bewildered. A bi-lateral meeting with South Africa was due to have taken place today, at which South African allegations about ANC activities in Botswana could have been discussed. But even Masire, whose country is the most vulnerable, was uncoiled.

But, it could be argued, the raid was launched merely to demonstrate that the SADF could strike as and when it wished, that the attack was



Evidence of South Africa's military successes ... or its political failures? I and a pool of blood mark the spot where a Botswana citizen died in the

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS HAVE CARRIED OUT AN ATTACK AGAINST OFFICES AND HOUSES USED BY ANC GANGSTERS IN YOUR COUNTRY. THESE GANGSTERS INFILTRATE INTO OUR COUNTRY TO HURDER INNOCENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF ALL RACES.

WE REGARD THE PEOPLE OF ZIMBABWE AS OUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS. WE HAVE NO FIGHT WITH YOU, AND WE WISH TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH OUR NEIGHBOURS.

UNFORTUNATELY, YOUR GOVERNMENT ALLOWS THESE ANC GANGSTERS TO TERRORISE INNOCENT PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY. FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY YOU SHOULD NOT ALLOW ANC GANGSTERS TO OCCUPY HOUSES AND OFFICES IN YOUR COUNTRY. FROM WHERE THEY CAN PLAN THESE VICIOUS, COWARDLY ACTS AGAINST INNOCENT PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY.

IF THIS HAPPENS IT IS OUR RIGHT TO SEEK OUT AND DESTROY THESE ANC GANGSTERS WHEREVER THEY MAY BE. SELF DEFENCE IS NOT ONLY OUR RIGHT. IT IS OUR DUTY.

The pamphlet dropped by the SADF at the scenes of the attacks

primarily devised as a warning, as well as, of course, a manifestation of political *kragdadigheid* for home consumption.

A related consideration might have been involved: a bid to convince the ANC and its internal allies in South Africa of the futility of armed rebellion and thus to strengthen the hand of black leaders in favour of negotiation. There is no sign, however, that the strike has induced a swing in favour of negotiation if it means negotiations on Botha's terms.

Botha's perception of people who do not negotiate within his parameters as "extremists" was expressed in his statement to parliament justifying the raid.

"The SA government has provided visible proof" that it intends to accommodate legitimate political aspirations of all South Africans in democratic

structures which will be the products of negotiation," he declared.

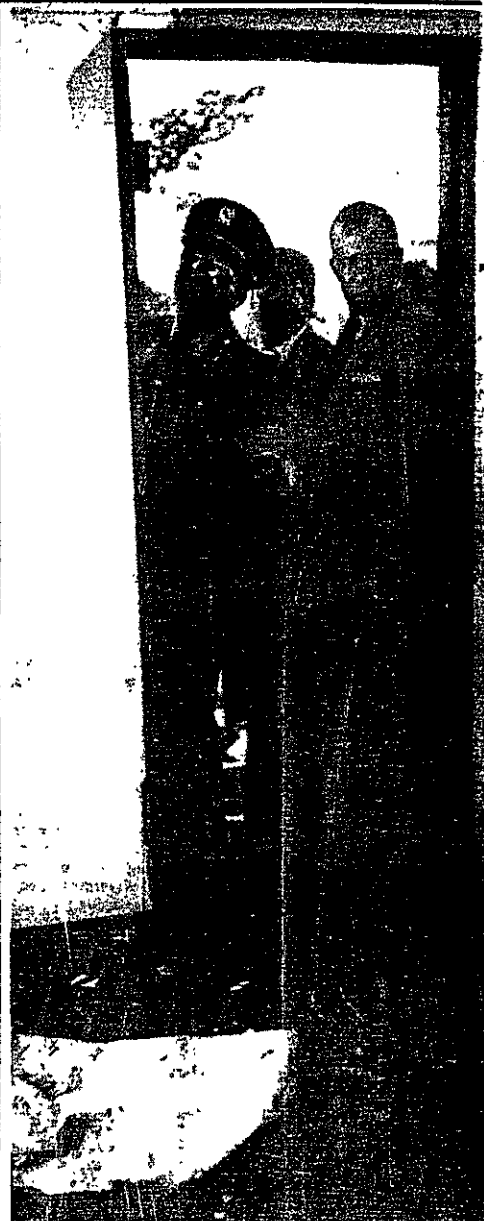
Against that, Botha added, the ANC had that it was "hell-bent on the destruction of African society, that it wants power through barrel of a gun and that it fully intends to in power by means of force".

But it is difficult to see the raid as but *nachpolitik*, of an offer by Botha to negotiate with his enemies with a gun on his lap.

His approach is not exactly alien to the which has talked of the need to press ahead armed struggle even if a decision is negotiated with Pretoria.

As the foreign ministers of the six States call for sanctions and as both Pretoria and the ANC prepare for intensification of war, post-raid signs are distinctly inauspicious.





successes ... or its political failures? Left, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe surveys the damage in Harare, centre, a South African newspaper, broken shoes ... where a Botswana citizen died in the raids; right, Botswana president Quett Masire at the scene of the Gaborone attack Pictures by Alexander Joe (AFP) and REUTER

CARRIED OUT AN ATTACK AGAINST BY ANC GANGSTERS IN YOUR COUNTRY. ... ZIMBABWE AS OUR FRIENDS AND FIGHT WITH YOU, AND WE WISH TO NEIGHBOURS. ... THE SADF at the scenes of the attacks

# Did the 'ANC gangsters' get off scot free?

THE African National Congress is bewildered at the military and intelligence failure it perceives in the South African raids this week. How, it asks, with all that money, all those armaments and resources, was such a mess possible? In Zambia, the raiders managed to kill one Zambian and a Namibian refugee, to wound several Zambians and, with stunning precision, to wipe out a bar and a shop in Makeni, about 10km south of Lusaka. A United Nations High Commission for Refugees' bedsit facility adjoining the commercial complex was also hit — but the ANC denies it has ever made use of it. In central Harare, the raiders managed to destroy the small ANC diplomatic office whose whereabouts have been as public a secret as is possible, and slightly injured a private security guard in the process. Their second target, a house in the northwestern suburb of Ashdown Park, where ANC chief representative Joe Gqabi was assassinated in July 1981, was also thoroughly devastated. The ANC has been known to make basic mistakes. But it is not in the habit of using a house like that in Ashdown Park, whose security was blown five years previously, as a "transit" facility for guerrillas — as Security Police apparently told the South African Defence Force it was. The raiders, using at least three cars (hired in Bulawayo) pumped about 100 machine gun rounds and 20kg of explosives into the empty house. The reason nobody was at home has still to be answered. Some sources say this is the result of a Zimbabwean intelligence tip-off to the ANC community in Harare that an attack might be imminent, but this remains unconfirmed. Nonetheless, ANC exiles tend to move beds quite often. The pamphlet the raiders left behind justifying their attack on "ANC gangsters", and designed to drive a wedge between Zimbabweans and their elected government, was no better than the old Rhodesian propaganda. It has proven salt to the

On the other side of the Limpopo, the belief is that the raids were failures. There is little evidence that more than minor military damage was done to the ANC. Instead, the movement's support abroad has been bolstered. HOWARD BARRELL reports from Harare wound for Zimbabweans. When journalists visited the wreck of the Ashdown Park house, at least two neighbouring Zimbabwean households were loudly playing records by Amandla, the ANC's cultural ensemble. Mugabe said he would "never, never, never," close down the ANC office because of South African pressure. Rather, now was the time to increase support for the ANC in its fight against what he termed Pretoria's policy of "state terrorism". Four suspected South African agents have been picked up by Zimbabwe security officials and, although no further reliable information is yet available, the prevailing impression is that the Zimbabweans have got their teeth into something real. Just outside Gaborone, the raiders managed to attack the Botswana Defence Force — the very force they have been demanding should be attacking, or at least controlling the ANC. And the ANC, if it was there, got off scot free. While raids of this kind are no joke for exiles, they do stimulate a kind of humour. A comment heard is that there must be a highly influential "mole" close to the National Security Council, formulating and advising the government on the timing of cross-border raids of Monday's type. How else does one explain the timing of raids on three frontline capitals? When the South African conflict is more internationalised than ever before? When the Commonwealth mission has

highlighted as never before the good faith of each of the two major antagonists in South Africa — the government and the ANC? When economic sanctions are an increasing threat? When the rattled rand is stabilising somewhat? When Chester Crocker has just recently felt able to show his face again and defend constructive engagement? When the ANC is beginning to enjoy some success in building around itself a broad alliance? When Organisation of African Unity defence ministers are two days away from a meeting in Harare to discuss the formation of a Pan-African army, among others to defend black states against South African destabilisation? A substantial diplomatic cost has been incurred by the government, and it has bought no ANC bodies, no disruption of the ANC, but, instead, it has considerably bolstered the outlawed movement, its sympathy in the frontline state notably Zimbabwe, and its image abroad. It is becoming clear to the frontline states that, whether or not they sign a non-aggression pact with Pretoria, whether or not they are sensitive to Pretoria's security concerns, whether or not they are prepared to talk civilly with Pretoria, they still get attacked. This was not lost on frontline state foreign ministers who met in Harare the day after the raid and repeated their demand for mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against the apartheid government. The ANC's view is that the purpose of the raid was merely to sabotage the work of the Commonwealth EPG. If so, what an overkill. The EPG has not looked like a winner from the start. Another view both in exile and inside the country is that President Botha's national party is currently under such pressure from the ultrarightists on the plateland that a raid on three frontline state capitals was, seen as the necessary *kragdadigheid* to reassure them that the government had, after all, not gone soppy.

# 'Botswana must resist the SADF'

GABORONE — The mayor of Gaborone has called on the Botswana Government to form a "people's militia" to resist future raids into Botswana by the South African Defence Force.

Mr Paul Rentao, publicity and propaganda secretary for the opposition Botswana National Front and the Party's leader in the Gaborone Town Council, condemned last week's SADF strike.

He told the local *Gazette* newspaper yesterday that the government should give all able-bodied men

and women in the country "crash courses in military training," and provide them with the necessary arms to fight off future South African attacks.

Mr Rentao hit at expatriates working in Botswana for "feeding information to the South African military".

In addition, one of Botswana's most important tribal chiefs, Chief Linchwe, has also called for the formation of a "people's militia" saying all Botswana should receive military training.

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9/15/86

**The sanctions card**

The frontline states, confident that SA's recent raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe are a reflection of growing despair and desperation, believe SA has lost an important propaganda battle in the continuing campaign against minority rule.

The frontliners can see no justification for the raids other than domestic policy imperatives, believing the P W Botha government moved — ineffectually — to reassure its extreme rightwing critics at home, rather than to secure any lasting strategic military advantage in the region. There are those who believe the raids were designed to deliberately undermine the Eminent Persons' mission but, from all accounts, it would seem that prospects for substantial progress from this

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quarter were not great anyway.

The frontline leadership believes the Reagan administration has been embarrassed by the raids (see *World*) and by Pretoria's efforts to draw a parallel with the US bombing of Libya in April.

At the same time, the Zimbabwe PM, Robert Mugabe, was quick to seize the opportunity to accuse SA of "State-sponsored terrorism" — also seeking to draw a parallel with Libya.

However the raids may have been presented in SA itself, it is clear they were a public relations catastrophe internationally. The frontline leadership, which had been increasingly pessimistic about the prospects of securing Western support for mandatory sanctions against Pretoria, now believes the pendulum has swung back, if not in favour of mandatory UN sanctions, certainly in the direction of stronger economic measures against SA by the major Western powers.

At this stage, this would seem to be the main plank in frontline strategy. The reality is that the frontline countries have little room for policy manoeuvre — their options are limited and their resources stretched — but the raids have thrust Pretoria onto the defensive and provided a heaven-sent opportunity to reopen the sanctions campaign with a vengeance.

Two other policy options are being canvassed in the frontline states. The first is the early establishment of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) peacekeeping force designed to deter further South African cross-border raids. OAU defence ministers are due to meet this week to discuss such a prospect — but the chances of success seem remote given the financial problems of most member states.

The second option is the apparent growing determination of the frontline states to seize the opportunity provided by the Harare non-aligned nation summit in September, which is due to be attended by more than 100 countries, to intensify the political and diplomatic onslaught against Pretoria, while at the same time possibly attracting material support — economic and possibly even military for the frontline countries.

It is acknowledged throughout the region — privately but not publicly — that the frontline states are in no condition to wage a lengthy sanctions war against SA. Over the next six months, there will be intensive diplomatic activity aimed at ensuring economic pressures against SA are intensified while seeking to ensure that, as sanctions are tightened, the Western and non-aligned countries will provide compensatory financial and economic assistance to the countries likely to suffer most: Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mozambique.

Prospects for such assistance do not look good, but Pretoria's cross-border activity has obviously generated a degree of sympathy and support for the frontline countries that simply did not exist before, and the African countries are anxious to exploit this advantage to the full.

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**BOTSWANA SPARKLES** *FIN 1/1/86  
6/6/86*

Botswana has turned out another set of fine figures for 1985 — thanks to astute policy management and strong diamond sales. Much as the France-sized country (population 1m) is beset with drought and structural economic problems common to the continent, it can still boast the finest African economy — on paper.

Diamond exports increased 70% to P1 billion — equal to a 13% dollar increase, to US\$544m. The pula, based since 1976 on a basket of currencies including the rand, fell against major world currencies. But it appreciated against the rand from R1,12 at mid-year to close at R1,23.

With the bulk of imports SA-sourced, domestic inflation reached a two-and-a-half year high of 11,1% in November. A notable feature was a boost in monetary

expansion, almost wholly absorbed by the Central Bank in the form of private deposits.

This, says the Bank, "reflects the excess liquidity situation faced by the commercial banks and their consequent reluctance to accept certain interest-bearing deposits." Government finances remained firmly under rein, rising from a surplus of P5m for April-September 1984 to P80m a year later.

The current account balance improved substantially from P13m in 1984 to P233m; the capital account from P144m to P206m. The overall balance of payments reflected an estimated P464m surplus. International reserves stood at P1,7 billion — covering 17 months' worth of imports.

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*News 7/10/82*  
**Botswana** *12*  
**hunt after  
SA-linked  
men escape**

**Argus Africa News Service**  
**GABORONE.** — Two men with South African connections who were due to appear in the Lobatse Magistrate's Court on Thursday on charges of illegal possession of a large quantity of arms and ammunition escaped from jail at the weekend.

Botswana police have not yet made a statement on the escape from the Lobatse jail, but it is understood an intense search has been launched.

Mr Ebrahim Desai, 54, a former South African who holds a British passport, and Mr Junior Roy Majoba, 26, a South African, escaped. Both live in Harare. They were charged with Mr Mohammed Garmoud, 46, a Lobatse businessman of Iranian nationality.

**RIFLES FOUND**

Mr Garmoud is out on bail.

At a previous hearing evidence was led that police found 12 automatic rifles, 33 pistols, 5 900 rounds of ammunition, 32 empty pistol magazines and 100 hand-grenades in Mr Garmoud's house.

It was said at that hearing that Mr Majoba was a member of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa.

# Botswana diamond in Africa's economic desert

BARRY SERGEANT

THERE IS a small African mystery which can be reached after four hours drive West from Johannesburg called Botswana.

It is one of three working democracies on the continent and has just produced its annual Central Bank report for 1985. The figures confound traditional economic theory and make for the best-managed African country — on paper.

Rated at independence from the UK in 1966 as one of the dozen poorest countries, Botswana is not yet free of structural economic problems. Its mixture of economic sectors is becoming narrowed as diamonds account for most export earnings. The drought in the sub-continent has also left its scars.

But today the country can boast:

- It runs one of Africa's few trade surpluses;
- Commercial banks rarely pay interest on new deposits, as credit creation is negative;
- Foreign exchange reserves cover an unheard-of 17 months imports;
- The balance of payments and government budget reflect healthy surpluses;
- Foreign loans are virtually irrelevant; and
- The currency is strong and inflation, by African standards, is low.

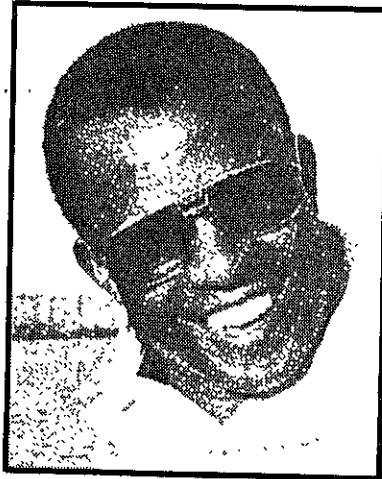
## Protests

To the North, around the Okavango, talk is that President Quett Masire is preserving rural constituencies by killing the tsetse fly in one of Africa's greatest nature areas so cattle can move in.

And the European Economic Community (EEC), which takes up the majority of the country's beef production, still insists on fences stretching across the Kalahari to counter the possible spread of foot-and-mouth disease.

Conservationists are beside themselves with the apparent destruction of the Okavango and tens of thousands of nomadic antelope that have died of thirst in front of the EEC-fences. But there are happy farmers — descended from and still talking almost Dutch — in the Kalahari's Ghanzi district.

The unemployed in the capital Gaborone do not blame anyone for their problems. Protests at the town's university campus have been juvenile and Masire was victorious in the recent elections.



□ MASIRE ... preserving

Perhaps he has lost a bit of ground but he still tolerates a Botswana communist party which holds meetings that practically nobody attends.

The legal system, like SA's, is Roman-Dutch based and there are no political prisoners. Sometimes there are petty political infractions, inevitably the result of personal frustration rather than part of a trend.

What has been its economic secret? Since independence, Botswana has been austere in its economic management. It has had the grace to take the impartial advice of expert expatriates.

Specifically, the secret has been foreign exchange management of the country's currency (the pula) — which means "rain," or something close to it — in Setswana.

Botswana introduced the pula in 1976 — making it possible for exchange rate policy to be tailored more to the country's own policy objectives. Rather than be dependant on developments in SA's balance of payments.

Between 1976 and 1982 Botswana's exchange rate policy was aimed at containing inflationary pressures. A pula basket consisting of half a rand and half an SDR replaced the US dollar as Botswana's currency peg in June 1980. The change followed a period of sustained rand appreciation against the US dollar — and against the pula.

Since then there have been three

BOTSWANA — KEY 1985 FIGURES		
Diamond Exports	Pula	US\$
	1 048m	544m
Exchange Rate	Dec 31	P1/R1.23
Inflation (highest)	Nov:	11.1%
Government Budget	(April - Sept)	+P80m
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS		
Trade balance		+P404m
Services		-P322m
Transfers		+P151m
Current account		+P233m
Capital account		+P206m
Overall balance		+P464m
International reserves		+P1 645m
Prime lending rate (December)		+P11.5%

reevaluations of about 5% each. Thanks to the 1985 crash in the rand's value, the pula depreciated against the major world currencies. The short-term effects of exchange rate developments included windfall gains to the balance of payments and government budget.

But it was considered that the medium-term impact would go awry. So the Bank of Botswana conducted a comprehensive review of the pula basket at the end of 1985. Perhaps the main characteristic under scope was the increasing polarisation of the balance of payments structure.

The bulk of exports (70%-plus in 1983 and 1984) went to Europe; most imports (80%-plus) are from the Common Customs Area, which means mostly SA. Diamonds now take the lion's share of exports — increasing from 52% in 1982 to 72% in 1984.

## Objectives

(Outside diamonds, main exports are copper-nickel matte, meat, textiles and re-exports — mainly of vehicles. Imports are dominated by food, beverages and tobacco, fuel, machinery, electrical equipment and vehicles and transport equipment).

The need for a strong national currency — and an appropriate exchange rate policy — was again clearly recognised in the latest National Development Plan (1985/86 to 1990/91):

"Government recognises that the success of its trade and industrial development efforts, and particularly the attraction of foreign investment and technology, largely depends on maintaining a suitable investment climate.

"Crucial to this are government's commitment to free enterprise, a strong national currency, a liberal foreign exchange policy and favourable fiscal and monetary policies and incentives."

The objectives wanted here are an independent exchange rate policy — but recognising, too, that exchange rate policy cannot alone bear the burden of economic development and diversification. Perhaps the rough ride of the pula in the third quarter of 1985 taught the Bank once and for all.

## Interaction

The pula depreciated by 13%, 20% and 24% against the three most traded non-rand currencies (US dollar, pound sterling and Deutsche mark) respectively; the rand fell 22%, 28% and 31% against the currencies. And the rand depreciated by 10% against the pula.

Now the Bank of Botswana has reached the conclusion that the objective of maintaining a stable cost/price relationship between SA's and Botswana's products cannot be viewed as static. There is the interaction between the exchange rate and the evolution of costs and prices.

So, says the Bank, exchange rate developments must remain under continuous evaluation under the spotlight of the economic environment. Then policy can be adjusted to reflect changing circumstances and times.

So the South African interested on whatever basis in the future of Botswana must be ever alive to changes in the pula's value. And after this week's further rand weakness it may be just the time to expect another currency change.

It is of note that SA has been a major source of investment funds for Botswana over the years — though in recent years the proportion of non-rand investment funds has increased significantly. And much as the latest figures for SA exports to Botswana have not been released, the figure in rand terms would near the magnitude of R1bn in the next year.

# Survey reports large support for raids

ABOUT 81% of white South Africans supported SA's cross-border raids into neighbouring states, according to three surveys commissioned by the SA Institute of International Affairs (SAII) in 1982, 1984 and 1986.

The latest finding has emerged in the Institute's recent survey of White Opinion on Foreign Policy Issues.

A breakdown showed 69,5% of government supporters supported the raids. Figures for Herstigste Nasionale Party (HNP) members surveyed on this were 85,1%, the Conservative Party (CP) 92,4%, the National Republic Party (NRP) 88,5% and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) 61,3%.

The head of the Rand Afrikaans University's Department of Political Studies, Prof Deon Geldenhuys, interpreted the findings of the survey, which was conducted by Market and Opinion Survey and M & M of Durbanville, Cape.

The survey reflected that 71,1% of whites in 1986 felt SA was heading for a Namibian-style civil war, compared to 62,8% in 1984 and 75,3% in 1982.

"The drop in 1984 was attributed to the belief that the Nkomati Accord and the new constitutional dispensation would ease the situation. However, the change of thinking had reversed," Geldenhuys said.

He said one of the most remarkable

*Most white South Africans supported SA's recent raids into Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia, reports Claire Pickard-Cambridge. A recent survey also showed that while white attitudes to domestic issues had generally become more conciliatory, increasingly hardline positions had been adopted towards foreign policy issues.*

shifts of white opinion revealed in 1984 concerned the question of Pretoria talking to Swapo.

In 1982 about a third of the respondents supported such talks, while in 1984 just over 50% did. The latest survey put the figure at 52,7%.

But despite substantial support for talks with Swapo, most respondents believed SA could ultimately win a war against Swapo if it proved impossible to resolve the Namibian independence issue through direct negotiations.

In the survey, 67,8% of whites said the police and SADF were strong enough to control internal unrest indefinitely.

But Geldenhuys said there were considerable doubts about their long-term ability to control the unrest situation because only 26,3% of those supporting the view expressed "definite agreement".

Only 40,1% of whites in 1986 agreed that government needed to negotiate directly with the African National Congress (ANC) to find a solution to SA's

conciliatory on domestic political issues over the past two years.

The issues referred to concern racially-mixed school sport, desegregation of cinemas and black representation in Parliament.

Geldenhuys said it seemed public opinion had followed government's lead on issues like negotiation with Swapo and parliamentary representation for race groups other than whites.

"If true, this obviously holds far-reaching implications for government in introducing further political reforms — including perhaps, the thorny question of negotiation with the ANC," Geldenhuys said.

racial problems.

And it was found 70,9% believed Robert Mugabe's government constituted a threat to SA. This was considerably up on the 1984 figure of 62,7%. Afrikaans-speaking people felt the most threatened.

Although whites in 1986 see large-scale internal violence and upheavals ahead, they have become more *verryg* or



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SUSPENSION OF LISTING

MONDAY, JUNE 16 1986

# One killed in armed attack in Botswana

GABORONE — A Botswana citizen was killed and two injured in a weekend attack on a suburban house, the Botswana Press Agency reported yesterday.

A 12-year-old girl underwent an emergency operation at the Princess Marina Hospital to remove three bullets from her body.

Both the injured are said to be out of danger.

Eye-witnesses said the attackers arrived at the house at 8.20pm and took positions inside and outside before shooting at the occupants.

They said their intention was to "kill everybody inside the house" but some people managed to escape under a hail of bullets.

The attackers ransacked a bedroom before spraying the furniture with bullets.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. — Sapa.



1 dead, child badly injured

# SA blamed for attack on house in Gaborone

STAR (22) (12)  
16/6/86

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Botswana Government has blamed South Africa for the attack on a house in Gaborone on Saturday night in which a woman was killed and a man and child wounded.

The attack was reported to have been carried out by a group of men wearing balaclavas, who arrived and left in a light van that was parked about 200 m from the house in central Gaborone. According to Radio Botswana, they shot up the house with automatic weapons, ransacked a bedroom and fired into cupboards.

The SADF has denied responsibility for the attack. An SADF spokesman said "this sort of vague allegation should be seen against the background of active attempts to promote international pressure and even sanctions against South Africa.

"It is predictable that allegations like this should come from countries which house armed, undisciplined terrorist organisations which are known for internal strife among themselves which often leads to faction fights and even murder."

Miss Matsela Polokelo (26), from Lobatse, was killed. A 12-year-old girl, believed to be the daughter of the owner of the house, Mrs Anna Mabuse, was shot in the stomach and was reported to be in critical condition today in the Princess Marina Hospital after several bullets had been removed from her body. Less seriously wounded was Mr John Rantao, who works as an air traffic controller at the Gaborone international airport and is the brother of the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantao.

## 'Cold-blooded attack'

Mr Rantao, a well-known soccer player and athlete (he once held the Botswana 800 m record), was said to be in satisfactory condition in the hospital today.

A statement issued by the Botswana Government said the attack came on the anniversary of the raid on Gaborone by the South African Defence Forces on June 14 last year, in which 12 people were killed, and four weeks after helicopter-borne SADF troops attacked a housing complex near Gaborone.

The statement said the South African State President had indicated after the May 19 raid that more attacks might follow.

"There is no doubt, therefore, that this cold-blooded attack on unsuspecting Botswana citizens was carried out by agents of the South African Government," the statement said.

It said the Botswana Government strongly condemned the "repeated acts of unprovoked aggression" by South Africa against Botswana.

The house is only about 50 m from the central police station. The attack is said to have started at about 8.20 pm and to have lasted about 20 minutes. About four men were in the raiding party, according to local news media.

President Quett Masire and members of his cabinet inspected the house yesterday.

CMG Trust 16/6/86 (12) (12)

# Woman shot dead in attack in Gaborone

GABORONE. — A woman was killed and two people were injured in a machinegun attack on a house here on Saturday night.

Authorities have not released the names of the victims, but neighbours at the scene — only 500m from the central police station — identified the dead woman as Mrs Anna Poloko, who was in her 20s.

Uniformed police guarding the site said the attack occurred about 8.30pm.

"There were about four assailants and we think they used light-calibre weapons, probably machineguns, to fire into wardrobes and beds," one guard said.

Residents said the gunmen, who wore balaclavas, sprayed the house with bullets before ransacking it and making their getaway in a minibus.

State-owned Radio Botswana said yesterday afternoon: "Although no one has so far claimed responsibility for the attack, there is strong suspicion that it is the work of South African agents in their mission to eliminate what are often referred to as African National Congress gangsters."

It is the third attack in a year in and around Gaborone. South Africa claimed responsibility for the previous two.

Area residents said all three victims of Saturday night's attack were Botswana citizens. The injured were a

12-year-old girl, whose name was not given, and Mr John Rantao, brother of the mayor of Gaborone, Mr Paul Rantao.

A matron at the Princess Marina Hospital in Gaborone said the girl was in a stable condition after an operation to remove three bullets.

She declined to comment on the condition of Mr Rantao, adding: "We have been ordered to move him to a secret ward."

A year ago to the day before the latest attack, South African commandos killed 12 people and wounded six in attacks on homes and offices around the Botswana capital.

The South African Government then said the targets were offices and activists of the ANC. Last month, one person was killed when South Africa struck against alleged ANC targets in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

● A spokesman for the South Africa Defence Force said in Pretoria: "This sort of vague allegation should be seen against the background of active attempts to promote international pressure and even sanctions against South Africa."

"In addition, it is predictable that allegations like this should come from countries which house armed, undisciplined terrorist organizations which are known for internal strife among themselves, which often leads to faction fights and even murder." — Sapa-Reuters

18/6/86  
SADP

## Gaborone (12) attack result of vendetta?

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**GABORONE** — Unconfirmed reports here suggest last week's alleged South African raid on a house in Gaborone may have been the result of a personal vendetta.

Shortly after 8 pm on Saturday, four men wearing balaclavas raided a house in Gaborone. They fired automatic weapons — killing Miss Matselo Polokelo (26), and wounding 12-year-old Ania Mabuse and Mr John Rantau — before speeding off in a vehicle.

### COLD-BLOODED

In a communiqué the Botswana Government referred to the South African State President's statement that the SADF raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia last month were the "first instalment" and that more attacks would come.

"There is no doubt therefore that this cold-blooded attack on unsuspecting Botswana citizens was carried out by agents of the South African Government."

However, it is now being suggested in Gaborone that the attack was the product of a vendetta.

No confirmation of this could be obtained.

SA air links with Seychelles to be restored in October

# Botswana in bid to lure SAA business

STAR  
24/6/86  
12

The Star's Africa News Service

Gaborone

Botswana is making a bid to lure air passengers who at present are travelling on direct flights abroad to and from Jan Smuts Airport.

Air Botswana has announced that it is starting a regular service from the country's new international airport to Harare — one of them timed to link up with a British Airways flight to London.

The number of passengers opting to use this service could rise sharply if SAA's foreign landing rights are curtailed as part of forcing more political change in South Africa.

And The Star's transport reporter, Zenaide Vendeiro, reports that

air links between South Africa and the Seychelles will be restored on October 4 when a Hong Kong-based airline begins a weekly service between Johannesburg and Victoria.

This results from the withdrawal in January of the weekly British Airways service from Johannesburg to the Far East via the Indian Ocean island.

The withdrawal was caused by the sharp downturn in traffic resulting from the weak rand.

Seychelles tourism officials have noted that only 2 000 South Africans visited the island last year — 43 percent fewer than in 1984. The island's tourism industry is in the doldrums and it cannot afford to lose 2 000 visitors, so it was eager to restore the air link.

TFC Airlines, formed in Hong Kong just a few weeks ago, was awarded the route by the governments of South Africa and the Seychelles. It has no other services.

Mr Eberhard Gennrich, managing director of Development Promotions, appointed as the airline's general sales agent for South Africa, said yesterday that the airline was not connected with South Africa or TFC Tours, but used the name because it is well-known in South Africa.

The socialist government in the Seychelles banned SAA flights to the island in September 1980 "in line with UN and OAU calls to cut links with South Africa because of its apartheid policies".

## No connection

It cannot, therefore, be seen to be doing business with a company connected with South Africa.

TFC Airlines' flights will leave Jan Smuts Airport at 8.05 am on Saturdays, and arrive in Victoria at 4.54 pm local time.

Return flights will leave Victoria at 9 am on Sundays and arrive in Johannesburg at 1.25 pm. Return fares are expected to cost R900, and single fares R500.

Caledonian Airways are said by sources to be planning to extend their London-Lusaka flights to Gaborone, but no confirmation could be obtained from the airline at the time of going to press.

Air Botswana says it will fly to Harare on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. The Thursday flight will connect with the British Airways flight to London.

Botswana's new R75 million international airport at Gaborone, named the Sir Seretse Khama Airport, was opened in December 1984. It can handle aircraft as large as Boeing 747 jumbos. But the ancillary services are considered inadequate for regular international traffic by large jets.

Regular flights between Jan Smuts and Sir Seretse Khama have been flown for some time by SAA and Air Botswana. Now Comair has joined the field.

12

# Australia approves steps to cut links with South Africa

The Argus Foreign Service

CANBERRA. — Australia has taken a major step towards imposing tough new sanctions on South Africa.

The Cabinet has given broad approval to new sanctions, including the severing of air links and the scaling-down of diplomatic, trade and tourist ties.

The sanctions will not come into effect until Commonwealth heads of government meet in London early next month to consider the report of the Eminent Persons Group.

The new range of sanctions includes giving South African Airways a year's notice to quit its service from Johannesburg to Sydney.

Other sanctions certain to be adopted by Australia include a ban on the import of South African agricultural products, a ban on new investments by Australian companies in South Africa and the closure of the South African trade and tourist promotion offices in Melbourne and Sydney.

Government officials indicated today that the Cabinet had given the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, authority to formulate the new sanctions policy leading up to the London meeting.

He will use it as the basis for announcing Australian sanctions as part of joint action by Commonwealth countries at the London meeting.

# Anger at Aussie mayor's planned trip to SA

9R 645, 1/7/76

SYDNEY Officials on Sydney's city council are outraged by an announcement that letting Lord Mayor Mr Doug Sutherland will visit South Africa next week.

His surprise decision to attend Johannesburg's centenary celebrations from July 7 to 13 coincides with federal government discussions on possible sanctions against Pretoria.

Mr Sutherland stoutly defended his trip and denied claims by city

aldermen that it would be seen as an endorsement of South Africa's apartheid policies.

"Before anyone levels wild and inaccurate allegations, let me make it clear that I am against the system of apartheid. I fully support calls for it to be dismantled and replaced by a completely democratic system," he said.

"The Johannesburg City Council is controlled by groups opposed to apartheid and the government. I do

not believe my visit to South Africa can in any way be seen as condoning apartheid," he added.

Council opposition leader Mr Jeremy Bingham said: "Sutherland's actions will be seen as a political act both here and overseas and Sydney will now be saddled with the view that we support the South African regime."

Mr Sutherland said he was invited by Johannesburg Mayor Mr Har-

old Rudolf, but had refused, free travel to avoid any "misinterpretation."

A mayor's office spokesman said Mr Herland accepted the invitation because the Johannesburg City Council is controlled by the opposition Progressive Federal Party.

Mr Sutherland will also visit Soweto near Johannesburg and other black areas in Cape Town and Durban, he added.

Sapa-Reuter.

# Arrests follow after attack in Gaborone

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — Botswana's usual tranquility has been jarred by the erection of police and military roadblocks over a wide area and reports of arrests.

The police have confirmed making several arrests recently but have refused to give details.

Several campers, believed to be white university students from South Africa on a holiday trip, were briefly arrested by police this week after pupils at a nearby school mistook them for South African soldiers.

The other arrests of people who have not yet been identified have been linked in the news media and in local rumour with the attack on a house in Gaborone on June 14 in which a woman was killed and a man and a child wounded. The Botswana Government immediately blamed the attack on South Africa but other sources believe there are now suspicions it might have resulted from internal strife within the ANC.

Police commissioner Mr Simon Hirschfeldt said several people had been detained but refused to elaborate, saying: "We are in a critical stage of interrogation."

(12)

## SA conflict will grind into 1990s, envoy says

**The Argus Foreign Service**

LONDON. — The House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee went into secret session to hear a gloomy assessment of South Africa.

American diplomat Mr Robert Frazure is understood to have given the impression yesterday that Washington was resigned to the reality that conflict in South Africa could grind on into the 1990s before any sort of settlement was likely to emerge.

Mr Frazure, in charge of African affairs at the United States Embassy here, is shortly to be transferred to the US Embassy in Pretoria. He has accompanied Dr Chester Crocker on many missions to Africa.

It is understood that Mr Frazure doubted the readiness of the South African Government to meet any of the requirements demanded by the Commonwealth for a meaningful dialogue.





● MASIRE

# Botswana denies sanctions reports

4/7/80  
BUS-DAY  
12

THE Botswana government has denied newspaper reports quoting President Quett Masire as having said that SA had begun imposing selective economic sanctions against his country.

Some local media quoted Masire as saying "the selective economic sanctions" against Botswana involved the delivery of refrigerator trucks for transporting beef and the filling of oil storage tanks in Gaborone.

Dismissing the reports as misleading, Botswana's External Affairs Secretary, Samuel Mpuchane, said Masire had been quoted out of context.

He said: "The president was giving examples of past situations not current ones. He said our country had no capacity for imposing any type of economic sanctions against SA.

He also said SA had used sanctions against its neighbouring states. It had done so to Botswana in the past by stopping the delivery of trucks for beef and the filling of oil storage tanks."

SIPHO NGCOBO

Asked what it would mean for Botswana if SA did impose sanctions, Mpuchane said he did not want to be drawn into such a conversation as "we have been quoted out of context quite often".

Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel denied the allegations yesterday.

He said: "Any such allegation is devoid of all truth. SA's relations with its neighbouring states are based largely on economic considerations. SA plays an important developmental and stabilising role in Southern Africa and will continue to play that role.

"SA's ability to play that role is naturally dependent upon economic development within SA. Should the senseless sanctions campaign jeopardise our economic development, black Southern African states will consequently suffer."

He said President P W Botha had emphasised government appreciated the reality and need for economic interdependence and political co-operation.

## Nel denies SA is applying sanctions against Botswana

By Sue Leeman,  
Pretoria Bureau

Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Nel, has denied allegations by Botswana's President Quett Masire that South Africa is applying selective sanctions against that country.

A number of South African newspapers yesterday reported Dr Masire's accusation, made to a group of foreign journalists.

Dr Masire said the economic restrictions imposed by South Africa involved the delivery of refrigerated trucks for beef and the filling of oil storage tanks in Gaborone.

But he reiterated his country's opposition to the imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Nel said Dr Masire's accusation about selective sanctions was "devoid of all truth".

South Africa's relations with its neighbouring states, he said, were based largely on economic considerations.

"The State President has emphasised that the Government appreciates the reality and need for economic interdependence and political co-operation. The South African Government does not believe that sanctions and boycotts solve any problems."

**Press Institute protests to Botha**

**SA is squeezing Botswana - Masire**

*SA Sapa*  
*SA Sapa*  
BOTSWANA President Quett Masire this week said SA had begun selective economic sanctions against his country.

Masire told foreign journalists the sanctions involved the delivery of refrigerator trucks to transport beef and the filling of Gaborone oil storage tanks.

Masire did not say why he thought SA would take such measures against Botswana, which is heavily dependent on SA for transportation facilities, communications, and key imports.

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha last week said his government might curtail its economic relationships with neighbouring countries if its major Western trading partners imposed tough economic sanctions.

The SA Department of Foreign Affairs could not be reached for comment on Masire's remarks.

Masire said Botswana could not apply sanctions against SA - Sapa.

S.M.K.  
7/7/86 1a

## Masire's office says sanctions report wrong

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Botswana Government has denied that President Quett Masire said in a speech last week that South Africa was imposing selective sanctions against his country.

The Office of the President said Dr Masire had been misquoted.

"The president's reference was historical and he was not referring to anything current," a statement said.

Knowledgeable analysts believe the president was claiming that at some time in the past South Africa had held up some refrigerated railway trucks, which take Botswana's meat exports on their way to the European Community, and tanker trucks which carry oil to storage tanks near Gaborone.

The tanks were built with foreign aid to give Botswana a reserve in case its supply routes through South Africa were cut.

Sources reported that the tanks had been full for some time.

01/04/78

## Be prepared, Botswana told

GABORONE — The Botswana Minister of Agriculture, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, told a public rally here yesterday that the people of Botswana should be prepared for retaliatory measures by South Africa if the world imposed economic sanctions against that country.

Mr Kwelagobe told his audience which included the President, Dr Quett Masire, that such a threat by Pretoria could not be taken lightly, "because if carried out, it would make life very difficult."

Mr Kwelagobe said it would be a

"very difficult experience, but we must be prepared to face it."

South Africa was "making noise about its economic muscle," he said, and he appealed to the people of Botswana to respond to government calls to utilise available financial assistance.

It was through active participation in schemes such as the financial assistance policy and arable assistance policy for farmers that the country could hope to counter South Africa's economic threat against Botswana. — Sapa

CAP-71115 12/7/80  
Arms: UCT  
student fined

GABORONE. — A second-year UCT law student, Mziwoxolo Mfeketho, 30, was convicted in the Magistrate's Court here of being in possession of arms and ammunition and fined 100 pula (about R120) or two months.

Miss Nomaxabiso Dekeda, 31, a shop manageress of Umtata, was acquitted. Both were arrested on May 19.

Mr Bernard Ancer, for the defence, said the accused had shown remorse by co-operating with police. He said that although the arms had been found in Mfeketho's possession in the car in which he had been driving, the real owner of the arms was not before the court. — Sapa

## BP silent on soda ash project

BP Southern Africa has declined to comment on speculation that it is going ahead with its proposed R200 million soda ash project in Botswana.

A BP spokesman confirmed in Cape Town yesterday that an application had been lodged for an extension of the existing prospecting licence over 2 000 square kilometres of the resource area in the Makga-Dikgadi depression, sabc radio news reports.

BP has already completed a feasibility study on a 1000 square kilometre area in the north-east of the depression.— Sapa.

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# BP silent over R200m soda ash project <sup>5/1/80</sup> <sup>bus day</sup> (2)

BP Southern Africa has declined to comment on speculation that it is going ahead with its proposed R200m soda ash project in Botswana.

A BP spokesman confirmed in Cape Town yesterday that an appli-

## Industrial Staff

lication had been lodged for an extension of the existing prospecting licence over 2 000km<sup>2</sup> of the resource area in the Makga-Dikgadi depression.

BP has already completed a feasibility study on a 1 000km<sup>2</sup> area in the north-east of the depression.

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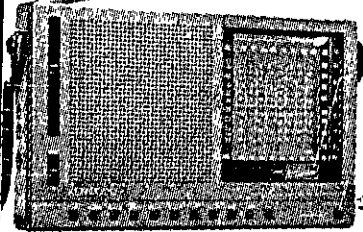
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# PRODUCING GETTING

# SIXO



# ROADBLOCKS FOR BOTSWANA

GABORONE — Troops and police are to set up roadblocks and mount searches around Botswana to safeguard the country's security in the face of "grave threats" from South Africa, President Quett Masire said yesterday.

In a message read over official Radio Botswana, President Masire said South Africa had in the past two weeks sent Gaborone two messages expressing

dissatisfaction at the way Botswana was maintaining its security and accusing it of being responsible for "chaos now reigning in that country".

Botswana told South Africa, which has in the past year acknowledged mounting two military strikes on alleged ANC bases in or around Gaborone, that it has nothing to do with Pretoria's problems, President Masire said. — Sapa.

(12)

Sowetan 15/7/86

# Agreement will boost Botswana

16/7/85  
12  
TOURISM in Botswana is likely to be given a major boost in terms of an agreement just entered into by Safmarine, Rennie's Holdings (Safren) and Botswana Development Corporation (BDC).

The three organisations have announced that they have entered into an agreement to consolidate and expand their tourist and nature conservation activities in the north eastern Tuli block in Botswana.

BDC will subscribe in cash pula 3 096 000 (R3,94m) for new shares in Mashatu Nature Reserve which will give it 51% of the former wholly-owned Safren subsidiary.

BDC will subsequently sell properties to the company to the value of p818 000 (R1 041 375).

Management of the game reserve will vest in Mashatu Management Company in which BDC will hold 49% and Safren will hold 51% of the shares.

To ensure that the resort continues to offer good service to visitors, Safren have agreed to provide management back-up services.

On completion of these transactions, Mashatu will own or control some 40 000ha of game reserve which will be used for photographic and game viewing tourism.

The cash injection will be used to expand the existing tourist accommodation by adding tented camps and another luxury lodge to those already in operation.

While this venture is considered to have good long-term potential, it is not expected to have any immediate effect on the earnings or net asset values of Safren or BDC.

17/1/80 SIMR (12)

# Botswana rejects Games boycott and will not impose sanctions

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana will not boycott the Commonwealth Games and will not impose economic sanctions against South Africa, the country's Minister of External Affairs, Dr GK Chiepe, has said.

In an interview with the *Botswana Daily News*, Dr Chiepe said her Government had not even considered boycotting the Games.

She also reiterated that Botswana had no capacity to impose economic sanctions but could not stand in the way of those who wished to do so.

It is understood that President Quett Masire of Botswana, presently in Britain, has reaffirmed

that his country will not boycott the Commonwealth Games.

Botswana's small Commonwealth Games team — nine athletes, 15 bowlers, a coach and a manager — left the country on Friday for Edinburgh.

All have travelled to Edinburgh with support from Botswana businesses.

The athletes are planning to compete in other events in Britain before and after the Games.

In the past Botswana has been reluctant to join international sporting boycotts.

It was asked by the United States to pull out of the Moscow Olympics in 1980, but refused.

Its team also attended the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles despite Russian pleas for a boycott.

# Backdoor doubts on sanctions

LONDON — Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Lesotho were accused yesterday of having privately approached Britain with reservations on the imposition of sanctions against South Africa.

And, in a written reply to Parliament, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Junior Minister at the Foreign Office, admitted that several black African governments had expressed reluctance to join a trade embargo because of adverse effects on their economies.

Mrs Chalker, who was re-

■ To Page 2

# Some states express worries on sanctions

■ From Page 1

plying to Conservative MP Mr Terry Dicks, refused to name the countries concerned.

In making his accusation Mr Dicks had said: "This is typical of the two-faced, double standards exercised by the tinpot leaders who demand one thing while practising another. It shows they can't be trusted."

In Washington, President Reagan, facing growing congressional criticism over his policy on South Africa, is seeking some unified action by US allies against the Pretoria Government, his spokesman said yesterday.

Spokesman Mr Larry Speakes confirmed that the White House is studying unspecified sanctions aimed at Pretoria. He refused to discuss specific actions under consideration but said: "We want to target the sanctions against those who are in the decision-making process." — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

GFSA

1/8/86

(2)

# Botswana platinum find

Gold Fields of South Africa (GFSA) and Southern Prospecting are stepping up work in Botswana on what could be the most important platinum discovery yet outside SA. They are exploring what appears to be a new arm of the Bushveld Igneous Complex (BIC), the platinum and chromite-bearing geological formation mined by SA's three platinum producers around Rustenburg, in the western Transvaal-Bophuthatswana.

The arm lies around a section of the Molopo River, which forms Botswana's southern boundary with SA. The main part is in Botswana, but it stretches into the northern Cape Province. It lies some 140 km southwest of the Botswana capital of Gaborone.

According to information published by the Botswana Geological Survey Department, the area on the Botswana side is tied up by five prospecting licences. These are numbers 1/84, 2/84 and 3/84 held by Gold Fields Botswana — a 100%-owned subsidiary of GFSA — and numbers 13/85 and 14/85 held by Southern Prospecting International (SPIL), part of Southern Prospecting.

The Gold Fields area covers some 300 000 ha and the SPIL area about 190 000 ha. In SA, JCI is estimated to control mineral rights over about 250 000 ha and Southern Prospecting controls another 120 000 ha.

Mining industry sources say GFSA has a number of drill rigs in action in its licence areas, and that SPIL is in the process of listing a company in Australia to raise venture capital to drill its area.

Both Alan Munro, general manager of GFSA's new business division, and Chris von Christierson, MD of Southern Prospecting, refused to comment.

However, a research report put out by analyst Alan Hill, of Max Pollak & Freemantle, claims SPIL intends raising about A\$8m, of which about \$3m will come from London. A new company, Molopo Australia, will be formed. It will also hold a number of gold and platinum prospects in Australia. The issue is expected to be made in October/November. No stock will be offered in SA.

Industry sources say SPIL is listing in Australia because of the popularity there of gold and precious metal venture companies. About A\$200m has been raised on Australian stock exchanges in the past two years for such ventures.

The Botswana area was first drilled in 1983 in a project funded by the UK government. The work revealed that it had similar characteristics to the BIC, with similar rocks of the same age in almost identical geological sequence.

According to Hill's report, grades of plati-

num and palladium totalling 1 g/t were revealed. Depths are shallow at about 500 m. Grade is low by SA standards, but encouraging enough to warrant further drilling.

One thing is certain. If the deposit proves viable, it is likely to be swiftly exploited for two reasons. The first is the intensive worldwide search for sources of platinum outside SA — the main free world producer.

The second is the Botswana government's approach to mining projects. Mineral rights there belong to the State, which grants pro-

will translate very soon into action.

There has been much speculation about the prospect, particularly as Pepkor desperately needs final repairs to its forex-damaged balance sheet. Imprudent currency dealings cost R25,9m last year, on top of R20,2m the previous year. Determined moves have already been made to restore the balance sheet, with R54,6m raised in a rights issue last year, and a further R20m from the private placement of red pref shares.

Even as the capital was raised, however, forex losses mounted. At the February year-end the debt:equity ratio remained an unhealthy 110%. Burgeoning debt pushed the interest bill up to R39,8m (R23,1m). The listing of two highly successful divisions should restore the balance sheet to structural health, and eliminate the crippling interest bill.

## Operationally strong

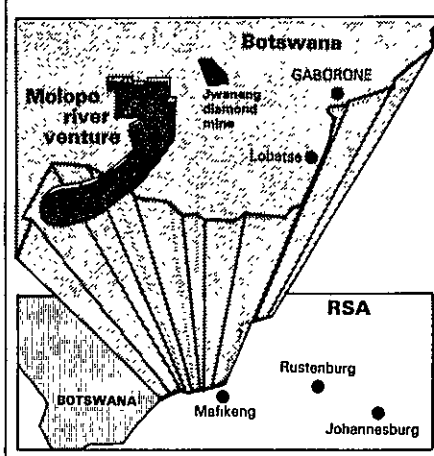
Operationally, Pepkor is exceptionally strong. Where many competitors in the retail clothing market have buckled, its operating profits rose 6% last year, despite a sharp fall in black consumer spending.

The group is benefiting from a strong tendency in the black market to trade downwards in times of recession, directly into Pep Stores' market. The group cannot easily be challenged in this cheapest market sector, although Edgars recently announced it would attempt to do so with a newly formed chain called Express.

The injection of new management, and impending re-organisation, may be exactly what investors — who have strongly supported the share price — have been waiting for.

Neville Glaser

## Botswana's platinum play



specting licences for limited periods. The GFSA licences expire in 1988. Renewals are only granted for good reasons. If the government believes a company is stalling on a development, it can award the licences to a competitor after they expire. No company can sit on a potential mine for undue lengths of time, as can be done in SA, where mineral rights are largely privately owned.

Brendan Ryan

PEPKOR

FIN MAIL  
1/8/86

## New listings

In an interview this week (see "People"), Pepkor MD-designate Arnold Louw mapped out his plans. These include reorganising the group in line with new priorities, selling off peripheral operations that do not fit its basic retailing image, and raising funds through listing two key divisions — the Pep Stores/Ackermans chain, including its vertically integrated factories, and the Shoprite supermarket chain.

Although Louw emphasises that no listings application has yet been made, there seems little reason to doubt that the intention



Pepkor's Louw... mapping out plans

ants living in group areas other separate people in this manner.

# 4 South Africans fined for bringing arms into Botswana

18/86 STAR (12)

The Star's Africa News Service

**GABORONE** — Four South Africans have been fined for entering Botswana with arms and ammunition, the Botswana Press Agency reports.

Fines ranged from R60 to R250. The four were arrested at a roadblock at Lobatse, 75 km from Gaborone after police found two pistols and 47 rounds of ammunition.

Marius Aelorse, of Krugersdorp, Karl and Salomina Fritzchner, of Johannesburg, and Jacobus Nortier, of Mafikeng, all pleaded guilty before senior magistrate Mr Yusu Petkar in Lobatse.

Another South African, Mr Gerhardus Barnard, a businessman from Lichtenburg, will appear on September 9 in connection with possession of a live round for a 9 mm calibre rifle.

He has pleaded not guilty and was released on a R250 bail.

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WOLFAARDT George, Port Elizabeth, Det 22/6, 21/6/71  
● See Page 11C

# Sanctions may bring a boom to Gaborone

London Bureau

THE Botswana capital of Gaborone is set to become the first sanctions-busting boom town if direct air links with South Africa are cut.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will refuse to include the air links cut in the first package of sanctions expected to be introduced at the end of the Commonwealth summit meeting on Tuesday, according to reliable sources.

But the air sanction will remain a priority demanded by many countries and likely to be introduced at a later date if conditions continue to deteriorate in South Africa.

It was confirmed yesterday that British Airways is taking no chances and has applied for 'unrestricted frequency' landing rights at Gaborone, which is barely 30 minutes flying time from Jan Smuts airport.

The licensing application to the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is the first firm move by BA to protect its massively profitable — nearly R4 000 000 a week — South African business.

State-owned BA is also attempting to block an application by British Caledonian Airways to extend its London-Lusaka service to Gaborone twice a week from April next year.

BA is anticipating that other major airways will also seek to use Gaborone if direct-flight sanctions are enforced and is likely to seek to obstruct other applications as well on the grounds of unfair competition.

Its application and objection to the British Caledonian application will be decided at a public hearing in London on September 22-25.

A spokesman for British

Caledonian angrily rejected any suggestion that their application for a twice-weekly service to Gaborone meant they sought to cash in on sanctions.

He said B-Cal, which has for many years been a major carrier between London and Africa, had decided in June 1981 to extend its service to Gaborone.

B-Cal intends using 233-seat DC-10's on the route and points out that this capacity could be taken up by existing business demand between Lusaka and Gaborone.

While it is claimed in London that other major European carriers at present serving Johannesburg are considering the same anti-sanctions step as BA, there were no confirmations of this yesterday.

## Pre-planned

Spokesmen for Lufthansa, Sabena and the French service UTA all said they did not feel the need at the moment to apply for landing rights at Gaborone or similar airports close to South Africa.

Airlines sources in London say emergency preparations to meet the crisis if direct air links were cut have been meticulously pre-planned by major carriers for some years.

All emphasise that they would be legitimate and proper and unlikely to attract the anger of radical African countries.

But a daily jumbo jet service by BA alone and link flights from South Africa into Gaborone would create boom conditions with hundreds of new jobs in an expanded services and hotel industry.

# sunrise

## UK union calls for boycott of SA goods

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) has urged its 660,863 members in the public sector to boycott South African goods as part of trade union activities centring on next week's Commonwealth mini-summit in London.

The union advised members to boycott Shell Oil and to step up a campaign against the provision of South African canned foods in canteens.

Nupe members are being asked to identify hospitals, schools, council buildings and other workplaces where Shell Oil is used.

Shell is also the focus of a Scottish Anti-Apartheid Movement campaign. The movement plans to boycott Shell products at petrol stations in November to pressurise the company to drop its South African links.

In the House of Lords this week, Foreign Office Minister of State Baroness Young, re-affirmed the Government's view that general economic sanctions against South Africa would not work.

She also said that Britain would not provide extra aid to Zambia or other frontline states harmed by any decision to impose comprehensive sanctions against South Africa as Britain "is not in a position to offset the effects of economic sanctions on the frontline states".

Caution was also expressed in Stockholm on Thursday where the Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson ruled out a trade boycott against South Africa, "at least for the moment".

Mr Carlsson's stand that a boycott would be an infringement of international law is leaving his country increasingly isolated in Scandinavia, following Norway and Denmark's decision to go ahead with a boycott.



## Workers end sit-in, may return to jobs

By Mike Siluma

About 500 members of the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) may return to work today after ending a nine-day sit-in at Farm Fare's Wynberg poultry processing plant on Friday.

The workers, on strike for a 50 percent pay rise, vacated the plant following an interim Supreme Court order that they do so.

The order prevents the workers from entering the factory except during working hours to carry out their duties according to their contracts. Workers were also ordered not to interfere with operations.

A company spokesman said he expected employees to return to work today, but a union spokesman said workers were still considering this.

The strike and sit-in began after a breakdown in negotiations which began in June. The workers have rejected a company offer of a 7,5 percent weekly rise, instead demanding a 50 percent increase which would raise the weekly minimum from R86 to R129.

Fawu has accused management of being "rigid" in the talks. Management insists that the current minimum is 50 percent above that paid by competitors.



Do you have a grouse about *The Star*? Were you offended by a headline, a photograph or the way we handled a new story? The distinguished media personality James McClurg (above) acts as an impartial arbiter of readers' complaints. Write to Mr McClurg, *The Star's* Ombudsman, care of The Editor's Secretary, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

## Woodmead head to quit

Mr Peter Nixon, headmaster of Woodmead, is to quit after six years with the private, non-racial school in Sandton.

Mr Nixon (43), who was PFP spokesman on education in the old Provincial Council, told *The Star* he was sorry to leave but felt it was time to broaden his activities.

Mr Nixon, who has two science degrees, is to join the Science Education Project (SEP) when he quits Woodmead at the end of the year.

SEP's activities include in-service training for science teachers, and the provision of a comprehensive science kit to aid schools without laboratory facilities.

## Sanctions: interest in Botswana increases

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — As the international sanctions debate heats up, Botswana is receiving increasing inquiries from international corporations about establishing new operations in that country, or expanding existing operations.

This was confirmed today by a Botswana Department of Commerce spokesman who said his organisation handled a steady stream of inquiries from many parts of the world.

However, since the sanctions debate intensified, these inquiries had increased.

It is understood that the latest inquirers include the Metal Box Company, IBM Corporation, Borden Foods, Frasers and Spar.

● One of the last actions taken by Botswana legislature before ending the parliamentary session at the weekend was increasing the vote for the Botswana Defence Force by more than R28-million.

Officials said this was to enable the defence force to cope with the "prevailing security problems".

*9/8/86*  
*10*

## 4 guerillas jailed in Botswana

GABORONE. — Four black South Africans, apparently guerillas opposed to the Pretoria government, were jailed for seven years each yesterday for illegally possessing military weapons in Botswana.

The four — Dalumuyo Majija, 30, Bongo Qina, 24, Nonthuthuzelo Mabutyana, 27, and Simphiwe Mini, 31 — are all from Transkei.

The State said the men were found in a car near Gaborone in May with four Soviet-made AK rifles, 558 rounds of ammunition, 16 handgrenades, 48 detonators, 10 limpet mines and two anti-tank mines.

After the sentence was passed, the four raised clenched fists and shouted "Amandla" (Power).

Botswana police reported yesterday that since South African troops attacked a village near Gaborone on May 19, 40 people, 29 of them South Africans, had been arrested at roadblocks in Botswana for possession of arms and ammunition.

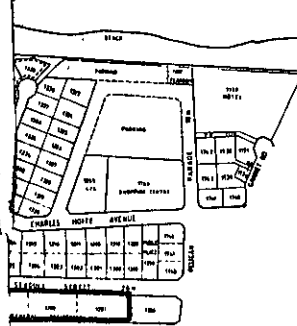
A Botswana police spokesman said of the others arrested, three were Portuguese, three Zimbabweans, a Briton, a Greek, a Mosotho, a Mauritian and an Australian. — Sapa-Reuter

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# Transkeian police question 3 in Botswana

12

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — Three Transkeian security policemen visited Botswana recently to question Transkeian citizens being held there on charges of possession of weapons of war, it has been reported.

The Reporter newspaper named the security policemen as Mr Dingane, Mr Boozi and Mr Nfazwe.

They had travelled to Botswana in a blue Ford Sierra with a Transvaal registration number, DGY003T, the newspaper said.

A spokesman for the Botswana police said a request by the Transkei police to question the detainees had been accepted in terms of the good working relations between the police forces of the two countries.

### CO-OPERATE

The Botswana police co-operated regularly with police in the homelands on "criminal matters", a spokesman said.

Although there were no extradition treaties with the homelands, many criminals had been handed back to Botswana as a result of those connections, he added.

Last month four Transkeian citizens appeared in the Magistrates Court in Gaborone charged with possession of arms of war.

Mr Daluvu Majia (30), Mr Bonyo Qina (24), Mr Montuthuzelo Mabutyana (27) and Mr Simphee Mini (31) were arrested by Gaborone police on May 19.

A lawyer acting for the four men said he could not give details about the visit by the Transkei security police as the whole matter was sub-judice.

The African National Congress, which has sent an observer to the trial, is said to be deeply concerned about the visit, the Reporter said.



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# Botswana holds 29 for carrying arms

GABORONE — At least 20 people, most of them South Africans, have been arrested at roadblocks in Botswana for possession of arms and ammunition since May 19.

A police spokesman said 29 of those arrested were South Africans, three were Portuguese and three were Zimbabweans. Most of those arrested were in possession of handguns. Others were found with rounds of ammunition and two-way communication systems similar to those used by the army and the police. — Sapa.

Deaths

Deaths

Funeral

The Star Saturday August 9 1986

# ans test

# Announcement

# BA, BCA row over air links

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11/8/76

12

LONDON — The British Civil Aviation Authority will shortly consider two urgent applications by British Airways (BA) and British Caledonian Airways (BCA) for landing rights in Gaborone.

West German businessmen in Namibia are also preparing to lobby for reinstatement of Lufthansa's direct Windhoek-Frankfurt flights should air links with SA be cut.

The large German community in Namibia has strong cultural and business ties with Germany and forms a powerful lobby in Bonn.

The hearing into the applications by the two British air giants is set down for next month.

BA applied 11 days ago and is objecting to BCA's application.

A BA spokesman said yesterday he could not say at this stage whether its application for landing rights at Gaborone had been on the cards for some time or was as a result of a possible ban on air links with SA.

The airline envisages using Boeing 747s.

All airport facilities in the Botswana capital were satisfactory, the spokesman said.

Explaining why BA was objecting to BCA's application, the spokesman said:

"Our grounds are basically that we are the British operation currently flying the Southern African route, and we don't think business from Botswana justifies a second operation."

He declined to comment if BA would justify traffic from SA, in the event of air bans, saying this was a hypothetical question.

Meanwhile, a BCA spokesman said its interest in Gaborone went back many years. It had been approached by Botswana authorities for air links between Gaborone and the UK.

"We put in our application a good six months ago," he said.

The airline, which already has about 12 destinations in Africa, sees Gaborone as the end-stop on one of its existing routes — either Lusaka-Monrovia in Liberia, or Libreville in Gabon.

A twice-weekly service was envisaged with DC10 airliners.

# SA does well out of Botswana

The Star's Africa News Service

## Company tax outweighs Customs Union receipts

12

GABORONE — Botswana continues to be heavily dependent on South Africa for most of its imports, official figures have confirmed.

But, says a Bank of Botswana spokesman, South Africa also gains huge benefits from its association with Gaborone.

Figures released by the Central Statistics Office show that in 1984 Botswana's total imports were valued at R1 270 million, of which R991 million came from the Customs Union in which South Africa is the dominant partner.

During the same period Botswana imported R108 million of goods from Zimbabwe, R38 million from the United Kingdom and R36 million from West Germany.

According to the statistics most of the imports consisted of food, electrical goods, machinery, vehicles and fuel.

The Central Statistics Office also disclosed that in 1984 there

were 18 911 Botswana nationals working on South African mines. They sent R8,5 million to Botswana.

Despite Botswana's heavy dependence on South Africa, the spokesman pointed out that Pretoria also gained huge economic benefits from its association with Botswana.

The South African Govern-

ment received more company tax than Customs Union benefits from its exports to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Nearly 500 000 people were employed in the South African sector related to exports to the BLS countries.

It was thus an "over-simplification" to talk solely of Botswana's heavy dependence on South Africa.

Only about 60 percent of what Botswana bought from South Africa was South African-made.

The other 40 percent was imported by South Africa from abroad and re-exported, the spokesman said.

DD (12) 9/8

# Transkei 4 jailed on arms charges

GABORONE — Four Transkeians, apparently guerillas opposed to the South African Government, were each jailed for seven years here yesterday for illegally possessing military weapons in Botswana.

The four are Dalumuyo Majija, 30, Bongo Qina, 24, Nonthuthuzelo Mabutyana, 27, and Simphiwe Mini, 31.

The state said the men were arrested in May in a car near the Botswana capital, Gaborone, with four Soviet-made AK rifles, 558 rounds of ammunition, 16 hand grenades, 48 detonators, 10 limpet mines and two anti-tank mines.

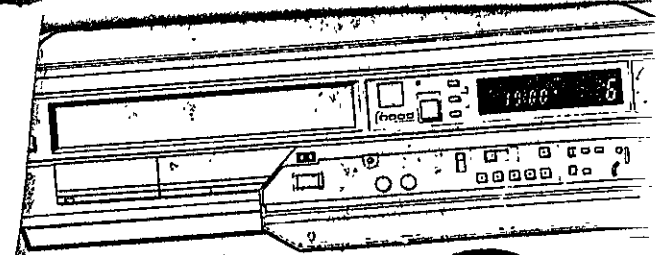
After sentence was passed by the magistrate, Mr Gabriel Rwangengere, the four raised clenched fists and shouted "Amandla" (Power), a slogan usually associated with the African National Congress.

Botswana police also reported yesterday that about 40 people, 29 of them South Africans, had been arrested since May and fined for carrying arms illegally.

Botswana has mounted roadblocks in most parts of the country since South African troops attacked a village near Gaborone on May 19, killing one Botswana citizen.

The Botswana Government has frequently assured South Africa that it will not harbour anti-apartheid guerillas. — Sapa-RNS

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*from Red Chin*

**of newborn baby**  
A criminal case of birth concealment has been opened.  
The Border police cause of death whether the baby had been born alive or not.  
Lient Van der Vyer, Liaison officer, said the body had been found yesterday.



## Botswana is preparing for blockade

The Star's Africa News Service  
DAR ES SALAAM — Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Dr G K Chiepe, ended talks with her Tanzanian counterpart, Mr Benjamin Mkapa, here on transport co-operation between the two countries.

Dr Chiepe said after the talks she had discussed the possibility of using the Dar es Salaam port as an alternative outlet in case of an economic blockade by South Africa.

"You can't put all your eggs in one basket, so we are exploring the possibility of using ports of other Frontline states," she added.

The talks between Dr Chiepe and Mr Mkapa were also attended by the general manager of the Tanzania Harbours Authority and the general manager of the Tanzania Railways Corporation.

Dr Chiepe said that during the talks the forthcoming summits of the nine SADCC countries in Luanda, next week and of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare had also been discussed.

Dr Chiepe will now travel to Nairobi for talks with the Kenyan authorities.



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# No growth in Botswana beef exports

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Drought has impeded the growth of Botswana's beef exports for four years.

During that period the beef exports have averaged 27 000 tons a year earning an average of R108 million in foreign exchange, the Botswana Meat Corporation disclosed.

The European Economic Community imports 15 000 tons of Botswana's beef and the rest goes to South Africa, Hong Kong, Mauritius and other African countries.

Mr David Finlay, executive director of the BMC, said Botswana had been unable to fulfil the EC quota of 18 916 tons.

Arms: 15 8/11/76  
12  
SA

# Botswana arrested 29 from SA

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — A total of 29 South Africans have been arrested in Botswana for illegal possession of arms and communication equipment since road blocks were set up around the country on May 19.

A Botswana police spokesman said all had been charged either under the Arms and Ammunition Act or the Botswana Telecommunications Act.

### FORFEITED

In most cases the weapons had been forfeited to the state and the South Africans fined between R62 and R250.

The spokesman said a total of 39 foreigners had been arrested at the road blocks.

The others were three Portuguese, three Zimbabweans, one Australian, one Greek, one Mauritian and a Lesotho citizen.

## ND FOCUS



## AFRICA

by DENIS HERBSTEIN,  
in LONDON

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD

# Deception, lies <sup>12</sup> over exile of Seretse Khama

WHEN a British Labour Government exiled Seretse Khama, chief-designate of the Bangwato people in Bechuanaland, because of his marriage to a white woman, it became one of the hottest stories of the 1950s.

Khama and his wife, formerly Ruth Williams, returned from exile only in 1956, and a decade later he became the respected president of independent Botswana.

But now it can be disclosed, because of papers made available at the British Public Record Office, that members of Prime Minister Clement Attlee's Government behaved deceitfully and told outright lies to explain the banning.

The story, as told by Neil Parsons, an Englishman employed by the Botswana Society in Gaborone, helps explain the difficulty British Ministers still have in dealing with the South African Government.

A later Conservative government feared that Seretse's return could result in economic sanctions being applied by South Africa against the then High Commission territories (Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland).

Seretse Khama married Ruth Williams while studying in London, and without prior consultation with his uncles back home — notably Tshekedi Khama, who had acted as regent of the Bangwato since 1926.

Seretse was ordered to divorce Ruth or never inherit the throne. But, after three meetings of the Kgotla, the town forum of Serowe, the Bangwato capital, he won the support of the commoners who proclaimed him king.

**TSHEKEDI** and 42 disaffected headmen prepared to go into exile. But before the coronation could take place, the Atlee Government appointed a judicial inquiry under the colonial judge, Walter Harragin. The report was never published and was placed in safe-keeping under the 30-year rule covering certain sensitive documents.

When the documents became available, it became clear that Harragin had found the Kgotla was properly convened and thus able to make a legal choice on the succession, and that Seretse was a "fit and proper person to discharge the functions of chief".

**Sir Seretse Khama and his wife, Ruth — a picture taken at State House in Gaborone.**

In February 1950, Seretse was summoned to London for consultation at the Commonwealth Relations Office. When he refused to abdicate, he was barred from the chieftainship and exiled from Bechuanaland for five years. Tshekedi was also barred from being chief, and the job was given to a British district commissioner.

Parsons says that because it could not disclose the reasons for exiling Seretse, the British government remained "extremely mealy-mouthed. Everyone knew at the time that it had to be the British government giving way to settler pressure in the Union of South Africa and possibly Southern Rhodesia".

Yet when the then Commonwealth Relations Minis-

ter, Patrick Gordon-Walker, assured the House of Commons in March 1950 that "we have had no communication from the Government of the Union nor have we made any communication to them", he told an outright lie.

**THE** truth is, says Parsons, "that the South African High Commissioner in London had run to the Commonwealth Relations Office on the instructions of his Prime Minister (Dr D F Malan) four days after Seretse was acclaimed chief. He told the Commonwealth Secretary, Philip Noel-Baker, of his Government's "earnest request that Seretse should not be recognised as chief".

Right from the start, says Parsons, the Labour Cabinet

was "fed with alarmist notions by 'extremists in the Union', and the greater threat of South Africa declaring itself a Republic and breaking away from the British Commonwealth".

Even so, when Attlee received the Harragin report he pointed out that "to go contrary to the desires of the great majority of the tribe, solely because of the attitude of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, is as if we had been obliged to agree to Edward VIII's abdication so as not to annoy the Irish Free State and the USA".

But the third level of influence on the Labour Cabinet by-passed even Malan. There was a "conspiracy of interests" between the South African opposition United Party under General Smuts and the Commonwealth Office.

Thus D D Forsyth, the South African Secretary for External Affairs and Malan's personal secretary, was instructed by Smuts (under whom he had previously served) to tell the British Government that recognition of Seretse "would provoke such a public outcry among whites that the National Party (of Malan) would be strengthened over the United Party" and republican extremists under J G Strijdom would overthrow Malan.

Sir Evelyn Baring, the British High Commissioner, passed on Forsyth's views to London, where it "led to a fluster of racist sentiment in the Commonwealth Relations Office", says Parsons. Patrick Gordon-White suggested that all African chiefs should be barred by law from having white wives.

**THE** fear of South African opinion was reiterated by Lord Ismay, Commonwealth Secretary, when the conservatives returned to power in 1951. South Africans were very sensitive and emotional over racial purity, he told the Cabinet. To let Seretse return, even as a commoner, could result in "economic sanctions" by South Africa against the High Commission territories and "we would probably lose the territories". In the end, it was Seretse's absence that caused the disruption feared by successive British Governments. The Bangwato rebelled against their imposed British chief, and three policemen were killed.

Once Seretse returned, the protectorate began its progress towards becoming one of the few constitutional democracies in Africa.

The London Observer News Service



The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

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mulgated by virtue of the Children's Act, Act 33 of 1960, cohabiting adults do not qualify for a maintenance allowance for their children. The current policy is that maintenance allowances are paid to mothers whose husbands—

- (i) are serving prison sentences;
  - (ii) have eloped; or
  - (iii) are deceased
- in respect of a maximum of four children, but in the case of an unmarried mother, only in respect of one child.
- (2) During July 1986 children's allowances were paid to 8 218 mothers, including unmarried mothers, in respect of 17 884 children, at a rate of R11,00 per child per month for normal maintenance, and R48,00 per month per child in foster-care.

(1) Whether the South African Government has taken any steps to monitor goods transported through the Republic to or from (a) Zambia, (b) Zimbabwe, (c) Malawi, (d) Mozambique and (e) any other specified African country; if so, (i) what steps (ii) for what purpose and (iii) with what results;

(2) whether any further steps are being taken or contemplated in respect of goods so transported; if so, (a) what steps, (b) in respect of which countries and (c) for what purpose?

(1) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Regarding the effect of sanctions on neighbouring states that might be imposed by foreign countries, discussions were from time to time held with representatives of the Zimbabwean Government through our Trade Representative in Harare. South Africa has no such representation in Lusaka.

The South African Government does not believe in trade sanctions and boycotts and does not impose such actions against other countries as we are against the interference in the internal affairs of other countries and we believe that ideological differences should not stand in the way of trade.

It has been decided, in line with international practice, to take certain steps to protect sectors of the South African private sector and to obtain a correct statistical picture of transport and trade patterns and also to ensure that transit traffic reaches its destination. These steps are handled by the relevant Departments and not by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

(2) Falls away.

*For written reply*

*General Affairs 12*

*HANS SAKA*

gross domestic product

1044. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii)(aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so, (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

(1) No. The BLS-countries and the TBVC-states perform this task themselves. RSA institutions such as the Central Statistical Services, Reserve Bank, as well as the Development Bank of Southern Africa do, however, on request assist the TBVC-states in a technical and advisory capacity in this regard. Moreover a Sub-Committee on Financial statistics has been established in the SATBVC multilateral system where problems in this regard are discussed and efforts are made to find solutions jointly. This co-operation has also resulted in the training of future statisticians from the TBVC-states at the University of Pretoria to enable them to attend to the specific needs of each independent Black state.

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) (a) and (b), Yes, with regard to incoming traffic.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(1) (i) and (ii) I refer the honourable Leader of the Official Opposition to my reply on Question No 11.

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*General Affairs 12*

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## **BOTSWANA CRACKDOWN**

**GABORONE —** Ten Botswana nationals are being held by the police in connection with "activities relating to the security of the country", the *Botswana Gazette* has reported.

Police sources said that besides the 10 Botswana nationals, 117 people had been arrested in Botswana since May 19, the day South African troops attacked targets in Botswana.

Most of them have been released.  
These include 74 South Africans, Britons, Zimbabweans and a German.

Source from 9/9/86 (12)

SPAL  
19/9/85

# Botswana students reject boycott call

The Star's Africa  
News Service  
GABORONE — Botswana University students have rejected a Students Representative Council call not to participate in the celebrations of the country's 20th anniversary of independence on September 30.

The SRC claimed that there was nothing to celebrate as, contrary to the slogan for the celebrations ("20 Years of Progress") there had been no real progress.

It said development

12

was geared towards the interests of one privileged class while the rest of the population remained economically miserable.

The SRC said that independence had brought a national flag, a national anthem and "a new exploitative class".

At a student meeting, opponents of the SRC said that the celebrations should be seen as a gesture of appreciation of Botswana's 20 years of peace.

A vote was taken and the SRC defeated.

SMK  
19/11/80

# 'Necklace threat' sends officials home

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — Four Botswana officials who manned the Botswana Labour Office in Roodepoort have returned home after being threatened with the "necklace".

The Botswana Gazette quoted officials as saying that the men were threatened with the "necklace" after they had ordered miners from Botswana to ignore a stayaway call by striking miners.

The newspaper did not say when the incident occurred.

The Permanent Secretary of Home Affairs, Mr Kingsley Sebele, confirmed that there was a "temporary closure" of the Roodepoort office.

"I don't consider it appropriate at this moment to comment so as not to endanger the safety of our officers," he said.

