

CRIME General

1975-81

Cases of murder/rape/assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm/culpable homicide reported

Hansard 4 (220) 27/2/79

293. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

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How many cases of murder, rape, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and culpable homicide, respectively, by (a) Whites of Whites, (b) Whites of non-Whites, (c) non-Whites of Whites and (d) non-Whites of non-Whites were reported during the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Murder	122	80	98	5 344
Rape (including attempts to rape)	396	189	198	14 219
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1 731	997	1 319	121 725
Culpable homicide	77	22	137	3 763

These figures do not include culpable homicide as a result of motor accidents.

Hansard 4 (21) 27/2/79
Assault on infants

34

223. Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in each province during the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978;
- (2) in how many cases in each province did the infant (a) die or (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1) Cape Province	14
Natal	4
Orange Free State	6
Transvaal	24

(2)		(a)	(b)
Cape Province	3	9	
Natal	1	3	
Orange Free State	1	5	
Transvaal	4	9	

(a) and (b) Non-
Murder

Hansard 5386 9/3/79
304

452. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons in each race group were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of murder in 1976-'77 and 1977-'78, respectively.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

	1976-'77	1977-'78
(a) Whites	76	114
Coloureds	501	677
Asians	30	41
Blacks	3 212	3 414
(b) Whites	36	66
Coloureds	235	298
Asians	11	20
Blacks	1 231	1 541

Reflections on hanging

27. 22/1/79 (34)

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LAST YEAR 132 convicts died by hanging in Pretoria central jail. Already this month the country's first execution of 1979 has been carried out. If the pattern of previous years is repeated, as it no doubt will be, an average of at least one and probably two people will be hanged each week in Pretoria before the year is out. South Africa has the highest rate of capital punishment in the world. Yet there is very little public debate on the matter. From time to time the courageous MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, who is never deterred from speaking out on questions of conscience, does bring these startling figures to the attention of her fellow-legislators in Parliament. And every few years, when a spectacular case attracts public attention, such as the Lehnberg-Choegoe case, there is a momentary flurry of concern, such as led to an appeal against the death penalty and the saving of these two convicted murderers from the gallows.

The case for abolition of the death penalty, which has been presented many times, rests on the fact that there is little evidence that the death penalty is a deterrent. Evidence from countries which have done away with capital punishment or curtailed its use suggests it is not a deterrent.

Advocates of penal reform see the object of the exercise as reformation or deterrence of the wrongdoer. The death penalty performs neither of these functions. So it is perforce justified by its defenders on emotional rather than on rational or moral grounds and appears to function as an act of revenge by society against a transgressor. It is sad that the South African conscience in this matter seems to awaken only in *causes celebres* such as the scissors murder, when there was a strong public opinion against imposition of the death penalty. In cases where the convicted murderer is neither white nor particularly personable, publicly-expressed concern is lacking. There is another tricky dimension to be considered — the effect of the imposition of the death penalty in politically-motivated crimes and the creation of political martyrs, to which South African history can offer its own eloquent testimony.

In a country in which violence of all sorts appears to be on the increase, the public interest would be served by thorough debate of the merits and demerits of capital punishment. It is to be hoped that time will be found for this purpose in the forthcoming session of Parliament.

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However, the preliminary nature of this work needs to be stressed again. As soon as one begins to probe into the highly aggregated data we are using one uncovers a world of great complexity. We wish it had been possible to take more account of, and perhaps explain more of, that complexity.

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Police used tube device court told

UMTATA — A police officer told the High Court here yesterday he had first seen a rubber tube soaped on the inside and pulled over a man's head used as an interrogation device when he was with the South African Police in De Aar.

Maj L. Mankahla was giving evidence at the trial of six Transkei policemen appearing on a charge of murder, alternatively culpable homicide, and two additional counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The six are Capt H. Nqunqu, Lt P. Novuka, Capt S. Damoyi, Det-Const S. Mqoboli, Det-Const G. Gwagwa and Det-Const B. Paka.

The case arises out of the disappearance of R40 000 from the magistrate's court last July, and the subsequent death of a clerk working

at the court, Mr Mahle Noah.

Maj Mankahla said he went to the police mobile at about 10 am on July 6, and found five of the accused interrogating Mr Noah.

When he returned, between 12.30 and 1 pm, the five were still interrogating him, and one of the accused was holding the rubber tube at his neck. When the tube was removed, Mr Noah staggered, fell, and then stood up again.

He was sweating, and breathing rapidly as though he had been running.

On both occasions the Major said he had stayed only a short while at the interrogating office.

At 11 pm that night, the Major said he received a phone call from one of the accused, who said Mr Noah had been taken to the Umtata River to in-

dicating the whereabouts of the missing money. But he had broken loose and jumped into the river.

The following morning when he went to the river, the Major saw the body being retrieved. The body was clad in underpants and a vest, the Major said.

On instructions of the chief of the CID, Col Nkalitshana, an inquest docket was opened.

Counsel for the defence Mr E. Zuydam told the Major he had been seen entering the interrogating office only once on the morning of July 6, and had been observed to remain there about 40 minutes. The Major denied this. He said on his second visit he had warned the accused not to use the tube as it was an irregular practice.

He said he first became suspicious of foul play when the body was retrieved from the river without clothing. — SAPA

Doctors differ on death cause

34
20 2/2/79

UMTATA — The district surgeon here, Dr A. Mtinkulu, and a doctor employed by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Dr R. Dippenaar, differed in their views on the cause of Mr Mahle Noah's death in July 1977.

After conducting a post mortem, Dr Mtinkulu recorded that death had been caused by drowning. In a statement in March 1978, Dr Dippenaar, who attended the post mortem, said the cause of death appeared to have been suffocation.

Dr Dippenaar told the Supreme Court here

yesterday that though he did not rule out the possibility of drowning, the "classical" indications of drowning had not been evident when the post mortem had been conducted.

Dr Dippenaar was giving evidence at the trial of six policemen, Capt H. Nqunqa, Lt P. Novuka, Capt S. Damoyi, Det-Const S. Mqobohi, Det-Const C. Gwagwa and Det-Const B.

Paka, who have been charged with murder, alternatively homicide, and two additional counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The charges arise out of the disappearance of R40 000 from the magistrate's office in July 1977, and the subsequent discovery of Mr Noah's body in the Umtata River.

Dr Dippenaar told the court a corpse began to float between 12 and 48 hours after drowning.

Dr Dippenaar said it would have been "unusual" for a body to be found floating at 8 am after drowning at 10.30 the previous evening, but it was possible — "the figures given vary greatly." — DDR.

Prison *Cape Times*
17/2/79

should be a last resort, says general

Staff Reporter

OFFENDERS should be kept in the community as long as possible and be sent to prison only as a last resort, the Deputy Commissioner, Auxiliary Administrative Services of the Department of Prisons, Major-General J P Roux, said yesterday.

Speaking at a crime prevention seminar in Cape Town, organized by the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), General Roux said imprisonment had several negative results in the rehabilitation of criminals.

A person did not go to prison willingly but under compulsion. This often caused negative reactions and feelings in the offender.

Sub-culture

The person was withdrawn from society and placed in an artificial environment with its own sub-culture — a sub-culture acknowledging mostly a negative and anti-social code of behaviour because it was composed of elements inclined towards anti-social behaviour.

Detention in prison brought about the deprivation of practically all responsibility and normal interpersonal and social relationships.

"To a great extent, there is exposure to negative and very often destructive interpersonal contact. The person is cut off from the positive effect of healthy relationships and family ties.

"Considering these aspects — only a few of the negative results of imprisonment — it would seem that the prison is, in spite of all the treatment facilities and professional personnel, the least suitable place where personality development and therefore behaviour changes could be engendered."

He said the community had a responsibility to released prisoners.

"These people, who have paid their debt to society, need the opportunity to prove themselves in society. They do not need sympathy or alms, but just a fair opportunity to prove that they can be law-abiding and productive citizens. Without the acceptance of society, they will probably revert to crime."

