

# The Influence of Archives in Conflict Resolution: A Case Study of Botswana and Namibia

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## Abstract

*Archival materials are repeatedly consulted to settle disputes before the courts of law. The main purpose of the paper is to examine the use of archival materials in the ultimate settlement of the border dispute between Botswana and Namibia over the disputed ownership of the Sedudu/Kasikili Island. This paper took a qualitative approach where documentary review of archival materials and other documentary sources were used to answer the research questions. The findings indicate that archival materials in their various forms such as drawings, maps, plans, reports, scientific documents, and correspondence by colonial authorities played a significant role as evidence that informed the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to legally settle the boundary dispute between Botswana and Namibia. This paper also established the need for archivists to preserve the reliability and authenticity of records over*

*time for them to be trusted as evidence. The fact that the case was solved with access to archival materials among other evidence presented, is an indication of the importance of archives in the society. Although this paper contributes to literature on the role of archives in the resolution of boundary conflicts, it is limited in that the findings are restricted to a review of archival materials in the holdings of the Botswana National Archives and Records Service (BNARS) exclusive of archival materials from the National Archives of Namibia.*

**Keywords:** Archives, Boundary Dispute, Botswana, Namibia, International Court of Justice,

## Introduction

### The Roots of Post-Independence Boundary Conflicts in Africa

Many boundary disputes in Africa are historically connected to the drawing of country boundaries imposed by former colonial powers. The causes of many interstate conflicts between African countries have been attributed to these disputed boundaries (Bujra, 2002). In agreement, Okumu (2010) observes that boundary disputes in Africa are a colonial creation arising from among others, improperly delimited and poorly demarcated colonial borders by countries such as Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Portugal. For example, in East Africa, the borders of the region reflect the imperial interests between 1885 and 1925. This has not helped independent African states which did not correct these colonial errors (Okumu, 2010).

Some key features of African borders which were the basis for claims to change them and claims which led to border conflicts have been cited as imprecise borders which were straddled by a large

ethnic group considered strategic by one side of the border and those that passed through strategic terrain desired by countries on both sides of the border. According to the Ministry of Justice of the UK (2015) boundary disputes relate to the position of a boundary and the ownership of the relevant land falling on either side of that boundary. The ownership of the disputed land would have been recorded somewhere. Land records such as cadaster, maps, possession lists, survey field reports and textual records have been handy in the settlement of border disputes (Manirakiza, 2014). Over the years, there have been several boundary disputes between African states, and these include disputes over the Ethiopia-Eritrea border, the Eritrea-Djibouti border, the Somalia-Ethiopia-Kenya borders, the Sudan-Kenya border, the Uganda-Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) border, the Sudan-Chad-Central African Republic (CAR)-DRC-Uganda borders, and the Kenya-Uganda border. Other boundary disputes were those of Tanzania–Mozambique, Tanzania–Malawi, Tanzania–Uganda, Uganda-Rwanda, and the Kenya-Ethiopia borders (Okumu, 2010). Elsewhere, there have been disputes in West African region over borders between Liberia-Guinea, Mali-Mauritania, Ghana-Cote d’Ivoire, Liberia-Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana-Togo, Burkina Faso-Niger, Mali-Burkina Faso, Ghana-Burkina Faso, and Cameroon-Nigeria (Kornprobst, 2002; Lentz, 2003; Dougueli, 2021). Most of the West African border disputes were resolved through agreements between the states, not a third party as is the case with the one between Botswana and Namibia, which was settled by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in 1999.

### **Archives Role in Territorial Conflicts**

Before discussing the role of archives in resolving territorial conflicts, it is crucial to highlight the definitions of records and archives. Administrative processes generate records. While IRMT (International Records Management Trust) (1999) defines records as all the documents created and received by institutions or individuals during their administrative and executive duties (IRMT, 1999), InterPARES Trust (2018) adds that a record is an intellectual object that was made or received during an activity as an instrument or a by-product of such activity and set aside for action or reference.

