

Telephone: (267) 3957464
Telegrams: SUPOL
Fax: (267) 3957453



Officer Commanding
No. 3 District
P. O. Box 227
Gaborone
Botswana

Ref: X.2 II (154)

11 March 2004

Kamanakao Association
P O Box 502490
Gaborone
Botswana

Attention: Lydia Nyati Ramahobo

RE: BROADHURST INQUEST DOCKET NO 6/03: CALVIN KAMANAKAO

We wish to kindly refer to your letter from the Kamanakao Association written by yourself (Lydia Nyati Ramahobo) dated 12th September 2003 concerning the above captioned inquest. I hereby attach our response to your letter with a letter head "Ontamona Karakiri Mambo A Yiri - Kamanakao Association dated 12, September 2003. The letter was addressed to Broadhurst Police Station, P O Box 40928 Gaborone for attention of Superintendent L. B. Tshupoeng.

The response as attached is X.2 II (101) dated 23rd October 2003. This information failed to reach you well in time because it was misdirected. These failures and misdirections are highly regretted. They were not intentional. We would also like you to take note of the following issues.

1. The piece of jacket that was described as blue (T12/03 paragraph 3.5) was found to be indeed brown. An error was made in the description.
2. The piece of jacket (T12/03 paragraph 3.4) was found not only "striped black and white" but also brown on the reverse side. The two sides are not the same colour. Therefore only the colour of one side was referred to.
3. The stomach contents bottled (T12/03 paragraph 3.7) is described as "had a BP 179 tag attached labeled station: Broadhurst, Inq. 6/03, date lodged, 07/05/03". The lodged date here in the opinion of the analyst refers to the date the case was actually lodged with police and not when the post mortem was performed. The Investigating Officer is however better placed to clarify this. Regarding the description of the stomach contents they are referred to as "brownish viscous material" (T12/03 paragraph 3.7) some seeds were

indeed found in the stomach contents. The analyst however did not include this in the description.

This may be an oversight but it has to be appreciated that a description of such a complex matrix cannot ever be complete.

4. The report does not state whether the seeds are watermelon seeds or not. The analysis performed did not have the capacity to cover this aspect of the identity of the seeds.
5. Laboratory records do not indicate that any post mortem tissues were brought to the laboratory. The Investigating Officer is again better placed to clarify this.
6. Presumptive tests for blood were indeed done and were positive (T12/03 paragraph 5.0). All the cloth samples from the clothes were visually examined and these three were used as representative samples since they, like the remaining ones, were from the shirt and the jacket. Presumptive test could have been done on all the cloth pieces but it would not have added any value to the result or the conclusions.

It was also necessary to leave some pieces uninterfered with in case some other useful test was identified. It would not have been wise to "contaminate" all the samples with reagents of this single test.

7. Substances of toxicological significance are referred to (T12/03 paragraph 5.1). This is normal forensic laboratory reporting format and it is not meant to mean or imply that something of non-toxicological nature was found and not reported. In this particular case the analyst did not identify any such non-toxicological substance. It has to be noted that the report and its conclusions are based on and refer exclusively to the analysis performed and does not preclude the possibility of any other finding subsequent to any other independent toxicological analysis that may be done.
8. The tests done on the cloth pieces are preliminary tests for blood (T12/03 paragraph 5.0) and no further confirmatory test were done. The feasibility of establishing the origin of the blood is the opinion of the analyst very minimal.

This is based on observation made that the cloth pieces had the appearance of having been washed (T12/03 paragraph 6.0). The success of further tests would depend on whether enough concentration of material is recovered from the strains. If detergents were used in washing, if any, the possibility of success is also further reduced.

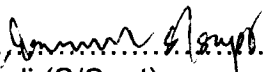
9. The report states that the pieces of cloth had been washed prior to submission (T12/03 paragraph 6). This conclusion is based on the assessment made during laboratory analysis.

However we stand corrected on this matter as the examination laboratory analysis referred to in the report was done on the sampled piece of cloth only and not the whole garment.

10. Other matters raised in the letter such as in paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 dwell on issues outside the mandate of the laboratory. This would be best addressed by the Investigating Officer.
11. Stomach contents in respect of this case are still preserved in the laboratory should the need or request for any independent analysis be made.

Kindly contact the laboratory for any further clarification and assistance you may need on this matter.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation

..........

C. Mazebedi (S/Supt)
Officer Commanding No.3 District

Cc: Commissioner of Police
Divisional Commander, South Central