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In the preceding passage of the speech Cicero imagines that the state criticizes him for not putting Catiline in chains and punishing him with death. Why, the state asks, does Cicero hold back — because of tradition, or the law relating to the punishment of citizens, or for fear of the odium of posterity? These are not good reasons for avoiding strong-arm action against Catiline. Cicero will now answer these imagined, sanctissimae

His ego sanctissimis reipublicae vocibus ... respondebo.
Read the sentence aloud and consider the word order. For translation one might take the words in the sequence, 'His sanctissimis vocibus reipublicae et mentibus eorum ... qui hoc idem sentiunt ...'
His ... sanctissimis ... vocibus
'To these most solemn utterances', Vox = voice or sound, hence that which is said, speech, utterance.

'The right to use/enjo
verb, 'utor', : c.f. fa

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Mr Humphry Berkeley resting in the Komga hospital yesterday.

QUICK QUIP



"How inelegant! In such august precincts one would expect them to be referred to as spherical rhomboids."

PFP lash Govt after 132 hang

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The Progressive Federal Party criticised the Government for not abolishing, or at least limiting, capital punishment which resulted in 132 hangings last year.

The PFP's Interior spokesman, Mr David Dalling, MP, said in a statement that the figure for the number of people hanged in 1978 was "shocking" and

was "clearly the highest in the Western world".

In reply to a question in the House of Assembly by Mr Dalling last week, the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said 132 people were hanged in 1978, but he did not know how many people were sentenced to corporal punishment last year as "the required information is not readily available from departmental sources".

Asked by Mr Dalling whether the Government intended introducing legislation during the current session of Parliament to abolish or limit corporal and capital punishment, the Minister replied: "No. I am not aware of any reason why these matters should be considered again now."

Mr Dalling said at the weekend: "The time has surely come when the ques-

tion of capital punishment should be reappraised in the light of modern conditions.

"This barbaric form of punishment, if it is retained at all, should only be retained for the most heinous crimes.

"It has been abandoned by almost all civilised countries. There is also no proof that this form of punishment reduces the incidence of crime," Mr Dalling said.

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 urrent contribution to
 ved, and therefore it must be
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 GDP.
 GNP.

17. Generally the numerically smallest national income aggregate is:
 - (1) NNP.
 - (2) Personal income.
 - (3) NNP at factor cost.
 - (4) Gross domestic product.
 - (5) Disposable income.
18. Which of the following would be included in current GNP?
 - (1) The purchase of flour by a bakery.
 - (2) The purchase of 40 shares in S.A. Breweries
 - (3) Flour purchased by a housewife.
 - (4) The receipt of R100 interest on government bonds.
 - (5) All of the above.
19. At the depth of the great depression unemployment was about:

(1) 7%	(4) 25%
(2) 15%	(5) 5%
(3) 50%	
20. By Net Economic Welfare (NEW), we mean:
 - (1) GNP adjusted for the disamenities of modern life.
 - (2) Zero population growth.
 - (3) GNP per capita.
 - (4) GNP adjusted for inflation.
 - (5) GNP adjusted for inflation and stated in per capita terms with a stable population size.
21. Included in GNP are:
 - (1) Gifts and donations.
 - (2) Transfer payments.
 - (3) Realised capital gains during a period of inflation.
 - (4) Sales of shares.
 - (5) None of the above.
22. The sum of all stages' value-added in the production of some good:
 - (1) is less than final selling price of that good.
 - (2) is greater than final selling price of that good.
 - (3) is equal to final selling price of that good.
 - (4) bears no relationship to final selling price of that good.
 - (5) is not a meaningful concept at all.

Armed robbery *transcribed 3/1/84*

23/2/79

249. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Police:

How many cases of armed robbery were reported in the Republic in each of the last 12 months for which figures are available.

34

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

1978	
January	277
February	292
March	322
April	315
May	223
June	216
July	253
August	246
September	214
October	244
November	263
December	276

Murder figures

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — There were 5 644 murders, 15 002 rapes and 125 772 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm in South Africa during one year.

The details of South Africa's crime rate for the year between July 1, 1977, and June 30, 1978, were given by the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, yesterday when he replied to a question which had been tabled by Mrs Suzman.

Most of the serious crime — 5 344 murders, 14 219 reported rapes and 121 725 assaults — was committed by black people on black people.

Between whites only, there were 122 murders, 396 rapes and 1 731 assaults.

Whites murdered 80 blacks, raped 189 blacks and assaulted 997 blacks, while blacks murdered 98 whites, raped 198 whites and assaulted 1 319 whites.

Mrs Suzman said: "All these high figures of serious crime are a reflection of an unstable society."

In another question yesterday, Mr Kruger said 118 515 fire-arm licences had been approved during 1978 while 44 524 were refused.

There were also 4 706 reports of stolen fire-arms during the year and 2 062 stolen fire-arms were recovered.

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Klerksdorp, Far West

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28/2/79 10
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15 000 raped in 1 year

Year	Output (1000 metric carats)	Employment	Output (cts) per worker
1977	7 643	70 115	438
1976	7 023		403
1975	7 295		368
1974	7 510		359
1973	7 565		370
1972	7 385		361
1971	7 031		343
1970	8 112		378
1969	7 863		388
1968	7 433		368
1967	6 668		323
1966	6 037		286
1965	5 026		255
1964	4 450		246
1963	4 376		252
1962	3 918		230
1961	3 788		214
1960	3 141		178
1959	2 838		164
1958	2 702		162
1957	2 579		162
1956	2 586		171
1955	2 629		170
1954	2 859		173
1953	2 718		150
1952	2 383		124
1951	2 229		114
1950	1 732		90
1949	1 265		65
1948	1 382		75
1947	1 242		62
1946	1 349	19 164	70

THE ASSEMBLY — There were 5 644 murders, 15 002 rapes and 125 772 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm in South Africa during one year.

“We are, I’m afraid, turning into a very violent community,” the Progressive Federal Party’s Mrs Helen Suzman said.

Details of South Africa’s crime rate between July 1, 1977, and June 30, 1978, were given by the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger here yesterday in reply to a question by Mrs Suzman.

Most of the serious crimes — 5 344 murders, 14 219 reported rapes and 121 725 assaults — were committed by black people on black people.

Between whites there were 122 murders, 396 rapes and 1 731 assaults.

Whites murdered 80 blacks, raped 189 blacks and assaulted 997 blacks, while blacks murdered 98 whites, raped 198 whites and assaulted 1 319 whites.

Mrs Suzman said: “All these high figures of serious crime are a reflection of an unstable society.

“It is particularly noticeable within the black community itself. And it is this community which is on the receiving end of the social effects of broken families, insecurity and frustration.”

In reply to another question yesterday, Mr Kruger said 118 515 firearm licences had been approved during 1978 while 5 244 were refused.

There were 4 706 reports of stolen firearms during the year of which 2 002 were recovered. — PC

TABLE 3: OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY ON THE DIAMOND MINES: 1946-1977

NM 1/3/79 (34)

Put crime on the run

SOUTH AFRICA'S high rate of violent crime remains as frightening as ever. Although statistics show it to be on the decline, it is still out of all proportion to the incidence in most other countries.

The latest figures show that in a single year there were 5 644 murders, or more than 15 a day; 15 002 rapes, or 43 a day; and 125 772 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm, a daily average of 345, or one every four minutes throughout the day and night.

This is hardly a record to be proud of, and clearly the time has arrived for a thorough sociological investigation into the reasons.

We have long been a violent community, but this alarming state of affairs can no longer be tolerated. Positive steps are needed to reduce chronic lawlessness and the devastating effect it has on the fabric of our society.

We doubt whether a comprehensive official study has ever been made to determine the circumstances in which serious crime is most prevalent, with particular emphasis on aspects such

as proper housing, town planning and educational and recreational facilities. Experts are agreed that these factors are vital, and the Government should act on their advice even though a solution will certainly be difficult and expensive.

It should be borne in mind too that in recent years people have been committing crimes at an earlier age than was the case a decade earlier.

Once the priorities have been set it should be possible to come to grips with the problem. However, one thing is certain: the building of more jails is, *per se*, no solution.