Archives, are, however, non-current records of enduring value selected for permanent preservation are normally preserved in an archival repository (IRMT, 1999). Archives repositories hold records that can be trusted to support boundary dispute claims. Trustworthy and genuine boundary-related material is best sourced from our respective national archive collections (Ongoiba, 2013).

For an archival material in the archives custody to be acceptable in resolving disputed boundaries, it must be reliable and authentic. Duranti (2009) defines an authentic record as the one which is trustworthy as a record and has not been tampered with or corrupted, either accidentally or maliciously. A reliable record is the one which is complete as a statement of fact, as to content (Duranti, 2009). Archival materials therefore must be corroborated against other sources. Alone, they cannot be taken to be the truth and nothing but the truth especially if their preservation over time was questionable. This is because MacNeil (2000) avers that “legal and historical practitioners both need to ensure that records are trustworthy so that justice may be realised, or the past understood. For records created by bureaucracies, that trustworthiness has been ensured and protected through the mechanisms of authority and delegation and through procedural controls exercised over recordkeeping.” Thus, some records will be accepted as reliable and trustworthy. It is for this reason that all colonial documents relating to boundaries must be fully accurate (Mnjama, 2012). For example, in a boundary dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon, the alignment of the boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria was not clear in the treaty that established it (Macdonald, 2013). Its wording made no sense when applied to a modern understanding of the topography. However, a document, which sets out quite clearly a description of the boundary agreed to by British and French administrators in 1930, was discovered in the National Archives of Nigeria. A field visit in 2000 revealed that two of the cairns (boundary monuments) referred to in the document were still in existence and in good order. This evidence was sufficient for the ICJ to accept the Nigerian claim. Weissberg (1963) cautions against the reliance on maps as sole evidence and observed that:

*“In determining the location of a boundary, international as well as national, tribunals have in the past been reluctant to place much evidentiary value on maps, regardless of their number or designation. Such a tendency had been particularly noticeable whenever the map describes territory of which the authors have had little knowledge, is geographically accurate, or is sketched in order to promote a country’s claim. Even official maps that are those issued or approved by a government agency have been treated with considerable reserve.*

This brings out the need to undertake extensive research when dealing with archival materials needed for informing decisions like boundary dispute resolution. According to Ongoiba (2013), the African Union Border Programme Steering Committee understands the need for, and relevance of, introducing archival research into boundary delimitation and demarcation processes. In that regard, Mnjama (2012) is of the view that African archivists have a role to play in alleviating some of these border disputes and that can be done in two ways. He argues that African archivists can be proactive by assembling a list of all relevant sources, whether agreements, maps, memorandum of understanding available locally in the national archives. Secondly, they should be prepared to spend considerable amount of time and resources locating archival documents relating to their national borders, where ever they are located.

### **Study context**

The contextual setting of the study is Botswana and Namibia in the southern part of the African Continent. A brief account of the two countries is presented in the next section.

### **Botswana**

Botswana is a landlocked Southern African country surrounded to the south by the Republic of South Africa, to the west and north by Namibia, and to the east by Zimbabwe, and Zambia to the north. It has

a border with Zambia at Kazungula on the Zambezi River in the northeast (Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson, 2001). It is comparatively a small African country in terms of population but has played a significant role in the political and economic history of the region with its diamond led economic growth since independence (Hilbom and Bolt, 2018). The population of Botswana is estimated to be 2.3 million (Statistics Botswana, 2022). The British declared it a protectorate in 1885, more for its strategic and military reasons than for its economic resources (Mogalakwe, 2006). This was at the height of the Scramble for Africa waged by European colonial powers whose genesis was the Berlin Conference of 1884 where Africa was unknowingly apportioned among colonial powers (Gathara, 2019). Botswana got independence from British rule in 1966, through a smooth political process with Sir Seretse Khama becoming the first President of democratic Botswana.

