

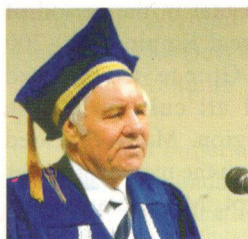
UNIVERSITY of BOTSWANA



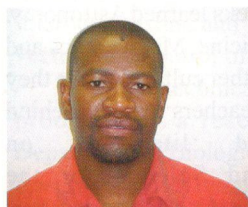
NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER 2004

INSIDE



Professor Stys' Inaugural lecture gives insight on Maths in Great Cultures
2



Dr Maletse presents on Aggressive Behaviour in Youths
6

UB PUBLISHES ON COCKROACHES	3
WORKSHOP ON LAND CRISIS	4
STORE SPONSORS COMPETITION	4
SEANAC/NUSESA WORKSHOP	6
JAIN IS PROMOTED	8

Class of 2004 walks out

Thousands of parents, relatives and well-wishers thronged the University of Botswana Stadium on October 9 to witness loved ones graduate.

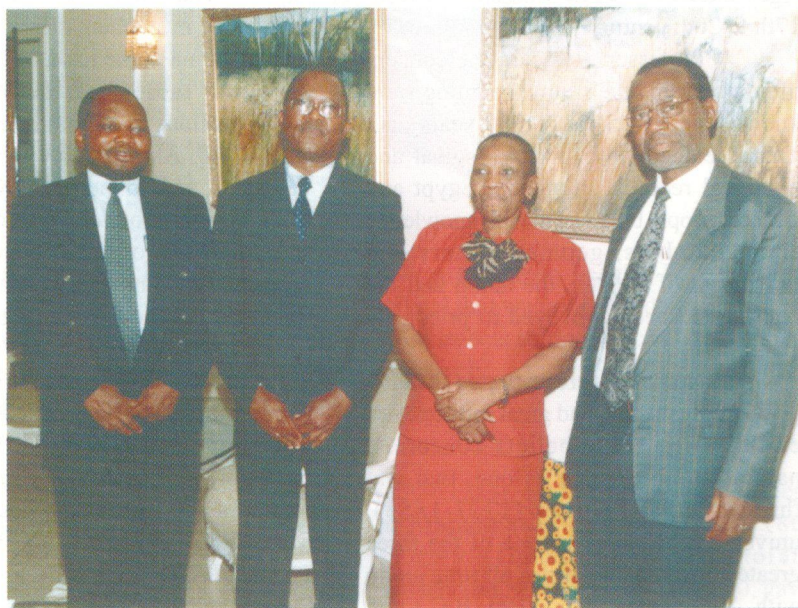
His Excellency President Festus Mogae who is the Chancellor of the University of Botswana conferred degrees and awarded certificates and diplomas to about 3500 graduates of University of Botswana and Botswana College of Agriculture, among them two citizen Phd graduates.

Since doctoral degrees were inception at UB several years ago, it was for the first

time that citizens of Botswana, graduated with PhD degrees. These graduates are Moatlhodi Kgosimore and Ms Herriet Okatch-Nkala. However, international students have in the past emerged from the University with doctoral degrees.

Kgosimore's thesis is titled *The Role of Vaccination and Treatment Interventions on the Spread of HIV/AIDS*. His work involved the development of a mathematical model to predict the success of vaccinations and drug treatment programmes in controlling the

COUNCIL SHOWERED WITH PRAISE



Mr Phillimon Ramatsui, former Member of UB Council has said the University has grown by leaps and bounds over the years, in part due to leadership and guidance of the UB Council, which is the governing body of the University.

Mr Ramatsui was speaking during a farewell function at

Falcon Crest in Gaborone hosted in his honour by the Chairman of Council, Mr Elijah Legwaila on October 26. He said the UB Council had assisted the University management in resolving various issues. He said he was pleased to have played his part in the development of the University in the seven

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Otlhogile, Mr Ramatsui, PS, Ministry of Education and member of Council, Ms Festina Bakwena and Chairman of Council, Mr Legwaila at the farewell lunch

years he was in the University Council. He stated that with the dynamic leadership he had no doubt that Council would grow

Continued on page 2

spread of HIV/AIDS. The benefit of vaccination, when it is available, will be to prevent individuals from becoming infected.

Kgosimore is an employee of the Botswana College of Agriculture. His doctoral work at UB

was supervised by Prof Edward Lungu of Mathematics Department of the University.

A degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Analytical Chemistry) was awarded to Ms Herriet Okatch-Nkala who completed her work several months

ago. Ms Okatch-Nkala carried out a study involving the sampling, separation, and detection of carbohydrates, under the supervision of Dr. Nelson Torto.

Through an arrangement worked

Continues on page 8

Inaugural lecture gives insight on Mathematics in Great Cultures

An inaugural lecture by Professor Tadeusz Stys of the Department of Mathematics was an eye-opener and a brilliant and lucid presentation of complex mathematical issues.