The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation is doing valuable work among offenders, but we believe the best long-term approach lies in prevention, even though rehabilitation and the elimination of recidivism are essential corollaries.

Humans being what they are, it is too much to expect a crime-free society, but we should at least try to reduce our serious misdeeds to an acceptable level.

University of Cape Town
Chairman : J.P. de V. van Niekerk, Deputy Dean of Medicine,
David Bourne Health Statistics
the Ciskei
J.P. du Plessis Nutrition Guidance Programme for
M.D. McGrath Health Expenditure in South Africa

Tuesday Morning (8.30 - 10.30 a.m.)

Welcome : Marius Barnard
Chairman, Samst
Structure of Conference : Francis Wilson
Director, Saldru
Introductory Thoughts : Bernard Pimstone
Film : The Seeds of Health

Monday Evening (8.00 - 10.00 p.m.)

PLENARY SESSIONS

SALDRU/SAMST CONFERENCE
on
THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

34 15/3/79 CT

176 died on gallows since July last year

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Four whites, 39 coloured people and 133 blacks had died on the gallows since July 1, 1976, the Minister of Prisons, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

He was answering a question by Mr F van Zyl Slabbert (PFF Rondebosch) who asked how many persons in each race group had been executed during 1976-77 and 1977-78 and for which crimes they had been convicted.

Mr Kruger replied that three whites, 14 coloured people and 54 blacks were hanged in the first period while one white, 25 coloureds and 79 blacks were hanged during the second period.

All the whites were hanged for murder as were all the coloured people executed in 1976-77. The blacks hanged in 1976-77 included 50 murderers, one rapist, two were hanged for murder and robbery and one was hanged for murder, robbery and rape. — Sapa

Argus 27/3/79 (34)

A black crime rate

Yussuf Nazeer
SOUTH AFRICA'S
black crime statistics
are mind - boggling.
Black sociologists and
civic leaders believe it
is the highest in the
world.

Also claimed to be the highest in the world are the hangings of blacks for murder and other crimes of acute violence.

In 1975/76 police records logged 240 000 crimes of violence in the country's black townships.

As many as 102 500

people were assaulted with grievous bodily harm including rapings of several thousand black women, 32 890 robberies, 25 000 houses burgled and thousands more people murdered.

In Soweto alone, the Human Science Research Council found in 1974/75 an estimated 32 000 unreported cases of assault with rape topping the list.

A World Health Organisation report last year said some 7 000 black people die annually from violence in the townships. Assaults, maimings and rapings topped the chart.

A police report said an average of 10 black women are reported raped each weekend, but social workers and civic leaders claim that 'dozens' of women are raped at weekends when the violence escalates through increased liquor drinking.

Total country-wide crime statistics from July 1976 to June 1977 were 1 052 696 offences and 1 085 640 infringements.

In Soweto alone for this period there were 808 reported murders (with 304 brought to trial), 1 289 rapes (with 604 brought to trial), 7 324 assaults (with 3 621 for trial) and 366 homicides (158 for trial).

In December, last year, 51 women were reported raped over four weekends,

171 murdered and 141 robbed, 45 cars were also stolen in three days. One can only guess at unreported cases.

Social workers and civic leaders in black townships claim that some 95 percent of rapings go unsolved. And it was not uncommon for raped women to encounter the shocking experience of being raped on more than one occasion.

Alarming too they said were the number of child-rapings and that of schoolgirls.

A total of 44 124 blacks were jailed for crimes of violence between July 1976 and June 1977. The number of whites were 6 108, Asians 967, and coloured offenders 37 879.

Last year 105 blacks were hanged for murder, 26 coloured people and one white. The 132 total was said to be the highest globally. The previous year, the total was 90 executed and in 1976, 61 marched to the gallows.

Why was black crime so high along with consequent jailings and capital punishment?

Aside from the larger population ratio, black social workers, psychologists and leaders in the townships all put it down to four basic major causes among several other minor ones. They are:

- Greater unemployment among black people.
- Socio-economic and political factors.
- Lack of adequate recreational facilities.
- Inferior educational systems that do not cater for the proper mental and personality development of the average black child including its spiritual growth.

Put the social, economic, political, educational, spiritual and environmental deficiencies right in the black community, through its individual members, and the whole society will change for the better, the black social psychologists advise.

Without this change, maintain these leaders, ignorance and poverty will remain, frustrations will increase and hell on earth will continue in black townships, escalating all the time.

BY GEORGE!



LOOKS like South Africa has learnt some of our bribery tricks!

Soweto has become Gun City. Where knives and kerries were once used to settle arguments or hold up workers, criminals have now turned to firearms. At the same time black business and professional men looking for protection from the muggers still find it extremely difficult to get licences for firearms. DERRICK THEMBA reports.

"Twelve people die in a violent weekend." Big headlines, but they hardly raise an eyebrow in Soweto where life is cheap.

But what is creating fear and deep unease is the change in the pattern of killings.

More and more guns are being used in the place of the knife and the panga. Every weekend police tell of people being shot as they walk home from the bus stop, or of motorists suddenly coming under fire.

The motives of these shootings, often unknown, range from robbery to love quarrels.

In the last quarter of last year police recovered 28 illegal guns of various calibres and makes in Soweto.

Guns are recovered mainly as a result of information from the public and during arrests of suspects in cases of robbery and murder.

"Police are doing their level best to combat the shootings in Soweto and have had a lot of success in arresting suspects and recovering firearms."

GUN

city

says Colonel Piet Delport, divisional CID officer for Soweto.

But the fact is that more offences are now committed with firearms. On one weekend last month six of the 10 people who died violently were shot.

Colonel Delport says that most of these guns were stolen from cars and homes in white suburbs and during muggings and robberies in the city.

In December last year, 51 women were reported raped over four weekends, 171 murdered and 141 robbed. Forty-five cars were stolen in three days. One can only guess at unreported cases.

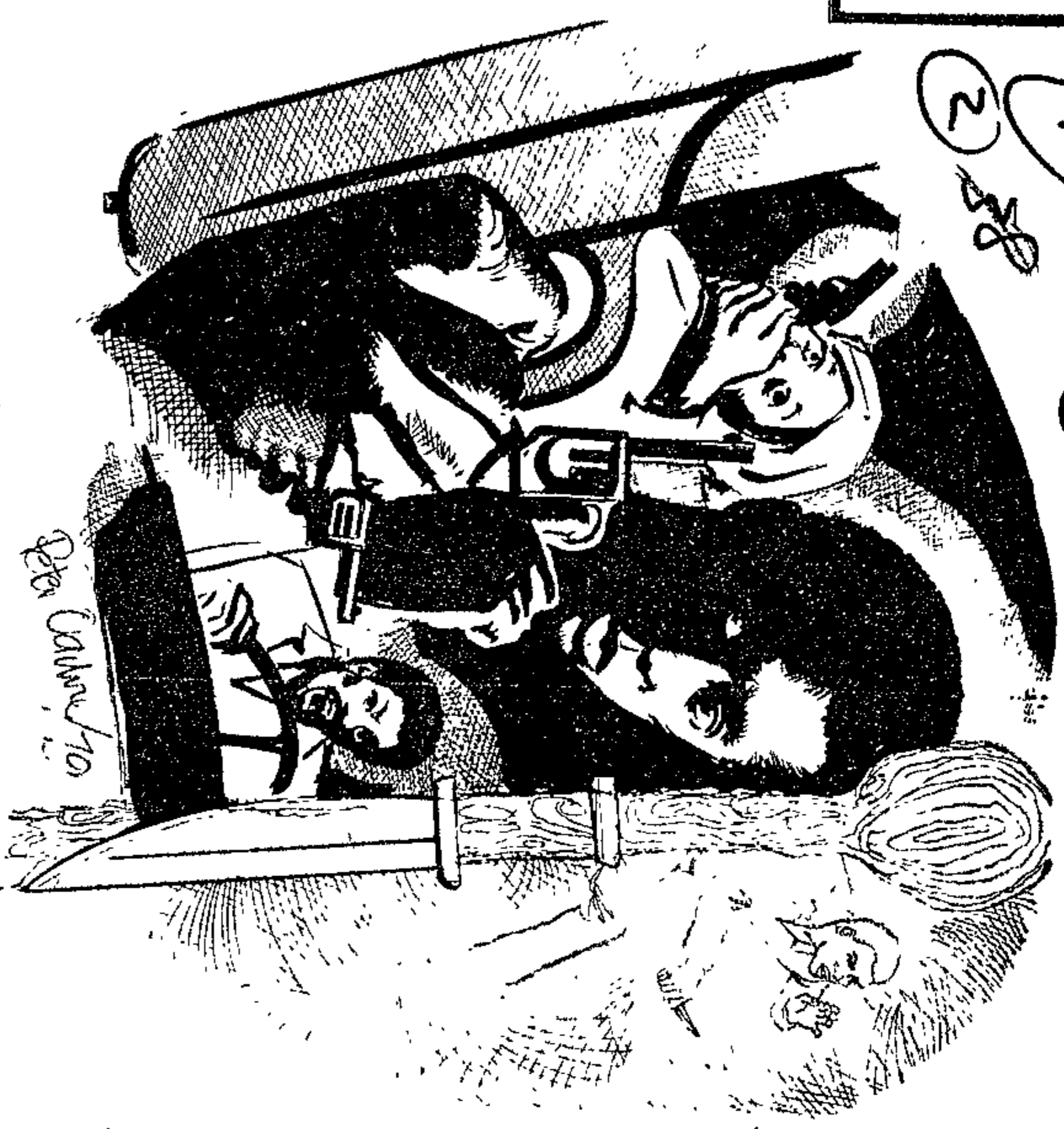
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Greater unemployment among black people. Socio-economic and political factors. Lack of adequate recreational facilities. Inferior educational systems that do not cater for the proper mental and personality development of the average black child and teenagers including its spiritual growth.