### **Namibia**

Namibia was declared a protectorate by the Germans following the Berlin Conference in 1884 and named German South - West Africa (SWA). This also happened to modern day countries such as Cameroon, Togo, German East Africa (today Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi) and parts of Papua-New Guinea (Humanity in Action 2022). By 1915, during the First World War, the Germans lost control of SWA to the South African and allied forces. The country was known as South-West Africa during its colonial rule by imperial Germany (Nebe, 2021). After the end of the First World War, South West Africa was placed under the administration of South Africa by the newly formed League of Nations, the predecessor to the current United Nations (UN) (South African History Online, 2019). Germany lost all its colonies due to the Versailles Treaty of 1919 (Humanity in Action, 2022). Namibia got its independence from South African rule in 1990 following a UN brokered peace initiative. As of January 2022, the population of Namibia was 2.61 million people (Kemp, 2022).

### **From Decolonisation to Migrated Archives**

When colonial powers lost control of former colonies as the newly independent states controlled their own administration, the colonisers took away with them

some of the administrative records back to Europe. Colonial Britain holds records of central government departments which undertook colonial administration such as the Colonial Office, Dominions Office, Foreign and Colonial Office, including other departments involved in colonial administration matters (Banton, 2020). According to Livsey (2022), some of these records include irregular archives from 37 former colonies during the transfer of power between the 1940s and 1980s. In agreement, Mnjama (2015) posits that some records that belong to countries in East and Southern Africa have been repatriated to the United Kingdom. The same author further highlights that the exact nature of these records is little known due to the reluctance of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to release the records to their former colonies. The records or archives removed from the context of their creation and usually disputed, are known as migrated archives (Lowry, 2019). It is archives like these whose removal from the place of their creation to foreign lands which create gaps in archival holdings as alluded to by Mosweu (2021). Although Mnjama (2020) argues that these records need to be located, retrieved, and brought back home where they belong, Mosweu (2021) also advocates for the acquisition and preservation of private archives of the local people to fill the gaps in the national repositories of African countries faced with this problem such as Botswana.

The importance of archives in conflict resolution has been demonstrated in the literature. In Zambia, Mulauzi and Munsanje (2014) aver that chieftdom wrangles over boundaries are attributed to lack of documentation or knowledge on the existence of such records. In fact, according to Nyamboga and Kiplang'at (2008), societal conflicts have their roots on the deficiency of information, misinformation, inaccurate information, or simply missing information. Archival materials normally contain original and untainted information required as evidence to settle boundary disputes. Mulauzi and Munsanje (2014) argue that "it is impractically impossible for any chief or subject to resolve wrangles in the absence of archives and records." The absence of some crucial archives for conflict resolution can partly and arguably be due to the removal of archives from former colonies, an act described by Mnjama and Lowry (2017), and

Mnjama (2020) as one of the unresolved injustices emanating from colonialism. Coincidentally, the very same records or archives have been used successfully in the conflict resolution processes to right the wrongs of colonialism, as established in this paper.

The British have a long history of taking part in international boundary demarcations. This tradition by the British enabled her to acquire expertise in the practice of accurately surveying and mapping international boundaries. Treaties were commonly used to define boundaries between Britain and neighbouring colonies of other European nations. Maps to depict the boundaries were then drawn by an international boundary commission, which always had a British commissioner even when the British had no direct interest in a territory. Their expertise was revered. The records generated from the surveys were usually deposited in the archives of the countries concerned, and a certified copy deposited in the Foreign Office archives. It is these archives which became handy when there was a need to provide evidence to help settle international border disputes.

Today, most of the archives from former colonies are likely to be found in the records of the Foreign Office and the other government departments responsible for handling foreign affairs and British interests' overseas matters. Specifically, archives documenting international boundaries at the National Archives of United Kingdom are likely to have come from the following colonial offices:

- The Foreign Office
- The Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- The Dominions Office
- The Colonial Office
- The War Office
- The Cabinet
- The pre-1782 Secretaries of State