Prof. Stys presented a historical survey of Mathematics in essentially chronological order covering mathematics in ancient times, mathematics in Middle Ages and Renaissance Mathematics from 17th to 20th century

Professor Stys said the concept of numbers and the simple counting were known as far back as 50,000 years ago. This is evident from archaeological and historical records. In ancient Egypt and Greece, people believed that all knowledge about numbers, geometry, stars and movement of the sun, the moon and the planets had been conveyed to priests by Gods.

Numbers were respected as living godly beings which had great influence on earthly life. These beliefs concerned natural numbers such as one, two and three. Carl F. Gauss (1777-1855), universally regarded as one of the three greatest mathematicians of all time along with Archimedes (287 - 190, B.C.) and Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727 A.D.), expressed the opinion about natural

numbers saying that "natural numbers have been created by God and any other numbers such as rational or irrational were developed by people". Numbers have been used in daily life everywhere and by everybody - by adults and children, rich and poor alike - and have never been exhausted or destroyed because of their ideal perfect existence.

The oldest text from 2100 B.C. with notes in mathematics was found in Mesopotamia in the town of Ur. This text contains tables of additions and multiplications of natural numbers, at the base of 60. Another clay table dated to 1950 B.C. was found in Babylon. In this table, there are four arithmetic operations and square root of some natural numbers. Also, an amazing fact is that people in Babylon knew how to compute the square root of a natural number with great accuracy. One of the most remarkable discoveries was the clay table Plimton 322 dated from 1900 - 1600 B.C. In that table Pythagorean Triples were found. These relations satisfy three sides of a right triangle and it is known as Pythagoras Theorem. The theorem was proved by Pythagoreans about 1000 years later.

In Egypt, the earliest historical records on numbers, geometry and

astronomy were found in the fourth millennium B.C., at the time when Egyptian priests were able to determine the location of Sirius with respect to the position of the sun. They used this knowledge to create the first calendar in 4241 B.C., with a year consisting of 365 days. This oldest historical date from the fourth millennium B.C. was found in the writing of the Egyptian Priests. In 2600 B.C., the Great Pyramid in Gizeh was built and without doubt, a lot of mathematics was done in that construction.

He noted that in the period of Alexander the Great Empire (350-200 B.C.), Ancient Greece assimilated achievements of all cultures of the Mediterranean region. Many educated Greeks went through the merchant routes to Palestine, Egypt, Mesopotamia and India.

First, Greeks learned Astronomy, Architecture, Medicine, Mathematics and Physics from the other cultures. Then they became the best teachers leaving behind well-documented 'literature on Mathematics and Science for the generations to come. As an important part of their teaching activities, the Ancient Greeks organized Schools of Mathematics and Science. Thales (625-545 B.C.) of Miletus organized Ionian School of Astronomy and Mathematics. Pythagoras (569 - 500 B.C.) founded a mystical school

Continued on page 3

Continued from page 1

COUNCIL IS PRAISED

from strength to strength in the years ahead. He said it was a pleasure and honour to have served as a member of the University Council.

Mr Legwaila disclosed that Council decided to have a function for Mr Ramatsui to thank him for his contribution as a Member of Council. He said Mr Ramatsui added value to Council deliberations and Council was happy to have worked with him. Mr Legwaila said Mr Ramatsui was readily available for Council meetings and his views and opinions enriched the processes and decisions of Council. He would agree or disagree and was not just a passive observer. He wished Mr Ramatsui well in his well-deserved retirement.

Vice Chancellor, Professor Bojosi Otlhogile also thanked Mr Ramatsui for working to ensure

development in a sustainable and focused manner and also assisting management as Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of



Education in whatever way possible. In particular, Dr Otlhogile thanked him for cultivating a sense of cooperation and collaboration between the Ministry and the University on matters of mutual concern

Attending the farewell luncheon were Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Mrs Festina Bakwena, Deputy Vice Chancellors, Drs Burton Mguni (Student Affairs), Brian Mokopakgosi (Academic Affairs) and Shabani Ndzinga (Finance and Administration), the Principal of Botswana College of Agriculture, Mr Edward Kemsley, Dean of Education, Professor Lydia Nyati-Ramahobo, Directors of Legal Services and Public Affairs, Mr David Fani and Mr Samuel Moribame respectively.

Professor Lydia Nyati-Ramahobo, Dean of Education, presents a gift to Mr Ramatsui on behalf of the University Council

UB PUBLISHES BULLETIN ON THE COCKROACH MENACE

A research team in the Department of Biological Sciences and the Electron Microscope Unit in the Department of Physics has published a 71-page bulletin on *Cockroaches in the Home, Cockroaches Everywhere*.

The production of the bulletin was made possible by a grant from the University of Botswana Research and Publications Committee. Financial assistance was also received from the Southern African Consortium of Universities for Development (SACUDE) and Street Vending Project funded by DANIDA.

The bulletin deals with issues such as cockroach history, cockroach diversity, classification, ecology and on cockroaches as carriers of microorganisms, and as possible disease vectors and control of cockroaches.

This technical bulletin has been produced by a research team in the Department of Biological Sciences and the Electron Microscope Unit in the Department of Physics of the University of Botswana.