Aside from the larger population ratio, black social workers, psychologists and leaders in the townships all put it down to four basic major causes among several other minor ones. They are:

Staggering statistics

By Yussuf Nazeer

South Africa's black crime statistics are mind-boggling. Black sociologists and civic leaders believe it is the highest in the world. Also claimed to be the highest in the world are the hangings of blacks for murder and other crimes of violence.

In 1975-76 police records logged 240 000 crimes of violence in the country's black townships. As many as 102 500 people were assaulted with grievous bodily harm including the raping of several thousand black women, 32 890 robberies, 25 000 houses burgled and thousands more people murdered.

Those in need are the ones who have to wait

It usually takes only a few weeks for a white to get his or her gun licence. But if you are a black businessman who has to contend with a rising rate of armed holdups, it could take several years.

The discrepancy, the result of red tape, is something of which even gun dealers seem unaware.

Some dealers asserted there was no difference in the procedure to be followed by blacks and whites.

"All you have to do," said one of them, Dr Lucas Potgieter, "is to select the type of firearm needed, then pay a deposit for it and fill an application form."

Another form, he added, would be filled at the police station and passed on to the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria who decides on whether to issue the licence or not.

But investigations revealed a different procedure for blacks. They have to:

- Approach their local police station for application forms.
- Obtain three references from individuals who can vouch for them.
- Go to dealer to choose the type of gun and pay for it.
- Take application forms and references to Bantu Affairs Commissioner who, in turn, will forward them to his head office in Pretoria.

Wait for a reply. Dealers said they would refund money paid for a gun if the application form was eventually turned down.

Several Soweto traders and professional men — they did not want their names mentioned — said they encountered enormous difficulties when they applied for licences.

One said he had to wait for two years even though he was told when making the application that it would take three months.

Another said he applied for a licence about four years ago after his house had been burgled several times and his car broken into.

He received a reply about three years later when "I had forgotten about the application."

The Johannesburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr Alec Baynes, said: "Information regarding purchase of firearms is confidential. So I am afraid I can't tell you any more than that applications are submitted to us by the police, then we forward them to our head office in Pretoria."

in Soweto by unknown assailants. He died at Baragwanath hospital in December.

Arrests have been made in relatively few instances. Political assassinations, comparatively new among blacks, have been done with guns. In some cases foreign guns have been used. Although police will not talk of them as "political shootings," it is believed in the township that they were.

A man who gave evidence in a Pan African Congress (PAC) terrorist trial, was shot down in cold blood in his Soweto home early last year. Another, a policeman from Durban, who was a former member of the PAC and had actually trained as a guerrilla fighter, was also gunned in front of his home.

The police ascribe the lack of success in combating the gunning to a lack of co-operation on the part of the public.

in detail

Total country-wide crime statistics from July 1976 to June 1977 were 1 052 696 offences. The inter-racial breakdown for the same period was as follows (and these are recent figures):

	Blacks on blacks	Blacks on whites	Whites on whites	Whites on blacks
Murder	7 000	115	132	85
Rape	14 242	151	371	189
Homicide	3 504	132	98	29
Assault	129 208	1 436	1 623	986

In Soweto alone for this period there were 808 reported murders (with 304 brought to trial), 1 289 rapes (with 604 brought to trial), 7 324 assaults (with 3 621 for trial) and 586 homicides (155 for trial).

NCW calls ³⁴ for rape investigation

RP M
26/4

RAPE often took place within the family situation and because it did not come out into the open there was no treatment or rehabilitation.

This was said at a meeting of the social welfare committee of the National Council of Women of South Africa at their 45th conference in Pretoria yesterday.

The committee decided there should be an investigation into the question of rape after hearing that the Minister of Justice was not going to institute of a commission of inquiry into rape.

There was also a need for an "Education for Living" programme in schools. Young people should be educated towards family, marriage and parenthood.

Addressing the conference on the health challenge of 1979, Dr H P Botha, inspector of strategic planning in the Department of Health, said people were still too dependent on doctors and hospitals.

They should be motivated to take part in a health programme concerning their own health, their family's, that of the community and national health problems.

The involvement of the community in the rehabilitation of patients discharged from hospital was vital, he said.

Mrs S. Rubidge, international standing committee member of the council's environment and habitant committee, said soil conservation was more important than ever today.

People were dependent on land for food and South Africans should protect the soil's fertility. Topsoil was still being washed out to sea or deposited in dams, filling them with useless silt and lessening the water supply while arable land was being used for building, she said.

Many countries were crying out for food. South Africa must be able to supply not only her own needs but have enough for export.

There had never been an adequate study of the distribution of agricultural products. A university should start a special on-going study on the subject, Mrs Rubidge said.

The council's mass media committee told the conference the SABC should appoint a special pre-primary educational adviser to work with its programmers.

The committee believed this adviser should be consulted on all matters pertaining to planning, script-writing and timing of all programmes on television and radio likely to influence young children.

Mrs M Bakker, international standing committee member for mass media, said the adviser should be responsible for material designed to make parents aware of the effect of the mass media on the development of their children.

Realising that children could not be shielded from all violence the committee asked that perverted violence be eliminated from television programmes. — Sapa.



Manning the line ... in the face of increases in arms, dagga, assault, murder, IDB, robbery and security offences.

For crime it was a year of ups and downs

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — In the annual report of the Commissioner of Police, which was tabled in Parliament this week, General Mike Geldenhuys revealed some interesting facts on police activities for the year ending June 30, 1978.

They included:

- The number of cases solved dropped by two percent to 65,9%.
- Offences under the Arms and Ammunition Act rose from 5 045 in 1976/77 to 31 364 last year, while theft of firearms dropped slightly from 2 186 to 2 081.

This "abnormal increase" was due to persons neglecting to relicence firearms, giving false information when applying for a firearm licence and offences committed by firearms dealers who failed to keep prescribed registers up to date.

- Offences relating to dagga rose from 22 664 to 24 801 last year. The mass seized rose from 221 818kg to 237 952kg and the value estimated rose from R5 600 000 to R47 600 000.

Offences for drugs other than dagga: parenteral doses rose from 979 to 4 818 and oral doses from 28 671 to 106 014.

Dagga dogs were used in 611 cases as against the 244 cases in 1967/77.

Gen Geldenhuys said the increase in the estimated value of the dagga seized could also be ascribed to the increasing price of dagga.