### **An overview of the Sedudu/Kasikili Island Boundary Dispute**

As earlier observed, territorial or boundary disputes between countries or regions are common across the world, whether in the form of land, sea and even islands. Normally, what lead to disputes are the

economic value derived from resources in such territories. This was the case with the territorial dispute over the island known as Senkaku and Diaoyu in Japan and China respectively, leading to military threats between the two nations (Sumrahadi, 2020). The territorial dispute between Botswana and Namibia played out in a comparable manner over a small island located on the Chobe River. The island is referred to as Sedudu Island in Botswana while in Namibia it is known as Kasikili Island (Le Roux, 1999). Both countries claimed ownership of the three-square kilometre island in the Chobe River 20 km (about 12.43 miles) upstream of its confluence with the Zambezi River (Alexander, 1999). The island is teeming with game such as herds of elephant, buffalo and antelope which graze on fertile plains (Chevallier and Harvey, 2016). This is a good ground for game hunting by hunters from the two countries. For this paper, the names Sedudu Island and Kasikili Island are used interchangeably although usage of the Sedudu may seem pronounced because of the location context of the authors.

The nations of Botswana and Namibia made efforts to peacefully resolve the boundary dispute. Le Roux (1999) observes that in 1992 in Kasane, Botswana, the then Presidents of the two countries Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana and Sam Nujoma respectively met under the leadership of President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. A decision was made that an amicable solution must be found over the ownership of the disputed island. The two Presidents agreed that a team of six technical experts, three from each country, be set up to determine the border between the two countries (Le Roux, 1998; 1999). It was further decided that until the matter was successfully solved, the two nations should withdraw their troops from Sedudu Island. According to Le Roux (1999), by 1995, the two countries had not found an acceptable solution over the disputed ownership of the Sedudu/Kasikili Island. This resulted in Botswana and Namibia agreeing to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Prior to that on 24 May 1992, Botswana and Namibia had appointed a Joint Team of Technical Experts to determine the boundary between Namibia and Botswana around Kasikili/Sedudu Island based on the Treaty of 1 July 1890 between Great Britain and Germany respecting the spheres of influence

of the two countries in Africa and the applicable principles of international law (Gurirab and Merafe, 1996).

The Joint Team of Technical Experts was unable to reach a conclusion on the question referred to it and recommended that the boundary dispute be settled through a peaceful settlement based on the applicable rules and principles of international law in accordance with the principles of both the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, now African Union (Gurirab and Merafe, 1996). The agreement to refer the matter to the ICJ was reached on 15 February 1995 in a summit attended by the former Presidents of Botswana and Namibia. The agreement to refer the matter to the ICJ was made in the presence of former President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe who was the mediator. The two countries agreed that the ruling on the matter by the ICJ would be final and binding (Gurirab and Merafe, 1996; Le Roux, 1998; 1999). Eventually, the dispute was settled by the ICJ, in favour of Botswana. Some of the evidence which the court used to make the award was derived from archival materials. These included photographs, maps, and drawings. Oral History also played a part in helping the court to make the ruling. On 13th December in 1999, the Court delivered its official judgment that the boundary between Namibia and Botswana around Sedudu Island followed the thalweg in the northern channel of the Chobe River, thus making the island part of the territory of Botswana.

### **The Role of BNARS in the Botswana-Namibia Boundary Conflict Resolution**

National archival institutions exist because of their legal mandate which set out their mission. Thus, archival legislation is the basis for archives and records management in any country (Mosweu and Ndabambi, 2018). Without such a legal framework, an archival institution is bound to experience operational constraints (Mnjama, 2014). The Botswana National Archives and Records Services (BNARS) played a significant role in the resolution of the conflict between Botswana and Namibia over the Sedudu Island. BNARS is mandated by the National Archives and Records Services Act to make for the provision for preservation, custody, and control of public archives of Botswana (Government of