The findings of their research will enable pest control agents, environmental health officers, food technologists, small scale food processors, street food vendors, post harvest technologists, restaurant owners and hoteliers, students and the general public to have increased knowledge of the cockroach. It is expected that the information gathered from this publication will lead to effective control of the pest and help solve the cockroach problem at household level, among others. From the amount of cockroach insecticides that are sold by retailers and that are used by public health officers, it is clear that a significant budget goes into the control of this pest. We are also aware of the fact that cockroaches still remain an important pest globally, according to the bulletin.

A survey of the prevalence of cockroaches in homes in different parts of Gaborone was done using Dyroach® sticky traps. Observations of cockroaches outside the home were also made in various environments including the streets and areas around landfills. Clearly, these insects are not only found in the home but they are literally found everywhere.

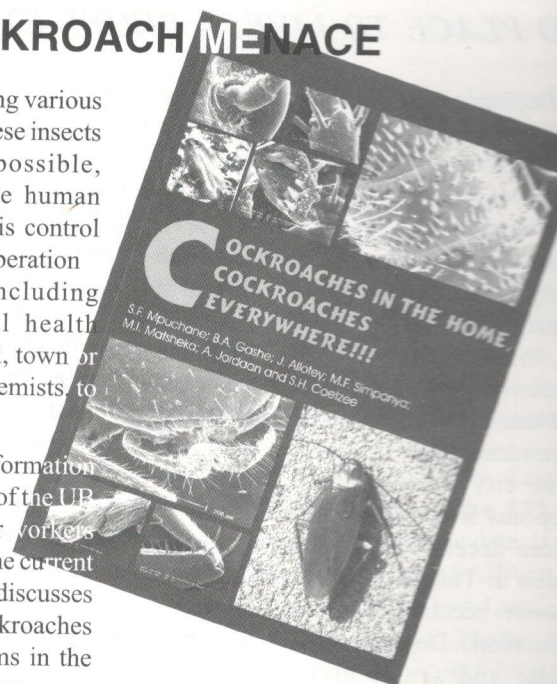
The bulletin states that because of their antisocial and repugnant natures, the health implications associated with their presence, their involvement in

causing allergies and in spreading various infections, it is important that these insects be controlled and, where possible, eradicated from places where human beings live. The success of this control mechanism depends on the cooperation of various stakeholders including homeowners, environmental health officials, construction personnel, town or city engineers, biologists and chemists to name but a few.

This bulletin presents information resulting not only from the work of the UB team, but also from various other workers all over the world. It reviews some current information on cockroaches and discusses common control measures. Cockroaches were trapped from various rooms in the homes of volunteers. Even in some very clean looking homes, cockroaches were trapped.

Cockroaches have been shown to be carriers of various types of bacteria, yeasts and moulds. They, therefore, pose

danger to human health. It is therefore critical that we understand the biology of these insects so that we can control them effectively.



Continued from page 2

Inaugural lecture gives insight on Mathematics

on Philosophy and Mathematics in Croton, southern Italy. Plato (429-348 B.C.) built Plato's Academy of Philosophy in Athens. Alexander the Great (300 B.C.) built University of Alexandria. These scientific schools had great influence on the entire civilized world.

From ancient time until the 16th century, Greek Mathematics and Middle Ages Mathematics were about Arithmetic, Euclidean Geometry and Trigonometry. Since the seventeenth century, new concepts and new subjects within Mathematics have been developed.

Descartes (1596-1650) established foundations of Analytic Geometry. Pascal (1623-1662) introduced Probability and invented the first calculating machine. Newton (1642-1727) and Leibniz (1646-1716) established a foundation for Calculus. These important events had significant impact on further development of Mathematics and its different subjects. Leibniz, the great universal genius of the seventeenth century, published papers on Calculus independently of Newton

Gauss (1777-1855) and Euler

(1707-1783), among others, were leaders in Mathematics and physics in 18th century. Gauss in his doctoral dissertation, written at the age of 20, gave the first complete and satisfactory proof of the fundamental theorem of Algebra. Lagrange's (1736-1813) work had a deep influence on development of Mathematics. He was the earliest mathematician who recognized the need to introduce rigorous theory of Mathematical Analysis.

Fourier (1768-1830) presented a paper to the French Academy of Sciences on trigonometric series in which he initiated a new chapter in the history of Mathematics. Cauchy (1789-1857) developed the theory of complex functions. In the paper on analytic functions, he announced the theorem on representation of complex functions by power series.

Weierstrass (1815-1897) and Riemann (1826-1866) were two outstanding mathematicians of the nineteenth century. Weierstrass theorems on continuous functions and on convergence of sequences of functions constitute the foundation of mathematical analysis. Riemann clarified the concept of the integral by the definition of what we now know as the Riemann integral. He established the foundation for Riemann

Continued on page 6

NO PLACE TO LIVE: A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF LAND CRISIS IN GABORONE?