He said intensified police action, higher fines and the risk that the vehicle in which the dagga was being transported might be seized were key factors in determining the high price.

- Offences against the security of the State and good order rose from 44 382 to 59 469 last year.
- Offences for assault, non-white by non-white, dropped from 101 916 to 99 402 last year.
- Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, non-white by non-white, dropped from 131 226 to 123 577.
- Culpable homicide, white by white, dropped from 107 to 81. This was the only crime with a 100% solution rate.
- Murder, white by coloured or Indian, rose from 17 to 23. The cases solved dropped by 16,9%.
- Murder, non-white by non-white, dropped from 7 122 to 5 533.
- Burglaries of business prem-

ises rose from 40 331 to 44 344 and burglaries of white residential premises rose from 42 717 to 51 712.

- Stock theft cases rose from 20 092 to 22 437.

Police action in illicit diamond buying rose from 174 to 254 cases; the value of the diamonds involved rose from R1-million to R3-million.

- Curfew regulation offences dropped from 37 370 to 22 706; foreign blacks entering urban areas rose from 12 494 to 14 968 and registration and production of documents dropped from 122 216 to 117 700 cases.

The activities of the Commercial Branch rose from 335 to 408 cases regarding the Insolvency Act cases, from 238 to 373 cases relating to the Companies Act and a drop of 1 047 to 1 042 in Foreign Exchange Control cases.

The Commercial Branch seized R638 866 in foreign exchange for the 1967/77 period. For the year ending in June last year R2-million was seized.

- Theft of motor vehicles rose from 36 900 to 38 323. Gen Geldenhuys said 11 404 motor vehicles were not recovered, as against 9 495 the previous year.

The force's authorised establishment was increased by 1 025 white and 372 non-white posts while 1 468 whites and 455 non-whites purchased their discharge. Twenty-six whites and 213 non-whites were discharged.

The strength of the force on June 30 last year was 34 965.

At the same time there were 22 429 men in the reserve police force and 15 034 on the police reserve. General Geldenhuys said no members of the police reserve were called up due to economic conditions which necessitated a curtailment of expenditure.

During the year under review the department spent 1 432 726 manhours on behalf of other departments.

Seven white and nine non-white policemen lost their lives in the execution of their duties last year.

Gen Geldenhuys said the force remained a "popular employer" among school-leavers. Despite strict screening there were so many applications that it was not always possible to enlist all the approved applicants immediately.

However, only 14 of the 2 120 approved white applicants held degrees and/or diplomas while 1 797 were matriculants.

Set machines to fill average of 1,042. [5]

$$\mu = 1,042$$

$$z = \frac{948 - \mu}{\frac{104}{\sqrt{104}}} = -2.33$$

$$P(Z < -2.33) = 0.01$$

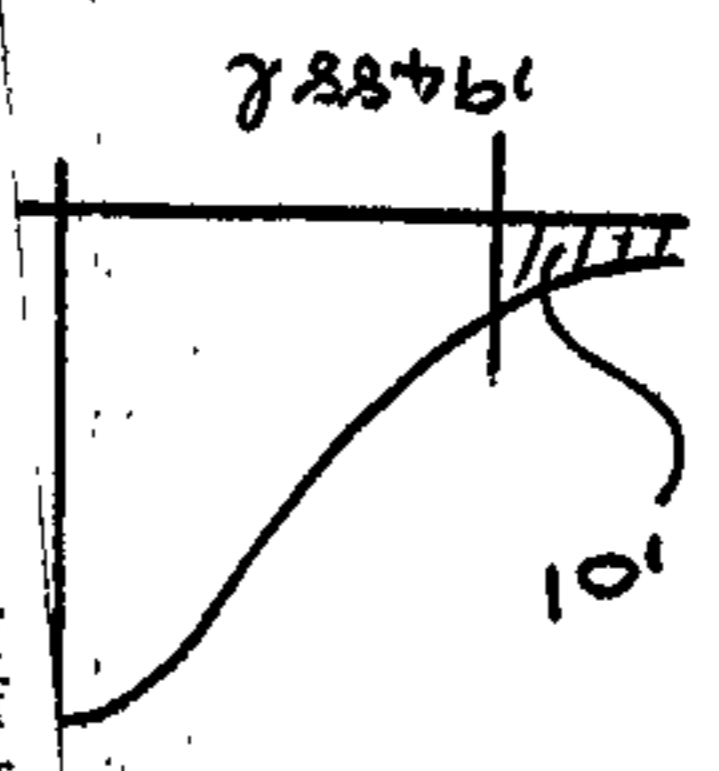
Hansard 13(825) Rape 11/5/79.
 723. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) How many cases of (a) attempted rape and (b) rape of (i) Whites and (ii) Non-Whites were reported in 1977 and 1978, respectively;
- (2) in respect of how many cases of attempted rape and rape in each of these years were persons (a) sent for trial, (b) acquitted, (c) convicted, (d) executed, (e) given a suspended sentence and (f) sentenced to (i) corporal punishment, (ii) imprisonment and (iii) death.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

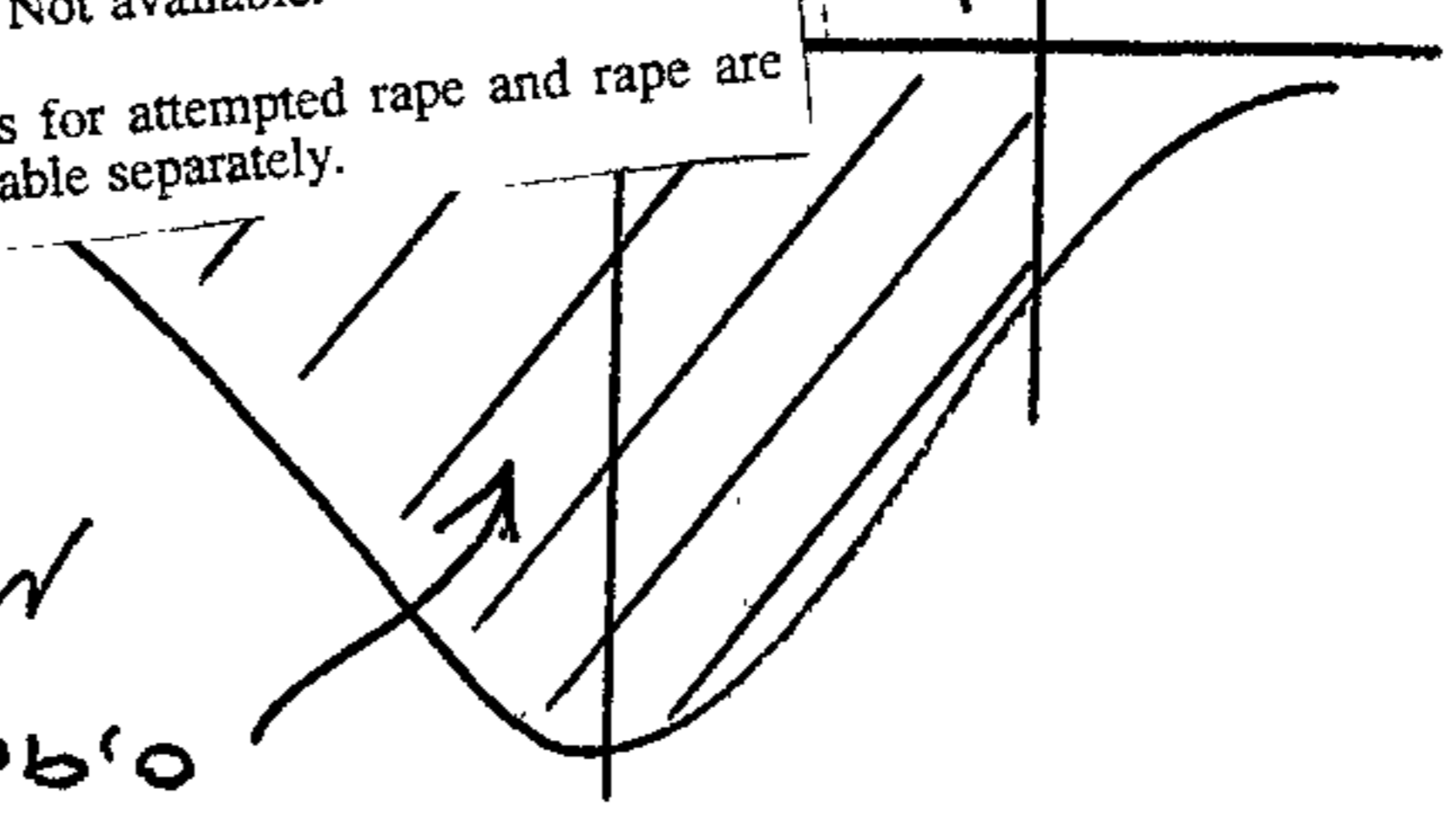
- (1) Not available.
- (2)
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1977 | 1978 |
| (a) Whites | 138 | 211 |
| Non-Whites ... | 7 251 | 8 436 |
| (b) Whites and Non-Whites ... | 3 328 | 3 938 |
| (not available separately) | | |
| (c) Whites | 92 | 153 |
| Non-Whites ... | 3 955 | 4 540 |
| (d) Not available. | | |
| (e) Not available. | | |
| (f) Not available. | | |