Botswana 1978, amended in 2007). It has in its possession, records in all formats such as paper files, microforms, photographs, audio tapes, videotapes, CDs, and maps. As the custodian of public archives in Botswana, BNARS played a significant role in the resolution of the boundary dispute between Botswana and Namibia over the Sedudu/Kasikili Island through the provision of archival materials. For instance, archival maps from Botswana National Archives Services proved valuable in determining the disputed boundary between the two states (Mnjama, 2012). Alexander (1999) states that in the boundary dispute between Botswana and Namibia on Kasikili/Sedudu Island, maps dating back to 1890 and aerial photographs dating back to 1925 were important items of evidence in the dispute. The archives held by archival institutions provide evidence of previous events. Mnjama (2012) argues that archivists can and should make a major contribution by assembling a list of all relevant sources, whether agreements, maps, memorandum of understanding available locally in the national archives as well as giving advice on the exact nature of materials that their country may require to resolve the border dispute. Records and archives have been used for disputes resolutions in many countries. Archival materials including maps and colonial records provided by BNARS proved valuable in determining the boundary dispute between Botswana and Namibia which had been referred to the International Tribunal at The Hague in February 1999 (Lekaukau, 1993). In similar cases, Salleh (2008) indicates that the National Archives of Malaysia assisted the government by providing access to documents pertaining to boundary matters. The Nigeria-Cameroon boundary dispute over the Bakassi Island was decided by the International Court of Justice at the Hague where with evidence presented before it, this informed the handover of the peninsula to Cameroon (Mnjama, 2012). In Sierra Leone, archival materials were used to support the country's claim of ownership over the Island of Bonthe (Kargbo, 2005).

Pratt (2013) opines that in most cases, the principal sources of information on the evolution of a country's international boundaries will be government archives. Brownlie (1979) in agreement also acknowledges that the evidence of the existence of boundaries and their status in terms of acceptance

and recognition by states is found in a variety of sources such as international agreements, unilateral declaration by governments or individual officials, press releases, and statements by ministers in national assembly debates. Other evidence includes the resolution of the United Nations (UN) organs or of regional intergovernmental organisations such as the Organisation of African Union (now African Union), official maps, archival material, administrative reports of lands and surveys and national institutions amongst others. Accordingly, such archival material includes the archives of neighbouring states and, where applicable, those of former colonial powers. Mnjama (2012) points out that the National Archives in the United Kingdom holds several collections useful in understanding border issues relating to Africa. Mnjama (2012) and Salleh (2008) underscore the importance of archives in boundary dispute resolution. To this end Salleh (2008) noted that:

“The records of old make peaceful resolution of conflicts a possibility by providing for negotiated settlements to boundary disputes... Given the present scenario of international conflicts, nations of the world, especially in the developing world are increasingly expected to become more conscious of the value of archives for their relevance and bearing on national sovereignty and rights.”

The authors underscore the influence of archives in border disputes resolutions as demonstrated by the Botswana-Namibia border dispute. Archives, especially maps have proved to be useful in solving border disputes. Hence there is need for national archival institutions to acquire and preserve records for future use and access. The ability of archives to serve as evidence emanates from their being trustworthy. According to Duranti (2007), an archival institution is trusted as a custodial authority for records. The mere fact that archival materials reside in the archives give them evidential weight because as a place, the archival institution is a trusted place. The preservation of archival materials in the archives elevates trust in them as custodians of memory. That is why even migrated archives sourced from imperial Europe were accepted by the ICJ as evidence that

assisted to resolve ownership of the Sedudu/Kasikili island.

The records that were used in the Sedudu/Kasikili case were transferred to the Botswana National Archives and Records Services (BNARS) at the closure of the case from the Office of the President, Botswana and are available for public inspection. The records inventory at BNARS indicates the materials cover records from 1905 to 2005. The inventory shows that the collection consists of 14 books, 29 files, speeches, maps, and photographs (Botswana National Archives and Records Services, 2005). The list of documents used as evidence in the Sedudu/Kasikili Island Case with reference to some of the original files at the Botswana National Archives and Records Services can be found in the Appendix.