The Department of Housing, Ministry of Lands and Housing in association with the Department of Architecture and Planning, University of Botswana held an exciting public Lecture titled *No Place to live? The Scramble for land in Greater Gaborone* during the commemoration of World Habitat Day.

In his lecture, Mr Faustin Kalabamu, a Lecturer at the Department of Architecture and Planning noted that shortage of houses and residential plots in Gaborone was as old as the city itself. Before 1964, only Europeans lived in Gaborone. People of African decent who worked in the city resided in Tlokweng. In anticipation of Gaborone becoming a national capital, the Public Works Department built houses for middle and senior civil servants in Extension two, five and nine. Due to lack of accommodation, labourers, low-income earners and self employed people 'squatted' at Old Naledi and the industrial zone (Extension six). Despite government's attempt to resettle the 'squatters' during the early 1970s, this effort failed as squatting intensified and resettled families returned to Old Naledi.

Furthermore, he said, despite government's efforts to build thousands of houses through the Self-Help Housing Agency (SHHA), the Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC), the Botswana Development Corporation, the Gaborone City Council and other state institutions during the 1970s and 1980s in Broadhurst, Tsholofelo and Gaborone West Phase I, the city continued to experience serious housing shortages. According to Kalabamu, by 1987

BHC had a list of 17 000 households waiting to be allocated houses in Gaborone. By 1990, the BHC waiting list had increased to over 20 000. At the same time, people who failed to secure accommodation in Gaborone decided to either rent rooms or acquire residential plots in Mogoditshane.

In view of the foregoing, the Government launched the Accelerated Land Serving Programme (ALSP) in 1990 and invited the private sector to participate in the supply of houses in all urban areas. Again, despite the supply of over 10210 ALSP plots, over 5000 houses by BHC and over 1 500 plots by the private sector (Times Project and Phakalane Estates), the city of Gaborone continued to experience acute housing shortages. As of September 1997, BHC waiting list had increased to about 25 000 while the waiting list for residential plots at the Department of Lands stood at 23500 in 2001. According to the Mogoditshane Sub-Land Board, their waiting list had exceeded 35 000 by the year 2 000. According to a report by the Ministry of Lands and Housing, by 1999 over 2 000 households had built houses on 'illegally' acquired land in Mogoditshane. Most of these houses were demolished the following year.

Besides population increases (mainly due to rural-urban migration), Mr Kalabamu attributed the ever increasing demand for residential plots to three other interrelated factors: speculative land acquisition, the evolution of the 'culture of entitlement' and the commodification of land rights. He indicated that about 48%

of plots serviced and allocated under the ALSP before 1997 were undeveloped and/or unpaid for by 2001. The beneficiaries did not have either the means or the desire to develop the plots immediately. Speculation in land is fuelled by below market 'prices' charged for state land plots and the fact that tribal land is allocated at no cost. Consequently, many beneficiaries tended to resell their land rights over those plots at market prices and make windfall gains which, in turn, encouraged more people to apply for the free and/or cheap plots as the culture of entitlement entrenches.

According to Mr Kalabamu, the disparity between housing demand and supply can be minimised through, among other things:

- Immediate implementation of the one citizen one lifetime free residential plot on tribal land recommended in the recent national land policy review report. Additional plots should be purchased or leased at local market rates.
- Both state and tribal land should be availed at prevailing local market prices, which should cover all infrastructure costs including compensation of 'masimo' and freehold land rights holders
- Small (100-200 m²) plots with basic services should be made readily available to low income earners.
- Government subsidies should be

Continued on page 7

UB students poised to become professional photographers

The University of Botswana Convenience Store recently sponsored a photographic competition to encourage and motivate students with an interest in either recreational or professional photography.

The competition, which is the first of its kind, involved 10 individual students with 30 exhibits. It was divided into three different categories. Davis Tlhabaki won the action / sport category, Adrian Rass and Davis Tlhabaki won the portrait / fashion category. Ben Bogopa won the scenic/wildlife category as well emerging as the best overall winner. Mr Naushad Ally who is the Manager of the Convenience Store presented the prizes amounting to P600 in cash and indicated that they were prepared to continue sponsoring the event.

The judges were Mr Abdul Asvat who is the Director of Food-Town, the

BELOW: Mr Ally (right) handing a prize to the overall winner of the competition, Ben Bogopa



company which owns the UB convenience store, Mr Phillip Segola who is the Principal Curator (Arts) at the National Museum and Art Gallery, Mr Phil McCowen, a professional photographer as well as Mr Ron Greasely, who is the Manager of the Student Centre. The standard of the competition was considered high.

Speaking at the prize giving ceremony, the Deputy Vice Chancellor Student Affairs Dr Burton Mguni, congratulated the students for their impressive works. He urged the students to take photography seriously since it could also be turned into a commercial activity. He thanked the Convenience Store for supporting student initiatives in this regard.