Figures for attempted rape and rape are not available separately.



Hence $z = 6 = 0.04$

Hence $P(Z > 6) = 0.04$



$z = 0.04$

$\mu = 1$

0.90

Question 9

d) i) $\mu = 0$ ii) $\sigma^2 = 1$ iii) No!

[3]

b

Kids dying to be noticed

CHILD violence and teenage suicide have become a way of life in a society where loneliness and depression are rife.

A lack of regard for human life is witnessed by children in their homes and in the streets. A disturbing example was the mass crowd hysteria last week, when a disabled man threatened to jump off a Hillbrow building.

An eyewitness said people acted like savages, shouting "jump, jump, we'll catch you".

- A 12-year-old Johannesburg boy, charged with culpable homicide after the fatal shooting of a nine-year-old girl, is being detained in an institution, pending sentence.
- A 16-year-old Brakpan youth, charged with murder after the fatal stabbing of his older

brother, is in police custody, awaiting the outcome of his trial.

- In January, a 12-year-old Pretoria boy accidentally killed his best friend, also 12, in a game of "burglars".
- A four-year-old Ficksburg, Free State, girl was wounded in the head in February after a young boy playfully pointed a gun at her and said: "Put up your hands."
- This week, a 16-year-old Northcliff schoolboy jumped to his death from the top floor of a Hillbrow flat block after telling a motorist he was tired of his girlfriend.
- A 17-year-old Bronkhorstspuit girl was killed when she sat in the path of a goods train after a quarrel between her boyfriend and her brother.

Clockwork Orange Generation

BOY on murder charge
teens charged with
killing strict father ...
widow tortured by children ...
teenage girl
monsters get jail ...
youths hang boy in cell,
scream the headlines.

By
CLARE STERN

Child violence is growing at an alarming rate and the cliché "children should be seen and not heard" has become as quaint as a chamberpot.
Little Red Riding Hood

how to conduct himself in stress. He now has the added option of drama, of romanticising his despair and alienation.
The whole concept of discipline w...

hampered in public relations by some unpleasant laws. Now they must move rapidly towards improving relations by befriending children, by playing soccer with them in the townships, showing them how their police cars and radios work.
A national strategy was needed to combat the crime problem. What was needed was a non-political crime commission, staffed by experts from many fields —



and there are more Malices than Alices in Wonderland. Dr Daniel Louw, Deputy Secretary for the Prote-sional Welfare Services Division of the Department of Social Welfare, told the Sunday Express:



"There has been a 48% increase since 1976 in juvenile crime cases referred to the Department of Social Welfare by magistrates for probation officers' reports."

He said there were 459 cases in 1976, 573 in 1977 and 677 in 1978. A leading South African criminologist told the Sunday Express this week that political and sociological factors ranked high among root causes of child violence in this country.

Prof Janne van Rooyen, former director of the Institute of Criminology at Cape Town University and now a professor in the Department of Criminal Procedure at Law at Unisa, said:

"Black children are born and bred in a situation of structural violence. The child who sees his parents manhandled for a pass of fence, for example, or is confronted by 'Whites Only' signs on beaches and in the city, experiences violence to his personality."

"White children, on the other hand, are unacquainted with the realities of Black South Africa. They live in a White tunnel, not seeing what goes on outside. But they, too, experience violence and aggression of a different nature."

Professor van Rooyen said modern literature and television had made violence an option, whereas before it was something clinical "in the unreal life of cowboy movies".

A child has many options in his own mental arsenal of

Joseph "don't restrain a child".

Both Black and White children are witness to an amoral approach to life all round them.

"The Information debacle shows that we are going down the slippery slope very fast. Children see adults, who are supposed to set an example, not prepared to stand on moral principles, or denounce what is wrong."

He added that children absorbed like sponges the views of their elders. Comments like "when the safety of South Africa is at stake, no rules apply" affected their approach to life.

"The justification for the ideology of Grand Apartheid, that the end justifies



the means and we may have to make some people suffer in the interim, teaches them a thoroughly amoral attitude."

Children feel they won't ever achieve their goals by lawful means. This has already been indicated in the attitude of the young people of Soweto who felt they "achieved more in three days of violence than their parents in 300 years".

Professor van Rooyen predicts that the advent of electricity and television in Soweto will lead to an increase in crime.

"The glittering life portrayed by advertisements will be strikingly in contrast to the realities of Soweto. The standards projected by television will be accepted as legitimate."

He said children tended to regard policemen as persecutors rather than protectors, but the SAP's new department of public relations was certainly a step on the right road.

"The police have been

"One or two million rands for such a project would be peanuts compared to the massive combined budget spent on police, justice and prisons."

He also believes the church can help combat crime.

"For too long many churches, mostly English, have been so involved in fighting for abstract justice that they have neglected the basic needs of the individual."

"But charity begins at home and children need to be taught the basic foundations of love, discipline, compassion, humanity."

The professor said children were often sharp to perceive hypocrisy in parents. There was the argument among dagga users that if their parents could drink themselves silly, why then should smoking be frowned upon?

Mrs Alma Hannon, a psychology lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, feels one of the factors of child crime is related to the plight of the working mother.

"The demands made on the working mother are enormous. In other countries day care is infinitely better. Creches are run by



highly trained people who are able to set absorbing patterns in children."

Children's attitudes today were modelled for them largely by the media, she said.

"They see so much violence on television for example. Imitation is a powerful process, and if a child has only one type of behavioural model it is the only type he can absorb."

"Unless there is a parental influence counteracting this, children will accept it as the norm."

the age of thirty-five as Fellow and Dean of Corpus Christi College, there was no reason to suppose that, in the eighteen years of life that remained to him, he would become a world-famous theologian, and would come nearer than any other theological teacher in individualistic England to creating a 'school'.

In technical equipment Hoskyns was inferior to many of his contemporaries in the Cambridge theological faculty. Unlike most of them, he had read History and not Classics, and had not that intimate knowledge of the Greek language that comes only with long years spent in reading and writing it both in prose and verse. To the end of his life he read Greek as a foreign language. But this was by no means wholly a disadvantage. The danger of the classical scholar reading the New Testament is that his mind glides over it too easily, that he takes too much for granted. Hoskyns took nothing for granted. He had an alert, restless, and inquiring mind, and came to the New Testament with an enviable freshness of disposition. This led him occasionally into surprising aberrations of exegesis. In Hebrews 4, 8, the reader of the Authorized Version is perplexed by the translation 'If Jesus had given them rest'. A little thought will show him that the reference is to the Joshua of the Old Testament, and that the translators with singular perversity have given the name in its Greek, and here most confusing, form. At one time Hoskyns was inclined to think that the reference in this passage really was to Jesus of Nazareth, who also as the human Jesus had not given his people rest. 'They won't consider it', he said, 'because of the Christology it implies.'¹ This was an extreme case; but the capacity to hold all the possibilities, even the unlikely ones, before the mind is one that is of no small value to the scholar.