"We are giving urgent attention to the matter."

It is believed that the Botswana officials will return to South Africa later this week.

Botswana has no diplomatic relations with South Africa.

# Two airlines want flights to Gaborone

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British Caledonian has denied seeking to bypass South African air sanctions, on the first day of a hearing into its application, with British Airways, for a licence to start flights to Gaborone.

It had been accused of dressing up the application as purely economic, but really wanting to mop up the passenger trade in the event of sanctions.

The allegation came from Mr David Railton, representing British Airways at the public hearing into the proposed new air routes between London and the Botswana capital.

"Caledonian is trying to dress up its case as economic. But we will say that its economic case is not a good one. It wants to get hold of the South African traffic in the event of direct air links being stopped," he said.

Earlier, Mr Railton had failed to get the entire hearing held in secret on the grounds that the application by both airlines for licences to fly to the country was politically sensitive.

Meanwhile, it is known that British Airways itself is hoping to be granted a licence to fly to Botswana, a route it will use if all direct air links to South Africa are halted.



# Masire condemns SA sanctions argument

SML  
25/9/80  
12  
The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana President Dr. Quett Masire says South Africa should stop arguing against sanctions on the grounds that they would hurt neighbouring states.

"Here is a country that attacks mine without provocation and for no apparent reason, and yet expects to use us in its defence," Dr Masire said.

He was quoted in an interview with the British *Financial Times* reprinted by the *Botswana Daily News*.

Mr Masire said South Africa's argument was unacceptable. It is also unacceptable that friends of South Africa should try to use us to justify their support for South Africa.

He said Botswana would not forget the "cold-blooded murders by the SADF in Botswana".

# UK airlines in battle for landing rights at Gaborone

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The final stage of the battle between British Airways and British Caledonian Airways for landing rights at Gaborone Airport, Botswana, was heard yesterday.

The outcome could be crucial if the suggestion of cutting airlinks with SA is ever implemented.

British Caledonian, giving evidence before the Civil Aviation Authority, said its intention was to serve Botswana, not simply to use it. It proposed a regular flight, starting next April.

BA said it wanted to use Gaborone only as a contingency plan to beat any ban that might be imposed on air links with SA.

BA argued that its reason for wanting landing rights at Gaborone should be heard behind closed doors. But the airline was ordered to give the broad outline in public, with the details to be given later in camera.

BA said it wanted to set up an escape route for 800 000 people who had the right to come to Britain from SA should the situation worsen.

British Caledonian said it saw good potential for a direct operation between Botswana and the UK.

It alleged that BA's application drew attention to maintaining a service with SA under difficult conditions and that it was damaging to the UK.

# Botswana (12) celebrates 20 years of independence

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — The presidents of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe are due to arrive in Gaborone today for Botswana's 20th independence anniversary celebrations.

Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos, Mozambican President Samora Machel and Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana will join Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who arrived in Gaborone in time to open the Gaborone International Fair on Sunday, and Vice-Premier Li Peng, of China, who arrived yesterday.

Also due to arrive today are former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, vice-chairman of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet, Mr G Pillay Vawn; the Vice-President of India, Mr R Venkataraman; Prince Michael of Kent, representing Britain, and Maureen Reagan, representing the United States.

One of black Africa's few economic success stories and one of its few multiparty democracies, Botswana is also one of the few African countries without any political prisoners.

## ALL-DAY PROGRAMME

The 20th anniversary of independence from British rule will be marked by an all-day programme of events at the country's just completed R12 million national stadium.

An important element of the celebrations will be the unveiling of a statue to Sir Seretse Khama, Botswana's first President, who died in 1980.

The statue, which stands in front of Botswana's Parliament building, will be unveiled by Sir Seretse's successor, Dr Quett Masire.

One of the speakers at the ceremony will be Dr Nyerere.

Shortly after the dignitaries arrive tomorrow, a runner will enter the stadium bearing the Kgologano Flame (it means, literally, "binding together").

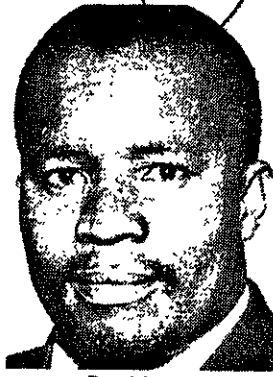
The flame has been carried by teams of runners from Kazangula in the north to Ramatlabama in the south before being brought to the stadium.

It will spent tonight on top of Kgale Mountain, just outside Gaborone, where it will be guarded by Boy Scouts, who will camp on the mountain.

The celebrations will continue on Wednesday with an athletics meeting, with teams from Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana and Zimbabwe competing.

30/9/86 (12)

## Botswana to mark 20 years of rapid growth



President  
Quett Masire

**GABORONE.** — Botswana, now boasting one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, celebrates its 20th independence anniversary today, the Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana, reports.

Having been rated one of the 20 poorest countries by the World Bank in 1970, Botswana is now the fourth-richest country in sub-Saharan Africa.

With a population of about 1,08 million, Botswana has a per capita income of \$950 (about R2 000), one of the highest in black Africa. According to the latest World Bank report, the country has the second fastest-growing economy in the world.

Much of Botswana's achievements has been attributed to diamond production which earned the country about one billion pula (about R1,25 billion) last year. Its high-quality reserves of the mineral are expected to last 40 more years.

Despite its nearly 100 percent dependence on South Africa, the country enjoys sound political stability and this has helped to develop its economy.

Both South Africa and Botswana are members of the South African Customs Union, which allows free movement of goods between the member states, with all customs, excise duties and trade tariffs determined by South Africa.

President Quett Masire will preside over the celebrations, and preparations moved into top gear yesterday with the arrival of President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe, President Samora Machel of Mozambique, the former Tanzanian president, Mr Julius Nyerere, and the Duke of Kent, Prince Michael.

Among the delegations that arrived on Sunday were the Americans, headed by President Ronald Reagan's daughter, Maureen. — Sapa

30/9/86  
BUSIA  
12

# Govt creates new designated area

LINDA ENSOR

GOVERNMENT has proclaimed a further stretch of the northern border with Botswana a "designated area".

The announcement of a strip approximately 50km wide from the Dwarsberg Mountains in the north-western Transvaal to a point west of Askham in the Northern Cape is in line with government's policy of preventing the depopulation of border areas in the interests of security.

Announcing the proclamation yesterday, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis and Agriculture and Water Supply Minister Sarel Hayward said an evaluation of the Marico-Vryburg-Kuruman and Gordonia districts had indicated that an additional designated area was essential.

"The problems of these border areas lie, among other things, in the specific socio-economic circumstances which lead to depopulation. In the interests of national social and security considerations, this tendency must be counteracted," they said.

Farmers in the area will now qualify for various aid schemes.

11/10/86 640 DRY

# British airlines compete for Botswana licence

TWO British airlines — British Caledonian Airways (BCal) and British Airways (BA) — are competing for the licence to provide Botswana with direct flights to Europe.

BCal applied to the British Civil Aviation Authority for a licence on the basis of providing Botswana with

THELMA TUCH (12)

its first intercontinental air service.

However, BA objected to BCal's application and has submitted its own application. The authority held a three-day hearing on the matter last week. And its decision on which air-

line will get the licence is expected in about a month.

BCal Southern African manager Jeremy Marquand said yesterday that while BCal wanted to provide a service to the Botswana population, BA's plans were aimed at using Botswana to by-pass any restrictions on its services to SA.

# No Nkomati for Botswana says Masire

SMC 12  
3/10/86  
3/10/86

The Star's Foreign News Service

MUNICH — Botswana will resist all attempts by South Africa to make it sign a treaty along the lines of the Nkomati Accord, President Quett Masire has said in an interview here.

He said Mozambique's President Samora Machel had told him that South Africa had admitted violating the Nkomati Accord.

"It's astonishing that South Africa does not negotiate honorably", Mr Masire said in the interview with the West German newspaper *Die Welt*.

"A treaty (with South Africa) would not be worth the paper it was written on."

He complained that South African forces had attacked his country "without provocation and without justification".

"We demand compensation from South Africa for the destruction of life, wellbeing and property in its aggression against our country," he said.

Mr Masire said his country's greatest handicap was its geographical dependence on South Africa. This meant that sanctions against South Africa would damage his own country more.

"When one boycotts South Africa, one only makes some countries rich at the expense of others."

# Botswana still lives in the shadow of Seretse Khama

By John D'Oliveira (12) Star  
The Star's Africa 4/10/86  
News Service

**GABORONE** — More than six years after his death, Botswana remains the country that Sir Seretse Khama built.

His successor, Dr Quett Masire acknowledged this freely here this week when he tugged at a string to unveil a bronze statue of the man who was humiliated by the British Government, by the South African Government and by certain whites because he dared to marry a white woman in 1948.

Guest of honour at the ceremony — on the 20th anniversary of the nation's independence — was the former Miss Ruth Williams, the London confidential secretary who became Mrs Khama and then Lady

Khama and who remains one of the most respected women in Botswana.

Sitting to one side, with the members of the committee which planned and commissioned the memorial, was Major-General Ian Khama, second-in-command of the Botswana Defence Force and traditional chief of Botswana's biggest tribe, the Bamangwato.

Both President Masire and former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere made only passing reference to the marriage, which shook Southern Africa in the late '40s and early '50s.

Partly as a result of pressure from both the South African and the Southern Rhodesian Governments, the British Government banned Seretse Khama in 1950 from what was then the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

He was allowed to return in 1956 after he had agreed to surrender the chieftaincy of the Bamangwato.

Barred from the chieftainship, Seretse Khama turned to politics and in the 1962 elections for the Protectorate's first multiracial Legislative Council, he topped the poll.

A year later, he launched the Botswana Democratic Party and, in 1965, the BDP dominated the pre-independence elections, winning 28 of the 31 seats in the Legislative Assembly.

He negotiated Botswana's independence from British colonial rule and, on independence day, Britain conferred a knighthood on him.

Remembering the battle against colonial rule, President Masire, himself a founder member of the

**The 1992**  
BDP, said that Sir Seretse neither felt nor exhibited bitterness towards the colonial authorities.

"This was remarkable considering the treatment he had received from the British Government following his marriage. But this was typical of Seretse Khama, for he was blessed with a remarkable degree of tolerance and forgiveness."

He recalled that Sir Seretse had abhorred racism and that it was his strong belief in non-racialism which led him to refuse to establish diplomatic relations with South Africa and to keep official links with its neighbour to an absolute minimum.

Former President Nyerere spoke of Sir Seretse's contribution to Africa and recalled: "No meeting was the same when Seretse could not be there. We missed his quietness, his reasonableness and his good humour."



14. Classical liberal capitalism:
  1. is also known as laissez faire capitalism
  2. sees a limited role for government
  3. was a world-wide institution at the beginning of the century
  4. all of the above
  5. none of the above
15. State capitalism:
  1. is the same as a command economy
  2. means extensive nationalisation
  3. means individual agents can win control over the resources without recourse to the market
  4. is brought about by pressure groups
  5. none of the above
16. One of the weaknesses of a system of capitalism is:
  1. it responds slowly to change as a result of the wide distribution of monopoly power
  2. it lacks incentives to innovate because of monopoly power
  3. that social costs are computed by private firms in their decision making process
  4. it can lead to a highly skewed distribution of income
  5. all of the above
17. Gosplan is:
  1. the same as Gosbank
  2. Marx's ideal communist state
  3. one of the republics of the USSR
  4. a statistical service from which plans are derived
  5. none of the above
18. One of the drawbacks of Soviet style planning is:
  1. it can lead to technical inefficiency
  2. it can lead to static inefficiency
  3. managers are inclined to hold stocks and hide productive capacity
  4. black markets will develop in the face of growing shortages
  5. all of the above
19. Market socialism:
  1. refers to a Yugoslavian type of system
  2. aims at planning to set prices not output
  3. refers to Soviet purchases from the "free world"
  4. is unlikely to be successful as it is only theory
  5. none of the above
20. Historically, Soviet economic planning has stressed:
  1. Consumer welfare as reflected in durable goods production
  2. the full development of an efficient agricultural sector
  3. rapid industrial growth and military strength
  4. rapid expansion of trade with the Far East
  5. none of the above

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# Botswana claims SA 'violated' its territory

The Star's Africa News Service  
GABORONE — The Botswana Government has protested to the South African Government over the "blatant violation" of its territory by elements of the South African Defence Force.

In a statement, the Botswana Department of External Affairs said SADF units had violated Botswana territory on three separate occasions:

"On the morning of October 20, four South African helicopters landed troops on Botswana soil about 20 km from the South African border.

"On Sunday, October 19, border patrols reported SA Air

Force reconnaissance patrols which probed up to 60 km into Botswana air space.

"Also on Sunday, South African soldiers were seen at Talana Far, in the Tuli block close to the South African border."

A South African Defence Force spokesman said: "If the Botswana government has in fact communicated with the South African government, it would not be appropriate to take part in this diplomatic process through the media."

The Department of Foreign Affairs has been approached for comment, but none has yet been given.

# Airlines ~~23~~ setting ~~12~~ course for Botswana

By Zenaide Vendeiro,  
Transport Reporter

Botswana's decision to build a new R75 million airport is paying off handsomely because of the threat of further air sanctions against South Africa.

International airlines operating to Jan Smuts Airport are looking for an alternative destination in southern Africa in the event that direct air links with South Africa are banned — or if the Zambian and Zimbabwean governments carry out threats to stop SA-bound flights from landing in their countries.

The Sir Seretse Khama international airport in Gaborone, only 30 minutes' flying time from Johannesburg, is seen as the only viable proposition.

The airport, opened in December 1984, is one of the few airports in the region capable of handling aircraft as large as Boeing 747s. It will, however, have to upgrade its passenger handling facilities and ancillary services.

Recently British Airways and British Caledonian were involved in a squabble over the rights to operate direct services to Botswana.

The licence was awarded to BCal, which will begin twice-weekly services in April.

BCal said their application was "based on legitimate requirements to provide a direct European link for the business community in Botswana".

## JUSTIFICATION

"Botswana is a producer of diamonds, metals and minerals and we have proved to the CAA (Civil Aviation Authority) that there is ample justification for the introduction of a direct BCal passenger and freight service," the airline said.

"At present the substantial Botswana business community has no direct intercontinental services."

The BCal service will be an extension of an existing service to Lusaka, in Zambia. Kenya Airways has also announced that it will extend its weekly Nairobi-Harare service to Gaborone on November 5.

The two new additions mean that Botswana now has direct links with Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

BCal will almost certainly be joined on the Botswana route by other European airlines if further air sanctions against South Africa materialise.

Sir Seretse Khama Airport could replace Jan Smuts Airport as the "hub" of southern Africa.

30/10/86  
BUS DPA

(12)

## BCal flights to Gaborone start in April

**GABORONE** — British Caledonian (BCal) is to launch the first direct air service between London and Botswana's capital of Gaborone next April.

This was announced yesterday through Botswana's official news agency Bopa.

Bopa quoted BCal MD David Coltman as saying BCal would introduce two DC10-30 weekly flights to Gaborone's Sir Seretse Khama airport, which opened last year.

Coltman said: "Botswana is becoming increasingly important as a producer of diamonds, metals and minerals."

A bid for the Gaborone-London route by rival British Airways had been turned down by Britain's Civil Aviation Authority, he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

ARGUS 30/9/86 12

# Where uhuru worked

**T**WENTY years ago today the British flag was struck in Gaborone and another apparently worthless piece of Africa became independent.

Botswana's half a million people were scattered over 582 000 square kilometres of largely desert land and the country's only apparent economic asset was its beef industry. However, even this industry was severely battered in the immediate post-independence years by severe drought.

A British minerals survey in 1965 found little prospect of profitable mining activity and it seemed that landlocked Botswana would remain an African backwater eking out its existence on foreign handouts and whatever its citizens could earn in neighbouring South Africa.

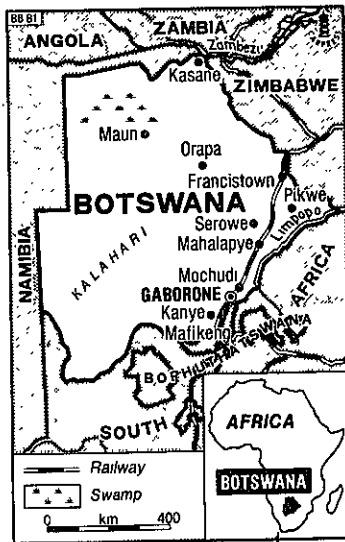
However, in the 20 years that have followed, Botswana has confounded the sceptics, silenced most of its critics and has offered the world a rare example of a post-uhuru African success story.

Today Botswana is a tiny island of tranquillity, steady economic progress and political sanity and, although there are dark clouds on the horizon, the country is better equipped than most in the Third World to deal with them.

In spite of a number of serious drought years, Botswana today runs one of Africa's few trade surpluses (now estimated at about R250-million), its central and commercial banks are rolling in money, its foreign currency reserves could pay for more than 20 months imports, its government has savings equivalent to a year's budget (cash savings and loans to parastatal companies of about R1.2-billion) — and its foreign loan commitments are only about a third of these savings.

Its currency is much stronger than the once-mighty South African Rand, and its interest rates and its inflation

Twenty years ago today, Botswana became independent. JOHN D'OLIVEIRA, Editor of the Argus Africa News Service, reports from Gaborone on this island of tranquility.



rate are lower than South Africa's.

When Botswana decided to withdraw from what was then known as the Rand Monetary Area in 1976, there were confident predictions in South Africa that its neighbour would soon be back, looking for the security offered by the South African currency.

Today the Bank of Botswana has to take deliberate action to keep its Pula from rising too far above the Rand, thus distorting what is still Botswana's main economic relationship.

Botswana's dramatic economic turn-around is due almost entirely to a mineral bonanza following the discovery of copper/nickel, diamonds, coal, soda-ash, potash and sodium phosphate in the first few years of independence — and to conservative, sensible economic policies applied within the framework of a stable multi-party political system.

In its 1985/86 budget, the Botswana government expects it will obtain R440-mil-

lion from the mining industry, almost half its R850-million revenue for the financial year.

But, as Botswana enters its 21st year of independence, things are not perfect for its estimated population of about one million people, most of whom remain in the "informal" economic sector.

While government expenditure keeps rising, the country has reached a plateau in its earnings from the mining industry. Although there are still mineral deposits which can be exploited, a number of formidable problems will have to be overcome before the government will benefit.

**T**HE cattle industry has done little to spread prosperity and development and there are people who believe that its expansion has contributed greatly to the advance of the desert.

Also, the mere fact that the Botswana banks have so much money is a reflection of the country's problems in getting development projects under way — largely because of a serious shortage of trained personnel and of entrepreneurs.

Political power in Botswana remains in the hands of the essentially conservative Botswana Democratic Party which took 28 of the 32 seats in the country's new Legislative Assembly in the 1965, pre-independence elections and which today still holds 28 of the 34 seats in the Botswana National Assembly.

However, the comparatively radical Botswana National Front is gaining support steadily in the urban areas and its men now fill five seats in the Assembly — including both Gaborone North and Gaborone South.

The BNF also controls the Gaborone City Council and is clearly finding increased support among the country's civil servants, its new breed of white-collar workers and among its educated elite.

It still has a long way to go before it can threaten the BDP, but there are people in Gaborone who wonder how Botswana's show-case multi-party democratic system will cope with a real threat to the government of the day.

The darkest cloud on the Botswana horizon remains South Africa.

In a number of senses, Botswana holds the strategic key to southern Africa.

It has borders with South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Zambia and it could provide guerillas or an invading army with a jumping off point within a few hundred kilometres of South Africa's industrial, commercial, financial and mining heartland.

**W**HILE the Botswana government says that it is doing everything in its power to prevent the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and Swapo from using its territory for their "wars of national liberation", the South African Government insists that Botswana could do more and the South African Defence Force has invaded Botswana to destroy alleged ANC installations on two occasions in the last few years.

And, although Botswana has a railway linking its major centres with Zimbabwe, for all practical purposes, it has to depend on the South African economic and transport infrastructure.

Botswana knows that it will suffer if sanctions damage the South African economy and its official standpoint on sanctions is that it has neither the capacity to impose sanctions against South Africa nor the capacity to stand in the way of those who wish to do so.

ARGUS 30/9/86 (12)

## SA should not fear majority rule — Masire

From JOHN D'OLIVEIRA in Gaborone

**B**OTSWANA'S President Quett Masire told South Africans today there was nothing to fear from majority rule and a non-racial society.

He was addressing more than 30 000 people attending the rally to mark the twentieth anniversary of Botswana's independence.

"Botswana is proof that black and white Africa can live together in harmony and enjoying increased prosperity. Zimbabwe is the most recent example that tolerance and justice in a society lead to relative peace and economic progress.

"Our success can be shared by South Africa as soon as it joins the ranks of contemporary civilisation."

President Masire said it was a matter of deep regret that there had been "escalating acts of aggression perpetrated against our country and others in Southern Africa by South Africa."

The acts of terror the South African government committed within and outside its borders had created conditions of instability that had far-reaching conse-

quences for the region as a whole.

The sole cause of instability in the region was apartheid in South Africa.

"In that country the whites have adopted a broad strategy to preserve an obsolete system.

"It is a source of indignation to all of us here that one group of people that forms a minority in South Africa should fly against the march of history in the unfounded belief that it constitutes a master race."

President Masire said history had a way of repeating itself; for apartheid was the equivalent of Nazism, a cancer which was rooted out in Europe by a terrible war.

In South Africa the seeds of a terrible war had been sown — the oppressed black majority had now resolved to fight apartheid with all the means at their disposal.

The solution to apartheid lay in its total eradication and the creation of a new society.

"Window dressing reforms of a system that seeks to subjugate the majority will only fuel the cycle of violence."

# War threat 12

*COPY PAGES 2 3/11/86*  
BOTSWANA'S President Quett Masire has accused South Africa of looking for excuses to attack its black neighbours and warned that this could trigger a full-scale war.

Dr Masire, one of Southern Africa's moderate leaders, stunned parliament this week with his sharpest criticism so far of SA on which Botswana is heavily dependent economically.

"Southern Africa is at the crossroads, for the danger of a full-scale war is lurking," added Masire, who was officially opening Botswana's parliament.

SA has made military raids on most of its neighbours including Botswana which it said were aimed at guerrilla targets. All the region's black states deny harbouring the guerrillas.

Masire said: "The acts of aggression that the apartheid government of South Africa commits against neighbouring countries are intended to widen the conflict in Southern Africa." - Sapa.

GABORONE

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Masire, one of Southern Africa's moderate leaders, stunned Parliament this week with his sharpest criticism so far of SA, on which Botswana is heavily dependent economically.

"SA would clearly wish to take on lesser opponents than the difficult and

# Masire warns of war danger

determined lot it finds in SA itself," he said, referring to the activities of black nationalist guerrillas.

"Having amassed an arsenal of weapons and deployed the largest army, it (SA) wants to use these weapons to murder more people. It is looking for excuses and scapegoats to commit murder and plunder in Mozambique, Zambia,

Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

"Southern Africa is at the crossroads, for the danger of a full-scale war is lurking," Masire added at the official opening of Botswana's Parliament.

SA has made military raids on most of its neighbours, including Botswana, which it said were aimed at guerrilla

targets. All the region's black states deny harbouring the guerrillas.

Masire said: "The acts of aggression that the apartheid government of SA commits against neighbouring countries are intended to widen the conflict in Southern Africa.

"They are further intended to divert attention from the internal conflict in SA between the minority government and the oppressed black majority." — Sapa-Reuter

5/11/86  
SMA (12)

# Botswana president warns of violent period

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana's President Quett Masire has warned that Southern Africa may have entered the most "turbulent and violent period" in its history.

President Masire issued this warning in a speech read on his behalf at a dinner hosted in New York on Friday by the African-American Institute.

He was unable to be at the dinner because he was attending the funeral of President Samora Machel in Maputo last week.

The speech was made available in Gaborone yesterday.

Accepting an award from the institute, President Masire told the audience: "Southern Africa is bleeding to death at the hands of South Africa.

"The South African regime is fighting an undeclared war with its oppressed majority and its neighbouring states.

"South Africa stands in confrontation but the world is not demanding of them anything more than what is necessary, imperative and basic for the survival of their own people."

The leaders of the National Party appeared to have found comfort in the mistaken belief that they had the military might to "defy indefinitely the verdict of history".

President Masire said that what the world demanded of South Africa was a simple change from racialism to non-racialism, from racial tyranny to a tolerant, non-racial democracy and from the destructive policies of violent confrontation to the constructive policies.



19/11/88  
SOWETO

# Masire lashes at SA

GABORONE — Botswana's President Quett Masire has accused South Africa of looking for excuses to attack its black neighbours and warned that this could trigger a full-scale war.

Dr Masire, one of Southern Africa's moderate leaders, stunned parliament on Monday night with his sharpest criticism so far of South Africa — on which Botswana is heavily dependent economically.

"South Africa would clearly wish to take on lesser opponents than the difficult and determined lot it finds in South Africa itself," he said, referring to the activities of black nationalist guerrillas fighting to topple Pretoria.

"Southern Africa is at the crossroads, for the danger of a full-scale war is lurking," added Dr Masire, who was officially opening Botswana's parliament.

Dr Masire said: "Threats of aggression that the apartheid government of South Africa commits against neighbouring countries are intended to widen the conflict in Southern Africa.

"They are further intended to divert attention from the internal conflict in South Africa between the minority government and the oppressed black majority.

— Sapa-Reuter.

# Councillor says SAP assaulted him

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — A councillor for the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) has claimed he was assaulted by the South African Police after an altercation with two South Africans in Botswana.

Mr Justice Nkwane, BDP councillor for Hereford, said he had told a team from a South African university they could not record folktales and fables at Bray in Botswana without permission.

A day after that he was subjected to interrogation at the border when buying supplies. He claims he was assaulted during the interrogation and given a document declaring him a prohibited immigrant.

He said this was later rescinded after further interrogation by senior SAP officers. Mr Nkwane claimed two SAP sergeants told him he had no right to stop a recording "by the baas".

# Botswana prepares for SADF raid

Cart Times  
21/11/80

12

**Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent and Sapa**  
**BOTSWANA** steeled itself for another SADF raid yesterday as the army chief, Lieutenant-General A J "Kat" Liebenberg, claimed guerillas sheltered in Gaborone were infiltrating South Africa with the knowledge of President Quett Masire's government.

General Liebenberg told military correspondents in Pretoria SA reserved the right to strike against terrorists wherever they hid themselves, adding that the SADF did not plan to invade neighbouring countries.

## Attack expected

Botswana's External Affairs Minister, Dr Gaofitwe Chiepe, last night said his government was expecting another attack on its citizens by the SADF.

"Every so often, when they start making such allegations, we know they are planning to attack," he told our Johannesburg correspondent in a telephone interview.

"I'm sure this is an excuse to prepare the international community to accept the SA army's next attack on us."

The latest salvo in a war of words between the two countries

came days after President Masire, during an opening address to parliament, said SA was looking for excuses to attack its neighbours.

Referring to the activities of black nationalist guerillas fighting against Pretoria, Dr Masire said SA clearly wished to take on lesser opponents than the "difficult and determined lot it finds in South Africa itself".

## 'Scapegoats'

"Having amassed an arsenal of weapons and deployed the largest army, it (SA) wants to use these weapons to murder more people. It is looking for excuses and scapegoats to commit murder and plunder in Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

"Southern Africa is at the crossroads, for the danger of a full-scale war is lurking," Dr Masire said.

He accused South Africa of attempting to divert attention from its internal conflict.

Dr Chiepe said his government did not allow an African National Congress presence in the country. If there was such a presence it was not surprising, as "it is impossible to keep tabs on the entire Botswana border".

In SA the government could not deny an ANC presence for similar reasons, he said.

Gen Liebenberg said ANC guerillas operating from Botswana had been responsible for six mine incidents and 14 other incidents so far this year.

He said one of eight captured "terrorists" called "Junior" had confirmed two infiltration routes from Botswana. The Botswanan Government apparently had knowledge that collaborators in Gaborone provided shelter for "terrorists".

"Junior" had said the main tasks of "terrorists" operating from Botswana was to intimidate farmers in the Western Transvaal into leaving their farms. His designated operating area stretched from Tlokweng to Pieterburg.

Remarks such as Dr Masire's could only worsen relations between the two countries, he said.

He added that ANC "terrorists" planned to escalate their mine warfare against South Africa. The ANC would celebrate its 75th anniversary next year and it could therefore be accepted that it would escalate its activities.

Gen Liebenberg confirmed a R2 500 reward for reporting a terrorist, R3 000 for reporting a vehicle mine, R2 000 for large limpet mines and R1 000 for small mines.

Reporting a rifle carried a R600 award, bombs and grenades R200, while petrol bombs carried a R50 reward, he said.

# ANC attacks — Botswana rejects SA allegations

**Argus Africa News Service**  
**GABORONE.** — Botswana does not allow the African National Congress to use its territory to attack South Africa, a senior Botswana Government official said.

He was reacting to accusations by the Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General A J "Kat" Liebenberg, that the ANC was using two infiltration routes from Botswana and that collaborators in Gaborone, with the apparent knowledge of the Botswana Government, were giving support to ANC insurgents.

The top-level Botswana official said his government's policy towards the ANC had not changed: the policy was not to allow Botswana's territory to be used for attacks against its neighbours.

He said he could not make any further comment without having full details of the accusations from the South African Government.

Dozens of people had been arrested and convicted for illegal possession of arms following road blocks held throughout Botswana since May, he said.

## Selective murder

Information from a captured ANC operative had shown that Botswana was still providing a base for ANC operations, according to General Liebenberg.

The captured ANC man, who had been based in Botswana and used the combat name "Junior", had disclosed that one of his goals was the selective murder of white farmers in South Africa.

General Liebenberg made it clear that his statements should not be construed as threatening Botswana or as a warning.

He said the SADF was not preparing to attack Botswana or any of South Africa's neighbours, but the South African Government had repeatedly

said it reserved the right to root out terrorist nests wherever they occurred.

General Liebenberg said that since January this year there had been six mine attacks near the South Africa/Botswana border. Three people had been killed and five injured.

Nine alleged ANC terrorists had been killed in contacts with the security forces, two had escaped and eight captured, "Junior" among them.

Rewards of up to R3 000 are being offered for information leading to the recovery of certain explosive devices or the capture of ANC members, General Liebenberg said.

The ANC was expected to step up its campaign against South Africa in 1987, which was the 75th anniversary of the banned organisation.

So rewards were being offered to those who volunteered useful information. A number of people had already been paid out, he added.

'Masire aware of shelters'

2/11/80 3:40 PM 12

# Army chief tells of ANC attack routes



● MASIRE

**TERRORISTS** were using two infiltration routes from Botswana, and collaborators in Gaborone provided them with shelter — apparently with the knowledge of the Botswana government.

This was revealed yesterday by Chief of the Army Lieutenant-General A J. "Kat" Liebenberg.

He was reacting to remarks by Botswana's President Quett Masire this week that SA was looking for excuses to attack its neighbours.

Liebenberg told military correspondents at a briefing at Voortrekkerhoogte that ANC terrorists operating from Botswana had so far this year been responsible for six mine incidents and 14 other incidents. Eight suspects had been detained.

One of them, called "Junior", confirmed that two infiltration routes were being used from Botswana.

The Botswana government apparently knew that people in Gaborone provided shelter for the ANC members who were intending to stage attacks in SA, he said.

"Junior" said the main task of terrorists operating from Botswana

was to intimidate farmers in the Western Transvaal into leaving their farms.

His designated operating area had stretched from Thabazimbi to Pietersburg.

Liebenberg stressed that the SADF did not plan to invade any of its neighbours, but that it reserved the right to strike against terrorists wherever they hid themselves.

Remarks such as Masire's could only worsen relations between the two countries, he said.

Liebenberg added that the ANC planned to escalate its mine warfare campaign to mark its 75th anniversary next year.

He said there was a R2 500 reward for reporting a terrorist and a R3 000 reward for reporting a vehicle mine.

Big limpet mines fetched R2 000 and small ones R1 000.

Reporting a rifle carried a R600 award, bombs and grenades R200, while petrol bombs carried a R50 reward.

Masire told the Botswana parliament on Monday that if SA attacked its neighbours it could trigger a full-scale war. — Sapa.

**Military Correspondent**  
Rewards of up to R3 000 are being offered for information leading to the recovery of certain explosive devices or the capture of ANC members, said Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General "Kat" Liebenberg.

General Liebenberg told military correspondents in Pretoria that the ANC was expect-

## R3 000 rewards offered for information on terror

ed to step up its campaign against South Africa in 1987, which was the 75th anniversary of the banned organisation.

Rewards were being offered to those who volunteered useful

information. A number of people had already been paid out.

For example, information leading to the capture of a terrorist could net a person R2 500.

Anyone who spotted a vehicle mine could earn R3 000, while a large limpet mine would bring R2 000 and a small limpet mine R1 000.

Information leading to the recovery of various bombs and grenades would fetch in the region of R200 to R400, while R600 was paid for a rifle and R50 for a petrol bomb.

# ANC 'still operates from Botswana'

12  
STAR 21/11/86

**By Sue Leeman, Military Correspondent**

Information from a captured African National Congress operative has shown that Botswana is still providing a base for ANC operations, according to Chief of the Army Lieutenant-General "Kat" Liebenberg.

Addressing newsmen in Pretoria yesterday, Lieutenant-General Liebenberg said in spite of recent SADF raids on Gaborone and diplomatic approaches to the Botswana Government, that country was still permitting its citizens to house ANC members and was allowing ANC infiltration routes through its territory.

The captured ANC man, who had been based in Botswana and used the combat name "Junior", had revealed that one of his goals was the selective murder of white farmers in South Africa, he said.

While South Africa wanted peace in the sub-continent, it reserved the right to root out terrorist nests "wherever they are".

Lieutenant-General Liebenberg said statistics showed that since January this year there had been six mine attacks near the South Africa/Botswana border. Three people had been killed and five injured.

Nine alleged ANC terrorists had been killed in contacts with the security forces, two had escaped and eight had been captured, "Junior" among them.

"Junior" told his captors that his overall goal had been to intimidate white farmers and drive them off their land.

Before his capture, he had been responsible for the area between Thabazimbi and Pietersburg, and his job was "to selectively murder white farmers and to find deserted farms where (ANC) bases could be set up. He was instructed to keep in touch with Botswana in order to ensure his logistics.

"He also confirmed that there were two different (ANC) infiltration routes through Botswana.

### 'Government aware of aid'

"He ended up in Gaborone, where he stayed in the house of a Botswana citizen who was giving open aid to ANC members passing through Gaborone.

"This citizen gave aid with the full knowledge of the Botswana Government."

Lieutenant-General Liebenberg said Botswana's role was, therefore, very clear. "It is still a base from which the ANC operates."

The ANC, he said, was clearly going for soft targets and was not limiting its sights to whites.

"The kind of support Botswana supplies to terrorists, coupled with recent unfounded remarks by President Masire, can only harm relations (between South Africa and Botswana)."

ANC bases:

12 S.M.C.  
Prove it, says

22/11/86  
Botswana

**GABORONE** — Botswana has challenged South Africa to substantiate allegations by the chief of the SA Army, Lieutenant-General "Kat" Liebenberg, that it was allowing the ANC to use its territory as a base for terrorist attacks in the Republic.

In a statement issued in Gaborone today, Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Dr G K Chiepe, said she "treated seriously this accusation from South Africa, which can only be a prelude to further unwarranted attacks on Botswana".

Dr Chiepe said Botswana's position on the subject was well known. "The Government does not allow its territory to be used by any persons, or groups of persons, or guerillas as a springboard for attacks on South Africa."

Anyone who violated this cardinal principle was arrested and prosecuted, as had happened many times before.

"It is absurd for any South African official to accuse the Government of Botswana of aiding guerillas infiltrating into South Africa," Dr Chiepe said.

"Similar accusations have been made before and sometimes have been followed by attacks on Botswana, resulting in the deaths of innocent people."

The Botswana Government had sent a message to the South African authorities challenging them to substantiate their allegations.

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# Botswana 'knows of ANC ops'

CAM - Trans 24/11/86  
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PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday in a telex sent to Botswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr G Chiepe, that Botswana was aware that ANC terrorists operated against South Africa from its territory.

He was reacting to reports that Dr Chiepe had denied that the Botswana government was aware of ANC operations being launched from that country.

Botswana had reacted to a statement made on November 20 by the chief of the SA Army, Lieut-Gen A J "Kat" Liebenberg, that the Botswana Government either knowingly assisted the ANC in their deeds of violence against South Africa, or at least acquiesced in their activities.

There had been six landmine incidents on the Botswana border this year, and eight terrorists had been arrested.

Mr Botha said the SA Government invited the Botswana Government to send security officials to interrogate, in the presence of the SA Police, one of them, "Junior", to whom General Liebenberg had referred.

Gen Liebenberg said "Junior" had stated that the ANC used two infiltration routes through Botswana.

His instructions were selectively to murder farmers in the border area, convert vacated farms into ANC bases and to maintain contact with elements in Botswana for logistical support.

Mr Botha also referred in yesterday's telex to the trial of E B Bogatsu, an employee of the Botswana Housing Corporation, who in 1986 was found guilty of transporting trained terrorists into South Africa from Botswana.

He added that the use of Botswana as an ANC infiltration route had been discussed at length during ministerial meetings in February and September 1985. — Sapa

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Canada reviews new SA investment

# Threatened ban would affect few

CANADA'S threatened mandatory ban on new investment in SA — now seen as unlikely — would affect only a few corporations operating in SA. Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark announced last week his government would "review" the voluntary ban on investment it agreed to at a Commonwealth meeting in London last August.

The action came after Canadian mining company Falconbridge's announcement that it would raise its stake in Western Platinum to 49% from 25%, by paying \$31.6m for a Mobil Oil stake.

Clark said: "Voluntarism remains our preference, although the approach will be affected by the degree of compliance shown by Canadian companies."

But Canadian investment in SA is relatively insignificant. No more than 12 Canadian companies currently operate in the country, with a total investment of about R130m.

Canadian consulate officer Ed Willer said: "My reading of the Canadian business community is that there has not been much new investment, given the poor business climate here."

Bata Shoes, which announced last

### Economics Reporter

Thursday it would sell its SA subsidiary, is the largest Canadian company operating in the country, with 3 200 employees. Falconbridge is the next largest. Alcan Aluminium and Dominion Textiles, other large Canadian employers, have already disinvested.

Falconbridge public affairs director Peter McBride said in Toronto the company's chairman, Bill James, had met Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Don Masenkowski on Wednesday to explain the company's position.

Falconbridge bought the new shares after receiving a \$64.5m offer last week for its share and Mobil's share in WestPlats. Mobil held the shares as the result of its takeover in 1984 of Superior Oil, which had owned a stake of Falconbridge.

The offer for the WestPlats interest was viewed as a "bad price", and Falconbridge was left with the option of buying Mobil's share itself or allowing a third party to buy the stock.

If a third party purchased Mobil's share, McBride said, Falconbridge would have lost its right to representation on WestPlats' board.



● MALAN

# Botswana still hosts ANC, says Malan

TERRORISM against SA continued to be launched from Botswana, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said in Pietersburg at the weekend.

Unveiling a statue of Commandant Piet Joubert, he said last week's incident in the Pontdrift area was not an isolated one — it was part of the ANC's "plan of violence and murder".

The incidents continued in spite of repeated appeals to Botswana to curtail ANC activities.

He appealed again to Botswana to control ANC activity from her soil.

"I further appeal to the President of that country to show restraint and realism before going to extremes on the bandwagon of malicious accusations and unfounded statements."

### GERALD REILLY

On accusations that SA was destabilising adjoining territories, Malan said: "If we really wanted to destabilise countries such as Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and even other countries to the north, they could have been quite different to what they are today."

Botswana's President Quett Masire was the latest to "climb on the bandwagon". He joined "the chorus chanting that SA was preparing to attack her neighbours".

Malan said that, apart from the thousands of troops being poured into the sub-continent, there was an ominous and continuous flow of weapons and war material to Southern Africa.

# NUM 'disturbed' at deaths

### ALAN FINE

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) said on Friday it was "extremely disturbed" at the number of accidents at mines in the Gencor group in the past few months.

NUM spokesman Marcel Golding was reacting to news of the deaths of three miners in an accident at the Stilfontein gold mine. This follows the Kimross disaster in September in which 177 died and a mudslide at Bracken last month which killed three.

A Gencor spokesman said the latest accident occurred in the early hours of Friday morning. The victims "were apparently overcome by carbon monoxide fumes 2 000m underground".

They were found in a tunnel beyond safety barriers erected to prevent access to ventilation seals which had been constructed on Wednesday to isolate an underground fire.

The dead miners' names will be released once next-of-kin have been told.

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## Pik challenges Botswana's denial of aid to ANC

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend in a telex sent to Botswana's minister of foreign affairs, that Botswana was aware that African National Congress (ANC) guerillas operated against South Africa from its territory.

He was reacting to reports that the minister, Dr G. Chiepe, had denied that her government was aware of ANC



MR BOTHA

operations being launched from Botswana.

She had reacted to a statement made on November 20 by the chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General A.J. "Kat" Liebenberg, that Botswana either assisted the ANC, or at least acquiesced in their activities against South Africa.

There have been six landmine incidents on the Botswana border this year, and eight guerillas have been arrested.

Mr Botha invited the Botswana Government to send security officials to interrogate, in the presence of the South Africa Police, one of them, "Junior," whom General Liebenberg had mentioned.

General Liebenberg said "Junior" had stated that the ANC used two infiltration routes through Botswana. His instructions were to murder farmers in the border area, convert vacated farms into ANC bases, and to maintain contact with elements in Botswana for logistical support.

Mr Botha also referred in the telex to the trial of an employee of the Botswana Housing Corporation, E. B. Bogatsu, who in 1986 was found guilty of transporting guerillas into South Africa from Botswana.

He added that the use of Botswana as an ANC infiltration route had been discussed during ministerial meetings in February and September 1985.

Moreover, the SAP had on various occasions informed the head of Botswana's Special Branch of ANC infiltrations routes, specifically the routes via Pitsane/Malopo and Ramatlabama.

"These are the facts. It is submitted that the Botswana Government is aware of them," Mr Botha said.

The telex was marked "highest consideration".  
— Sapa

Cape Times 26/11/86 (12)

# SA will act against ANC in Botswana



## ON PARADE

by  
WILLEM STEENKAMP

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BOTSWANA, I hope, realizes prevarication will do it no good in the matter of African National Congress (ANC) cadres operating from its soil against South Africa.

In my opinion one thing is sure: If Botswana continues to allow this, it is going to feel Pretoria's heavy hand, militarily or economically, or both.

I say this because with an election looming the government does not have much of an option, particularly now that the ANC seems more or less to have abandoned its earlier policy and decided to concentrate on civilian targets.

If the ANC has done so in an attempt to soften up the whites, I believe the change is completely ill-conceived. Every mine-blast which kills or wounds a farming family in the Transvaal strengthens the hand of the white far right — unless, of course, that is the intention of Mr Joe Slovo's military wing, which now appears to operate independently of the ANC's official spokesmen.

Be that as it may, it would be an act of political suicide for the South African government to sit tight and do nothing. It might well be true

(as Botswana's External Affairs Minister Gao-fitwe Chiepe says) that her government does not allow an (official) ANC presence in her country but that activities by such a presence were not surprising because "it is impossible to keep tabs on the entire Botswana border".

However, this answer is a cop-out and I am sure Dr Chiepe knows it.

There is no doubt about the fact that Botswana's small security forces are not capable of exercising any sort of effective border control, but Botswana has a very strong lever which it can apply to the ANC if it really wished.

With the loss of Lesotho and Swaziland and the present chaos in Mozambique, the ANC has great need of Botswana as a forward command post, a transit base and a general clearing-house. A threat by Gaborone to crack down on this infrastructure would have an immediate effect.

All that is lacking, it seems, is the will or desire to send such a message filtering down to ground level.

I disagree with the PFP's Mr Philip Myburgh when he says a Botswana raid would only cause further diplomatic and economic damage and result in a hardening of attitudes among South Africa's traditional trading partners.

Or let me rather say that while I agree with him as to the possible consequences, the real question is: would the government care if it was so?

The isolation process is far advanced; in my opinion it is not impossible that in the near future the ANC will set up a formal government-in-exile, with at least some countries breaking ties with Pretoria in favour of it.

Needless to say, most of these will be countries that aren't making much money out of us, like the East Bloc nations and holier-than-thou johnny-come-late-lies like New Zealand and Australia, who long ago settled their own tri-

bal problems with such aids as guns, whisky, VD and economic discrimination.

I say this not merely to rake up ancient crimes against humanity, but to make the point that at a certain stage the government is likely to say "to hell with it", and then prevaricators like Botswana are going to regret it.

That is (or will be) one of the outcomes of the sanctions fad; and that is why I have been against sanctions from the start.

Local pro-sanctioneers (overt or covert) use the rationale that the root cause of the boycotts is apartheid. Correct! But that is not the point either. The bottom line is: "You might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb."

In other words, turn a man into an outlaw and he is just that: outside the law. The established norms do not apply to him any more; he can do as he likes.

● Having said which, I should like to point out the utter folly — speaking from a military point of view — of the government's decision to put the President's Council findings on the Group Areas Act into cold storage.

As I have said before, the backbone of any internal-security effort is the so-called "national objective", or otherwise a series of "regional objectives". The "local option" on Group Areas said to be embodied in the shelved report was a perfect example of this latter mechanism — but even that was too rich for the government's belly, it seems.

The government says "normalization of the situation" is its objective. However, this is so vague as to be only a good intention. The pre-emergency situation was not "normal" or it would not have become "abnormal".

The army does not indulge in politics. But if it did, it would echo Churchill and say: "Give us the tools, and we shall do the job."

Or get out and hand over to someone who has the guts and wisdom to do so.

305 DAY  
26/11/86

## Offer on 'guerrilla' spurned

GABORONE has rejected Pretoria's offer for officials to interview a suspected ANC guerrilla who is said to have operated out of Botswana. The guerrilla is said to have had orders to kill farmers and establish ANC bases along the border area.

Botswana's Secretary for External Affairs, Samuel Mpuchane, said yesterday a diplomatic note had been sent to Pretoria on Tuesday turning down the invitation by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha for an interview with the man — known only as Junior.

Botswana has also asked SA to send evidence of the use of its territory as a line for ANC attacks on the Republic.

HAMISH McINDOE

An SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday it would be premature to comment on the communique until it had been studied.

Last week, SA army chief "Kat" Liebenberg said the ANC planned to intensify landmine attacks against SA using two infiltration routes through Botswana. He said these were known to the Botswana government.

Botswana's External Affairs Minister Gaofitwe Chiepe strongly denied Liebenberg's claims.

There have been six landmine blasts on the Botswana border this year.

CARE TRIPS 26/11/86 (12)

# SA will act against ANC in Botswana

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by  
WILLEM STEENKAMP

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# BOTSWANA NO TO BOTHAs INVITE

GABORONE — The Botswana Government has turned down an invitation from South Africa for Botswana representatives to travel to the Republic to interview an alleged ANC captive who had been operating in Botswana.

In an interview with the Botswana Press agency *Bopa*, yesterday, the Minister for External Affairs, Dr Gao-sitwe Chiepe, denied Press reports that Botswana had failed to respond to the South African invitation.

Dr Chiepe said such a visit would not serve any purpose.

Dr Chiepe said the invitation was received last Monday and a response was telexed to Pretoria the same day.

She said they had made it clear to the South African Govern-

Sapa

ment that Botswana "sees no purpose of going to South Africa" and coming back "to investigate" allegations made by the "alleged terrorist" only called "Junior" by the South African media.

Instead, Dr Chiepe said, Botswana had requested South Africa to supply Botswana with details of "Junior's" accounts for investigation.

In his invitation, the South African Minister

## Row over ANC man named 'Junior'

of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said Botswana should send its security officials to interview "Junior" in the presence of the South African Police.

### Routes

The man is alleged to have told the South Africans that the ANC was using two infiltration routes to attack South Africa through Botswana, and that the ANC was using those

routes assisted by collaborators in Gaborone, with the knowledge and connivance of the Botswana Government.

Dr Chiepe reiterated Botswana's long-standing policy of not allowing anyone to use the country as a launching pad for attacks against its neighbours.

### Knowledge

She explained that the possibility of people going through the country to South Africa "is not in dispute".

"What is in dispute are allegations that these infiltrations are done with the knowledge of the Botswana Government," she said.

Answering another question, Dr Chiepe said the South African Government had not responded to a note of protest which Botswana had sent to it last month, following an incident in which military helicopters from South Africa had landed in the Tule Block area, thus violating Botswana's air and ground space. — Sapa.

CITY PRESS 12  
20/11/86  
**SA visit  
'useless'**

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Dr Chiepe said such a visit would not serve any purpose.

# Kalahari Bushmen in removal row

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — A row has erupted in the Botswana Parliament over the planned eviction of Bushmen from the central Kalahari game reserve.

A government MP has threatened to resign and the opposition has accused the government of using the same argument as the South African Government to justify removals.

At least two government MPs and three opposition MPs have bitterly criticised the move which, however, has been defended by the Minister of Commerce, Mr. M Nwako.

He said the Basarwa community would be moved to an area with suitable facilities "to cultivate and culture them".

Mr Henry Jankie, MP for the area, said he would not address the Basarwa on the proposed move as he did not support the government's plan.



FINANCIAL MAIL (312) (312) (312)  
ELECTRICITY

12/12/86  
**Regional power** (12)

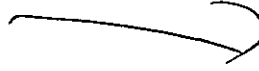
Political and economic co-operation in southern Africa could be considerably strengthened if Escom gets a plan to establish a regional power grid off the ground.

The idea, being pushed by Escom GM Ian McRae, is to develop existing coal deposits in Botswana and Swaziland for power generation in those countries. And by linking such power units to South African facilities, the beginnings of a regional power grid would be established.

Escom already supplies power to all independent homelands, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique. In theory, at least, it could link up with countries like Zimbabwe and Zambia further north once political problems are removed.

Looking further afield — and ahead — the Zimbabwean and Zambian hydro-electric schemes at Kariba, and possibly the hydro units in the Lesotho Highlands scheme, could become part of a regional

FINANCIAL MAIL DECEMBER 12 1986



over the next three years and slashing R1 billion off its projected operating expenditure could also have valuable lessons for others.

How was this achieved?

"Operating expenditure was cut by a reduction in staff and improved operation of the inter-connected power system, while coal costs have also been contained," explains McRae.

"Capital expenditure was reduced by a heavy reduction in our transmissions expansion plans. We also cut back on modification programmes to power station plant to improve long-term performance."

Escom started by slashing budgeted annual demand growth from the original 8% a year to 6% a year by 1984. This was further reduced to 5,5% a year in 1985, and the commission is now working on a 5% annual



**Escom's McRae ... seeing the broad picture**

demand growth budget. Efforts to conserve energy also helped, says McRae. These included:

- Favourable off-peak tariffs for electricity sales, with night-time "valley" rates offered more cheaply than peak day-time rates; and
- Encouraging major consumers in industry and mining, as well as households, to save power, thus reducing the output need.

"Notwithstanding SA's low per-capita use of electricity — only about 2m of the black population of 20m effectively utilise electricity — and the resultant high load factor, our electricity costs remain the lowest in the world. And the fact that water shortages force us to move towards more costly dry-cooled stations further reduces our capacity to save," he adds.

Nevertheless, says McRae, Escom's management of SA's electricity needs under these sometimes trying conditions holds valuable lessons for other developing nations — lessons which SA is more than willing to share. ■

# Electrified fence is keeping down illegal Limpopo border crossings

By Rob Nuttall

The 20 km high-voltage electrical fence South Africa has put up along a section of its border with Zimbabwe has been a most effective deterrent to illegal crossings, according to statistics.

Although the incidence of crossings and attempts has been the lowest where the fence is, it is not a guaranteed block to crossings.

Major Thinus Oosthuizen, the officer commanding the army's only reaction unit in South Africa, told journalists at the border at the weekend that the fence had killed two people last year and one this year.

Built at a cost of R130 000 a kilometre, it at first carried a non-lethal voltage. "At that time, people wanting to cross learnt methods of getting through — which are applied now for successful crossings, even though the fence is fully lethal."

So far this year there have been only seven successful crossings. But there have been 67 successful ones at an adjoining 7 km stretch of non-electrified fence.

16/12/86 SMK  
12  
The electrified fence has an automatic alarm system which alerts the reaction unit and pinpoints the crossing point to within 200 m. Other sections of the 350 km border are protected by double fences.

Colonel Johan Swanepoel, the officer commanding in the Soutpansberg military area, said there were about 30 000 crossings of the border each year. Security forces and police arrested an average of 150 people a month.

Many crossed because of extreme poverty in the rural areas of Zimbabwe — coming in search of food and jobs.

The most critical areas of the border were at the far western confluence of the Thesashi River and the Limpopo, which forms the boundary between South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, and in the east at Pafuri, where Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique meet.

"The ANC hopes its terrorists can cross into South Africa and cause confusion about which country they came from," said Colonel Swanepoel.

# Botswana mum over meeting

SMP 17/12/83

The Star's Africa News Service

(10/12)

GABORONE — The Botswana authorities have remained silent over reports that senior government officials met Bophuthatswana ministers on Monday.

It was the first official meeting between Botswana and Bophuthatswana, which is not recognised as an independent country by Botswana.

It is understood the Botswana delegation to the talks included the Minister of Works and Telecommunications, Mr Collin Blackbeard, and the Minister of Labour and Home Affairs, Mr Englishman Kgabo. Other officials were the chief immigration officer and the permanent secretary of works and telecommunications.

No details of the talks have been released but it is understood they concerned railway affairs between the two countries.

# US 'disturbed' by SA raids

GABORONE. — A senior US State Department official said yesterday that the United States was "deeply disturbed" by South Africa's threats and cross-border raids against its black-ruled neighbours.

Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr Michael Armacost, spoke to reporters following a meeting with Botswana's president, Mr Quett Masire, and Foreign Minister, Mr G K Chiepe.

Mr Armacost flew here from Zimbabwe yesterday and also plans to visit Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia.

In Zambia, he intends to confer with officials of the African National Congress.

Asked why his itinerary did not include South Africa, Mr Armacost replied: "The time isn't right for discussions at this moment."

"We are deeply disturbed by the recent South African cross-border raid into Swaziland and South African threats against Botswana and its other neighbours."

He was referring to raids into Swaziland last



President Masire

week, apparently aimed at suspected ANC supporters, in which two people were killed and four people — including a Swiss couple — were abducted. The two Swiss and one of the other abducted people were later released.

South Africa recently had accused Botswana's government of allowing ANC guerillas to operate from its territory and has indicated it might respond militarily. Last May, South African forces staged raids on alleged ANC targets in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Mr Armacost said his mission was "to affirm my government's interest in continuing to play a role in the search for a peaceful solution to the problems in this troubled region".

□ Swaziland's Prime Minister, Mr Sotja Dlamini, has welcomed the release and return to Swaziland of three of the people abducted during armed raids on houses and flats in Mbabane early on Friday.

Those released were a Swiss couple, Mr Daniel Schneider, his fiancee Miss Corinne Bischoff, and Mr Danger Nyoni, whose 13-year-old son was shot dead when raiders fired into a house.

In a statement the prime minister said the Swaziland government would "now pursue its efforts to secure the release of the fourth person abducted".

She is Mrs Grace Cele who was taken from her flat in Mbabane.

Mrs Cele was employed by the Unitarian Services Commission of Canada based in Manzini, an organization which assists refugee students. — Sapa-AP

# Botswana and Zimbabwe meet over railways

24/12/86 BUS DAY

HARARE — A high-powered Botswana ministerial delegation yesterday held discussions for more than an hour with Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on Botswana's takeover next year of its railway system.



● MUGABE

It is owned and administered by the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Botswana is scheduled to take over ownership and operations of the railways on January 1.

Botswana was represented at yesterday's meeting by Foreign Affairs Minister Gaositwe Chiepe, Works and Communications Minister Colin Blackbeard, Commerce and Industry Minister Moutlakgola Nwako, Zimbabwe High Commissioner Phineas Makepe and other government officials.

The Zimbabwe delegation included Foreign Affairs Minister Witness Mangwende and Trade and Commerce Minister Oliver Munyaradzi.

— Sapa.

## Young man dies, wife hurt in crash

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A former Durban man, Mr Lance Gray (23), died after a car accident near Van Reenen yesterday.

Mr Gray and his wife Tracey were in a head-on collision during a rain-storm. They were taken to hospital in Ladysmith. He was to be transferred to Greys Hospital in Maritzburg, but died from internal injuries before arriving. Mrs Gray has facial injuries and is in hospital in Johannesburg.

Mr Gray was an old boy of Alexander Boys High and played rugby for Durban Collegians.

His father, Mr Ian Gray, also formerly of Durban, is a senior writer on The Sunday Star. The funeral will be in Johannesburg.

# Botswana puts railway takeover on back burner

12  
S.M.K.  
31/12/86

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Botswana Government has shelved plans to take over the railway through the country from South Africa to Zimbabwe.

The reason was thought to be fears of traffic disruptions in Bophuthatswana.

The takeover was due to be effected tomorrow after years of preparation, including training staff.

A government announcement said yesterday the takeover had been postponed indefinitely "owing to unforeseen circumstances."

### THREAT TO CLOSE BORDER

It said that after high-level consultations between the governments of Botswana and Zimbabwe on December 22, it had been decided that train services in Botswana would continue to run as part of Zimbabwe Railways.

The announcement did not specify the "unforeseen circumstances", but they were presumed to have been reported threats by Bophuthatswana that unless it was officially recognised by

Botswana it would close the border across which the line ran to Mafikeng.

Like other members of the Organisation of African Unity, Botswana has refused to recognise Bophuthatswana or any other of the former homelands given independence by South Africa.

It appeared that Botswana, after consulting Zimbabwe, decided to shelve the takeover rather than give in to Bophuthatswana's demands or risk closure of the line, which carried a large proportion of Botswana's imports and exports.

It also carried a significant amount of traffic to and from Zimbabwe as well as Zambian, Zairean and Malawian goods.

It was understood that although the takeover had been shelved, Botswana will set up an office to manage the line in its territory. Up to now it has been run from Bulawayo as part of the southern Zimbabwe system.

Up to 2 000 jobs were reported to be involved in Botswana. They ranged from stationmasters to engine drivers and other categories.

## Six charged with killing quads' father

CAPE TOWN — Mr WB Monk yesterday remanded to January 20 the six people charged in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court with murdering the father of South Africa's first test-tube quadruplets, Mr Stanley Hinrichsen (52).

Mr Goodman Tembala (38), Miss Virginia Thomas (27), Mr Richard Mabuto (27), all of David Street, New Crossroads, Nyanga, and Miss Victoria Gwe (34), of Mbekweni, have pleaded not guilty to murder, alternatively culpable homicide and attempted murder and housebreaking.

Mr Amos Bhara (34) and Mr Gilbert Jamani (28) have pleaded guilty to culpable homicide, but Mr Monk changed the plea to not guilty. — Sapa.

# Man admits threat to wipe out Durban

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A man's threat to release a swarm of micro-bacteria which would kill everyone in Durban and its environs unless he was paid a ransom of R1 300 000 was revealed in the Durban Regional Court on Monday.

Bank courier Thomas Raymond Varley (58) said he was "sorry" when he pleaded guilty to extortion before Mr J J Brits.

He admitted that earlier this month he telephoned the mayor, Mr Stan Lange, and told him he was a microbiologist named Mr Thomson.

He said in the call that he was in possession of micro-bacteria

which would kill people in a radius of 40 km to 50 km of Durban unless he was paid a ransom of R1 300 000.

He made several more calls to Mr Lange, and threatened him, the town clerk and their families.

He also discussed the ransom payment. He arranged that it be delivered in two parcels in School Road, Bluff, near where he lived.

After two parcels were delivered he went to collect them and was arrested by the police.

Varley said he was sorry and did not know what had come over him.

He was convicted and the case postponed to February 5 for sentence. Bail of R200 was allowed.

Christmas shopping period, enters its 13th day today. The strikers, through their union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccau-wu), have demanded a monthly increase of R160. Ccau-wu has claimed that the average pay at OK Bazars is R265 a month. OK Bazars, rejecting union allegations of "starvation pay", said most workers earned above R265 and has maintained that its profit would be severely diminished if it acceded to the union's wage demand. However, strikers interviewed by The Star expressed dissatisfaction with the action will be privately.

**Funeral Notices**  
The cremation service for Ryan Gordon late of Ryan Gordon late of 701 Moonlight Rd. Heights, Johannesburg. Here, Mrs. Marilyn Bora, will take place at the South Chapel, Corner Ave and Lynn Street at 10:30 on Saturday morning. Doves and ADIAM take place privately. RIDE, 20 Lynn Street, Durban. Tel 31-6082.

**CASUS**  
The funeral service of the late Mrs. M. J. Knight & Co 837-8176. THOMSON, 2017, Braamfontein, Johannesburg. Flowers should be sent to the private chapel prior to a private cremation. Donations in aid of the African Church, on Friday, 27 January at 8pm.

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URBAN — Police plan to use helicopter and temporary police stations at the Durban and Amantsofi beachfronts to prevent racial conflict tomorrow. The moves follow violence in which white and black bathers reached at Amantsofi, and Durban and blacks at the Durban beachfront, on the Day of Goodwill. Several people were stabbed, and his leg broken and cars damaged. The incoming Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier Johan van Niekerk, said police will act "very discreetly but professionally" to stamp out hoodlums, destruction of property and crime in general. Brigadier Van Niekerk said police headquarters in Pretoria had allocated a helicopter for around Durban the first time.

BOTSWANA - GENERAL

1987

JAN. ——— AUG. → DECEMBER.



# Botswana president escapes explosion

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — President Quett Masire of Botswana may have had a narrow escape from death or injury yesterday in an explosion at a house that had earlier been attacked by gunfire and grenades.

The blast, apparently caused by the delayed explosion of a hand grenade left behind by the attackers, took place shortly before or after President Masire had visited the house. It injured five men, two seriously.

It was not immediately known whether it had exploded before or after the President's visit, but sources here said it was believed to have gone off after he had inspected the damaged house.

A 72-year-old woman had been killed in the attack on the house at Ramotswa, a kilometre from the Bophuthatswana border and 25 km south of Gaborone, at 1.45 am on Thursday.

President Masire's office said the attack may have been made by South African agents.

The woman had been alone in the house when the raiders struck, according to Radio Botswana.

Her body was found after residents in the village had reported the attack.

## NO IDEA

Police said they had no idea why it had been attacked.

However, a statement issued by the Office of the President said the possibility that the attackers were agents of the South African Government could not be overlooked.

It said the attack was similar to "previous unprovoked attacks by South African agents on innocent people in Botswana."

The statement said the Government "strongly condemns this act of violence."

The Ramotswa death brings to 18 the number of persons killed in armed attacks in Botswana in the past two years.

An SADF spokesman said: "The Defence Force is not prepared to comment on each and every allegation made by neighbouring states. The Defence Force is, however, aware that this kind of violence regularly occurs between differing terrorist elements and factions which are housed in these states. It has happened in the past that this kind of incident is conveniently attributed to unspecified so-called 'South African agents'."

STAR  
12/1/87 (12)

## Liberation groups for Botswana conference

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — Delegations from South African liberation movements and anti-apartheid campaigners from South Africa will be among more than 200 delegates at an international conference in Botswana this week.

Invited by the Afro-American Institute, delegates will include American politicians, corporate leaders, unionists and representatives of black community groups in the United States.

According to the organisers, the ANC delegation will be led by the organisation's president, Mr Oliver Tambo, and the PAC delegation by its chairman, Mr Johnson Mlambo.

After a general discussion, the conference will convene in the form of three workshops on agriculture, debt problems and the international response to African development priorities.

# SA crisis on agenda at Botswana indaba

Sanet  
12/11/87  
②

MORE than 35 African and American leaders from governments, the private sector, churches, labour and the media meet in Gaborone, Botswana, today for a week-long conference to dis-

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

cuss various issues including the political crisis in South Africa.

The conference — the 17th to be held since

1968 in different parts of Africa and America — is being hosted by the Botswana Government.

It is organised by the African-American Institute and is being held at Gaborone Sun Conference Centre.

The President of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, is due to officially open the meeting today.

Among the participants in this year's conference are the Foreign Ministry of Angola, Botswana, Chad, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia as well as government Ministers from 12 other nations.

South African participation at the conference is expected to be strong with representatives from churches, pri-

vate sector and the media.

Sources told the *So-wetan* that they included Dr Nthato Motlana, the Rev Frank Chikane and possibly Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak, as well as prominent trade unionists.

Also represented at the conference are the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, the South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo), the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), African Development Bank and the World Bank.

The American participants include two former United States Ambassadors to the United Nations, Mr Donald McHenry and Mayor Andrew Young.

1971/11/12 (12) 237  
US to provide R11-m  
for Botswana education

The Star's Africa News Service

GABARONE — The United States is to provide R11 million for education and training in Botswana.

In an agreement signed yesterday R5,8 million was allocated for training in the public and private sector, R3,7 million for primary education and R1,5 million for junior secondary education.

Meanwhile, it has been reported here that representatives of several American political organisations have been holding talks with Botswana Government officials for the past two days.

The Botswana Gazette said the talks have been taking place behind closed doors.

The Americans are in Gaborone for the meeting of the African-American Institute.

# SA support for Bop border move alleged

The Star's Africa News Service

**GABORONE** — South Africa has given its support to Bophuthatswana's recent border restrictions on Botswana nationals, a top Botswana source claimed today.

Officially the Botswana government is remaining silent about border restrictions seen by observers as an attempt by Bophuthatswana to force Botswana to recognise the "independent" homeland.

South Africa had not been in touch with Botswana on the issue, Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, said.

A highly placed source said, however, that South Africa had confirmed it agreed with Bophuthatswana that no Botswana passport holders should enter Bophuthatswana without visas.

## Trains not allowed

Botswana trains and train drivers would not be permitted entry into Bophuthatswana.

Dr Chiepe said the resolution of the issue lay with Bophuthatswana. South Africa had not been in touch with her government on the issue.

In the interim Botswana has advised its citizens to apply for visas to enter Bophuthatswana.

The controversy follows an announcement last month by Botswana that it had postponed a planned takeover of the Zimbabwe-owned railway line after Bophuthatswana had threatened to block the movement of Botswana imports and exports through its territory to South Africa.

Bophuthatswana has not made similar demands on Zimbabwe.

A Botswana source said it was unrealistic for

Bophuthatswana to expect unilateral recognition from Botswana. If Bophuthatswana gained recognition from the United Nations the Organisation of African Unity and the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) "Botswana will not hesitate to recognise the homeland as a country".

The source said high-level secret talks between the two governments over the railway issue had broken down following an announcement that Botswana passport holders would require visas to enter Bophuthatswana.

Unconfirmed rumours here say Botswana could soon face a more difficult situation because of plans to hand some South African privately-owned land to Bophuthatswana.

The land, owned by an unnamed South African farmer, forms a corridor between two areas of Bophuthatswana through which the main road from Gaborone to Zeerust goes and which at present is South African territory.

If this purchase goes ahead Botswana passport holders will be unable to travel to Johannesburg without passing through Bophuthatswana and being required to apply for visas. Visas are subject to delays of up to a month.

Since last Friday there have been protracted delays at the Ramatlabama border near Mafikeng.

Many citizens from Botswana have been turned back by Bophuthatswana officials for not having visas.

Yesterday 23 Botswana migrant workers returning to work at the Rustenburg platinum mine were prevented from entering Bophuthatswana while on their way to their work place.

## S Africa accused of attack in Botswana

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — A top Botswana army officer has accused South Africa of being responsible for the New Year's Day attack on a house in Ramotswa, near the South African border.

Major-General Ian Khama, deputy commander of the Botswana Defence Force, made the accusation in the *Botswana Guardian*.

A spokesman repeated an earlier statement that the SADF was "not prepared to comment on each and every allegation".

# SA has next move in Botswana border chess

The Star's Africa News Service

The cold war between Botswana and Bophuthatswana will take a new turn if the Gaborone authorities decide to build a railway turn-around at Rakhuma Halt, a few kilometres from the Ramatlabama border post.

This would enable Botswana to avoid Bophuthatswana territory and enable it to continue with its transport links with South Africa without having to recognise Bophuthatswana.

In what observers say is an attempt by Bophuthatswana to force Botswana to recognise it as an independent country, late last year Bophuthatswana

started demanding visas from Botswana nationals wanting to cross the border into South Africa.

As a result Gaborone had to shelve plans to take over the railway that runs through the country from South Africa to Zimbabwe and which is now controlled by Harare.

Officially the takeover was postponed "owing to unforeseen circumstances", but it is an open secret that Bophuthatswana had threatened not to allow the trains into the country if it did not gain recognition

from Gaborone. Now, sources in Gaborone say, the Botswana Government is considering plans to build a turn-around at Rakhuma Halt.

The sources say Botswana had already requested the South African Transport Services (SATS) to agree to trains and goods being handed over at Rakhuma Halt instead of at Matikeng.

Observers say that in the complicated chess game being played in Botswana's borders it is possible that South Africa could turn down this request,

but if it did so it would be risking cutting one of its links with the north through which a profitable trade is carried with black Africa.

In a display of quiet and cool diplomacy the Botswana Government is underplaying the issue and has persistently refused to be drawn publicly into the controversy.

It also refused to retaliate by demanding visas from Bophuthatswana nationals. However, there is a growing feeling among Botswana officials that South Africa might

be supporting Bophuthatswana's demands.

They point out that Bophuthatswana has not introduced visa demands for Zimbabwe railway staff or imposed any restrictions on Zimbabwe railways.

Last week, a highly placed Botswana source said South Africa had confirmed that it agreed with Bophuthatswana that no Botswana passport holders should enter Bophuthatswana without visas.

Botswana trains and train drivers would, therefore, not be

allowed entry into Bophuthatswana.

Officially the Botswana Government has refused to elaborate on the dispute.

Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Dr G Chiepe said the resolution of the issue lay with Bophuthatswana. South Africa had not been in touch with her government on the issue, she said.

Botswana's border posts with the south are Ramatlabama, Lobatse, Ramotswa, Tokweng, Sikwane and Martins Drift.

Only two — Tokweng and Martins Drift — allow direct entry into South Africa, the others link Botswana with Bophuthatswana.

There are fears in Botswana that soon the country could be totally dependent on Bophuthatswana, if South Africa agrees to hand over to Bophuthatswana land that allows direct access to South Africa from Gaborone through the Tokweng border post.

The land forms a corridor between two areas of Bophuthatswana, through which

the main road from Gaborone to Zeerust goes and which at present is South African territory.

It has been reported in Gaborone that farmers who own land in that corridor have been made substantial offers for their land which would then be handed over to Bophuthatswana.

Ironically, Bophuthatswana's demands that Botswana national request visas has resulted in a loss of business for shops in towns like Matikeng.

Botswana nationals crossed the border regularly to shop in Matikeng, where goods are cheaper. Now these numbers have dwindled.

12



Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha with his Botswana counterpart, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, at yesterday's meeting in Pretoria.

# No economic blockade, SA assures Botswana

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Pretoria assured the Botswana government at ministerial-level talks yesterday that an economic blockade would not be waged against the country.

Neither government, however, would comment on whether the meeting had brought the two countries closer to accord on SA's border-security concerns.

Yesterday's talks in Pretoria, chaired by the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, centred on trade and security issues. The 12-strong Botswana delegation was led by the External Affairs Minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe.

The deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said afterwards that Gaborone was concerned about the permanence of its transport links with the Republic.

Declining to comment on the basis of such fears, he said: "They want to ensure that trade routes remain open," adding that Pretoria had agreed to study certain "representations" from the Botswana government.

Dr Chiepe described the talks as "very fruitful" but did not elaborate.



CAPE TIMES 3/2/87

# Botswana 'important for ANC terror'

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Botswana was one of the most important bases from where the African National Congress co-ordinated its terror campaign in South Africa.

This was said in the Maritzburg Supreme Court by Brigadier H D Stadler, chief of intelligence in the security branch. He testified at the terrorism trial of a Durban couple who face 24 charges, including one of planting 11 explosive de-

vices in a car outside the Parade Hotel last June which killed three people and injured scores of others.

Mr Robert John McBride, 23, a student teacher, and his girlfriend, Miss Greta Margaret Apelgren, 30, a welfare worker, are also accused of snatching alleged ANC terrorist Gordon Webster, who had been under police guard at Edendale Hospital last May. A policeman, Mr Mlungisi Buthelezi, was shot dead, and four other people

were injured.

According to the indictment, Webster was hidden in Wentworth and Umlazi townships for five days before the accused took him to Botswana.

Brigadier Stadler said at the early stages of infiltration into this country, Botswana was used as a passage, and thereafter the ANC made use of Lesotho and Swaziland.

The couple pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice Shearer and two assessors to 12

counts of terrorism, four of murder, five of attempted murder, as well as harbouring or concealing a terrorist, aiding a prisoner to escape and furthering the ANC's aims.

There was a strong police presence in and around the court building, and brown paper covered all windows in the courtroom.

Members of the public were subjected to body searches in a room outside the courtroom before being allowed inside.

9/12/87

## Botha 'threat' on ANC denied

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, "pointed out" to the Botswana government the serious view South Africa took of ANC delegates at the SADCC conference in Gaborone — but denied threatening the country.

A statement at the weekend from the Botswana president's office said South Africa threatened to "take whatever measures they considered necessary" after Botswana allegedly permitted entry into the country of two members of the ANC, Mr Jacob Zuma and Mr Lambert Moloi.

The ANC was represented at the conference by its secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, and the Botswana government had no knowledge of the two men named, the statement said.

A SA Foreign Ministry statement on Saturday said Mr Botha denied threatening Botswana. "He pointed out that the government views the presence in neighbouring countries of persons who plan violence in SA in a very serious light," it said. — Sapa

# Botswana scores in rail row

17/2/87  
BOTSWANA has won the first round in the rail row between Bophuthatswana and its northern neighbours.

HAMISH McINDOE

But a permanent solution to the crisis that threatens severely to disrupt the flow of rail traffic between Frontline states and SA is nowhere in sight.

No details of the meeting emerged and a Foreign Affairs spokesman would only say that talks were continuing at a "technical level".

Sats last Friday started collecting south-bound rolling stock from the Botswana border town of Rakhuna instead of Ramatlabama in Bophuthatswana.

Pretoria, however, is caught between honouring its commitments to Botswana in terms of the Customs Union Agreement and recognising the sovereignty of Bophuthatswana.

On the same day the Department of Foreign Affairs mediated at talks in Gaborone to bring the two sides to settlement over Mmabatho's visa demands for Botswanans and Zimbabweans.

Under a previous agreement scheduled to last until mid-May, Sats was to use Ramatlabama as the collecting point after Botswana and Zimbabwe said they would no longer use Mafikeng in protest over the visa demand.

Survey

# SATS averts border train disruption

Capl Times



1987

JOHANNESBURG. — Disruption of train traffic between Zimbabwe and Botswana and South Africa has been temporarily averted by the South African Transport Services stepping in to collect traffic at the Bophuthatswana border.

The two countries' trains are to stop at Bophuthatswana's border depot, Ramathlabama, "and we will collect the traffic there and take it down to Mafeking", SATS spokesman Mr Frikkie Stevenson said.

Disruption of the traffic has been threatened by Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope demanding visas from Zimbabwean and Botswana railwaymen travelling through the homeland to get to South Africa.

The SATS measures would last

for two months while the three countries negotiated a solution, Mr Stevenson said.

He did not want to comment on the reasons for the disruption — "It's an inter-state thing and I don't know how long it will last."