### **The International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the Resolution of the Disputed Sedudu Island**

International organisations such as the ICJ played a significant role in the process towards bringing the issue at hand to finality. International boundary disputes are common around the world, including in Africa. For example, according to Donaldson (2011), since the beginning of decolonisation in Africa in 1957, the ICJ has resolved several such disputes. They include amongst others, Burkina Faso/Mali in 1983 - 1986, Libya/Chad in 1990 - 1994, Cameroon/Nigeria in 1994 - 2002, Benin/Niger in 2002 – 2005 and Botswana/Namibia in 1996 – 1999. The Organisation of Africa Union Charter cited by Mnjama (2012) Article II(C) and Article III (4) respectively allows each state “To defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence” and provides for “Peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation or arbitration.” Accordingly, when the states of Botswana and Namibia could not agree on the exact boundary between the two countries at the disputed island, over the two countries agreed to refer the matter to the ICJ for determination.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations**

It has been shown in this paper that archival materials play a significant role in assisting the courts in the settlement of boundary conflicts. The ICJ accepted archives as evidence in the court

settlement. The role played by national archival agencies was notable. Where warring parties disputed archives brought before the court, new records of the boundaries were recreated. This brought about the issue of the reliability and authenticity of archives, that is., only those deemed to be reliable and authentic were admitted as evidence. It has also become clear that boundary disputes resolution is a complex undertaking, whose resolution at times go beyond the states involved in the dispute. This was evident with the dispute between Botswana and Namibia which could not be resolved bilaterally by the states, SADC (Southern African Development Community) and ended at the ICJ for resolution.

To promote archives as viable evidence in the border conflict resolution process, the following recommendations are suggested to national archival institutions that are mandated by legislation to be the custodian of public archives and records:

- Migrated archives, including those that document the mapping and drawing of country boundaries by former colonial powers should be repatriated and brought to their mother countries in Africa for the benefit of the local people.
- African governments should resource national archival institutions to enable them to effectively manage archives. Proper storage equipment is a necessity, including humidity and temperature controls necessary for archives preservation. Funds should be made available for the implementation of the whole archives agenda.
- Continuous capacity building by national archival institutions is of paramount importance in enabling archivists to manage archives and preserve their reliability and authenticity, lest they be rejected as evidence in the event they are needed for border conflict resolutions.
- National archival institutions should take part in national boundary commissions, including joint commissions for the resultant records to be acquired and archived properly for future reference. The Commission of African Union (2013:41) notes that “once joint commission project (such as a joint survey or demarcation) concludes much of the documentary and cartographic material can easily disappear.”

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**Appendix 1: List of copies of evidence in the Sedudu/Kasikili Island Case at BNARS**

<b>File No</b>	<b>File Description</b>
<b>OP2/1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondences concerning the application for Prospecting License in the Caprivi Strip dated 5/12/28.</li> </ul> <p>NB: The originals of these copies are in the File No: S27/2. KEYWORDS: W J Lusk, Caprivi Zipfel.</p>
<b>OP2/2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence concerning introduction of cattle into Union from Bechuanaland Protectorate</li> </ul>
<b>OP2/3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence relating to Zambezi; Bechuanaland Protectorate. Question of Survey of area outside Susman concession in conjunction with MJD Martin. NB: These copies' originals can be found in the file S.437/7.</li> </ul> <p>KEYWORDS: Kabulabula Beacon, Chobe River.</p>
<b>OP2/4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Muntunjobusa Island Chobe River dated 12/09/50.</li> <li>- Correspondence relating to Kasikili Island: Chobe District: Mr Nettelton's letter to Mr Atkinson dated 8 July 1949</li> <li>- Boundary between the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel: Kasikili Island: A joint report by Messers. L.F.W. Trollope and N.V. Redman respectively by Magistrate of the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel and District Commissioner at Kasane, Bechuanaland, 19 January 1948.</li> </ul>
<b>OP2/5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondences relating to Caprivi Strip: Transfer of Administration of Eastern Caprivi Zipfel to Union South Africa (Native Affairs Department) ranging from 1939 to 1949.</li> </ul> <p>NB: The original copies can be found in File No: S49/9. KEYWORDS: Trollope, Kruger.</p>
<b>OP2/6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence relating to the Caprivi Strip ranging from 1914 to 1925.</li> </ul> <p>NB: The originals of this copies can be in the File No: S.26/5</p>
<b>OP2/7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence on the people ploughing illegally on the Botswana side of the Boundary dated 31/07/97.</li> <li>- Correspondence relating to Namibia's case for Okavango River water dated 26/11/96.</li> </ul> <p>KEYWORDS : Ebu village, Sera Village, Mutikila.</p>
<b>OP2/8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Furniture purchased in London for officers Mess, Maun by Capt, Stig and dated 29/04/23.</li> <li>- Correspondence relating to complaint of Kuruman Kajitase.</li> <li>- Notice Board relating to the introduction of cattle into Union from Bechuanaland Protectorate dated 23/03/23.</li> </ul> <p>NB: The originals of the copies can be in the File No: S.3/4</p>