But the most important thing of all about Hoskyns was that, like Karl Barth, he was a converted liberal. I do not know exactly when the change took place; but it was certainly before his return to Cambridge in 1919. Nor do I know when he first made the acquaintance of the writings of Karl Barth. Canon Charles Smyth once told me that Barthian echoes were to be heard in Hoskyns's lecture room not later than 1923, at a time when few students in England had even heard the name Karl Barth.² Certainly Barth was one of the formative influences in the

¹ As far as I know Hoskyns never put this eccentricity of interpretation into print. I recall very vividly the conversation in which he set his ideas before me.

² See also his biographical sketch, in E. C. Hoskyns, *Cambridge Sermons* (1950), pp. vii-xxviii.

SEX ATTACKS ON WOMEN EXTENSION OF ROBBERY

Rape—the crime that's rocketing

34
20/5/79
Sunday Tribune

By CHRIS MARAIS

RAPING the woman of the house after clearing out the family's possessions has become part of the South African burglar's agenda.

And when a rapist attacks his prey, the pure sexual urge is probably the last thing on his mind.

These facts and others emerged this week in a series of interviews with the Abortion Reform Action Group, the Durban Rape Crisis Centre, representatives of the National Council of Women, the Durban Society for Marriage and Family Life and a representative of Weskoppies Mental Hospital in Pretoria.

The survey follows a statement made in Parliament this week by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, who said he would investigate the possibility of disallowing parole of anyone convicted of rape and that he believed there should be a mandatory death sentence for rapists.

Mr Kruger said: "It is necessary that all people must feel that their women are safe; I will do everything I can to see that women do feel safe."

Organisations represent-

ing thousands of women all over South Africa expressed alarm at the ever increasing rape statistics for the country in 1979 — a year that looks like being a record one for rape in this country.

Accurate rape statistics are hard to come by. One in 10 committed rapes is reported, say the experts. In the Cape Peninsula, Rape Crisis officials say only one in 20 cases is reported — and yet a staggering number of 1213 rapes were reported there last year.

Questioned on the possibility of "shock treatment" being used on rapists, a spokesman for the Weskoppies Mental Hospital in Pretoria said South African institutions preferred the use of group therapy on sexual offenders.

"We sometimes admit self-confessed rapists who are personally concerned about their problem," he said. "And then some men are referred to us by the courts. In most cases, they are treated by a panel of experts, like social workers, psychiatrists and psychologists. The causes of rape are many, and one cannot even give an accurate profile of what a

rapist's background is."

Ms Karen Rosenberg, in charge of the Durban Rape Crisis centre, told the SUNDAY TRIBUNE that 60 percent of rapes were carried out in the woman's home.

"One alarming factor is the tie up between burglary and rape," she said. "Many burglars see the woman of the house as the property of the man they are stealing from, and subsequently they rape her."

"They see it as another way of stealing."

One of the popular myths that people believe in is the age old one of 'She was wearing hotpants, so she deserved it,' or 'She was hitch hiking, so she was looking for it'. This is nonsense — a woman is entitled to wear what she likes, and it's no excuse to say her manner of dress invited rape," said Ms Rosenberg.

A Durban firearms dealer, Mr Barry Miller, said at least 50 percent of gun purchases were made by men who wanted to leave a firearm behind at home with their wives when they went away on trips.

"I personally wouldn't go out with my wife at night unless I was armed, and could protect her in a

dangerous situation," he said.

Mr Miller said he was training a number of women to shoot and learn to protect themselves with firearms.

But attractive young girls are not the only rape victims. In many cases, the women raped are elderly. Almost daily, Press reports tell of sexual assaults on young pre-adolescents. Another consideration is the rape-incest question, where the father assaults his young daughter repeatedly, until the relationship becomes one of "consenting incest".

"The girl is initially aware that something is wrong," said Ms Rosenberg. "But she's not quite sure what it is. And then she might come to accept it as an extension of her father's love for her."

On the "death sentence for rapists" question, Ms Rosenberg felt that hanging would not be the ideal deterrent for a sexual offender of this nature.

"I feel that if a lawyer's client faces the possibility of a death sentence, the lawyer would really fight to disprove the rape. The victim then suffers a great deal, as she is put through an ordeal of questioning in court."

R 1 000	Goodwill, at cost	R 5 000	Capital: Attwood
2 000	Land and buildings, at cost	4 000	Benson
2 500	Plant, at cost less depreciation	2 000	Loan
500	Furniture, at cost less depreciation	600	Accounts payable
4 000	Stock	400	Bank overdraft
2 000			

Their balance sheet at 31st December, 1976 was as follows:

Attwood and Benson are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3 : 1.

EXERCISE: PARTNERSHIPS: ADMISSION OF PARTNER

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

CHILD RAPE

Why

the

sudden

increase?



Medical and legal experts say child rape is on the increase. What effect does rape have on a child? What

motivates someone to rape a child? CHARLENE BELTRAMO investigates. . . .

During a recent seven-week period newspaper reports told of nine rapes on children ranging in age from seven years to 13. One of those children was murdered after being raped.

A spokesman for the Rape Crisis centre in Cape Town has said that in a study on 40 rape cases concerning girls under the age of 18, only six of the rapists were total strangers.

Medical and legal sources say child rape is on the increase. Why?

No one really knows.

Legally sex with a child under the age of 12 is considered rape, regardless of whether or not the child consented.

From the age of 12 to 16 years old if the child consented it is an offence in terms of the Immorality Act. If she did not consent it is rape.

Women's Page spoke to psychiatrists, psychologists and legal experts about child rape.

"Men, who have sex with children, often feel children won't be shocked (at their low sexual performance) and will accord them the respect their contemporaries wouldn't," one psychologist said.

A psychiatrist at Weskoppies hospital, Pretoria said no single reason could be pinpointed for child rape and generalisations could not be made.

He said the rapist could be cured of his urge to rape or have sex with children if his reason for doing so could be established. This was difficult.

"If the man is psychotic this can be dealt with although the psychosis can recur. But if the man is mentally defective and has got into the habit of interfering with children, there is no cure."

A woman psychologist who has considerable experience in dealing with the victims of incest and child rape said such an experience was not necessarily always damaging.

"If the child feels it is an act of physical love

and is agreeable to the act, then it might not be harmful.

"But if she feels it is an assault and she is being violated, it is very harmful."

She said there was also a terrible danger that the child may later find difficulty in forming normal, loving sexual relationships.

"A child is not emotionally equipped to understand sex. She may only associate it with physical excitement and may continually seek this."

A psychiatrist said a raped child could develop a loathing for and deep hatred of men, finding it difficult, if not impossible, to form any relationship with a man.

Psychologists and psychiatrists said unreported cases of child rape and incest were "more common than you'd believe."

A psychologist told of a 12-year-old girl who had regular sexual intercourse with her elder brother.

"I said it was dreadful of him to take advantage

of her. She disagreed and said: "It is not. It is wonderful because he loves me so much."

The psychologist told of another case where an 11-year-old was regularly raped by her father.

"She used to scream, but the mother ignored her cries.

"Often mothers collude with their husbands because they don't want to fall pregnant or give in to repeated demands for sex.

"In this instance, the girl carried a loathing of her father and a distrust of men for years."

Psychologists and psychiatrists said both rapist and victim should automatically receive a psychological or psychiatric evaluation. This could help the victim overcome the adverse effect of rape and could be a preventive measure in the case of the rapist.

Professor J Middleton of the Faculty of Law at UNISA gave some of the factors which are taken into account when sentencing a rapist.

"The ages of the respective parties; race — interracial rape is considered more serious. Physical injury and brutal rapes are also taken into account. The death sentence is likely to be imposed in very brutal rapes."

Professor Middleton said it was a good idea to compile a psychological report of both rapist and victim in all cases.

Newspaper reports show there were nine rapes on children ranging in age from seven to 13, from April 3 to May 18, in South Africa.

One of the alleged rapists was acquitted of raping a 13-year-old girl and one of the victims, a nine-year-old girl, was murdered after being raped.