FROM THE HIV/AIDS COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

The following is an update on progress made at events and on issues:

1. Outreach to civil society

In accordance with our HIV/AIDS policy of collaborating with civil society and other bodies in the fight against HIV/AIDS, some staff members and members of the HIV/AIDS committee worked with the Botswana Network of AIDS Service Organizations (BONASO) and Oregon State University (USA) on a project called "Connecting Communities". As part of this project, UB faculty and other staff members commit themselves to creatively share their professional skills, on a voluntary basis, with civil society in different areas. This transfer of knowledge is essential in the sustenance of NGOs and CBOs as they endeavor to provide good quality services at grassroots level. The result of this great work is a Directory of 'Potential Capacity Strengtheners', which was launched last week Wednesday. There is still need for more volunteers so, if genuinely interested, please contact Ms. Segwabe, Dr. Odirile, Dr. Tsheko, or Dr. Mazile.

2. The theme for this year's **World AIDS Day** commemoration, and for **The Sixteen Days of Activism on Violence against Women**, is 'Women, Girls, and HIV/AIDS'. As one of the UN Eminent persons for the UN Secretary General's Task force

related to this particular theme, **ka riana:**

In SADC, especially in Botswana, the highest HIV infections are amongst women and children. More women than men are infected with HIV in the ratio of 6:5, and the male to female ratio among young people aged 15-25 is 6 to 1.

Women infected with HIV are on average 10 to 15 years younger than HIV positive men, and cases of AIDS among those under 25-age group imply that they were infected with HIV while in their teenage years. The sex-related biological differences in susceptibility to HIV between men and women are greatly overshadowed by the roles played by the sexual and economic subordination of women in increasing their vulnerability to HIV infection.

Women's relative lack of power over their bodies and their sexual lives, reinforced by their social and economic inequality as well as violence, makes them highly vulnerable to HIV infection and its impact. This calls for gender-sensitive intervention strategies in response to the epidemic. Violence against women and girls seems to be on the increase in Botswana, and women have been subjected to murder, socio-economic abuse, physical abuse, psychological abuse, as well as sexual abuse in the form of rape, defilement, incest, and sexual harassment. Violence and HIV are interrelated, and one impacts on the other. We all have an

important role to play in exposing this unholy relationship and in the prevention of HIV/AIDS as well as the prevention of gender-based violence. For proper prevention and control of HIV and AIDS, the prevention and eradication of violence has to be a comprehensive and collaborative effort, with commitment from the public sector, private sector, parastatals, churches, civil society, the media and, most important, from each and every of us as individuals committed to the realization of the Vision 2016 ideals.

3. **Our own UB World AIDS day commemoration will be on the 27th November**, so please reserve the date. It promises to be exciting because SAHA is collaborating with the "Show-You-Care" campaign to encourage HIV Testing, especially among couples. We will keep you posted.

4. **In the meantime**, the Tebelopele Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre on campus still operates on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 8:30 am to 4:00 pm. Please visit the center, use the services, and bring your loved ones along. You will love the dedicated staff, and the 'confidentiality plus plus plus'!

Re Mmogo!

Sheila Dinotshe Tlou

UNIVERSITY TO COMMEMORATE WORLD AIDS DAY

The University is to commemorate World AIDS Day on 27th November 2004 by hosting a number of activities.

Statistics in the SADC region, especially in Botswana, indicate the highest HIV infections to be amongst women and children. More women than men are infected with HIV in the ratio of six to five, and the male to female ratio among young people aged 15 to 25 is six to one. Women infected with HIV are on average 10 to 15 years younger than HIV positive men, and cases of AIDS among those under 25-age group imply that they were infected with HIV while in their teenage years. The sex related biological differences in susceptibility to HIV between men and women are greatly overshadowed by the roles played by the

sexual and economic subordination of women in increasing their vulnerability to HIV infection.

Women's relative lack of power over their bodies and their sexual lives, reinforced by social and economic inequality as well as violence, makes them highly vulnerable to HIV infection and its impact. This calls for gender sensitive intervention strategies in response to the epidemic.

The theme for this year's World AIDS Day commemoration, and for the sixteen Days of Activism on Violence against Women, is 'Women, Girls, and HIV/AIDS', this is according to the HIV/AIDS Coordinator (UB), Professor Sheila Tlou. She said commemoration of the World AIDS day at the University promises

to be exciting because Society Against HIV/AIDS (SAHA) is collaborating with the "Show-you-Care" campaign to encourage HIV Testing, especially among couples.

In accordance with the HIV/AIDS policy of collaborating with civil society and other bodies in the fight against HIV, some staff members and members of the HIV/AIDS Committee worked with the Botswana Network of AIDS Service Organizations (BONASO) and the Oregon State University (USA) on a project called "Connecting Communities". As part of this project, UB faculties and other staff members commit themselves to creatively share their professional skills, on a voluntary basis, with civil society in different areas.

NO PLACE TO LIVE: A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF LAND CRISIS IN GABORONE?

The Department of Housing, Ministry of Lands and Housing in association with the Department of Architecture and Planning, University of Botswana held an exciting public Lecture titled *No Place to live? The Scramble for land in Greater Gaborone* during the commemoration of World Habitat Day.