The Botswana government informed the South African government that Bophuthatswana's actions contravened the 1969 Customs Union Agreement which allowed unrestricted movement between the territories.

The Botswana Press Agency reports that the visa requirement will continue until formal agreement is signed with "the Republic of Bophuthatswana".

Three Botswana ministers, including the Minister of External Affairs, visited Pretoria on January 26 and informed South Afri-

ca's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, of the interference.

Mr Botha said he would "consider the matter", Bopa said.

According to a Gaborone-based weekly newspaper, the Reporter, "the whole affair has been engineered by Pretoria anyway as a means of pressuring Botswana to deal with the Bophuthatswana homeland and secure its adherence to the Customs Union Agreement, along with Transkei, Ciskei and Venda".

A Johannesburg newspaper reports that the general manager of Zimbabwe Railways, Mr John Avery, has said that despite the demand for visas, "the trains will be running normally".

Mr Stevenson also said: "We don't see any problems in the traffic flow." — Sapa

# Botswana — 'star of southern Africa'

Samuel  
28/12/87  
12

BOTSWANA remains the human rights star of southern Africa, judging by a glowing US review of life there.

Nothing that its human rights record in 1986 generally remained "good" it did, however, say Botswana suffered increased pressure from South Africa last year which resulted in a strong national security Act.

Apart from that, Botswana received a clean bill of health, including mentions of a multi-party democracy, free enterprise, no political killings, no improper police treatment, no arbitrary arrests, fair public trials, freedom of speech and assembly, and a finding that "Botswana is ruled by a Government genuinely elected by its people."

HUMAN rights were generally respected in Swaziland, according to the US report.

## Threats

There were no claims of political killings by government agents and torture was not generally practised. There were, however, reports of some police threats and beatings in criminal matters.

MOST human rights violations by security forces or Swapo occurred in SWA/Namibia's war zone to the north of the country, the latest US examination of the situation there said. Last year, there were a number of civilian deaths attributed to both Government forces and Swapo, including some inflicted by landmines or bombs reportedly plan-

ted by Swapo in public places, the report said.

## Assaults

It reflected claims and counter-claims on killings, assaults and atrocities. "... There was a continuation of arbitrary government detention without access to counsel or visits by family members and of torture and other abuses by security forces."

News 8/3/82

AFRICA 12

## New gold mine to open in Botswana

Argus Africa  
News Service

GABORONE. — A new gold mine is being developed in Botswana near the site of the first discovery of gold in Southern Africa.

Vice-president Peter Mmüsi has indicated to the Botswana Parliament that work is virtually certain to go ahead on the mine at the Map Nora site near Francistown, where Daniel Francis discovered gold several years before it was found on the Witwatersrand.

Mr Mmüsi said a final decision would depend on the results of tests now being carried out.

It was expected that development of the mine would involve capital expenditure of about R18-million.

### Seam struck

Mr Mmüsi said the mine would produce gold worth about R12-million a year, but did not say what the expected life of the mine would be.

It would employ about 200 people.

Gold has been found in several places near Francistown since closure of the Tati mines that were operated on the site of Francis' discovery.

Recently workers digging foundations for the new Francistown hospital struck a gold seam.

Like most of the other discoveries, it was not rich enough to warrant mining and work went ahead with the building of the hospital on the site.

Botswana officials are much more optimistic about the prospects of wealth from oil than from gold.

Mr Mmüsi told parliament that agreement had been reached with a Canadian body for a R19-million rand exploration programme to search for oil in Botswana.

He said preliminary investigations had provided useful information that would hopefully increase the incentive for oil exploration in the country.

Children

# CHILDREN DIE IN GABORONE BOMB BLAST

Bomb

12  
ARGAS  
9/4/87



Pictures: PETER STANFORD, The Argus

Manufacturing in Ebrahim Road, Athlone.

## 'Killer' minibus had SA plates

GABORONE. — A minibus-bomb exploded in front of a house this morning, killing three people and injuring four.

Police said the dead included a seven-year-old child, a nine-month-old baby and an elderly woman, all occupants of the three-bedroomed house.

The dead and wounded were all were Botswana citizens, officials said.

The 2am explosion, which flattened three houses, was heard eight kilometres away and shook homes up to three kilometres away, residents said. It left a huge crater.

## Surrounded by army

Police and the army surrounded the poor residential area, called Gaborone West, after the blast.

The injured were taken to Princess Marina Hospital where they were being treated for head wounds.

They included at least one woman and a child.

Sources said the bomb exploded in a minibus that had been parked in front of the house since Monday.

A government official, who refused to disclose his name, said it carried South African licence plates and was demolished by the blast.

Government officials have blamed past explosions in Botswana on South Africa.

The South African Defence Force responded to such a claim last year by saying African National Congress insurgents in Botswana could have been fighting among themselves or blown themselves up with their own bombs.

South African forces raided the capital on May 19 last year and on June 14, 1985, attacking alleged ANC targets. — Sapa-AP.

MK615 9/4/87

# PFP warning on cross-border raids

The Argus Correspondent

12

JOHANNESBURG. — Opposition politicians today warned against cross-border strikes by South African security forces against the ANC in neighbouring states.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night made the bluntest of a series of warnings by top Government spokesmen in recent weeks that South Africa would not hesitate to take action across the borders.

He was speaking at a National Party election meeting at Uvongo in Natal.

Mr Botha said ANC terrorists were on their way to disrupt the elections and he warned neighbouring states the Government would take whatever action was necessary to stop them.

Earlier both the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and President P W Botha warned that the security forces would cross the borders in pursuit of the ANC.

## "PANIC CONDITIONS"

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Law and Order, Mrs Helen Suzman, called on the Government today not to make cross-border raids to exploit white voters.

It was dangerous to create conditions of panic at a time of an election, she said.

The PFP spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Swart, said Mr Pik Botha's disclosure suggested there was a serious threat to disrupt the election.

He said: "The PFP condemns any such threat to the electoral process as it condemns all threats and acts of violence."

"It is to be hoped, however, that this threat is not going to be capitalised on for cheap party political gain."

Conservative Party deputy-leader, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, warned voters to beware of stunts such as SADF raids on ANC bases in May.

(Report by D Braun, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)

acing 30, Sport 29-32. TV —



APC Times 10/19/87  
**Botswana outrage**  
12  
**after death bomb**

**GABORONE.** — The Botswana government last night expressed outrage at the death of three of its citizens and the injury of seven others when a South African-registered car laden with explosives blew up in the capital of Gaborone.

"We suspect it was a bomb or some explosives. A woman and two children were killed and another woman and a child injured. All were Botswana citizens," senior police superintendent Edwin Bashu told President Quett Masire who toured the scene of the blast.

A grim President Masire, heavily guarded by armed troops, silently inspected the wreckage of the car and bombed-out houses, speaking only to some soldiers sifting through the rubble.

The 2am explosion destroyed two houses and badly damaged five others in a suburb close to the headquarters of the Botswana Defence Force, witnesses said.

They said the blast went off from a mini-bus with SA plates (JKT735T) parked in the area overnight.

The Botswana news agency, BOPA, said the names of the three dead would be released as soon as their

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From page 1

APC Times 10/19/87 12  
**Gaborone**

next of kin had been informed.

A police spokesman said the dead woman was in her mid-30s and the children were aged seven and one.

A witness, Mr T S Mpofo, who came from Zimbabwe to visit relatives only two days ago, said the dead woman was a relative.

Another witness, Mr Alton Dongwane, said: "I was asleep with my son when the wall of our house came down on top of us after a massive explosion."

Mr Dongwane, 46, said his 12-year-old son received minor leg injuries.

The BOPA statement said: "The government of Botswana wishes to express its outrage at this act of murder of an

innocent woman and children and destruction of property."

It added that seven bombs had exploded in Botswana.

In the past two years Botswana has accused SA of being behind a series of bomb and commando attacks that have killed at least 13 people.

The SA Defence Ministry yesterday denied any involvement in the car bombing. "We know nothing about it," a spokesman said.

But at a special meeting with foreign representatives in Pretoria yesterday, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha alleged that the explosion had been a "mistake" on the part of the ANC.

The explosives had "probably" been intended for targets in SA, he said.

SA, which accuses Botswana of harbouring ANC insurgents, has acknowledged launching only two military raids into Gaborone — one in June 1985 and another last May.

Botswana denies harbouring ANC militants and has said all those killed in the past have been either its citizens or black SA refugees fleeing their country's racial conflict. — Sapa

12

# 3 die, 2 hurt in Botswana blast

THREE people died and two were injured when an SA-licensed minibus, parked in the yard of a Gaborone, Botswana, home for four days, exploded yesterday after a bomb inside it went off.

The explosion occurred about 2am and demolished one house and severely damaged another.

## MANDY JEAN WOODS

Senior Police Superintendent E J Batshe said it was not known who had planted the bomb.

But Foreign Minister Piki Botha

told a meeting of 35 foreign envoys in Pretoria yesterday. "The bombs were probably intended for targets in SA, had they not exploded prematurely."

He said the incident was "consistent with the pattern of ANC armed

projects of the past."

An occupant of the destroyed house, known only as Mabeo, said she did not know who owned the minibus but had earlier seen several youths washing it. She was not sure if the bomb had been planted then or if it was already in the vehicle.

AR605 10/4/84 (114/12)

# Storm grows over 'new ANC offensive'

## Political Staff

THE row over charges of an African National Congress "offensive" grew today.

The Botswana government says South Africa has threatened it with armed aggression for being involved in the alleged offensive.

Top Zambian government officials also warned that South Africa was preparing the way for another armed incursion against the frontline states.

Referring to allegations by Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of an ANC plot to disrupt the elections with violence, the Leader of the Official Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said no security issue should be used for cheap party-political electioneering purposes.

### "TUB-THUMPING"

"If there is a serious situation developing, one expects it to be dealt with seriously and not at tub-thumping election meetings." He was getting tired of all the "red herring stuff".

He would ask that the PFP's defence spokesman, Mr Brian Goodall, be briefed on the allegations, but he would not accept at face value what was being said as part of electioneering.

The Conservative Party and the New Republic Party have also accused Mr Botha of trying to make political capital out of the security situation.

Diplomats of most countries represented in South Africa were called to the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday to be warned of the alleged ANC plan.

In statement issued last night a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Mr Botha told them it was the responsibility of those governments who had condemned South Africa for taking preventive and retaliatory action, to warn the neighbouring states against the consequences of colluding with terrorists.

He again hinted at reprisal action, saying South Africa was keeping "all its options open and will be guided by what the Government considers to be in the best interests of the country".

The ANC was "already going into action with several groups of terrorists in the process of moving towards South Africa, via Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique".

In a statement Mr Botha blamed the ANC for the explosion in a minibus in Gaborone, Botswana, yesterday.



Mr Pik Botha      Dr Quett Masire

The Botswana Ministry of External Affairs said South Africa's Ministry of Foreign Affairs had sent a telex to Gaborone threatening Botswana with "dire consequences" if it allowed its territory to be used for the alleged offensive.

"In the past raids have followed such telexes and these South African raids are invariably totally unjustified," the Botswana government said.

The threat of raids was being used for internal political purposes in South Africa, such as "placating elements in their own society" and to attract rightwing votes.

A woman, a seven-year-old child and a nine-month-old baby died and four people were wounded in the blast in Gaborone West.

### OUTRAGE AT KILLINGS

The office of Botswana's President, Dr Quett Masire, has expressed its outrage at the killings. It said the minibus in which the bomb was planted had a South African registration — JKT 735 T.

The Zambian Foreign Minister, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, said Mr Botha was preparing the ground for an attack on Zambia and other frontline states and said there was "no truth . . . no substance" in the allegations.

Mr Botha's message was handed to the Zimbabwean government yesterday morning but there has been no comment on it.

The official Mozambican news agency, Aim, said the statements indicated that South Africa intended to launch new attacks against the frontline states.

(Report by JS Rita and R Drew, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg; T Wentzel, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town, and B Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban)

# Botswana bomb car traced to Pretoria

By GAYE DAVIS and THAMI MKHWANAZI

THE microbus laden with explosives which blew up in Gaborone yesterday, killing three people and injuring five, belongs to a Pretoria woman whose unemployed husband runs an occasional taxi service between the two centres.

She told *Weekly Mail* she had last seen her husband on Saturday morning when he left their home in the coloured township of Eersterust, near Pretoria, to ferry passengers to Botswana.

The woman, who asked not to be identified, said her husband — who until six months ago was employed as a clerk in Bophuthatswana's Babelegi industrial area — had operated a casual taxi service between the two centres since buying the white microbus a year ago.

It had been registered in her name. The woman said she had heard nothing from her husband since he left — which had worried her because his trips usually only lasted two days.

She had been "terribly shocked" to learn that their vehicle had been involved in the blast. "I can only think that someone took the combi from my husband," she said.

The blast, which ripped through the low-income suburb of Gaborone West at 2am, came hours after allegations by South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha that African National Congress guerrillas were bound for the Republic via the Frontline states to try to disrupt the May 6 white elections.

Botswana's Department of External Affairs yesterday received a note from the South African government alleging that ANC cadres were being infiltrated into South Africa from within its borders and threatening "dire consequences", the Botswana Press Agency reported.

"In the past, similar messages from the South African government have been followed by raids on Botswana," a statement by the department said.

"With the forthcoming white elections in South Africa, the temptation to attract especially the right-wing vote must no doubt be great.

"Given the stiff competition for right-wing support in the election campaign, it is not surprising that familiar accusations and threats relating to the ANC are again coming out of South Africa," the department said.

Botswana police said yesterday they were not discounting the possibility that the explosion had been engineered to lend credence to Botha's allegations of imminent ANC action.

Superintendent Smith Phorano,

● To PAGE 2

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in terms of the Emergency regulations.

## Bomb attack 'may be SA votecatcher'

● From PAGE 1

protect its people and the country's borders".

Botha last night blamed the ANC for the blast. He said the bomb had been intended for South Africa but had gone off prematurely.

A South African Defence Force spokesman denied any involvement in the blast. "We were not involved. We know nothing about it," he told *Weekly Mail*.

Both Zambia and the ANC have denied Botha's allegations.

Botswana President Quett Masire, who inspected the wreckage accompanied by heavily armed troops, expressed the government's outrage at the "murder of an innocent woman and children and destruction of property."

Hours before the explosion, Botha told an election meeting that some insurgents had already assembled near Lusaka, and that others were making their way through Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. He warned that the South African government "will be forced to take whatever action it deems necessary to

explosion included the dead woman's 12-year-old son and her cousin — a woman of 20 — and an elderly man, who were taken to Gaborone's Princess Marina Hospital. A spokesman described the condition of the injured as "not serious".

A father of 48 and his 12 year-old son, who were in the house next door to that of the dead woman, were treated for minor injuries and discharged.

At the scene, Botswana police found the mangled remains of the white microbus with its South African registration plates intact. Witnesses told police the vehicle had been parked in the neighbourhood since Monday.

The five people injured in the anniversary of the SA Defence to look the wrong way in

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## Post again

Workers were arrested under emergency regulations at Ogies, near Tlokweng. The Bureau said the strikers "gathered illegally".

In a statement yesterday, Mwusa pledged solidarity with the railway postal strikers.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has also pledged solidarity with the striking postal workers. Cosatu's general secretary, Jay Naidoo, told *Weekly Mail* his federation fully backs the striking postal workers in their fight for better working conditions.

Meanwhile the one-week-old strike by post office workers has spread from Soweto to Johannesburg and Randburg.

Postal and Telecommunication Workers' Association (Potwa) president Vusi Khumalo warned yesterday that if the dispute between the workers and management is not resolved by today, the industrial action might escalate in other regions.

Post office officials were unavailable for comment.

The strike has left eight post offices in Soweto without postal services since last Thursday.

Police reported yesterday that a bomb blast, the second since the railway strike began, disrupted train services into Soweto on Wednesday, causing delays of more than three hours.

And the Bureau for Information confirmed that more than 300 railway

ARG 15/4/87

# Gaborone bomb blast: Man in court

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — Botswana police have arrested a man in connection with last week's bomb blast in Gaborone which killed three people and damaged 19 houses.

The man, Mr Basinare Pule, appeared in court yesterday on charges of possessing a stolen vehicle and was remanded in custody.

He is to appear in the Lobatse High Court today.

Radio Botswana said today that devices for tampering with chassis and engine numbers were found in the bombed vehicle which had a South African registration — JKT 735T.

Informed sources here said the Botswana authorities believed there was no political motive behind the bomb which could have been the result of a feud between members of a stolen car gang.

The victims of the blast, a woman and two young girls, will be buried near Gaborone on Saturday.

The Argus Correspondent in Pretoria reports that the wife of the owner of the vehicle hopes he is still alive.

She does not wish to be identified. She has not heard from her husband since he left Pretoria on Saturday to ferry passengers to Botswana.

He has been operating the Pretoria-registered white Toyota Hi-Ace microbus as a casual taxi between Pretoria and Botswana for about a year.

"If her husband was involved in anything illegal, she did not know anything about it," a friend said.

# 'Car bomb' suspect to apply for bail

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

A BAIL application for the Botswana national charged with stealing the explosives-laden microbus which blew up in Gaborone on April 9 is due to be heard tomorrow.

Basnar Pule, 28, first appeared in the Gaborone Magistrate's Court a fortnight ago. Pule, who was represented by lawyer Moemedi Modisenyane, was not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The blast of the microbus ripped through the low-income suburb of Gaborone West, killing three Batswana and injuring five.

The vehicle was owned by a woman who lives in the coloured township of Eersterust near Pretoria. She told *Weekly Mail* her husband — who had been running a taxi service between Pretoria and Gaborone — went missing several days before the blast. Botswana police are looking for him; according to a Botswana source, they have asked for SA Police assistance.

The blast came hours after South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha alleged that African National Congress guerrillas were bound for South Africa via Frontline states to disrupt the May 6 white elections.

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12

## Botswana denies SA proposal

GABORONE — Botswana has denied that it recently rejected a proposal by South Africa for a joint security agreement on the lines of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique.

(12) Star 8/5/87  
Earlier this week the Botswana newspaper *The Reporter* said a South African delegation was in the country last week to discuss security. The paper said the Botswana delegation at the meeting had rejected a proposal for a joint security agreement.

In a statement issued this week the office of the Botswana presidency said it wished to state "categorically" that no such proposal had been made.

The statement confirmed, however, that a meeting had taken place. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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# Botswana blast man gets bail

By Thami Mkhwanazi  
 CONDITIONAL bail has been granted to the Botswana national charged with stealing the explosives-laden microbus which blew up in Gaborone on April 9.

The bail application of Basnar Pule, 28, was heard last week in the Gaborone Magistrate's Court.

The blast ripped through the low-income suburb of Gaborone West, killing three Batswana.

Pule, who was not ask to plead in two previous hearings in which no evidence was heard, was granted P500 bail on condition he surrendered his passport and reported to the police twice a week. He will appear again on May 27.

Pule is facing a further charge of possession of goods stolen outside Botswana.

The police are believed to be hunting for two more people.

The vehicle alleged to have been stolen was owned by a woman who lives in Eersterust township, near Pretoria. The woman, who asked not to be identified, told *Weekly Mail* her husband had operated a casual taxi service between Pretoria and Gaborone since buying the white microbus a year ago.

Botswana police are looking for him.

W/Mail 15-21/87

12



# 'Black more beautiful than dollar'

Argus Africa News Service

**HARARE.** — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, says black is far more beautiful than the American dollar.

He made a stinging attack last night on the vote in the US Senate barring aid to Southern African countries which allowed ANC members to cross their territories on their way to South Africa.

He said: "No, Mr Reagan, no, honourable senators, we would rather have poverty and hunger than receive filthy lucre in purchase of our sacred principles."

He accused those who supported the motion of being racists and said they backed President Botha because he was

**Mr Mugabe** white and stood for white supremacy in South Africa as they did in the US.

But, said Mr Mugabe, "let them be told if they have not heard it before, that Africa is for the Africans and this means across the continent blacks must have the power".



Blacks had larger souls than US senators and treated racial communities as equals.

"We have demonstrated this magnanimity in Zimbabwe. They have done so in Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola. They will certainly do so in South Africa and Namibia."

## "Pieces of silver"

In a broadcast to mark Africa Day, Mr Mugabe told the US: "Your 30 million, or is it 30 billion, pieces of silver for the enslavement of our fellow blacks in South Africa, please keep to yourself."

"Our humanity and personality come first. For us black is far more beautiful than the American dollar."

Meanwhile, the frontline states have been warned to expect more pressures and threats from Pretoria because of the recent election results.

Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Dr G Chiepe, told a meeting of Botswana's heads of diplomatic missions in Gaborone it would become increasingly expedient for Pretoria to blame the frontline states for the problems stemming from its determination to enforce apartheid.

'SA sent me  
AKG's 37/5/87  
on mission to  
kill Watson'

**Argus Africa News Service**  
GABORONE. — A British passport holder has claimed in court he was sent by the South African authorities to kill anti-apartheid activist and Port Elizabeth businessman Mr Ronnie Watson in Botswana.

Mr Steve Burnett was refused bail yesterday by acting chief magistrate Mr Gabriel Rwelengera after appearing on charges of attempted murder.

**"MEMBER OF MI6"**

Mr Burnett claimed in court to be a member of the British intelligence service, MI6, and said he was sent by the South African authorities to kill Ronnie Watson.

He was arrested on Sunday after allegedly firing two shots at Mr Watson in a hotel room in Gaborone.

## Man found hanged in police cell <sup>②</sup>

GABORONE — A second man has been found hanged in a police station in Gaborone, according to a Botswana newspaper.

The police commander of the Gaborone district, Mr Edwin Batshu, said. We are seriously investigating the circumstances under which this man hanged himself.

He said it was the second such hanging this year in Gaborone.

The Gazette says the young man, whose name has not been released, was being held in connection with the alleged theft of a car and R10 000. — The Star's Africa News Service

4/6/87

OMC Times 26/5/87

# Botswana opposes US senate aid move

GABORONE. — Botswana has joined two of its neighbours in denouncing a US Senate vote threatening to cut off aid to Southern African states unless they move to halt guerilla activity against South Africa.

An amendment adopted by the Senate last week also would require these countries, if they sought US aid, to renounce "necklacing".

Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mrs G K Chiepe, said on Sunday that no Southern African country "has either supported or practised necklacing, and only South Africa has practised terrorism in this region".

"South African anti-apartheid organizations are based and operating within their

own country," she said.

"Were it not for the clampdown on the press and other media, these activities would be seen daily on television in action against the apartheid regime."

Officials in Zimbabwe and Zambia also have criticized the Senate vote.

The South African government has welcomed it as a sign of possible American disenchantment with the African National Congress which maintains offices in several Southern African countries.

The SABC, in a commentary yesterday, said of the Senate vote: "There is obviously a greater realization in the United States that the ANC by its actions has proved itself to be a terrorist organization."

The Star, a Johannesburg newspaper often critical of the South African government, also praised the Senate's move.

In an editorial yesterday, the Star said the Senate's "surprisingly decisive vote ... at least provides some sort of counterbalance to its glib imposition of sanctions".

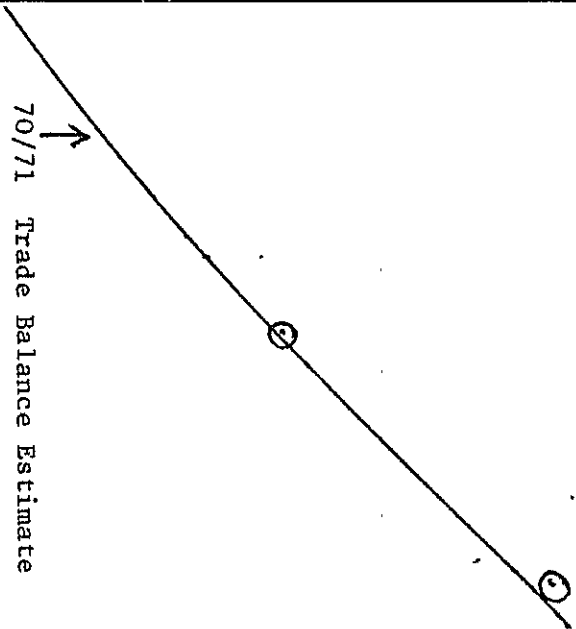
The Senate amendment would ban US aid to nine nations until the President, Mr Ronald Reagan, certifies that they have tried to prevent guerillas from operating in their territories and have renounced necklacing.

The measure would apply to Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Angola, Malawi, Zaire and Tanzania. It is an amendment to a bill which faces further action in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. — ~~AP~~ AP

SHORTAGE

Figure 8 - Expected Trade Balance Model

70/71 Trade Balance Estimate



Pik says bomb meant for SA targets

# SAP responsible for bomb blast says Botswana

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B Day 19/6/07

**GABORONE** — The government said yesterday that a car-bomb, which killed three people here in April, was detonated by the SAP in an attempt to keep an undercover operation secret.

The office of President Quett Masire made the allegation in a statement reporting the findings of a Botswana police investigation of the April 9 explosion. An elderly woman, a 7-year-old child and an infant living in a house near the bomb-laden minibus were killed.

The government statement said the minibus was driven into Botswana on April 4 by Keith MacKenzie, an alleged SAP agent.

Citing information from "sources close to MacKenzie", the statement said his vehicle was in the possession of the SAP for three days prior to the trip to Botswana, and apparently was fitted out with a monitoring device and a bomb "which was to be detonated later for an unknown purpose".

The statement said the SAP told MacKenzie to drive the vehicle only in the vicinity of two hotels in Gaborone.

According to the statement, the instructions were disregarded, and the vehicle was driven to northern Botswana before being returned to Gaborone by a man identified as Basnar Pule.

"After the return of the vehicle to the agreed range of operations, learning that it was no longer in MacKenzie's possession and fearing it might end up with Botswana police, the SAP detonated the explosives on the vehicle by remote control in order to destroy any evidence that might point to the South Africa connection," the statement said.

"They did so knowing that the vehicle was probably parked in a densely populated area of Gaborone."

The statement said Botswana had filed a protest with SA and "a response is awaited". It also said investigators were seeking to determine MacKenzie's whereabouts.

The SAP were approached for comment last night, but this was not available at the time of going to press.

Immediately following the bombing the ANC and the SA government blamed each other for the blast.

SA's Foreign Minister Pik Botha said the explosives "were probably intended for targets in SA, had they not exploded prematurely". The ANC said the blast was part of series of SA raids on neighboring states which it accuses of harbouring guerrillas.

Since the Gaborone explosion, SA has acknowledged that its forces carried out a raid in Livingstone, Zambia, in which five people were reportedly killed. — Sapa-AP.

# Botswana blames SA for bomb blast

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana has accused South Africa of being responsible for a car-bomb that killed three people in Gaborone West last April.

In a statement released here yesterday by the Office of the President, the Botswana government said it had protested to Pretoria and demanded an explanation concerning its "involvement" in the matter.

The SA Defence Force has previously denied involvement and questions have been put to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, but no comment had been received at the time of going to press.

The Botswana statement said police investigations had shown that the vehicle which had exploded was in the hands of the South African Police for three days before being driven to the Botswana capital by a "South African agent". It alleges that during that time an explosive device was fitted to the vehicle.

The driver was apparently told that a "monitoring device" had been fitted to the van, but was warned to "drive the vehicle carefully". It was then driven into Botswana through the Tlokweng Gate border post.

The statement says the registered owner of the vehicle, a Mr Keith Charles MacKenzie of 344 John Sidney Drive, Eesterus, Pretoria, is wanted for questioning in connection with the blast.

The statement alleges that the driver of the vehicle was instructed not to drive the vehicle outside the "range" of the Gaborone Sun hotel or Oasis Hotel in central Gaborone, and to abandon the vehicle and make his way back to South Africa if it was searched at a Botswana Defence Force roadblock.

The statement says the driver drove the vehicle outside the stipulated area and then handed it over to a Mr Basnar Pule.

The vehicle exploded outside Mr Pule's home, and the statement alleges that this was done by SAP agents using a remote control device.

12  
19/6/83

Cape Times 10/6/87

# Gaborone blast (12) 'work of SAP'

GABORONE. — The government said yesterday that a car-bomb which killed three people here in April was detonated by South African police in an attempt to keep an undercover operation secret.

The office of the President, Mr Quett Masire, made the allegation in a statement reporting the findings of a Botswana police investigation into the April 9 explosion.

The government statement said the minibus was driven into Botswana on April 4 by an alleged South African police agent from Pretoria named Mr Keith MacKenzie.

The statement said police told MacKenzie to drive the vehicle only in the vicinity of two hotels in Gaborone.

According to the statement, the instructions were disregarded and the vehicle was driven to northern Botswana before being returned to Gaborone by a man identified as Mr Basnar Pule.

Fearing it might end up with Botswana police, the South African police detonated the explosives on the vehicle by remote control to destroy evidence of a South Africa connection, the statement said.

□ The South African Police have been approached for comment, which was unavailable at time of going to press. — Sapa-AP.

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## Botswana editor arrested

GABORONE — The South African editor of the *Botswana Guardian* newspaper, Mr Charles Mogale, was detained in Gaborone yesterday.

A police spokesman said two other men — a South African and a Zambian — and Mr Mogale's girlfriend were also detained. Another man escaped.

The spokesman said that they found "undesirable goods" in the house where Mr Mogale was arrested.

A new car, suspected to have been stolen, was found outside the house, the spokesman added.

He said the three men and the woman had also been arrested in connection with clandestine activities. — The Star's Africa News Service.

... follows a decision by the



# Tracing device in fated minibus

PRETORIA. — The South African Police fitted a "tracing device" to missing Pretoria taxi driver Keith MacKenzie's minibus before it exploded in Gaborone in April, killing three people.

According to a diplomatic note South Africa sent to Botswana yesterday, this had been done because the SAP learnt that ANC members would fit a remote-controlled explosive device to the vehicle in Botswana.

This information emerged when Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Fik Botha made public the contents of the note, in which the South African government "emphatically" denied SAP involvement in the blast.

The note said that it was "deplorable and unacceptable that the Botswana government sees fit to implicate the South African Police whilst ignoring the grave danger arising from the presence of the ANC in its territory".

Mr MacKenzie, who ran a taxi service between Gaborone and Pretoria, has reportedly gone into hiding.

The note, sent in reply to Botswana's

accusations of SAP involvement in the blast, said the SAP had incontrovertible evidence that Mr MacKenzie had been used by the ANC to transport "terrorist weaponry" from Botswana to South Africa.

The last time the driver went to Botswana, he was to have met Ernest Lekoto Pule and Lester Dumakude, "both active ANC terrorists".

Further investigations by the SAP revealed that MacKenzie was to have taken a vehicle to Botswana which Dumakude and Pule were to equip with an explosive device to be detonated by remote control.

It was established that MacKenzie would use a vehicle with registration number JKG375T, registered in the name of his wife (Eloise), and a tracing device was installed in his vehicle by the SAP.

"This vehicle exploded in Gaborone on April 8 and there is no doubt that it had been equipped by the ANC with an explosive device as described above."

The government invited Botswana to inspect "certain material to support these facts". — Sapa

BY DE WET POTGIETER

# Third man blast riddle

**A THIRD man has emerged in the Botswana car bomb blast furore which has turned from a movie-like drama involving guerrillas and gangsters into an international row.**

The white microbus carrying the bomb exploded in Gaborone on April 4 causing the death of three people and leading to Botswana's accusation that Pretoria had exploded the vehicle by remote control to cover up a dirty tricks operation.

Pretoria, while conceding they attached a tracking device to the microbus, insist the vehicle was being used for smuggling arms for the African National Congress.

The man in the middle is Keith MacKenzie, owner of the vehicle.

The Botswana government insist he is a South African agent, and the SAP claim he is an arms carrier for the ANC, but Mr MacKenzie is unavailable for comment: he disappeared after the blast and is reportedly hiding in fear of his life.

A Sunday Times investigation has turned up a third man in the drama: a close friend of the fugitive MacKenzie and a former gangster in Pretoria's turbulent Eersterus coloured township.

The SA security police detained the third man shortly after the explosion in Gaborone.

## Agent

According to the man, who spoke to the Sunday Times on condition that his identity is not revealed, he was released by the security police after interrogation about the regular trips with Mr MacKenzie to Botswana.

A second driver, Mr Basnar Pule, was said by the Botswana government to have driven the vehicle to Gaborone after it had been taken into Botswana by Mr MacKenzie.

Mr Pule is reportedly an ANC intelligence agent, according to South African intelligence sources.

"I am living in fear of my life," the informant said this week.

"The coloured community in Eersterus is very hostile towards me since the incident. I'm having a hard time."

When he was approached for an interview in front of a local shop, a group of aggressive young men gathered around and referred to him in a threatening manner as a "terrorist".

"I cannot believe that Keith worked with the ANC," said the young man.

Last year, Mr MacKenzie extricated him from a bitter gang war between two rivals,

## Botswana accuses SA of a cover-up operation

Mafia and Stirlings, and offered him a job with his taxi service. He travelled about 10 times with Mr MacKenzie from Pretoria to Botswana.

"Keith offered me the job with his taxi business to get me out of the violence and bloodshed of the bitter feud."

Since then, the two gangs have buried the hatchet and are presently living in peace with each other.

Two friends who were present at our interview agreed that Mr MacKenzie was always a quiet type.

"He never talked about politics," they said.

They had heard nothing from Mr MacKenzie since the microbus, registered in the name of his wife, Eloise, exploded.

## Surprise

Although it is thought Mr MacKenzie is somewhere in Botswana on the run, his Eersterus acquaintances have heard nothing from him.

The MacKenzie case took a surprising turn this week when a statement released by the office of the President in Gaborone said police investigations had shown the vehicle had been in the hands of the SAP for three days before being driven to Botswana by a "South African agent".

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, then made known that a diplomatic note was sent to Botswana explaining that the SAP had attached a "tracing device" to the microbus before it exploded in Gaborone.

According to Mr Botha this was done after the police received information that the ANC was planning to put an explosive device in the vehicle in Botswana.



LE

# Botswana blast: Govt 'must stop playing games'

Political Staff

AKGus 25/1/87 (12)

OPPOSITION politicians have called on the Government to "stop playing cloak and dagger" and to reveal the full facts of the Botswana car-bomb-explosion on April 9.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has threatened to disclose the "truth behind the explosion" only if Botswana refuses to withdraw allegations that South Africa was involved.

South Africa has maintained all along that it was an African National Congress bomb intended to explode in South Africa.

The minibus bomb exploded in front of a house in Gaborone killing three people, including two children, and injuring four. Three houses were flattened and the blast was heard eight kilometres away.

## "COWBOYS AND CROOKS"

Mr Tom Langley, Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said if the Government had the full facts, as it said, it was "outrageous to let Botswana accuse us while we threaten to reveal the facts".

"Why not come out bluntly and say what happened? This is the sort of cloak-and-dagger, boys' school cowboys-and-crooks mentality of this Government."

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said if South Africa had the facts it would be in the public interest to reveal them.

"The sooner the full truth about this incident is disclosed, the better.

"There is no point in continued recriminations between neighbours."

## "UNWARRANTED ACCUSATION"

The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday called on Botswana to withdraw the "unwarranted accusation" of South African complicity in the explosion.

The department also published the text of a diplomatic note which it sent to Botswana on Tuesday and which it said it would also circulate as a United Nations document.

The South African note referred to previous discussions when South Africa invited Botswana to inspect evidence.

It said Botswana declined the invitation.

# SA denies car-bomb complicity

Cart Links 7/7/87  
12  
SA  
SA

PRETORIA. — The Department of Foreign Affairs has categorically denied — in a formal note to the Botswana government — complicity in the car-bomb explosion in Gaborone on April 9 which left three Botswana citizens dead and seven injured.

The formal note was dated June 24, 1987.

The department said in a press release yesterday: "As the Botswana government continues with its accusations about South Africa's involvement in the incident, the department has decided to release information which indicates that Keith Charles MacKenzie is actively engaged in ANC activities in Botswana."

Mr MacKenzie, who ran a taxi service between Gaborone and Pretoria, was named in the note as the owner of a minibus to which SA police fitted a "tracing device" before it exploded in the Botswana capital. He was subsequently reported to have gone missing. In the note the police were said to have "incontrovertible evidence" that he was used by the ANC to transport "terrorist weaponry" from Botswana to South Africa.

## Arms confiscated

The release said in part: "An investigation by the SAP has revealed that MacKenzie was in regular contact with the following members of an ANC terrorist gang in Botswana: Rashid, an Asian, commander of the 'special operations group' which has its headquarters in Lusaka; Mr Johannes Mnisi, 'Chief of Staff' in Lusaka and a chief planner of the Pretoria car bomb explosion (in 1983); Mr Ernest Lekoto Pule, member of the 'special operations group' and co-ordinator of ANC activities in Botswana; Mr Lester Dumakude, member of the 'special operations group' and also involved in the smuggling of arms to the Republic, and Mr Freddie Legoka, trained terrorist responsible for the accommo-

tion arrangements for terrorists in Botswana.

"During a further investigation it also came to light that MacKenzie smuggled terrorist arms, which were handed to him in Botswana by Dumakude, to the RSA on February 21, 1987, and that he subsequently hid these arms.

"The arms have since been discovered and confiscated by the SAP.

## Remote control

"An investigation by the SAP indicates that MacKenzie was to have taken a vehicle to Botswana and that Dumakude and Pule were to have fitted an explosive device to the car to be detonated by remote control.

"The SAP has in its possession a tape recording of a telephone conversation between MacKenzie and Dumakude from which the following transpired:

" — MacKenzie said that the vehicle had been prepared for use by Dumakude;

" — Dumakude and MacKenzie were to have met in Gaborone;

" — MacKenzie was to have received money on arrival.

## Clandestinely attached

"This tape recording was offered to the Botswana delegation that visited South Africa on June 11, 1987, but the offer was rejected by them.

"It was further established that MacKenzie was to have used a vehicle registered in his wife's name to travel to Botswana and a tracing device was then clandestinely attached to the car.

"The SAP has no doubt that the vehicle was fitted with an explosive device by the ANC as planned by MacKenzie and Dumakude.

"The activities of Keith Charles MacKenzie currently form part of an intensive investigation by the SAP and according to the latest information available to the security branch, MacKenzie is in hiding in Lusaka." — Sapa

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# ANC: SA version of Botswana blast wrong

CME Timb 9/787

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Staff Reporter

THE ANC has rejected the South African government's version of events leading up to the April 9 car-bomb blast in Botswana's capital of Gaborone, in which a woman and two small children were killed and seven other Botswana citizens injured.

The ANC spokesman in the organization's head office in Lusaka yesterday described the official South African version as "lies" — but hinted strongly that the central figure in the drama, a Mr Keith Charles MacKenzie, may well be an operative in the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.

According to the Botswana authorities, the explosion was caused by the South African Police attempting to cover up a secret operation that had gone wrong.

The office of President Quett Masire said in a statement that a Botswana police investigation had revealed that a minibus was driven into Gaborone on April 4 by Mr MacKenzie, allegedly a South African police agent.

The Department of Foreign Affairs this week released its version of events in which it made allegations of ANC activity in the Botswana capital.

According to the South African version, Mr MacKenzie is an ANC operative working in Botswana in collaboration with a number of other named ANC operatives engaged in planning attacks in South Africa — such as the

1983 Pretoria car-bomb blast — and smuggling arms into the country.

The SAP, said the Foreign Affairs, "has no doubt that the vehicle (which exploded) was fitted with an explosive device by the ANC as planned by MacKenzie and Dumakude".

The ANC spokesman said it was not necessary to answer the South African allegations in detail.

"Some of these people have been blamed for a lot of things throughout SA, which is really not true.

"As far as I know the commanders on the spot decide on what actions will be taken by Umkhonto we Sizwe according to the situation on a day-to-day and week-to-week basis. They are the people responsible for deciding what to do and what weapons to use, be they grenades and mines or whatever ...

"In any case, more than a year ago the Botswana government asked us to cease our activities in Botswana and we have done that."

Asked whether Mr MacKenzie was an ANC operative, the spokesman said: "If the South African authorities' intelligence is correct — which isn't always the case — he may be a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe. However, I can tell you definitely that he isn't in Botswana."

According to the Foreign Affairs statement, the SAP is investigating Mr MacKenzie's activities intensively and believes him to be in Lusaka.

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## Batswana protest at Pik's visit

GABORONE — Residents in the town of Jwaneng plan to march to the office of the President to protest against the recent visit by South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha.

A local newspaper, *The Guardian*, said they were upset about Mr. Botha's visit to Mr. Peter Masire's house in Jwaneng.

Mr. Masire is the brother of President Quett Masire.

Both the Botswana and the South African authorities have confirmed the visit, which was private. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.

CANC - Trip 11/7/87 (12)

## Botswana claims taxi man had ties with SAP

GABORONE. — The Botswana government has rejected South African allegations that Botswana allowed ANC members to operate from its territory.

Earlier this week South Africa said the owner of the minibus taxi blown up by a bomb in Gaborone in April, Mr Keith MacKenzie, was engaged in ANC activities in Botswana.

Yesterday the office of President Quett Masire said it was surprised that no action had been taken against Mr MacKenzie by the South African authorities, who claimed to have known that he had been given weapons by the ANC.

"Instead MacKenzie was allowed to live and move about freely without fear of arrest," the statement said.

Referring to the tracing device which South Africa said its police had attached to Mr MacKenzie's minibus, the Botswana statement said it had the names of the South African policemen who handled Mr MacKenzie's vehicle before it left South Africa.

The Botswana statement claimed that the South African police had informed Mr MacKenzie about the installation of the tracing device and had told him to drive carefully and not to take the minibus out of the range of the Gaborone Hotel and the Oasis Motel.

The Botswana statement also said it had the names of South African policemen whom Mr MacKenzie was to contact should he run into problems with the Botswana authorities.

"In the light of this information, it is still Botswana's view that the South African Police were implicated in the Gaborone West car bomb explosion," the statement said.

It remained the policy of the government of Botswana that the territory of Botswana might not be used to launch attacks against any of Botswana's neighbours.

"The firm actions of the Botswana Government over the years in response to violations of this policy speak for themselves.

"The allegation in the South African statement that anybody intent on violating this policy can be allowed to enter Botswana 'with the explicit knowledge of the Botswana authorities' is therefore rejected as completely baseless," the statement concluded. — Sapa

# Watson shooting trial moved to 'safe' venue

From KEN VERNON

Argus Africa News Service

LOBATSE. — The trial of an alleged South African and British MI6 agent accused of attempting to murder anti-apartheid activist Ronnie Watson in Gaborone last May is scheduled to begin here today . . .

After originally being set down for hearing here, the trial of the accused, Steve Burnett, was then rescheduled to take place in the Gaborone City Hall because of the great public interest in the case.

It is believed Botswana authorities became concerned that disturbances could have broken out in the capital if the trial had been conducted there, leading them to schedule it again in Lobatse.

The events leading to the tri-

al began on May 24 this year when a man allegedly forced his way into the Gaborone hotel room of Mr Ronnie Watson.

Once inside, the man allegedly produced a gun and threatened to kill the burly ex-rugby player and well known anti-apartheid activist from Port Elizabeth. After a struggle in which shots were fired, Mr Watson said he overpowered the man and the police were called.

The mystery over the incident deepened when at an initial appearance before a Gaborone magistrate Mr Burnett claimed to be a secret agent representing both the South African Government and MI6, the British secret intelligence organisation.

Since the alleged attempt on his life, Ronnie Watson has gone into hiding fearing that there may be other hit men out to kill him.

However, he has vowed to appear at today's trial to testify against Mr Burnett and bring attention to what he calls "a campaign of terror and killing" he says is being conducted by South African Government-sponsored hit squads operating against opponents of apartheid.



CAPE TOWN 14/7/87

(12)

# 'Two previous bids on my life,' Watson tells court

LOBATSE. — A Briton went on trial yesterday accused of attempting to murder Mr Ronnie Watson and of posing as a British secret agent working for South African security forces.

Mr Stephen Burnett, 30, appeared in Botswana's High Court on four criminal charges, two of attempted murder and two of possessing illegal weapons and ammunition.

Mr Watson, a member of a Port Elizabeth family active in anti-apartheid campaigns, told the court that Mr Burnett attacked him in a Gaborone hotel room on May 24 while he was on a business trip to Botswana.

Mr Watson, 37, testified that Mr Burnett gained entry to the room by saying he was the hotel manager. "His opening words were: 'I am from British intelligence MI6 and I am working in conjunction with South African security'."

He told the court, presided over by British judge and acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice John Barrington-Jones, that Mr Burnett whipped out a pistol, wrapped it in a towel and forced him to lie face down on the bed. "He asked me to write down the names of African National Congress people I came to see," Mr Watson told the court.

## Shots fired

Mr Watson said that when Mr Burnett pointed the .22-calibre pistol at his head, a struggle ensued and two shots were fired, but did not hit either man.

Mr Watson said he overpowered the smaller man, took the pistol from him and marched him to the hotel reception where police were called and Mr Burnett was arrested.

According to Mr Watson, Mr Burnett implied he had previously killed on behalf of MI6. He said the accused asked him why he

was not nervous. "You are not like the other IRA and ANC people I have knocked," Mr Burnett allegedly told Mr Watson.

Mr Watson testified that previous attempts had been made on his life because of his anti-apartheid activities. "I have had assassination attempts on my life twice," he said.

He told the court: "I did not know any ANC people in Gaborone or Botswana. I was here on private business.

"However, I sympathize with the aims and objectives of the ANC in wanting to form a non-racial democracy in South Africa. That would be one-person, one-vote and the end of apartheid."

Mr Watson, fearing attempts on his life, has stayed in Botswana under the protection of authorities there.

Mr Burnett's lawyer is expected to begin cross-examination of Mr Watson today. — UPI

# 'Shooting' as Watson grabs 'MI6 assailant'

GABORONE. — Two pistol shots went off when a South African anti-apartheid activist rugby-tackled a Briton who wanted to murder him, a Botswana court heard yesterday.

The South African, eastern Cape businessman and rugby player Mr Ronnie Watson, was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Steve Burnett, a Briton said to be an MI6 agent working in conjunction with South African security.

Mr Burnett is accused of attempting to murder Mr Watson last May 24 in a Botswana hotel room. He is also charged with counts of unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition. He has entered pleas of not guilty, according to a report by the Botswana Press Agency (Bopa).

Mr Watson told the court he first met Mr Burnett on May 23, the day he arrived in Botswana by air.

The next morning, Mr Watson heard a "hostile" knock at his hotel door.

He answered to find his visitor was the "same man I had met at the airport the previous day".

The man — Mr Burnett — came in and "suddenly" pulled a pistol from his waist belt.

Mr Watson testified Mr Burnett introduced himself as "Burnett from the British intelligence agency MI6".

He quoted the Briton as adding: "I am working in conjunction with the South African security."

Mr Burnett then demanded Mr Watson hand over all his documents.

As their conversation continued, Mr Burnett wondered aloud why Mr Watson appeared not to be nervous "like IRA and ANC members I have knocked before".

Mr Burnett then ordered Mr Watson to lie face down on the bed. Mr Watson refused.

He then asked Mr Watson to go near a window so as "to show him the route to Lobatse which was to be used by the raiders", according to the Bopa report.

With Mr Burnett pointing his firearm at Mr Watson, "it was then that I realized I was a few seconds away from death", Mr Watson testified.

"I dived onto him like a rugby player and the first shot went off." A second shot then went off.

Mr Watson overpowered Mr Burnett and hit him twice on the head with the pistol which he had grabbed from him.

— Sapa

ARGUS 16/7/82

12

CITY/COURTS

# 'MI6 agent' tells how he held Watson at gunpoint

GABORONE. — Mr Steve Burnett, facing two charges of attempting to murder anti-apartheid activist Mr Ronnie Watson, has told of the events leading to a shooting in the President Hotel.

Mr Burnett told the High Court in Lobatse that before he arrived in Botswana on May 23 he was approached by a Mr Bruce Lavine who wanted him to trail Mr Watson, due to arrive in Botswana the following day.

He said Mr Lavine asked him to see who Mr Watson would meet while in Botswana, especially members of the ANC.

### PHOTOGRAPH

Mr Burnett said Mr Lavine gave him a photograph of Mr Watson.

He met Mr Watson's aircraft and trailed him to the President Hotel.

The next morning he entered Mr Watson's room by pretending to be the hotel's duty manager.

Inside he pulled a pistol from his belt and ordered Mr Watson to lie on his bed.

"I introduced myself as a member of the British MI6. When I asked him if he was an ANC member, he said 'Yes'."

Mr Watson gave him the names and telephone numbers of all ANC personnel in Botswana.

Although he held Mr Watson at gunpoint, he did not intend to kill him. The two bullets that were fired were fired accidentally.

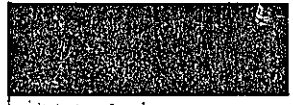
### REMOVED FINGERPRINTS

Under cross-examination by the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr Samuel Aful, Mr Burnett said he destroyed the list of ANC names.

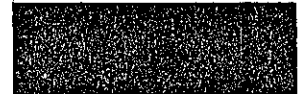
He wiped the glass which he used to drink water in the bathroom to "remove fingerprints in line with professionalism as an MI6" agent and wiped the toilet seat for hygienic reasons.

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

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# Burnett 'did friend a favour' posing as MI6 agent

*Mr Tervis 16/7/89 (12)*

LOBATSE. — Mr Stephen Burnett, who is on trial for the attempted murder of Mr Ronnie Watson, said yesterday that he posed as a British secret agent because it would be "quite exciting".

Mr Burnett, 30, denied he tried to kill Mr Watson but said he tried to extract information concerning his contacts with the African National Congress. On May 24, Mr Burnett used a ruse to enter Mr Watson's Gaborone hotel room, claimed he was an MI6 agent and ordered him at gunpoint to disclose the names of his ANC contacts.

The gunman was overpowered by Mr Watson in a scuffle in which two shots were fired, then he was turned over to Botswana police. He entered a plea of not guilty before Botswana's High Court here on four counts of attempted murder, illegal possession of weapons and ammunition. Mr Burnett, who said he sleeps with a pistol under his pillow, said he posed as a secret agent "because I thought it would be quite interesting, quite exciting". He knew about MI6, he said, "because I read plenty of spy novels". His real motive was to extract information about the ANC "as a favour" to a friend in South Africa. "I was not being paid, it was no trouble to me," he said. "In Johannesburg, I spoke with a Bruce Levin about doing him a favour to try to ascertain who Ronald Watson was meeting in Gaborone," he testified.

## OUR SERVICE

Captain Vincible

C.M. Jones 17/7/87 (12) ~~24/87~~

# Verdict reserved in Watson court case

LOBATSE, Botswana. — Judgment in the trial of former British soldier, Mr Steven Burnett, on charges of attempting to murder South African anti-apartheid campaigner, Mr Ronald Watson, has been reserved.

Pleading with the Lobatse High Court today to convict the accused, the State prosecutor Mr Samuel Afful said that by intruding into Mr Watson's room at Gaborone's President Hotel on May 24, and holding him at gun-point, Mr Burnett had shown that he was an "aggressor" and an "oppressor".

Mr Burnett had "poison in his head" about the ANC and its sympathisers, Mr Afful said. That was why Mr Burnett was able to tell Mr Watson in the room on that day that he was from the British MI6 and that he had "knocked" members of the ANC and the IRA before.

He asked the court to convict Mr Burnett as charged.

For the defence, Mr L S Wernstock criticised the evidence of State witnesses, particularly that of Mr Watson.

He submitted that in the light of contradictory evidence by Mr Watson, the evidence of Mr Burnett would reasonably be accepted by the court because it was "perfect".

The court should accept Mr Burnett's version that he did not have the intention to kill, because if he had wanted to, he could have done so freely during the time they spent discussing in the room.

The Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice Barrington-Jones, said he needed time to give the case serious thought. — Sapa

Minimum temperature was between 12 and 22 deg

#### YESTERDAY'S READING

noon  
Barometer ..... 1013,6  
Humidity ..... 30,0  
Temperature ..... 26,8

max 27,8 min 7,8

(At D F Malan 24 hours to  
Hours of sunshine: 8,0  
Wind (D F Malan) 8 pm: Cal

#### TIDES (TABLE BAY) TODAY

High: 0807 2038  
Low: 0213 1410  
Sun sets 1756 rises 0749  
Moon rises 0010 sets 1151

#### TIDES (TABLE BAY) TOMORROW

High: 0912 2142  
Low: 0315 1516  
Sun sets 1756 rises 0748  
Moon rises 0113 sets 1220

#### PHASES OF THE MOON

Last Quarter, July 17.  
New Moon, July 25.  
First Quarter, August 2.  
Full Moon, August 9.

#### POOL, SEA TEMPERATURE

Mulzenberg: Pool 15 Sea 14  
Sea Point: Pool 14 Sea 13  
Newlands: 14  
Long Street: 24



5:00-8:00: Cool Mornin

From IAN HOBBS  
LONDON. — Mr  
Stephen Burnett,  
the Englishman  
accused in Gaborone of being a  
"hit-man" for  
South Africa, was a world-class combat  
shot.

Mr Burnett, from London, is in custody in the Botswana capital. He is accused of the attempted political assassination of the controversial Eastern Cape activist Mr Ronnie Watson.

A court hearing last week was told that the anti-apartheid figure, Mr Watson, was held at pistol-point in his hotel room in Gaborone, but managed to overpower Mr Burnett.

Sources in the working-class London suburb of Tooting, where Mr Burnett grew up, have told Time Out magazine that he was always an aggressive youth, looking for trouble.

In 1980 he joined the 21 SAS territorial regiment, serving a year as a Sabre Squadron patrol member.

He was considered capable but undistinguished. He resigned, saying he was bored with the lack of serious action.

CAF 7/18/87 (12) ~~220~~ ~~220~~

# Burnett was top combat shot

One thing he did excel at was combat shooting, and he came second in the European championships.

Former army colleagues rated him as genuinely world-class in the moving-targets exercise, using handguns.

It is claimed that after leaving his unit he attempted to join the French Foreign Legion before settling for the SADF, after interviews at the South African Embassy here.

He left for South Africa during 1981 and has since had little contact with his family.

In Gaborone, the British consul offered Mr Burnett legal help. However, Time Out says he rejected it, preferring the services of solicitor Mr Schalk Hugo, said to often act on behalf of South African government employees.

# Now 'poor' Botswana is awash with money . . .

6/6 AR645  
8/8/87  
12

by GERALD L'ANGE, Weekend Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Having more money than you know what to do with is just about everybody's ultimate dream. Few individuals and even fewer countries ever attain it.

Botswana is one of the few countries that has. And it could not have happened to a nicer nation.

There is a kind of rare justice in Botswana having rather unexpectedly found itself the world's biggest producer of diamonds. If any country deserves it in this violence-torn, corruption-riddled, ineptitude-plagued continent it is peaceable, sensible, law-abiding Botswana.

Unfortunately, however, Botswana is discovering the truth in the old saying that money does not automatically buy happiness.

The country is awash with money. But at the same time there is widespread poverty and unemployment.

The government's problem, expressed simply, is that it cannot find a way to put some of the diamond wealth into the pocket of the man in the street.

The problem seems likely to be worsened by the recent deal under which the government, through its half share in De Beers Botswana Mining Company (Debswana), obtained a substantial interest in De Beers and a big cash payment in return for a Debswana diamond stockpile. The deal could greatly increase the excess liquidity that now seriously Botswana.

In a way the government's problem is similar to the one faced by the Shah of Iran as his government's coffers filled with oil wealth while his people remained largely poor and deprived of jobs and amenities. The Shah pumped oil revenue into public works and amenities but he could find no way to translate

the wealth in the short term into homes, cars, clothes, holidays and hi-fis for the average Iranian.

Botswana's government, likewise, is spending heavily on schools, clinics and roads, but has not been able to generate the jobs that are the only real way to make a society affluent. It has done things like cutting taxes but that is not much use to a man with no job and therefore no earnings to tax.

The similarity with the situation in Iran does not necessarily mean that the problem will topple the government of President Quett Masire as the Shah was toppled in Iran. The two governments are quite different in character and style, as are the people of the countries, and there were factors involved in the downfall of the Shah that are not present in Botswana.

President Masire's Botswana Democratic Party does have to worry, however, about public discontent with the high level of unemployment. It may in time have to worry also about discontent over a failure to extend government and corporate prosperity to public prosperity.

Botswana's fundamental problem is that it does not have the population, the resources and the sophistication to develop an economy capable of generating grass-roots prosperity. No amount of education and government assistance can turn the largely rural and peasant population overnight into a sophisticated, industrialised society capable of generating its own wealth.

And the government has had little success in getting outside entrepreneurs to set up wealth-making enterprises, despite offering handsome incentives in a stable environment.

CAE Times 11/8/77 (12)

# Burnett jailed for Watson murder bid

LOBATSE. — A British national, Steven Burnett, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for trying to murder South African Ronald Watson, at the President Hotel in Gaborone last May.

He was also fined about R100 for unlawful possession of a firearm and ammunition, and will serve an additional three months in jail in default of payment.

The long-awaited judgment was passed yesterday morning at Lobatse High Court by Botswana's acting Chief Justice Barrington-Jones.

### 'Tissue of lies'

The judge said Burnett's evidence was a "tissue of lies" and full of contradictions. He said the most serious contradiction was given when the accused tried to explain how the shots were fired in Mr Watson's hotel room.

Mr Justice Barrington-Jones said there was no doubt the shots were fired from Burnett's pistol which he obtained from "mysterious Bruce Lavine before leaving South Africa for Botswana".

He said Burnett, who admitted being more knowledgeable on the use of guns, entered Mr Watson's room unlawfully and intimidated and harassed him. Burnett was interrupted by Mr Watson who grabbed him and subdued him.

Otherwise, said the judge, Burnett would have carried out his intention of killing Mr Watson, who was described in his evidence as a "terrorist".

Mr Justice Barrington-Jones, who comes from Britain, said Burnett was evasive during cross-examination, trying to cover-up his intentions.

The judge said if Burnett's story that he did not intend killing Mr Watson was to be believed, why had he not left the hotel room after obtaining the information he needed?

He said Burnett's move to the toilet where he wiped his glass after drinking water, and his subsequent act of covering the pistol with a hotel towel, further contradicted his evidence.

The judge said he accepted Mr Watson's evidence because he was "unshaken".

Although in some places his evidence was misleading, especially when it concerned his trial in South Africa after the destruction of their family house in Port Elizabeth, it was acceptable because he did not intend misleading the court.

### Held to his views

He said that even during his evidence, Mr Watson still held to his views about the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

Evidence was led that Burnett posed as night duty hotel manager to gain entry to Mr Watson's room, where he then held him at gunpoint and demanded information on members of the ANC.

He had introduced himself as a member of the British M16.

Burnett said he was asked by a certain Bruce Lavine to get information about the ANC from Mr Watson. — Sapa



16/8/87 (12) C/Pres

# Pik's private visit upsets Botswana



President-Masire

BASIMANYANA Masire, brother of President Quett Masire, of Botswana, has defended himself against attacks for hosting South Africa's Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, at the diamond mine town of Jwaneng six weeks ago.

visited him, he had not come as an official of the South African government, but as a private person.

Masire told the *Guardian* that he had met Botha at many international conferences abroad, including one in Copenhagen, where they had stayed in the same hotel.

Masire, who is believed to be a millionaire, told the weekly *Botswana Guardian* that he was a "big capitalist farmer" and not a politician. He said when Botha

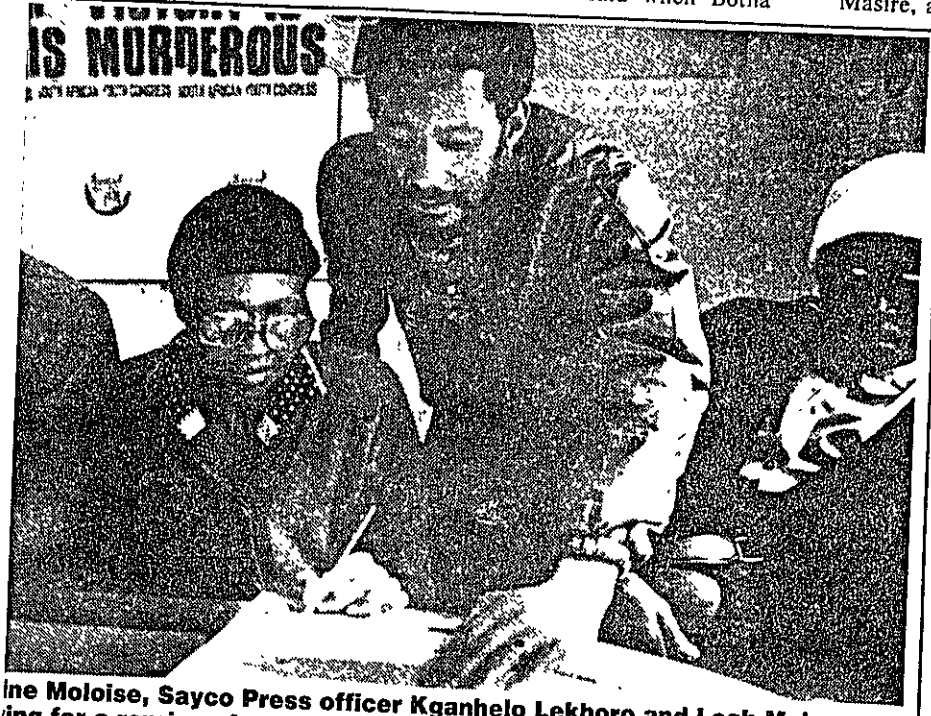
Masire, a leading cattle rancher, said Botha had gone to Botswana in the company of veterinary surgeons who had come to grade his cattle.

He said his visitors were cleared at the airport, after which they drove to the Makala restaurant in Jwaneng for a meal.

Masire exonerated the President and government from blame in connection with the visit.

He said he wanted to make it clear that he did not live in the shadow of his brother and that if he wanted to get into politics he would do so independently of him. If there was a law forbidding individuals to do business with South Africa, "I will oblige".

Since the visit, opposition parties have been putting pressure on the government to explain the visit. - Sapa.



...ine Moloise, Sayco Press officer Kganhelo Lekhoru and Leah Mokoena ...ing for a reprieve for the 32 on death row.

...mother of Solomon, the youngest person in South

## Botswana appeal to US firms (2)

GABORONE — US-based multinationals withdrawing from SA have been asked to re-invest their capital in Botswana by Commerce and Industry Minister Moutlakgola Nwako. 24/8/77

He said Botswana was a suitable frontier which to serve the Sadec and Pretoria markets.

Nwako, speaking at the opening of the 1-million pula Colgate-Palmolive detergent and toothpaste plant on a Botswana Development Corporation site in Gaborone West, said the company had been attracted to Botswana by its favourable

*By Day* ● To Page 2 →

## Botswana appeals to US firms to invest

foreign exchange position, stable and democratic government, and its adherence to the principles of a free-market economy.

The establishment of the factory marked the beginning of American multinational participation in Botswana's industrialisation effort.

Nwako said the government was seeking foreign investment and the creation of employment opportunities, and would do all it could to assist Colgate Palmo-

live expand its productive capacity to reinforce the import substitution strategy and to serve export markets. (12)

Nwako said a local preference scheme, which would give local producers an advantage over foreign competitors when tendering for government contracts, was being reviewed and the results would be announced in the near future. — Sapa.

← ● From Page 1

SA clamp on  
Botswana  
border posts

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa has imposed a security clamp on Botswana with the enforcement of strict control measures at all border posts to counteract an alleged ANC terror campaign against SA from Botswana.

The move follows repeated SA accusations that Botswana was allowing the ANC to use its territory as a springboard for infiltration into SA.

Goods and traffic are piling up on both sides of the main border post of Tlokweng near Gaborone as customs officials undertake minute searches of vehicles and passengers.

The customs action is similar to measures taken at the Lesotho border early last year. That clampdown caused severe food shortages and was followed by the military overthrow of Lesotho leader Chief Leabua Jonathan and the expulsion of the ANC from Lesotho.

A Botswana customs official said last night that more than 100 vehicles were waiting on both sides of the border post, some for over six hours, to be cleared by SA customs. It was taking an average of an hour instead of five minutes to clear a car, he said.

Botswana Press Association reported that luggage was strewn on the ground and occupants had to vacate cars. Two tents were pitched yesterday on the South African side for body searches.



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3/12/87  
 (12)

# AT CULL

# AT BORDER

## 'Delays of over four hours'

**GABORONE** — South African security forces started a "go slow" search on all vehicles entering South Africa from Botswana, *Radio Botswana* has said.

The radio said South African policemen and SADF personnel were conducting vehicle and body searches at the Kopfontein border post since 7 a.m. yesterday morning.

By 11 a.m., queues of more than 100 vehicles extended on each side of the border, with some passengers reporting they had been delayed for over four hours.

Witnesses say some vehicles searched by police and SADF had spare wheels removed and others had their window panels stripped down.

Two units for body searches were erected — one each for males and females.

Vehicle searches were described by drivers as lasting over half an hour.

The Botswana Press agency, *Bopna*, had earlier reported that a crisis was developing following South Africa's "sudden and unexplained decision to apply slow delaying searching methods at the

### SOWETAN Africa News Service

border." Border officials said cars which were normally cleared in five minutes were now taking an hour to be allowed through.

Earlier businessmen in Gaborone had expressed concern over the lengthy delays.

A business source said goods leaving Botswana are being thoroughly searched at a road block near Kopfontein.

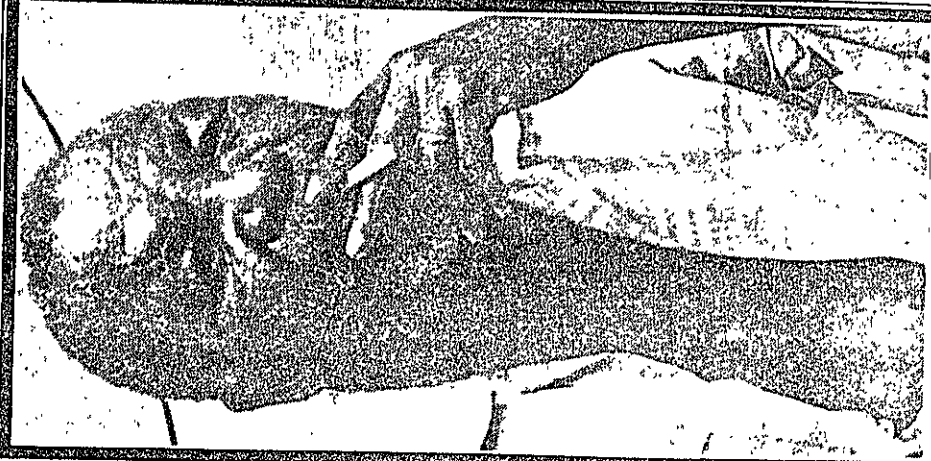
### Vehicles

Drivers had said that members of the SADF were present at the road blocks and even empty transport vehicles returning to South Africa were being minutely checked.

Engines are being opened and the drivers' personal luggage being searched. Delays up to six hours in outgoing vehicles from Botswana had been reported.

Deliveries of wines and

o To Page 10



**'My son is innocent'**

See story on Page 3

VALID FROM 3RD DECEMBER TO 9TH DECEMBER 1987



# SCORE

## DISCOUNT SUPERMARKETS





# 'GO-SLOW'

17/64) 3/12/87

12

## SA security clamp on Botswana border

JOHANNESBURG. — Botswana was under heavy pressure from South Africa today as the South African Police continued to fine-comb trains and vehicles crossing the border between the two countries, causing extensive delays and queues several kilometres long.

South African sources said the operation was similar to that which caused near chaos on the border between South Africa and Lesotho last year and which was the direct cause of the collapse of the Leabua Jonathan Government in a coup.

Botswana, like Lesotho, is heavily dependent on South Africa's transport network for the bulk of its food and other essential imports and exports.

The "go-slow" on the Botswana border since Tuesday was prompted by Gaborone's dismissal of a South African request to take action to stop the African National Congress from using Botswana as a springboard to launch an intensive Christmas terror campaign in South Africa.

### High-level meeting

The Botswana Government insisted it had not been approached by the ANC, that it knew of no such plan and that its policy still was not to allow its territory to be used for attacks against its neighbours.

A high-level meeting between officials of both countries is understood to have been held yesterday, and South African sources are optimistic the issue may be resolved politically within the next few days.

South African intelligence services are convinced of the accuracy of information that the ANC had discussed using Botswana for its Christmas campaign with the authorities in Gaborone.

The information was obtained from guerrillas captured in recent weeks and from other sources.

Security police chief General Jan van der Merwe said at the weekend the authorities had information that a group of guerrillas from Lusaka would slip into South Africa through

Botswana to plant landmines on farm roads used by the security forces in the Zeerust area.

Two mines had already been found.

"This is definitely not a game we are playing. We know for a fact those terrorists came through Botswana," General van der Merwe said.

A statement by the police in Pretoria last night said the increased control measures at all the border posts along the South African/Botswana border had become necessary after the information about the ANC's plans.

The statement said: "According to information, terrorists will try to infiltrate South Africa mainly through Botswana."

### Explosives

Botswana was also to be a conduit for explosives.

"While the control measures may inconvenience travellers, they have become necessary to safeguard the South African population."

Meanwhile, border officials have said that since the slow method of searching vehicles was introduced on Tuesday morning, it took an average of one hour instead of five minutes to clear a car.

### Luggage

Luggage was strewn on the ground and occupants had to vacate cars for the intense searches.

Some vehicles carried abnormal loads of commercial cargo.

Two tents were pitched on the South African side of the border for body searches.

Some travellers who spent the whole day at the border said reporters at the South African Police took a rest or played around with their dogs when they felt tired. The Argus Correspondent and Argus Africa News Service.

SA cites ANC infiltration threat

# Tight clamp at Botswana border posts

SA HAS imposed a security clamp on Botswana with the enforcement of strict control measures at all border posts to counteract an alleged ANC terror campaign against SA from Botswana.

The move follows repeated SA accusations that Botswana is allowing the ANC to use its territory as a springboard for infiltration into SA.

Goods and traffic are piling up on both sides of the main border post of Tlokweng, near Gaborone, as customs officials undertake thorough searches of vehicles and passengers.

The customs action is similar to measures taken at the Lesotho border early last year. That clampdown caused severe food shortages and was followed by the military overthrow of Lesotho leader Chief Leabua Jonathan and the expulsion

ELSABÉ WESSELS

of the ANC from Lesotho.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday the strict security measures began on Tuesday morning at all border posts between SA and Botswana.

"Increased control measures have become necessary following information received and intelligence gathered by the SA Police that the ANC is to step up its terror campaign against South Africans during December," he said.

"According to the information, terrorists will try to infiltrate SA mainly through Botswana. This is also to be the conduit for arms and explosives."

This week's measures against Bo-

● To Page 2



## Searches at Botswana border

Botswana follow the exchange of diplomatic notes between SA and the Botswana government. Botswana denied SA allegations that it was allowing the ANC to use Botswana to infiltrate SA and challenged SA to provide details.

In a weekend statement, the Department of Foreign Affairs said it was prepared to do so, but accused Botswana of "bland denials without any constructive action".

By last night "a near traffic crisis"

was reported by Botswana customs officials at the Tlokweng border post. Tlokweng is one of 12 border posts between SA and Botswana.

The customs official said more than 100 vehicles were waiting on both sides of the border post — some for over six hours — to be cleared by South African customs officials.

● From Page 1



12

# Border clamp: Generals meet

CAPE TIMES 4/12/87

GABORONE. — The commander of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF), Lieutenant-General Mompoti Merafhe, met the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, in Pretoria on Wednesday, the Botswana Press Agency reported yesterday.

In a statement to the news agency, the BDF said the meeting concerned developments resulting from an exchange of diplomatic notes.

South Africa alleged last week that arrested ANC members had claimed Botswana helped the ANC to establish facilities for infiltration.

Botswana's Department of Foreign Affairs denied the allegation.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that stringent security measures were still evident yesterday, with several police roadblocks set up on roads between the two countries.

South African Police were unpacking cars and lorries and using sniffer dogs. In many cases tail-lights, doorpanels and seats were taken out.

A South African truck driver said he had waited 14 hours on the South African side of the border post on Wednesday.

● The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday that talks at ministerial level between South Africa and Botswana should be initiated as soon as possible to resolve the tension.

cm. Times 7/12/87

# Queues on Botswana border

Own Correspondent (12)

JOHANNESBURG. — Tight security measures enforced at the main border post between SA and Botswana were still causing major delays and long queues yesterday as weekend travellers returned home.

Speaking from the Tlokweng border post, a Botswana customs official said yesterday movement between the border posts was as bad as on Tuesday, when SA introduced the security clampdown to counteract an alleged ANC terror campaign against SA from Botswana.

While waiting periods at the Botswana side of the border had decreased by Friday, yesterday saw another pile-up of vehicles waiting to be allowed into SA.

Botswana citizens travelling to SA were subjected to thorough security checks, a Botswana lawyer said at the weekend.

Although SA has given no indication how long the clampdown will last, a Law and Order Ministry spokesman said stepped-up security would be enforced until police were satisfied there were no more dangers.

The initial police statement said the ANC was planning to step up its terror campaign against South Africans during December and to use Botswana as a conduit for arms and explosives.

Sapa reports that the US has urged the SA government to avoid actions which unnecessarily impede normal traffic with Botswana and which appear likely to further raise tensions.



Cold shoulder  
for Mangope  
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

The Botswana and South African governments have shown no enthusiasm for a move suggested by Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope at the weekend that his "independent" state should merge with Botswana.

Chief Mangope said the people of his state and those of Botswana were from the same ethnic group, divided artificially by the British.

Spokesmen for the Botswana Department of External Affairs and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said they had no official reaction to the speech.

But the Botswana deputy secretary of External Affairs, Mr Molosiwa Selepeng, said as a matter of policy Bophuthatswana was regarded as part of South Africa.

GABORONE — SA has failed to provide evidence to back up allegations that Botswana is colluding with the ANC, a senior Botswana official said yesterday.

External Affairs

Ministry official Louis Selepeng said in a telephone interview SA had failed to substantiate its claims in two high-level meetings between the two governments.

In a diplomatic note 15 days ago, SA accused Botswana of being aware of ANC plans to infiltrate SA. Botswana challenged SA to produce proof.

"There is no truth whatsoever in these allegations," Selepeng said. "We have responded to everything the South Africans alleged and we asked them to give us

# SA 'fails to give Botswana proof'

(12) Blday 11/12/87.

proof. We are still waiting."

A spokesman for SA's Department of Foreign Affairs said SA had undertaken, at meetings between the two governments, to provide evidence of this and it was in SA's interests to do so.

Meanwhile, SA's stringent security checks at the road frontier with Botswana are continuing.

Trucks and cars yesterday formed a queue almost 1km long at Tlokwen, a border post 21km south of Gaborone.

Cape Times (12)  
12/12/87

### Returned unused

PRETORIA — The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday "expressed dismay" that the Botswana Government sent back special communications equipment provided by SA.

The equipment would have enabled coded messages to be passed to Botswana on incidents relating to security.

"This would have enabled Botswana to take effective action against terrorist attacks," a statement said. — Sapa

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# Teachers refuse to mark exams

13/12/87  
CP Press

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CP Correspondent

ABOUT 200 teachers selected to mark Botswana's junior certificate examination papers this week voted to abandon their work following a dispute with the Ministry of Education.

At a meeting at the University of Botswana, the graders - who are secondary school teachers from throughout the country - said they had decided on the action following the Ministry's failure to meet their demands.

The Ministry has not said what it would do to redress the crisis.

However, it said in a statement that any teacher who boycotted work would be breaching professional ethics.

There has been no word from the teachers since their vote for a permanent stoppage.

It is reported that many of them were busy packing their belongings in preparation to return to their homes. -  
Ano.