<b>OP2/9</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extract of tour report of Ghanzi, Ngamiland and Chobe by Lt. Colonel R.M. Daniel dated 4' May 1925</li> <li>- Complaint Judah Mologasele dated 17 March 1948.</li> <li>- Appointments, resignations of the Botswana in Chobe District.</li> <li>- Extract from the report of Commissioner's tour, May - June 1933. The resident</li> </ul> <p>NB: 2 copies see folio no.S.442/7</p>
<b>OP2/10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence relating to Masubia and their history how they came under the Barotse Kingdom.</li> <li>- Liliqis request to graze cattle in Caprivi Zipfel.</li> <li>- Correspondence relating to the conditions on which the Barotse in the neighbourhood of Sesheke may be allowed access to Caprivi Strip.</li> <li>- Cultivation of the Barotse on the strip.</li> <li>- Complaint by Disho Kaheru son of the Chief Libebe Caprivi</li> </ul>
<b>OP2/11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proclamation by his Royal Highness the High Commissioner No.56 of 1923.</li> <li>- Correspondence concerning the impending retirement of Bathlone and approval of Lt. Colonel R.M. Daniel to act as Retirement Commissioner dated 25 November 1927.</li> <li>- Delimitation and renaming of the Magistrates in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.</li> </ul> <p>NB: See also File no. S.366/6/1</p>
<b>OP2/12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence relating to Caprivi Zipfel boundary Commission dated 4/05/1930.</li> <li>- Demarcation of the boundaries of the Caprivi Strip.</li> <li>- Correspondence relating to discussions held in his Excellency's office on the May 16th 1930 boundaries of Caprivi Strip.</li> </ul>
<b>OP2/13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administration of the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel</li> <li>- Correspondence concerning to the climatic allowances paid to officers in the B.P. Caprivi Strip</li> </ul> <p>NB: Refer to File No: S.49/9.</p>
<b>OP2/14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence concerning Lesthwame, the late Headman</li> <li>- Appointment of successor to Headman Lesthwame.</li> <li>- Geological table of the Basubiya tribe</li> <li>- Correspondence relating to the Bafui, Mayeyi and Mampukushu tribes finished by the Chief Mamili.</li> <li>- Application of Headman Chika Leshirane for a school.</li> </ul> <p>NB: Refer to File No: S.349/1</p>
<b>OP2/15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual reports on the Caprivi Strip: 1924 - 25.</li> <li>- Cultivation of land in the Caprivi Strip by certain Barotse natives</li> <li>- Fishing in the Caprivi Strip by fisher men sent by the Paramount Chief at Lealiu.</li> <li>- Proposed taxation of natives in the Caprivi Strip</li> <li>- Report on the Caprivi Zipfel for the period January 1st January? 1927 to 31st December 1927.</li> <li>- Conviction of Chief Immiko's fisher men</li> </ul>