In his lecture, Mr Faustin Kalabamu, a Lecturer at the Department of Architecture and Planning noted that shortage of houses and residential plots in Gaborone was as old as the city itself. Before 1964, only Europeans lived in Gaborone. People of African descent who worked in the city resided in Tlokweng. In anticipation of Gaborone becoming a national capital, the Public Works Department built houses for middle and senior civil servants in Extension two, five and nine. Due to lack of accommodation, labourers, low-income earners and self employed people 'squatted' at Old Naledi and the industrial zone (Extension six). Despite government's attempt to resettle the 'squatters' during the early 1970s, this effort failed as squatting intensified and resettled families returned to Old Naledi.

Furthermore, he said, despite government's efforts to build thousands of houses through the Self-Help Housing Agency (SHHA), the Botswana Housing Corporation (BHC), the Botswana Development Corporation, the Gaborone City Council and other state institutions during the 1970s and 1980s in Broadhurst, Tsholofelo and Gaborone West Phase I, the city continued to experience serious housing shortages. According to Kalabamu, by 1987

BHC had a list of 17 000 households waiting to be allocated houses in Gaborone. By 1990, the BHC waiting list had increased to over 20 000. At the same time, people who failed to secure accommodation in Gaborone decided to either rent rooms or acquire residential plots in Mogoditshane.

In view of the foregoing, the Government launched the Accelerated Land Serving Programme (ALSP) in 1990 and invited the private sector to participate in the supply of houses in all urban areas. Again, despite the supply of over 10210 ALSP plots, over 5000 houses by BHC and over 1 500 plots by the private sector (Times Project and Phakalane Estates), the city of Gaborone continued to experience acute housing shortages. As of September 1997, BHC waiting list had increased to about 25 000 while the waiting list for residential plots at the Department of Lands stood at 23500 in 2001. According to the Mogoditshane Sub-Land Board, their waiting list had exceeded 35 000 by the year 2 000. According to a report by the Ministry of Lands and Housing, by 1999 over 2 000 households had built houses on 'illegally' acquired land in Mogoditshane. Most of these houses were demolished the following year.

Besides population increases (mainly due to rural-urban migration), Mr Kalabamu attributed the ever increasing demand for residential plots to three other interrelated factors: speculative land acquisition, the evolution of the 'culture of entitlement' and the commodification of land rights. He indicated that about 48%

of plots serviced and allocated under the ALSP before 1997 were undeveloped and/or unpaid for by 2001. The beneficiaries did not have either the means or the desire to develop the plots immediately. Speculation in land is fuelled by below market 'prices' charged for state land plots and the fact that tribal land is allocated at no cost. Consequently, many beneficiaries tended to resell their land rights over those plots at market prices and make windfall gains which, in turn, encouraged more people to apply for the free and/or cheap plots as the culture of entitlement entrenches.

According to Mr Kalabamu, the disparity between housing demand and supply can be minimised through, among other things:

- Immediate implementation of the one citizen one lifetime free residential plot on tribal land recommended in the recent national land policy review report. Additional plots should be purchased or leased at local market rates.
- Both state and tribal land should be available at prevailing local market prices, which should cover all infrastructure costs including compensation of 'masimo' and freehold land rights holders
- Small (100-200 m²) plots with basic services should be made readily available to low income earners.
- Government subsidies should be

Continued on page 7

UB students poised to become professional photographers

The University of Botswana Convenience Store recently sponsored a photographic competition to encourage and motivate students with an interest in either recreational or professional photography.

The competition, which is the first of its kind, involved 10 individual students with 30 exhibits. It was divided into three different categories. Davis Tlhabaki won the action / sport category, Adrian Rass and Davis Tlhabaki won the portrait / fashion category. Ben Bogopa won the scenic / wildlife category as well emerging as the best overall winner. Mr Naushad Ally who is the Manager of the Convenience Store presented the prizes amounting to P600 in cash and indicated that they were prepared to continue sponsoring the event.

The judges were Mr Abdul Asvat who is the Director of Food-Town, the

BELOW: Mr Ally (right) handing a prize to the overall winner of the competition, Ben Bogopa



company which owns the UB convenience store, Mr Phillip Segola who is the Principal Curator (Arts) at the National Museum and Art Gallery, Mr Phil McCowen, a professional photographer as well as Mr Ram Greasely, who is the Manager of the Student Centre. The standard of the competition was considered high.

Speaking at the prize giving ceremony, the Deputy Vice Chancellor Student Affairs Dr Burton Mguni, congratulated the students for their impressive works. He urged the students to take photography seriously since it could also be turned into a commercial activity. He thanked the Convenience Store for supporting student initiatives in this regard.

The UB Staff Sports and Recreation Association (UBSSRA) wishes to announce a change of date for the Staff Interfaculty Athletics. The event was scheduled for 23 October, but there has been a problem with the stadium bookings. The Staff Interfaculty Athletics has been moved to November 6.