INSIDE

BEHIND THE RENT BOYCOTT

- Page 13

A CHILD DROWNS EVERY DAY

- Page 6

# 1 for fasting

12/12/87 CP Press

(CP Press)

## **Botswana paper slates SA 'bullies'**

THE Botswana weekly newspaper, the *Gazette*, has said Pretoria's "bully-boy tactics" belied its claims of dismantling apartheid and seeking peaceful co-existence with its black neighbours.

The Botswana Press Agency quoted the *Gazette*'s comment this week on South African security force searches that have slowed down border traffic.

The paper called on Pretoria to lift the impediments on traffic, saying they were "unnecessary".

It said such actions harmed the relationship with South Africa and destabilised the sub-continent. Pretoria's move "is indeed puzzling and worrisome", it said. — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 14/12/82  
12

# Botswana is 'main ANC arms route'

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PRETORIA. — Police said yesterday that vehicle searches at the border with Botswana were necessary because the ANC had threatened to intensify its "terror" campaign over Christmas.

They said an ANC spokesman, Mr Steve Tshwete, had confirmed that the outlawed organization would step up its "terror campaign" over the Christmas period.

The police statement also said that the border was a known infiltration point for weapons, and that "ANC members had been arrested".

Following information that Botswana was the main infiltration route for ANC activists and arms into this country, the South African government had issued a number of warnings that it would not allow South Africans to be targets of "terror campaigns", the police statement said.

Stringent measures were necessary at the South Africa-Botswana border and all vehicles would continue to be searched, the police said.

Proof that Botswana was a major infiltration route for "terrorist" weaponry into the country was that in most cases of "terror" that had occurred in South Africa, car bombs, limpet mines and other "terror" weaponry had come in through Botswana. — Sapa

Local Xmas flights logiam

# 'SA PROPAGANDA FORM OF PARANOIA'

GABORONE — Pretoria's propaganda against Botswana had developed into "some form of paranoia" and had reached "ridiculous proportions", Botswana government officials said.

The officials, speaking anonymously, told the official Botswana Press agency (*Bopa*):

"There is hardly a day that passes without Botswana being blamed for this (incident) or the other."

The officials said Botswana was satisfied it had discharged its obligations honourably by using available channels of communication in relation to

"wide ranging vague South African Allegations".

South Africa has in recent weeks made a number of allegations about Botswana, including an accusation that high ranking Botswana government officials had held talks with senior members of the African National Congress concerning use of Botswana territory for a planned ANC infiltration of South Africa.

## **Denied**

Botswana has denied the charges.

The officials said yesterday it was disturbing that South Africa had chosen to ignore legitimate diplomatic channels open to it and was now communicating with the Botswana government through the Press," according to the *Bopa* report made available to Sapa.

12

# Botswana has no 'political will' to act against ANC

CAF Trip 15/12/87

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE South African government yesterday denied that its repeated allegations concerning Botswana's collaboration with the ANC were aimed at justifying planned attacks by the Republic on its neighbour.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said South Africa had provided the authorities in Botswana with hard evidence of ANC infiltration into the Republic, but "we don't feel they have the political will to act".

South Africa had also provided Botswana with sophisticated communications equipment to assist in the tracking of ANC insurgents but this had been returned "which indicates that they are not desperate to be effective in this area".

In addition, Botswana had made it clear that it "does not want" a bilateral working group to deal with ANC infiltration.

"We don't want to make wild allega-

tions but these two points indicate a lack of political will."

The spokesman was reacting to remarks by Botswana government officials who charged in Gaborone yesterday that Pretoria's propaganda against Botswana had developed into "some form of paranoia" and had reached "ridiculous proportions".

The officials, speaking anonymously, told the official Botswana Press Agency (Bopa): "There is hardly a day that passes without Botswana being blamed for this (incident) or the other."

What was frightening, said the officials, was not that South Africa was making allegations, but that these allegations could be used to justify "hostile or aggressive actions against Botswana".

Accusations that ANC cadres were being provided with transit facilities were being made without proof.

● Five explosions have rocked Gaborone and surrounding areas since Friday, the Bopa reported yesterday.

— Sapa



**THE Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday issued his sternest warning yet to neighbouring Botswana that the "misuse" of that country by South Africa's enemies would not be tolerated.**

Mr Vlok was speaking against the background of the death of a third special constable in a township ambush in less than a week.

"Botswana must realize this cannot go on," Mr. Vlok said in an interview with SATV after a visit to police bases on the South Africa-Botswana border.

"They have refused to co-operate with us and we are not prepared to accept it any longer. Botswana must choose on which side it wants to stand."

The minister also indicated that border control measures against Botswana might be tightened further.

The latest ambush, on Tuesday night in Nyanga, brings to eight the number of special constables injured in attacks.

● In the first ambush, last Wednesday, two special constables — among 30 travelling in a police vehicle — were wounded in New Crossroads when a gunman opened fire on them with a high velocity weapon which police believed was "probably an AK47".

● In the second ambush, on Saturday, two policemen were shot dead and four others wounded when a police vehicle carrying seven men was hit by AK47 rifle fire in Soweto.

● And about 9pm on Tuesday, in the third attack, shots were fired at five special constables in Nyanga by "unknown people", killing one man and slightly injuring two others.

Police spokesmen, citing security reasons, have consistently declined to release the names of the dead and wounded.

The weapons used in these and other attacks which police did not "fall out of the sky", Mr Vlok said. "They came overland to South Africa."

South Africa had evidence and had repeatedly told Botswana that the African National Congress was using Botswana as a major point of entry into South Africa, he said.

Referring to the bottleneck of traffic and lengthy delays at SA-Botswana border posts where vehicles were subject to intense scrutiny by police, Mr Vlok said these could not be avoided.

"We are not considering imposing further measures at this stage but we reserve the right, if necessary, to make them stricter and extend them to keep terrorists out of South Africa," Mr Vlok said.

# Vlok warns Botswana

Cape Times 17/12/87

12

Third policeman killed in township ambush

Cursed by drought and surrounded by countries in turmoil, Botswana boasts a peaceful, prosperous democracy built on one of the world's harshest landscapes. Botswana's swift development since independence in 1966 has made it a rare African success story, but it now faces a host of new challenges brought on by its rapid growth.

With diamond revenues filling government coffers, Botswana's traditional rural calm has given way to a sustained rush toward the cities. The results are too many people chasing too few jobs, a government still adjusting to its new-found wealth, and an increasing strain on scarce resources such as water.

"Botswana is 21 years old and it has reached adulthood as a nation," vice-president Peter Mmusi said in an interview. "Until now our challenge has been simply to develop, but now we have to manage that growth in a controlled and effective manner."

When Botswana received independence from Britain, it was one of the world's poorest countries and no one predicted it would ever suffer from excessive growth. The new nation had five kilometres of paved road, no large industries, an annual per capita income under R200. Gaborone, the capital city, was hurriedly carved out of virgin bush.

Although Botswana is the size of France, only 5 percent of its land is arable and more than 80 percent is made up of the Kalahari Desert.

But the year after the British lowered their flag, diamonds were discovered beneath the Kalahari sands.

Today, Botswana has one of the world's fastest growing economies, expanding at more than 10 percent annually throughout the 1980s. Under a government strongly supportive of free enterprise, annual per capita income is almost R2 000, the highest in the region after South Africa.

Pro-Western Botswana also can boast of an uninterrupted democracy and a largely free press, both rarities in Africa.

There have been contested elections every five years and there are three independent newspapers in the thinly populated land where the 1.1 million people are outnumbered 2-to-1 by cattle.

Botswana's internal stability has been matched by its peaceful foreign relations, an exception in a region riddled with conflict.

Its army has never fought a battle, even though the country is encircled by restive neighbors. Only a thin strip of South-West Africa

separates Botswana from war-torn Angola.

Botswana has provided shelter to refugees from these countries, but says it does not allow its territory to be used as a sanctuary or base by guerrillas.

During the 1970s, soldiers from then white-ruled Rhodesia crossed Botswana's borders in search of rebels, and in 1985 and 1986 South Africa bombed suspected African National Congress guerrilla bases in Gaborone. Botswana condemned the actions, but has never responded militarily.

"No country is more a frontline state than Botswana," Foreign Minister Gaositwe Chiepe has said of Botswana's general reluctance to antagonise South Africa.

"South Africa could shoot at us without even crossing the border" only 20 km from Gaborone, she said.

Botswana has criticised South Africa's apartheid policies of racial segregation. But it has excused itself from the debate over sanctions against South Africa because of its

# Botswana: a rare success story

16/12/87

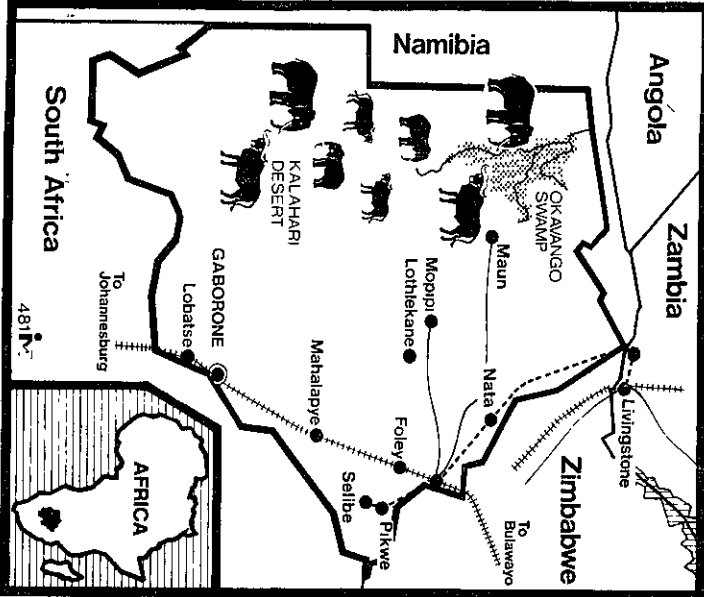
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## Greg Myre: GABORONE

economic dependence on its powerful neighbors, including the diamond industry, rely heavily on South Africa.

About 95 percent of Botswana's exports and 85 percent of its imports go through South Africa.

## BOTSWANA



spite a sluggish diamond market and a six-year drought that has ravaged the cattle industry, the country's second largest income source.

The lack of water is the country's major problem, and the drought has accelerated the sprint to the cities, unrelenting changes that could eventually undercut Botswana's successes. Among the most pressing problems:

- **Unemployment:** Diamond mining has created wealth but not many jobs. The government says 46 percent of the working age population is unemployed or underemployed. Western officials put the figure at around 75 percent.
- **Food:** Even with adequate rain, Botswana produces only 10 percent of its grain requirements. It relies heavily on Western food aid, in-

cluding 7 million dollars from the United States in 1986. The World Food Programme says 370 000 people or one-third of the population is "vulnerable" to undernourishment.

● **Water:** More than one million cattle have died during the six years of drought. The government says intermittent droughts are inevitable and water supplies will remain a long-term problem.

● **Housing:** Gaborone, now the largest city, has grown from 17 000 to 100 000 in the last 15 years. Squatter shacks have begun to appear on the outskirts of town. Among the middle-class, housing also is difficult to find. Newspaper advertisements seeking housing far outnumber those offered for sale or rent.

Critics say the government of President Quet Maseru has aggravated the problems by dragging its feet when it comes to providing services.

"The government has been far too cautious in developing new projects," said Batshe Ndaba, editor of the independent newspaper *Guardian*. "But it's the nature of the Botswana people. They are remarkably careful and constantly wary of taking risks."

Mmusi defends his government's measured approach, saying Bo-

swana "wants to avoid the mistakes made by free-spending developing countries and needs a financial cushion to guard against a possible imposition of sanctions or economic turmoil in South Africa."

Mmusi, who also serves as minister of finance, is a member of the conservative Botswana Democratic Party, which has been in power since independence and holds 28 of the 34 parliamentary seats.

The opposition Botswana National Front has controlled 10 of the 13 seats on the Gaborone city council since 1984 and is gaining momentum among the young and restless in urban areas.

Government critics say the country's commitment to democracy has yet to face a real challenge from an opposition party.

"The test will come when there is a peaceful transfer of power," said Paul Rantao, mayor of Gaborone and a member of the opposition BNF.

"This government has remained popular because the diamond mines have given it a lot of wealth. But the people feel they should be seeing more of that money," he said. "The strength of Botswana's democracy will be tested as it deals with its new problems in the coming years." — Sapa-AP

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# Botswana border pressure still on

(12) ELSABÉ WESSELS *12/1/87*

STRINGENT security measures were still in operation at border posts between SA and Botswana, a police spokesman said yesterday.

He refuted reports by the Botswana Press Agency that strict checks, introduced four weeks ago at border posts in anticipation of ANC infiltration, had been relaxed during the Christmas holiday. "SA is maintaining the security status quo," he said.

The security measures followed the exchange of notes between SA and Botswana over the alleged presence of ANC activists in Botswana. SA claimed the ANC was using Botswana, with that country's knowledge, as a springboard for cross-border strikes. Botswana denied the allegations.

SA claimed the ANC were preparing for mass cross-border infiltration during the festive season.

## Relaxed

The Botswana Press Agency yesterday quoted Botswana principal immigration official Keletso Kolobe as saying that the clampdown was relaxed over Christmas until yesterday morning.

Mr Kolobe said although the structures for stringent searches still remained, the officers took relatively little time in clearing vehicles entering both countries.

He said as result all the cars were cleared on each of these days when the border closed, as opposed to the situation during initial stages of the clampdown when many vehicles had to be attended to the following morning.

Mr Kolobe said on Thursday that South African officials visited Botswana border officials and assured them that movement of cars across the border would be faster during the Christmas season.

# Botswana, SA border checks 'still in operation'

29/12/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Stringent security checks were still in operation at border posts between South Africa and Botswana, a police spokesman said yesterday.

He was denying reports by the Botswana Press Agency that strict checks, introduced four weeks ago at border posts in anticipation of ANC infiltration, had been relaxed during the Christmas holiday. "South Africa is maintaining the security status quo," he said.

The security measures followed the exchange of notes between South Africa and Botswana over the alleged presence of ANC activities in Botswana.

South Africa claimed the ANC was using Botswana, with that country's knowledge, as a springboard for cross-border strikes.

Botswana denied the allegations.

The Botswana Press Agency quoted Botswana principal immigration official Mr Keletso Kolobe yesterday as saying that the clampdown was relaxed over Christmas till yesterday morning.

~~(12)~~ (12) 5/807 4/11/87

# SA, Botswana and soda ash deal

GABORONE — Plans to extract soda ash from Botswana's salt pans, likely to be completed early next year, have highlighted this southern African nation's economic dependence on SA.

Botswana founded the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, set up in 1980, mainly to reduce economic reliance on SA. It is also one of the six Frontline states dedicated to ending apartheid.

But despite Botswana's efforts to broaden economic links with black-ruled countries to the north, SA is more than ever entrenched as its key economic partner.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Gaborone in October for

talks which, Botswana officials say, gave the green light to joint development of the Sua Pan project.

Botswana has planned the scheme for more than a decade.

It will use underground lakes of brine west of Francistown in northern Botswana to supply 300 000 tons a year of soda ash for the steel, glass and paper industries of SA and states such as Zimbabwe and Zambia.

It will also produce salt and possibly other chemicals.

Presidential Affairs Minister Ponatshego Kedikilwe said Botha's visit produced a project agreement in principle which set a tariff bar-

rier to keep out competing supplies of soda ash from other countries, a reference to the US.

The tariff level has yet to be fixed and so has finance. But it is likely to be a partnership between the Botswana government and AECI Ltd, owned by SA's Anglo American and Britain's ICI Plc.

AECI has confirmed its involvement.

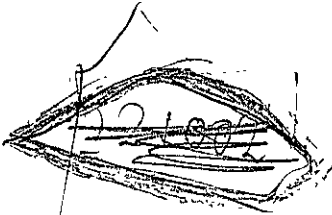
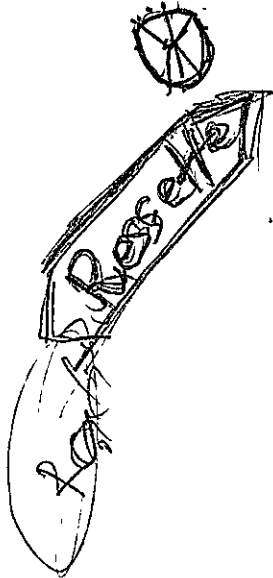
Botswana is hoping the International Finance Corporation will fund part of its share of the estimated \$500m the project will cost.

Asked if Botswana had any alternative to SA companies for the project, Kedikilwe said Botswana would have welcomed other partners, but they lost interest. — Sapa-Reuter.

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# Gaborone tenses for possible SA cross-border strike

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Botswana capital was tensed today for a possible cross-border strike from South Africa against African National Congress targets following Pretoria's allegation that Gaborone was aware of ANC plans for launching large-scale terrorism from Botswana.

There was no immediate reaction from the Botswana government to the South African allegation but an official statement is expected later today.

A telex last night from the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria directly to the government in Gaborone asked it to take urgent steps to halt the infiltration planned for November and December.

## REASON FOR BELIEF

Every reason existed to believe the Botswana government had information of the ANC's plans to commit active terrorism in South Africa via Botswana territory.

Reference had been made in court hearings to Botswana as a main infiltration route and public concern was growing in South Africa about the safety of travellers and businessmen in Botswana.

The telex went on to say: "The department views the continued infiltration of terrorists via Botswana and the recent developments mentioned in this Note in a very serious light.

"Actions of terror emanating from Botswana have in the past resulted in the deaths of many innocent South Africans."

As the tension grew in the capital at least one Botswana Defence Force patrol was seen late yesterday on the outskirts of Gaborone but it is not known whether this was an indication that the BDF are taking special precautions against a possible South African raid.

Police and army roadblocks and occasional army patrols around Gaborone have been a feature of life in Botswana for the past few years following previous SADF raids on ANC targets.

Botswana people have come to expect similar raids whenever the South African Government issues a strong protest or warning about ANC infiltration through Botswana.

In the most recent raid, in May 1986, one person was killed in an attack at Mogaditsane near Gaborone. In June 1985, 15 people were

killed in an SADF raid on several buildings in Gaborone.

The government has also blamed South Africa for several bomb explosions that have occurred in Botswana.

Botswana has repeatedly denied that it allows ANC insurgents to launch attacks from its soil into South Africa and has insisted that anyone found with illegal arms is prosecuted.

But South Africa has repeatedly claimed that ANC insurgents have continued to use Botswana either as a base or as a transit route from Zambia or Zimbabwe. The allegations have been the subject of high-level talks over the past few years.

The latest South African allegation about ANC plans came as authorities in Gaborone were preparing to ask South African Transport Services for help in righting a locomotive derailed in Gaborone yesterday.

# Botswana

**BOTSWANA** government officials fear South Africa may be planning a military raid on its frontline neighbour.

"We are worried," a government spokesman said from Gaborone on Friday. "The writing on the wall is very clear."

South African government sources said Botswana had become the main base for infiltration into South Africa by ANC guerrillas and the smuggling in of arms.

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said: "Botswana must realise this cannot go on."

Similar warnings preceded the South African raid into Botswana in May last year.

The escalation of tension between the two countries has once more raised the temperature of antagonism in the region.

At the centre of the row is South

Africa's accusation that ANC terrorists are launching raids from Botswana — and Botswana's denial of the claim.

The Botswana spokesman said Gaborone preferred a "pragmatic" relationship with Pretoria. Nearly all the country's foreign trade goods are transported through South Africa, and Botswana is a member of the South African Customs Union.

"We are small, and therefore vulnerable. So our policy is one of co-existence," the spokesman said.

Botswana had ended the ANC's political representation there about a year ago — at South Africa's insistence, the spokesman said.

## Dangerous

It would stick to its policy of giving refuge to South African exiles.

"But the liberation movements, including the ANC, are very aware of our policy, and they respect it," the spokesman said. "They know that if they abuse our hospitality we shall have to tell them we can't afford their presence."

The spokesman said harbouring ANC militants "would be a very dangerous game to play".

A South African Government spokesman said yesterday that Botswana's policy on harbouring the ANC had not necessarily changed — but the Gaborone government lacked the political will to resist increased pressure from the ANC for the use of Botswana territory by its militants.

The pressure had arisen as a result of Mozambique and Zimbabwe becoming closed to ANC militarist operations.

There were senior, individual members of the Botswana government who were more sympathetic to the ANC's needs than official

# fears new raid

By LESTER VENTER  
Political Correspondent

## Parcel bomb in shop fails to detonate

SHOPPERS in a crowded Windhoek store escaped death yesterday when the Soviet-made MUV2 detonator cap of a bomb exploded, but failed to activate a 4kg plastic charge.

The parcel was handed in about 11am at the parcel section of the shop which has a mainly black clientele, police spokesman Chief Inspector Tubby Kaajik said. It partly exploded 30 minutes later, scattering pieces of plastic explosives. — Sapa

policy determined.

An analysis of interrogations of arrested insurgents and terror incidents had shown that 60% of ANC activity in South Africa now originated in Botswana, the South African spokesman said.

## Declined

Botswana says information passed to it through diplomatic channels does not, as South Africa claimed, amount to evidence of ANC use of Botswana territory.

The Botswana spokesman said his country's security forces were in regular contact with their South African counterparts at the Zeerust base of northern Transvaal operations.

The South African spokesman confirmed these contacts — there had been as many as 110 in one six-month period — but said the South Africans found the information was "ending up in the wrong hands", often those of the insurgents.

For this reason South

Africa had declined to be specific in recent diplomatic exchanges.

Botswana had also refused joint patrols or regular border security meetings, the South African spokesman said.

The Botswana spokesman said Gaborone favoured inter-government contacts where officials could speak "as professionals to professionals".

## Access

Interviews with both governments revealed that South Africa has access to information in the heart of the Gaborone administration.

"Botswana society is an open book, at least to South Africa," the Botswana spokesman claimed.

"Our feeling is that whenever South Africa has internal problems it cooks up something externally to explain away its internal difficulties."

The revolutionary climate, by the SA Government's own admission, was growing and the National Council forum to negotiate a new deal for blacks was not taking off, he said.

CMB Temp  
25/11/82 (12)

# SA claims ANC asked for Botswana 'conduit'

PRETORIA. — The African National Congress has asked Botswana to allow its territory to be used as conduit for infiltrating insurgents into South Africa, the Department of Foreign Affairs claims in a diplomatic note sent to Botswana yesterday.

The note — the text of which was made available to Sapa last night — said South Africa's security forces had obtained information about a "large-scale" ANC infiltration into South Africa to take place this month and in December.

The note quoted "recently-captured terrorists and other sources".

## Umkhonto

According to the same sources, several members of the command structure of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, including a senior member, recently visited Botswana to arrange for the execution of their infiltration plan and to hold discussions with senior members of the Botswana government in this regard.

The note added that during public court hearings and interrogations, "terrorists awaiting trial" had referred to Botswana as their main infiltration route. — Sapa

SECRET



Paris was once his home after Typhoon Nina  
onesian islands at the weekend.

## ANC infiltration claim slanderous — Botswana

Argus Africa (1/26/64)  
News Service 26/11/64

**GABORONE.** — The Botswana Government has rejected as "slanderous" allegations by South Africa that its territory is set to be used as the springboard for a large infiltration into South Africa by African National Congress members over the Christmas period.

In a strongly worded note sent to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, the Botswana Government reiterated "its well-known policy of not allowing its territory to be used by anyone as a transit route or base for attacks against any neighbouring country, including South Africa".

"The Botswana Government does not have any knowledge of planned ANC activities involving the use of this country," the note said, adding that it denied any discussions had been held between the Botswana Government and the ANC regarding any proposed infiltration.

Botswana challenged the South African Government to provide it with any information it might have indicating that the ANC was "using, or planning to use, its territory as a launching pad for attacks on South Africa".

It accused the South African Government of using the allegations against Botswana to whip up the emotions of white South Africans.

92 26/11/87

# Botswana denies plan for ANC infiltration

GABORONE — Botswana has described as "slandorous" allegations by the South African Government that it held discussions with members of the African National Congress (ANC) on plans for the infiltration of ANC members into South Africa.

In a note to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday, the Botswana government reiterated its "well known policy not to allow its territory to be used by anyone as a transit route or base for attacks against any neighbouring countries, including South Africa".

Botswana was responding to Pretoria's Note on Tuesday referring to "stories by alleged arrested ANC operatives and other sources claiming that the Botswana government has been approached by the ANC with a request that it allow its territory to be used as a conduit for infiltration into South Africa".

In its Note the Botswana government categorically denied knowledge of planned ANC activities which involved the use of its territory.

"Botswana has not held any discussions with any members of the ANC on infiltration plans and considers allegations that it has done so as slanderous," the Note said.

## Escort agency bid rejected

An application to open the first escort agency in Potchefstroom has been rejected.

The agency was to be called the "O La La Escort Agency".

The chairman of Potchefstroom Licensing Board, Mr D C Humpel, heard the application yesterday.

Objections came from most of the town's churches, Potchefstroom University, the teachers' training college and the South African Defence Force.

The Town Clerk, Mr C J F du Plessis, said at the start of the hearing that if the application succeeded he would appeal to the Licensing Board's appeal board and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court.

## ANC 'KNOWS NOTHING'

In Lusaka, the ANC denied that it had any plans for a large-scale infiltration of South Africa via Botswana.

ANC spokesman Mr Victor Moche said the ANC knew nothing of alleged discussions between members of its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and senior members of the Botswana government to facilitate the infiltration of ANC guerillas into South Africa.

He said that, in the past, threats by South Africa against neighbouring countries had been followed by military action.

"One cannot rule out the possibility that Pretoria is again preparing the minds of whites in South Africa to expect what it did last year in Harare and Lusaka when both cities were attacked on the same day," Mr Moche said. — The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa.

12 Somerset 26/11/87

# LIVING IN FEAR OF SA

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE — Residents of the Botswana capital are tensed for a possible cross-border strike from South Africa against African National Congress targets following Pretoria's allegation that Gaborone was aware of ANC plans for large-scale terrorism in the Republic from Botswana.

There was no immediate reaction from the Botswana Government to the South African allegation but an official statement was expected.

At least one Botswana Defence Force patrol was seen late on Tuesday on the outskirts of Gaborone but it is not known whether this was an indication that the BDF are taking special precautions against a possible South African raid.

Police and army roadblocks and occasional army patrols around Gaborone have been a feature of life in Botswana for the past few years after previous SADF raids on ANC targets.

Botswana have come to expect similar raids whenever the South African Government issues a strong protest or warning about ANC infiltration through Botswana.

In the most recent raid, in May 1986, one person was killed in an attack at Mogaditsane near Gaborone. In June 1985, 15 people were killed in an SADF raid on several buildings in Gaborone.

The government has blamed South Africa for several bomb explosions that have occurred in Botswana.

Botswana has repeatedly denied that it allows ANC insurgents to launch attacks from its soil into South Africa and has insisted that anyone found with illegal arms is prosecuted.

But South Africa has repeatedly claimed that ANC insurgents have continued to use Botswana either as a base or as a transit route from Zambia or Zimbabwe.

26/11/87 D/D

# ANC and Botswana reject SA's claims

JOHANNESBURG — Botswana and the ANC yesterday denied South African allegations that ANC insurgents planned a large scale infiltration into the Republic with the knowledge and assistance of the Botswanan Government.

The Department of Foreign Affairs called on the Botswanan Government to honour its commitment not to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

In a return note to South Africa, the Botswanan Government called the allegations "slanderous" and denied any knowledge of planned ANC activities.

The South African note "claimed Botswana had been approached by the ANC with a request that it allow its territory to be used for infiltration.

A spokesman for the ANC said they did not need to infiltrate any country in order to carry out its work.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs said: "Every reason exists to believe that the Botswanan Government was informed of the ANC's plans to commit acts of terror in South Africa via Botswana territory in coming weeks."  
— Sapa

# Botswana, ANC deny SA charges

CMT Transit  
26/11/87  
12

JOHANNESBURG. — Botswana and the ANC denied South African allegations yesterday that ANC insurgents planned to infiltrate South Africa with Botswana government connivance and claimed the warning was a “prelude to a cross-border raid”.

South Africa’s Department of Foreign Affairs claimed in a diplomatic note on Tuesday that a large ANC infiltration had been planned and called on the Botswana government to honour its commitment not to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

The note claimed that recently-captured terrorists and other sources alleged the ANC had approached the Botswana government to allow its territory to be used as a conduit for infiltrating terrorists and to establish transit facilities.

In a return note to South Africa, the Botswana government responded by calling the allegations “slanderous” and categorically denying any knowledge of planned ANC activities.

Botswana referred to its “well-known policy not to allow its territory to be used by anyone as a transit route or base for attacks against any neighbouring countries, including South

Africa”:

“The government of Botswana repeats the invitation which it has offered to the South African government before, in similar circumstances, to provide it with information indicating that the ANC was using or was planning to use Botswana territory as a launching pad for attacks on South Africa,” says the note.

It adds that such information would enable Botswana to take steps to ensure that its territory was not so used.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka also rejected the South African claims yesterday.

The spokesman said the ANC denied plans for a large-scale infiltration of South Africa to take place this and next month.

He said the ANC did not need to infiltrate people through any country in order to carry out its work in South Africa.

It described as “unthinkable” South Africa’s allegation that it had approached Botswana to allow its territory to be used as a conduit for infiltrating “terrorists” and to establish transit facilities.

● The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday reiterated its request to Botswana to prevent its territory from being used by terrorists entering SA. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

# Botswana: SA's claim is slander

CP Correspondent

BOTSWANA has described as slanderous allegations by the South African government that it held discussions with members of the ANC on infiltration plans into South Africa.

In a strongly worded note to the SA Department of External Affairs on Wednesday night, the Botswana government reiterated its policy "not to allow its territory to be used by anyone as a transit

route or base for attacks against any neighbouring countries".

Botswana was responding to Pretoria's note referring to stories by alleged arrested ANC operatives and other sources claiming that the Botswana government has been approached by the ANC with a request that it allowed its territory to be used as a conduit for infiltration into South Africa and that it assisted the ANC establish transit facilities for the infiltrators.

# ANC Denies SA

29/10/87  
12  
29/11/87

# infiltration plan

**CP Correspondent**  
THE ANC has strongly denied alleged plans to infiltrate South Africa through Botswana. The denial came after the South African govern-

# ANC wants to use Botswana - SA

THE African National Congress had asked Botswana to allow its territory to be used as conduit for infiltrating insurgents into South Africa, South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs said in a note sent to Botswana this week.

“Recently captured terrorists and other sources allege that the ANC has approached the Botswana government to allow its territory to be used as a conduit for infiltrating terrorists, and to establish transit facilities.”

According to the note, “South Africa’s security forces had obtained information about a large-scale ANC infiltration into South Africa that would take place in December and January.

“According to the same sources, several members of the ANC’s command structure of the ANC’s military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, including a senior member, recently visited Botswana to

arrange for the execution of their infiltration plan, and to hold discussions with senior members of the Botswana government in this regard,” added the note.

“Every reason exists to believe that the Botswana government is informed of the ANC’s plans to commit acts of terror in South Africa via Botswana territory during the coming weeks. During public court hearings and interrogations of terrorists awaiting trial, these terrorists have referred to Botswana as their main infiltration route.

“Evidence to be prepared in forthcoming court cases will further point to Botswana as the main route for terrorist infiltration into South Africa. This will also increase public concern in South Africa about the safety of travellers and businessmen in Botswana,” the note concluded.

“The exiled organisation reacted sharply to allegations that the command of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, had recently visited Botswana to arrange for the execution of the alleged plans to infiltrate South Africa.

“The whole issue is devoid of any truth,” said a spokesman for the organisation. “It is a well-known fact

that, after pressure from Pretoria, the Botswana government asked the ANC to close its office in their country. “It makes no sense to us that we should go back to the Botswana government and ask to use its territory for the things Pretoria alleges we have in mind.”

He said the ANC had given undertakings to the Botswana government. Any move by the ANC, as alleged by Pretoria, would only serve to jeopardise Botswana and its people.

He, however, accused South Africa of wanting to find a pretext for “another raid” on a neighbouring state.

It was “no secret” that the South African government had previously made such allegations before raids on neighbouring states.

“One cannot rule out the possibility that Pretoria is once again preparing the minds of whites in South Africa to expect what it did last year in Harare and Lusaka when both cities were attacked on the same day,” he said.

The ANC knew “nothing” of alleged discussions between members of Umkhonto’s command and senior members of the Botswana government, to prepare for ANC members to infiltrate South Africa.

# Novel solution to the housing shortage in Vaalbut . . .

BY NAT DISEKO

THE Lekoa Town Council has come up with a novel solution to the housing shortage in the area by converting single men's hostel units into family dwellings.

The town council decided on this move last year because many hostels which had previously been occupied by migrant workers were standing empty.

This came about as a result of the recession, which led to many industries retrenching large numbers of workers.

A council spokesman said some of the hostels were converted to accommodate wives of migrant workers who were visiting their husbands.

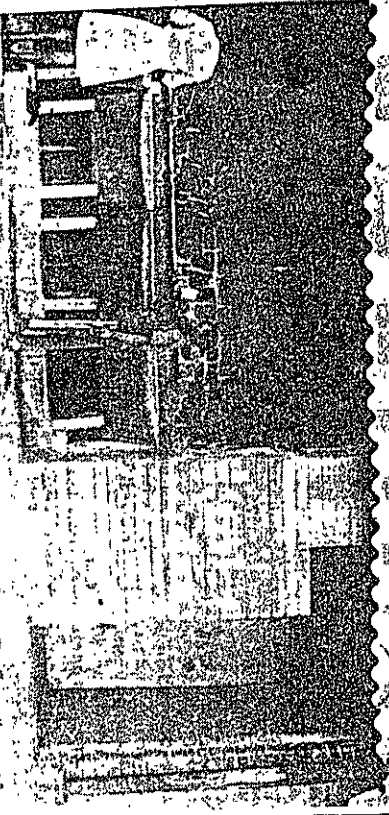
## Shelter

Hostel rooms that used to accommodate 16 male inmates now provide shelter for two families. These hostels are in Zamdela and Sabokeng townships.

Although the council official said the scheme was "working out fine" a visit to a hostel in Zamdela which the residents call Sloja Park revealed that conditions there are anything but rosy.

Residents complained mainly about crime at the hostel.

They also complained about the poor toilet facilities.



THE communal toilets and the washtubs outside.

# LIFE CAN BE REAL

# NASTY . . .

that there was always conflict with their neighbors who live across the hallway that divides the two family dwellings when it comes to cooking.

This is because the kitchen is shared.

She said: "Life can be pretty rough here, especially at weekends."

"What makes things worse is that there are too many shebeens around because for many people this is just about the only entertainment available."

"At night, you could be rousted from a deep sleep by a woman screaming outside, usually a rape victim."

But life goes on at Sloja Park which provides shelter for the many homeless who would otherwise have no roof over their heads.



MISS Mango Tswadi . . . life is pretty rough.

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BOTSWANA - GENERAL - 1988

JAN. ——— DECEMBER  
~~DECEMBER~~

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# AECI in R920-m soda ash venture

Star 22/11/88 (12)

By Ken Vernon, Star Africa News Service, and Sven Lünsche

A consortium led by AECI has signed an agreement with Botswana for a giant R920 million soda ash plant to be built at Sua Pan on the edge of the Kalahari desert that will supply the whole of Southern Africa with soda ash.

The company formed to exploit the deposits, Soda Ash Botswana, will be 52 percent controlled by a consortium consisting of AECI, De Beers and Anglo American, while the remaining 48 percent will be held by the Botswana Government.

The plant will produce 300 000 tons of soda ash and up to 650 000 tons of salt per year.

This closely matches Southern African regional demand for the two materials.

At present all of Southern Africa's requirements of 300 000 tonnes of soda ash are imported, mainly from the United States. South African government support has been vital in making the soda ash deal possible, making available R250 million in export credits to the consortium and granting an up to 10 percent ad valorem import tariff to make the Botswana product competitive.

Sources close to the consortium said while nothing had been said openly, South African government fears of the reliability of the US supplies in the face of the sanctions campaign was no doubt a factor in the government aid.

When fully productional in

about four years time, the project, which is situated 180km northwest of Francistown, will employ about 540 people.

Construction of the plant is to begin within the next few months. The target date for completion is January 1991.

Most of the plant's production will be exported to South Africa, enabling AECI to benefit from a lower rand and add further to its rand-hedge qualities.

Zambian and Zimbabwean markets each take up about 15 000 tons per annum. Current demand for soda ash in South Africa amounts to about 260 000 tons per annum.

A by-product will be about 600 000 tonnes of salt, most of which will be used in South African industry but which will also fulfil the human consumption needs of much of sub-saharan Africa.

At current prices, sales of soda ash will yield about R150 million per annum, with a further R45 million coming from the sale of salt.

Financing for the project will be arranged through the equity holdings of AECI, Anglo, De Beers and the Botswana government and though loan finance from local and international banks.

Analysts believe that loan capital will make up a large amount of the financing requirement since AECI's long-term borrowings in the last financial year to end-June 1988 were already R512 million — R72 million up on the previous

year.

As the first step in realising its plans for the development of the project, Soda Ash Botswana has appointed a consortium comprising German engineering group UHDE and LTA Process Engineering as the principal contractor for the project.

At the signing ceremony held in Gaborone yesterday the Botswana minister of Mineral, Energy and Water Affairs, Archie Mogwe, described the project as one which would generate benefits for "Botswana and all of Southern Africa."

Vice-president Peter Musi said that the joint venture had not brought any criticism from other member countries of the Southern African Development Coordinating Committee, formed to lessen the economic dependency of Black Southern African countries on South Africa.

He said the project complied fully with the aims of Sadcc in that it lessened the dependency of the region on soda ash imported through South Africa.

According to AECI the project will exploit just a tiny fraction of the area's brine deposits under the pan. An environmental impact study undertaken on AECI's behalf determined that the project may even end up enhancing the local environment.

Soda ash is a basic chemical with a current world production of 29 million tons a year.

APR 6 1988 5/1/88 (12)

# Border checks eased, claim Botswana guards

GABORONE. — South Africa has eased crippling checks on road traffic from Botswana, according to a news agency quoting border officials.

And diplomats and officials say the move appears designed to facilitate talks on security.

But a senior police officer on the South African side of the frontier said yesterday the situation had not changed.

South Africa imposed the measures last month after accusing President Quett Masire's government of conniving with the African National Congress, which it said was planning spectacular attacks at Christmas and New Year.

Botswana has denied the allegation.

Until Sunday border officials backed by units of the South African Defence Force subjected all road traffic from Botswana to slow and methodical checks.

Senior government officials in Gaborone, asked about the apparent lifting of the security measures, said they had not been officially notified by Pretoria.

But Botswana's official news agency, Bopa, quoting border officials, said there were indications that the South Africans had abandoned the border clampdown.

"All the structures introduced on December 2 to enforce the clampdown have been removed," Bopa said.

Immigration officers at Tlokweng said the situation had considerably improved.

But Colonel Vic Haynes, a South African police commander, speaking from Johannesburg, said: "As far as we are concerned the status quo is being maintained."

Western diplomats said the month-long border clampdown, coupled with a series of grenade explosions around Gaborone in December which the government blamed on Pretoria, could be linked to South Africa's desire for a public peace accord. — Sapa-Reuter.

CAPE TOWN 14/1/88

# ANC man shot dead

GABORONE. — A member of the African National Congress was shot dead by unidentified gunmen in Botswana last week, police said yesterday.

The body of Mr Jacob Molokwane, 19, was found on Friday near his car at Bisoli rail siding about 40km north of Francistown. He had been shot several times.

"As far as we have been able to establish, Molokwane was a refugee and a member of the ANC and he had come to Botswana on a visit from Lusaka," Francistown police commander Mr Andrew Matlapeng said. — Sapa-Reuter

Oil search  
going well

Star  
1/24  
/88

The Star's Africa  
News Service

(12)

GABORONE — The oil exploration programme in Botswana is progressing well, a director of a surveying company, Mr Tafilani Machacha has said.

Mr Machacha, of the Geological Services company, said that a Canadian government seismic survey had so far covered 912 km in the Nosop Nosop basin, about 500 km west of Gaborone.

A second petroleum exploration programme is to be carried out by a French company from this month for a period of 13 months.

This project will be financed by the European Community.

# Denial on Hein

GABORONE — The authorities here do not believe that alleged South African bomber, Mr Hein Grosskopf, is hiding in Botswana, a senior police officer said yesterday. 12

He was responding to reports that South African police believed Mr Grosskopf might have fled to Botswana following his alleged involvement in the Krugersdorp bomb blast.

"I am not aware of the man's presence in Botswana," Botswana's Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Normal Moleboge, said.

"All I know is that Mr Grosskopf was last here in 1986 when he was on his way to the north and that was the last time we heard of him," he added.

sanetan 25/3/88

Witness tells of hearing helicopter overhead

# 3 die in Gaborone raid: SADF blamed

28/3/08 (12) Star

By Ken Vernon,  
The Star's Africa News Service  
Gaborone

At least three people, possibly five, were shot dead in a raid early today on a house in Gaborone.

The head of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF), Lieutenant-General Mompoti Merafhe, confirmed that the raid had taken place in the early hours of this morning and said that "there is no doubt that South Africa is responsible".

He said that details about the raid were still confused.

"We are still trying to fit all the pieces together, but it seems that at least three people were shot to death in a house in the suburb of Thiring, on the northern outskirts of Gaborone."

He said that he did not have the exact number of those who died, their identity or even their race, and was unsure whether there were any survivors of the attack.

He said he had no idea whether those killed were in any way connected to the African National Congress.

## SADF investigating

When contacted for comment, South African Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said they were unable to comment at this stage as they were still trying to ascertain the facts about the incident.

Spokesmen for the Ministries of Defence, Law and Order and Foreign Affairs today said they knew nothing of any raid on Gaborone.

Sources in the Botswana capital said a "lot of gunfire" was heard at the time of the attack, but it was not known if all of this came from the attackers or if the occupants of the house had put up a fight.

One neighbour said he heard a helicopter overhead during the attack.

Lieutenant-General Merafhe said that a combi van, without any number plates attached, had been found abandoned near the scene of the attack.

In the past South African raiders have used such vehicles in attacks on neighbouring states.

The attack was carried out on a house which, according to Lieutenant-General Merafhe, was the next to last house on the northern edge of Gaborone, and occurred at about 1 am.

## Hive of activity

Other sources in the capital said that Gaborone was a hive of BDF activity early this morning as road blocks were set up throughout the city in an apparent attempt to capture the attackers.

● On June 14 1985 South African forces attacked several houses in suburban Gaborone, killing 12 people and wounding six.

A major international row developed over the raid.

At a press conference held at the time President Quett Masire said nine South African refugees, including three women and a five-year-old child, were among those slain in the raid.

The raid was executed as a joint operation between the SADF and the Security Police.

At a Press conference in Pretoria, it was later said

that a "treasure trove" of documents was seized which enabled the Security Police to close in on ANC operatives in South Africa.

In the wake of international condemnation over the raid, the American ambassador to South



If you went down to the park on Sunday you would have seen hundreds of classic cars enjoying a picnic with their owners. Geni Evans did — and it was a white Triumph Renown that caught her eye. Organised by the SA Marque Clubs Association, the annual gathering at Delta Park drew an estimated 500 classic and collectable Porsches, MGs, Alfas, BMWs, Austin Healeys, Jaguars, Renaults and many more. See Page 6.  
Picture by Etienne Rothbart.

## Police ask for copies of anti-war document

By Melanie Gosling

Police have asked for copies of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa's 'study document', proposing that the organisation become a

## Maputo criticised for starving citizens

Staff Reporters

Mozambique is buying more and more weapons from the Soviet Union, while depriving its citizens of

By Ken Vernon,  
The Star's Africa News Service

### Gaborone

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that a "treasure trove" of documents was seized which enabled the Security Police to close in on ANC operatives in South Africa.

In the wake of international condemnation over the raid, the American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel was recalled.

● Mystery still surrounds a Gaborone bomb blast which killed three people in April 1987.

The bomb was hidden in a South African-registered van that exploded outside a house in the township of Gaborone West.

Claims by the Botswana government that the South African Police were involved have been consistently denied.



# DEATH RAID IN GABORONE

ARGUS 28/3/88

THE South African Defence Force raided a house on the outskirts of the Botswana capital, Gaborone, early today and killed four people.

The raid had been carried out by "an element of the Defence Force" in the suburb of Thiring.

Army headquarters in Pretoria said the raid was a follow-up operation, using intelligence gathered during "a contact" between a patrol on the South African border with Botswana and a group of "ANC terrorists" on Friday.

The statement did not say how many South Africans took part, nor if they had all returned to their bases.

In Gaborone police had cordoned off the badly damaged house today. Neighbours said three men and two women lived in the house, and the Botswana Press Association has reported that the charred bodies of four people, described as Batswana, had been found inside.

## Fit the pieces

One witness described seeing a woman wearing only a pair of panties running from door to door among neighbouring houses begging for shelter as gunfire reverberated through the area.

The head of the Botswana Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Mompoti Merafhe, said: "We are still trying to fit all the pieces together."

Neighbours said they did not know whether any of the residents of the house had African National Congress connections.

A blue Volkswagen Kombi without number plates was found abandoned in the veld about 250m from the house.

One neighbour said he heard a helicopter hovering overhead during the attack, which started about 1.15 am.

## Roadblocks

A South African expatriate who lives nearby said he heard gunfire lasting about two hours. It was not known whether the occupants of the house fired back at the attackers or the raiders had been engaged by the Botswana Defence Force.

Early today the BDF had put up roadblocks at several points.

The house was visited early today by the Botswana Foreign Minister, Dr G K Chlepe, but there was no statement from the government.

None of the neighbouring houses was damaged in the attack.

● The Botswana Press Association quotes deputy police commissioner Norman Molekane as saying the four people were first shot, and then set alight, as petrol containers were found.

## Clash

He said there was a rumour that years back some refugees used to stay in the house, but had left some time ago.

According to the SADF statement three "terrorists" were killed in Friday's clash, which occurred at about noon on the Smaldale farm about 10km south of Batavia.

The ANC group fled and about 40 minutes later contact was again made on the farm Stellenbosch. Three people were shot dead.

Four AK-47 rifles, four Makarov pistols, four loaded AK-47 magazines, eight hand-grenades and other equipment — including binoculars and compasses — were captured.

The statement said the incidents were further evidence that ANC terrorists, originating from Zambia and Zimbabwe, used Botswana as a transit route to infiltrate into South Africa. — The Argus Correspondent, Argus Africa News Service, and Sapa.

12665 29/3/88

# SA slammed for Gaborone house raid

CITY OF  
253411

JOHANNESBURG. — Widespread condemnation has followed the South African attack on a Gaborone house in which four people died.

The United States and British governments have expressed concern over the raid which the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said resulted in the prevention of the killing and maiming of innocent people later.

The minister said the SADF could be congratulated for the "effective" pre-emptive action in the interests of South Africa and its people.

"It is the policy of the South African Government to combat terror, wherever it may occur. In this case, terrorists originating from Zimbabwe and Zambia used Botswana in transit.

## Incision

"The action was like a surgeon's incision against the ANC, with minimum force to achieve maximum advantage."

In London, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe described the raid as "a flagrant breach of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana".

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, has also condemned the raid and called on the South African Government to refrain from further attacks on Botswana.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman "strongly condemned" the raid. The Botswana Government had "repeatedly affirmed its willingness to prevent violent attacks on South African territory" from its land.

## "Deplorable"

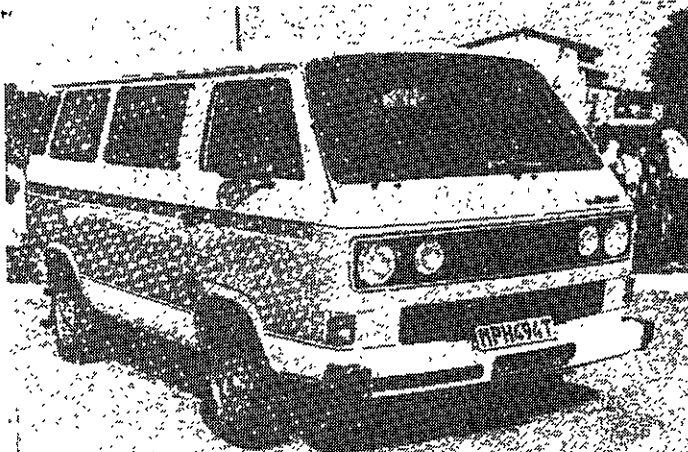
"In this instance, it appears the South African authorities made no attempt to seek the co-operation of the Botswana authorities in dealing with the alleged security threat," he added.

South African church leaders have slammed the raid as "deplorable".

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said South African troops were becoming known as the "bully boys of the sub-continent".



The devastated house on the outskirts of Gaborone after it was attacked by South African commandos. Four people were killed.



The microbus getaway vehicle ditched by the raiders after it hit a tree stump and was immobilised.

"If the attack was designed as a response to some action by the ANC then it is to be deplored. Such tit-for-tat responses only create more violence. If it was carried out without provocation, then it is all the more deplorable," he said.

## Loss of life

The Rev Frank Chikane, president of the South African Council of Churches, said the raid was "a shameful and flagrant abuse of human rights and the respect of territorial boundaries of neighbouring countries".

"The military actions of the State and its ever-increasing use of violence has caused a reaction of violence that will lead to an ever-increasing loss of life," he said.

From Gaborone it was reported that three women, including two Botswana citizens, were among the four people killed.

The only man killed has been identified as a "South African refugee" — The Argus Correspondent. The Argus Foreign Service and Sapa-AP.

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# Gaborone raid latest in blitz on

# ANC

THE SA Defence Force's raid into Botswana was "like a surgeon's incision" against the ANC which had pre-empted the killing, or maiming of innocent people, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said last night.

General Malan said yesterday's raid, in which four people were killed in an attack on a house outside Gaborone, was aimed at "terrorists originating from Zimbabwe and Zambia" who used Botswana as a transit point.

Botswana President Quett Masire condemned what

he termed "this dastardly attack and murder of innocent people in Botswana by the SA army".

"The office of the president once again reiterates Botswana's belief that South Africa's problems cannot be resolved by attacking neighbouring countries such as Botswana and strongly urges the South African government to engage in meaningful negotiations with the genuine leadership of the oppressed majority in that country."

The deaths bring to eight the number of people killed in a renewed blitz on the ANC in the past week.

Yesterday's raid at Phiring in Gaborone's northern suburb of Tsholefelo, where four people were first shot then set alight, resulted in the death of one South African refugee, two Botswana women and a woman whose nationality is still uncertain, Mr Masire said.

Two days earlier, South African soldiers killed what the SADF said were three suspected terrorists during a patrol on the border with Botswana.

Last week, according to a report in the Weekly Mail, ANC guerrilla Mr Mazzi Attwell Masekeza was shot

dead by an unknown gunman in his hospital bed in Maseru.

General Malan said: "The South African government has on numerous occasions stated that the export of revolution from neighbouring countries is totally unacceptable.

"The government is aware that these deeds are launched from neighbouring states, often with the silent approval of the government's concerned."

To page 3

From page 1

"The ANC is allowed to freely move about, but the local population is used as a shield behind which the ANC can then hide. The so-called political havens which are offered to the ANC also imply terrorist activities."

Archbishop Desmond Tutu condemned the raid, saying South African troops were becoming known as the "bully boys of the sub-continent".

"I condemn today's SADF raid on Botswana, just as I condemn all acts of violence in Southern Africa.

"If the attack was designed as a response to some action by the ANC, then it is to be deplored — such fit-for-fat responses only create more violence. If it were carried out without provocation, then it is all the more deplorable."

Yesterday's SADF attack was "a shameful and flagrant abuse of human rights and the respect of territorial boundaries of neighbouring countries", the Rev Frank Chikane, president of the South African Council of Churches, said in a statement.

The SADF yesterday issued a statement in which it claimed responsibility for yesterday's deaths in Gaborone as well as the border deaths on Friday.

Tsholefelo residents said they heard automatic gunfire, and possibly grenades, during the sporadic shoot-out that continued for an hour. Neighbours reported seeing people fleeing in a vehicle and running into the bush near the house, and two reported the attackers left in a helicopter.

An SADF spokesman declined to comment on reports about a Combiter's yesterday. — Political Correspondent, Own Correspondent and Sapa

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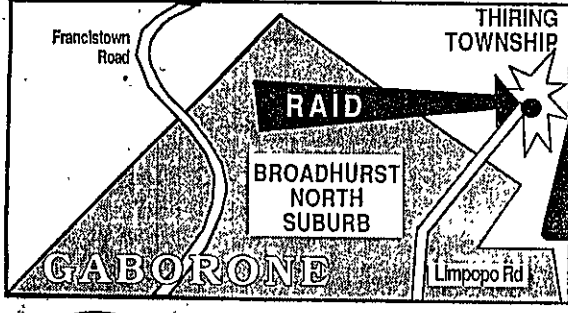
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208

# SOWETAN

Daily Mirror

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1988 MORNING FINAL PWV 30c (27 + 3c GST) COUNTRY 35c

**Follow up operation, says South African Defence Force**



# ANGER OVER RAID

*Shueben 29/3/88*

**THE South African Defence Force's raid on a Gaborone, Botswana, house in which four people were killed yesterday morning was strongly condemned by anti-apartheid organisations and individuals.**

SADF headquarters claimed responsibility for the raid yesterday and said this was a follow-up action to one on Friday in which three suspected guerillas were killed by a border patrol.

The Friday incident took place on a farm, Smaldale, after a patrol had made contact with a group of guerillas which fled. Contact was re-established about 40 minutes later and three guerillas were shot dead.

The Botswana Press Agency yesterday reported that four bodies burnt beyond recognition were taken from the house by police after the attack.

Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr Norman Moleboge, said the



**PRESIDENT Masire "dastardly act."**

four people had first been shot and then set alight with petrol.

Several petrol containers were found at the scene. He said police were told by neighbours that the occupants of the house were all Batswana — several South African refugees were said once to have lived in the house but had left a long time ago.

The SADF said: "Following up on intelligence gathered during

Friday's operation, an element of the Defence Force killed four more terrorists in the suburb of Thiring on the northern outskirts of Gaborone early yesterday. This is further evidence that ANC terrorists, originating from Zambia and Zimbabwe, use Botswana as a transit route to infiltrate into South Africa."

The office of the President in Botswana strongly condemned the "dastardly attack and murder of innocent people in Botswana by the South African army."

It reiterated Botswana's belief that South Africa's problems could not be solved by attacking neighbouring countries. It strongly urged the South African Government to engage in meaningful negotiations with the genuine leadership of the oppressed majority in this country.

The statement from Botswana said the four who were killed included a man who has been identified as a South African refugee, two Batswana women and a third woman whose nationality was still being ascertained. Their

**• To Page 12**

**Anger over raid**  
**• From Page 1**  
 identities will be announced once their next-of-kin have been informed.  
 Anti-apartheid activist, Mr Lybon Mabasa, said every time South Africa blames its neighbouring countries for its internal problems one knows that an imminent attack looms on the country it blames.  
 He said the raids were aimed at serving particularly two purposes for South Africa: the destabilising of neighbouring countries to create satellite states next to itself and the other is to shift responsibility for their own failures to the neighbouring countries by using emotive words such as "terrorism and barbarism."  
 The Azanian Coordinating Committee said it strongly calls the world's attention to the

legalised destabilisation, sabotage and assassination committed by the South African regime against its neighbours.

"The recent veto, in particular, by the United States and Britain is a further legalisation of the atrocities perpetrated by the South African regime. Azacco calls upon the neighbouring countries to stand firm and resolute with the oppressed and exploited of South Africa.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Reverend Frank Chikane, said: "The cold-blooded attack by the SADF on citizens and residents of Botswana is a shameful and flagrant abuse of human rights and the respect of territorial boundaries of neighbouring countries. P W Botha continues to carry out cowardly murderous acts that people of God are bound to condemn and curse."

Top African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress of Azania officials yesterday condemned the raid. — Sapa.

# COMMENT

Telephone: (011) 673-4160

12 Sowetan 29/3/88.

**Y**ESTERDAY morning, on the eve of the by-election in Randfontein today, the South African Defence Force went into Botswana and killed people it called "terrorists."

In February, on the eve of the by-elections in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke, 17 anti-Government organisations were virtually banned and an 18th was restricted.

In April 1987, on the eve of the May general elections, a car bomb killed three people in Gaborone.

Is it just a coincidence these things happen on the eve of elections in which *verkrampte* Conservative Party is expected to do well?

It could be, but once coincidences occur so regularly they form a pattern, they take on a sinister colour.

What makes this week's raid into Botswana particularly sinister is the sequence of events: When journalists first got in touch with Pretoria about the raid into Botswana, Defence Headquarters said it was unable to comment at that stage because it was still trying to ascertain the facts about the incident.

A little later it told the story of the killing of three ANC guerillas at the border on Friday — Friday — and how that skirmish led to the Botswana raid yesterday morning.

Normally, the South African authorities are quick to announce that they have killed ANC members. Not this time.

This news was kept under cover until the Press started asking questions yesterday.

Is it then not natural that there should be suspicions that the raid was stage-managed to try to win back the Randfontein voters to the National Party?

These voters obviously have to be convinced that the National Party is not getting soft in its fight against "terrorism."

South Africa's relations with the rest of the world are being sacrificed for this narrow goal.

By Patrick Laurence

Yesterday's pre-dawn raid into Botswana by South African commandos was seen by diplomats as a sequel to a pledge by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to pursue and destroy African National Congress guerillas relentlessly.

"Wherever the ANC is, we will eliminate it," General Malan said barely more than a month ago.

His declaration represented a perceptible hardening of attitude on regional issues and served as a kind of external counterpoint to the crackdown on internal dissent initiated on February 24 by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

The South African Defence Force (SADF) acknowledged responsibility for the attack shortly after noon yesterday. Its statement

# Blunt SA warnings preceded 'hot-pursuit' raid on Botswana

presented the raid as a "hot pursuit" operation after a clash on the SA-Botswana border last Friday between a South African patrol and an ANC guerilla unit.

A well-placed diplomat said: "South Africa has shown its determination not to allow infiltration, as it sees it, from across the border and to assert its right to hot pursuit."

He dismissed conjecture that the attack, the third on Botswana in the past three years, was timed to impress the supporters of the ruling National Party in the Rand fontein by-election today.

Three guerillas were killed in Friday's border clash and, according to the SADF, information was obtained which identified another ANC target: a house on the outskirts of the Botswana capital of Gaborone.

The house and its alleged ANC occupants were "further evidence that ANC terrorists, originating from Zambia and Zimbabwe, use Botswana as a transit route to infiltrate into South Africa".

South Africa has been trying for years to persuade Botswana to sign a non-aggression pact along the line of agreements signed with Mo-

zambique in March 1984 and with Swaziland in February 1982.

But the Botswana government has steadfastly resisted, fearing that it will be dragooned by Pretoria into playing the role of South Africa's policeman over its own territory.

South Africa has repeatedly accused Botswana of allowing ANC fighters to transit through its territory on route to or from South Africa.

There were widespread fears about three months ago that the ANC was planning an offensive from Botswana and that it could

trigger a major counter-attack on Botswana by South Africa security forces.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that South Africa formally told Botswana at the time that it was aware of an ANC presence in Botswana and warned the Botswana government of the consequences of an ANC attack from Botswana soil.

The attack failed to materialise, perhaps because of increased vigilance by South African border patrols.

South Africa's raid was foreshadowed by several blunt warnings from General Malan and, more recently, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. The latest warning came last month after a rocket attack on a farmhouse near South Africa's border with Zimbabwe.

Stop sham negotiations and start talking to real leaders — Tutu

# Outrage in wake of raid

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar strongly condemned the South African raid early on Monday on a house in Gaborone that left four of its occupants dead.

"The Secretary-General again calls on the South African Government to refrain from any further attacks against Botswana and to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of that country," he said in a statement.

Widespread condemnation followed the South African action in Gaborone yesterday.

Church leaders slammed the raid, as "deplorable".

In Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said South African troops were becoming known as the "bully boys of the sub-continent".

"If the Government would only stop fiddling around with its talk of sham negotiations, which we have seen in the past few days, and start proper negotiations aimed at a real solution, the soldiers could stay at home with their wives and families, and we could send development aid to neighbouring countries instead."

The Rev Frank Chikane, president of the South African Council of Churches, said the raid was "a shameful and flagrant abuse of human rights and the respect of territorial boundaries of neighbouring countries".

"We condemn the attack on innocent people and the lack of respect for human lives.

"Such an attack sends ripples of torture and anguish beyond the borders of South Africa and yet the root of all this bloodshed is apartheid.

**RAID**

**BROADHURST NORTH SUBURB**

**GABORONE**

Francistown Road

THIRING TOWNSHIP

Limpopo Rd

**THE RAID**

MARCH 28, 1.15am: COMMANDOS ARRIVE IN SEVERAL VEHICLES. FOR TWO HOURS AUTOMATIC WEAPONS FIRE IS HEARD AS WELL AS EXPLOSIONS. FOUR PEOPLE ARE KILLED AND THE ATTACKERS ALLEGEDLY ESCAPE BY HELICOPTER.

**GABORONE**

MONDAY 28: Gaborone raid occurred as a result of intelligence gathered on Friday.

**BOTSWANA**

**BOPHUTHATSWANA**

Abjaterskop

Derdepoort

FRIDAY 25: Three insurgents killed on the farm "Stellenbosch". They were earlier encountered on the farm "Smaldale".

**STELLENBOSCH**

**SMALDALE**

**BOPHUTHATSWANA**

Four AK-47 rifles 4 pistols, ammunition and 8 hand grenades and other equipment was captured.

## Gaborone attack prevented killing — Malan

"There can be no peace in South Africa until apartheid is removed once and for all.

"We call upon P W Botha to stop this spiral of violence by negotiating with the legitimate leaders of this country," Mr Chikane said.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe condemned the South African action in Botswana.

He said the raid was "a flagrant breach of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana". — Staff Reporters and The Star Bureau.

CAPE TOWN — With the information at his disposal, it could be stated without doubt that the action in Gaborone yesterday morning resulted in the prevention of killing and maiming of innocent people at a later stage, said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

In a statement released here yesterday he said the SADF could be congratulated for its effective pre-emptive action in the interest of the South African people.

"It is the policy of the South African Government to com-

bat terror, wherever it may occur. In this case, terrorists originating from Zimbabwe and Zambia used Botswana as a transit zone.

"The action was like a surgeon's incision against the ANC with minimum force to achieve maximum advantage.

"The action was not aimed at the government or the people of the State concerned. It is the declared policy of the South African Government that it prefers a policy of peace and co-operation with its neighbours. The daily traffic in terms of trade and support in

many fields is a practical example thereof," General Malan said.

"The South African Government has on numerous occasions stated that the export of revolution from neighbouring countries is totally unacceptable.

"The Government is aware that these deeds are launched from neighbouring states, often with the silent approval of the governments concerned.

"The ANC is not only allowed to move about freely, but the local population is used as a shield behind which the

ANC can then hide. The so-called political haven which is offered to the ANC also implies the presence of terrorist activities.

"The population cannot be pushed to the fore to protect terror."

The attack on a house in a Gaborone suburb resulted in the death of a South African man, two Botswana women and a third woman whose nationality had not been identified, according to Botswana's President, Dr Quett Masire. — Sapa.



# SA attack 'another act of aggression'

11/645 30/3/88 12

## Botswana demands apology for raid

GABORONE. — The Botswanan government has accused South Africa of breaking a bilateral "understanding" by the attack on the house here that the SADF said was being used as an African National Congress base.

In a formal note of protest sent to Pretoria by telex, Botswana demanded an apology from South Africa for violating its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and compensation for the deaths of the four people killed in the attack and for the damage to the house.

In a replying note, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said the action was not aimed at Botswana but against terrorists operating in that country.

### "Aggression"

The Botswana note said the attack was another act of aggression against Botswana despite a clear understanding that any threat to the security of either country be communicated between the two governments.

Reports that the two governments had reached an informal understanding on security matters circulated in January when South Africa suddenly lifted vehicle checks at border

posts that had drastically slowed traffic.

The head of the Botswana Defence Force, Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe, has derided the SADF for "killing defenceless women in their sleep".

Speaking at a news conference at which he reacted to criticism of the BDF among Botswana for its failure to engage the SADF raiders, General Merafhe denied that his men were slow to respond.

Asked at the news conference why the BDF had not responded immediately to the attack, General Merafhe said: "The SADF operation took 15 to 20 minutes. The BDF responded as quickly as they could, unfortunately missing the raiders."

His statement conflicts with the accounts of people living near the house that was attacked, who said they heard gunfire intermittently over a period of about two hours.

In London, South African ambassador to Britain Mr Rae Killen was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday over the raid.

In a 10-minute meeting, Foreign Office Minister for African affairs, Mrs. Lynda Chalker, asked Mr Killen to

convey to Pretoria the British Government's condemnation of the raid which it considered "a flagrant breach of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana".

She said Britain could not "condone gun-law". — Political Staff, The Argus Foreign Service, Argus Africa News Service.

# SA replies to SADF raid condemnation

Staff Reporters

International condemnation yesterday continued over the South African Defence Force's killing of four people in Botswana this week while the SADF again defended the raid.

**INTERNATIONAL REACTION:** Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, strongly condemned the raid on a Gaborone house which claimed the lives of two Botswana women, a South African man and another woman of unknown nationality.

"The incursion showed South Africa's deliberate disregard for the sovereignty and independence of its neighbours," said Mr Hayden.

In Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) deplored the raid as "barbaric and dastardly".

"Once again the racist regime has let loose its murderous hirelings into Gaborone, Botswana, killing innocent people on the spurious grounds of tracking down so-called terrorists," the 50-member organization said in a statement.

The OAU statement called for the international community "to ensure that the Pretoria regime desists from such nefarious acts of intimidation".

Britain, the United States and the United Nations have criticised the attack.

Zimbabwe's Foreign Affairs Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, yesterday condemned the raid and renewed the call for comprehensive economic sanctions against the South African.

**SOUTH AFRICA SAYS:** Yesterday the SA Defence Force again defended the raid, saying it would be failing in its responsibility to the people of South Africa if it had not acted against insurgents in Gaborone and others infiltrating into South Africa.

In all three incidents in which 11 alleged ANC terrorists have been killed since Friday the SADF "acted on confirmed intelligence to prevent further infiltrations and further loss of innocent life in South Africa," the Defence Force said in a statement issued in Pretoria.

It added: "There is no doubt about the intentions of these terrorists."

"It is now being suggested that the Defence Force killed innocent men and women in Botswana."

"The SADF rejects all allegations that it acts against innocent people."

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha has sent the Botswana Government a note assuring it that the operation was not aimed at Botswana.

Responding to their protest note he reminded the Botswana government that it had returned communication equipment sent to it last year which was intended for use in cases such as this week's operation.



# Botswana accuses SA of breach of understanding

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE. — The Botswana government has accused South Africa of breaking a bilateral "understanding" by attacking the house which the SADF said was being used as an African National Congress base.

In a formal note of protest lodged in Pretoria yesterday the Botswana government demanded an apology from South Africa for violating Botswana's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and compensation for the deaths of the four people and for damage to the house in Gaborone.

The note said the attack was another act of aggression against Botswana despite a clear understanding that any threat to the security of either country be communicated between the two governments.

## INFORMAL UNDERSTANDING

Reports that the two governments had reached an informal understanding on security matters circulated in January when South Africa suddenly lifted vehicle checks that had drastically slowed traffic at border posts.

South Africa said the checks were aimed at countering an expected increase in ANC insurgency over the Christmas season, but officials and foreign diplomats in Botswana saw them as aimed at pressuring the Gaborone government to sign a security pact with South Africa similar to the Nkomati accord with Mozambique.

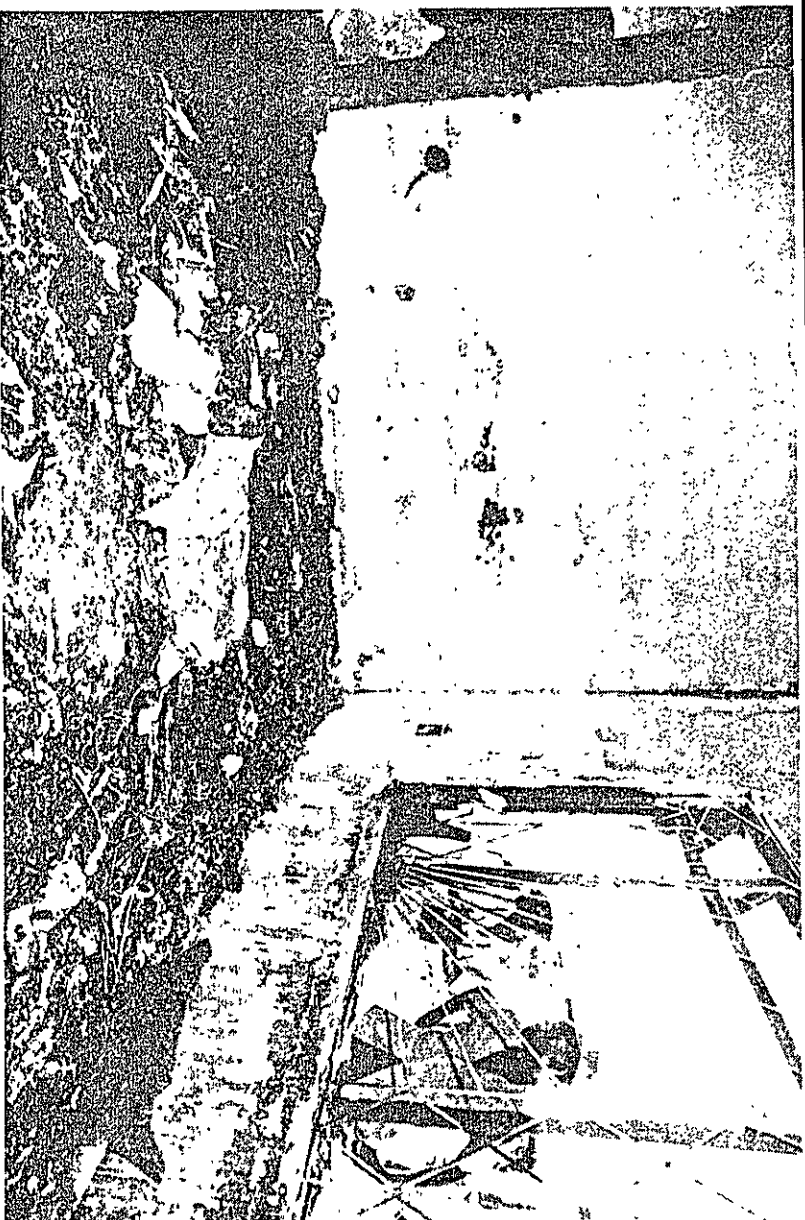
When the checks were lifted there was speculation that South Africa had accepted an informal understanding with Botswana in lieu of a formal agreement — which Botswana is known to have consistently rejected.

## SODA ASH DEPOSITS

There has also been speculation in Gaborone that South Africa's agreement to help Botswana develop its Sua Pan soda ash deposits was made conditional on some such understanding being reached.

It was noted that the Sua Pan agreement had been signed despite relations between the two governments being strained by South African accusations of Botswanan support for the ANC.

Botswana has repeatedly denied the charges and insisted that it does not allow the ANC to use its soil for insurgency into South Africa.



Charred debris and bullet-scarred walls at the scene of Monday's South African commando attack on a Gaborone house in which four people died.  
Picture by Ken Oosterbroek

# OPEN SATURDAY

*Not True 31/3/84 (12) (12/12/84)*  
**Gaborone raid victims named**

GARBORONE. — Botswana yesterday named three of the victims of Monday's raid by the SADF on this capital and said it was still trying to establish the identity of the fourth.

A statement from President Quett Masire's office named them as: Miss Thanki Seokamo, a primary school teacher; Mrs Masego Ikgpoleng, a bookshop employee; and Mr Charles Mokoena, a SA refugee who came to Botswana in 1979. — Sapa-Reuter

D/D 1/4/88

# SA raid victim <sup>(12)</sup> named

GABORONE — Only one of the victims of Monday's SADF raid in Gaborone was a South African, while the other three were Batswana, the Office of the President of Botswana said yesterday.

The South African was identified as Mr Charles Mokoena, who fled into exile in Botswana in 1979. — Sapa

(12) (SM)

## SADF raid 'an election gimmick'<sup>4/4/88</sup>

GABORONE — Unless Pretoria produces irrefutable evidence that the four people killed in the SADF strike into Gaborone last week were terrorists, we will be bound to believe the theory that election fever, and not insecurity, was a source of the carnage at Phiring on Monday," says Botswana.

A commentary read over Radio Botswana on Saturday hinted that the raid could have been a vote-catching exercise "intended to placate the die-hard white voters on the eve of a crucial by-election in Randfontein".

"The possibility that the South African Army crossed the border into Botswana to murder innocent people as a political gimmick, and not out of security consideration, is very real indeed."

"Among those killed were two Batswana women who may never have seen an AK-47 rifle. Do they become ANC terrorists simply because they occupied a house accommodating a refugee?" — Sapa.

# Pik helps free man held in Botswana

DDP 5/4/84 (12)

**JOHANNESBURG** — Botswana troops detained a South African holidaymaker at a game ranch in eastern Botswana yesterday, but released him about four hours later after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, had intervened.

Mr. Botha said: "I will seek assurances from the Botswana Government that this type of incident will not occur again, as it will have deleterious consequences for tourism in that country."

Yesterday morning, according to the managing director of Rattray Reserves, about 50 Botswana troops stormed into the camp at the Mashatu Game Reserve and arrested a Nelspruit motor-dealer, Mr. James Andrew Atterbury.

The reserve, about 18 km north of Pontdrif on the Limpopo, is run by Rattray Reserves in partnership with the Botswana Government.

Mr. Rattray said from Mala Mala Reserve in the Eastern Transvaal after being informed of the situation. Mr. Atterbury was wearing a South African army hat and jersey, and that confusion might have been increased by the fact that he had only temporary travel documents and not a passport.

He said Mr. Atterbury was returned to the camp unharmed "with red faces and apologies" after he had been inter-

He said Mr. Atterbury was arrested after a tip-off by a camp employee who told police Mr. Atterbury was wearing SADF gear.

"He was just interrogated and released. It was a mistake, but police wanted to clarify the matter."

In Gaborone, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Norman Molebogo, said Mr. Atterbury was set free shortly after noon.

"There were a few things the army was not happy about. They handed him over to police, and as a result of police questioning, Atterbury was released," he added, without elaborating.

Mr. Botha said he was not satisfied with the way in which elements of the Botswana Defence Force had acted and that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs was drawing up a diplomatic note to the Botswana Government to seek an explanation for its unacceptable behaviour.