<b>OP2/16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demarcation of the main channel of the Linyanti River - Chobe-Anglo German boundary to the North of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.</li> <li>- A series of maps showing the demarcation of boundaries.</li> </ul> <p>Refer to File No: S.35/12.</p>
<b>OP2/17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence relating to alleged encroachments on Sekgoma's reserve: Attitude of Government towards.</li> <li>- Correspondence concerning a despatch from Acting Administration of North Western Rhodesia respecting an alleged violation by Sekgoma of Barotse territory.</li> </ul> <p>Refer to File No: R.C.6/7.</p>
<b>OP2/18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Award of His Majesty the King of Italy respecting the Western boundary of the Barotse Kingdom.</li> <li>- Extract from declaration between Germany and Portugal respecting the limits of their respective possession and spheres of influence in South West and South East Africa. Lisbon 30th 12, 1886.</li> <li>- Caprivi - Zipfel boundary</li> </ul> <p>Refer to File No: S 35/10</p>
<b>OP2/19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proclamation of the Kaiserlichen Governor of Dutch South Africa with regard to the traffic to and in the Caprivi Zipfel.</li> <li>- Interview between Mathibe and German officer in the strip.</li> <li>- Lawless acts in German strip - suggested foundation of Protectorate Station.</li> </ul> <p>Refer to File No: S.38/1</p>
<b>OP2/20</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with Namibian Home Affairs Minister 22/8/96 - 57 missing goats.</li> <li>- Agenda points for the proposed meeting in Gaborone Botswana 3rd September 1996.</li> <li>- Case concerning Botswana/Namibia Kasikili/ Sedudu Island</li> <li>- Visit to Botswana by the Namibian Minister of Home Affairs.</li> <li>- H.E. President Nujoma's letter to H.E. President.</li> </ul>
<b>OP21</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Botswana/Namibia boundary dispute draft special agreement and notes.</li> <li>- Permission to visit Sedudu/Kasikili by the editor of Mr Era.</li> <li>- Complaint against Veterinary officials by Mr Vister Molapo Moruti.</li> <li>- Botswana/Namibia boundary dispute draft special agreement for submission to I.C.J.</li> <li>- Botswana/Namibia boundary dispute</li> </ul>
<b>OP2/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Question of policing the B.P. boundary on the Caprivi Strip.</li> <li>- Note on the movement of certain villages from the Batawana reserve to the Caprivi Strip.</li> <li>- Boundary: Caprivi/Zipfel</li> <li>- Poaching: Eastern Caprivi/Zipfel</li> <li>- Southern Boundary: Eastern Siambisso's village Caprivi Zipfel:</li> </ul> <p>Refer File No: S. 396/4</p>
<b>OP 2/23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposal administration of by South West Africa: Caprivi Strip</li> <li>- Transfer of Caprivi Strip to S. WA. Administration</li> <li>- W.S. Chadwick</li> </ul>

<b>OP2/24</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Matters relating to Caprivi/Zipfel</li> <li>- Report upon portion of the Caprivi Strip under the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates.</li> <li>- Proposed taxation of Natives in the Caprivi Strip.</li> </ul>
<b>OP2/25</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prospecting in the Caprivi Strip.</li> <li>- Application by W.J. Lusk for prospecting license: Caprivi/Zipfel.</li> </ul>
<b>OP2/26</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Correspondence concerning Kasikili/Sedudu Island</li> <li>- Memorial of the Republic of Botswana</li> </ul>
<b>OP2/27</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Newspaper cutting titled Nugoma takes up border dispute by Moses Dispute from “NEW ERA” 19 – 25 March 19923</li> <li>- Newspaper cutting on Botswana of Namibian origin extract from Botswana “Daily News” March 30, 1992, titled “Reconsider your desire” by Tarcisius Mudongo. BOPA</li> </ul>
<b>OP2/28</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revised scheme of memorial 15/10/96</li> <li>- The Relations of Botswana with neighboring states since independence in 1966 by Molosiwa L. Selepeng.</li> <li>- Chapter 2, The Geographical context, and the character of Botswana interest.</li> </ul> <p>KEYWORDS: Submissions, Anglo-German agreement 1890.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International Court of Justice case concerning Kasikili/Sedudu (Botswana/Namibia), second round speech Professor F.T.K.Sefe</li> <li>- The Pretoria Agreement of 1984 and the Joint Survey report of 1985</li> <li>- International Court of Justice case concerning Kasikili/Sedudu Island (Botswana/ Namibia) first round speech, advocate A.B. Tafa (Deputy Attorney General, Republic of Botswana 23/02/99)</li> </ul>

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