The November 6, athletics events would be as follows:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 100m ladies, followed by gents. | 2. 800m ladies, then gents. | 3. 200m (ladies, gents). |
| 4. Walk Race (2 laps) | 5. 400m (ladies, gents). | 6. Tug of War (ladies, gents). |
| 7. 4 x 100m relay (ladies, gents). | 8. 4 x 400m relay. | The first race will start at 0800hrs |

DR MALETE PRESENTS ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR IN YOUTHS

Dr Leapetswe Malete, a Lecturer in Sports Psychology in the Department of Physical Education, Health and Recreation at the University presented a research seminar on aggressive behaviour in youths at the Centre for Continuing Education on September 22, 2004.

Understanding the determinants of aggressive behaviours in youths has attracted the interest of many researchers across the globe. Literature on youth aggression has demonstrated that youth aggression is a multi-dimensional construct, influenced by multiple demographic, cognitive and social factors. However, relatively less information exists on determinants of youth aggression in Botswana and other developing countries.

The purpose of Dr Malete's study was to explore the effects of self esteem, social influences and sport on aggressive behaviours of youths in Botswana, specifically the role of school and home environments, peer academic and home self-esteem and the role of sport involvement or sport socialisation.

The seminar, which was presented under the title *Understanding Aggressive Behaviours in Youths: The*

Effects of Self-esteem, the Social Environment and Sport, attracted both students and academicians.

Dr Malete said youth aggression is significant for families, the school and communities. He said aggressive youth are likely to engage in violent and criminal behaviour in adulthood, adding that aggression also undermines the civil liberties of others, thereby subverting safety, peace, and security, which are critical to national development.

Dr Malete further said there are challenges to the family unit facing Botswana's demographics and social-economic circumstances which include the rise in divorce rates, pressure to earn a living which often deprive children of adequate parental care and supervision and high prevalence of HIV/ AIDS.

The instrumentations used include assessing self esteem, measuring athletic aggression, influence of family factors and socio-demographic information.

He recommended that more research is needed in this area and also multifaceted intervention and educational programmes as well as strong school,

parent and community partnerships.

The audience asked questions and made some comments. In their contributions some academicians who have done similar research coming up with more recommendations, suggested that they should come together and initiate broad findings which will not only be of benefit to the students, teachers and the communities but also to different stakeholders. The participants also aired their opinions both in support and against the presentation, which brought about a lively debate, which was cut short due to time constraints.

Continued from page 4

'NO PLACE TO LIVE'

directed at the destitute and the very poor instead of the current across the board practice.

Houses developed on 'illegally' acquired land should become state or land board property instead of the current automatic demolition.

He said the above recommendations were based on the understanding that users should pay for the services rendered as most applicants already owned land elsewhere in the country; and the government should not subsidise speculators and investors.

Mr Kalabamu's presentation was based on a research on "*Informal land delivery system and access to land by the poor in greater Gaborone*" recently carried out by F T Kalabamu and S T Morolong and funded by the UK Department of International Development. Similar studies have been undertaken in Maseru (Lesotho), Lusaka (Zambia), Eldoret (Kenya), Kampala (Uganda) and Enugu (Nigeria).

Continued from page 3

Inaugural lecture gives insight on Mathematics

Geometry by introducing a highly fruitful concept of a Riemann surface.

Henri Poincare (1854-1912) made a significant contribution to mathematics and physics. He published about five hundred (500) articles and thirty (30) books. In physics, Poincare stated a version of the special theory of relativity. Then, the relativity theory was known to a number of mathematicians and physicists before Einstein published his articles on

relativity. Even the famous Einstein energy formula $E=mc^2$ was earlier known to Poincare and De Pretto.

In contemporary times, Mathematics became the main research tool exploring all aspects of human activities. In particular, Mathematics is an important part of programmes taught at schools and universities all over the world. Many new highly sophisticated and interesting professions have been created in the area of Mathematics and related subjects. Expectations are continuously growing for new highly qualified professions generated by Mathematics.

eLearning Certificate 2004/2005 Semester I Schedule

Date	WS Code	WS Title	Duration	Presenter
22 11 04	WS6	Information Management Techniques	8.30-12.30	Eyitayo
23 11 04	WS4	Teaching in the SMART classroom	8.30-12.30	EduTech
25 11 04	WS7	Online Information Gathering	8.30-12.30	Giannini
26 11 04	WS10	Scanning	8.30-12.30	Mabophiwa
22 11 04	WS15	WebCT Refresher: Information	15.00-17.00	Mafote
23 11 04	WS15	WebCT Refresher: Communication tools	15.00-17.00	Mafote
24 11 04	WS15	WebCT Refresher: Content	15.00-17.00	Mafote
25 11 04	WS15	WebCT Refresher: Quizzes and Selftests	15.00-17.00	Mafote
26 11 04	WS15	WebCT Refresher: Online Course Management	15.00-17.00	Mafote

SEANAC/NUSESA ANALYTICAL WORKSHOP A SUCCESS

The Department of Chemistry recently hosted the Southern and Eastern African Network for Analytical Chemists (SEANAC) and Network of Users of Scientific Equipment in Eastern and Southern Africa (NUSESA) workshop from October 5 to 6, 2004.