Relations between Botswana and South Africa are tense following a raid by South African

**Road toll rises to 187**

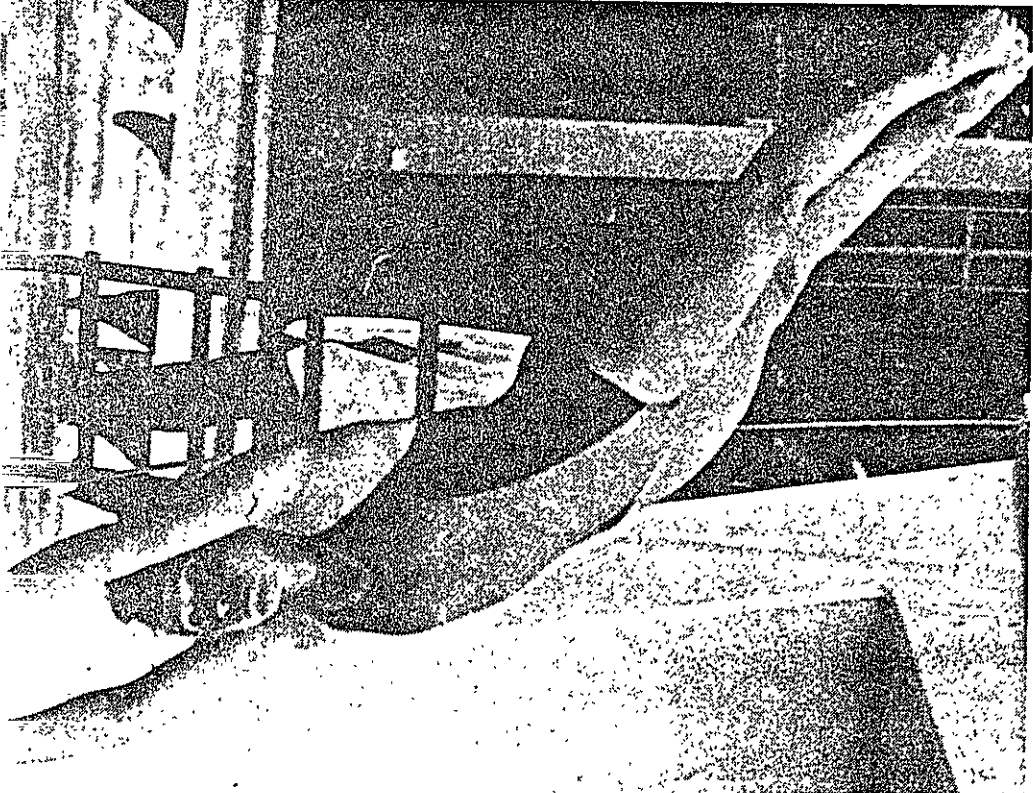
**EAST LONDON** — The death toll on South African roads had risen last night to 187 people killed over the Easter weekend.

Two pedestrians were killed in Queenstown. One man died in a hit-and-run on Thursday night just before 9 pm about 5 km outside Queenstown on the road to East London.

The second man was also killed in a hit-and-run which police believe involved a Mercedes Benz, on the same road just after 10 pm on Sunday night.

The names of the two men could not be released as they next of kin had not yet been informed. Warrant officer R. H. de Bruin has requested that anybody with information about the incidents contact him at (0451) 7610.

Two people were killed in separate accidents on Sunday on the road between



**Pilot lands in street**

**PIETERMARITZBURG** — A Durban man was lucky to escape unhurt when he was forced to make an emergency landing on a busy street here after his light aircraft developed engine trouble.

Residents, who could not believe their eyes when they saw a plane landing in the street, said the aircraft crashed into the kerb, bounced across the road and came to rest on the grass verge.

The wing and tail section of the plane blocked the road to traffic for about two hours.

The pilot, Mr. Tony Gibbs, 45, of Hillcrest, landed the Piper Cherokee 6 shortly after 1 pm yesterday. — DDC

**Woman's 30 hour ordeal**

**DURBAN** — A young woman survived a 30 hour ordeal when she was stuck alone in the

# Pik he held i

**JOHANNESBURG** — Botswana troops detained a South African holidaymaker at a game ranch in eastern Botswana yesterday, but released him about four hours later after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had intervened.

Mr Botha said: "I will seek assurances from the Botswana Government that this type of incident will not occur again, as it will have deleterious consequences for tourism in that country."

Yesterday morning, according to the managing director of Rattray Reserves, about 50 Botswana troops stormed into the camp at the Mashatu Game Reserve and arrested a Nelspruit motor-dealer, Mr James Andrew Atterbury.

The reserve, about 18 km north of Pontdrif on the Limpopo, is run by Rattray Reserves in partnership with the Botswana Government.

Mr Rattray said from Mala Mala Reserve in the Eastern Transvaal after being informed of the situation that appeared Mr Atterbury was wearing a South African army hat and jersey, and that confusion might have been increased by the fact that he had only temporary travel documents and not a passport.

He said Mr Atterbury was returned to the camp unharmed "with red faces and apologies" after he had been interrogated.

A Botswana Defence Force spokesman confirmed that Mr Atterbury had been taken into custody.

He said Mr Atterbury was arrested after a tip-off by a camp employee who told police Mr Atterbury was wearing SADF gear.

"He was just interrogated and released. It was a mistake, but police wanted to clarify the matter."

In Gaborone, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Norman Moleboge, said Mr Atterbury was set free shortly after noon.

"There were a few things the army was not happy about. They handed him over to police, and as a result of police questioning, Atterbury was released," he added, without elaborating.

Mr Botha said he was not satisfied with the way in which elements of the Botswana Defence Force had acted and that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs was drawing up a diplomatic note to the Botswana Government to seek an explanation for its unacceptable behaviour.

Relations between Botswana and South Africa are tense following a raid by South African commandos on Botswana's capital Gaborone last month in which three women and a man were killed. — DDC-Sapa

# Botswana frees tourist, averts diplomatic row

Star (12) 5/9/88

A major diplomatic row between South Africa and Botswana was averted yesterday when a Nelspruit businessman, snatched by Botswana troops from the Mashatu game farm in Botswana, was released.

He was freed after the intervention of Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, who accused the troops of abducting Mr Andrew James Atterbury, a garage-owner from Nelspruit, and manhandling members of his party.

Mr Atterbury was visiting the reserve with his wife and 22-year-old son Derrick.

Botswana Deputy Police Commissioner Norman Moleboge said "There were a few things the army was not happy about. They handed him over to police, and as a result of police questioning Mr Atterbury was released."

Earlier, Mr Botha, warning that tourist relations would suffer, said in an official protest that there was no legitimate reason for the action against Mr Atterbury, who was wearing a hat and pull-over which Botswana troops could have mistaken for South African military dress.

## EXPLANATION DEMANDED

Mr Botha asked Botswana for an explanation and demanded that an official from his department be given access to Mr Atterbury.

The incident happened in the Tuli block, near the Limpopo River. Relations between Botswana and Pretoria are tense following a South African commando raid on Gaborone a week ago.

On the day of the raid Botswana police arrested four Kimberley tourists who were held for about eight hours in Broadhurst police station cells in Gaborone without food, water or explanation, they told The Star on their release.

The men, who declined to give their names on the advice of the Botswana lawyer who arranged their release, had been arrested while sleeping off the previous night's carousing outside the Gaborone Sun Hotel, they said.

They were told by a member of the Botswana CID that they had been held "because we had some complications here today".

The Star learnt that Mr Atterbury and his family decided to spend last night at the game farm. They are expected to return to Nelspruit today. — Staff Reporters and Reuters.

# Protest over alleged snatch of SA tourist

THE South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has said that he has received information that Botswana troops abducted a South African citizen, *SABC Radio* reported.

Botswana troops stormed onto a game farm on the Limpopo River, about 18 kilometres north of Pontdrif yesterday morning and abducted a Mr Atterbury, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said Mr Atterbury had been wearing a hat and jersey that could have been mistaken for South African military apparel.

## Action

He said that he had told the Botswana government that South Africa deplored the action of the Botswana troops. A group of South Africans had been spending the Easter weekend on the game farm when Mr Atterbury had been arrested and other members of the group man-handled without any legitimate reason for their action.

The Botswana government had been asked for an explanation.

Mr Botha said he insisted that an official of his department be given access to Mr Atterbury.



D.D. 9/4/88

# Pik's attitude angers Botswana

GABORONE — Botswana has reacted with anger to Monday's abduction claims by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha said the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) had stormed into the Mashatu game reserve and arrested a South African, Mr Andrew James Atterbury, a motor dealer from Nelspruit.

Mr Botha said a diplomatic note would be delivered to Botswana in connection with the incident.

The Botswana Minister for External Affairs, Dr Gaoositwe Chiepe, said yesterday South Africa's actions amounted to interference and intimidation. Pretoria should not look for excuses to attack Botswana, she said.

Mr Atterbury had been arrested by the BDF on Monday morning on information that he was in possession of military clothes. They had asked for permission from the management of the reserve and arrested the man for questioning, Dr Chiepe said.

"As it turned out later, the man was released after the army and the police satisfied themselves that the articles he was found in possession of were not of military origin."

All South Africa had to do in this case was to ask Botswana to confirm and ask for details of the charges, she said.

"The South Africans' bullying tactics make me angry."

Meanwhile, Mr Atterbury yesterday telephoned Mr Botha to thank him for his intervention in the affair.

Mr Atterbury, 47, said in an interview he believed Mr Botha's "prompt and firm" action led to his early release.

He said he was detained by soldiers at the nature reserve just north of the Pontdrif border post at 10 am on Monday and released about 1.15 pm.

During this period he was locked up in a cell and interrogated at length.

"They interrogated tourists at the camp just after we returned from a sightseeing tour in land-cruisers. They were looking for a black sheep and unfortunately chose me. I was the only guy who was reasonably Afrikaans-speaking and proud of it.

"They said they wanted to make an example of me."

Mr Atterbury said he was questioned on "thousands of subjects".

He said he would prefer to discuss this with Mr Botha since the subject could be delicate to the government.

Mr Botha had told him to enjoy a good night's rest last night, he added.

Mr Atterbury's wife, Beulah and son Derrick, 22, were at the camp at the time of his arrest.

"There were no police involved, only soldiers," he said.

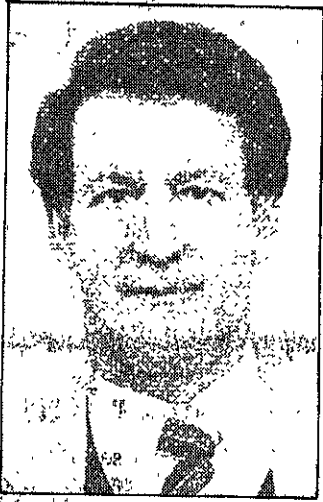
Mr Atterbury added he had worn a brown floppy hat and shirt, but these were civilian and definitely not SADF apparel.

Mr Atterbury said he had not been physically harmed. No reason was given for his sudden release. — Sapa

Fourth victim of SA raid named

# Botswana: It was murder of innocents

12  
SM  
6/4/88



Mr Andrew Atterbury ... relieved to be home.

## Lowveld man tells of ordeal at gunpoint

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — A Nelspruit garage owner yesterday described his ordeal at the hands of Botswana troops on Monday after being arrested at a game park at gunpoint and briefly held for questioning.

Still shocked, but relieved to be home, Mr Andrew James Atterbury (47) told of how he was arrested by "antagonistic" Botswana soldiers at the Majale Game Park and driven to the Semelane Police Camp.

"I can assure you I have never prayed so hard in my life before as I prayed when I was driven away in that Land Rover," he said.

Mr Atterbury said he, his wife Beulah and 22 year-old son Derick returned from a game-spotting drive at 10.15 am on Monday when about 70 armed Botswana soldiers surrounded the vehicles in which the tourists had been travelling.

### SUITCASES SEARCHED

Pointing their rifles, the soldiers shouted at the guests and ordered them to climb down.

After searching his suitcase, a soldier produced a floppy khaki hat and jersey, which he held up, saying, "this is military". They were shown to a lieutenant who approached Mr Atterbury and said: "We need to make an example of someone and you'll make a good one."

After being stripped of his watch, shoes and personal belongings, Mr Atterbury was taken to jail.

He said that he was pushed around but was not injured or questioned by the police or soldiers.

He added, however, that the soldiers and police appeared very aggressive.

About an hour after Mr Atterbury was jailed, a policeman told him to sign a paper and go.

Mr Atterbury said he was particularly thankful to Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha for securing his release.

Relations between South Africa and Botswana were strained further yesterday when Botswana named the fourth victim of the South African Defence Force raid on Gaborone on March 28, and in a sharply worded statement denied that any of the victims had links with the African National Congress.

The fourth person killed was Miss Martha Bonolo Madisa (19), who was unemployed. Miss Madisa, like two other female victims, was a citizen of Botswana. The only male victim was a South African who had been a refugee in Botswana since 1979.

### Cold-blooded killing

A statement from the office of the Botswana president yesterday afternoon declared that the "cold-blooded murder of four innocent people in their sleep" — three Botswana citizens and one South African refugee — belied the South African Government's allegation that the victims had been ANC combatants.

Last night the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said it had nothing to add to a statement issued after the raid, in which South Africa claimed to have killed four ANC terrorists.

The war of words between the two governments worsened with the detention and questioning of a Nelspruit garage owner by Botswanan soldiers on Monday.

Mr Andrew Atterbury (47) was detained by soldiers at the Mojale nature reserve just north of the Pontdrif border post at 10 am and released at about 1.15 pm. He was locked in a cell during this period.

His release came after the intervention of Foreign Minister Pik Botha who officially protested to Botswana, accusing the troops of abducting Mr Atterbury and manhandling members of his party who were spending an Easter weekend at the camp.

Yesterday Mr Botha said his department would address a diplomatic note to the Botswana government to seek an explanation.

The Botswana Minister for External Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, reacted by saying South Africa's actions amounted to interference and intimidation. She told the official Bopu news agency: "The South African bullying tactics make me angry."

Pretoria should not look for excuses to attack Botswana, she added.

### Military clothes

Dr Chiepe said Mr Atterbury was detained by the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) after it had been informed that he was wearing military clothes.

She said that contrary to Mr Botha's claims, the BDF did not "storm" into the game reserve but had asked permission from the management and arrested the man for questioning.

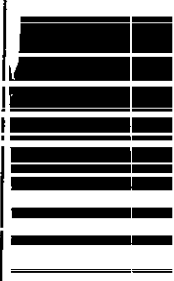
"As it turned out later, the man was released after the army and police satisfied themselves that the articles he was found in possession of were not military equipment."

The South African Government has issued several threats to Botswana in recent months, accusing it of tolerating the presence of ANC guerillas.

The other three victims of the raid on Gaborone were identified last week. They were Miss Thanki Seokamo of Lobatse, a teacher; Mrs Masego Ikgopoleng, a bookstore employee in Gaborone; and Mr Charles Mokoena, a South African refugee.

● See Page 7.

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399-CANVAS GOODS AND ALL



# Pik's protest is a sign of worsening ties with Gaborone

The Star's Africa News Service

Nelspruit businessman Andrew Atterbury is only one of dozens of South Africans who have been detained in Botswana.

In most instances the Department of Foreign Affairs has not intervened. The strong reaction in the Atterbury case by Foreign Minister Pik Botha is seen as a reflection of the deterioration in relations between Botswana and South Africa.

Contributing to this deterioration was a warning by Mr Botha last year that South Africans risked being accused of espionage if they visited southern African countries other than Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland. The warning angered the Botswanan government, which annually admits thousands of visitors from South Africa.

In the past two years, however, literally dozens of South Africans have been detained in Botswana by the police or army, usually on suspicion of being involved in spying or military activities.

Most have been detained briefly after being stopped at the roadblocks that have become a common feature in Botswana following its ostensibly unwilling involvement in the conflict between the African National Congress and the South African Government and the attacks on ANC members in Botswana by the SADF and others.

The case of Mr Atterbury is somewhat different in that Botswana Defence Force soldiers detained him at a tourist camp in the Tuli Block after arriving there in force. It was in the same area that three white game rangers were

shot dead in 1978 by BDF soldiers who had rounded them up on accusations of espionage which were not subsequently substantiated.

Some of the South Africans detained in recent years have been charged and tried in court for illegal possession of weapons, illegal possession of two-way radios and similar offences. But most have been released after a few hours or days.

In March last year, for example, an insurance assessor from Alberton, Mr Tony Marques, was detained for more than five hours by Botswanan police after being picked up at a roadblock.

He was accused of being a South African policeman and a spy but was released five hours later without any explanation or apology. The incident received little publicity and drew no comment from Foreign Affairs.

## Fishing trip

There was apparently no intervention by Pretoria when four South Africans on a fishing trip were detained overnight on suspicion of being involved in the SADF attack on an alleged ANC house in Gaborone last month.

In November a spokesman for the department said there had been several strange cases involving South African citizens in Botswana.

The spokesman was commenting on the sentencing in Botswana of South African citizen Mr Jacob Roos to several months in prison after he was found guilty of negligent driving.

He had been chasing a thief and was later released by a Francistown judge who described his conviction as ludicrous.

Foreign Affairs sent a diplomatic note to Botswana about Mr Roos's conviction.

Many South Africans have found that it can be dangerous to travel to Botswana with arms or citizen band radios in their cars.

According to the latest available Botswanan police statistics, between May 1986 and August 1986 a total of 29 South Africans were arrested in Botswana for illegal possession of arms and communications equipment.

## Bullet

In some cases South Africans were held in custody while awaiting trial on charges of illegal possession of firearms. Fines of between R60 and R250 have been imposed in several cases.

In August 1986 a South African citizen reported that he had spent a night in jail after police found a single bullet in his car. His CB radio was confiscated.

Two months later five South Africans were detained for three nights when the plane they were travelling in landed at an airstrip in Botswana after they had lost their way while on a flight to Namibia. They were detained after one of them was found with a gun but released four days later.

# SA is interfering and bullying, says Botswana

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — South Africa has been accused by Botswana's Foreign Minister, Dr G K Chiepe, of "bullying Botswana and interfering in its internal affairs".

Dr Chiepe was reacting to what she said was the "outburst" by Foreign Minister Pik Botha over the detention of Nelspruit businessman Mr Andrew Atterbury in Botswana.

Her angry response to Mr Botha marks a continued deterioration in relations between the two governments.

"Any civilised country would have apologised instead of attempting to intimidate a neighbouring country administering its laws," she said of Mr Botha's allegation that Botswana Defence Force (BDF) soldiers had abducted Mr Atterbury from the Mashatu game reserve and manhandled members of his party.

She said the BDF had entered the game reserve with the permission of its management to arrest and question Mr Atterbury, who was suspected of being in possession of military equipment.

## FLIMSY EXCUSES TO ATTACK

The BDF, she said, had every right to enforce the laws of the country "without fear or favour or intimidation by any next-door neighbour".

The right thing for South Africa to have done on learning of the incident would first have been to seek confirmation of the arrest and details of any charges that might have been preferred.

"Pretoria should not look for flimsy excuses to again attack Botswana," Dr Chiepe said in apparent reference to the SADF attack last week on a house in Gaborone said to have been occupied by ANC insurgents.

The SADF said four terrorists had been killed in the attack but the Botswanan government said those killed were three women and a man, a South African refugee.

Mr Atterbury's release was announced on Monday night by Mr Botha, who said the actions of the BDF were "unacceptable".

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**SADF** 7/4/88  
**VICTIMS**  
**BURIAL**  
**TODAY** (12)

**GABORONE** — The funeral of the four victims of the South African Defence Force raid into Gaborone on March 28, will take place today under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Botswana Press Agency, *Bopa* said close relatives of the deceased who attended a preparatory meeting at the office of the President, said the UN had undertaken to meet all funeral expenses.

Although the bodies are badly charred, there will be four coffins for the remains.

Government and refugee community representatives will be among the speakers at the funeral.

The dead are Miss Martha Bonolo Madisa, unemployed, Miss Thanki Seokamo, a teacher, Mrs Masego Ikgopōleng, a bookstore employee, all Batswana and a South African refugee, Mr Charles Mokoena.

They were shot at point blank inside a house, their bodies doused with petrol and then set alight by the invaders travelling in mini-buses.

The office of the President said that the "cold-blooded murder of innocent people in their sleep, three Batswana citizens and one South African refugee, belies the South African Government's allegation that the victims were ANC combatants."

# Pik answers Botswana

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has responded to Botswana's strong reaction to South Africa's protest over the arrest in Botswana of a Nelspruit businessman, Mr Andrew Atterbury, SABC Radio news reported.

Reacting to accusations by his Botswana counterpart, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, that South Africa's actions had amounted to interference and intimidation, Mr Botha said Botswana knew full well that it had acted incorrectly and that it was simply looking for an excuse. — Sapa. 714/88

# Pik lashes out at Botswana <sup>(12)</sup>

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha has responded to Botswana's strong reaction to SA's protest over the arrest in Botswana of a Nelspruit businessman, Andrew Atterbury.

Reacting to accusations by his Botswana counterpart, Gaositwe Chiepe, that SA's actions had amounted to interference and intimidation, Botha said Botswana knew full well that it had acted incorrectly and that it was simply looking for an excuse.

Botha said, in answer to a query, that tourists would not visit Botswana if they knew they could be arrested and taken into the bush on the basis of gossip.

Botha had said earlier that Botswana would be asked, in a diplomatic note, for an explanation.

The funeral of the four victims of the SADF raid into Gaborone on March 28, will take place today.

Relatives of the deceased who attended a preparatory meeting at the office of the president yesterday, said the UN had undertaken to meet all funeral expenses.

Although the bodies are badly charred, there will be four coffins for the remains.

Government and refugee community representatives will be among the speakers at the funeral. — Sapa.

Monday  
7/4/88

Fierce war of words raging between SA and Botswana

# Tension as raid dead buried

The four victims of the South African Defence Force raid into Gaborone on March 28 were to be buried today as emotions ran high and a war of words raged between South Africa and Botswana.

South African tourists in Botswana have been harassed in the wake of the raid, while the two countries are at odds over whether the victims were involved in African National Congress insurgency.

Botswana's office of the president has said that "cold-blooded murder of innocent people in their sleep" — three Botswana citizens and one South African refugee — belies the South African Government's allegation that the victims were ANC combatants.

Today Brigadier Herman Stadler, Security Police expert on the ANC, told *The Star* that the man killed along with three women in the raid was a top ANC commander, Solomon Molefi, also known as Paul Naledi.

Brigadier Stadler said the man was the ANC's regional commander for the whole of Botswana. He was "well known to South African intelligence".

## 'Someone escaped'

Botswana sources expressed scepticism, saying Botswana authorities had identified the dead South African as Mr Charles Mokoena, a refugee.

"He was well known to many people here and had been here for years. There is no way he could have been a top guerilla commander," the sources said.

The sources pointed out that there had been unconfirmed reports circulating in Gaborone that someone had escaped the SADF raid by climbing through a back window of the attacked house.

The bodies of the four victims due to be buried today were badly charred but there were four coffins for the remains, the Botswana Press Agency, BOPA, said.

The Botswana government identified the dead as Miss Martha Bonolo Madisa, unemployed; Miss Thanki Seokamo, a teacher; Mrs Masego Ikgopoleng, a bookstore employee — all Botswana — and Mr Mokoena.

They were shot inside a house, their bodies doused with petrol and then set alight by the attackers.

The funeral, at the local Anglican cathedral, comes during a continuing war of words between Botswana and South Africa. A major part of the row is the harassment of tourists.

A group was briefly detained on the day of the raid; Nelspruit businessman Mr Andrew Atterbury was detained for several hours on Monday; and two other groups have complained of harassment over the Easter weekend.

Mr Chris Greig and friends were having lunch at the Thakadu game farm in Botswana, north of Pontdrif, on Friday when they were surrounded by Botswana Defence Force soldiers, Mr Greig said today.

According to Mr Greig, the soldiers were rude and unfriendly to the people in the camp.

"The soldiers were heavily armed with automatic rifles. They went creeping around the camp, searching the tents and nobody told us what was going on.

"They watched us for about half an hour with nobody saying anything and then they disappeared. Ten minutes later another landrover arrived. The same story, but they didn't stay as long.

"It was quite scary. We felt isolated as Thakadu is in the middle of nowhere.

"But, one member of our group had a radio so we knew a little of what was going on."

Mr Greig said he would have second thoughts about returning to Botswana.

D/D  
7/14/88 Pik (12)

## dismisses Botswana's criticism

**JOHANNESBURG** — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has responded to Botswana's strong reaction to South Africa's protest over the arrest in Botswana of a Nelspruit businessman, Mr Andrew Atterbury, it was reported last night.

Reacting to accusations by his Botswanan counterpart, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, that South Africa's actions had amounted to interference and intimidation, Mr Botha said Botswana knew "full well" that it had acted incorrectly and that it was simply looking for an excuse.

He said, in answer to a query, that tourists would not visit Botswana if they knew they could be arrested and taken into the bush on the basis of gossip. He had said earlier that Botswana would be asked in a diplomatic note, for an explanation. — Sapa



D/D. 8/4/88

# SAP claim ANC commander died in Botswana raid

(12)

PRETORIA — The public relations division of the South African Police maintains that the African National Congress's commander in Botswana, Mr Solomon Molefi, was killed in the South African Defence Force's March 28 raid into northern Gaborone.

The public relations division was asked to comment on a Botswana Government charge that reports identifying Mr Molefi as a victim constituted "deliberate fabrication".

The Botswana Press Agency (Bopa) said yesterday Botswana maintained that the man killed in the raid was Mr Charles Mokoena, who had been a refugee since 1979.

The SAP said Mr Molefi was born on January 11, 1952, and had left the country illegally via Botswana in June 1976.

He was trained in East Germany and Angola.

He had been in Botswana since September 1986, and was suspected of complicity in numerous acts of terrorism in South Africa since that date, they claimed.

A security police expert on the ANC, Brigadier Herman Stadler, also

confirmed yesterday that Mr Molefi had been killed in the raid.

He said Mr Molefi's aliases included Charles Naledi or Solly Naledi — but not Paul Naledi as reported.

Botswana identified the four people killed in the raid as Miss Martha Madisa (unemployed), Miss Thandi Seokamo (a teacher), Mrs Masego Ikgopoleng (a bookstore employee) and Mr Charles Mokoena.

Not one of the four people killed were members of the ANC, the Botswana Government claimed. The four were buried yesterday.

Mr Molefi has, reportedly, survived several previous assassination attempts.

In a letter from Botswana President Mr Quett Masire's office, the country yesterday demanded an apology and compensation for "South Africa's unprovoked act of aggression".

Botswana had previously called the attack "cold-blooded murder of four innocent people in their sleep".

South Africa had not responded to Botswana's demand for compensation for the attack. — Sapa

Mourners throng around the protea-bedecked coffins of the four victims of an SADF raid at yesterday's funeral service in Gaborone. ● Picture by Ken Oosterbrook.

## Stinging attacks on SA at funeral

By Claire Robertson

GABORONE — The four victims of the SA Defence Force raid on March 28 were buried in the Botswana capital yesterday at a mass funeral dominated by stinging condemnations of South Africa.

After a sombre service characterised by the absence of banners or factional posturing, the bodies of the three Batswana women and a South African man travelled by hearse from the Anglican Cathedral in Gaborone to the nearby cemetery.

About 1 200 mourners listened in silence as speakers, including a Botswana Cabinet Minister, criticised South Africa's motives for, and method of, killing the four at their home in northern Gaborone. South Africa and Botswana are providing different identities for the South African man killed in the raid.

Pretoria claims he was a top ANC commander, Mr Solomon Molefe, also known as Paul Naledi.

But Gaborone claims this is a "deliberate fabrication".

Speaking at the funeral, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, Botswana's Foreign Minister, said: "Not content with shooting them, (the SADF commando) doused their bodies in petrol and set fire to them in a vain attempt to destroy all evidence leading to their identification."

This "belies the claim that SA had killed four known ANC members", she said.

Botswana authorities yesterday reiterated their claim that the South African man killed was Mr Charles Mokoena, who left the country in 1979.

The Soweto family of a man known as Mr Solomon Paul Naledi Molefe said their son had left the country

in October 1976. They had no idea of his whereabouts. They could not identify as their son a man whose picture was released by the SA Police yesterday.

Police said it was a picture of the man allegedly killed in Botswana.

Relatives or friends of the deceased delivered eulogies in Tswana, one describing the youngest victim, Miss Maritha Bonolo Madisa (19), as "a bud about to bloom".

Among the mourners were the husband and six-year-old son of Mrs Masego Ikgopoleng.

The other woman killed was a teacher, Miss Thankie Seokama

## Hijackers postpone threatened take-off

TEHRAN — Hijackers holding about 50 hostages on a Kuwaiti airliner in Iraq postponed a threatened take-off early today to allow for international consultation over their demands.

The Arabic-speaking gunmen postponed for six hours a threat to leave Mashhad Airport for an undisclosed destination, Iran's official news agency, Irna, said.

But more than an hour after the 4.30 am (South African time) deadline passed, there was no news from Mashhad. Tehran Radio's morning news made no mention of the passing of the ultimatum.

Irna said the hijackers had agreed to an Iranian request for time to allow the Prime Ministers of Turkey and Pakistan to try to convince Kuwaiti officials to meet their demands.

The gunmen want Kuwait to free 17 Muslim fundamentalists jailed for a series of bombings.

A Japanese passenger released from the aircraft was quoted as say-

## Not a smoking success

By Toni Younghusband, Medical Reporter

There may not have been many converts among South Africa's smokers yesterday, but health authorities believe international No Smoking Day succeeded in creating an awareness of the dangers of the habit.

Mr Denis Baird, executive director of the South African National Council on Smoking on Health said: "Unless you did a survey before and a survey afterwards, it would be very difficult to determine the number of people who did not smoke."

"We do not have that facility in this country, but I do believe that as far as awareness is concerned, yesterday was successful."

A snap survey by The Star revealed

that few hardened tobacco addicts had abandoned their habit for 24 hours.

Yet Mr Baird believes that of the 12 million smokers in this country, at least 10 million want to give up.

Mr Baird said No Smoking Day helped those who wanted to give up to spend a smoke-free day in a supportive atmosphere.

Dr Coenie Slabber, the director-general of National Health, said last night that no-smoking campaigns had not been as successful as health authorities would have liked.

But he had renewed hope for the future as non-smokers started to play a bigger role in action against smoking.

He said although South African legislation on smoking was behind Western countries, the situation was improving.

**HOLIDAY INN SA**  
**MONDAY 11TH APRIL 1980**  
**MORNING SALE 10 AM TO 12 PM**

COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE AND ART NOUVEAU  
 — QUALITY SILVER PLATED WARE — 19TH CENTURY  
 BOTTLES — PORCELAIN AND CHINA — ANTIQUE  
 CLOCKS — DECORATIVE BRASSWARE —  
 AND ORIENTAL RUGS — LAIQUE GLASS —  
 PORCELAIN (ESTATE LATE T CO)

**AFTERNOON SALE 2 PM TO 5 PM**

**MASSIVE JEWELLERY CLEARANCE**  
 MAGNIFICENT CERTIFIED GOLD AND DIAMOND  
 VARIETY OF CULTURED AND FRESHWATER PEARLS  
 WATCHES — GOLD POCKET WATCHES — HEAVY  
 BRACELETS AND CHAINS — SILVER JEWELLERY —  
 COINS AND MEDALLIONS — CERTIFIED

**SPECIAL PREVIEW IN THE BRYANES  
 HOLIDAY INN, SANDTON, SUNDAY 12TH  
 2 PM TO 7 PM**

3.12 CT EMERALD CUT DIAMOND; 18 CT GOLD DRESS RING  
 WHITE DIAMONDS; GOLD 6 CT DIAMOND BANGLA; UNSET CERTIFIED  
 SILVER CUFF; 18 CT GOLD SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING 2.95 CT  
 R30 ODD; 22 CT GOLD BANGLA; GOLD BRACELET SET WITH 1.80  
 GOLD 4 CT SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING; GENT'S 18 CT GOLD ROLLEX  
 GENT GENUINE EMERALD AND DIAMOND DRESS RING; HEAVY 14  
 BRACELETS; GOLD CHARM BRACELETS; GOLD COIN PENDANT; GEM  
 LONDON 1771; GEM II SILVER PORRINGER, LONDON 1789; GEM II  
 1733; GEM II SILVER SALT; LONDON 1785; GEM III SILVER BERRY  
 13 PIECES ANTIQUE RUSSIAN SILVER CUTLERY; GEM III SILVER T/2  
 CHESTER 1804; MAGNIFICENT 19TH CENTURY HEISSER POH  
 ROYAL DOULTON FIGURINES; ROYAL DUX FIGURE GROUP; LAIQUE  
 COLLECTION OF IVORY NETSUNES; HEAVY BRASS SCALE; 4 PIECE  
 COFFEE SERVICE; ORNATE VICTORIAN SILVER PLATED PENDANT  
 DIAMOND BRACELET WRIST WATCH; 18 CT GOLD PENDANT SET  
 2.65 CT DIAMONDS WITH VALUATION R18 000; 18 CT GOLD  
 DIAMOND.

Also: Gold Gucci link chain; art deco platinum and diamond  
 cufflinks; Georgian seal; unset fancy cinnamon diamond  
 drop earrings; small diamond pendants; solitaire diamond  
 antique gold watch chain; 18 ct gold and pearl pendant; Char  
 lion; cameo brooch; Mabe pearl pendant; modern gold and  
 gold keywinder pocket watch; GEM II and GEM III gold hat  
 proof set, 1963; Canadian gold coin set; Belgian Congo 100 to  
 gold coin; gent's gold and diamond ring; Victorian gold bang  
 necklace; 18 ct gold and diamond brooch; gold and amethyst  
 ring; gold cocktail ring; 18 ct gold cross over design neck  
 pearl and agate necklace; modern 18 ct gold bracelet 59 g  
 pendant; gold emerald pendant; gold ID bracelet; 18 ct gold  
 pearl and diamond ring; malachite necklace; ivory 2 strand  
 wrist watches; 18 ct gold pendant set with diamond and  
 R3 000; silver coin pendant and chain; silver bangles; Du  
 gold enamel locket; antique gold bar brooch; gold blue su  
 blue grey cultured pearls; 8 ct gold sleeve bangle; gold rub  
 aquamarine dress ring; 1.37 ct diamond ring; 16 ct gold q

# SHOCK FOR FAMILY

12  
8/4/88  
Solomon

**Son among  
victims of  
SADF raid**

By SELLO  
RABOTHATA and  
MOKGADI PELA

A SOWETO family only heard yesterday that their son was one of the four people killed in the South African Defence Force's raid into Botswana, last week.

The Molefe family of 774 Zone 1, Meadowlands, was thrown into mourning by a newspaper reporter and news over the radio, that the son, Solomon, who they last saw in 1976 was one of those killed during the raid on a Gaborone house.

The family was until yesterday in the dark as to the whereabouts of Solomon who disappeared at the height of the 1976 unrest in Soweto.

Solomon Molefe (36), has been identified as a commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC military wing in Botswana by the South African Police.

The three women who died with him in the raid have been identified as Miss Martha Madisa, unemployed, Miss Thandi Seokamo, a teacher, and Mrs Masego Ikgopoleng, a bookstore employee.

The Botswana Government had identified the dead man as Mr Charles Mokoena, a South African refugee.

**To Page 2**



GRIEF-stricken Mrs Rosina Molefe after news of her son's death was broken to the family. He died after the SADF raid in Botswana.

bury my son without my knowledge", she asked. Mrs Molefe said she had been completely in the dark as to the whereabouts of her son. Solomon was the second of her six children and his four sisters had not heard the sad news yet.

Mrs Molefe, who has no passport or travel document, said she was faced with a problem as she did not even know where to begin as she would like to go to Botswana to establish the truth.

Meanwhile Brigadier Herman Stadler, security police expert on the ANC yesterday said Mr Molefe was a top ANC commander. He was also known as Paul Naledi, regional commander of the whole of Botswana.

Intelligence sources in Pretoria said Mr Molefe had masterminded 47 attacks in South Africa.

The sources said Mr Molefe survived several previous attempts on his life. He allegedly underwent training in Angola and East

**famous  
cigarettes  
JINS**

**Shock  
for  
family**

**From Page 1**  
Some 12/8/88

who came to the country in 1979. The Botswana authorities said his occupation was not known.

Mrs Rosina Molefe (57), had just arrived back home from a visit to Robben Island to see her other son, Sonnyboy Moses, who is serving a 19-year sentence following the marathon Maritzburg treason trial in 1979, when she heard the news of her son's death.

She was surprised to learn that the four victims, including Solomon, were being buried yesterday. "Is it right for them to

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# Is it right? asks grieving mum of Botswana raid victim

JOHANNESBURG. — A Soweto family heard yesterday that their son was one of the four killed in the South African Defence Force's raid into Botswana last week, the Sowetan newspaper reported today.

The Molefe family, of Meadowlands, was thrown into mourning by newspaper and radio reports that their son, Solomon, who they last saw in 1976, was one of those killed in the raid on a Gaborone house.

The family had been in the dark until yesterday as to the whereabouts of Solomon, who disappeared at the height of the 1976 unrest in Soweto.

Solomon Molefe, 36, has been

identified by the South African Police as a Botswana commander of the ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The three women who died with him in the raid have been identified as Miss Martha Madisa, Miss Thadi Seokamo, and Mrs Masego Ikgopoleng.

When she heard the news, Mrs Rosina Molefe, 57, had just arrived home from a visit to Robben Island to see her other son, Sonnyboy Moses, who is serving a 19-year sentence following the marathon Maritzburg treason trial in 1979.

She was surprised to learn that the four victims, including Solomon, were being buried yesterday.

"Is it right for them to bury my son without my knowledge?" she asked.

Mrs Molefe, who has no passport or travel document, said she did not even know where to begin in trying to go to Botswana to establish the truth.

Brigadier Herman Stadler, security police expert on the ANC, yesterday said Mr Molefe was a top ANC commander. Intelligence sources in Pretoria said Mr Molefe had masterminded 47 attacks in South Africa.

The sources said Mr Molefe survived several previous attempts on his life. He was allegedly trained in Angola and East Germany. — Sapa.

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# MELOTRONICS

SPECIAL OFFERS VALID

# EVER CLEAR





**SACHS FAMILY . . .** A younger Albie Sachs at the age of three with his trade unionist father Mr Solly Sachs. The picture was taken as Mr Sachs was leaving police headquarters in Johannesburg.

## SA-Botswana row over 'Molefe' death

JOHANNESBURG. — As exiled South African Mr Albie Sachs became yet another ANC victim of attacks in foreign countries this year, a row developed between SA and Botswana authorities over the identity of the man killed in the Defence Force raid in Gaborone last week.

Police said yesterday that the ANC's chief commander in Botswana, Mr Solomon Molefe, 36, was among those killed in the raid by the SADF.

Botswana said the man was Mr Charles Mokoena, a South African refugee, and that neither he nor the three Botswana women killed in the attack were ANC members. The South African identification was a "deliberate fabrication".

Asked to comment, Brigadier Herman Stadler, a security police expert on the ANC, insisted that it was Mr Molefe who had been killed in the raid.

DID 9/4/88

# SA protests against arrests in Botswana

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Foreign Affairs has sent a protest note to Botswana's department of external affairs expressing its dismay at the "unprovoked aggression" against South African citizens by Botswana security forces.

In a statement yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he had protested to Botswana about the arrests and treatment of Mr S. C. Meyer and Mr H. C. Coetzee while on a trip to Botswana for "tourism purposes."

Mr Meyer and Mr Coetzee were arrested by Botswana police and interrogated and were allegedly treated robustly before being released.

In his letter, Mr Botha inquired whether the treatment received by the two South African citizens had become the accepted policy in Botswana and requested reasons for the detention of the two men.

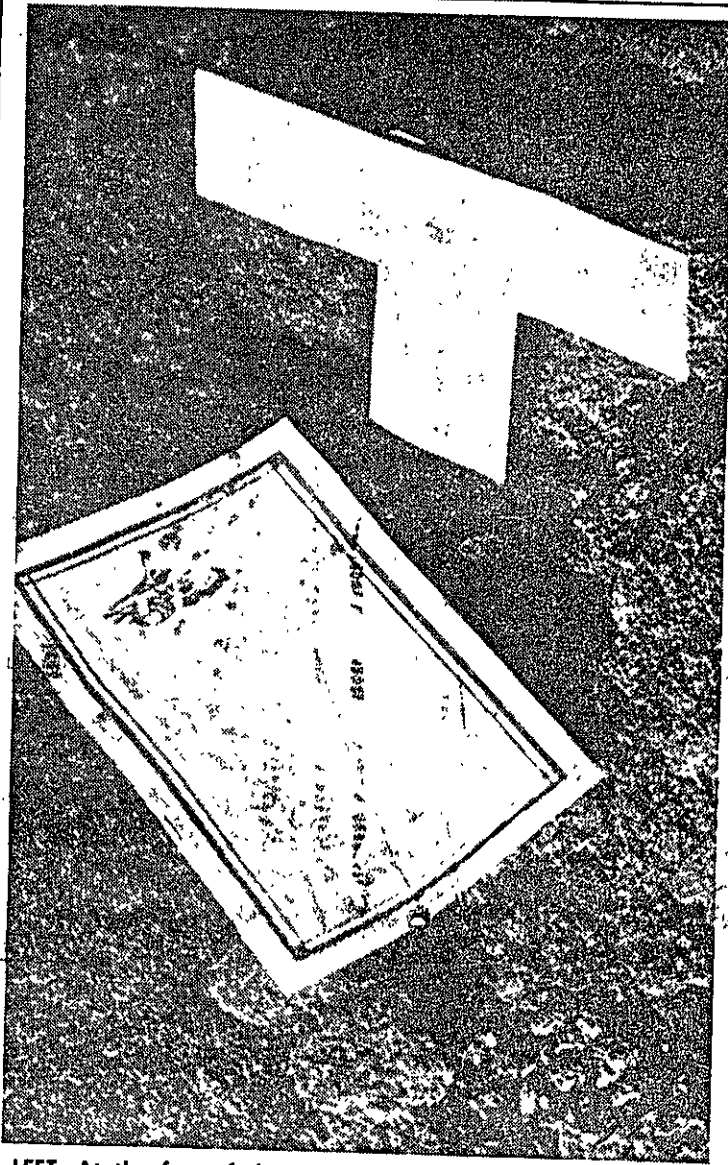
He said inquiries had also been made in connection with five South African citizens who were apparently missing in Botswana. — Sapa



MR PIK BOTHA



# FOR AN ANC MISSION



LEFT: At the foot of the grave of the man killed in the SA Defence Force raid on Botswana on March 28 is a message. It reads: "Dear Comrade Charlie, You will not be forgotten by your people and comrades for the life you have so heroically given in the cause of justice, freedom and peace. The cowards who took your life should know that their days are numbered. M K." Botswana authorities claim the man who was killed was named Charles Mokoena. The SADF, however, say he is a known ANC terrorist and his name is Solomon Molefi — or to give him his ANC name, Paul Naledi. RIGHT: The husband of one of the three women killed in the raid, with their child on his shoulders at the funeral service this week for his wife and the other victims.

● Photographs: Ken Oosterbroek

## Pik sends protest note to Botswana

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Foreign Affairs has sent a protest note to Botswana's Department of External Affairs expressing its dismay at the "unprovoked aggression" against South African citizens by Botswana security forces.

In a statement yesterday, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said he had protested to Botswana about the treatment of Mr SC Meyer and Mr HC Coetzee while on a trip to Botswana for "tour-

ism purposes".

In his note of protest, Mr Botha said Mr Meyer was a debt collector for Wesbank and had used the opportunity of his visit to Botswana to inspect a vehicle.

Mr Meyer and Mr Coet-

zee were arrested by Botswana police and interrogated and treated robustly before being released.

In his letter, Mr Botha inquired whether the treatment received by the two South African citizens had become the accepted poli-

cy in Botswana and requested reasons for the detention of the two men.

He said inquiries had also been made in connection with five South African citizens who were apparently missing in Botswana. — Sapa.

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By MOKGADI PELA

THE Soweto family whose son allegedly died during the South African Defence Force raid into Botswana on March 28 is in doubt if the man killed was their son. (12)

The Molefe family of Zone 1 Meadowlands, whose son, Solomon (36), who, according to police, was a regional commander of Umkonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the African National Congress (ANC) insist that the photograph which appeared in several newspapers is not that of their son.

Mrs Rosina Molefe (57), Solomon's mother, said police visited the family on Friday last week to ask if they had made funeral arrangements. "How can I make funeral arrangements when I'm not sure if it is my son who is dead?" she said.

Mrs Molefe said in the past police used to take her to Protea police station where they showed her the real picture of Solomon and not the one that appeared in the newspapers.

She said: "I do not even know what to tell people who come to console us. Our relatives and friends from many areas are all worried, I do not even know whether I'm coming or going."

"Police must show us where they've killed and finally buried my son."

The family believes that it is possible that their son died, but that he was killed in different circumstances to those announced by the authorities and his body buried elsewhere.

"We want to know these circumstances and where the body is buried," she said.

The Botswana authorities have identified the dead man as Mr Charles Mokoena, a South African refugee. Other people who died in the raid were Miss Martha Madisa (unemployed), Miss Thandi Seokamo (a teacher), and Mrs Masego Ikgopoleng (a bookstore employee).

Meanwhile, Brigadier Herman Stadler, security police expert on the ANC, said Mr Molefe was also known as Paul Naledi. He also said Mr Molefe had survived previous attempts on his life and that he had masterminded 47 attacks inside the country.

IT'S NOT OUR SON



977 Tombs 11/4/88  
~~Wrong~~  
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**Wrong  
man shot  
in SA raid**

**JOHANNESBURG. —** South African troops who killed four people in a raid on a suspected ANC hideout in Botswana shot the wrong man, the Sunday star reported.

In Zambia, the ANC yesterday accused Pretoria of launching an international campaign of assassination to eliminate members of the ANC.

According to the Star, at least one victim of the March 28 military raid into Gaborone was mistakenly identified by the government as Mr Solomon Molefe, a "top regional commander" of the ANC.

The newspaper showed Mr Molefe's family in Johannesburg a police photograph of the victim. "That is not my brother," the Star quoted Mr Hose Molefe as saying.

According to the report, the victim was actually a South African refugee, Mr Charles Mokoena. He was killed along with three Botswana woman in the pre-dawn "pre-emptive" raid on the Gaborone house.

Pretoria alleges that the victims were active members of the ANC. — UPI

## 'Self-righteous bully boy' SA

GABORONE — Botswana has accused South Africa of keeping quiet over the arrest of its black citizens in neighbouring countries, but making a "noise" when action is taken against white citizens, the Botswana Press Agency Bopa reports.

The agency quoted state-run Radio Botswana as saying many black South Africans had been arrested in Botswana, tried "and the law allowed to take its course".

"There was never a hue and cry from Pretoria. That is the nature of South African thinking — colour."

The commentary was referring to the recent brief arrest of a white South African, Mr Andrew James Afferbury, which drew angry protest from South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

South Africa had "self-righteously" pointed a finger at Botswana, the commentary said.

"South Africa, where thousands have died, thousands are imprisoned, as many maimed, and the toll soaring, has screamed menacingly that Botswana law-enforcement officers have arrested a white South African on Botswana soil.

"That man was arrested, questioned and released on the same day. He had been proven innocent. There had been no torture . . . no indefinite detention without trial . . . the man was not incarcerated on the basis of colour.

"When is South Africa going to stop acting like a bully boy? Similar outbursts from South Africa have been followed by bloody pranks on our soil by 20th Century cowboys from Pretoria." — Sapa .

11/4/68 12

## Botswana hits back at SA 'outburst'

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — Botswana has accused South Africa of practising a racial double standard with regard to the arrest of South Africans in Botswana.

The charge follows a recent outburst by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha about the arrest of a white South African, Mr Andrew Atterbury.

A broadcast on Botswana's State-run radio noted that black South Africans were often arrested and tried in Botswana without any comments from South Africa.

The commentary said Mr Atterbury had been arrested as a suspect, questioned and released as an innocent man.

"There had been no torture, a principal feature of South African justice, there was no indefinite detention without trial, a typical feature of South African legislation, and the man was not incarcerated on the basis of colour."

D/D 11/9/84

# SA keeping quiet over arrests of blacks — Botswana

(12)

GABORONE — Botswana has accused South Africa of keeping quiet over the arrest of its black citizens in neighbouring countries, but making "noise" when action is taken against white citizens.

The Botswana Press Agency, Bopa, quoted state-run radio Botswana as saying many black South Africans had been arrested in Botswana, tried "and the law allowed to take its course."

"There was never a hue and cry from Pretoria. That is the nature of South African thinking — colour."

The commentary, prepared by the Department of Information and Broadcasting, was referring to an arrest over the past week of a white South African, Mr Andrew Atterbury.

Mr Atterbury's arrest drew angry protest from the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Following is a text of the commentary:

"You wouldn't believe it unless you lived near South Africa: That a

country of such moral turpitude, a state so devoid of ethics and good neighbourliness, that a land where the state engineers violence would self-righteously point a finger at a country like Botswana and say: 'Hey, don't enforce laws in your country'.

"South Africa, where thousands have died, thousands are imprisoned, as many maimed, and the toll soaring, has screamed menacingly that Botswana law enforcement officers have arrested a white South African on Botswana soil.

"That man, was arrested, questioned and released on the same day. He had been proved innocent.

"There had been no torture — a principal feature of South African justice — no indefinite detention without trial — a typical feature of South African legislation — the man was not incarcerated on the basis of colour — the basis for apartheid.

"When is South Africa going to stop acting like a bully boy?... similar outbursts from South

Africa have been followed by bloody pranks on our soil by 20th Century cowboys from Pretoria.

The commentary said Botswana was a peaceful country, bent on improving the lot of its people. "Our preoccupation is with our ability to make our multi-party democracy thrive.

"Pretoria does not have to protect our white community. They are protected, not by their colour, not by inflated privileges, not by personal arms — they are protected by the laws of the land.

The commentary added that South Africa should pre-occupy itself with finding a formula for resolving the problems caused by its apartheid policy, "but more than everything, Pretoria should ask itself: what kind of life or legacy are they leaving for their offspring.

"Would it not be better to retreat now as men and women wise-ned by time and experience rather than the dead heroes and heroines of a holocaust?" — Sapa

# SADF denies it tortured visitors from Botswana

GABORONE — Botswana citizens travelling to South Africa were being tortured by South African Defence Force soldiers for information about the recent raid on a Gaborone house in which four people were killed, according to the *Botswana Gazette* newspaper.

The Botswana Press Agency, Bopa, reported that the *Gazette* said the alleged torture was confirmed in an interview by the commander of the Botswana Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Mompoti Merafhe.

The South African Defence Force last night flatly denied the allegations and said: "The Defence Force does, in any case, not operate in this way."

A spokesman for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs last night called the allegations "highly improbable". "We cannot comment on press reports of what General Merafhe said, but presumably if he has said so we will be receiving a diplomatic note to that effect and we will comment then," the spokesman said.

General Merafhe reportedly said: "To date we have received complaints from three Botswana at different times who said they were forced to give a map of the central prison in Gaborone, give information regarding the whereabouts of the abandoned kombi used by the South African Defence Force to raid the house in Phiring, and to tell them what was happening to South African soldiers arrested after the raid."

He added that one of the three Botswana travellers said he was severely beaten up and tortured while the others were interrogated.

"I think the SADF is doing this as a pretext for motives only understood to them because we did not arrest any of the raiders," he said.

The Botswana government condemned the killings as a "dastardly attack and murder of innocent people by the South African army".

Botswana rejected SADF claims that the victims were ANC terrorists and identified them as three Botswana women and a male South African refugee.

News in Brief

*11/15 11/15 11/15*  
**S Africans to be deported**

GABORONE. — Two South African refugees in Botswana have been declared prohibited immigrants by a presidential decree. Vuyisa Qunta and Mpotseng Kokgong have been detained by Botswana police and are waiting to be deported to a country that will accept them. The matter is not linked to South Africa's raid on Botswana last month, officials said.

## Namibia, Botswana plan joint strategy

# Game poachers trigger happy

Star 25/4/88

By Brendan Seery

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Poaching by people from Namibia in Botswana's game reserves has reached alarming proportions.

Last year Botswana anti-poaching patrols killed five Namibians in shoot-outs.

Last week wildlife authorities met at Katima Mulilo in Caprivi to discuss the situation and plan joint action.

According to the Director of Nature Conservation in Windhoek, Mr Polla Swart, poachers from Namibia are becoming increasingly aggressive.

In 12 incidents last year, poachers fired on Botswana anti-poaching units. And in one case they shot at a group of tourists who disturbed them.

### SMUGGLING RING

A total of 26 cases of poaching involving Namibians in Botswana were reported last year. More than half of the 69 animals killed in these hunts were elephants, suggesting that there was an organised ivory poaching and smuggling ring operating from Caprivi.

Mr Swart said his department would be working closely with the military and the Namibia police in Caprivi to try to control the activities of armed people, particularly those who had acquired automatic weapons.

The Namibian and Botswana authorities have agreed on an anti-poaching programme which in-

cludes the setting up of a group on the Caprivi side of the border. The unit will use aircraft and boats to patrol the border areas.

Conservationists say the game in the Caprivi has declined dramatically in the past 10 years and there are fears the animals might be shot out altogether.

The area is home for a number of endangered species, including the red lechwe, sitatunga small buck, and the sable.

A recent report in the South African Wildlife Society's magazine said the blue wildebeest had virtually disappeared from the area.

In the early 1980s, Botswana authorities claimed that poaching from the Caprivi strip was being carried out by South African soldiers.

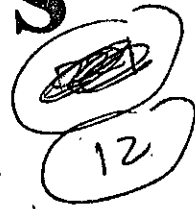
According to wardens in the Chobe National Park, elephants were sometimes shot from helicopters. They then had their heads removed with chain-saws.

### BUFFALO STAMPEDE

In 1982 a herd of buffalo stampeded into the Chobe River from the Namibian side, resulting in more than 50 animals drowning in the thick "Kariba weed" which choked the waterway.

Botswana rangers found evidence that the animals had been shot at from the air with high-powered rifles.

But the authorities in Namibia claimed the animals were thirst-crazy when they stampeded.



# Tswana police hold two

*Soweto  
25/4/88*

12

GABORONE — Botswana authorities have confirmed that two South African refugees have been declared prohibited immigrants by order of a presidential decree.

The two, Vuyisa Cebani, Qunta and Mpotseng Jirus, Kgokong, are in detention by Botswana police pending their eventual deportation to a country that is willing to accept them.

Both men are believed to be members of the South African Black Consciousness movement.

## Denied

Botswana authorities have denied that the detention of the two is in any way related to the raid on Botswana last month by South African commandos, saying that the order came from the president's office eight days before the South African raid.

The order was then served on the men on the day after the raid.

The spokesman said that the reasons for such an order under presidential decree not normally disclosed.



ments succeeded, and, if so, in what manner, and will the results be made known?

†The MINISTER: Research is done; in fact, it is in progress. It is done, firstly, by establishing what the estimated number of readers is of the specified publications; secondly, research is then done to determine how many people actually saw and read the advertisement; and, thirdly, how much of it they remember, in other words, how much effect it had on them. This is the type of research we do and with which we are busy at present. We could probably make the results known in due course.

**Case against certain person: investigation**

\*15. Mr DJ N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, arising out of the judgment given in the High Court of Botswana in the case of *The State versus Steve Henry Burnett*, the South African Police investigated or are investigating any case against a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) with what result and (b) what is the name of this person; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The South African Police are investigating the matter. This investigation has not yet been completed.

**Floods: cash payments to individual victims**

\*16. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development: (a) How many separate cash payments have been made to individual victims of the 1987 and 1988 floods, (b) what total amount has been paid out in this manner and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (a) 73 685
- (b) R30 261 654.47
- (c) 31 March 1988

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (a) (i) 4
- (ii) (aa)

*Solomon Molefe* also known as Charles Makoena, Patric Mvudla, Boy Aubrey Moloi, Sandile, Mbele, Sipho Siphete and Molotsho, plus two other male persons whose identities cannot be confirmed for certain.

*Masego Ikgopeleeng* also known as Ketshabile.

(dd)

Member of Umkhonto we Sizwe and regional military commander in Botswana.

(cc)

41 years

(bb) South African

Unknown

Female employee at Botswana Book Centre. Also known as communicating agent between senior members of Umkhonto we Sizwe in Gaborone.

(b) House 11464, Broadhurst, Gaborone.

Area south of Lansdowne Road near Nyanga/Crossroads: designation as development area

\*19. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 228 on 25 March 1988, a decision has as yet been taken on the designation of an area, approximately 218 hectares in extent, south of Lansdowne Road in the vicinity of Nyanga/Crossroads, as a development area; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken on the matter; whether he will furnish information on this planned development; if not, why not; if so, what are the details thereof?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.
- (a) The application is still under consideration.
- (b) As soon as possible.

(2) No, not at this stage

The matter is still under consideration. Mr K M ANDREW, Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether it is correct that the MEC involved with this matter said some months ago that the squatters would not spend another Cape winter in their existing places?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I suggest the

hon member submit his question in writing to the MEC to whom he has referred.

National Housing Commission: request for money granted

\*20. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 224 on 16 March 1988, the request to the National Housing Commission for an amount of R3.5 million for the 1988/89 financial year for the building of 500 houses by means of a self-help programme has been granted; if so, when will the implementation of the programme be commenced; if not, when is it anticipated that a reply will be received to the above request;

- (2) (a) how many individual loans have been granted under the self-help scheme instituted in the 1987/88 financial year and (b) who is responsible for approving these loans?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government:

- (1) No. Because of the many claims on available funds only R700 000 was granted for the self-help programme in Khayelitsha.
- (2) (a) None.
- (b) Cape Town Town Committee.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# BOTSWANA GOVT GLAMP ON EXILES

**BOTSWANA** is cracking the whip on South African exiles living there, with yet another refugee being served with deportation orders this week.

Lawyer and author, Mrs Christina Qunta, was called to the Gaborone offices of the immigration authorities on Monday and officially told she

## SOWETAN Africa Service

would have to leave the country as a prohibited immigrant. Sources in the refugee community said Mrs Qunta was told she must leave and never return to Botswana because her husband, Vuyisa, has been banned from the country in terms of a presidential decree.

(12)

Immigration authorities have confirmed that Mr Qunta and another prominent member of the refugee community, Mr. Jarius Kgokong, have been declared prohibited immigrants under a presidential order signed on March 21.

The two men, both central committee members of the exiled Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA), have been in detention since then.

The authorities said they were being held while negotiations were taking place with a country which would accept them.

On Monday Mrs Qunta was officially told she would be deported along with her husband and their two young children. The sources said Mrs

## Woman lawyer

### latest victim

Qunta was told she would be detained pending the deportation, but she could make a written application requesting incarceration be set aside on humanitarian grounds.

They said Mrs Qunta would apply to the authorities to be kept out of prison on the grounds that she had two children, one eight years old and the other four years old, to look after.

The sources said there was some unease among

the refugee community over the impending deportations. It was unusual for the Botswana Government to take such measures in such a manner, and exiles did not know what would happen next and to whom.

Mrs Qunta and her husband, and Mr Kgokong, are well known in black South African political circles. They are all former associates of the late Steve Biko, reputed father of the black consciousness ideology.



**... IN CAMP WAR**

# Army to withhold names of victims

CPL 7/11/88 77/4/88  
Political Staff (12)

THE Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, will in future not divulge the names of people killed in SADF raids.

He was insisting, in spite of strong denials by the Botswana government, that one of the men killed in a pre-emptive commando strike in Gaborone this month was 41-year-old Mr Solomon Molefe, regional military commander of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Botswana denied that it was Mr Molefe, claiming that the victim was Mr Charles Makoena and that neither he, nor one of the women killed, were members of the ANC.

However, General Malan told Parliament in reply to a question yesterday by Mr Roger Hulley, PFP Constantia, that Charles Makoena was one of the aliases used by Mr Molefe.

He was also known as Patrick Mvudla, Boy Aubrey Moloi, Sandile, Mbele, Sipho Siphete and Molotshe.

"As a result of the general practice among terrorists to use aliases and the circumstances that exist during such operations, it is almost impossible to positively identify all the bodies in all cases."

"The names and particulars of the dead thus given can be abused by the enemy for its own purposes. Consequently, I do not intend to divulge the names of fatalities in future," he said.

He said two other men had been killed in the raid but had not been positively identified.

A Botswanan woman, Ms Masego Ikgopoleng, also known as Ketshabile, was also killed in the raid.

## Rent control off 905 units

Political Staff

THE first stage of the phasing-out of rent control had resulted in the exemption of 905 dwelling units in the Cape Peninsula, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Amie Venter, said yesterday.

He confirmed in reply to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) that his department had issued a notice in February last year under the heading "Phasing Out of Rent Control".

Notices were distributed in Bantry Bay, Clifton, Camps Bay, Bakoven, Hout Bay, Llandudno, Fresnaye, Rondebosch, Constantia, Bergvliet, Milnerton, Woodstock, University Estate, Bloubergstrand, Lansdowne and Pinelands.

# Botswana orders SA exile to leave

By Jon Qwelane

Botswana has designated another South African exile, lawyer and author Mrs. Christina Qunta, a prohibited immigrant and has ordered her to leave the country.

Refugee sources said Mrs. Qunta was told she must not return to Botswana because her husband, Mr. Vuyisa Qunta, had been banned from the country under a presidential decree.

Immigration authorities confirmed that Mr. Qunta and another prominent member of the refugee community, Mr. Jairus Kgokong, were declared prohibited immigrants by a presidential order signed on March 21 and had been in detention since then.

Mrs. Qunta, her husband and Mr. Kgokong are well known in black South African political circles. They are all former associates of the late Steve Biko, reputed father of the Black Consciousness ideology.

51-1415785 (12)

## Botswana in security talks

PRETORIA — Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr J.W.H. Meiring held informal talks yesterday with Botswana's External Affairs Minister, Dr G.K.T. Chiepe, on the security situation in southern Africa.

The talks, held in Johannesburg, also touched on other matters of mutual interest to the two countries, a Foreign Affairs Ministry statement said.

# Botswana treads a tricky path amid the cross-fire

By PETER TAYLOR

GABORONE — For a landlocked country which encompasses a sizeable portion of the Kalahari desert, Botswana exports an awful lot of fish. On the supermarket shelves in neighbouring Zimbabwe, you can buy Botswana hake, pilchards and sardines: a tribute to an ingenious race which has carefully preserved the tribal secrets how how to survive in a hostile environment.

We are talking about the South Africans, of course, who send the fish to Botswana where it is tinned and re-exported to countries which otherwise would object to P W Botha's pilchards.

But credit is also due to Botswana, which performs an ungainly and perilous balancing act between political sympathy for the "front line states" and economic dependence on South Africa.

Accused by Pretoria of harbouring terrorists, it suffers the indignity of cross-border raids like the one a month ago in which South African troops shot up a house in Gaborone, killing four people.

Accused by black states of being soft on apartheid it resolutely opposes sanctions.

Botswana is obliged to live in the real world. By road and rail, products from Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe roll through the parched and sweltering capital of Gaborone en route to South African ports. South African goods, on which those countries rely, move north along the same arteries.

But is Botswana — also the only multi-party democracy left in black Africa — as stable as it appears?

Since the raid on March 28 relations with South Africa have deteriorated rapidly.

Botswana insists that no guerillas of the ANC (African National Congress) are trained on its soil, and that if any are found they will be brought to book. South Africa is certain there are "safe houses" in Gaborone, where operations

are planned, and terrorists stay in transit. It does not believe it has the cooperation of the Botswana government.

Only last Tuesday, a limpet mine exploded outside Parliament. Pretoria can hardly be seen to be doing nothing about it.

Botswana just happens to be an easy target. It would be extremely surprising if ANC guerrillas were not being trained somewhere in Matabeleland with the Zimbabwean army, and equally surprising if the South Africans did not know where. But any action in that direction would provoke a much more serious international incident.

The region where the borders of Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa come together is likely to remain critical. With President Mugabe's declared intention to move a large part of his army from Matabeleland to bolster the troops fighting MNR rebels in Mozambique, it hardly takes a strategic genius to see that there is room for mischief.

While there are no beggars on the streets of Gaborone, but there is a stark division between the "formal" economy (just 6 000 miners produce the diamonds) and the "informal". The GDP per capita of US\$1 700 (R3 740) is meaningless in the bush. Botswana has to make its living within borders which were defined during the "scramble for Africa".

President Quett Masire has a hard act to follow in Sir Seretse Khama, whose statue now adorns the gardens in front of Parliament. Sir Seretse stands serene in suit, tie and pocket handkerchief, the index fingers touching lightly on the third button of the jacket like one of the better sort of barristers beginning a cross-examination.

The test for Botswana is whether it can remain as cool and buttoned-down in the cross-fire between South Africa and the "front line states."

## 2 more expelled from Botswana

The Star's Africa  
News Service (12)

GABORONE — Two more South African citizens have been ordered to leave Botswana, bringing the total to five in the past weeks.

The latest to receive orders of expulsion are a Francistown businessman, Mr Johannes Sereboto, and his wife, Mrs Sara Seipati.

They have lived in Francistown for the past four years.

Other South Africans deported recently were Mr Mopotseng Kgokong, Mr Vuyisa Qunta and his wife Christina.

D/D 11/5/68

# Botswana on a tightrope

12

### From Peter Taylor: Gaborone

Botswana performs an ungrudging and perilous balancing act between the front line states and economic dependence on South Africa.

Accused by Pretoria of harbouring terrorists, it suffers the indignity of cross-border raids like the one a month ago in which South African troops shot up a house in Gaborone, killing four people.

Accused by black "contrades" of being soft on apartheid it resolutely opposes sanctions.

Botswana is obliged to live in the real world. By road and rail, products from Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe roll through the parched and sweltering capital of Gaborone en route to South African ports.

South African goods, on which those countries rely, move north along the same arteries. On my Air Botswana flight from Harare, the stewards refused to take Zimbabwean dollars, but cheerfully accepted South African rands.

It is not just shameless realpolitik which causes states to the north and east to cast irritable glances at Botswana. Thanks to an abundance of diamonds (mined by a subsidiary of De Beers, in which the government has a

half stake) the place is loaded. While every other country in black Africa is scratching to gether meagre foreign exchange to pay for vital imports, Botswana is sitting on reserves of 1.9 billion US dollars.

But is Botswana, also the only multi-party democracy left in black Africa, as stable as it appears?

Since the raid on March 29 relations with South Africa have deteriorated rapidly. The incident certainly brought home the limitations of Botswana's own small defence force, which was evidently occupied elsewhere while a 45-minute onslaught raged in the capital. The raiding party apparently escaped by helicopter, an operation made even easier by the fact that South Africa controls Botswana's airspace.

Matters were not helped when the Botswana Defence Force subsequently picked up a South African garage owner, who happened to be photographing wild-animals on the border, and detained him for three hours. Pretoria's Foreign Minister, Pik Botha,

promptly warned South African tourists not to visit.

For the Botswana, who had just seen three innocent girls killed (the identity of the fourth person, a man, is bitterly disputed) Botswana's reaction seemed grotesquely disproportionate.

Botswana insists that no guerrillas of the ANC are trained on its soil, and that if any are found they will be brought to book. South Africa is certain there are "safe houses" in Gaborone, where operations are planned, and where terrorists stay in transit. It does not believe it has the co-operation of the Botswana government.

When British pro-tests at the last raid, the prime minister received a typically belligerent letter from P. B. Botha. How would the British feel, he asked, if they gave the Irish government names and addresses of known IRA terrorists, and Dublin merely tipped them off?

The region where the borders of Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa come together is likely to remain critical, however. With President Mugabe's declared intention to move a large part of his army from Matabeland to bolster the troops fighting MINR rebels in Mozambique, it hardly takes a strategic genius to see that there is room for mischief.

Botswana's own politics are more mannered. The opposition National Front, which gained a few seats at the last election, argues that more of the country's surplus revenues should be devoted to improving things like housing. In a country where drought is endemic, it is perhaps not felicitous to speak of the government putting money aside for a rainy day, but that is its policy.

Botswana, indeed, is thriving to the point of being niggardly. It took the British six years to persuade President Quett Masire to buy a modest Hawker Siddeley 125 for official use. And government ministers are driven around in Opels, not Mercedes.

There are no beggars on the streets of Gaborone, but there is a stark

division between the "formal" economy (just 6,000 miners produce the diamonds) and the "informal". The GDP per capita of B3,400 is meaningless in the bush. If a dozen boys are sitting in the dust minding cattle, are they employed, unemployed or under-employed? Botswana has to make its living within borders which were defined during the "scramble for Africa".

President Masire has a hard act to follow in Sir Seretse Khama, whose statue now adorns the gardens in front of Parliament. It is not one of those African memorials where slave chains are broken and triumphant fists are raised. Sir Seretse stands serene in suit, tie and pocket handkerchief, the index fingers touching lightly on the third button of the jacket like one of the better sort of barristers beginning a cross-examination.

The test for Botswana is whether it can remain as cool and buttoned-down in the cross-fire between South Africa and the front line states.

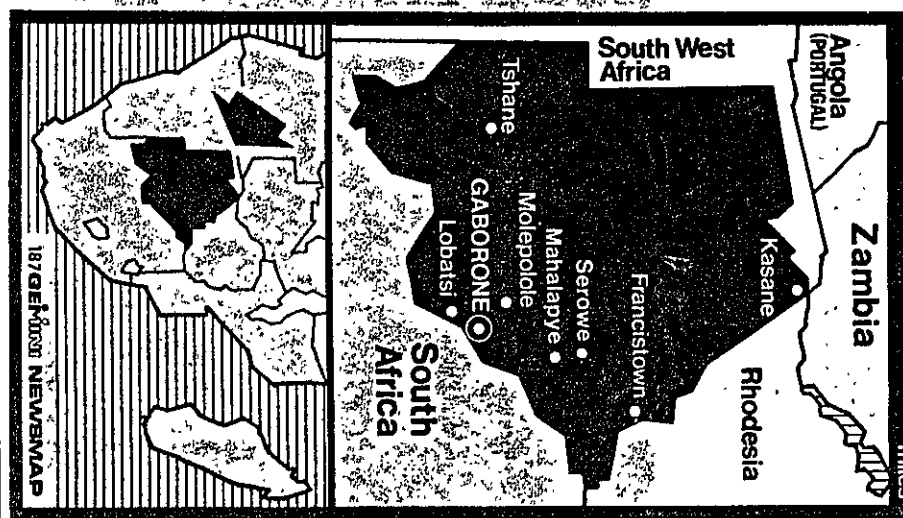
stand at Selborne— provided he is older and smaller than me.

## Letters to the Editor

Depressed  
A number of concerned people throughout South

stand at Selborne— provided he is older and smaller than me.

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D/D 11/5/68

1876



# Botswana takes firm

12

AFRICA's most peaceful state, Botswana, has embarked on a programme to build its fledgling defence force into a credible deterrent against incursions into its territory and has acquired an undisclosed number of strikemaster ground-attack jet-fighter aircraft.

The acquisition, along with a determination to defend its territorial integrity, has raised the possibility of clashes with South Africa in any future SADF action against Botswana such as the recent raid on a Gaborone house said to shelter members of the African National Congress.

An example of the new-found determination of the Botswana Defence Force is the fact that a BDF soldier, who allegedly failed to engage the SADF commandos raiding the Gaborone house, has been charged with cowardice and is to be court-martialled.

In the past Botswana had always maintained the position that "our best defence is our defencelessness", but increasingly it found itself in the middle of armed skirmishes between its more belligerent neighbours who simply ignored international protests about raids into the defenceless

## stand against hostile raids



**BOTSWANA President Quett Masire.**

country.

Firstly Rhodesian security forces engaged Zapu insurgents in the country in the mid-seventies and now similar incidents between the SADF and alleged members of the African National Congress are occurring.

Primarily as a result of the Rhodesian incursions the Botswana Defence Force (BDF) was created

in 1977, staffed initially by former police officers.

According to the present head of the BDF, Lt-General M Merafhe, himself a former policeman, the aim of the BDF has always been to defend Botswana to the best of its ability.

There is little doubt, however, that the original force was never intended to engage in head-on confrontations

with major incursions from either Rhodesia or South Africa.

But increasingly the originally envisaged limited operational capability of the BDF has been expanded, as have its manpower and equipment, to the point where it is now suggested that the force is able to defend Botswana's territorial integrity against any "limited" operations that might be mounted against it by its much larger neighbours.

The gradual strengthening of BDF included the acquisition in its early years of Russian armoured personnel carriers, which caused a flutter in Pretoria (Botswana is going into the Soviet camp) and armoured land rovers.

In its latest budget Botswana allocated almost R200 million to the BDF, almost 13 percent of the total budget expenditure and an increase of more than

15 over the allocation for 1987/88.

Proposing the budget, the Minister of Defence, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, said the increase was necessary because of the "critical security situation in the region".

Botswana has reportedly bought nine of the ageing strikemaster jet fighters third-hand from Saudia Arabia in what is a major strengthening of the strike capability of the country's tiny airforce.

The planes are equipped with cannons and are capable of carrying air-to-ground missiles, have a top speed of 800 km per hour and a maximum flying time of two hours.

According to the authoritative Janes Aircraft reference book, the planes were first built in Britain in 1967 and are described as being "particularly suitable" for counter-insurgency or bush-warfare operations.

It is in this role that Botswana obviously envisages using the planes, possibly even against South African forces in the event that they again enter Botswana either in hot pursuit operations or on raids against suspected ANC hideouts.

Jet fighters beef up strike capability of air force

# Botswana arms against future border violations

By Ken Vernon  
The Star's Africa News Service

Botswana has embarked on a programme to build its fledgling defence force into a credible deterrent against incursions into its territory and has acquired an undisclosed number of Strikemaster ground attack jet fighters.

The acquisition, along with a determination to defend its territorial integrity, has raised the possibility of clashes with South Africa in any future SADF action against Botswana — such as the recent raid on a Gaborone house said to be sheltering members of the African National Congress.

An example of the new-found determination of the Botswana Defence Force is the fact that a BDF soldier who allegedly failed to engage the SADF commando raiding the Gaborone house has been charged with cowardice and is to be court-martialled.

In the past, Botswana always maintained the position that "our best defence is our defencelessness" but, increasingly, it found itself in the middle of armed skirmishes between its more belligerent neighbours who ignored international protests about raids into the defenceless country.

First, Rhodesian security forces engaged

Zapu insurgents in the country in the mid-70s and now similar incidents between the SADF and alleged ANC members are occurring.

It was primarily as a result of the Rhodesian incursions that the BDF was created in 1977, staffed initially by former police officers.

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## Capable of defence

But, increasingly, the originally envisaged limited operational capability of the BDF has been expanded, as has its manpower and equipment, to the point where it is now suggested that the force is able to defend Botswana's territorial integrity against any "limited" operations that might be mounted against it by its more powerful neighbours.

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It is in this role that Botswana obviously envisages using the planes, possibly even against South African forces in the event that they again enter Botswana either in hot-pursuit operations or on raids against suspected ANC hideouts.

## Botswana soldier is jailed for cowardice <sup>12</sup>

GABORONE — A Botswana Defence Force corporal who failed to order his patrol to engage invaders from South Africa six weeks ago has been sentenced to 15 years' jail for cowardice by a court martial, says Bopa, the Botswana press agency.

The sentencing of Corporal Joel Kgantsetse is a sequel to a raid on Gaborone by SADF commandos in March.

According to the charge-sheet prepared by the BDF court martial, Corporal Kgantsetse behaved in a manner which showed cowardice.

It said he acted in an unsoldierly regard for his personal safety by failing to order his patrol to engage the enemy.

The State said his inaction was against the duty imposed on him to engage any enemy in the event of any shooting incident in Gaborone.

The trial, which lasted from April 25 to May 6, was held in-camera for security reasons.

A BDF source said yesterday that he had received an indication from the defence attorneys that they intended to appeal.

During the raid, Miss Martha Bonolo Madisa, Mrs Masego Ikgopoleng, Miss Thanki Seokamo, and refugee Mr Charles Mokoena were killed.

Kgantsetse is said to have been the leader of a unit of the BDF which was patrolling the area when the South Africans attacked. — Sapa.

# Africa's most peaceful state decides to beef up its defences with planes

17/6/85 13/5/88 (12)  
By KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service

**A**FRICA'S most peaceful state, Botswana, has started building its fledgling defence force into a credible deterrent against incursions into its territory.

It has acquired an undisclosed number of Strikemaster ground-attack jet aircraft.

The acquisition coupled with a determination to defend its territorial integrity has raised the possibility of clashes with South Africa in any future South African Defence Force action against Botswana such as the recent raid on a Gaborone house said to shelter members of the African National Congress.

An example of the new-found determination of the Botswana Defence Force is the fact that a BDF soldier who allegedly failed to en-

gage the SADF commandos raiding the Gaborone house has been charged with cowardice and is to be court-martialled.

In the past Botswana had always maintained that "our best defence is our defencelessness", but increasingly it found itself in the middle of armed skirmishes between its more belligerent neighbours.

Rhodesian security forces engaged Zapu insurgents in the country in the mid-'70s and now similar incidents between the SADF and members of the ANC are occurring.

Primarily as the result of the Rhodesian incursions, the BDF was created in 1977, staffed initially by former police officers.

According to the present head of the BDF, Lieutenant-General M Merafhe, himself a former policeman, the aim of the BDF has always been to defend Botswana to the best of its ability.

There is little doubt, however, that the original force was never intended to engage in head-on confrontations with major incursions from either Rhodesia or South Africa.

But increasingly the originally envisaged limited operational capability of the BDF has been expanded, as have its manpower and equipment, to the point where it is now suggested that the force is able to defend Botswana's

territorial integrity against any "limited" operations that may be mounted against it by its much larger neighbours.

The gradual strengthening of BDF included the acquisition in its early years of Russian armoured personnel carriers, which caused a flutter in Pretoria, and armoured British vehicles.

In its latest budget, Botswana allocated almost R200-million to the BDF — almost 13 percent of the total budget expenditure and an increase of more than 15 percent over the allocation for 1987-88.

Proposing the budget, the Minister of Defence, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, said the increase was necessary because of the "critical security situation in the region".

# US security man in Botswana

The Star's (12)  
Africa News Service  
GABORONE — A member of the United States National Security Council. Mr Herman Cohen, is

in Botswana for talks with Botswana government officials.

During his stay Mr. Cohen is expected to meet, among others,

President Quett Masire.

A statement said he would be discussing the situation in southern Africa but no further details have been released.

BOTSWANA

(12) M 20/1/88  
**GDP up 14,7%**

Botswana maintained its record as Africa's fastest growing economy in 1986-1987, notching up real GDP growth of 14,7%. It ended 1987 with foreign reserves of P3,2bn (US\$2bn), equal to 23 months' import cover.

The Exchequer ended 1986-1987 in yet another surplus, equal to just under one-third of the P1,6bn revenue collected. Mineral taxes contributed by far the most revenue at P845m; mining contributed 51,5% to GDP.

Recurring budget surpluses are facing increasing criticism from some economists. It has been argued that local authorities are consistently paid less than the amounts budgeted to them.

With Botswana's general policy of severe fiscal restraint, development could be hampered if this continues when the national accounts are so sound.

Exchequer accounts show that Botswana's spending is about as close to the IMF textbook as could be wished. The emphasis is primarily on education and health; followed by developmental spending on farming, forestry and several minor items such as fisheries.

In 1987, broadly measured M3 increased by 65,9%. The main influence in this significant expansion was external banking assets, partially offset by a decline in net domestic credit due to an increase in government deposits. Net foreign assets of the banking system increased by P953m in 1987.

The pula recorded a mixed performance, depreciating against most major currencies, but appreciating against the US\$, the Z\$ and rand. Inflation fell to 8,1% in December from 10,8% in December 1986. Double-digit inflation has been the exception in Botswana for some years. ■

## Malaria kills

### 181 in Botswana

GABORONE — There have been 181 malaria deaths in Botswana this year, a report released here by the Ministry of Health has said.

The report said the highest number of malaria deaths had been in Francistown where 45 people had died. Forty deaths had been registered in the Okavango, and 15 in Botwiti. A total of 4618 cases were reported.

The Star's Africa News Service.

# Kalahari gold probe

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — A Botswana newspaper, *The Reporter*, says that a Canadian mining company, Cominco, has acquired 11 prospecting licences in the central Kalahari Desert, where geologists believe gold deposits comparable with the Witwatersrand exist.

The newspaper says the strong possibility of gold deposits comes as a result of extensive analysis in recent years of the rock samples.



Commons Bill

ARGUS  
25/5/88  
12

# Botswana's appeal to US goes unheeded

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — Botswana faces serious economic problems if the United States House of Representatives approves a trade embargo Bill against South Africa which includes an embargo on diamonds.

The Bill also calls on the President of the United States to conduct an anti-monopoly investigation of De Beers' Central Selling Organisation through which most diamonds produced worldwide are marketed.

## Biggest producer

Botswana is now the world's biggest producer of diamonds and its economy is heavily dependent on the export of diamonds.

Last year Botswana's exports totalled R3 301-million of which R2 826-million came from diamonds.

In 1986 Botswana exported R1 383-million worth of diamonds, giving the country a surplus in the balance of payments of R708-million.

Reports from Washington said the Botswana government had sent the US House Africa sub-committee chairman, Mr Howard Wolpe, an urgent appeal to exempt diamonds from the trade embargo Bill now before the House of Representatives.

## Not made known

The appeal was not heeded and was not made known to the full House foreign affairs committee when it adopted the legislation last month.

In the letter sent to Mr Wolpe the Botswana government pointed out that attacks on the South African diamond industry would probably end up damaging the industry worldwide because all diamonds "move in a single world market system.

"If a significant part of the market for this production were to be lost, the size of the loss would be out of all proportion to any compensatory assistance which might be offered," the Botswana's government letter is reported to have said.

y 27 to June 2, 1988

## Botswana gets tough on exiles

By RAMPHOLO MOLEFHE,  
Gaborone

CLOSE to 30 South African refugees in Botswana were rounded up over the past three weeks, raising speculation that the Gaborone government is toughening up on its liberal refugee policy.

The most recent police raid on South African exiles took place early last week when an unestablished number of Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) members were picked up at their residence in the Gaborone suburb of Broadhurst.

More than 10, believed to belong to the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco), were later taken at Bontleng in Gaborone, and two at a farm in Lobatse, according to sources close to the youth movement.

Leading members of the BCM, Jairus Kgokong and Vuyisa Quinta and his family, were in May declared prohibited immigrants by Presidential Order, and along with colleagues kept at the maximum prison in Gaborone.

The Presidential Order is unchallengeable in court though a reprieve can be applied for and considered by the president. The president is not required to give reasons.

Observers say South Africa may again be threatening the Botswana government with a raid on South African exiles. In previous raids at least six nationals were killed. The government may be seeking to secure the lives of Botswana citizens by removing exiles from their midst.

The government is apparently irritated by the continued resistance by some members of the South African exile community to stay in Dukwe refugee camp.

Observers speculate that Botswana's recent actions betray a toughening up stance on refugees, as some do not fit the description of "fearing for the security of their lives in their countries of origin".

Another 2 SA  
Star 2/15/88  
exiles expelled

GABORONE — Botswana has announced more expulsions from the country in a further crack-down on South African refugees.

A presidential order has declared three other people prohibited immigrants. They are two South Africans, Mr Siphon Malenga and Mr Thebe Sephate, and a Canadian, Miss Teresa Jennings.

At least five other South Africans have been expelled from Botswana in recent weeks.

South Africa has frequently accused Botswana of not doing enough to stop ANC activities in its territory. — The Star's Africa News Service.

# Botswana ready to repel SADF incursions — Khama

THE Botswana Defence Force (BDF) was ready to repel any future SADF incursions into the country, BDF head General Ian Khama indicated yesterday.

He said the BDF did not "just sit back" when such raids occurred and he warned there could be a clash if the BDF caught any raiders.

(12) 6/day 31/5/88

ROGER SMITH

At the same time, he gave assurances that SA citizens visiting Botswana would not be targets for BDF action as a result of strained relations between the two countries.

He said Botswana would never sink to that level of retaliation.

His comments followed an SA Press tour of Okavango resorts to promote tourism to Botswana.

The number of SA visitors to Botswana has slumped dramatically in some quarters after two incidents involving SA visitors, which resulted in SA Foreign Affairs Minister Piki Botha saying tourists would not visit

Botswana if they risked being arrested "on the basis of gossip".

Maun tour operator Jack Kerr estimated the fall-off in traffic at 50%.

Khama said the problem arose from the SA government's tendency to accuse neighbouring states of responsibility for the deteriorating security situation in SA.

## 50 pc drop in SA visitors to Botswana

By Therese Anders

MAUN — Botswana's tourist industry feels it has been dealt a crippling blow by Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha's warning over Easter that South Africans travelling there may no longer be safe.

A leading Botswana travel agent, Mr. Jack Kerr, estimates that tourism has dropped by 50 percent since Mr. Botha spoke out on April 6 after a Nelspruit man had been detained briefly in the Tuli Block.

Normally Maun is alive with tourists, but in the last two months this town has been dead.

A safari company executive said many cancellations were received from South Africans — they usually make up 60 percent of Botswana's visitors — after the warning appeared on South African television.

At the weekend, a camp in northern Botswana's Moremi Game Reserve that is usually full at this time of the year was deserted.

Air charter companies in Maun are also feeling the pinch, with some reporting their worst season in five years.

Mr. Kerr said it was too early to tell if Mr. Botha's warning had made an impact on overseas tourists.

● See Page 3.

Probably safest land in Africa, says general

# Tourists in Botswana have 'nothing to fear'

Star 31/5/85

12

INTER

Address

By Therese Anders

GABORONE — South Africans need not fear travelling in Botswana as it was "probably the safest country in Africa", Major-General Ian Khama, deputy commander of the Botswana Defence Force (BDF), said yesterday.

He was reacting to weekend disclosures that Botswana's tourism industry had been dealt a heavy blow by Foreign Minister Pik Botha's warning in April concerning safety inside Botswana.

JOINT

Address

According to the country's leading tour operator, tourism had dropped by half since then. However, General Khama, son of the late president Sir Seretse Khama, said Mr Botha's "outburst" was politically motivated, designed to "squeeze us" and do as much harm to Botswana as possible.

OR

P.O. Box 6141, Johannesburg 2000

"And to a certain extent he has succeeded."

General Khama added it was ironic that Mr Botha had accused Botswana of being unsafe when it was a true democracy — boasting one of the best human rights records in Africa — "and we all know about the security situation that exists in South Africa".

He said he could personally assure tourists that the BDF was not anti-South African and that South Africans had nothing to fear from BDF personnel.

"We (the BDF) are aware that there are close ties between us and South Africans — not only for tourism but also in the fields of commerce and industry.

"There are problems at government level between our two countries but there is no bad feeling here towards the people of South Africa."

General Khama said a recent example of this was when a South African pilot had had to make an emergency landing in the desert.

"We launched a search and rescue operation and found him, then we housed him in a nearby guest camp until the next morning.

"We didn't just put him in a tent because he was a South African."

General Khama said Mr Botha's statement followed the SADF raid into Botswana in which four people died.

"And it is my information that the tourist who was arrested in our country had been warned before he came that it was illegal to wear military looking dress — yet he chose to ignore this."

## Problems

"SA appears to be blaming us for all its own problems, and they will go to any extent to harm us. For instance, when they introduced go-slows at the border it was on the pretext that they were looking for weapons. It is my information that they didn't find any."

He said Mr Botha's statement had also "backfired, in a way" because there were many South African companies behind tourist and safari operations in Botswana and they were being hurt financially, equally with Botswana companies.

# Botswana 'safe for SA tourists'

NR645 1/6/88 12

GABORONE. — South Africans need not fear travelling in Botswana — “it’s probably the safest country in Africa”, said Major-General Ian Khama, deputy-commander of the country’s Defence Force.

He was reacting to disclosures that Botswana tourism had dropped 50 percent after South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha’s warning in April concerning safety in the country.

The warning followed the arrest of a South African tourist at a camp near the border.

## “Outburst”

However, General Khama, son of the late President Sir Seretse Khama, said Mr Botha’s “outburst” was politically motivated, designed to “squeeze us” and do as much harm to Botswana as possible.

“And to a certain extent he has succeeded,” said General Khama.

It was ironic, he added, that Mr Botha accused Botswana of being unsafe when it was a true democracy boasting one of the best human-rights records on the continent. “And we all know about the security situation that exists in South Africa.”

“It is my information that the tourist who was arrested had been warned before he came that it was illegal to wear military-looking dress, yet he chose to ignore this.

General Khama said he could personally assure that the Botswana Defence Force was not anti-South African and South Africans had nothing to fear from BDF personnel.

“We (the BDF) are aware that there are close ties between us and South Africans, not only for tourism, but also in commerce and industry.

“There are problems at government level between our two countries, but there is no bad feeling here towards the people of South Africa.”

General Khama said a recent example of this was when a South African pilot made an emergency landing in the desert.

“We launched a search-and-rescue operation and found him. Then we housed him in a guest camp until the next morning.”

He said Mr Botha’s statement had also “backfired, in a way” because there were many South African companies behind tourist and safari operations in Botswana and they were being hurt financially, equally with Botswanan companies.

## SA tourists must decide on Botswana risk, says Dept (12)

Star 2/16/88  
By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — People must decide for themselves what degree of risk they are willing to run when visiting Botswana, says the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

It was reacting in a statement to reports that the Botswana tourist industry had "collapsed" since Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's warning in April to South Africans

considering visiting the country.

Mr Botha gave the warning after a South African was arrested at a game park and held for questioning, allegedly because he was in possession of military-style clothing.

Reports from Botswana this week said the tourist industry had since suffered and was having its worst season for five years.



## Malaria toll rises to 181

GABORONE — Health officials in Botswana have disclosed that 181 people have died from malaria in the first five months of this year, compared with only 10 in 1987.

A spokesman for the Health Ministry said that 45 people had died in Francistown while 14 000 cases of the disease had been reported in the Okavango and Chobe areas.

He said the World Health Organisation was helping to secure drugs to combat the outbreak and so far had delivered one million chloroquine tablets. — The Star's Africa News Service.

12  
3/10/78  
Bomb explodes  
near ANC house

LUSAKA. — A bomb has ripped through a house near the home of officials of the ANC, police said yesterday.

Police said the house was also raked with machine-gun fire in the attack, on Thursday night, and was partly demolished.

A police spokesman said a 12-year-old girl living in an adjacent house was cut by flying glass. There were no other injuries. — Sapa-AP

night's cancelled meeting.

## Flogging of women proposed

The Star's Africa  
News Service

(12)  
GABORONE — Botswana's attorney-general is to draft legislation to allow women to be flogged. SKV 17/6/82

The move has been proposed by chiefs and certain parliamentarians. Corporal punishment

rape, housebreaking, burglary, assault, robbery, indecent assault on women, defilement of girls under 16 and defilement of idiots.

*The Gazette* newspaper is urging its readers to join it in a campaign to "nip in the bud this proposed legislation on the flogging of women".

## Police probe food factory damage

Police are investigating a charge of malicious damage. He noticed the oil started foaming.

ANGUS 21/6/88

# Bomb blast, shootout at Gaborone: Two injured

GABORONE. — Two policemen were seriously injured in a shootout and a bakkie-bomb explosion rocked the Botswana capital today.

The shootout was at Kgale Siding, about six kilometres south of Gaborone.

According to witnesses, a number of people were arrested when Botswana Defence Force members rushed to the scene.

The shootout took place near the St Joseph's College and the injured police officers were on a routine patrol of the area.

They were taken to Princess Marina Hospital for emergency surgery.

The blast was at 6.05am, police said.

The explosives were attached to a bakkie belonging to Field Services parked in the yard of an employee, Mr Allison Seeketso. He is a Batswana.

Mr Seeketso and his family were not injured.

The Assistant-Commissioner of Police, a Mr Molefe, confirmed the blast and the shootout. Police and army officers are trying to piece together details. — Sapa

# Blast rocks Gaborone

The Star's Africa  
News Service

12

**GABORONE** — A powerful car-bomb blast rocked the western suburbs of Gaborone this morning but a spokesman for the Botswana police said there were no casualties.

The blast was heard throughout the Botswana capital at about 6.30 am.

A police spokesman said the bomb had "missed the target it was intended for".

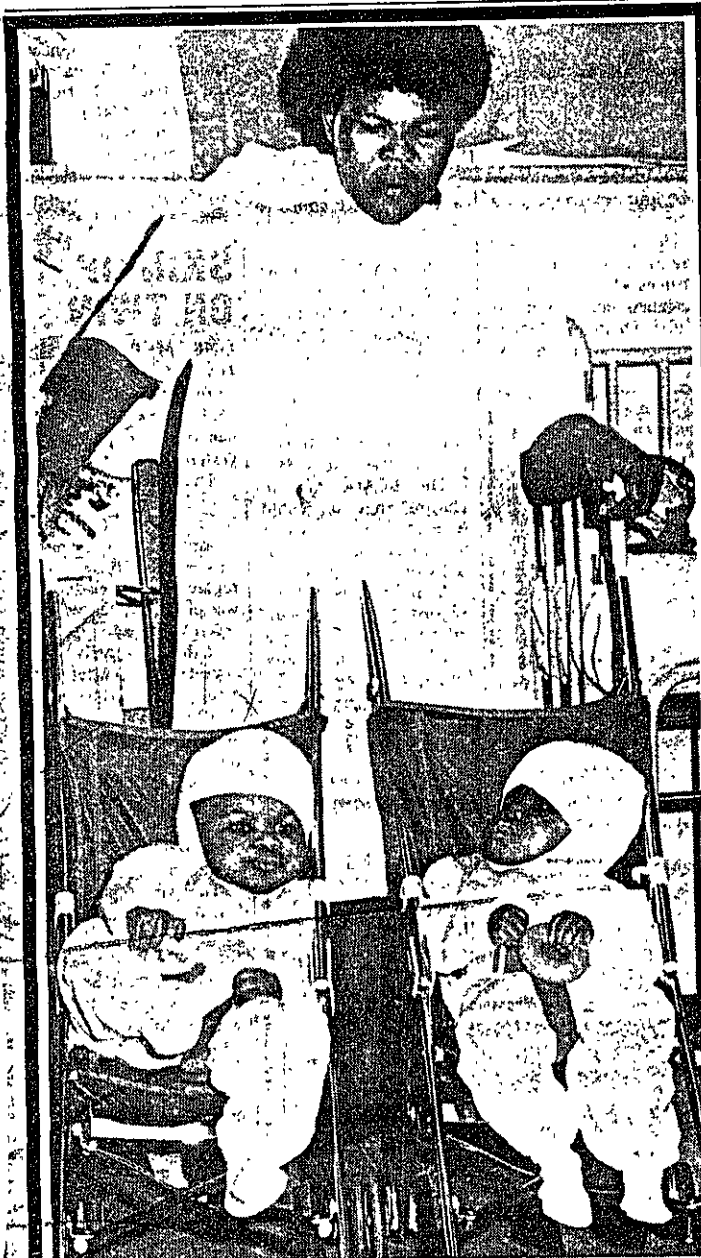
He said investigating officers were still scouring the scene of the blast to determine what kind of explosives were used.

It is expected that more details will be released later today.

# BOTSWANA

Sowetan 22/6/88

# 'FOILS RAID'



**Sophie and her twins**

MPHO and Mphonyana Mathibela who were separated at the Baragwanath Hospital seven weeks ago in an operation that captured world headlines, seen with their mother, Sophie. Doctors believe that they are on the road to recovery. See Page 2.  
Courtesy Wits University

**SOWETAN Foreign News Service**

**GABORONE** — Botswana yesterday named two white South African soldiers it said were captured after a gunbattle near the border as a South African commando group prepared to raid the capital Gaborone.

President Quett Masire said three Botswana policemen were injured, one critically, in what he termed an act of state terrorism. He said five South Africans escaped.

Botswana has been the target of raids by South African forces looking for guerrillas of the ANC. In the past three years at least 23 people, mostly Botswana nationals, have been killed.

### Names

Ponatshego Kedikiwe, Minister for Presidential Affairs, said the two captured men were Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermansen, both from Johannesburg suburbs.

"We have always known about these raids but now we have concrete evidence," he said. Basson admitted he was a corporal in the South African Defence Force.

The two men were brought from police headquarters in manacles to be transferred to a prison. Asked by a reporter what he was doing in Botswana, Hermansen replied: "I don't know."

Officials said they

**'SADF raid foiled'** (12) Sowetan 22/6/88

• From Page 1

believed the two men were drivers sent to pick up the other five after a planned attack on Gaborone.

The incident was followed at dawn by a bomb explosion that wrecked a lorry and shattered windows in a Gaborone suburb. It was not clear if the two events were linked.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force has confirmed that a patrol, which was gathering information in Botswana near the South African border, was involved in the shooting incident with the Botswana police early yesterday morning.

The Botswana police fired on the patrol which was forced to return their fire. In this process members of the Botswana police were wounded.

The patrol returned safely to their base. This action was not aimed against the government or the people of Botswana and the accusation that South Africa made itself guilty of state terrorism, is preposterous especially coming from a country which allows terrorists to operate from its territory against the RSA.

• To Page 7

# **Botswana captives linked to SA <sup>Scorp</sup> squad**

22-29/6/88

From MONO BADELA  
JOHANNESBURG. - Two South African Defence Force men captured in Botswana admitted they were chauffeurs for a group of commandos on a mission to destroy a "terrorist" target in Gaborone, the Botswana Commissioner of Police, Simon Hirschfeldt, said this week.

Hirschfeldt said one of the men, Johannes Basson, admitted being a corporal in the SADF, while the other, Theodore Hermansen, claimed to be a national serviceman.

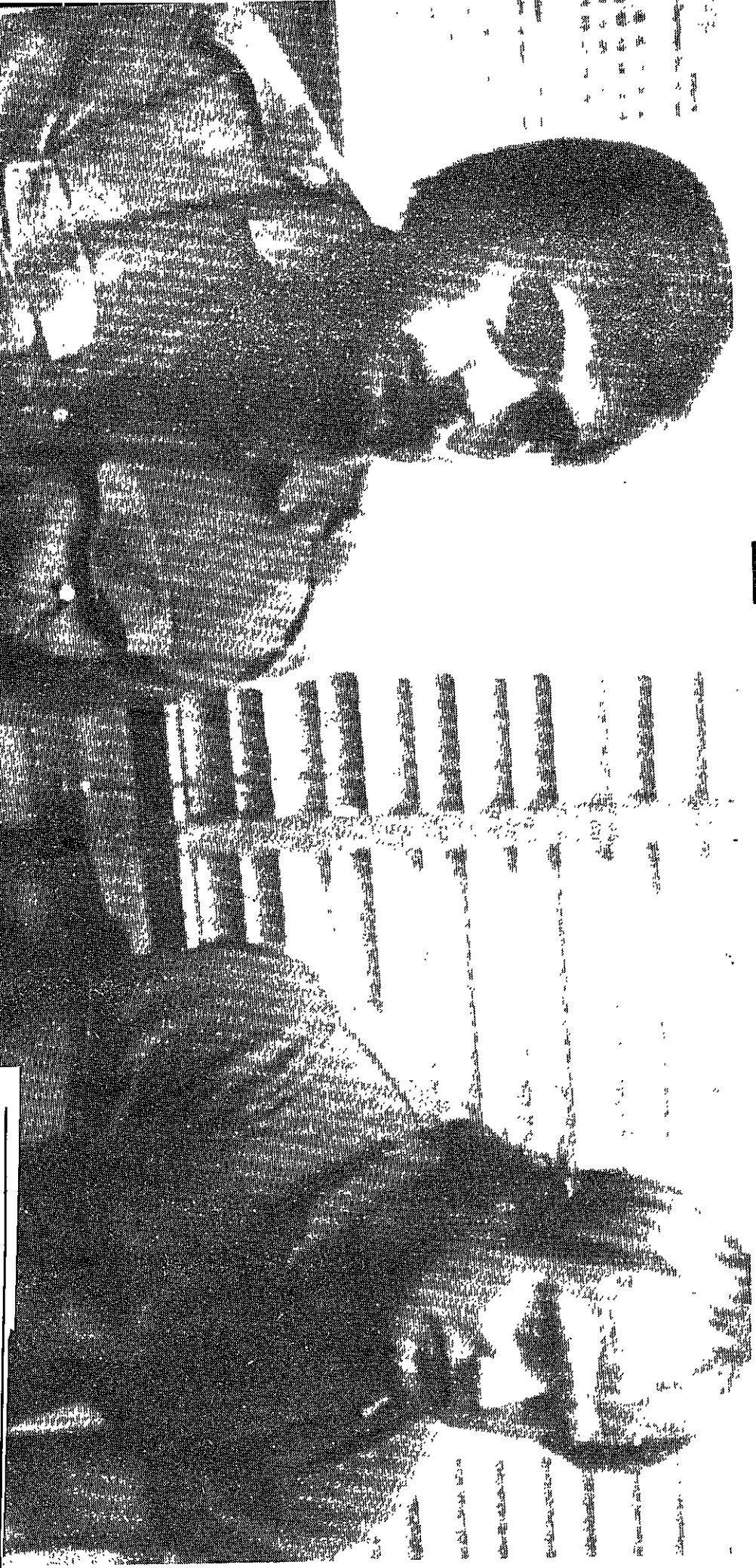
The SADF denied accusations of "State terrorism" against Botswana.

The patrol on an anti-ANC mission was "forced" to return fire when Botswana police fired on them.

(12)

~~22/6/88~~

# SA Parades Soldiers



CAPTURED 'COMMANDOS' ... Mr Johannes Basson (left) and Mr Theo Hejmanhen whom Botswana alleges are South African commandos. Picture: REUTERS

## Botswana

**claims** *CHL*  
*7/11/85*  
*22/6/84*  
**they are**  
**soldiers** *(12)*

**TWO** alleged SA Defence Force commandos captured by Botswana security forces after a shootout were yesterday paraded in chains in Gaborone.

Botswana said they were Corporals Johannes Basson of Claremont, Johannesburg, and Corporal Theodore Hermanhen of Cyrilene, Johannesburg. The SADF denied that the two men were involved in the shootout. But Defence Force headquarters admitted last night that one of its patrols — allegedly gathering information in Botswana near the South African border — was involved in a shootout with Botswana police early yesterday.

### In manacles

Both men had admitted being SADF members and were acting as chauffeurs for the commandos, Botswana officials said.

When they were paraded before journalists the two men were handcuffed and their legs chained. Asked by a reporter what he was doing in Botswana, Mr Hermanhen replied: "I don't know."

President Quett Masire said three Botswana policemen were hurt, one critically, when they were fired on by South African commandos.

Five South Africans — three whites and two blacks — in the seven-man commando squad escaped, but two white soldiers were captured, he said.

He said six unarmed Botswana policemen surprised five South African commandos at a railway line about 8km south of Gaborone. They were waiting for their chauffeurs.

President Masire said the chauffeurs were captured, but the chauffeurs were captured.

The administrative secretary in the president's office in Gaborone, Mr Lehang Mpotokwane, said the two men

From page 1

who were caught had entered Botswana legally at a customs gate on Sunday.

Lieutenant-General Mompoti Merahe, of the Botswana Defence Force, said the commandos had planned to raid a house in Gaborone occupied by a member of the ANC lived whom they wanted to "eliminate".

The shootout was followed at dawn by a bomb explosion that wrecked a van and shattered windows of a house.

Giving a substantially different version of events, a spokesman for the SADF said Botswana police had first fired on the patrol, "which was forced to return their fire".

The patrol returned safely to base and the action was not aimed against the government or the people of Botswana, the SADF spokesman said.

"The two people who are allegedly held in Botswana were not involved in the shooting incident. Regarding the allegations from Botswana about their connections with the SA Defence Force, no comment will be made unless the Botswana government provides more details," the spokesman said. — *Owen Correspondent, Sapa-Reuters-AP and UPI*



SADF confirms shooting incident

# Botswana names SA 'commandos'

(12) B/day 22/6/88

THE Botswana government has named the two captured white South Africans alleged to be members of a group of SADF commandos as Johannes Basson of Claremont, Johannesburg, and Theodore Hermanhen of Cyrildene, Johannesburg.

The government said Basson was a corporal and Hermanhen a reservist.

The two men were arrested driving SA-registered cars at a Botswana Defence Force roadblock outside Gaborone yesterday.

An SADF spokesman last night confirmed a patrol on an intelligence-gathering mission in Botswana was involved in a shooting incident with Botswana police early yesterday morning.

He said the patrol returned safely to base. Some members of the Botswana police were wounded in the incident.

Botswana radio reported a govern-

## DIANNA GAMES

ment statement said two Botswana policemen were critically wounded and another seriously.

The SADF spokesman said: "The two people who are allegedly held in Botswana were not involved in the shooting incident. No comment will be made about Botswana's allegations about their connections to the SADF unless it provides more details."

The intelligence-gathering operation was not aimed against the government or people of Botswana, he said. "The accusation that SA made itself guilty of state terrorism is preposterous, especially coming from a country that allows terrorists to operate from its territory against SA."

He said information gathered from

● To Page 2 →



The two captured SA men, Johannes Basson (centre) and Theodore Hermanhen, under armed guard in Botswana yesterday.

# Botswana names two SA 'commandos'

ANC members caught at Broederstroom proved ANC members infiltrated SA from Botswana to carry out acts of terror. SA would not hesitate to act against those who wished to commit acts of terror in SA.

Meanwhile, three explosions rocked Gaborone yesterday morning, one caused by a car bomb.

Basson and Hermanhen are alleged by the Botswana government to be part of a group of seven raiders who were involved in a shootout with a Botswana police border patrol outside Gaborone late on Monday night.

Authorities have not yet been able to establish if the blasts are linked to the incident.

The two men being held by Botswana

police for questioning may appear in court this week.

Administrative secretary in the President's office in Gaborone, Lebang Mpotokwane, said the two had entered Botswana legally at a customs gate on Sunday.

He said the Botswana authorities were satisfied the seven were commandos because of the circumstances surrounding the incident.

He said a group of five men — three whites and two blacks — were waiting to be collected by Basson and Hermanhen, driving SA-registered cars, when they were spotted by a six-man unarmed border patrol of Botswana police.

← ● From Page 1

(12) B/day 22/6/88

Capturec. men to appear in Gaborone court today

# Row over patrol in Botswana

The five South Africans fired on the police vehicle, wounding three policemen, one critically.

Another two South Africans drove away in two cars from the shooting, the statement said. They were arrested at a roadblock.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party foreign affairs spokesman, said the incident was "most unfortunate".

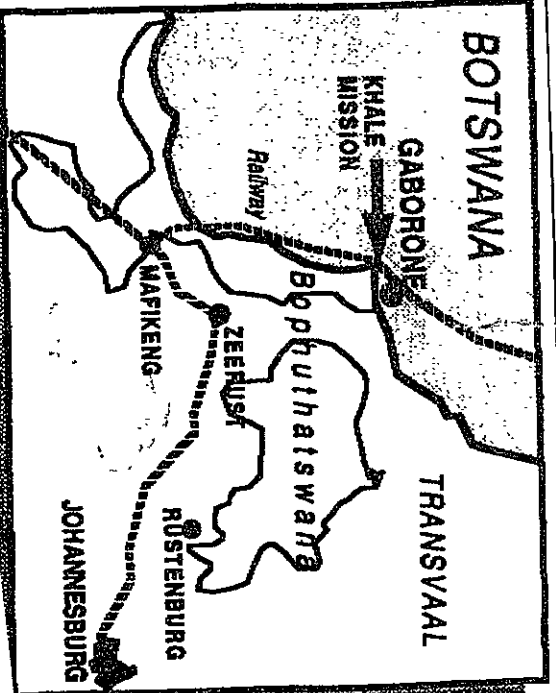
"If in fact we were patrolling within the borders of a neighbouring country it is not surprising that Botswana police took action against us."

Botswana further said in a statement that an explosive device went off about 6am yesterday under a vehicle owned by building contractor Mr Allison Seeketso. It was parked outside his house in Gaborone West.

The statement described the bombing as "yet another South African attempt on the lives of innocent Batswana".



Men identified by officials in Gaborone: (left) Theodore Hermansen.



By BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff

THE South African Defence Force was ducking for cover today after a clash with Botswana police and the capture of two alleged SADF members.

The Ministry of Defence went on the verbal attack, strongly defending the patrol across the border and accusing Botswana of exporting "violence, terrorism and revolution".

The SADF has emphatically denied it was responsible for the bomb blast that rocked Gaborone yesterday and said a statement may be issued later on the capture of the two alleged SADF members.

The Botswana police identified the two as SADF Corporal Johannes Basson, 25, of Claremont, Johannesburg, and police reservist Theodore Hermansen of Cyrilldene, Johannesburg.

They were due to appear in court in Gaborone today.

## Returned safely

According to the SADF, the Botswana police fired on a patrol which was "forced to return their fire. In the process members of the Botswana police were wounded".

The SADF said: "The Defence Force action was not aimed at the government or the people of Botswana."

The statement said all members of the patrol returned safely to base.

This was denied by Botswana, which said an unarmed SADF patrol surprised the South Africans as they were preparing to raid Gaborone.

A statement issued yesterday in Gaborone said the six policemen were on a routine patrol about 10.30pm on Monday when they surprised the South Africans near the railway line at Khale Mission.

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Two captured South Africans due to appear in Gaborone court today

# SA defends Botswana raid

12 Star 22/6/85

The Star's Africa News Service,  
David Braun and Craig Kotze

The Government was today fudging its responsibility for Monday's skirmish in Botswana involving a SA Defence Force patrol. Government spokesmen referred the matter back and forth and none was willing to give further details.

They also denied any knowledge of the bomb blast yesterday in Gaborone. A spokesman for the SADF said there was still no statement on the two captured South Africans, although something could come later in the day.

The two men — identified by Botswana police sources as SADF Corporal Johannes Basson (25) of Claremont, Johannesburg and police reservist Theodore Hermansen of Cyrildene, Johannesburg — were due to appear in a Gaborone court today.

Western embassies were keeping a close watch on developments. Spokesmen for the German, British and American embassies said they were waiting for any reaction from their respective capitals.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said this morning Botswana could not expect South Africa to sit with folded arms while it allowed the export of violence, terrorism and revolution from its territory.

The SADF yesterday admitted that a patrol of its soldiers clashed with Botswana police — three of whom were wounded — while on an "intelligence gathering mission" inside Botswana.

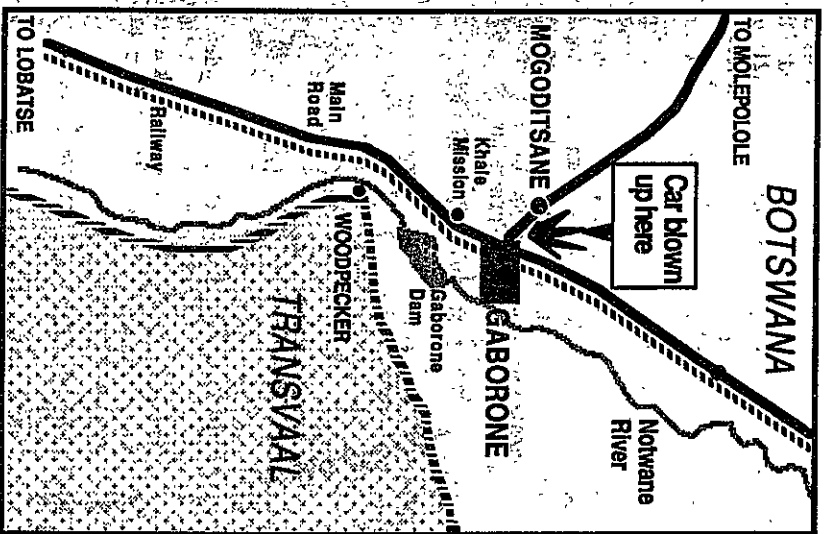
## "Accusations preposterous"

The Defence Force said: "The action was not aimed against the government or the people of Botswana. The accusation that South Africa made itself guilty of state terrorism is preposterous, especially coming from a country which allows terrorists to operate from its territory against the RSA."

It claimed the two captured men were not involved in the skirmish with Botswana police, saying that all members of the patrol had returned safely to base.

The SADF said the Botswana police fired on the patrol which was "forced to return their fire".

This was denied by Botswana, which said an unarmed police patrol surprised the South Africans as they were preparing to raid Gaborone.



"After shooting at the police, the South African commando group fled in the police vehicle, which was later found abandoned at the Botswana/South African border" near the Woodpecker restaurant."

The statement said an explosive device went off at about 6 am yesterday under a vehicle owned by building contractor Mr Allison See-Ketso, which was parked outside his house in Gaborone West.

The blast destroyed the vehicle and damaged the house, but nobody was hurt.

The statement described the bombing as "yet another South African attempt on the lives of innocent Botswana".

"We once more condemn those acts of terrorism by the South African Government."

Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse, the only parliamentary leader to react to the incident so far, said today he was disturbed by any infiltration into a neighbouring territory.



A Botswana soldier guards manacled South Africans identified as Corporal Johannes Basson (centre) and Theodore Hermansen (right), both said to be members of the security forces.

# SA denies bungled raid was 'State terrorism'

12

By Inga Molzen

The South African Defence Force has denied accusations of "State terrorism" against Botswana and has said the South African patrol which was involved in a skirmish with Botswana police on Monday night was "gathering information".

In an official statement released last night the SADF claimed it was "forced" to return fire when members of the Botswana police opened fire on the SADF patrol they say was on an "anti-ANC mission".

In previous "anti-ANC missions" the SADF has claimed that those killed included a "top ANC

regional commander" and "highly-trained terrorists".

A housing complex stormed by SA troops at Mogaditsane, outside Gaborone, on May 19 1986 was described as an "ANC transit facility".

Following the controversy regarding the identity of a man killed in March by the SADF in Gaborone, the SADF announced that it will not in future give the names of people killed in raids across the border.

In the past eight years at least nine SADF cross-border operations into neighbouring states have been acknowledged by South Africa. At least 146 people have died.

# SA men held in Botswana could face life terms

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — The two South Africans arrested in Botswana on Monday during the SADF incursion heard in a Francistown court that they could face life imprisonment.

The court was told yesterday they had been on a mission to kidnap certain people in Gaborone.

The men became the first to be charged under the new National Security Act, which was passed last year and relates to acts prejudicial to the security of the State. It carries a maximum sentence of 30 years.

The accused were also charged under the penal code.

The suggestion that they might face life imprisonment was made in court by Superintendent Ramsden Ramagolo of the Botswana CID but he did not say whether this was related to any of the charges made so far or whether it would relate to additional charges that might arise in the event of the death of the policeman who was seriously wounded in the shooting incident that preceded the arrest of the South Africans.

The State alleges that the two men, Mr Johannes Basson, 25, and Mr Theodore Hermansen, 30, attempted unlawfully to cause the death of Botswana policemen who were on patrol near Gaborone when they were fired at.

The Botswana Government has said the two men were arrested at a roadblock after driving from the scene of an attack on the Botswana police patrol by South African commandos. The commandos escaped in the police patrol's vehicle, the government statement said.

Mr Basson and Mr Hermansen were denied bail yesterday by Chief Magistrate David Amstel, who ordered them to be held in police custody for two weeks until their next court appearance on a total of five charges.

Police sources said the two men had entered Botswana at the Ramatlabama border gate on Sunday June

19, using false names and passports. Other sources said one of the men had been seen later at a Gaborone hotel.

Superintendent Ramagolo told the court both Mr Hermansen and Mr Basson were members of the South African army and that they had intended to kidnap certain people in Gaborone after entering Botswana with false information and identities.

Mr Hermansen said he was not a member of the South African army and had not been involved in the shooting of the policemen.

Hospital sources said Constable Mpumelo Nhlabano, 30, who was hit 10 times when the South African commandos fired on his patrol, was fighting for his life at the Princess Marina Hospital.

Another policeman still in hospital, Constable Letlhanyane Morutwa, 23, was said to be in a satisfactory condition and the third policeman wounded has been discharged.

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# Two SA captives 'tell of mission'

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GABORONE — The two South Africans captured in Botswana on Monday evening have admitted they were on a mission to pick up a commando group in order for them to attack and destroy "a terrorist" target in Gaborone, the Botswana Commissioner of Police, Mr Simon Hirschfeldt, said yesterday.

He disputed the SADF version of the incident. The police had, however, not been able to identify the "terrorist" target.

Commissioner Hirschfeldt said one of the men, Johannes Basson, had admitted being a corporal in the SADF, while the other man, Theodore Hermachen, had only said that he was in the South African "national service", but was not a member of the SADF or police.

Mr Hirschfeldt said charges against the two men were still being formulated by the Botswana Attorney General.

If the two men are charged under normal criminal law they must appear in court within 48 hours of their arrest — effectively meaning yesterday.

However, if they are charged under Botswana national security legislation, Commissioner Hirschfeldt said authorities had 96 hours in which to present them before the court.

As far as could be ascertained the two South Africans had not appeared in court at the time of going to press.

The two men were arrested at a Botswana Defence Force road block outside Gaborone on Monday evening after a shooting incident involving a South African commando group in which three Botswana policemen were wounded, one critically.

The SADF has said their commandos fired on the Botswana police only after they had been fired upon when the Botswana police patrol stumbled on to the commandos at the start of their "intelligence gathering mission." — *Africa News Service.*

# Botswana captive in 'wrong place at wrong time'

By Duncan Guy

Mr Paul Kemp, who shares a Cyrildene, Johannesburg, house with Mr Theodore Hermansen (30), one of two South Africans being held captive in Botswana, believes he was "in the wrong place at the wrong time".

"I thought I was dreaming after a friend told me about Theo's arrest. Then I phoned the SABC."

Mr Kemp (27) said Mr Hermansen was a sales representative for a Germiston com-

pany, Interstate Traders and Representatives, linked to a Botswana company, Intercontinental Traders, dealing with brick-making machinery.

"Theo is an ordinary guy. I met him in January in a Hillbrow pub and he asked me to share his house because he went to Botswana on business and was only home one or two weeks a month."

"As far as I know he did national service in Durban and had a slack time — never went to the front — and he certainly has

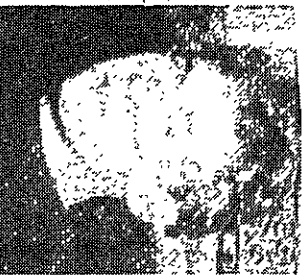
not done camps since I've known him," said Mr Kemp.

He added that Mr Hermansen came to South Africa from Germany, aged six, and his parents died soon after.

"He lived with people in Durban whom he left at 16 when he became a salesman."

Mr Kemp also said Mr Hermansen never owned a gun or a knife.

Mrs Dudu Twala, who lives in the domestic quarters of the house, said she was shocked to hear about Mr Hermansen being held in Botswana.



Mr Paul Kemp ... he shares a house with Mr Theodore Hermansen who has been captured in Botswana.



# Botswana safe for tourists, <sup>(12)</sup> STV 23/6/88 say travel agents

By Paula Fray

Most travel agents still regard Botswana — particularly the northern parts of the country — as a safe area for tourists, and are not expecting holiday cancellations because of this week's bomb blast and the arrest of two South Africans.

According to the secretary of the Association of SA Travel Agents, Mr John Bing, it was still "pre-mature" to expect cancellations.

Mr Bing said he did not think tourism in Botswana would be affected, because the "principle area for tourists is the Okavango swamps, which are far removed from Gaborone".

But Bonaventure, a tourism company arranging tours and safaris to Botswana, was expecting cancellations yesterday.

Tours manager Miss Jenny Johnson said about 40 percent to half the company's customers cancelled their bookings the last time there was an SADF raid into Botswana.

"Our phone rang continuously for three days, with people who were either cancelling or postponing their tours," she said.

Miss Johnson advised travellers not to be easily dismayed, because most tour companies flew straight into the delta area and did not go overland.

## 'NO GUARANTEE' SPEECH

The marketing director of Afro Ventures, Mr Philip Lategan, said the company had received no cancellations last year after Mr Pik Botha's speech that the safety of tourists in Botswana and Zimbabwe could not be guaranteed, or at the time of any other terrorism-related incidents.

"Botswana is safe and stable. The area between Maun and Victoria Falls is mostly game reserve, and there is no danger at all," Mr Lategan.

He added that his company had had no problems since it began operating in 1972. It had established a good working relationship with the Botswana government.

Mr Lategan said Afro Ventures flew tourists to Maun, and provided Landrover trips from Zimbabwe, Namibia and Johannesburg. There were roadblocks on the routes the vehicles travelled — for the safety of tourists and Batswanas.

Mr Lategan said he believed there were fewer people travelling privately through Botswana, but companies were not affected.

Mr Mike Gourlay, marketing director of Game-trackers, agreed that Botswana was still safe in the north.

"We fly over into the tourist areas and avoid any problem areas — if there are any."

He said there had been no cancellations linked to the latest raids, and he foresaw no problems in the immediate future.



Captured South Africans Corporal Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermansen are manacled hand and foot in a Botswana police station. It is alleged they were captured during a South African military raid on Botswana.



# Captured SA men could be jailed for life

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The two South Africans arrested in Botswana on Monday during the SADF incursion appeared in a Francistown court yesterday and heard that they could face life imprisonment.

The court was told they had been on a mission to kidnap certain people in Gaborone.

The men became the first to be charged under the new National Security Act, which was passed last year and relates to acts prejudicial to the security of the state. It carries a maximum sentence of 30 years. The accused were also charged under the penal code.

The suggestion that they might face life terms was made in court by Superintendent Ramsden Ramagolo of the Botswana CID.

The State alleges that Mr Johannes Basson (25) and Mr Theodore Hermansen (30) attempted unlawfully to cause the death of Botswana policemen who were carrying out a patrol near Gaborone when they were fired at. Two policemen were injured and one is critical.

The Botswana government has said the two men were arrested at a roadblock after driving away from the scene of an attack on the Botswana police patrol by South African commandos. The commandos escaped in the police patrol's vehicle.

Mr Basson and Mr Hermansen were yesterday denied bail by chief magistrate Mr David Amstel, who ordered them to be held in police custody for two weeks until their next court appearance on a total of five charges.

Police sources here said the two men had entered Botswana at the Ramatlabama border gate on Sunday June 19 using false names and passports.

Botswana has indicated it will ask the United Nations Security Council to brand the incursion as an act of State terrorism.

# SA men face 30 years in jail

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The two 'South African "commandos" arrested by the Botswana army at a roadblock on Monday night, appeared in a Francistown court yesterday charged under Botswana's National Security Act and its Penal Code.

The men, Mr Johannes Basson, 25, and Mr Theodore Hermansen, 30, are believed to be the first people charged under the act which carries a maximum penalty of 30 years.

The state alleges that Mr Basson and Mr Hermansen tried to cause the death of three policemen who were fired at while on patrol near Gaborone, the Botswana Press Agency reported.

Charges under the National Security Act relate to acts prejudicial to Botswana's security. Botswana police commissioner Mr Simon Hirschfeld said the men were considered to be part of the shooting in which the policemen were injured.

He said the two men had not given detailed information of their mission but had revealed they had entered the country to destroy a "terrorist" target in Gaborone, although they did not know who or where.

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The two men were not armed when they were arrested but had admitted to using false passports. However, he said, they had later supplied what they said were their "real" names.

Mr Basson has admitted to being a SADF member while Mr Hermansen said he was on national service.

A spokesman in the Botswana president's office said yesterday the Botswana government was shocked that SA had admitted being in Botswana secretly in violation of international law as if it was doing nothing wrong.

Mr Hirschfeld said the SADF's claim that the Botswana police patrol had fired first was a "deliberate lie" as the police patrols were not official border patrols and the men were never armed.

He said one of the Botswana policemen

was still in a critical condition after seven hours of surgery to remove the 10 bullets in his body.

He was the only one of three men sitting in the front of the vehicle when the group opened fire. They were ordered out of the vehicle before the group made off with it, Mr Hirschfeld said.

He said the car had been found abandoned at a dam on the Notwane River which served as the border between SA and Botswana.

Police are still investigating a possible link between the car bomb explosion in Gaborone on Monday with the commando group.

● Sapa-Reuter reports from New York that Botswana will ask the UN Security Council to issue a statement condemning South Africa for practising state terrorism, the Botswana envoy, Mr Legwaila Legwaila, said yesterday.

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# Vlok slates ANC 'cowards'

~~Political Staff~~ Political Staff

(12)

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, due to visit victims of the Johannesburg games arcade bomb blast today, has blamed the African National Congress and harangued the countries who housed it.

Botswana's supposed indignation about South African action against ANC terrorists sounded hollow and senseless when it was seen against the background of mutilated women and children in cowardly bomb attacks such as the one in Johannesburg, Mr Vlok said.

Botswana was accusing South Africa of committing State terrorism against it but conveniently remained silent about the fact that 70 percent of the deeds of terrorism were committed from that country.

Mr Vlok said most of the acts of terror for which 23 suspected ANC terrorists were arrested in the past few days were directly planned in Botswana. That country's direct support of such terror groups and murder gangs could therefore be described as nothing but blatant terrorism against South Africa.

South Africa found it strange, Mr Vlok said, that there was never any reaction from neighbouring states about the death and mutilation of defenceless South Africans of all races and that there was never any condemnation or even indignation about proven ANC torture camps.

The South African security forces would hunt and eliminate this cowardly, despicable scum wherever they were hiding, he said.

# Shock at friend's capture

JOHANNESBURG. — A Johannesburg man was shocked to find out this week that the man he shares a house with was one of the two alleged South African "commandos" captured in Botswana.

Three Botswana policemen were injured, one of whom had 10 bullets in his body, after being shot by the South African commando group on Monday night. The two South Africans — Mr Johannes Baso, 25, and Mr Theodore Hermansen, 30, both of Johannesburg — were arrested.

They appeared before a Francistown magistrate on Wednesday facing a total of five charges, three under the penal code and two under the National Security Act. The case was remanded to July 6.

But Mr Paul Kemp, who shares a Cyrildene house here with Mr Hermansen, believes he was "in the wrong place at the wrong time".

Mr Kemp, 27, said Mr Hermansen was a sales representative for a Gemiston company, Interstate Traders and Representatives, linked to a Botswana company, Intercontinental Traders, dealing with brick-making machinery.

"Theo is an ordinary guy, I met him in January in a Hillbrow pub and he asked me to share his house because he went to Botswana on business and was only home one or two weeks a month. "As far as I know he did his national service in Durban and had a slack time — never went to the front — and he certainly has not done camps since I've known him," said Mr Kemp.

He added that Mr Hermansen came to South Africa from Germany when he was six years old, and

## In the wrong

## place at the wrong time

his parents died soon after. "He lived with people in Durban whom he left at 16 when he became a salesman."

Mrs Dudu Twala, who lives in the domestic quarters of the house, said she was shocked to hear about Mr Hermansen being held in Botswana.

When the two were arrested they gave their occupations as salesmen, but Detective Senior Superintendent Ramsdon Ramogola told the court that the two were members of the South African Defence Force, the Botswana Press Agency reported.

He said the two accused and others intended to terrorize and kidnap some Gabarone residents, and they entered the country under false pretences.

Mr Ramogola, who argued against bail requested by the accused, said the offence committed was serious and carries a life sentence. He claimed the accused would skip the country if granted bail. The

senior magistrate refused to grant bail. The South Africans are the first to be charged under the Security Act and could face life imprisonment, the magistrate's court was told.

Meanwhile, the Botswana Defence Force chief, General M S Merafhe, said yesterday that the army would take extra precautions along its border with South Africa.

Botswana government sources said this week that a formal letter of objection would be sent to the South African government over the issue. A South African Foreign Affairs spokesman yesterday said that at this stage, no further comment would be forthcoming following the SADF statement on Tuesday. The SADF admitted to five men being inside Botswana on an information gathering mission.

The US government yesterday strongly condemned what it called South Africa's disregard for international law, Sapa reports.

Botswana Foreign Minister Ms Gaositwe Chiepe said yesterday that the raid may have been aimed at stalling security talks she had been trying to arrange to discuss a similar raid in March. She said she was to have held talks with South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha about a March 28 raid in which a man and three women were killed.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) urged the UN Security Council on Wednesday to denounce South Africa for aggression against Botswana.

"The OAU believes that the Security Council should take a unanimous and strong stand against these acts of premeditated, predetermined aggression," the statement said. — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondent

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# Captured SA men face life <sup>(12)</sup>

By Dan Side

Star 24/6/88

Relations between South Africa and Botswana are strained, with contradictory statements over the most recent cross-border incursions of the South African Defence Force flying back and forth.

Botswana alleges South Africa is guilty of "State terrorism".

In the aftermath of Monday's shooting incident between a Botswana police patrol and a South African commando unit, two South Africans, Mr Johannes Basson (25) and Mr Theodore Hermansen (30), were charged in Francistown yesterday.

They could be imprisoned for life if found guilty of attempting to cause the death of another person,

committing an act with intent to cause the death of another person, committing grievous bodily harm, unauthorised use of a government vehicle and committing acts prejudicial to the safety or interests of Botswana under the National Security Act.

South Africa says the two men were not involved in the border shootout in which three Botswanan policemen were wounded.

South Africa insists it was merely defending its borders against ANC insurgents.

Below we carry the arguments of the opposing countries with the view of experts in the field of political studies.

## SADF VERSION

South African military headquarters said its army unit was in Botswana on Monday night on an intelligence mission linked to its efforts to combat the African National Congress.

It has not elaborated further and has neither confirmed nor denied that the two men arrested are security force members.

According to a radio report on Wednesday, police public relations officer Lieutenant Colonel Eddie Everson said 23 ANC insurgents recently captured in South Africa between June 10 and 13 had received their instructions and weapons in Botswana.

The statement issued on Monday by defence headquarters in Pretoria said: "A patrol, which was gathering information in Botswana, near the South African border, was involved in a shooting incident with the Botswana police early this morning.

"The Botswana police fired on the patrol, which was forced to return their fire. In this process, members of the Botswana police were wounded."

However, the statement said the two white men paraded briefly before reporters in Gaborone on Tuesday, were not involved in the border shooting incident.

## BOTSWANA VERSION

Botswana's UN envoy, Mr Legwaila Legwaila, yesterday asked the Security Council to issue a statement condemning South Africa for practising "state terrorism" after Monday's shootout.

An official protest will also be directed to the South African Government.

Botswana claimed the South African commandos planned to mount a raid somewhere in Gaborone. A car bomb went off in the capital on the same night.

Botswana's police commissioner, Mr Simon Hirschfeldt, said South African military headquarters had "deliberately lied" in saying its commando unit fired at a Botswana police patrol only after the policemen shot first.

Mr Hirschfeldt said the policemen, three of whom were injured, were unarmed.

He said police in Botswana do not carry arms on routine patrols.

Botswana also claims that of the five-man commando squad, Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermansen, were in plain clothes and were arrested at a roadblock while trying to make their getaway.

## EXPERTS REACTION

Professor David Welsh of the University of Cape Town's Department of Political Studies is of the opinion that "this type of conflict is inevitable, given the high political temperature in southern Africa".

He said it was not possible for outsiders to determine who was telling the truth in such conflicts as the one currently raging between the neighbouring countries.

"What is clear," he said, "is that the practice of the South African Army in engaging in cross-border forays heightens that temperature, and in the long run will not contribute to a more peaceful region — in spite of whatever short-term advantages such expeditions may bring."

Professor Mike Hough of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies said South Africa would probably classify the incident as an "official intelligence gathering operation" — in the same mould as the one on which Major Wynand du Toit was captured in Angola — and not as a pre-emptive cross-border raid against ANC elements.

He said this view was reinforced by indications that Botswana had become the favourite route of entry into South Africa for ANC insurgents.

"There is no doubt," said Professor Hough, "that Botswana is now the major ANC infiltration route, followed by Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe."



Up to the neck in the green stuff. It was indeed an occasion of note when the First Federal Bank of South Carolina opened a new branch in Lexington. In a promotion, John Bundrick won the right to dash into the vault and keep all the money he could carry out in 90 seconds — he managed \$27 381.

**Withdrawal with  
honour possible.**

**CLOSING DOWN**

# Are border raids just SA hawks bent on scuttling reform?

MARK GLEESON

LEADING political analysts have supported a claim by Botswana's Foreign Minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, that Monday's shootout between Botswana police and South African commandos was an attempt at destroying security talks between the two countries.

Dr Chiepe said the firefight, after which two South Africans were arrested, was a forestalling action aimed at ending security talks South Africa had scheduled to discuss a similar raid in March.

The *Botswana Daily News* on Thursday quoted her as saying every time the Botswana government planned talks with South Africa, commandos mounted another raid on the country.

Mr Mark Phillips of the Centre of Policy Studies at Wits University said there was a definite trend which had its roots in the counter-revolutionary philosophy of the military and government.

The scuttling of the Commonwealth Eminent Per-

sons Group peace-making mission by SADF raids into three Frontline states was a classic example.

The group, which in 1986 shuffled between Pretoria and the Frontline states attempting to resolve the South African issue, ended its attempts shortly after South Africa launched a triple raid into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

"There were two opposing positions within the State at the time on the possibility of talks between the Government and the ANC. It wasn't quite sure where to turn," said Mr Phillips.

"One was to extend the reform process further and the other to cut, re-establish control, order and the essentials of white power and not talk to the ANC from a position of weakness.

"The military blew the initiatives to smithereens by attacking the Frontline capitals. They did not at-

tack a single worthwhile target. The aim was to destroy the EPG talks and counter what advances reformists were trying to achieve."

The South African military based its philosophy on case histories from counter-revolutionary wars elsewhere in the world, such as Malaysia, Greece and Algeria, where struggles were seen to be 80 percent political and 20 percent military, he said.

They believed that politics ultimately would not be as important as grassroots issues such as education, housing and communal facilities, which was the reason why Government was pumping some R500-million into the upgrading of townships.

Military raids into Angola at the same time as the Government was negotiating with Namibia was cited as a further example, as well as internal initiatives like talks between the Department of Constitutional Planning and the United Democratic Front in

the eastern Cape in May 1986 over the upgrading of housing in black areas.

"This finally never happened, after it seemed the two parties would co-operate on the matter, because before their final meeting, the entire UDF executive was arrested under security legislation."

Professor John Barratt, director general of the SA Institute of International Affairs said there were various tracks of policy within government, one of which was negotiation and another, firm security.

"The two are frequently not co-ordinated and it seemingly shows that those implementing security have a free hand."

But Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria and Professor Alf Stadler of Wits University felt it could not be argued decisively that a hawk within Government were out to scuttle real reform.

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## Second twin dies from blast injuries

Staff Reporter

THE twin baby girl of a young Johannesburg mother seriously injured in the amusement arcade bomb blast, died early yesterday from a brain haemorrhage apparently caused by the impact of the explosion.

Farieda Ebrahim survived for less than 48 hours after she and her twin sister, Fazila, were delivered by emergency caesarian just hours after the blast. Fazila was still-born.

A Johannesburg Hospital spokesman told the Cape Times yesterday afternoon that the surviving twin died after renal failure had set in, following severe brain haemorrhage. According to the spokesman, the haemorrhage could have been caused by "injuries" suffered by the baby while still in her mother's womb.

Although hospital staff believed the blast also contributed directly to the still-birth of the other twin, a post-mortem had been ordered to establish the exact cause of her death.

Police yesterday opened murder dockets following the death of the second twin.

# Vlok slams ANC and Botswana

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday lashed out at both the ANC and Botswana after visiting victims of Wednesday's limpet mine explosion here.

He blamed the deaths of twins — the unborn children of one of the blast victims — on the African National Congress, adding: "Botswana's pretended indignation at South Africa's actions against ANC terrorists in that country sound hollow and meaningless when seen against the background of mutilated women and children after cowardly bomb attacks like the one this week."

Botswana accused South Africa of committing "state terrorism" against it, but did not mention that 70% of terror deeds against South Africa were committed from Botswana territory, he said.

Mr Vlok's attack follows the arrest and charging of two alleged South African commandos in Botswana earlier this week.

### 'Unprovoked aggression'

A spokesman of the Botswana Department of External Affairs said yesterday that he failed to understand the rationale of Mr Vlok's statement, when Botswana has always been the victim of unprovoked South African aggression.

He said Mr Vlok's accusations were without foundation and intended to divert world attention from this week's incident in which South African commandos were caught in Botswana. He added that two Botswana policemen were "fighting for their lives" as a result of bullets indiscriminately fired by the intruders.

The Botswana Press Agency said the British government had described the invasion into Botswana as aggressive and unlawful. — Sapa-Reuter

# Botswana holds 'SADF men' after shooting

TWO alleged South African soldiers were arrested at a Botswana Defence Force road block on Tuesday morning following a shooting incident on Monday night, in which three Botswana policemen were injured, one critically.

According to a statement from the office of the Botswana President, the officers were injured when the patrol vehicle in which they were driving was fired on by five South African soldiers.

The presidential statement said: "The incident occurred when an unarmed police patrol of six men surprised the South African commando group at the railway line near Khale Mission. The South African group was preparing to mount a raid in Gaborone.

"Two other South African whites who drove away in two cars from the scene

of the incident when the police arrived, were later arrested at a BDF road block and are in police custody for questioning." The SADF has denied that the two were involved with the group.

According to the Botswana statement, after shooting at the police, the South African commando group fled in a police vehicle which was later found abandoned at the Botswana/South African border.

"The Botswana government reiterates its position that the problems of apartheid in South Africa will not be solved by cross-border raids, murder of innocent civilians and shooting at unarmed policemen in cold blood. We once more condemn those acts of state terrorism by the South African Government", the statement said.

- Sapa

ASB

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26/688



# Third SA man appears in Botswana court

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — A third South African has appeared in court in connection with last week's foiled SADF incursion into Botswana.

He is Mr Barry Jean Viviers (29) who was yesterday charged with unlawful possession of a hand grenade.

Mr Viviers, who is the manager of the Spar supermarket in Broadhurst, Gaborone, pleaded not guilty.

While opposing bail, the assistant superintendent of the Botswana police, Mr Emmanuel Maliko, told the court that on June 19 the accused had been contacted by one of the two South Africans already detained in connection with the raid, Mr Theodore Hermansen.

Mr Maliko told the court Mr Viviers was facing a serious charge involving national security and should therefore be held in custody.

It was alleged that a hand grenade had been found in his place of residence in Gaborone on June 24.

Mr Viviers was born in Botswana but settled with his parents in South Africa before returning to Botswana. His South African address was given as 59 Rifle Range Road, Thornton, Cape Town.

Defence attorney Mr Richard Lyons told the court the grenade was only an ornament put on display at the accused's home.

Magistrate Mr Gabriel Rwelengera ruled that the accused should remain in custody while the court waits for a report from Botswana Defence Force experts.

Mr Rwelengera said the question of bail would be assessed after the army experts' report had been presented.

The accused will appear in court again today when the bail question will be addressed.

# SA man is raid link, court told

8/29/88

12

DIANNA GAMES

AN SA man who is alleged to have communicated with one of the two South Africans arrested near Gaborone last week, yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Gaborone magistrate's court to a charge of possessing a hand grenade.

Barry Jean Vivier, a 29-year-old divorcee, address given in court papers as 59 Rifle Range Road, Thornton, Cape Town, was remanded in custody and bail will be argued today after the army has presented a report.

Vivier, manager of a supermarket in Gaborone who was arrested on Thursday, was charged under the country's Arms and Ammunition Act.

The Botswana news agency Bopa said Vivier's defence was that the grenade, found at his home in Gaborone, was just an ornament. But the prosecution claimed he faced "a serious offence involving national security" and should remain in custody.

Detective Assistant Superintendent Emmanuel Maliko, arguing that Vivier should remain in custody, told the court Vivier was contacted by a Theodore Hermansen on June 19 informing him that Hermansen would be coming to Gaborone, Sapa reports.

Hermansen, with fellow South African Johannes Basson, was arrested in Botswana last Tuesday. Botswana authorities said Hermansen and Basson entered the country legally on June 19, the day it is alleged Hermansen contacted Vivier.

The two men appeared in court in Francistown the day after their arrest charged under Botswana's Penal Code and National Security Act for their alleged involvement with a group of five SA commandos who entered Botswana illegally on an "information gathering" exercise.

Vivier was born in Botswana but later settled with his parents in SA.

# City man linked to Botswana arrests

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OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. — A South African man who is alleged to have communicated with one of the two South Africans arrested near Gaborone last week, yesterday pleaded not guilty in Gaborone Magistrate's Court to a charge of possessing a hand grenade.

Mr Barry Jean Vivier, 29, whose address was given in court papers as 59 Rifle Range Road, Thornton, Cape Town, was remanded in custody and bail will be argued today after the army has presented its report.

Mr Vivier, manager of a supermarket in Gaborone who was arrested last Thursday, was charged under the country's Arms and Ammunition Act. The Botswana news agency, Bopa, said Mr Vivier's defence was that the grenade, found at his home in Gaborone, was an ornament. But the prosecution claimed he faced "a serious offence involving national security" and should remain in custody.

Detective-Assistant Superintendent Emmanuel Maliko told the court Mr Vivier was contacted by a Mr Theodore Hermansen on June 19. Mr Hermansen, with fellow-South African Mr Johannes Basson, was arrested in Botswana last Tuesday.

12  
Families to  
get lawyers for  
captured men?

By Dawn Barkhuizen

29/12/87  
The families of the two South Africans who were captured in Botswana last week are expected to make private legal representations to the South African Corporations Commission. Johannes Basson and Mr Theodore Hermansen are facing sentences of 30 years.

A spokesman for South Africa's Department of Foreign Affairs said: "We assume that their families will be making their own legal representation for the two men."

He declined to say to what degree his department was involved.

## Second charge against SA national<sup>12</sup>

GABORONE — A South African national, Mr Brian Jean Vivier (31), appeared in the Gaborone Magistrate's Court again on Tuesday.

He appeared on Monday on a charge of the unlawful possession of a hand grenade, and the next day a second charge of concealing information relating to the security of Botswana was added.

Mr Vivier, manager of a Gaborone supermarket, pleaded not guilty to both charges and was remanded to July 12.

It is alleged that during April this year Mr Vivier knew that Mr Theodore Hermansen was about to commit an offence punishable under the National Security Act and wilfully omitted to disclose this to a police officer.

Mr Hermansen is one of two South

Africans facing charges under the National Security Act in connection with the SA-Botswana clash at Kgale.

Applying for Mr Vivier to be held in custody, senior police Superintendent Arnold Mululwane said he was a South African citizen charged with offences involving the security of Botswana and could abscond if granted bail.

The defence argued that an arms expert from South Africa had established the grenade was not a munition of war but merely an ornament at the accused's home.

The magistrate, Mr Gabriel Rwelengera, ruled that the accused should remain in custody because the charges were of a serious nature and he could "easily abscond jurisdiction of the court if granted bail". — Sapa.

# SA man Vivier charged again

Sowetan 30/6/88

GABORONE — A South African citizen charged with offences involving the security of Botswana and could abscond if granted bail. His "connection" with the South Africans at Kgale was evidence of the serious nature of the offence. — Sapa.

GABORONE — A South African national, Mr Brian Jean Vivier (31) appeared for the second time in the Gaborone Magistrate's Court this week when a second charge, of concealing information related to the security of Botswana, was added.

He had previously appeared on a charge of unlawful possession of a hand grenade.

Mr Vivier, manager of a supermarket at Broadhurst in Gaborone, pleaded not guilty to both charges and was remanded to July 12.

## Custody

It was alleged that during April this year in Gaborone, Mr Vivier knew that Mr Theodore Hermansen was about to commit an offence punishable under the National Security Act, and wilfully omitted to disclose this to a police officer.

Mr Hermansen is one of two South Africans facing charges under the National Security Act in connection with the South Africa-Botswana clash at Kgale last week. He and his co-accused, Mr Johannes Basson, are in custody pending a court appearance next month.

Applying for Mr Vivier to be held in custody, senior police superintendent Arnold Mululwane said the

## New R30-m Botswana (12) copper mine

*Star* The Star's Africa  
News Service

117188  
GABORONE — A  
R30 million underground  
mine for the production  
of copper nickel ore is to  
be developed by the BCL  
company near Selebi  
Phikwe.

The general manager  
of BCL, Mr Michael  
Foreman, said the plan-  
ning was underway and  
the mine development  
would begin in early 1989.

He said the high grade  
ore could replace the  
lower grade ore at the  
Phikwe mine because of  
its value.

Phikwe operating prof-  
it to December 1987 was  
R25,5 million, but the ac-  
cumulated deficit is still  
R1,4 billion.

# Gaborone shopkeeper refused bail after police link him with SADF raid

12 3/7/88  
~~CP Press~~  
CP Press

CP Correspondent

A SOUTH African shopkeeper living in Botswana has been charged in connection with the recent SADF raid into that country.

Brian Viviers, 29, who originally faced an unrelated charge of possessing a handgrenade, has been charged with concealing information related to the security of Botswana.

The second charge was read at the Gaborone Magistrate's Court on Tuesday and Viviers was ordered to be kept in custody until July 12.

According to the second charge, Viviers, during April this year, knowing that Theodore Hermansen was a person about to commit an offence under the National Security Act, wilfully did not disclose to a police officer information about him.

Hermansen is one of the two alleged South African commandos facing charges under the National Security Act in connection with a shooting incident at Kgale on June 20 and the abortive raid by South African commandos on the same day.

Hermansen and his co-accused, Johannes Basson, have been kept in custody pending their court appearance next month.

Viviers, manager of a supermarket in Broadhurst, Gaborone, pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Asking the magistrate to refuse the accused bail, police detective senior superintendent Arnold Mululwane said the accused was a South African citizen charged with offences involving the security of Botswana.

Mululwane pointed out that the accused was in Botswana on a resident permit and that if released on bail he could abscond and the government would not be able to get him back.

The prosecutor said the accused's connection with the South African soldiers who shot three policemen at Kgale was evidence of the serious nature of the offence.

Mululwane said police were still investigating the cases.

Defence attorney Richard Lyons, who was accompanied by an arms expert from South

Africa, argued that the handgrenade had been examined and was not a weapon of war.

He said the accused was born in Botswana and settled in South Africa. Viviers had also applied for Botswana citizenship at the time of arrest.

The prosecutor stated, however, that the accused left Botswana at the age of six in 1965 and that the government was not aware of his application for Botswana citizenship. He was said to have returned to Botswana in October last year.

Magistrate Gabriel Rwelengera ruled that the accused should remain in custody because the charges were of a serious nature and he could "easily abscond jurisdiction of court if granted bail as he is a foreigner".

Rwelengera noted that the second charge involved State security and that the police deserved the opportunity to conduct investigations without interference.

Among the accused's possessions exhibited in court was an army helmet. - Ano



# Botswana: SA men on trial

caused of plotting attacks against Zimbabwean offices of the African National Congress.

Zimbabwe's Minister of State Security, Mr Sydney Sekeramayi, said on Monday that the South African plot to rescue the "detained saboteurs" was foiled.

Flight-Lieutenant Gary Kane, a Zimbabwe Air Force pilot, allegedly stole a helicopter to snatch the prisoners but abandoned it, shot it up with an automatic rifle and escaped to South Africa "in a plane that was waiting for them".

The SADF acknowledged the Botswana incident but denied involvement in the Zimbabwe incident. — UPI

freed. The buildings were evacuated but no bombs were found.

Mr Basson and Mr Hermansen, who were arrested on June 20 after South African commandos shot at a Botswana police patrol, were charged in the Francistown magistrate's court.

The magistrate, Mr Anthony Amstel, declined to allow the trial to be transferred to the capital.

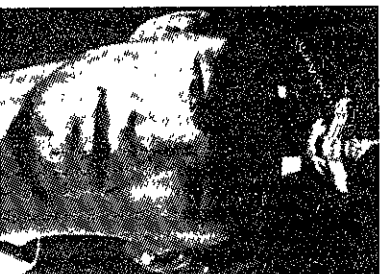
The accused complained they had had to wash wearing chains, eat food with their hands and sleep under lice-ridden blankets. They requested transfer to a better prison in Gaborone.

Police Superintendent Ramsden

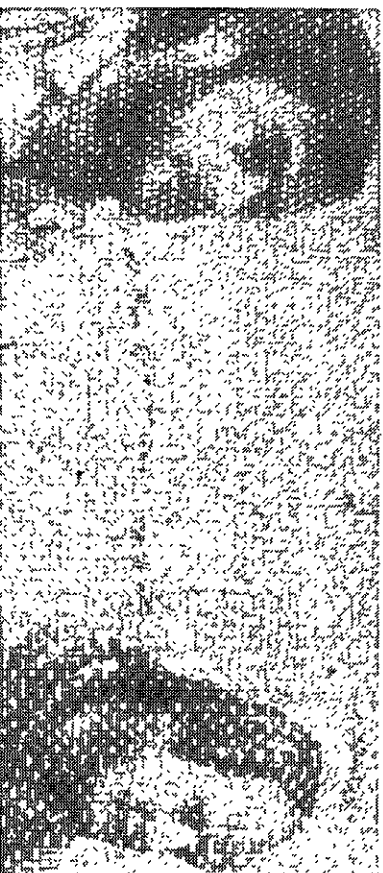
GABORONE, Botswana. — The trial of two South Africans for alleged security law infringements started yesterday and, police claim, touched off a spate of anonymous bomb threats tied to demands that the men be freed, police said.

Alleged commandos Mr Johannes Basson, 25, and Mr Theodore Hermansen, 30, were brought into a Francistown court in chains.

Police in Gaborone said seven anonymous callers to a luxury hotel and a school threatened to detonate time-bombs if "our two friends" were not



Lieutenant Gary Kane.



Mr Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermansen who appeared in a Francistown magistrate's court yesterday.

## Nine SA citizens in other countries' jails

JOHANNESBURG. — Nine SA citizens are captive in foreign states because of political and regional conflicts in Southern Africa.

The most recent incident involves the arrests of Mr Andre Swart and Mr Hendrik Steve du Plessis in Zambia last month.

The two men were picked up by police for being suspected SADF members on a mission against the ANC. The SA Police said the two men were wanted by police in connection with various criminal charges. Both are in Zambian police custody.

On June 21, SADF Corporal Johannes Basson, 25, and SA citizen Mr Theodore Hermansen, 30, on national service, were arrested at a roadblock by Botswana authorities after a shooting incident involving SADF members and Botswana police.

Botswana alleged the two were members of a group of seven SADF commandos preparing to mount a raid in Gaborone. An SADF spokesman denied they were members of the commando group although the men admitted to being on national service for SA.

They are in police custody in Francistown where they were charged under Botswana's National Security Act and Penal Code yesterday.

On June 23, former Cape Town resident Mr Barry Jean Vivier, 29, was arrested by Botswana police for being in possession of a handgrenade and for conspiring with Mr Theodore Hermansen. Mr Vivier, who appeared in court on June 28 in connection with the two charges, was refused bail.

Angola announced in May that a black SA soldier known as "Patuta" was taken prisoner on December 12. His fate is unknown.

On November 27, 1987, Odile Harington, 27, of Johannesburg, was sentenced to 25 years' jail in Zimbabwe. The fate of Soweto resident Mr Pro-mise Isiah Moyo, 31, a truck driver, is unknown after his arrest in Zambia some time last year.

Another black South African in his fifties, whom Zimbabwe authorities labelled "Mr X", was arrested last September in connection with infiltrating the ANC and plotting to murder its leaders.

## SA couple charged

GABORONE. — A white South African couple have been charged in the Magistrate's Court here with treason which carries a maximum sentence of death, the Botswana Press Agency reported.

Mr Olaf Iva Bergh, 33, manager of a Botswana game industries firm in Gaborone, and his wife, Elizabeth Maria, 30, who were arrested on Sunday, have pleaded not guilty.

They were refused bail and will appear before the High Court in Lobatse today to make an urgent bail application.

No details of the charges have been released. — Sapa



SHACKLED . . . Denis Charles Behan, a British citizen who allegedly led a South African group to snatch six Zimbabwe accused, on his way to appearing in a Harare magistrate's court yesterday. Picture: REUTER

## SA pair on treason charge

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — A white South African couple, Mr Olof Iva Bergh (33) and his wife, Mrs Elizabeth Maria Bergh (30), appeared in a Gaborone court yesterday charged with treason.

If found guilty they could be sentenced to death.

They were arrested on Sunday and were refused bail by the Gaborone Magistrate's Court yesterday.