Officially opening the three-day workshop at the Committee Room of the Department of Chemistry, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Professor Rana Majinda said its main aim was to facilitate interaction and the sharing of ideas by

participants.

Giving an overview of the workshop, Dr Nelson Torto, who is the course instructor and a lecturer in the Department of Chemistry, said one of the objectives of SEANAC is to interact with professional organisations and people with similar aims as well as with organisations with the same objectives.

He said the workshop involved both the students and former students now with the organisations such as Water Utilities Corporation (WUC), National

Veterinary Laboratory, National Environmental laboratory and the Forensic Laboratory, who deal with analytical work at their workplaces.

The workshop covered theoretical aspects, namely chromatograph and sample preparation for liquids and solids. There is also anticipation of reporting back after analytical work which also involves laboratory sessions.

NUSESA aims at promoting training of users of scientific equipment by organising courses, workshops, seminars and scholarships while SEANAC provided workshop organisers and resource persons.



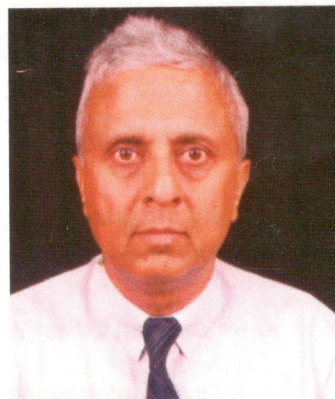
Participants of the three-day Southern and Eastern African Network for Analytical Chemists (SEANAC) and Network of Users of Scientific Equipment in Eastern and Southern Africa (NUSESA) workshop

Jain promoted to the rank of Professor

The University has promoted Dr Pushpendra Jain of the Physics Department in the Faculty of Science to full Professor.

Professor Jain, an Indian citizen, holds Ph.D degree in Physics from the University of Connecticut, USA, as well as B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees from India. He joined the University of Botswana as a Lecturer in Physics in 1987 and progressed through the ranks to become Senior Lecturer and Associate Professor in 1990 and 1999 respectively. Prof. Jain has also worked at various institutions in India, Zambia and United States of America.

His areas of specialization are materials science and renewable energy. He has co-authored two physics text books. He has made over one hundred contributions in the form of refereed journal articles, articles in conference proceedings, conference and workshop presentations, book chapters, edited work, consultancy and technical reports. He has lectured internationally and has received a number of awards and honours. Prof. Jain is a Chartered Physicist from the Institute of Physics, UK, and life member of a number of other international



Dr Pushpendra Jain

professional bodies.

Besides a full spectrum of service to the University and professional service to his credit, Professor Jain has also made contributions to community development. He is the founder of the Energy Society of

Botswana, and the Vegetarian Society of Botswana which he chairs, and is the Africa Regional Coordinator and Council member of the International Vegetarian Union, UK. He has contributed articles on popular science subjects and vegetarianism to local and international papers, magazines, and newsletters.

He is a member of the Mensa International, and has been listed in the *Who's Who in the World* and the *Who's Who in Science and Engineering* published by Marquis Who's Who, USA, publishers of biographical literature since 1889. He has already assumed his new position.

Continued from page 1

Class of 2004

out with Zimbabwe Open University, 16 of their graduates emerged alongside those of UB. Zimbabwe Open University was represented at the occasion by Pro Vice Chancellor, Professor Robert Chimedza.

The main speaker, President Mogae noted that the ceremony was an important milestone in the lives of the graduates, marking not only the end of one journey but the beginning of another. He said it was natural for many to become somewhat anxious upon reaching the crossroads. Inevitably, he noted, there is uncertainty, even danger, in the path that lied ahead. One's health and prosperity, much less happiness, can never be guaranteed. Yet, while no one's future is without mystery, today's graduates can at least face its challenges with confidence, he observed.

He said the value of any academic credential, in the final analysis, lies less in one's

accomplishment's in earning it than what one ultimately accomplishes in life after receiving it. He said for government the challenge would remain doing all that could be reasonably done to create an enabling environment that will be the basis for further growth. It is only through such growth that we can hope to create the basis for sufficient and sustainable employment for all our people, he said, adding that it was in this that there was indeed unfinished business.

Unemployment and poverty continue to rank alongside the HIV/AIDS pandemic as this nation's greatest challenges.

Welcoming guests, the Vice Chancellor, Professor Bojosi Othogile, said graduation for the University of Botswana and Botswana College of Agriculture was a day of stock taking and introspection, during which people reflect on what they have done and achieved.

Professor Othogile said the University continued to strive hard to improve the quality, relevance, flexibility and

cost-effectiveness of their programme offerings and quality of teaching and student learning. The graduation which began at 8 a.m. with the entry of the Chancellor's procession into the graduation arena lasted three and half hours.

BELOW: Graduates, friends and family members celebrate after the award of certificates, diplomas and conferment of degrees



Direct enquiries and contributions to:
The Editor, UB Newsletter, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone.
E-mail: mangopet@mopipi.ub.bw, Telephone 355 2880, Fax: 391 2420