They pleaded not guilty and were remanded in custody.

They were due to appear in the Lobatse High Court this morning to make an urgent bail application.

Two other South Africans alleged to be members of the South African secu-

rity forces, Mr Johannes Basson (25) and Mr Theodore Hermansen (30), appeared in a magistrate's court in Francistown yesterday and were remanded in custody for another 14 days.

They were arrested after a foiled SADF raid into Botswana.

The two complained they had no clean clothes, the food was poor and they had been given lice-infested blankets.

Chief Magistrate Mr Anthony Amstell said the two South Africans should be "treated as human beings". He ordered police to have the men's clothes sent to Francistown and said their complaints would be reported to the prison authorities.

## Treat SA pair 'like humans' (12)

GABORONE — A Botswana magistrate yesterday said two South Africans being held on charges under the national security act should be "treated as human beings".

He was reacting to complaints about the prison conditions made by the two South Africans, Mr Johannes Basson (25) and Mr Theodore Hermansen (30).

The two told the Chief Magistrate, Mr Anthony Amstell, they had no change of clothes, the food was poor and they had been given lice-infested blankets.

They had no shaving cream and no toothpaste and were not able to wash themselves because their legs were kept chained.

They asked for spoons because they were not used to using their fingers for eating.

Mr Amstell said the two prisoners should be treated like human beings. He ordered police to arrange for their clothes to be cleaned and changed and said their complaints would be reported to prison authorities.

## SA couple charged with treason in Botswana

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE. — A white South African couple, Mr Olof Iva Bergh, 33, and his wife, Mrs Elizabeth Maria Bergh, 30, have appeared in a Gaborone court charged with treason.

The charge carries a maximum sentence of death.

Mr Bergh, who is manager of Botswana Games Industry based in Gaborone, and his wife, were arrested on Sunday and were refused bail in the Gaborone Magistrate's Court yesterday.

They pleaded not guilty and were remanded in custody. No evidence was led and no details of their charges were released.

They will appear before the High Court in Lobatse today to make an urgent bail application.

Yesterday two other South Africans, alleged to be members of the South African security forces, Mr Johannes Basson, 25, and Mr Theodore Hermansen, 30, appeared in a court in Francistown and were remanded in custody for a further 14 days.

They were arrested after what was alleged to be a foiled SADF raid into Botswana.

The two complained they had no change of clothes, the food was poor and they had been given lice-infested blankets.

They had no shaving creams and no

toothpaste and were not able to wash themselves because their legs were kept chained.

They also requested to be supplied with spoons for eating.

Chief magistrate Mr Anthony Amstell said the two South Africans should be treated as human beings.

He ordered police to arrange for the men's clothes to be sent to Francistown and said their complaints would be reported to the prison authorities.

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C couple  
35/11

## Couple's bail hearing postponed

cap 7/11/88

GABORONE. — An urgent bail application by a South African couple facing two charges of treason and one of possession of arms, which was to have been heard yesterday by the Botswana High Court, was postponed to today.

The two are charged with the possession of an assortment of SADF uniforms which allegedly belonged to Mr Barry Jean Vivier, another South African facing two charges concerning national security, the Botswana Press Agency said.

Mr Vivier is a manager of a local supermarket.

The accused are Mrs Elizabeth Gertruida Maria Bergh, 30, and her husband, Mr Olof Bergh, 33.

Mr Bergh is the manager of a

Botswana game industries firm in Gaborone and Mrs Bergh is a housewife.

They have been in Botswana for 2½ years.

According to the charge, Mrs Bergh helped Mr Vivier by concealing the uniforms, a pair of SADF trousers and a jacket from police officers by burning them.

The second accused is alleged to have been found in possession of some SADF uniforms, which included a pair of boots, a raincoat, a belt, a haversack and a kit bag which allegedly belonged to Mr Vivier.

Mr Bergh is alleged to have concealed uniforms and been in possession of two rifle cartridges in Gaborone on July 3. — Sapa



WORLD NATIONAL

# SA couple in Gaborone court today

**Argus Africa News Service GABORONE.** — An urgent bail application by a South African couple facing charges of treason will be heard by the High Court today.

Mr Olaf Iva Bergh and his wife, Mrs Elizabeth Maria Bergh, were charged with treason on Wednesday when they appeared in the Gaborone Magistrate's Court.

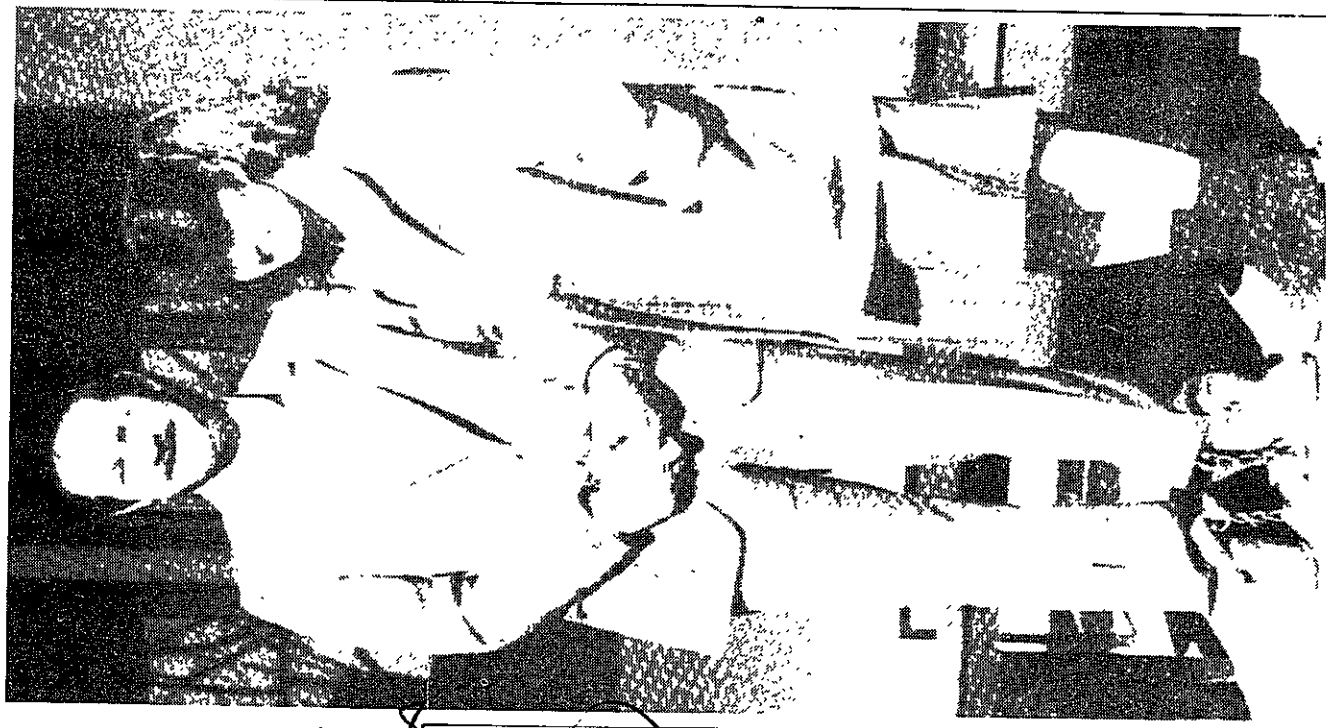
Mr Vivier has been accused of having links with alleged SADF commandos Mr Johannes Basson and Mr Theodore Hermansen, who are in custody in Francistown after what is alleged to be a foiled SADF raid into Botswana.

Mrs Bergh is accused of helping Mr Vivier by concealing the uniforms, a pair of SADF trousers and a jacket

from a police officer by burning them.

Mr Bergh is alleged to have helped Mr Vivier by concealing the uniform in a storeroom at Botswana Game Industries, where he is manager.

He is also charged under the Arms and Ammunition Act. Yesterday Mr Bergh arrived at the High Court in leg irons and was handcuffed.



**CHARGED:** Mr Olaf Bergh, manacled hand and foot, with his wife Elizabeth outside the court in Gaborone where they face treason charges.

12

# No bail for SA couple in Botswana

GABORONE. — An urgent bail application by a South African couple facing two charges of treason has been refused by a High Court judge in Lobatse.

Mr Justice David Hallchurch reserved reasons for turning down an application by Mr Olof Bergh, 33, and his wife Mrs Elizabeth Bergh, 30. He said he would give them reasons at a later stage, a report by the Botswana Press Agency said.

Concerning Mrs Bergh's application, the judge said he would consider it again on July 28 when police have completed their investigations.

Their application had earlier been opposed by state counsel, Ms Phadi Solomon, who argued they would abscond if granted bail.

But Mr Bergh, who married his wife in 1981, told the judge he would stand trial if granted bail since he had nothing to fear.

He told the court: "I am not guilty as charged," and could therefore not run away.

He said he had been staying in

Botswana since 1986 and intended becoming a citizen.

He told the court he had known Mr Barry Vivier — one of the three South African nationals currently facing charges under Botswana's National Security Act — for the past six months and "really, we are friends".

He said he was not aware Mr Vivier threatened the security of Botswana.

At the High Court, Mr Bergh was asked why he planned to acquire Botswana citizenship, and replied: "I want to get away from the hustle and jostle of Johannesburg."

The couple was represented by a South African lawyer, Mr Ju Broeder, who asked the judge to balance the interest of the accused with those of the state.

He referred to the accused as "a young family and their evidence is significant enough that they love this country".

He argued that by burning uniforms, which the state alleges belonged to the South African army, Mrs Bergh was trying to stop Mr Vivier from committing an offence. — Sapa

# Botswana 'raiders' denied jail swop

**CP Correspondent**  
FRANCISTOWN Chief Magistrate Anthony Amstel has turned down a request by two SA commandos detained in Francistown that they be transferred to Gaborone.

Johannes Basson, 25, and Theodore Hermansen, 30, appeared in court this week and were remanded for another 14 days.

They have pleaded not guilty to five charges relating to Botswana national security, two under the National Security Act and three under the penal code.

They were arrested after Botswana security forces foiled an SA raid on Gaborone near the Kgale Mission six kilometres from Gaborone on June 20.

When they appeared in

court they requested that they be transferred to Gaborone to change their clothes.

They said when they were arrested, Gaborone police took away their shaving gear,

They also complained of poor food and lice and asked for spoons to eat with. They said they could not wash because they

were permanently shackled.

Amstel denied them the transfer, but said they were entitled to humane treatment.

Detective superintendent Ramsden Ramogola said he would have the Gaborone police forward their clothes to Francistown and would investigate the allegations of poor food. — Ano



# Anti-Afrikaner sentiment sweeps jittery Botswana

# 'Booers' harassed

Star 9/11/88

12

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

**GABORONE** — Tension is rising in Botswana after the arrest of several South Africans and a spate of bomb threats which have disrupted this usually calm city.

Anti-Afrikaner feelings are growing and there is alarm among South Africans living here as the army and police become visibly more nervous about the security situation, sources told the Saturday Star here yesterday.

Several people have been taken by police for questioning after the arrest of several South Africans.

Whites in Gaborone say these arrests have caused a sudden anti-Afrikaner feeling in the town.

"The evidence of hatred for 'the Boers' is quite frightening and is totally emotional," said a white resident who did not wish to be named.

"People are thinking with their skins instead of with their minds," he added.

He said whites with Afrikaner surnames were feeling vulnerable as they were eyed with suspicion by some members of the police force and the population.

A Johannesburg salesman, Mr. Flip Niemand, and a Pretoria engineer, Mr. Frans de Wet, were detained and questioned by Botswana police on Wednesday.

Mr. de Wet said he was constantly asked "from what tribe" he was.

He had replied he was a South African, but had been asked whether he was Portuguese, English or a "Boer".  
"I said I must be a

**Pick 6**  
**could top**  
**R3 million**

**ROBERT GARNER**

Highveld punters are expected to go on another tote-betting spree today when the Pick 6 pool on the local meeting at Turffontein is boosted by



**It's cool and set to sizzle**

**KIM CLAYTON-MILLAR**

ARTS one for the money, two for the show, three to get ready and it's all systems go" — for the July holidays spectacular ice show "Rock n' Ice".

"Rock n' Ice" features a 20-member international cast and covering four decades of music and dance from the 1950s to the 1980s, opens at the Sun City Superbowl for shows next Friday and will run until July 31. It's fun, but the ice was hotting up a rehearsals yesterday with the energetic chorus swinging into bouncy dance routine to songs like "Staircase" "Surfer Girl" and "Rock Around the Clock".



# BOERS?

Stev 9/17/88

(12)

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

## GABORONE — Tension is rising in Botswana after the arrest of several South Africans and a spate of bomb threats which have disrupted this usually calm city.

Anti-Afrikaner feelings are growing and there is alarm among South Africans living here as the army and police become visibly more nervous about the security situation, sources told the Saturday Star here yesterday.

Several people have been taken by police for questioning after the arrest of several South Africans. Whites in Gaborone say these arrests have caused a sudden anti-Afrikaner feeling in the town. "The evidence of hatred for the Boers" is quite frightening and is totally emotional," said a white resident who did not wish to be named. "People are thinking with their skins instead of with their minds," he added.

He said whites with Afrikaner surnames were feeling vulnerable as they were eyed with suspicion by some members of the police force and the population. A Johannesburg salesman, Mr. Flip Niemand, and a Pretoria engineer, Mr. Frans de Wet, were detained and questioned by Botswana police on Wednesday.

Mr. de Wet said he was constantly asked "from what tribe" he was. He had replied he was a South African, but had been asked whether he was Portuguese, English or a Boer? "I said I must be a Boer," his interrogator then reportedly said. "We record R12.5 million on a gross R10.3-million car-ry-over from Wednesday. Highveld punters were reported to go on another pick 6 pool on another day when the Pick 6 pool on the local meeting at Turffontein is boosted by a gross R10.3-million car-ry-over from Wednesday. Highveld punters were reported to go on another pick 6 pool on the local meeting at Greyville.

Pick 6 could top R3 million

ROBERT GARNER

Highveld punters are expected to go on another pick 6 pool on the local meeting at Greyville. There is a double carry-over on the Highveld pick 6 pool on the Natal meeting at Greyville.

SAT 9/17/88

I do!



"Who wants to be a millionaire?"

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## Tension rises in Botswana

However, Mr Justice David Hallechurch reserved reasons for turning down an application by Mr Olof Bergh (33) and his wife Elizabeth. He said he would give them on a later date. An anonymous caller had phoned to say there was a bomb in the premises. The pupils assembled in a soccer field while members of the Botswana Defence Force searched the premises. On Thursday, bomb threats were also received at the Orapa and Jawanang diamond mines.

An urgent bail application by a South African couple facing two charges of treason has been refused by a High Court judge Lobatse. However, Mr Justice David Hallechurch reserved reasons for turning down an application by Olof Bergh (33) and his wife Elizabeth Bergh (30). He said he will give them at a later date. On Mrs Bergh's application, the judge said he would consider again on July 28 when the police have completed investigations. Their application was opposed by state counsel, who argued that they would abscond. Mr Bergh 1981 told the judge he would stand trial if granted bail as he had nothing to fear. He said he had been staying in Botswana since 1986 and intended acquiring citizenship. He told the court he had known Barry Vivier for six months, but was not aware Mr Vivier threatened the security of Botswana. Mr Vivier is one of the three South African nationals currently facing charges under the National Security Act.

The couple was represented by a South African lawyer, Mr Juey Broeder, who referred to the accused as "a young family who 'love this country'". He argued that by burning the uniforms which the State said belonged to the South African army, Mrs Elizabeth Bergh was trying to stop Mr Vivier from committing an offence. Meanwhile, a British passport holder who gave an address in South Africa, appeared briefly before the magistrate in Mochudi yesterday on charges relating to the use of racially offensive language in referring to a group of people because of their race. Mr Sidney Joe Allen (69) was arrested on Thursday. He was allegedly found in possession of a document using racial designations. Senior magistrate Mr Keborapele Moesti remanded him in custody until Monday, when a trial date will be set.

Highveld punters were reported to go on another pick 6 pool on the local meeting at Greyville. There is a double carry-over on the Highveld pick 6 pool on the Natal meeting at Greyville.



# Anti-Afrikaner sentiment sweeps jittery Botswana

# 'Booers' harassed

Star 9/11/88

(12)

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

**GABORONE** — Tension is rising in Botswana after the arrest of several South Africans and a spate of bomb threats which have disrupted this usually calm city.

Anti-Afrikaner feelings are growing and there is alarm among South Africans living here as the army and police become visibly more nervous about the security situation, sources told the Saturday Star here yesterday.

Several people have been taken by police for questioning after the arrest of several South Africans.

Whites in Gaborone say these arrests have caused a sudden anti-Afrikaner feeling in the town.

"The evidence of hatred for 'the Boers' is quite frightening and is totally emotional," said a white resident who did not wish to be named.

"People are thinking with their skins instead of with their minds," he added.

He said whites with Afrikaner surnames were feeling vulnerable as they were eyed with suspicion some members of the police force and the population.

**Pick 6** could top R3 million

**ROBERT GARNER**

Highveld punters are expected to go on another tote-betting spree today when the Pick 6 pool on the local meeting at Turffontein is boosted by

A Johannesburg salesman, Mr Filip Niemand, and a Pretoria engineer, Mr Frans de Wet, were detained and questioned by Botswana police on Wednesday.

Mr de Wet said he was constantly asked "from what tribe" he was.

He had replied he was a South African, but had been asked whether he was Portuguese, English or a "Boer". "I said I must be a



**It's cool and set to sizzle**

**KIM CLAYTON-MILLAR**

LET'S one for the money, two for the show, three to get ready and it's all systems go" — for the only holiday's spectacular ice show "Rock n' Ice".

"Rock n' Ice, featuring a 20-member international cast and governing four decades of music and dance from the 1950s to the 1980s, opens at the Sun City Superdome for 11 shows next Friday and will run until July 31.

After that but the ice goes hotting up at rehearsals yesterday with the energetic chorus swinging into bouncy dance routines to songs like "Stayin' Alive", "Surfer Girl" and "Rock Around the Clock".



# Treason accused would flee if given bail — Botswana lawyer

W/C ARGUS 9/7/88 12

GABORONE. — Urgent bail applications by a South African couple facing two charges of treason has been refused by a High Court judge in Lobatse.

Mr Justice David Hallchurch reserved reasons for turning down applications by Mr Olaf Bergh, 33, and his wife Elizabeth, 30.

The judge said he would give these at a later stage, reports the Botswana Press Agency.

## "Abscond" claim

Regarding Mrs Bergh's application, the judge said he would consider it again on July 28 when police had completed their investigations.

The applications were opposed by State counsel Miss Phadi Solomon, who argued that they would abscond if granted bail.

However, Mr Bergh, who married in 1981, said he would stand trial if granted bail as he had nothing to fear.

"I am not guilty as charged," he said.

He had been in Botswana since 1986 and intended applying for citizenship.

He had known Mr Barry Vivier for six months and "really, we are friends".

Mr Vivier is one of three South Africans facing charges under Botswana's National Security Act.

He said he was not aware Mr Vivier had threatened Botswana's security.

Mr Bergh was asked why he wanted Botswana citizenship and he replied: "I want to get away from the hustle and jostle of Johannesburg."

The couple were represented by South African lawyer Mr Ju Broeder, who asked the judge to balance the interest of the Berghs with those of the State.

He referred to them as "a young family and their evidence is significant enough that they love this country". — Sapa.



# The strangeness of Kinnock's success

BY TONY ALLEN-MILLS

British Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock's southern African tour is a success, but he says his Frontline friends have heard an outdated message and describes how some issues have been skirted.

LONDON — "There's a dreadful joke going round Westminster," Mr Neil Kinnock told a well-attended meeting of the Botswana Society in Gaborone on Tuesday night. "And I don't mean Nigel Lawson."

The audience — a multi-racial cross-section of Botswana's political and intellectual elite — rocked with noisy delight. The laughter redoubled when Mr Kinnock completed a cruel story about Mr Denis Thatcher on his death bed, struggling to utter his last words while his wife, Margaret, prattled on relentlessly beside him.

The mirrored conference hall of the Gaborone Sun Hotel and casino complex seemed an odd setting for British parliamentary slapstick, but there has been no doubt here this week that the Labour leader is among friends.

His forthright support for mandatory sanctions against South Africa, his outspoken condemnation of the cross-border brutalities of Pretoria's security forces, and the passion of his moral outrage at the apartheid system have all proved music to the ears of his southern African hosts.

## Masire makes an appearance

On Tuesday, the President, Mr Quett Masire, paid Mr Kinnock the compliment of an unscheduled personal appearance to hear the Labour leader's speech.

Perhaps because the apartheid issue appears so clear-cut to Mr Kinnock, and because there is little division in the Labour Party over southern African policy, he has been in buoyant form since he left London last week.

Disdaining the archaic diplomatic convention that requires civility from politicians abroad, he has laid into Prime Minister Thatcher's Africa poli-



Mr Neil Kinnock and his wife walking through the rubble of a house in Botswana allegedly destroyed by South African commandos during a raid in April.

cies with a venom matching any he has untapped in Westminster.

On Tuesday, he set out his proposals for mandatory sanctions against South Africa with a confidence and conviction that belied recent reports from London of leadership muddle and gloom.

On the surface at least, Mr Kinnock's southern African safari appears a morale-boosting success. But to a casual observer, there has been something strange about the Labour leader's determined avoidance of South Africa itself.

By deliberately skirting its borders, he appears also in danger of skirting some of its more elusive but relevant concerns.

Mr Kinnock has refused to visit South Africa on principle. He will go, he says, when black liberation has been secured. This approach may be morally impeccable, but it has left Mr Kinnock's southern African equasions seriously imbalanced — he is getting no input from the South Africans themselves.

That such input might be useful was evident from some of Mr Kinnock's comments about cross-border raids into Botswana this week.

The Labour leader routinely blamed Pretoria's notorious destabilisation policies for the murderous assaults on Botswana citizens that have occurred with depressing regularity over the last few years.

But his analysis needed updating.

Of all the Frontline states, Botswana enjoys the closest and most successful economic ties with South Africa. The fabulously rich Botswana diamond mines have not only transformed the country's economy, they have bound it in a tight and mutually productive partnership with the diamond barons of Johannesburg.

South Africa has no conceivable interest in destabilising Botswana. The cross-border raids were carried out for an entirely different reason — to eliminate the African National Congress's supposed bases in Gaborone.

Mr Kinnock appears not to have noticed a change in Pretoria's policy towards its neighbours. It is true that elements in the South African Defence Force are still prone to behave like maniacs, but the diplomats in the foreign ministry have for many months been gaining the upper hand in regional policy-making.

## South Africa's effort in region

Their efforts are plainly visible in the Angolan peace process. They have been dramatic in Mozambique, where Mr Kinnock will spend next weekend. South Africa's past support for the MNR rebel movement now pales by comparison with the projects for economic development that both sides are beginning to promote.

If Mr Kinnock reverts to his destabilisation rhetoric in Maputo, he will sound badly out of date.

Mrs Thatcher has long argued that discreet diplomatic pressure was more likely to achieve results in South Africa than threats and insults.

Mr Kinnock is entitled to his view that the only reason sanctions have not worked is because they have not been tough enough, but there seems little doubt that the diplomatic approach has worked as far as discouraging destabilisation is concerned.

British efforts on Mozambique have undeniably helped to reduce tension between Maputo and Pretoria. That the first round of the Angola peace talks took place in London speaks for itself. — The Independent News Service.

Stan 1417188

## Schwarz raps Kinnock slur

Political Staff

British Labour Party leader Mr. Neil Kinnock has been condemned for his remarks in Botswana that the South African Government and its troops are "clumsy, stupid and murderous" and "well-armed cowards".

Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party MP for Yeoville, said yesterday that Mr Kinnock was not in a position to judge the quality of South African troops.

"If he wants to judge them, he should see them in action. To make a judgment on the basis

of a one-sided access to information is not what is normally required of an aspirant leader of a major power."

Mr Schwarz said no defence force was perfect and all contained individuals who broke the rules. Similar statements could be made against any defence force.

A spokesman for Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan declined to comment on Mr Kinnock's remarks which were made near the charred ruins of a house where four people died in an alleged South African raid on March 28.

# Kinnock's lesson in reality

GABORONE — The British Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, came face to face yesterday with the paradox of southern Africa.

Only 8 km from the South African border, the closest he has come to the Republic, Mr Kinnock clambered on board the engine of a Botswana train bringing fish, petrol, wood, fruit and other products of the Republic.

These are goods with which, of course, Mr Kinnock and many other people would have nothing to do in Britain, but here the economic dependence of Botswana on South Africa was graphically underlined.

A third of Botswana produce is sold to South Africa and 81 percent of its imports come from there. And 95 percent of its exports have to go through South Africa.

But his trip to the Rakhuna siding on the

border with Bophuthatswana yesterday at least gave him an illustration of the efforts Botswana is making to escape from its trap.

Botswana last year spent about R1,4 million to build the siding in a move to resist South African pressure to recognise the homeland.

Early in 1987, Botswana was told that all its nationals, including train crews, would need visas to pass through the territory on their way to South African ports.

The new siding in Botswana enables its drivers to swop places with the South Africans without crossing into the homeland. The visa demand has since been dropped, but the threat to the vital trade route remains. —  
The Times News Service.

● See Pages 6 and 17.

(12)

# Kinnock hails Botswana

12

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — The leader of the British Labour Party, Mr Neil Kinnock, said here yesterday Botswana had shown "great courage in the face of economic pressure and military aggression" from South Africa.

Mr Kinnock told newsmen an example of this courage had been Botswana's refusal to sign a non-aggression pact with the

Republic. Star 14/7/84

Referring to sanctions, he said these would be the best means of bringing down apartheid without loss of life, but conceded it would be "economic suicide" for Botswana to impose sanctions against its powerful southern neighbour.

He said Britain should provide assistance to Botswana in the defence area and in transport and communications.



# Botswana says SA paper promotes its destabilisation

CP Correspondent

OFFICIAL and business circles in Botswana are concerned by what they see as a campaign orchestrated by South Africa to whip up anti-Botswana sentiments over the recent arrest of several South Africans suspected of subversive activities.

This is the opinion of the independent Botswana weekly newspaper, *The Gazette*, which reported that the arrests – the result of an abortive South African raid on Gaborone on June 20 – had angered Pretoria.

It said *The Citizen* newspaper, which it claimed had close ties with the SADF, was responsible for spreading anti-Botswana feeling.

It quoted the paper as saying South Africans were "getting sickened by the sight of South Africans being brought to court in leg irons" in Botswana.

Another report in the *The Citizen* called for either the partial closure of the SA border with Botswana or for another military raid, alleging there was ample evidence of collusion between Botswana authorities and the ANC.

*The Gazette* also quoted SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha as saying Botswana

was not safe for tourists.

In an article, "Boer Mania", the Botswana weekly quoted Botswana government officials who described the tourist claims as "reckless, untrue and unfair".

One government official told the *The Gazette* that South Africans would "always be welcome as tourists and as business representatives".

"But we cannot allow criminal elements from South Africa to be allowed to run loose and mount campaigns of terror."

Five South Africans, including two soldiers, are facing charges related to Botswana security. They are being held in custody.

Another independent Botswana weekly, *The Botswana Guardian*, earlier this year called for a ban on the sale of *The Citizen* in Botswana.

The paper alleged *The Citizen* was "working hand in hand with the apartheid regime in its detablisation campaign against the frontline states". Before this call, a Botswana government official had said *The Citizen* was "certainly doing a lot of harm to us because of its false information".

No one could argue that point in any way, he added.

## Botswana pays Harare \$44,7m

GABORONE — Botswana had paid Zimbabwe \$44,7m as compensation for assets involved in its takeover of the railway running from SA through Botswana to Zimbabwe, it was reported yesterday.

Zimbabwe had run the 640km line through eastern Botswana since the 1890s, when it was built as part of a planned route linking Cape Town and Cairo.

A takeover of the railway was first mooted 12 years ago, but negotiations were shelved for the duration of the Zimbabwean war.

— Sapa.

(12) (12)  
B/daw 2/7/88

## Botswana expecting SA raids

The Star's Africa  
News Service (12)

GABORONE — Botswana's Minister for Presidential Affairs, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, has warned his country to expect more attacks from South Africa.

Speaking to army recruits, he said they should expect to be engaged in operational duties to counter terrorism against the people of the territory.

Botswana should expect "more raids and bombs" by South Africa. He called for alertness and preparedness.

Star 24/7/86

## Two captured South Africans refused bail

GABORONE — Two South Africans arrested after a foiled SADF raid into Botswana last month, were yesterday refused bail when they appeared in the Francistown Magistrate's Court.

Mr Johannes Basson (25) and Mr Theodore Hermensen (30) were remanded in custody until August 2.

Their lawyer, Mr Duncan Morotsi,

<sup>Star 27/1/88</sup>  
12 said it was legally fair to grant them bail but Detective Superintendent Mr G Ramagolo said they were members of the SA army and could escape.

The two men were captured at a road block after a shoot-out near Gaborone in which three Batswana policemen were injured by a South African raiding party. — The Star's Africa News Service.

# Botswana braces for Papal visit

Sowetan  
28/7/88

12

**GABORONE** — The Department of Immigration and Citizenship will redeploy its staff to ensure that they cope with the visit early in September of Pope John II.

The chief Immigration and Citizenship officer, Mr Ishmael Komanyane, said he did not anticipate any problems in processing an increased number of visitors to Botswana who will be coming to the capital city to pay homage to the Pope.

### Reinforce

He said preliminary indications were that redeployment of staff could enable his officers to handle an increased volume of traffic at the border gates.

Mr Komanyane said in an interview with the Botswana Press agency (Bopa) that his department will reinforce the staff at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport and busy border posts such as Illokweg, Ramotswa, Lobatse Pioneer Gate,



**BROCHURES, stickers and T-shirts surround the visit of the Pope to Botswana.**

he anticipated an influx Ramatlabama and possibly Phitsane Molopo.

Mr Komanyane was satisfied that the Roman Catholic Diocese continued to provide his department with up-to-date information as to which borders were likely to be used more than

others.

In addition to man-powers reinforcement at strategic points, he said, his department was considering extending hours of operation at the affected border gates should consultations with church officials lead to that conclusion.

Mr Komanyane said

of Catholic members from neighbouring countries to attend the papal activities — especially a mass at the National Stadium on September 13.

### Brochure

Meanwhile, it has been announced that a special brochure is to be produced next month to commemorate the Papal visit to Botswana. A spokesman for the Press and Publications Committee of the Catholic Church said the well-designed brochure will be comprehensive, and will focus on the Pope and the Bishop of Gaborone, the Right Reverend Boniface Setlalekgosi.

It will also deal with the history of the church in Botswana, genesis of the church leadership from St Peter and other related subjects.

The brochure — supported financially by leading companies in Gaborone, including some commercial banks — is expected to be in circulation by August 25. Commemorative stickers and T-shirts are already in circulation.

for the former dissidents, who had spent the past five years "preying" on the rural people.

seen a miraculous success for Mugabe's policy of reconciliation, but they needed assistance until they could earn a livelihood.

## Two SA men released

GABORONE — Two SA men held briefly by Botswana police after being arrested by a Botswana Defence Force (BDF) patrol in Gaborone on Monday have returned to SA.

CID head Calvin Sekwababe said the men, who had been under surveillance for some time, were arrested under very suspicious circumstances.

Their vehicle, bearing SA registration plates, had been found parked near Kgalagadi Breweries about 9pm with the two men inside.

The men, whose names have not been released, were interrogated in connection with security matters and

released yesterday afternoon. He said they were released after police had cleared up their suspicions.

On June 20, units of the Botswana police foiled an alleged SADF raid.

Some of the intruders crossed the border back into SA, after firing at a police patrol.

Two of the alleged SA commandos were subsequently arrested and have been charged under the National Security Act. Three other people of SA origin, two of them company executives, have since been charged under the country's security laws. — ANO.

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(12) B/day 29/7/88

# SA race discrimination similar to evils of Nazism

CP Correspondent

THE intransigent attitude of institutionalised racial discrimination calls to mind the evils of Nazism, a Botswana Cabinet Minister said recently.

The Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Ponatshego Kedikilwe, was officiating at the Botswana Red Cross seminar on "International Humanitarian Law" and "Disaster Preparedness" at a Gaborone hotel.

Kedikilwe said South Africa's minority was clinging to power at the expense of the majority and was always ready to unleash violence to keep that power.

He said the violence had spilled into

Namibia and the Frontline States.

Kedikilwe said the theme of the seminar was appropriate for a region in turbulence.

South Africa's acts of terrorising under the pretext of destroying guerilla bases would not diminish Botswana's legal obligation and duty under various international instruments to give asylum to those fleeing from political and racial persecution, he said.

Commenting on the contribution of the Botswana Red Cross Society, the minister praised the organisation's help during recent floods which left many Batswana homeless. He said the nation counted on the support of organisations such as the Red Cross. - Ano

*[Handwritten flourish]*

*CP Press 31/7/88*

*(12)*

# Botswana slams BBC reports on ANC-SAP 'border clashes'

## CP Correspondent

A SPOKESMAN for the Department of External Affairs in Botswana has described as ridiculous and dangerous consistent reports carried by the British Broadcasting Corporation that alleged ANC guerillas clashed with units of the South African Police near the Botswana

border.

It was reported on July 24 that four suspected insurgents - including a woman - were killed and 12 policemen injured in a handgrenade and gun battle at a South African roadblock near Lichtenburg in western Transvaal.

Asked to comment, the Botswana spokesman said

the BBC report linking the clash with Botswana was ridiculous because nobody who knew the geography of South Africa would describe Lichtenburg as being near the Botswana border.

He said the linking was dangerous as it might be seen as "legitimising the illegal and unwarranted

raids by the South African Defence Force into Botswana that this country has suffered over the past three years."

The spokesman also took to task a report in a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper that the ANC often infiltrates its members into South Africa via Botswana, through the western Transvaal. He said reports that treat opinions like facts were "extremely dangerous."

He challenged the newspaper to produce evidence to substantiate its allegation that Botswana was a transit route for ANC members.

The spokesman reiterated Botswana's position of not allowing anybody to use Botswana as a launching pad for attacks against her neighbours.

This policy formed the cornerstone of Botswana's relations with her neighbours, irrespective of the system of government they practised, the Botswana spokesman added. -  
Ano



# The mysterious career of Olivia Forsyth

From PAT CANDIDO of The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth

RHODES University campus is buzzing at the news that former journalism student and alleged "spy" Miss Olivia Forsyth is the centre of diplomatic problems between Britain and Angola.

At Rhodes she was deeply involved in left-wing politics. In 1984 she was elected to the Student's Representative Council and was editor of the student newspaper Rhodeo.

She was elected to the SRC again the following year on a left-wing card.

At the end of 1985 she left Grahamstown, telling friends she had a job with a British research company called Jon Fitzgerald and Associates.

She said her job would entail a great deal of travelling and she often sent friends postcards from Harare, Tanzania and Zambia.

A woman who knew her well said today she often tried telephone her at the number Miss Forsyth gave for company but never managed to reach her.

She was always told by a woman that Miss Forsyth was out or not available.

At this stage she started losing contact with friends in Grahamstown.

The woman described her as fairly bright and well-liked by a wide spectrum of students.

She never mentioned her brother-in-law, Major Derek Brune of the security police.

"But then she wouldn't have, would she?" said the woman.

Professor Gavin Stewart, head of the Rhodes journal-



A classroom photograph showing Olivia Forsyth when she was still a student at Rhodes University

ism department described her as a bright student who was deeply involved in student politics.

Meanwhile, The Argus Foreign Service reports from London that Tory MP John Carlisle is taking up the case of Miss Forsyth.

He said yesterday that he was writing to Foreign Secre-

tary Sir Geoffrey Howe asking for full details of her case and urging the British Government to press the Angolan authorities to give her an exit visa.

"The poor girl has been stuck there for 10 or 11 weeks, and it would be a nice gesture to let her go," he said yesterday. "After all, the An-

golans owe us a favour or two."

The Foreign Office, meanwhile, says it is continuing to intercede for Miss Forsyth with the Angolans, but has so far had no success.

From Pretoria it is reported that the South African Government is prepared to do whatever it can to help Miss Forsyth, who reportedly refuses to leave the British embassy in Luanda for fear of being handed back to the ANC.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said, however, that the South African Government had not been officially approached to help and until it was it did not want to interfere.

Miss Forsyth has dual South African-British nationality.

Reports claim that the ANC suspect her of spying for South Africa. Law and Order spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet, denied today that Miss Forsyth had any links with the South African Police.

When she arrived at the embassy in May, she told officials she was suspected by the ANC of being a South African spy.

In an editorial headed "Odd Silence," the London daily, The Sun, says: "Imagine the diplomatic uproar if a British citizen had been persecuted in this way by the South Africans," it says.

"Yet when the guilty parties are black terrorists and communists, there is no complaint from the Foreign Office."

"What an odd silence."

ARGUS  
2/10/86  
12

GABORONE. — Two alleged South African "commandos", said to be linked to a foiled raid on Gaborone on June 20, as well as the manager of a local supermarket, are to stand trial in Botswana's High Court.

# Gaborone raiders on trial

*Mr. T. J. B. 3/8/88*

12

The three men, Mr Johannes Basson, 25, Mr Theodore Hermansen, 30, who were arrested together, and Mr Barry Jean Vivier, 29, a local supermarket manager, appeared before Francistown chief magistrate Mr Anthony Amstel, a report from the Botswana Press Agency (Bopa) said.

They are facing charges under the National Security Act and the penal code.

Detective Senior Superintendent Ramsden Ramogola informed the court that Mr Vivier, who had been arrested and charged separately, would stand trial with Mr Hermansen and Mr Basson.

Asked whether he would like to apply for bail, Mr Vivier replied "No".

The other two accused told the court they did not have any complaints about prison conditions.

Mr Basson and Mr Hermansen were arrested after a Botswana police patrol unit stumbled on SA commandos near the Kgale mission about 6km south of Gaborone in June. The South Africans had been planning a raid on Gaborone, the news agency said.

— Sapa

in PE hospital

CMK Times 5/8/88 (12)

## Pretoria student tortured in Botswana jails'

**JOHANNESBURG.** — A Pretoria student, Mr Ferdie Prinsloo, 26, who was deported from Botswana this week after spending 24 days in several police cells and in the Gaborone State Prison, said yesterday he was subjected to various forms of torture.

Mr Prinsloo, who was on holiday when he was arrested on July 7, crossed the border at the Kopfontein border post on Monday and was handed over to the South African Police.

He was accused by the Botswana police and the

Botswana Defence Force (BDF) of being "on a sinister operation for the South African Government".

He said he was offered a lift by police and BDF personnel while hitchhiking south towards Gaborone from Kazangula near the Zambian border. They had taken him to the Kazangula police station.

Mr Prinsloo said he was stripped naked, beaten, kicked, "bastinadoed" (beaten on his feet with a baton) and had a plastic bag pulled over his head until he fainted. — Sapa

NEWS

Is democracy in the balance? PATRICK LAURENCE reports

**GABORONE** — A corporal convicted of cowardice in a secret court martial is at the centre of a controversy which, many observers fear, has grave implications for the survival of democracy in Botswana.

Corporal Joel Kgantlepe was sentenced to jail for 15 years in the wake of a raid on March 28 into Gaborone by South African commandos on a mission to kill African National Congress guerillas allegedly operating from Botswana.

But the repercussions of his secret trial continue to reverberate in Botswana, one of the few African countries where multi-party liberal democracy took root in the post colonial era.

The threats to the freedom of Botswana's privately owned press — the state-owned and financed Radio Botswana and Daily News are already effectively fettered — are the indirect but unmistakable result of South African commando raids into Botswana. They have caused politicians to emphasise security at the expense of freedom.

One echo of the controversy was heard recently when the Minister of Presidential Affairs, Public Service and Information, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, accused sections of the press of irresponsibility in their coverage of Corporal Kgantlepe's court martial.

Another was heard at a conference on democracy in Botswana which ended yesterday. Delegates were told there were ominous signs that powerful ministers and top soldiers believed the "army was entitled to a degree of immunity from the norms and controls under which the rest of society lives".

As Mr Sandy Grant and Mr Brian Enger argued in a lucid paper at the conference on democracy: "In September 1985, a few months after the first South African defence raid on Botswana, Mr Kedi-

Botswana's free press under siege

lwe began to develop the theme of subjection of freedom of information and the rule of law to the needs of security."

The Botswana Defence Force (BDF) — reckoned by diplomats to be about 5 000-strong — and the Botswana Police fall under Mr Kedikilwe's portfolio.

His accusation against the press was made during a speech late last month to a passing out parade of the BDF. "I am sure any reasonable person can see that cowardice cannot be allowed to be left unpunished," he declared.

Then in what was interpreted as a thinly veiled warning, he added that he was "exercising restraint"

and that he hoped the press would "do the same".

The non-government press had not reported the details of the court case. It could not do so. The notebooks of journalists covering the court martial had been confiscated. They were only allowed to report the outcome of the trial.

What seems to have irked Mr Kedikilwe is that journalists protested strongly instead of submitting meekly.

The publicity secretary of the Botswana Journalists' Association, Mr Douglas Tsiako, charged that in seizing reporters' notebooks the BDF was contraven-

ing the law, as it had not applied to the courts for the court martial to be held in camera.

In that month a South African refugee and journalist, Mr Mxolisi Mxgashhe, was summarily deported from Botswana. No reasons were given. But it was suspected that his vigorous, investigative reporting on why the BDF had not responded to the armed intruders from South Africa was the main reason.

On a similar note, the secret court martial of Corporal Kgantlepe after the most recent South African incursion has triggered conjecture that he has been made the scapegoat for the failures of senior BDF officers; that the press was excluded to prevent

exposure of a cover-up. The Commander of the BDF, Brigadier Mompoti Marafhe, justified the failure by the BDF to engage South African commanders during the first raid in June 1985 by arguing that a major shootout in Gaborone would have jeopardised the lives of innocent residents.

One observer remarked privately during the conference on democracy that the same explanation could have been offered by Corporal Kgantlepe, who has appealed to the High Court.

In their paper Mr Grant and Mr Enger tried to show that, in reaction to South African raids, Botswana's rulers have begun to place the BDF beyond the scrutiny of the press, to draw a line between — in Mr Kedikilwe's words — "freedom of expression and a protected state domain".

In doing so, however, they overlooked the grave danger to Botswana democracy of the "emergence within Botswana of a privileged sector of society which is armed to the teeth and protected from criticism in the media".

To validate their warning, Mr Grant and Mr Enger recalled that soldiers had shot dead a British citizen at a roadblock in February without evoking a public outcry and that their action had merited the "sketchiest of reports in the local press".

A month earlier news filtered out that "four armed poachers" had been shot dead by soldiers. No further details were reported, not even the names or nationalities of the purported poachers.

These disclosures at the conference drew an anguished warning from Professor Bernard Crick, of London University. He warned of Botswana that its international reputation as a democratic country depended on the freedom of its press.

# SA ties with <sup>CM-Tank</sup> Botswana under <sup>10/8/88</sup> spotlight

GABORONE. — South Africa's relationship with Botswana came under the spotlight yesterday on the first day of this year's senior officers' conference of the Botswana Police at police headquarters, the Botswana Press Agency reported.

Botswana's Commissioner of Police, Mr Simon Hirschfeldt, speaking at the opening, recalled the shooting at Kgale in which a police officer was shot at by SA commandos and the destruction of a car in Gaborone West the following morning.

The commissioner said the trend of events in the sub-continent did not bode well for peace and stability in the region.

He said SA, "the most powerful country, both economically and militarily, continues to be intransigent in a bid to achieve her twin objectives of the maintenance of white supremacy and the fight against the perceived onslaught against it externally and internally engineered by black majority".

In a bid to force her neighbours to police her borders, Mr Hirschfeldt said, SA had resorted to blackmail and military aggression against the independent black states.

Because of Botswana's refusal to sign a security pact with SA, relations between the two countries "are decidedly cool", he said. — Sapa

# Angola admits downing Masire plane

*9th Times 11/18/88*  
*12*

GABORONE. — The Angolan government yesterday admitted shooting down the executive jet in which President Quett Masire was traveling while flying over Cuito Bie on Sunday, it was reported in Botswana yesterday.

The Angolan government officially informed the Botswana government that the jet was mistaken for an enemy aircraft and was shot by an Angolan jet fighter, the office of the president announced yesterday afternoon.

The statement said investigations were being held in both countries.

The jet carrying President Masire and other officials had to be diverted for emergency landing after one its engines exploded in mid-air, causing fragments to penetrate the cabin. Dr Masire and the Chief of Protocol, Mr. Bashi Ikitsing, were slightly hurt.

● Twenty-six Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola were killed when their plane was shot down by their own anti-aircraft batteries by mistake on April 27 this year. — Sapa

● Troops begin orderly pullout — Page 3

## SANCTIONS

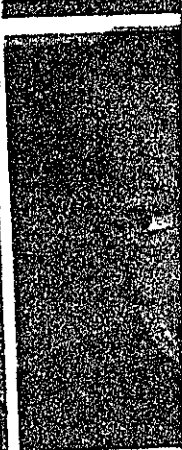
International Chamber of Commerce representing organized and commerce in 59 countries "strongly urged" the US not to pass sanctions legislation which would affect trade with SA and the rest of the world. — JLL REPORT, PAGE 12

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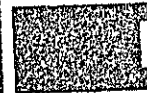
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# Angola admits downing Masire plane

*4th Time 11/18/88*  
*12*

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● Troops begin orderly pullout. — Page 3



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14/9/88 SUSAN RUSSELL B (200)

# Botswana 'an island of peace'

GABORONE — Botswana was an island of peace in a troubled sea, at peace with itself and its neighbours, Pope John Paul II said yesterday.

The Pope, in his address after arriving from Zimbabwe on the second leg of his African tour, said: "You are a peace-loving and friendly people, a people who believe in the basic equality and human dignity of every man and woman."

"Here, in your land, freedom of speech and freedom of religion are part of your national life."

Pope John Paul also called on the country's people to preserve the internal harmony, which was essential if true

progress was to be made for the benefit of every citizen.

He said while the primary mission of the Church was religious and spiritual its members were also concerned with economic and social developments.

In his welcome to the Pope, President Quett Masire described apartheid as "unchristian and evil".

He said the Church had contributed to the maintenance of human rights and peace among people.



# Botswana takes hard look at itself <sup>12</sup>

Democracy in Botswana was recently placed under the microscope and scrutinised closely, emerging with a few defects but a generally favourable prognosis provided the blemishes are excised.

The examination was conducted by a wide range of political analysts and practising politicians at a conference in Botswana's capital of Gaborone. Participants included representatives from Botswana's main opposition parties and the ruling Botswana Democratic Party.

Numerically small but geographically expansive, Botswana is one of the few countries in black-ruled Africa where liberal, multiparty democracy has taken root.

One of the key grievances voiced by opposition politicians was that Botswana's subordinate tribes were the victims of discrimination by dominant Botswana people. It was a recurring theme, one which triggered an unmistakable resonance from the audience.

Mr Motsamai Mpho, leader of the Botswana Independence Party, asserted that the Botswana constitution legalised the seniority of eight main Setswana tribes over the "uncounted peaceful majority". The gravamen of his charge related to the special recognition given to the main tribes in the constitution: only their chiefs are ex-officio members of the House of Chiefs.

He contended that the subordinate tribes were wrongly designated as minority tribes because collectively they outnumbered the eight dominant tribes.

By PATRICK LAURENCE,  
The Star's Africa News Service

Despite a few defects, Botswana fulfils most of the basic requirements of Western-style democracy: competition for power at fixed intervals by various political parties.

Mr Mpho complained bitterly that cultural and language rights of the subordinate tribes were undemocratically ignored.

Mr Knight Maripe, a Kalanga and leader of the Botswana People's Party, struck a similar note, warning that tensions would rise dangerously if these injustices were not redressed urgently. He labelled his child a victim of discrimination, because he was denied the right to mother-tongue instruction and forced to learn through the medium of Setswana.

## MAJORITY VIEW

Their implicit plea for group rights was dismissed by Mr M D Mokama, Botswana's Attorney General.

He recalled that the issue of whether Botswana should be a federation of tribes or a centrally governed unitary state was canvassed at the time of independence and that the majority view had been in favour of a centralised state.

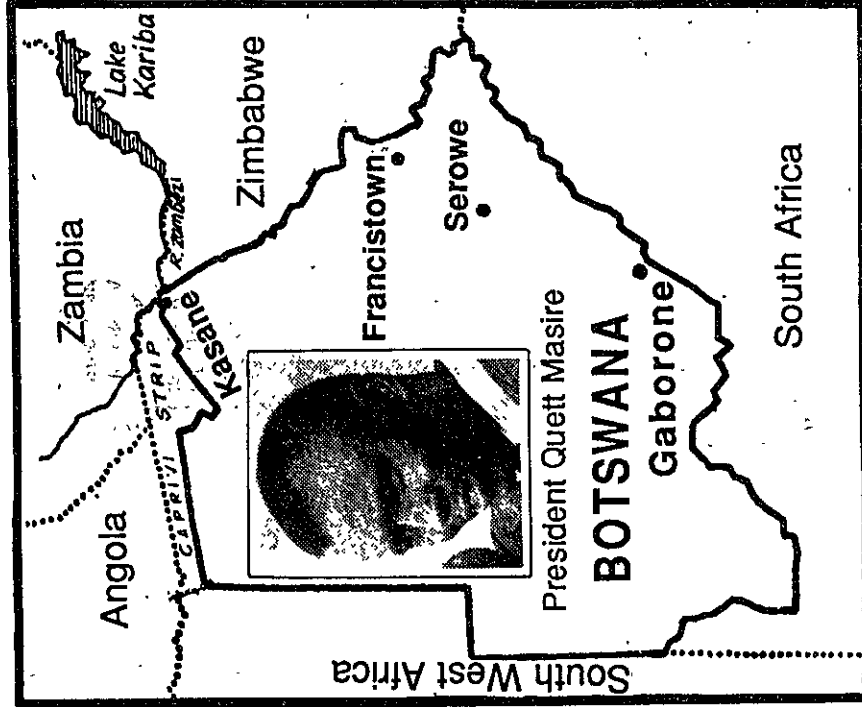
He argued that entrenchment of group rights

was both unnecessary and dangerous in Botswana: unnecessary because fundamental rights were accorded to the individual "irrespective of group or tribe"; dangerous because recognition of group rights was but a small step away from activating the divisive forces of tribalism.

Further weaknesses in Botswana's democracy identified at the conference included:

- Gerrymandering — in the town of Lobatse, one opposition ward has as many registered voters as five wards held by the ruling party.
  - Nominated seats — the present vice-president, Mr P S Mmusi, was nominated to Parliament after being defeated in the 1984 general election;
  - Shackled trade unions — the government can dissolve the executive committee of any trade union and appoint representatives to sit in on their meetings, while the law forbids local trade unions from affiliating to international trade union bodies;
  - Discrimination against naturalised citizens — recent amendments to the law empower the government to deprive them of their citizenship and exclude them from standing for the presidency.
- But while Botswana's democracy may contain some potentially malignant growths, for the moment it fulfils the fundamental conditions of Western-style democracy: open competition for power at fixed intervals by several political parties.

The capture by the Botswana National Front of control of two important towns, Gaborone and Francistown, in 1984 is evidence of that.



Botha in <sup>QNT</sup> <sup>Tues</sup> talks with <sup>7/9/88</sup> Chiepe 12

PRETORIA — Security issues were the main topic during talks here yesterday between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his counterpart from Botswana, Dr G. K. T. Chiepe.

At a press conference, Dr Chiepe acknowledged that members of the African National Congress were using her country as a route to infiltrate South Africa.

She said that the ANC issue had been discussed. In answer to a question she disputed that Botswana had become the main route for ANC infiltration into South Africa.

Mr Botha said the talks were on the relationship between the two countries and covered "in particular security matters as well as economic co-operation". — Sapa

# High-powered SA group in Botswana

general Chris Stals and Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden.

The delegation went through immigration before boarding five chartered propeller-driven aircraft to fly to Xaxaba, near the Namibian border.

Vosloo told Bopa the party was on a three-day visit sponsored by his bank to view game and visit tourists' resorts.

Van Heerden refused to answer any

questions, asking a Bopa reporter: "How did you know we were coming?"

However, Du Plessis spoke freely, praising Botswana's "promising economic environment", Bopa said.

Businessmen in Maun said they were surprised by the visit of such a high-powered delegation. — Reuter.

12 27 8 88  
● From Page 1

# Masire jet was in war zone: Angola

M/L 42645 20/8/88  
MULUNGUSHI ROCK, (Zambia).— Angola said today that Botswana President Quett Masire's executive jet was overflying the country's war zone without clearance when it was shot down by an Angolan fighter earlier this month.

Botswana has said Masire's BAE 125-800 was following an international route duly cleared with Angolan authorities when it was attacked, losing one of its two engines at 35 000 feet (10 700 meters) on August 7.

"That is not true," Angola's ambassador to Zambia, Mr

Luis Neto Kiambata, told reporters here. "They did not wait for an answer from us permitting passage because that is one of the routes in the war zone."

President Masire, who was on his way to a meeting in Luanda, suffered back injuries officially described as minor and is now in Britain for treatment. A government official was also injured.

The damaged plane made an emergency landing at Cuito Bie, 600km from Luanda. — Sapa-Reuter

*Call Times*  
*20/8/88 12*

## Visit by envoys to Botswana

MAUN, Botswana. — Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis arrived unannounced in north-western Botswana yesterday with a delegation of foreign envoys, bankers and government officials, the official Botswana press agency (Bopa) reported.

The group included the British ambassador to South Africa, Mr Robin Renwick, Japanese consul-general Mr Shin-suke Horiuchi, Standard Bank Investment Corporation chairman Mr Henri de Villiers and Mr Mike Vosloo, a director of the bank.

It also included South Africa's director-general of finance, Mr Chris Stals, and director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden.

Accompanied by their wives, the delegation boarded five chartered propeller-driven aircraft to fly to Xaxaba, some 300km away close to Botswana's border with Namibia. — Reuter

## High-powered SA group in Botswana

MAUN — SA Finance Minister Barend du Plessis arrived unannounced, in north-western Botswana on Friday in a delegation of foreign envoys, bankers and government officials, the official Botswana Press agency Bopa reported.

The group included British ambassador to SA Robin Renwick, Japanese consul-general Shinsuke Horiuchi, Standard Bank Investment Corporation chairman Henri de Villiers and bank director Mike Vosloo.

It also included SA Finance director

● To Page 2 →

22/8/88 B Day  
(12)

W/ Mail 23-24/1988 (2) 12

soon as possible after an accident

WEEKLY MAIL, September

MORE than 150 workers have died in routine accidents on South Africa's mines since June this year and fewer than a third of these deaths were made public.

While dramatic disasters like the 1986 Kinross catastrophe attract widespread media attention, a *Weekly Mail* investigation has revealed that the 500 miners killed each year remain the unknown victims of South Africa's most dangerous industry — despite an agreement between mining corporations and the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) that all fatal accidents should be reported.

"Disasters — generally between five and 15 percent of the annual fatality toll — are merely the tip of the iceberg, grim punctuations of the on-going accident toll on South African mines," says Wits University academic Jean Leger in an article to be published in the international journal *Labour, Capital and Society*.

"The enormity of the day-to-day accident toll is staggering: in the four-year period between the Hloabane disaster in 1983 and St Helena (the site of a major accident last year), some 3,000 miners died and 50,000 sustained permanent disabilities."

# 'Floods of blood'. A sad chorus with a sad truth

Leger's comments are borne out by a review of press cuttings since June, collected by the Institute for Industrial Relations, which indicate the following fatal accidents:

- Early June: a rockburst at Anglo American's Western Deep Levels Mine kills seven
  - June 18: an accident kills four at JCI's Rustenburg Platinum Holdings
  - June 20: four dead at Rand Mine's ERPM mine after a rockfall
  - July 26: an accident at Anglo's Elandsrand mine kills two
  - August 17: four miners killed in a rockfall at Goldfields' West Driefontein mine
  - August 30: three miners die in accident at Anglo's Deelkraal mine
  - Early September: six workers reported dead in a rockburst at Anglo's Western Deep mine.
- These reports account for 30 dead miners: a tiny fraction of the 153 fatalities that a representative for the Chamber of Mines says have occurred in the same period.

**While massive mine disasters like Kinross attract media attention, it is smaller-scale accidents which claim the most lives. And recent research into mine fatalities reveals some depressing figures, reports EDDIE KOCH**

The chamber liaison officer told the *Weekly Mail* that he had a breakdown of all fatal accidents on collieries and gold mines since June but was not able to supply these as it was policy to provide only half-yearly accident statistics. He confirmed the mining houses had a long-standing agreement with the NPU to report all fatal accidents to the South African Press Association (Sapa) but said this was the responsibility of

individual mines and mining corporations.

An Anglo American Corporation representative said it was company policy to report all fatal accidents although this was "not 100 percent fool-proof". The National Union of Mineworkers (Num) reports that one of its members was killed at Anglo's Vryheid Coronation colliery last month and no record of any press reports on this fatality can be found.

Gencor says it does not routinely report fatal accidents to the press but sends detailed statistics of all accidents to the Chamber of Mines. The JCI group has a similar policy and issues press releases depending on the nature of the accident. Comment from Rand Mines and Gencor was not available at the time of going to press. Taking into account the possibility that not all newspaper reports are contained in the IRR collection, a conservative estimate indicates that less than one-third of all fatal mining accidents are reported in the press.

The fault does not always lie with the mining houses. Accounts of one or two men being killed by a piece of falling rock have become so routine that newspapers do not always find the space to publish them. Sapa editor Ed Linnington says his news agency puts out regular reports from the mining houses and that he has "no grounds to suspect a deliberate attempt to conceal fatal accidents."

Accidents also often occur without any fatalities or with a low death rate. Later some of the injured may die at home or in hospital without an updated account being issued to the press. But even allowing for these factors, it appears that the mining industry has failed to provide the public with information that would explain why miners sing a song whose verses are punctuated by a chorus line that says: "Liphoro isa mali iliphoro — floods of blood, floods".

The chamber has recently published its list of statistical tables for 1987. It shows that 623

workers were killed and 10,032 injured in accidents on gold mines and collieries.

At the same time an academic debate is taking place in the page of the *Journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* on the reliability of official mining statistics.

In a recent edition, Leger and HS Eisner, retired director of the Explosion and Flame Laboratory in England, have argued that South Africa's method of reporting only those injuries that result in miners being off work for 14 days or more leads to a lowering of the official accident rate.

The authors say this helps explain why official accident rates have declined over the years while the fatality rate remains fairly constant. They question claims by the chamber, made on the bases of improved accident rates, that South African mines are becoming safer every year.

H Wagner of the chamber's Research Organisation, in the latest edition of the journal, says there is no statistical information to show a sudden return to work by injured miners after 13 days, or evidence to back claims that economic and other pressures "stimulate" people to return to work as soon as possible after an accident.

# 'ANC is getting political and moral support'

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The African National Congress has clandestine military and political structures in Botswana as well as facilities to make the country increasingly its most important infiltration route to South Africa.

This was stated by Security Police chief General Johan van der Merwe yesterday at a briefing for the parliamentary press, held at the Koeberg special police constabulary training centre.

He provided statistics which showed that 49 percent of all ANC, Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCM/A) insurgents who had been arrested and killed in South Africa during the past 18 months had been infiltrated through Botswana.

A further 13 percent came through Swaziland, nine percent through Lesotho, five percent through Zimbabwe and less than half a percent through Mozambique. It was not known how the remaining 23 percent got through.

Of the 99 insurgents who had been arrested or killed in South Africa in the first six months of this year, 47 had come through Botswana.

He said target areas of such infiltrators were mainly the western and northern Transvaal and the northern Cape.

ANC elements in Botswana had also attempted to politically influence citizens of Bophuthatswana, with the aim of creating a

# Terror trail to SA leads through Botswana — SAP

new base area for political and military activities against South Africa.

He said the Sedibelo and Mogo motels in and near Gaborone were used by travelling members of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the military wing of the ANC, to stay overnight and to receive their final orders before departing for South Africa.

Meetings between ANC management members and radicals from South Africa were usually arranged at these motels.

General van der Merwe said official Botswana policy provided for political and moral support of the ANC, but stipulated that Botswana territory could not be used for armed action against South Africa.

He said: "The ANC use of Botswana as the main infiltration route must be seen against the backdrop of problems the ANC experiences in other neighbouring states.

"Infiltration through Lesotho and Swaziland was largely disrupted when General

Lehanya came to power in Lesotho and by governmental action against the ANC in Swaziland.

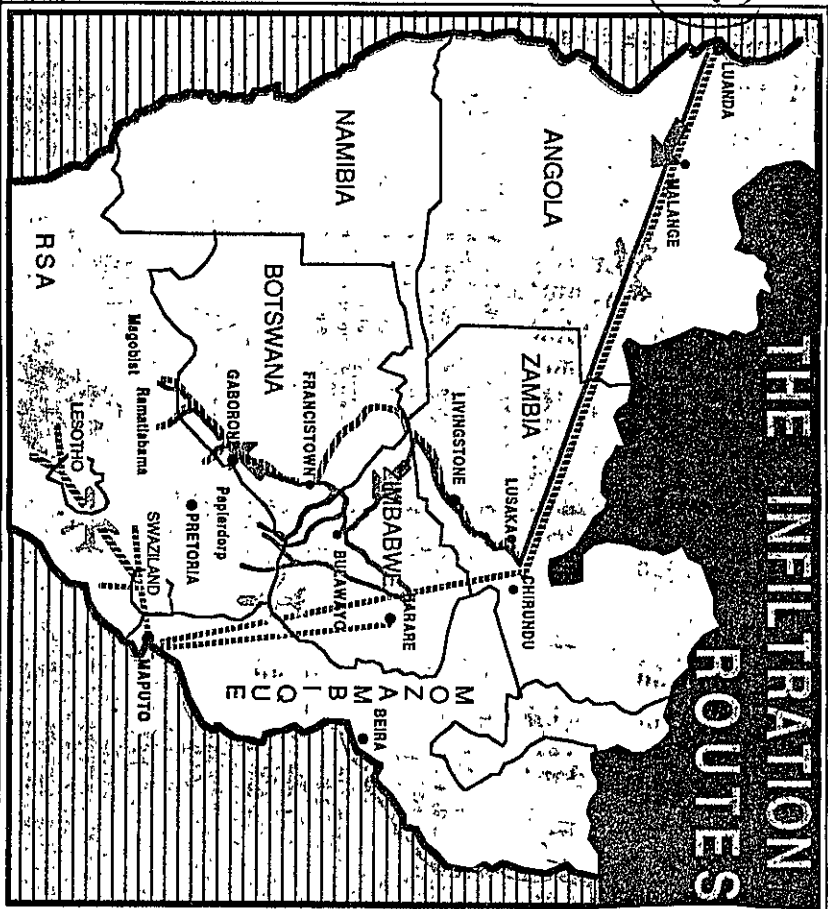
"Although this did not halt the ANC's terror efforts, it forced the ANC to seek alternative infiltration routes."

General van der Merwe said the Botswana government was cautious not to give the ANC so much free reign that it drew action from the South African security forces.

Yet information gained indicated officials or members of the Botswana security forces were either lax in the execution of their duties or allowed the ANC to openly use Botswana as a transit route as well as to establish arms caches there.

Increased infiltration of South Africa by insurgents and the serious warning issued by South Africa in this regard had prompted Botswana to implement a stricter security policy in 1987.

See Page 11.





# Botswana cop admits illegal handover

CAN file  
26/8/88  
12

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A Botswana policeman told the Magistrate's Court here yesterday that he knew he was committing an illegal act when he handed over Mamelodi Sundowns soccer club boss Mr Zola Mahobe at the South African border.

Detective sub-inspector Patrick Pholo said there was no extradition order for Mr Mahobe, who faces five charges of theft of R6m from the Standard Bank.

He said he and four other Botswana police had found a man they believed to be an illegal immigrant hiding in a wardrobe and had arrested him.

After Mr Mahobe identified himself, Det Pholo realized he was being sought by the South African Police

and had handed him over at the Kopfontein-Zeerust border on his superintendent's instructions.

Det Pholo said he did not receive the R50 000 reward offered by the Standard Bank for Mahobe's arrest, and did not know who had received the money.

He said the SAP at the border and the Botswana police worked hand in hand and he often walked through the border to do his shopping in SA.

Defence counsel Mr Dikgang Mosenke put it to Det Pholo during cross-examination that Mr Mahobe had said he intended returning to SA the day he was arrested and that the Botswana police had "jumped the gun".

Det Pholo said it was true, Mahobe had told him this.

# Botswana told: Seek lethal aid to fight off SA

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana has been urged by an MP to seek "lethal" military assistance from friends to help defend the country against the likelihood of increased attacks from South African forces after Namibia became independent.

The call was made by a member of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party, Mr. David Magang, a lawyer and former Cabinet Minister.

He believed that when Namibia became independent the SADF would concentrate its attention on Botswana in defending apartheid.

His remarks followed a claim this week by the chief of the South African Security Police, General Johan van der Merwe, that most of the African National Congress "terrorists" infiltrating the Republic were coming through Botswana.

A Botswana Press Agency report quoted Mr Magang as saying many Botswana had wondered why South African commandos who had made attacks inside Botswana had not encountered opposition from the Botswana Defence Force.

There were suspicions that the South Africans were deliberately being "let off the hook" by the BDF. Recently a BDF corporal was jailed for 15 years by a court-martial for cowardice following the SADF raid on Gaborone last March in which four people were killed.

# Mahobe extradition 'illegal'

THE Botswana policeman who arrested former Mamelodi Sundowns manager, Mr Zola Mahobe in Gaborone, admitted in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that it was illegal to hand Mr Mahobe over to the South African police without an

## Sapa

extradition order, but that he only "followed the instructions of his superiors."

Detective Sub-Inspector, Patrick Pholo, told the Magistrate Mr A P Booyesen, he had received information that Mr Mahobe was in Gaborone on January 29, this

year. He had gone to the house where the maid had told him no one was in.

He demanded to search the house and found Mr Mahobe hiding in a wardrobe.

"Mr Mahobe told me he knew he was wanted by the South African Police on charges of theft," Mr Pholo said.

Mr Mahobe stands trial on five counts of theft involving R6 million at the Standard Bank. He has pleaded not guilty.

In cross-examination by defence counsel, Mr Dikgang Moseneke, Inspector Pholo said Mr Mahobe had been

To page 4

26/8/88 Sawefan (12)

## Mahobe trial

From page 1

handed to the SAP on the afternoon of his arrest.

Asked by Mr Moseneke if he received the R50 000 reward money, he said that he was not after the money. He thought he was arresting an illegal immigrant and only realised who it was when Mr Mahobe told him his name.

"I was not interested in the reward and I'm not allowed to receive it because I am a policeman," Inspector Pholo said.

He said he knew persons who were arrested for a crime committed in another country should be extradited by the Minister of External Affairs, but Mr Mahobe had been arrested for illegal stay in Botswana, not in connection with their charges.

Proceeding

# Alleged raid: SA couple face treason charges

GABORONE. — The trial of three South Africans linked to an alleged South African raid has opened in the Botswana High Court in Lobatse, about 75km south of Gaborone, the Botswana Press Agency (Bopa) reports.

The accused are: Mr Barry Jean Vivier, 29, Mr Olaf Iva Bergh, 33, and his 30-year-old wife, Mrs Elizabeth Gertruida Maria Bergh.

Mr Vivier is the general manager of a supermarket in Gaborone and Mr Bergh is the manager of Botswana Game Industries.

Mr Vivier faces two counts of soliciting or persuading people to commit an offence. The Berghs face treason charges.

## Alleged raid

Mr Bergh is also appearing on another charge, of unlawful possession of ammunition.

They have pleaded not guilty to all the charges, except for Mr Bergh who has pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of ammunition.

The case stems from an alleged unsuccessful South African commando raid into Botswana in June.

Police also arrested two other South Africans allegedly involved in the raid whose trial has not yet started. They are Mr Theo Hermansen and Mr Johannes Basson who are awaiting trial in Francistown.

A witness, Mr Michael William Ward, also a company director, told the court that on July 2 Mrs Bergh asked to be given the keys to the company's storeroom to remove some embarrassing items which, he said, Mrs Bergh identified as being property of the South African Defence Force. Mr Ward reported the matter to the police.

The case continues. — Sapa

Boesak criticises sermon

# Pope prays for peace, justice in Mozambique

12  
SMC  
19/9/88

By Winnie Graham

MAPUTO — Pope John Paul II made an impassioned plea for peace in Maputo yesterday when he addressed the last major function of his five-nation visit to southern Africa.

He returns to Rome today.

More than 70 000 people crowded into the Estadio da Machava to hear the Pontiff say he was in their capital to pray for justice and peace and for solutions which would provide food for children, education for the alienated youth, land for farmers and protection in law for all.

He described justice as the antidote for moral and social disorder.

## A better future

"Work for justice and peace so that you can prepare a better future for your sons and daughters," he said.

"There must be peace for everyone or there will be peace for no one."

He appealed to the international community to show solidarity by helping to solve Mozambique's problems.

He said he embraced all the children of Mozambique who had suffered in the conflict and exhorted people to look after their children and to prepare a better future for them.

## John Paul visits 'the killing fields'

By Winnie Graham

MAPUTO — The war-weary people of Nampula, Mozambique, gave the Pope a hero's welcome when he visited "the killing fields" on Saturday night.

In an outpouring of joy unequalled on his pastoral visit to southern Africa, the people danced and sang and brought gifts which must have touched his heart: baskets of beans and corn, bananas and oranges, wood carvings and a bale of cloth, coconuts and peanuts, mangoes and mealies.

It was difficult to appreciate that these civilians were in the centre of a region so disrupted by civil conflict that few have remained untouched by the strife.

MNR forces are said to operate within 15 km of the town.

"Commit yourselves to justice and peace so that children will no longer be victims of injustice and hatred," he said.

The Pope made no mention of South Africa in his homily.

Dr Alan Boesak, chairman of the South African Council of Reformed Churches who was in Maputo to hear John Paul speak, criticised the Pontiff at the conclusion of the mass.

He was unhappy because the Pope had not used the opportunity to analyse more critically the problems of the region.

Asked if he thought the Pope's plea for peace would make an impact on South Africa, he said it had not.

He added: "Perhaps I should not be so categorical but there is no point in preaching a sermon that isn't clear. The Pope said nothing about the real issues, including the war in Mozambique where at least half the problems pointed to Pretoria.

"These are issues which affect the stability of the region," he said.

"I had hoped the Pope would come out strongly in support of the SA Catholic Bishops Conference which has made a stand, but he did not."

Mr Boesak, an honoured guest at the service, was seated in the front row among top-ranking Mozambican government Ministers and officials.

A French-speaking woman said it was impossible to leave Nampula without a strong military escort.

Many of the people at the airport on Saturday night had waited 24 hours for the Pope, camping on site to be certain of a good position.

An Italian nun said she had been able to come to Nampula from a mission station deep in the bush because the MNR had announced a five-day "truce" for the duration of the papal visit.

The Nampula Airport buildings were freshly painted and the roof of the balcony, used as a podium, was decorated with flowers.

Just for a short time the people of Nampula forgot their suffering and were happy.

Peace prospects 'at risk' from apartheid

# SA must keep its Mozambique promises: Howe

(12)  
SMK  
19/9/88

MAPUTO — The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has warned South Africa to live up to its promises and respect the sovereignty of its neighbours.

At a dinner in Maputo at the weekend, Sir Geoffrey praised the meeting between President P W Botha and Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano last Monday as "a milestone in the search for peace in the region".

But he cautioned that brightening prospects for peace in southern Africa were at risk from apartheid and Pretoria's "cruel and foolish" denial of fundamental rights.

Sir Geoffrey was on a three-day visit to Mozambique, his last stop on an African tour.

"If change for the better is to be sustained, there must be stability. And stability depends crucially on the behaviour of the South African Government," Sir Geoffrey said.

Praising Mozambique's efforts to improve relations with its powerful neighbour, he added: "For our part, we are doing all we can to urge the South African Government to live up to the full spirit of the Nkomati Accord and to respect the sovereignty of its neighbours and the inviolability of their frontiers."

The Nkomati non-aggression pact was signed in 1984 by Mr Chissano's predecessor, President Samora Machel, and President Botha.

Mozambique has repeatedly accused South Africa of violating the accord by continuing to supply and support the right-wing rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

"I welcome President Botha's commitment to honouring the accord," Sir Geoffrey continued.

He welcomed progress in the talks on the problems of Angola and Namibia, but added: "There is obviously much hard negotiation to come."

Britain would play its part in the proposed United Nations Transitional Assistance Group for Namibia, he said.

But apartheid was casting a dark shadow over these brightening prospects by its denial of the freedom of the individual.

Sir Geoffrey re-stated the British government's opposition to sanctions against South Africa and said it would use persistent pressure instead.

"Our aim must be to convince all South Africans that they will gain from peaceful change and lose fatally if change is denied," he said.

Praising Mozambique for its progress in implementing a tough economic recovery programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund two years ago, he announced a further R125 million of British aid for President Chissano's government.

He said Britain was helping Mozambique to achieve economic stability by reducing its dependence on South Africa and bolstering it against what he called "the insidious peril of destabilisation".

Half the aid will be spent on second-phase repairs to the Limpopo railway linking Zimbabwe to Maputo. Britain has already given R59 million to phase one of the project, which Sir Geoffrey visited yesterday. — Reuter.

# Pik gets tough with Botswana

Pretoria is piling pressure on Botswana to choke the African National Congress's major remaining pipeline of infiltration of insurgents and weapons into South Africa.

South Africa is anxious to exchange diplomatic representatives with Botswana and to implement some form of joint security mechanism between the two countries, according to sources.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his Botswana counterpart, Dr Gaisotwe Chiepe, are understood to have been involved in a tough exchange of words when they met in Pretoria on Friday.

Mr Botha pointed out that more than

### Political Correspondent

half the ANC operatives slipping into South Africa came through Botswana.

It is understood Mr Botha told Dr Chiepe it was up to Botswana to display impartiality towards South Africans arrested on its territory, as this could be a vital determining factor with respect to future relations between the countries.

Several South Africans are being held in Botswana for various offences.

Mr Botha is understood to have handed Dr Chiepe details of the number of ANC, PAC and Azanla operatives infiltrated from Botswana to South Africa in the first six months of this year.

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Botswana starts inquiry into near disaster

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# Why was Masire's plane shot down?

(12) (S)

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana has named the members and terms of reference for a board of inquiry into the shooting down by Angola of the Botswana jet carrying President Quett Masire.

The jet was downed by an Angolan MiG fighter plane as it was flying over a sensitive military area on the way to Luanda last month for a meeting of Frontline heads of states.

Only brilliant flying by the British pilot enabled it to land at a military airstrip without casualties, although President Masire was slightly wounded in the back during the initial attack.

The terms of reference of the board are to find who, how and when the decision to fly to Luanda was communicated to Angolan authorities; to trace what

action was taken by personnel in the Botswana Department of Civil Aviation, the Botswana Defence Force, the police department, the Department of External Affairs and the pilots of the presidential jet in determining what route the president's plane would take into Angola as well as to evaluate the system of arrival and departure of the president.

Finally the board is charged with analysing the advantages and disadvantages of the president's aircraft being placed on a civilian register as opposed to the military register as at present.

The members of the board have been named as Mr Justice Isaac Aboagye, Mr MS Gaongalelwe, Mr Phillip Steenkamp and Mr Brian Popock.

The board is to conduct its inquiry "in private" and report directly to President Masire.



# SA 'commandos' lawyer arrested

*CNF Times 21/9/85 (2) (S)*

GABORONE. — The Botswana attorney for two alleged South African commandos, Mr Johannes Basson and Mr Theodore Hermensen, was arrested yesterday amid talk of a plot to spring the two.

The lawyer was allegedly found in possession of "undesirable" items, the Botswana Press Agency reports.

The police confirmed the arrest of Mr Duncan Morotsi, 31, a Botswana national who had been defending the two South Africans linked to an alleged foiled raid on Gaborone on June 20.

Mr Andrew Matlapeng, divisional commander of the Botswana Police in Francistown, would say only that the arrest of Mr Morotsi was believed to be linked

to a plot to rescue the two commandos.

He said the police got a tip that the alleged rescue attempt would be made before the commandos were to appear for trial on September 26.

Mr Matlapeng said Mr Morotsi was found in possession of some undesirable elements in Francistown. A meeting was to take place today to formulate a relevant charge.

Mr Matlapeng said: "We are still at an initial stage but I can confirm we have him."

The alleged commandos are facing charges under the National Security Act and the penal code. They were arrested after five other alleged commandos were surprised by a police unit.

Three members of the patrol were wounded in askirmish before, Botswana claims, the alleged South Africans slipped back across the border.

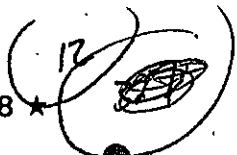
Mr Matlapeng said: "The whole issue is still tender, we are still running around to collect other people to get more information."

However, he added, the planned rescue operation was to take place before the trial.

Mr Morotsi was arrested yesterday evening. Under the country's ordinary law, the police have only 24 hours either to charge or release the suspect.

But, if he is being held under the National Security Act, the police have 96 hours to do so.

Meanwhile the treason trial involving three other South Africans connected with the alleged raid resumes on Friday. — Sapa



# SA 'rescue' leader held in Botswana

GABORONE. — Botswana police and the Botswana Defence Force have arrested a second man, alleged to be the leader of an attempt to rescue two alleged South African commandos facing trial in Francistown, the Bopa press agency reported.

He is Mr Johannes Muzi Zitha, 29, of Pretoria, who was arrested in a Francistown hotel on Sunday. Botswana police allege Mr Zitha was planning to rescue the two "commandos", Mr Theodore Hermansen and Mr Johannes Basson, who are facing charges under the National Security Act.

Mr Hermansen and Mr Basson were arrested in a roadblock near Gaborone on June 20, after five other alleged commandos had shot at an unarmed police patrol and escaped into SA. Their trial starts on Monday.

The attorney for the two alleged commandos, Mr Duncan Morotsi, is also being held after he was found in possession of "undesirable elements" linked to the rescue mission. He was arrested on Monday, allegedly on information received from Mr Zitha.

In Mr Zitha's white Datsun Safari van, police found a 7,65mm pistol, a pistol silencer, two magazines, seven rounds of ammunition, a two-way communications radio, a wire cutter and 100 spikes similar to the ones used by SA soldiers to delay pursuers when they raided Gaborone in 1985.

Mr Zitha's vehicle had SA registration plates at the time of his arrest, but police found Botswana plates in the van.

Mr Andre Matlapeng, divisional commander of police in Francistown, told Bopa Mr Zitha had visited Botswana on several occasions and knew the country well.

He said it was not yet clear when the "rescue operation" was going to be executed.

"But the presence of a wire cutter and the pistol silencer suggest that the Francistown prison was the target," Mr Matlapeng said.

Police said Mr Zitha and Mr Morotsi would be charged jointly, but no date for a court appearance had been set.

A SADF spokesman in Pretoria denied all knowledge of Mr Zitha. — Sapa

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*Cape Times Gaborone*

## Botswana police arrest second man

GABORONE — Botswana police and the Botswana Defence Force had arrested a second man, alleged to be the leader of an attempt to rescue two alleged SA commandos facing trial in Francistown, police said yesterday.

They said he was Johannes Muzi Zitha, 29, of Pretoria, who was arrested in a Francistown hotel on Sunday. They

alleged Zitha was planning to rescue the two "commandos", Theodore Hermensen and Johannes Basson, now facing charges under the National Security Act.

Hermensen and Basson were arrested in a roadblock near Gaborone on June 20

(12) B/day • To Page 2  
22/9/88

## Botswana police arrest second man

after five other alleged commandos had shot at an unarmed police patrol and escaped into SA. Their trial starts on Monday.

Police said the attorney for the two, Duncan Morotsi, was also being held after he was found in possession of "undesirable elements" linked to the rescue mission. He was arrested on Monday, allegedly on the basis of information received from Zitha.

In Zitha's white van, police found a 7,65mm pistol, pistol silencer, two magazines, seven rounds of live ammunition, a two-way communications radio, wire cutters and 100 spikes similar to the ones

(12) B/day • From Page 1  
22/9/88

used by SA soldiers to delay pursuers when they raided Gaborone in 1985.

Zitha's vehicle had SA registration plates at the time of his arrest, but police found Botswana plates in the van.

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria has denied all knowledge of Zitha.

□ Sapa-AP reports that an SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said early last night his department had not yet formulated comment on the arrest of the alleged leader of an attempt to rescue the two alleged commandos. — Sapa.

# Arrest No 2 in 'Rescue' drama

(12)  
Smeets  
22/9/88

**BOTSWANA** police and the Botswana Defence Force have arrested a second man, alleged to be the leader of an attempt to rescue two alleged South African commandos facing trial in Francistown, the Bopa Press Agency reports.

He is Mr Johannes Muzi Zitha (29) of Pretoria, who was arrested in a Francistown hotel on Sunday. Botswana police allege Mr Zitha was planning to rescue the two "commandos", Mr Theodore Hermensen and Mr Johannes Basson, who are facing charges under the National Security Act.

## **Roadblock**

Mr Hermensen and Mr Basson were arrested in a roadblock near Gaborone on June 20 after five other alleged commandos had shot at an unarmed police patrol and escaped into South Africa. Their trial starts on Monday.

The attorney for the two alleged commandos,

Mr Duncan Morotsi, is also being held after he was found in possession of "undesirable elements" linked to the rescue mission. He was arrested on Monday, allegedly on the basis of information received from Mr Zitha.

In Mr Zitha's white Datsun Safari van, police found a 7,65 mm pistol, pistol silencer, two magazines, seven rounds of live ammunition, a two-way communications radio, wire cutter and 100 spikes similar to the ones used by South African soldiers to delay pursuers when they raided Gaborone in 1985.

Mr Zitha's vehicle had South African registration plates at the time of his arrest, but police found Botswana plates in the van.

Police said Mr Zitha and Mr Morotsi would be charged jointly, but no date for a court appearance had been set.

A South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria denied all knowledge of Mr Zitha.

# Rescue mission bungled by SA?

CP Correspondent

BOTSWANA police and the Botswana Defence Force have foiled what could have been a bloody attempt to rescue the two alleged South African commandos now facing National Security Act charges in Francistown.

Police yesterday confirmed they were holding a South African soldier who was allegedly to command the rescue operation before the September 26 court case.

The alleged commander of the rescue attempt is Johannes Muzi Zitha (29) from Pretoria.

He was arrested by police on Sunday at Francistown's Grant Hotel. Francistown divisional police commander Andre Matlapeng said yesterday.

Police discovered weapons of war in Zitha's vehicle.

These included a pistol and silencer, live ammunition, a two-way radio, a pair of wire cutters and 100 tyre spikes similar to those the South African commandos used when they raided Gaborone on June 14, 1985 when 14 people were killed.

Although Zitha's vehicle was carrying South African registration numbers at the time of his arrest, police later found

Botswana number plates in his car.

The focus of the problem, soldiers Theodore Hermansen and Johannes Basson, were picked up at a roadblock near Gaborone on June 20 after five other commandos had shot at an unarmed Botswana police patrol and escaped.

Matlapeng said it was not yet clear when the rescue operation was going to be executed, but added that the presence of wire cutters and the pistol silencer suggested that the Francistown prison was the target.

A fourth person being held by the police is the attorney for the two, Duncan Morotsi, who was found in possession of "undesirable" items also linked to the rescue mission, police said.

Matlapeng said Zitha would be charged jointly with Morotsi, who was arrested on Monday.

Police said it was as a result of the arrest of Zitha on Sunday that Morotsi was arrested the following day.

The plot to rescue the "commandos" came a few days after Botswana and South Africa held joint security talks. — Ano

Political comment and newsbills by ZB Molefe. Headlines and sub-editing by F Alberts, 204 Eloff Street Ext. Johannesburg.

(12) same 2/19/88

## Vlok says terrorists entering via Botswana

Dozens of insurgents are waiting to enter South Africa through Botswana, according to the latest available intelligence, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in Pretoria last night.

He told a municipal election meeting that the alleged insurgent who had been arrested in connection with last week's bus stop blast in Johannesburg said he had entered South Africa through Botswana.

Mr Vlok said that, according to reliable information, including that from captured insurgents, most of the insurgents responsible for the terror campaign against the October 26 municipal election had come through Botswana.

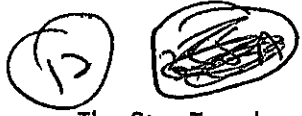
"They have no reason to lie and the majority say openly how they entered South Africa through Botswana, and even how from time to time they received final orders for action in South Africa from the African National Congress in Botswana," Mr Vlok said.

"According to our most recent information, there are currently dozens of trained terrorists waiting to enter South Africa via Botswana."

He said the ANC/South African Communist Party alliance planned to escalate its intimidation campaign against the elections.

He said the time had come for Botswana to choose where it stood.

"If they choose the ANC and continue to allow their territory to be misused in this way against South Africa, South Africa will take the necessary steps to safeguard her people." — Sapa.



Dr Chiepe ... a meeting with Sir Seretse Khama changed her life and her career.

# She owes a bit of her success to SA

The Star's Africa News Service

Botswana's Foreign Minister Dr Gaositwe Chiepe has often exchanged angry words with her South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha.

The irony of those exchanges lies in the fact that Dr Chiepe is a woman who knows South Africa well and who owes a bit of her success to South Africa since it was at Fort Hare University where she gained her first two university degrees.

Despite those angry exchanges of words with Mr Botha, friends and diplomats describe her as a quiet, unassuming woman whose main interest in life was, for a long time, education.

That was until 1970 when the late President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, one day sent for her.

### CAUSED A SENSATION

She was then Botswana's director of education and, as she recalled later, she thought the President wanted to discuss educational policies with her.

Instead he said he would like her to become Botswana's High Commissioner for Britain — a post she accepted and which changed her career.

Her appointment, she recalls, caused a sensation.

"It was because I was a woman that I commanded such attention when I arrived in

London. At the time I was the only woman to hold such a position," she said.

At the same time she was also Botswana's accredited ambassador to France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway and diplomats said her lack of diplomatic training was compensated for by her charm and administrative experience.

Dr Chiepe went to school in Botswana and gained a BSc degree and a post-graduate degree in education from Fort Hare University.

She then returned to Botswana where she worked as a teacher and an inspector. She later went to Britain where she earned a Masters degree in Education from Bristol University.

She was then promoted to Deputy Director of Education and soon became Botswana's Director of Education.

She earned an honorary degree from Bristol University and after returning home from her diplomatic post in 1974 she became Minister of Commerce and Industry in 1977.

She was then appointed to the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs and in 1984 became the country's Foreign Minister.

Dr Chiepe, who has also been awarded an MBE, is unmarried.

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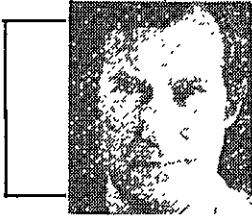
# SA, Botswana talks on ANC in the balance

The arrest last week of a man claimed by Botswana police to have plotted to rescue two South African commandos from a Francistown jail could hardly have come at a worse time for South Africa's diplomats.

It came in the midst of efforts by the Department of Foreign Affairs to persuade the Gaborone government to crack down harder on African National Congress (ANC) insurgents said to be entering the Republic from Botswana.

Just six days before the arrest, the South African and Botswanan Foreign Ministers had met in Pretoria to discuss the ANC issue.

The South Africans are understood to have been optimistic that they were able to impress on the



**BY GERALD L'ANGE,**  
Editor of The Star's Africa News Service  
Pretoria's diplomatic efforts to halt the flow of ANC insurgents from Botswana have run into problems.

Botswana the gravity of the situation as seen from Pretoria.

South Africa claims half the ANC insurgents entering the Republic are doing so through Botswana and that some are being trained in the Dukwe refugee camp and in the Gaborone area.

The meeting in Pretoria between the Foreign Ministers, Mr Pik Botha of South Africa and Dr Gaositwe Chiepe of Botswana, was the latest development in South African efforts going back several years to get Botswana to choke off the ANC infiltration channel.

## Claims denied

The Botswana government has consistently denied that it has allowed the ANC to use its territory for bases or as an infiltration route from countries to the north.

It says it does its best with its limited security resources to block ANC activity, deporting ANC members found to have entered the country illegally and arresting and disarming anyone found with weapons.

Pretoria has insisted with equal consistency that Gaborone is simply not doing enough to curb the ANC and certainly is not doing its utmost.

At the meeting last week the South Africans are understood to have alleged that detailed information given to the Botswana police and army by the SAP about the activities and whereabouts of ANC insurgents in Botswana has never been passed on to higher authorities in Gaborone.

This may emerge as the core of the problem as seen by Pretoria.

South Africa has long tried to persuade Botswana to enter into a joint security agreement to facilitate curbing the ANC and has even, according to Botswana government officials, applied pressure such as restricting supplies to Botswana's strategic fuel reserves.

Pretoria has also sought agreement to establish some form of South African representation in Botswana. It has been argued that this would, among other things, enable Pretoria to provide assistance to the growing number of South African citizens detained in Botswana.

More than a dozen South Africans have been detained at various times in Botswana, where security consciousness has become almost an obsession following several commando raids on apparent ANC targets in the country.

## Public parade

The South African Government is believed to have been angered by the fact that several of these people have been paraded in public in handcuffs and leg-irons.

This treatment has been compared with that given to ANC members caught with weapons, who have been quietly deported despite a Botswana law providing for a minimum sentence of five years' imprisonment for illegal possession of arms of war.

How close the recent meeting in Pretoria came to resolving these issues is not publicly known. Nei-

ther is it clear at present how the negotiations will be affected by the arrest in Francistown this week of the man alleged by the Botswana police to have plotted the rescue of the South African commandos and of the lawyer who was to have represented them when they appeared in court today.

According to the Botswana police, the alleged rescue plotter is a black South African soldier whose South African registered car was found to contain a pistol with a silencer, ammunition, a two-way radio, loose Botswana registration plates and a number of caltrops.

## Tyre spikes

The latter are the three-pronged spikes that have traditionally been used by the military for disabling horses or puncturing vehicle-tyres. Similar caltrops are said by the Botswana authorities to have been strewn outside the Botswana army barracks by South African commandos who attacked alleged ANC targets in Gaborone in 1985, killing 14 people.

The two commandos, who allegedly were to have been rescued, were arrested near Gaborone last June after a South African commando group had been surprised during what was said to have been a reconnaissance mission.

Their trial has been postponed because of the arrest of the defence lawyer.

And so, probably, has any Botswana government move to react positively to the South African representations made at the meeting in Pretoria last week.

It has widely been presumed that when South Africa agreed to help finance the Sua Pan soda ash project the quid pro quo was an undertaking by Botswana to put a clamp on the ANC, but no proof that this is so has ever emerged.

## 100 years ago today

Visit of the Vice-President:  
The Vice-President, General Smit, is expected to arrive in town on Thursday. He is coming to lay the foundation stone of the permanent hospital buildings. On Monday afternoon a meeting was held to make arrangements for his reception. Very few persons were present, and the only business transacted was the appointment of a committee to draft an address of welcome. Another meeting will be held at 4 o'clock today. It is probable that a luncheon will be given in his honour. He will remain in town until Monday. The Hospital Board, at their meeting on Monday afternoon, discussed the arrangements for laying the foundation stone of the Hospital by His Honour.



...S... TO GOVERNMENT FOODS  
*Call Times 29/9/81*  
**Treason verdict deferred**

JOHANNESBURG. — Botswana's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Eben Livesey Luke, has deferred judgment in the trial of three South Africans facing various charges, including treason. The three accused are Mr Olof Bergh; his wife, Mrs Elizabeth Bergh, and Mr Barry Viviers.



## Botswana gets R42-m loan

GABORONE — The Japanese Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund is to give Botswana a loan of about R42 million, it has been announced here.

The loan is to be repaid over 20 years with a 10-year grace period. Star 3/10/88 (12)

The Bank of Botswana says the funds will be for the procurement of 570 railway wagons from Zimbabwe. — The Star's Africa News Service.

# SA ministers warn Botswana and Zimbabwe

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the general said.

But Mr Dos Santos made it clear in an earlier interview with the New York Times that Dr Savimbi would not be negotiating from a position of strength with his government.

"From a strategic point of view Unita is militarily defeated, and the weak don't dictate the political rules of the game," he was quoted as saying.

Speaking to Liberation in Gabon, Mr Dos Santos said the Angolan government was prepared to talk to Unita once factors such as the presence of South African troops and the independence of Namibia had been resolved.

He predicted that an agreement on Cuban troop withdrawal and Namibian independence will be reached soon.

Mr Dos Santos said the "problem of Unita" had to become "a purely Angolan problem to be resolved by the Angolans themselves".

The Angolan leader appeared buoyed by recent government advances along the Benguela railroad, and said that without "massive intervention of SA forces, Unita cannot last very long".

He would "not exclude" granting cabinet posts to Unita members, with the exception of Dr Savimbi himself, whom he described as "a special case".

He also ruled out any formal constitutional system to balance power between the main tribal groupings in Angola.

Meanwhile, Unita said yesterday it captured an important northern town this week, killing 30 government soldiers. It said Sanza-Pombo, 80km from the Zairean border in Uige province, was taken in a dawn battle on Monday.

In another development, Zimbabwe and Botswana were yesterday given thinly-veiled warnings by two senior government spokesmen that retaliatory action would follow if they continue supporting terrorists.

They were singled out at the NP Cape Congress by both the

General Malan and the deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, as the only two neighbouring countries with whom relations were not improving in the current diplomatic out-reach to Africa.

Mr Meiring singled out Zimbabwe and Botswana as being out of step with other neighbouring states with whom relations had improved as a consequence of recent diplomatic activity.

General Malan lashed out at Zimbabwe and Botswana, stating, for the first time, that terrorist bases operate in both countries. In addition, he said, there were also bases in Zambia and Angola.

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe was at the forefront of the propaganda attack on South Africa and was now calling for sanctions at the United Nations.

"He says he does not trust the Boers. At the same time he trusts us to work on his railway lines for 24 hours a day."

Mr Meiring said that apart from Zimbabwe and Botswana, regional relations were improving and hardly a week passed without him, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, or other senior officials visiting some African state.

The "reality" of South Africa was getting through and, he hinted, President P W Botha would be making more trips into Africa soon as the government's outward policy gained mo-

mentum.

"We have made very fruitful political contacts in Africa," he said.

He had been astonished at the ease with which the various leaders "found one another" during the recent visits into Africa by President Botha.

"If political rhetoric can be replaced by practical considerations the sky is the limit," he said.

Africa in general needed technology, expertise and experience, not handouts, and South Africans were all over the continent helping other countries to help themselves.

"Only one African country did not trade with South Africa last year," he said. — Own Correspondent and Political Staff

GABORONE. — The High Court here yesterday sentenced a supermarket manager to 18 months' imprisonment on charges of concealing information about a South African commando raid on Botswana, the government press agency said.

Two other South Africans charged in connection with the June 20 raid, in which two alleged commandos were captured, received lesser penalties of a suspended sentence and a fine, according to the Botswana Press Association.

# SA man jailed for links with Botswana raid

Chief Justice Liversey Luke sentenced Barry Vivier, manager of the Spar Supermarket in Gaborone, to 18 months on charges of withholding information on the raid and communicating with

one of the captured commandos.

Elizabeth Bergh, also a South African, received a suspended sentence of two years for concealing uniforms of the raiding team and set-

ting them alight when the mission was abandoned. Her husband, Olof Bergh, was fined for possession of ammunition.

The trial of the two alleged captured commandos, Mr Theodore Hermansen and Mr Johannes Basson, resumes in court in Francistown today.

The suspects were among a seven-member team that crossed into Botswana from South Africa in a night raid on June 20 and stumbled upon an unarmed Botswana border patrol, official reports said.

*CAPT TUNES 12/10/88*  
*12*

# Botswana raid: two S Africans jailed

GABORONE — Two of the three South Africans accused of playing a role in the abortive raid on Gaborone on June 20 received jail sentences in the High Court here yesterday afternoon. The third was fined, the Botswana Press Agency (Bopa) reports.

Barry Vivier, manager of Spar supermarket in Gaborone, who had been charged with concealing information relating to the abortive raid and communicating with one of two arrested alleged commandos, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

The two alleged commandos, said to have been part of a seven-man raid team, were arrested after a clash with the Botswana police on June 20.

Elizabeth Bergh, who was said to have concealed uniforms of the South African Defence Force and later set them alight when the two alleged commandos were arrested, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, suspended.

Her husband, Olof Bergh, was fined 200 pula for possession of ammunition of war.

Chief Justice Liversey Luke handed down the judgment before a packed court.

The trial of the two alleged commandos, Mr Theodore Hermensen and Mr Johannes Basson, begins in the High Court in Francistown tomorrow, Bopa said.

On June 20 two commandos opened fire on the Botswana police, wounding three of them before taking their vehicle and escaping back to South Africa.

Mr Hermensen and Mr Basson were later arrested at a roadblock outside Gaborone, apparently unaware that their alleged fellow commandos had escaped the country.

The charges against them include attempted murder. — Sapa and The Star's Africa News Service.



US Democratic vice-presidential candidate Lloyd Bentsen checks the AR-15 rifle after a demonstration this week by a Pennsylvania policeman.

# Leg irons for SA <sup>(2) below</sup>men <sup>13/10/88</sup>

FRANCISTOWN — Two alleged SA commandos were brought in chains to a Botswana court yesterday to face charges of attempted murder and other security offences during a cross-border foray against the ANC.

Troops with machine guns and rifles ringed a tiny courtroom in this northern Botswana town when Johannes Basson, 25, and Theodore Hermansen, 30, arrived in leg irons and handcuffs.

With them, also in chains, was Barry Jean Vivier, an SA civilian resident in Botswana, who has already been convicted of concealing information about the raid last June.

SA advocate Lionel Weinstock told

the court Basson's real name was Johannes Smit.

High Court judge Isaac Aboagye recessed the hearing until the afternoon without asking the men to plead to allow technical changes to be made to the charge sheet.

The three men are accused of violating Botswana's National Security Act, which provides for a maximum 30 years in jail.

Basson and Hermansen were captured on June 20, when Botswana said it had foiled an SA military raid near the capital Gaborone.

The attempted murder charges spring from the shooting of three Botswana policemen. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Dramatic turn in trial of 'SA agents'

By Ken Vernon,  
The Star's Africa News Service

FRANCISTOWN — The trial of three South Africans facing charges in connection with a commando raid on Botswana in June took a dramatic turn yesterday when the court quashed the case against one of the accused.

Following an application by defence lawyer Mr R Camp, Mr Justice IR Aboagye ruled that there was no case against Mr Barry Jean Vivier as laid out in the charge sheet and ordered that he be discharged.

Mr Vivier was appearing with two other South Africans, Mr Theodore Hermensen and Mr Johannes Smit, alias Basson.

The case is a sequel to an abortive South African commando raid on Gaborone in June. A Botswana police patrol stumbled upon the commandos, who opened fire on the policemen, wounding three before stealing their vehicle and returning to SA.

Mr Hermensen and Mr Smit were later arrested at a road block outside Gaborone, apparently unaware that their alleged comrades had aborted the raid after being discovered.

The pair face charges of attempted murder, alternatively of acting in such a manner as to cause the death of the policemen or alternatively of causing them grievous bodily harm.

The pair also face charges under the National Security Act of committing acts "prejudicial to the safety or interests of Botswana" as well as a charge of unauthorised use of a government vehicle. The

charges carry a possible life sentence.

Mr Hermensen faces a charge under the Act of making, or conniving to make, a false statement after allegedly entering Botswana using a false name.

After the dismissal of the charges against him yesterday afternoon, Mr Vivier however continued to be detained as he had previously been convicted by a Lobatse court of different charges arising from the same incident.

He was sentenced to 18 months jail after that trial but an urgent appeal and bail application is expected to be lodged soon against the decision.

Acting for Mr Vivier yesterday, Mr Camp suggested to the court that the form of the charge against Mr Vivier, as written on the charge sheet, disclosed no crime in terms of the National Security Act's wording. He had been charged with permitting Hermensen to "meet" at his residence, but Mr Camp pointed out that no one whom Mr Hermensen could have met was included on the charge sheet.

As it was impossible for Mr Hermensen to "meet" himself, then, in terms of the relevant Act, the charge against Mr Vivier — of "permitting a person to meet" — did not make sense in either form or logic and should be quashed.

The prosecutor, Attorney-General Mr S Afful, argued that the wording of the relevant law and charge sheet had to be given a "liberal" interpretation to include that it had been meant to say that Mr Vivier had met Mr Hermensen.

The trial continues.

Star 13/10/88

12



# SA man 'admitted to the Botswana police he was spy'

Star 14/10/88 (12)

FRANCISTOWN — A captured South African admitted to Botswana police that he was a member of the SADF "intelligence service" sent into Botswana to capture or kill a member of the African National Congress, the High Court here heard yesterday.

The man, Mr Johannes Basson, alias Johannes Smit, allegedly made the admission in a statement to the Botswana police after his capture on June 20 this year with Mr Theodore Hermensen.

Their trial is a sequel to what was described in court as a raid by South African commandos on June 20 this year.

The court heard that the commandos opened fire on unarmed police, wounding three, before stealing their vehicle and returning to South Africa.

The two South Africans were arrested shortly afterwards at a roadblock outside Gaborone, apparently unaware that their alleged comrades had abandoned the raid.

They face charges of attempted murder of the three policemen.

They also face charges under the Botswana National Security Act of committing acts "prejudicial to the safety or interests of Botswana".

In his statement to the police, which

By Ken Vernon,  
The Star's Africa News Service

was entered into the court record yesterday, Mr Basson said he was a corporal in SADF intelligence working undercover in an import/export agency.

He said he was given a false passport in the name of H J Smit, which was handed to the court as evidence, and told to drive a car into Botswana to pick up a team of five men who had to go to Gaborone to capture or kill a man known to him only as "Oupa".

The other five members of the team were called "Phil, Willie, Teffo, Kas and John", his statement said.

Later in the statement he referred to "Dirk" as his Botswana contact.

It was said that Mr Hermensen entered Botswana on a false passport in the name of Dirk van Niekerk.

The statement before the court added that after meeting "Dirk" in Lobatse, they drove two cars to pick up five commandos at a spot inside Botswana and dropped them near where the shooting took place.

Later, he and Mr Hermensen were arrested at a roadblock outside Gaborone.

The trial continues.

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# Botswana expels <sup>(12)</sup> students

Star 14/10/88  
The Star's Africa News  
Service

GABORONE — More than 1800 students have been expelled from three Botswana institutions, it was announced yesterday.

The Minister of Education, Mr Kebatlemang Morake, made a special broadcast on Radio Botswana announcing the expulsions.

He said that 586 students had been expelled from Tututume College, 1258 from Swaneng Hill School in Serowe and 31 students from the Polytechnic in Gaborone.

The Minister said strong action would be taken against a tendency of students "to resist authority and destroy property".

He said that before readmission the students would have to present themselves at their institutions accompanied by their parents on October 25.

They would have to agree to receive corporal punishment and to pay for damage caused.

Reasons for the conflict at the schools were not given.

## School closed after unrest

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — The Polytechnic School in Gaborone has been closed following student unrest and the expulsion of 31 students.

A Gaborone magistrate has, however, found that the expulsion order signed by the Ministry of Education was illegal.

The Polytechnic students had complained that their technical education course had no proper written syllabus or outline.

STAR 17/11/88  
The demonstrations and expulsions at the Polytechnic followed unrest in several high schools.

At Swaneng Hill school in Serowe 1 300 scholars have been expelled.

The Botswana Minister of Education, Mr K P Morake, said the scholars had set the veld on fire and threw stones at staff, police and buildings.

At another school in the central district, students went on strike at Tutume because bread had failed to arrive in time for their meals.

## School pupils lashed

Star 21/10/82  
The Star's Africa 12  
News Service

GABORONE — Nearly 2 000 pupils who were suspended from two different schools in Botswana last week are now back after receiving corporal punishment.

At Swaneng Hill School in Serowe, 1 300 pupils received between two and four lashes depending on their standard.

Their parents had to pay R4 each for damages caused to school property.

At the Tutume College, 572 boys were readmitted after receiving five lashes each.

Parents had to pay R10 for damaged property.

The pupils had been protesting against the suspension of colleagues and poor catering conditions.

Thirty-one students expelled from the Botswana Polytechnic have not been readmitted. The students were protesting against the low standard of one of their courses.

# Masire warns of a 'fifth <sup>(12)</sup> column' threat

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Botswana's President Quett Masire has warned his people to be on the alert against a possible fifth column forming in the country.

In a speech at the weekend which referred directly to South Africa, Dr Masire said Botswana lived "in a troubled region in dangerous times".

He said the instability of the region was brought by disaffection "with the government of a neighbour that rules its people by the gun".

Dr Masire claimed "that enemy" would be looking for a fifth column among groups in opposition to his government.

He did not elaborate about which factions might be drawn into such action.

## JEALOUS OF PEACE

But his statement comes at a time when there appears to be growing fears in this country that South African elements may try to undermine national security by seeking out and financing opposition groups like the MNR in Mozambique.

Dr Masire referred obliquely to Mozambique as a neighbour "that had been penetrated in this (fifth column) manner".

The Botswana president said enemies of his country were jealous of the country's peace "and intended to shatter it".

He said South Africa used agents and spies to provide it with information.

● Botswana police arrested four members of the country's largest opposition party at the weekend after disturbances at a rally at Lobatse. The Botswana Press Agency said that after the arrests, supporters of the opposition Botswana National Front (BNF) marched to a local police station and staged a demonstration. — Sapa.

## Masire warns his people (12)

GABORONE — Botswana's President Quett Masire has warned his people to be on the alert against a possible fifth column forming in the country. *Sowetan*

In a speech at the weekend which referred directly to South Africa, Dr Masire said Botswana lived "in a troubled region in dangerous times".

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## Police used force on men — counsel

# Trial of 2 S Africans resumes in Gaborone

Star 8/11/88

(12)

FRANCISTOWN — Counsel representing two alleged South African commandos on trial here suggested yesterday that Botswana police had used force on the men to coerce them into signing statements incriminating themselves.

Mr L Weinstock, representing the two accused, put the suggestion to the chief investigating officer in the case, Assistant Superintendent A Sechele, who denied that any force had been used and said the two men had volunteered to make statements.

The confrontation arose when the trial resumed yesterday after a two-week adjournment.

The two accused, Mr Theodore Hermensen and Mr Johannes Basson, are appearing on charges relating to an incident that occurred last June when three Botswana policemen were wounded after they stumbled upon a group of South African commandos on a "reconnaissance" mission near Gaborone.

The South Africans allegedly opened fire on the unarmed policemen before hijacking their vehicle and aborting the mission.

Mr Hermensen and Mr Basson were arrested shortly after the incident at a roadblock in the area,

By Ken Vernon, The Star's Africa News Service

and it is alleged that they were acting as "drivers" for the commandos.

The two face charges of attempted murder, alternatively acting in such a manner as to cause the death of the policemen. They also face charges under the National Security Act of committing acts prejudicial to the safety or interests of Botswana as well as the unauthorised use of a government vehicle.

Yesterday, Superintendent Sechele told the court how he had been called to the CID headquarters at 1 am after it had been reported that a police patrol had been fired on near Kgale, south of Gaborone. He saw the two accused, who had been arrested.

He detailed how he had visited the scene of the shooting in the company of the two accused, who had pointed out certain places to him.

The trial continues.

Mr S Afful appears for the State. Mr Justice I R Aboagye is presiding.

Sturken 7/11/65

# Blast lifts roof

AN EXPLOSION in Gaborone police believe was caused by a mini-limpet mine demolished a house wall, shattered the windows and lifted the roof, but caused no injuries yesterday.

(12)

The man who lived in the house, a mechanic, was not at home at the time of the explosion.

11/11/65



# 'Common purpose' in commando trial

By Ken Vernon,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

12

FRANCISTOWN — The state was relying heavily on the legal concept of "common purpose" in its charges against two alleged South African commandos, the Botswana High Court was told this week.

In his final summation, prosecutor Mr S Afful admitted that the two men "never fired a shot", but gave "common purpose" as the reason for their being in court.

The two men, Mr Johannes Basson and Mr Theodore Hermansen, are facing charges in connection with an aborted raid on Gaborone by SA commandos in June.

Three Botswana policemen were wounded in the incident.

It is alleged that the two men were drivers for the commandos.

Mr Afful referred the court to statements made by the accused to police.

In them the men said they had been given false passports and vehicles by their "bosses in Johannesburg" in order to travel to Botswana to participate in a mission to kill or capture an ANC member known as "Oupa".

Mr Afful said the men had shown police where they had picked up the commando squad and also pointed out the place where they had dropped the commandos off.

Referring to sections of the National Security Act, Mr Afful said the orders given to the men and their subsequent actions, amounted to an act of communication on their part.

The defence will now make its closing address.

Mr Justice I R Aboagye is on the Bench.

# Raid accused 'had no common purpose'

Star 10/11/88 (12)

By Ken Vernon, The Star's Africa News Service

FRANCISTOWN — The trial of two alleged SA commandos facing charges relating to an aborted raid on Botswana ended here yesterday, and judgment will be given on December 5.

Yesterday morning counsel for the defence, Mr L Weinstock, summarised his case and submitted that the State had failed to prove that the accused had acted in common purpose with South African commandos who shot and wounded three Botswana policemen during an abortive raid on June 20 this year.

The two accused, Mr Johannes Basson and Mr Theodore Hermansen, are facing charges under the penal code relating to the attempted murder of the policemen as well as charges under the National Security Act of committing acts "prejudicial to the safety or interests of Botswana".

## Admitted involvement

The pair were arrested at a roadblock shortly after the shooting, and it is alleged they were acting as drivers for the commando group.

In statements made to the police both men admitted involvement in the raid.

Referring to the charges of attempted murder, Mr Weinstock said the shooting of the policemen had never been the intention of the commandos.

He said the shooting had occurred apparently "without

reason" after Mr Hermansen and Mr Basson dropped the commandos and left the scene of the shooting as the police patrol arrived.

He argued that the shooting had not formed part of the commandos' original plan to capture or kill an ANC member known as Oupa. As such it was not possible to suggest, as the State had done, that the accused had acted in common purpose with the commando group in attempting to kill the policemen.

Neither could it be said that the shooting of the policemen had been a "probable consequence" of the commando group's original intention to capture or kill "Oupa", Mr Weinstock said.

He argued that unless the accused had agreed to the shooting, or the shooting was a probable consequence of the original plan, they could not have had any intention to kill the policemen.

In reply the prosecutor, Mr S Afful, said it was not the responsibility of the State to show why the commandos had opened fire on the police patrol.

He said the point bordered on an instance where the accused themselves should have explained to the court the circumstances surrounding the incident.

While he accepted their right not to testify, he suggested that in this instance it had been wrong for them to "remain mute", adding that the court should take their silence into account in reaching a verdict.

In relation to a charge of unauthorised use of a government vehicle, Mr Weinstock suggested that the charge had nothing to do with the accused.



# Lawyer asks Botswana court to acquit SA commandos

FRANCISTOWN — A defence lawyer representing two captured SA commandos asked a Botswana court yesterday to acquit them on charges of attempted murder and national security offences.

Summing up before the Francistown High Court, advocate Lionel Weinstock said Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermansen did not act in common purpose with five other commandos who escaped after an abortive raid last June.

Three Botswana policemen were wounded, one seriously, when SA commandos opened fire on them south of Gaborone.

In a statement to police after his arrest Basson, a corporal in the SADF, said he and five other men were assigned to capture or kill a member of the ANC in Gaborone.

Hermansen and Basson were arrested at a road block after the shooting, in which the prosecution acknowledged they did not directly

take part. Weinstock said: "The state has led no evidence that both accused knew that the perpetrators carried firearms and, if they did, could foresee that there would be an attack on the police patrol."

He said the shooting was unexpected and had nothing to do with the carrying out of the alleged common purpose.

Prosecutor Samuel Afful asked Judge Issac Oboagye to lay consider-

able weight on the evidence of statements made by the two accused to police.

Afful said: "It is clear from those statements that they were to come and kill or capture Aupa (an ANC member) in Gaborone."

Judgment will be given on December 5 and the two men could face the death penalty or a heavy prison sentence. Neither man gave evidence in court. — Sapa-Reuter.

## The 'Zeebee Army' keeps all spotless

JOHN RYAN

THE dustman cometh and he's part of Africa's latest cottage industry.

You encounter them every 5 km or so along the main roads of Botswana; curious little settlements of a standard wooden chalet, corrugated iron storeroom and perhaps a kraal.

Every 5 km, give or take, they crop up, never far from the verge. Sometimes there are signs of humanity. Often not, for the inhabitants are out justifying their existence.

They're members of the nation's "Zeebee Army", doing a job for the environment and feeding themselves.

It's a novel idea by the Botswana Government aimed at keeping Botswana clean and more of its citizens employed. The people who live in the chalets spend their working hours collecting litter, patrolling their segment of the highway and zapping every foreign object they find into a municipal-type garbage bag. For this the government gives them five pula (R6) a day, plus the free shack.

Then, two or three times a week, a garbage truck makes the trip to collect it all.



PILES OF JUNK . . . this man earns a living by collecting it daily along 5 km of road.

Star 15/11/68

## R5-billion profit for Botswana (12)

GABORONE — President Quett Masire reviewed the country's burgeoning mineral wealth yesterday and revealed that in the first six months of the year Botswana had made a profit of about R5 billion from diamonds.

Speaking at the opening of Parliament, he said profits from Bamangwato Concessions Ltd (BCL) copper-nickel mine had increased from R2 million in the first six months of last year to R130 million for the same period this year. — The Star's Africa News Service.

number of sports cars. — Sapa

# SA and Mozambique talk on labour needs

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GERALD REILLY

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PRETORIA — The recruitment and employment of Mozambican workers and the establishment of effective recruiting mechanisms were discussed here yesterday.

Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis met a delegation from Mozambique led by Labour Minister A R Mazula and stressed that the employment of SA workers would at all times get preference.

The aim, according to a statement from Du Plessis, was a new agreement to formalise recruitment of

Mozambican workers.

SA, he said, had offered help in setting up training facilities in Mozambique for unemployed workers.

When President P W Botha met President Joaquim Chissano at Songo in September, he had offered to assist Mozambique with the erection of training centres.

During the three day visit the Mozambican mission will visit SA unemployment training centres.

## Botswana should drop SA union

The Star's Africa News Service

12

GABORONE — The leader of the opposition in Botswana, Dr. Kenneth Koma, said in parliament yesterday that Botswana was nothing but a fifth province of South Africa and should abandon the customs union with it.

Dr Koma, leader of the Botswana National Front, said Botswana's handicaps in commerce and industry were the result of its membership of the Southern African cus-

toms union in which, he said, Botswana had no control or say.

Botswana did not know what it could or could not produce locally because of its total dependency on South Africa, he said.

"We are so integrated with South Africa that we are now the fifth province of the (customs) union. We are a dumping ground of the union," he said.

Botswana should examine ways of opting out of the union.

**BUSINESS**

A JOINT venture by an AECI-led consortium and the Botswana government to extract soda ash and salt at the Sua Pan in northern Botswana will have the contradictory effect of both increasing and lessening Botswana's dependence on neighbouring South Africa.

The project, the agreement for which was signed last week, will broaden Botswana's very narrowly based economy and increase its export capacity. If the Sua Pan plant were operating at full production now, it would cut Botswana's Pula trade deficit with South Africa by around ten percent, Botswana's Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, AM Mogwe, told the country's parliament in Gaborone last week.

At the same time, the main market for the soda ash and salt is South Africa, so Botswana's dependence will in one sense be increased. The project is feasible primarily because of a guaranteed South African market — guaranteed, if necessary, by protective tariffs under the Southern African Customs Union Agreement.

The South African government has already agreed to such tariffs and Botswana's government welcomes

# Botswana's less-is-more dependence

A South-African backed consortium leads a project to extract soda ash from a Botswana pan, a deal which manages to both increase and decrease Gaborone's reliance on South Africa

HILARY JOFFE reports

this as the first time the customs untarriffs have protected Botswana, rather than South African industry.

Soda ash is used in the manufacture of glass, detergents, and certain metals, and in the paper pulp industry. It's clear one reason for South Africa's interest in the project is to ensure a regional source of supply in the event of sanctions.

The Botswana government's participation in Soda Ash Botswana, the company set up to undertake the ven-

They are also expected to boost growth because of the services and infrastructure, such as roads, houses and railway lines which will be needed.

One drawback is the effect of the project on the environment. The Sua Pan, in the Makgadikgadi Depression, has rich bird life (particularly flamingos) but with the project large areas of pan surface will be covered with evaporation ponds. AECI argues, however, that this is a relatively small proportion of the total area of the Sua and Ntwetwe Pans and that the water in the ponds could support birds and insects.

Yet about a quarter of Botswana's workforce is employed in South Africa's mines and industries and the landlocked country is heavily dependent on South African trade routes.

Botswana's copper and nickel mines at Selebe Phikwe employ another 4 500 people and account for 10 percent of exports, with beef making up most of the rest of export revenues. The soda ash and salt produced at Sua Pan could increase exports by 10 percent.

is expected to have a significant impact on the economy. It will provide about 1 500 jobs during the construction phase and when fully operational will employ 540 people, 430 of them locals.

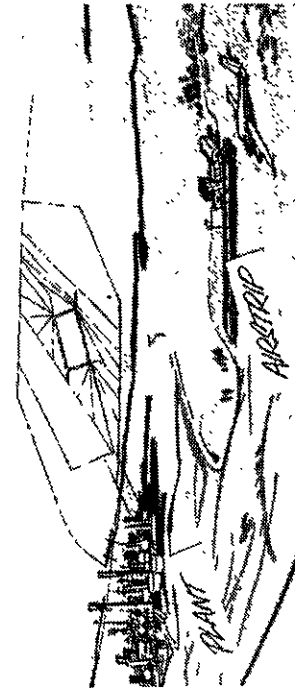
This is not very large — but the formal sector in Botswana, while it generates lots of export revenue, tends not to employ many people.

Diamonds, mined by Debswana, which is a joint Botswana government-De Beers company, account for 80 percent of export revenue but employ only about 4 000 people directly. The diamond industry is however responsible for Botswana's rapid economic growth rate, which has averaged over 10 percent a year over the past decade, and for its very strong balance of payments position. Botswana holds foreign exchange reserves sufficient to pay for 23 or 24 months' worth of imports — a stark contrast to neighbouring South Africa, which currently has less than two months' worth.

It will also produce 650 000 tons of salt, and Mogwe said SADCC countries would benefit from the competition. Zambia and Zimbabwe have already said they will buy soda

ve Sua Pan prices and would be able

## SUA PAN



Artist's Impression of the Sua Pan project

ash — their markets total about 15 000 tons per annum, while the current demand for soda ash in South Africa is about 260 000 tons.

The plant will produce 300 000 tons of soda ash a year once development is completed in 1991 — enough to supply the whole of southern Africa.

But there appears to have been no opposition from SADCC and active support from some of its member countries. Zambia and Zimbabwe have already said they will buy soda

to reduce their dependence on South African salt imports — something unlikely to make South African salt producers very happy.

Justifying South Africa's involvement in the project, Mogwe underlined his country's dependence on its neighbour. He pointed to several unsuccessful attempts in the past to develop the Sua Pan's resources — British Petroleum (BP) was just one of the British, American and Japanese investors who considered it and "turned away for partly commercial and partly political reasons". Mogwe said: "It is a fact of life that the only suitable and competent investor prepared to undertake this project is a South African company."

Total investment in the project is expected to be R920-million, of which about R320-million will be equity (share) capital. The equity of Soda Ash Botswana will be split between a consortium led by AECI and including Anglo American and De Beers, which will own 52 percent. The Botswana government and any partners it brings in will account for other 48 percent.

Possible partners include the Commonwealth Development Corporation, a group of Zimbabwean investors acting through the Beira Corridor Group, and the International Finance Corporation, the investment arm of the World Bank.

The IFC is however said to have "a dose of the jitters" about the project, according to one observer, after initially undertaking to put in five percent of the equity capital.

The rest of the finance for the project will be loan capital, mainly in the form of export credits, which, for example, South African or German suppliers provide.

The principal contractors are South Africa's LTA Process Engineering and the German company UHDE. The project is the largest capital project ever undertaken in Botswana.



# Botswana, SA meet <sup>12</sup> Star 7/12/88 on security

Political Correspondent

Government delegations from South Africa and Botswana took the first steps in Cabinet-level talks in Pretoria yesterday to devise a security agreement between the two countries as a matter of urgency.

It is understood that high-level delegations from the countries' security forces will meet at the end of this week to implement yesterday's agreement.

The talks appeared to have made progress on solving long-standing security differences.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha met his Botswana counterpart, Dr G K T Chiepe, for several hours.

He was accompanied by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and senior officials.

Dr Chiepe was accompanied by Mr P H K Kedilkilwe, Minister in the office of the Botswana President in charge of public affairs, defence and security.

Mr Botha said officials would be entrusted to meet urgently to design and construct an agreement and a method to resolve the security problems between the two countries.

Dr Chiepe described the talks as "penetrating and frank" with the two sides understanding each other.

She said she still had no knowledge that Botswana was being used to penetrate South Africa.

"We are studying the whole situation and we are using whatever information we can get," she said.

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Times, Wednesday, December 7, 1988 9

## Pik holds talks with Botswana counterpart

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held "penetrating discussions" on security matters with Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, Dr G Chiepe, in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha was assisted by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, while Dr Chiepe was accompanied by members of her government.

Asked whether she still rejected Pretoria's claims that insurgents infiltrated South Africa from Botswana, Dr Chiepe said: "I still say I do not know about their penetrating from inside Botswana."

Asked whether Pretoria had been unable to prove this, she replied: "We are studying the whole situation and using whatever information we get."

Mr Botha said it had been proposed that the two governments meet regularly from now on. — Sapa

# Police were the 'tiger' <sup>(12)</sup> Star 8/12/84

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — A Botswana magistrate has found that a prominent Botswana farmer, who police said was injured when attacked by a "tiger", was in fact injured when assaulted by the police.

The magistrate, Mr N Z Bopa, sharply criticised Botswana police evidence yesterday in the Mahalapye Magistrate's Court when acquitting the farmer, Mr Abraham Malan, of an allegation of breaching the peace.

Mr Bopa said police evidence in the case was inconsistent and contradictory and the State had not proved its case. He found that Mr Malan had been assaulted by the police.

The court heard that Mr Malan was

assaulted, arrested and subsequently assaulted again in Mahalapye on January 24. He suffered injuries to his ribs, nose and lips.

The incident occurred after Mr Malan had asked a Superintendent Gotlop of the CID why he was allegedly suppressing a case involving money owed to Mr Malan by the government for ploughing.

Superintendent Gotlop told the court that Mr Malan's injuries had been caused by a fight with a "tiger".

Mr Malan's attorney, Mr Richard Lyons, said yesterday that his client intended to sue the government for damages as a result of the incident.

(8/12)

8/12/88

Cape Times, Thursday, Dec

## 'ANC guerilla' briefs Botswana govt minister

PRETORIA. — A member of the alleged Broeders-  
stroom ANC cell, cracked by the police earlier this  
year, briefed Gaborone's Minister of External Af-  
fairs, Dr G Chiepe, here yesterday on the ANC's  
activities.

Mr Hugh Lugg had had "a confidential conversa-  
tion" with Dr Chiepe yesterday, the senior chief  
deputy commissioner of the SAP, General Johan van  
der Merwe, confirmed.

Dr Chiepe and other members of her government  
were in Pretoria to discuss security matters with the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minis-  
ter of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok and the  
Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

She told newsmen after the meeting that she still  
did not know of insurgents using Botswana to infil-  
trate SA, as Pretoria had repeatedly alleged. Her  
government was "studying the whole situation,  
using whatever information we get". — Sapa

Abortive raid into Botswana . . .

# 'Commandos' get 10 years

(12) B/lay 28/12/88

FRANCISTOWN — Two SA "commandos" found guilty of taking part in an abortive raid into Botswana in June were yesterday each jailed for an effective 10 years and sentenced to eight lashes by the Francistown High Court.

Botswana's national news agency Bopa reported that Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermansen were convicted by Mr Justice Isaac Richard Aboagye on three counts of causing grievous bodily harm.

The charges arose from the wounding of three Botswana policemen who stumbled on the commando during a patrol.

They pair were acquitted on all counts under Botswana's National Security Act because, the judge said, the charges did not conform with the requirements of the Act.

In his two-hour judgment, the judge said the accuseds' confes-

sions showed they were in agreement with other people in SA to come to Botswana to carry out an illegal enterprise.

Concerning charges under the National Security Act, the judge said: "Without wasting time and words, not a shred of evidence was led by the prosecution that the accused collaborated with others to communicate information which was prejudicial to the interest and security of Botswana."

Defence counsel asked the judge to consider the fact that they were first offenders and were comparatively young.

He also pleaded with the judge to consider lighter sentences because they had been in prison for six months.

He suggested they be given mandatory fines plus a suspended sentence.

The judge, however, said the accused "deserve no mercy since they themselves are not merciful". — Sapa.

# Two SA men jailed in Botswana for 10 years

FRANCISTOWN — Two South African commandos, Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermansen, have been sentenced to an effective 10 years' imprisonment and eight strokes each with a cane.

They were convicted by Mr Justice IR Aboagye in the Francistown High Court yesterday of three counts of grievous

The Star's Africa News Service

harm and assault with actual bodily harm, which were alternatives to attempted murder.

Mr Justice Aboagye said the men's confession statements showed that they were in agreement with other people in South Africa to come to Botswana to carry out an illegal enterprise

(12) 5/9/12/88  
prior to a shooting at Kgale in which three members of a Botswana police patrol were wounded.

The judge said the two men's mission was not limited to the capturing or killing of an ANC member known as Oupa. He found the attack to be a probable consequence of the captur-

ing or killing of Oupa.

Concerning charges under the National Security Act, Judge Aboagye said: "Without wasting time and words, not a shred of evidence was led by the prosecution that the accused collaborated with others to communicate information which was prejudicial to the interest and security of Botswana."

CAPL Tmk's 9/12/88

# 'Commandos' get jail, lashes

FRANCISTOWN. — Two South African "commandos" charged with treason — Johannes Basson, 25, and Theodore Hermansen, 30 — have been sentenced to an effective 10-year prison term and eight lashes each.

They were convicted by Justice Isaac Richard Aboagye in the High Court yesterday on three counts of causing grievous bodily harm, which were alternative charges to ones of attempted murder.

The commandos were acquitted on all counts under Botswana's National Security Act because the charges did not conform to the requirements of the Act.

Mr Justice Aboagye, a Ghanaian, said the confessional state-

ment made by the accused showed they had been in agreement with other people in South Africa to carry out an illegal enterprise in Botswana.

The two men were arrested last June when a group of men fired on an unarmed Botswana police patrol, injuring three policemen. The other men fled across the border.

The judge said the accused's mission was not limited to the capturing or killing of an ANC member, known as "Oupa".

The judge therefore found the attack to be a probable consequence of the intent to capture or kill Oupa.

Concerning charges under the National Security Act, Mr Justice Aboagye said, "without wasting time and words, not a shred of evidence was led by the prosecu-

tion that the accused collaborated with others to communicate information which was prejudicial to the interest and security of Botswana".

Because Basson and Hermansen are to appeal, the caning will not be carried out immediately. The two declined to give evidence during the trial.

It was the second national security case involving South Africans to come before Botswana courts.

South African businessmen Barry Jean Vivier, 29, is serving an 18-month jail term for possessing and concealing a South African army uniform at his home in Gaborone.

He was charged with a South African couple also living in Botswana, who were given suspended sentences. — Sapa-Reuter

## 2 killed in alleged SADF raid

GABORONE — A heavily armed group, believed to be elements of the South African Defence Force, raided a village in the south of Botswana, killing two people and destroying some huts, Botswana police said yesterday.

The Botswana Press agency, *Bopa*, said the attack took place just after midnight yesterday morning at Dithharapeng village, a stone-throw away from the South African border in the Barolong area.

The body of a boy, a Botswana citizen, was found inside a burnt-out house *South African (1) 4 88*

The second victim, a man, was allegedly shot dead as he tried to escape. *(12)*

A South African Defence Force spokesman denied the allegations, saying the SADF were not "involved in any way in this alleged incident". — Sapa.



# Diamonds are not forever in Botswana

Gaborone, as befits the capital of Africa's fastest-growing economy, is a boom town.

Set on the wide, grassy veld of south-eastern Botswana, its industrial parks, outlying residential sections and busy commercial areas have a new, raw feeling.

Cranes rise on different sites almost daily, earth-moving equipment rumbles around the city's edges, freshly paved highways lead to zones still to be inhabited.

There is at least one building in town though, that, however new, imparts a confident air of solidity and permanence. Known simply as the BDVC, it is saved only by cosmetic architecture and surrounding flower-gardens from looking like what it actually is — Botswana's equivalent to Fort Knox.

This is the Botswana Diamond Valuing Company. Through it, in the form of uncut diamonds — a record 13.2 million carats last year alone — passes the wealth that has generated the city's economic surge.

BDVC is a subsidiary of Debswana, the sole diamond mining concern in the country. Debswana is owned in equal shares by Botswana and De Beers.

From Europe the prospect of an anti-apartheid state on the so-called front

Its sole commodity-export earnings came from the export of cattle. However, the discovery of diamonds under the Kalahari shortly after independence has transformed it into one of the richest non-oil exporting countries on the continent.

Botswana could have done little with its newfound resources without the material, technological and managerial aid of De Beers.

Two years after Debswana was formed in 1969, its first mine at Orapa came into production, initially producing 2.5 million carats a year. By last year, the figure had doubled.

In 1977, the smaller Lethakane mine came on stream, yielding 300 000 carats a year, an amount increased by more than half over the next decade.

In 1973 De Beers geologists in Botswana discovered the richest kimberlite pipe in the world, at Jwaneng in the south. It came into production nine years later and last year yielded 7.6 million carats.

Botswana, with all three mines now operating at

full production, has become the third-largest producer in the world after Australia and Zaire. The Soviet Union and South Africa now trail behind.

Debswana's net income last year for the first time exceeded \$588 million at mid-1987 rates.

Increased revenue is attributed not to greater output, but to the sale of Debswana's diamond stockpile. In 1981, world diamond prices fell heavily, and for the following three years Botswana stockpiled 15 to 20 percent of its annual output.

De Beers, in a deal in mid-1987, bought the entire stockpile, estimated to be worth \$500 million, for an undisclosed sum, 20 million shares and two seats on the De Beers board.

Diamond prices have continued to rise since 1981 and fears that the stock-market collapse of October last year would affect sales have been unfounded.

**DEMAND**

Indeed, world demand has risen to such a point that the Central Selling Organisation, De Beers' sales arm, was able to increase

prices by 13.5 percent last May. It sold a record \$2.2 billion of diamonds, a 41 percent rise on the first half of last year.

A CSO report attributes the rise to a sudden popularity of diamonds in the Far East.

"Japanese diamond purchases in particular have been an important factor behind record CSO sales. In yen terms, polished-diamond imports were up 42 percent in the first five months of the year. With the yen rising against the dollar, diamonds have become more affordable to Japanese buyers," it says.

Diamonds last year accounted for 85 percent of Botswana's export earnings.

With its three mines now working at full capacity and no further pipe discoveries in sight, prospects depend on trends in the world market.

These look positive for the moment, but it is high-

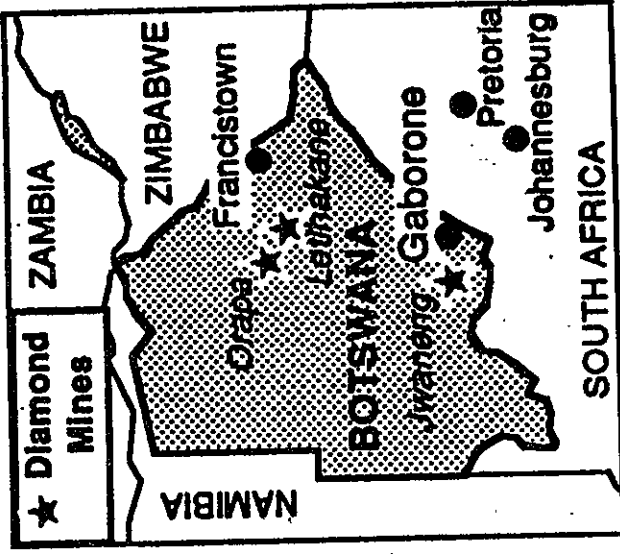
ly unlikely that diamond sales will sustain into the 1990s Botswana's average 13.8 percent a year growth rate of the past 16 years.

Profits have allowed Botswana to build international reserves of \$2 billion, enough to buy 30 months of imports.

While these reserves are impressive on a continent characterised by declining export profits and growing debt burdens, they do not solve the question of dependence on a single non-renewable resource.

Botswana's greatest challenge now, and a formidable one in view of its poor agricultural prospects, is how to best use diamond profits to diversify the economy and promote non-traditional exports.

The problem, in effect, is an alchemist's in reverse: how to transform diamonds into coarser, but more useful, stuff. — Financial Times.



line doing business with a leading SA company might seem incongruous. However, closer up the viewpoint is changed by economic realities.

So profitable has the 20-year relationship been for both parties that not even ANC targets in Botswana have weakened ties between government and its

The country, about the size of France, but with fewer than 500 000 people and two-thirds of its territory covered by the Kalahari Desert, produced almost nothing.

foreign partner. Botswana was among the world's 20 poorest countries at independence in 1966.

However, about the size of France, but with fewer than 500 000 people and two-thirds of its territory covered by the Kalahari Desert, produced almost nothing.

# Botswana's diamonds fuel spending spree 12

There is a phrase that is currently popular in Gaborone, the tiny, arid, sun-flooded capital of Botswana. It is not expressed in the curious clicking language of the Bushmen, the nomadic minority best known outside the country.

It is instead a modern phrase, in English, and it typifies a new spirit, one far removed from the demands of a desert existence, that is transforming this nation of one million people.

One hears it in Gaborone's shiny car showrooms, in its recently built shopping centres, on construction sites where a modern city skyline is rapidly taking shape. Wherever a new car, a machine, or a piece of pre-fabricated equipment can be seen, people will nod their heads admiringly.

"New from the box," they will observe.

Gaborone is very much a "new from the box" city, both in substance and ethic. It has all the characteristics, only too rare in Africa, of a prosperous boom town: a relatively affluent and fast-growing population, a modern and rapidly developing urban infrastructure, large and ever-expanding amounts of investment capital and outlets providing an abundance of goods and services.

But while Gaborone is a thriving commercial centre it is in fact the hub of the fastest growing national economy in Africa today very, little is produced there.

Almost everything to be found in Gaborone is imported into land-locked Botswana in boxes, crates, and containers, the larger items being assembled on arrival. Thus the "new from the box" expression.

What makes this imports significant in political terms is that the great majority come from neighbouring South Africa.

## Economic dominance

South Africa's economic dominance of Botswana is overwhelming and inescapable in Gaborone. Ninety percent of the goods, including perishables such as milk and vegetables are delivered daily from South Africa.

Visitors are confronted with South African goods wherever they go. In the bookshops they will find Botswana's three newspapers are displayed, but also a far larger selection of South African dailies. The taxis they use most certainly come from a plant in Durban or Port Elizabeth. And the driver's clothing would be of South African manufacture. The petrol comes from a South African refinery.

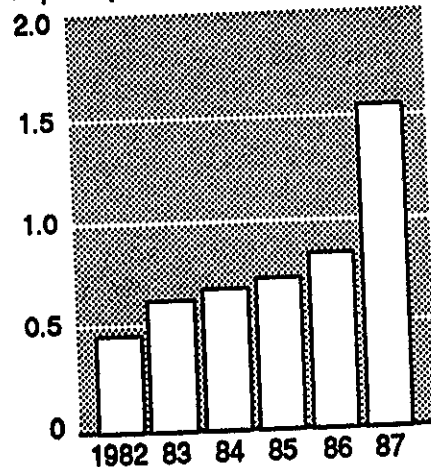
Relaxing in a room at the city's Hotel President or the Gaborone Sun, the visitors might open a bottle of beer and turn on the television. Botswana is now developing its own thermal generation capacity, but even the electricity that powers the television is South African.

The beer, at least, one might think, is a local product, for the tin is marked "Kgalagadi Breweries, Gaborone". Kgalagadi Breweries, however, are a subsidiary of South African Breweries, and everything but the water comes from over the border. As for Gaborone's two quality hotels, they, also are controlled by South African interests.

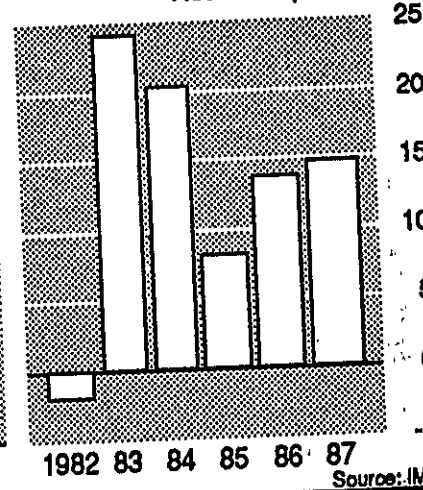
Like many of the other independent

## Botswana

Exports (US \$bn)



Real GDP(% change)



Source: IMF

black states of southern Africa, Botswana is far from independent economically. It relies for its prosperity on a wide range of inputs from South Africa, as well as large measures of technology and managerial skill. If South Africa wished to bring Botswana to its knees overnight, it could do so without firing so much as a single shot.

Neither country, however, wishes to disrupt what has been a highly profitable, if sometimes stormy, relationship.

At independence in 1966 Botswana was one of the 20 poorest countries in the world. Its new-found prosperity comes from diamonds, which now provide 75 percent of its total earnings and on a per capita basis make it one of the wealthiest non-oil exporting countries in Africa.

The third largest diamond producer in the world, Botswana now has more than \$2 billion in reserves, an impressive figure in a debt-strapped continent, and enough to pay for more than two-and-a-half year's worth of imports.

Botswana depends heavily for this wealth on the technology and expertise of the De Beers Consolidated Mining Company, the South African diamond mining giant which has a 50 percent share in Debswana, the sole diamond mining concern in the country.

De Beers, for its part, has found an invaluable partner in the Botswana Government. It is estimated, for example that over half of De Beers profits now comes from its Botswana operations.

With such large profits at stake, both partners are willing to go some way towards political compromise. As a member of the anti-apartheid front line states Botswana is in theory actively opposed to the South African regime.

It is also a member of SADCC, a regional economic grouping formed to lessen independence on South Africa. In reality, however, it sees itself as having little choice on the question of sanctions and is compelled to cooperate with its more powerful neighbour.

## Border tensions

While the Botswana Government would like to keep good relations with South Africa, they may see the resulting border tensions as worth bearing. Botswana's leader are not willing to discount the possibility that one day the all-important South African relationship may be conducted with an ANC-led government.

Until Botswana is able to diversify its economy and generate local production of a wide range of products, it will continue to depend on South Africa, whether white or black ruled.

Considerable effort has already gone into domestic investment and import substitution, but given the country's lack of alternative natural resources and a harsh climate unsuitable for agriculture, self-sufficiency is still a long way off. In the meantime Botswana must carry on living from boxes. — Financial Times

# SA and Botswana to discuss security after raid on village

24v 15/12/88

The Star's Africa News Service (12) GABORONE — Security talks between Botswana and South Africa are due to be held in the Botswanan capital of Gaborone today.

The talks follow an incident in which armed raiders killed two people, one a South African, in a raid on the village of Ditlharapeng in southern Botswana on Sunday night.

A Botswanan statement noted that the attack took place just five days after Botswanan and South African Ministers held Cabinet-level talks on security matters.

At that meeting, held in Pre-

toria, Botswana said it had been agreed that appropriate officials of both countries should meet more regularly to address security issues of concern to both countries.

The Botswana government said that "unfortunate incidents such as the attack on Ditlharapeng call into question the value of such meetings.

"The government of Botswana once again expresses its deep concern about unprovoked acts of aggression perpetrated against its territory and its people by South Africa over the years".

## Botswana escape attempt fails (12)

GABORONE — A South African has been sentenced to 18 months in jail and a flogging for attempting to escape from a Botswana prison.

The government said Johannes Zitha, who was arrested last September, said he was on a mission to free two South African soldiers from a Francistown jail.

The prosecutor in the case said on Tuesday that Zitha tried to escape on November 20, brandishing a large

spoon at jail guards. *sta 15/12/67*

Zitha said he wanted to draw attention to his austere prison conditions, the official Botswana Press Agency reported yesterday.

He is awaiting trial for the alleged rescue bid.

The soldiers Zitha was to have rescued, Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermensen, were each sentenced last week to 10 years' imprisonment and eight strokes of the cane.

## Killer raiders spark new security talks

Argus Africa

News Service

GABORONE. Talks between Botswana and South Africa on security are due to be held here today.

The talks follow an incident in which armed raiders killed two people, one a South African, in the village of Ditlharapeng in southern Botswana on Sunday night.

A Botswanan statement noted that Sunday's attack took place just five days after Botswana and South African ministers held security talks in Pretoria at Cabinet level.

At that meeting Botswana said it had been agreed that appropriate officials of both countries should meet more regularly to address security issues.

The Botswana government said "unfortunate incidents such as the attack on Ditlharapeng call into question the value of such meetings".

"The government of Botswana once again expresses its deep concern about unprovoked acts of aggression perpetrated against its territory and its people by South Africa over the years."

# Boy dies in limpet blast

The Star's Africa News Service 28/12/80

GABORONE — A 14-year-old Botswana boy was killed early yesterday in an explosion outside a house in Gaborone West.

The boy, Tebogo Oyoyaobe, was asleep in the house with his brother and parents when a device, believed to be a mini-limpet mine, demolished the main bedroom and an outside toilet.

Neighbours reported seeing a car with Bophuthatswana numberplates drive along the street several times before the explosion.

Tebogo died instantly. His mother, Mrs. Kolobetso Oyoyaobe, has been admitted to hospital in Gaborone.

Several nearby houses and a car were slightly damaged in the blast, which occurred just after midnight.

3. Sowetan 28/12/88

# Boy 14 killed by bomb

GABORONE — A 14-year-old boy was killed when a bomb exploded about midnight in his family's home west of the capital, police and family members said yesterday.

Oboyo Ovoyaobe, who works for the Municipal Electrical Company, said his wife and two of his children were asleep in the house with him when the bomb exploded against the outside wall of his bedroom.

He said his son, Tebogo, was killed instantly and the bedroom was totally demolished, as was an outside toilet and another wall of the house.

Ovoyaobe said his wife, Kolobetso, who runs a shop in the front of the house, was admitted to the Princess Marina Hospital for treatment.

A neighbour, Mrs Naledi Serateng, said a car with registration plates of Bophuthatswana had passed along the sand road next to her house three or four times earlier in the evening, the last time about 9pm on Monday. She said there were four blacks inside the car.

It was the second bombing this month in Botswana, the first killed a 16-year-old Botswana boy and a middle-aged South African man, and witnesses had identified the armed men responsible for the earlier bombing as being from Bophuthatswana.

The majority of Botswana citizens are from the same tribe as the people who live in the nominally - independent South African homeland of Bophuthatswana. But the Botswana government does not recognise the homeland government.

Botswana government officials usually blame bombings on South African security forces, but no official statement was made yesterday.

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# Botswana <sup>(12)</sup> blames SA for blast

The Star's Africa  
News Service

GABORONE — Botswana has blamed South Africa for the bomb blast yesterday in which a 14-year-old boy was killed.

The government said: "This is the latest in South African acts of aggression in which innocent citizens of Botswana are always the victims."

"The government is concerned such acts continue despite agreement to hold regular talks aimed at addressing the security concerns of both countries."

"This latest attack comes only 16 days after an attack on Ditharapeng village, near the border with South Africa, and only 12 days after security talks were held in Gaborone."

The house was demolished and eight other houses damaged.

● The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said it had no knowledge of the bombing.

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(12)

30/12/88

# Botswana: a land where a handful of cattle ranchers are king

**Nicholas Woodworth reports from a country where wealth is measured on the hoof**

It is an adage that even the newest of business hands in Southern Africa soon get to know: never try to make an appointment for a Friday afternoon in Gaborone.

The capital of Botswana may be a bustling commercial centre most of the week, and its men bankers and government officials.

But by Friday afternoon many of these same Gaboronians are already slipping away into the vast surrounding plains, where, until the following Monday morning, they live equally busy second lives as rural cattlemen.

Botswana today has the fastest-growing economy on the African continent.

It earns 85 percent of its export wealth from diamonds, nickel, and copper, and now ranks as the third-largest diamond producer in the world.

But long before diamonds were discovered after indepen-

dence in 1966, it was a country where wealth was measured in cattle. And, to a large extent it still is.

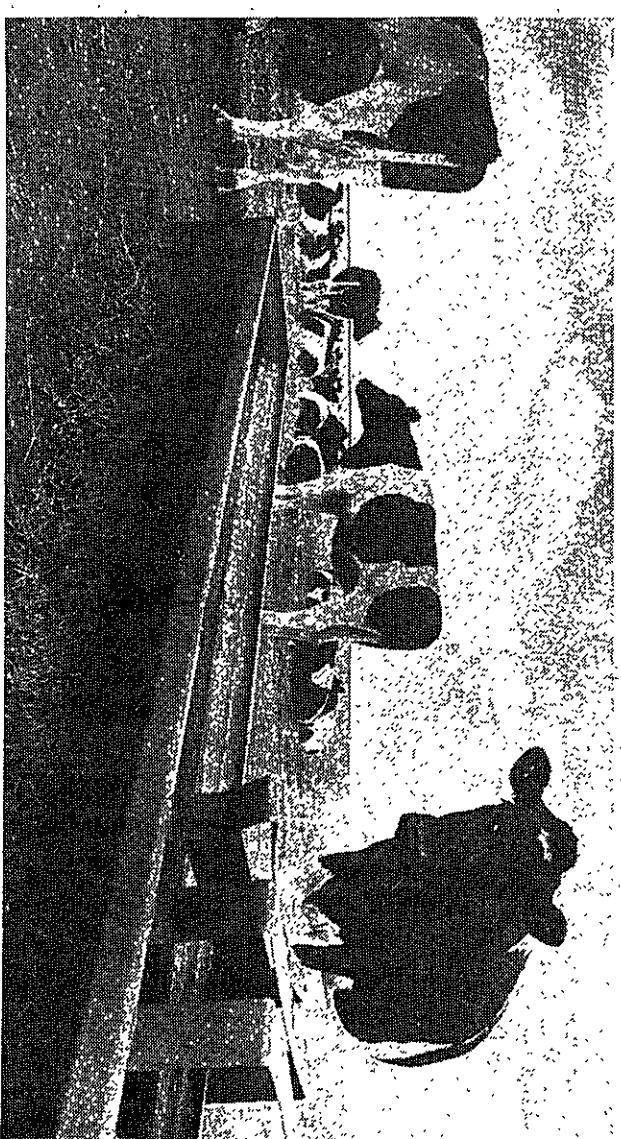
On study indicates that of all the candidates to the National Assembly in Botswana's third general election, 90 percent were cattle owners, while half possessed large herds of 100 head or more.

With three times as many cattle as people in the country, the animal remains a national obsession.

Botswana is not ideal cattle country. Two-thirds of its territory is covered by Kalahari desert and all of it is subject to periodic drought, which effectively precludes non-irrigated agriculture and makes cattle-raising a risky business.

Nonetheless, after mining, the cattle trade remains Botswana's biggest export earner.

The country is emerging from a severe seven-year drought. During that time the national



**Africans measure their wealth in terms of the cattle they own**

herd was reduced by a third from three million to two million head.

Numbers have risen again to 2.3 million, but it is estimated that pre-drought levels will not

herds, however, cattle export remains a profitable business.

Botswana, as a signatory to the Lome Convention and a country that since 1980 has successfully controlled foot-and-mouth disease, has access to European Community (EC) markets, where beef prices are about double those on the world market.

Botswana has the right to send 19 000 tons of beef annually with a 90 percent levy abatement — a quota some competitors see as a disguised and unfair form of aid.

Because of the drought, the meat commission has been able to provide only 70 percent of its EC quota in recent years.

Nevertheless, maintains Mr Lego Serema, its general marketing manager, Botswana beef, because of its lean, grassfed qualities, remains popular with over 200 commercial buyers in Europe.

The UK remains the biggest customer, accounting for 26 percent of exports, while the EC overall takes 70 percent. Because the Botswana pula

made large foreign exchange gains against European currencies last year (when more than \$50m worth of Botswana beef was bought by the EC), ranchers who sold cattle to the commission were given a 20 percent bonus, as well as a significant producer-price increase, making the year a profitable one.

There have been growing accusations in recent years, however, that such profit has been created at the expense of the population at large and reserved for a small minority of large-scale ranchers.

Cattle ownership, according to critics, is unequally distributed.

Just five percent of Botswana's 50 000 ranchers possess half the national herd, while 360 families own the bulk of the large-scale commercial operations.

Almost half the population owns no cattle at all.

The industry is subsidised at considerable loss. Although it underwrites the cost of veterinary and vaccination services, emergency fodder and costly disease-cordoff fencing, the gov-

ernment fails to impose compensatory levels of tax on ranchers.

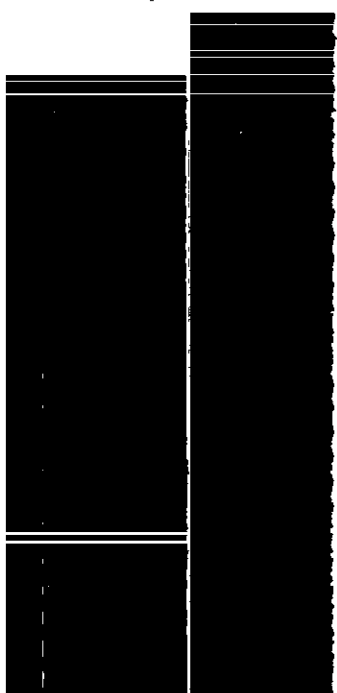
Critics say cattle industry policies designed by politicians and government administrators use public money to fund the lucrative activities of a privileged minority of which they are part.

The Government, however, insists that the advantages of job generation, given the country's lack of alternative employment, outweigh the costs.

One certain loser is the fragile environment, which is seriously threatened by overgrazing.

The government says that it is now encouraging quality rather than quantity, but that it can do little to legislate on herd numbers.

With herds coming back to full pre-drought levels and puffing even more strain on the land, the government's ability to see vested interests and environmental stability in correct proportions may have consequences for the industry's long-term prospects. — Financial Times



## Minister visits blast site

GABORONE — Foreign Minister Dr Gaositwe Chiepe yesterday visited the scene of a bombing that killed a 14-year-old boy and said: "The perpetrators are not human."

*Mar 20/12/84*  
Botswana has blamed South Africa for Tuesday's explosion, which killed the boy and injured his mother and a baby while they slept.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs said on Wednesday it knew nothing of the bombing.

— Sapa-AP.