There were two attempted rapes, both on six-year-old girls.

A man was convicted of indecently assaulting an 11-year-old girl and another man was convicted of having sexual intercourse with a 14-year-old schoolgirl.

HERS
WOMAN'S PAGE

Rape Crisis:

A two-fold role



JOY Sieners — one of the team on a 24-hour telephone service for rape or assault victims.

Pietermaritzburg
56279

FROM Monday, June 25 women who have been raped or assaulted can pick up their phones and contact the Pietermaritzburg Rape Crisis telephone service — the second in South Africa — run by a sub-committee of the Victoria Jaycees.

The aims of Rape Crisis are two-fold: to support the victim and to prevent rape.

The victim of the rape or assault will be helped to come to terms with the assault, both emotionally and psychologically. Prac-

and district surgeons will be contacted to improve understanding and thus make their roles as sympathetic as possible.

Rape Crisis hopes to prevent rape by a programme on education. They want to destroy the myths about rape (one of them is that it only happens to 'nice' girls), to provide facts about rape and the rape trauma syndrome, to run self-defence courses and the distribution of pamphlets as well as public speaking.

There were 15 002 reported cases of rape in South Africa between July 1977 and July 1978. Over 1 000 were unproven. For the same period, there were 2 543 cases of rape in Natal, 230 of which were declared false.

According to Pietermaritzburg Rape Crisis, approximately 70 — 90 per cent of rapes and sexual assaults are not reported.

Quoting the 1977 National Director of NICRO, Rape Crisis estimates only one in 20 or even 30 cases of

rape are reported. Cape Town Rape Crisis estimate a woman is raped in South Africa every two minutes.

Judy Sandison, of Pietermaritzburg Rape Crisis, said that there was a need to re-examine male and female roles. "It is important that we learn to break out of these traditional roles where men are seen as aggressive conquerors and women as the passive and submissive conquered.

"Women must have a stronger sense of their own social rights and if necessary, fight for these rights."

● A seminar on rape will be held in the Education Lecture Theatre in Golf Road at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, on Wednesday, June 27. The starting time will be 7.30 p.m. Speakers will include Professor John Milton of the Department of Law at the university, a doctor, a policeman and probably Ms. Hilda Grobler.

Suzman warns of big crime rise

1967
34

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The proposed increase in fines — from R100 to R500 — for employing “unqualified” black people in urban areas would result in mass unemployment and a sharp increase in crime the Assembly was told today.

Mrs Helen Suzman (P.F.P., Houghton), appealed to the Government to hold up the promulgation of the new measure until a moratorium had been considered to allow “unqualified” blacks, already employed in urban areas, to remain in their jobs.

In the third-reading debate on the Laws on Plural Relations and Development Second Amendment Bill, she said the proposed increase in fines could

result in many black people losing their jobs and turning to crime.

Mrs Suzman said she saw no reason why a black person, who happened to have been born in a rural area, should be deprived of the right to work in an urban area.

Dr W D Kotze (NP, Parys) rejected Mrs Suzman's argument. He said the official opposition was opposed to all influx control measures.

Without influx control, however, there would be chaos and bloodshed in urban areas.

Black people who were legally in urban areas had a rightful claim to the jobs that were available and were entitled to protection from the Government, Dr Kotze said.

End of the guillotine?

34 RAM
19/6/79

THE guillotine could be on its way out in France in fact, if not in law, nearly two centuries after its introduction in the terror that followed the French Revolution.

Three times this year juries in different parts of the country have shied from sending condemned murderers to be beheaded, found mitigating circumstances, and imposed life imprisonment instead.

There are no prisoners on death row in France. The guillotine blade fell for the last time in September, 1977, on a North African immigrant worker who killed a child, and since 1968 there have been only seven executions.

At each of this year's capital murder trials the accused man was arraigned for a second time after the Supreme Court quashed the original death sentence on a point of law.

All three were defended by Mr Maitre Robert Badinter, a crusader against the death penalty ever since he accompanied a client to the guillotine in 1972 and witnessed the macabre mechanism.

Mr Badinter, brilliantly eloquent in court in the classic French legal tradition, believes that despite opinion polls showing most French people want to retain capital punishment, the behaviour of these juries is a truer test of the public mind.

"The death penalty is in its death throes in France," he said in an interview.

It was all very well for people to oppose abolition in theory, he said. They reacted differently when confronted with a genuine choice of life or death.

Mr Badinter's technique with juries is devastating. Pleading successfully for the life of kidnapper and child murderer Patrick Henry, he said: "Each of you will decide personally today whether this living man, just five metres from where you are sitting, should be cut in two".

The lawyer described the three killers he defended this year as a mixed bunch — a Tunisian immigrant convicted of robbing and murdering a baker and his wife, an alcoholic who battered a little girl to death, and a 70-year-old hardened criminal who shot a woman and a policeman in a hold-up.

Every time he secures remission for murderers in danger of being guillotined, Mr Badinter, 52, is showered with abusive letters threatening him or his family, and once his Paris flat was bombed.

"This belief that somehow the defence assumes the same guilt as the criminal is something new", he said.

LIONEL WALSH: Paris

Political terrorism, muggings, sexual assaults and kidnappings have been on the increase in France as in many other Western countries, leading to heightened public insecurity and demands for more police and tougher sentences for criminals.

Yet the courts are increasingly reluctant to pass the death sentence and prosecutors are less willing to demand it.

Mr Badinter is convinced it was no accident that supreme court judges found legal reasons for ordering retrials each time they were confronted with a death sentence this year.

Both the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches in France have come out against the guillotine, reinforcing the growing abhorrence of the courts.

Against this background, the French National Assembly is about to debate the death penalty for the first time since 1908.

Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte has promised that if the parliamentary programme this month crowds out the debate, there will be a special session in July during the summer recess.

At present, the government intends that the debate should be no more than a test of parliamentary opinion, but abolitionists are certain to clamour for legislation banning the death penalty.

In the remote eventuality that there is a vote, the abolitionists stand a good chance of winning. The opposition Socialist and Communist parties are solidly opposed to the guillotine, and there are probably enough opponents in the Gaullist and Centrist governing parties to tip the balance.

Mr Peyrefitte himself has said the death penalty is falling into disuse in France, and is on record with a suggestion that it be suspended for a trial period of three years, only to be reintroduced if criminality increases during that period.

Mr Badinter is sceptical about the chances of a Bill being voted in the National Assembly this year, even though President Giscard d'Estaing and his Prime Minister, Raymond Barre, are both hostile to the death penalty.

He believes the issue will be shelved until after the presidential elections due in 1981.

"Certainly there will be a debate with plenty of fine words in the Assembly, but that is all. The standard of oratory will not even be as high as in 1908," Mr Badinter said. — Sapa Reuter

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:
2. Increased contribution from increased prices.
3. The increased price of widgets may have caused the decrease in volume of widgets. As these have a much higher marginal income ratio than gadgets it might have been better not to increase the price. Consider reducing the price if it will stimulate demand.
4. It seems as though there has been a successful promotion of gadgets (volume-wise) in spite of the increased price, but these have a relatively low marginal income ratio which, combined with the reduced volume of widgets, has resulted in an adverse mix variance.
5. Increased selling effort is reflected in the 126% increase in travel and entertainment, and the 28% increase in office expense.

Public can reduce crime: colonel

26/6/79

SMR

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Greater public awareness of crime, and more public involvement, can do much to reduce the crime rate in South Africa, the District Commandant of Police in Wynberg, Colonel A J van Wyk, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Institute of Citizenship, Colonel van Dyk said although the crime figure in SA might be considered high by some, it compared favourably with that of most Western countries.

"The escalation in the crime figure does not bother me much as this is a normal phenomenon. But what worries me is the fact that as the rate of crime goes up the percentage of cases being solved comes down," he said.

Some of the reasons for this were that crime increased faster in the metropolitan than in the rural areas, greater sophistication by criminals, the fact that ordinary citizens no longer cared about their neighbours or their neighbour's possessions, and so on.

SADDLED

In addition police were saddled with too many trivial complaints, such as dogs that bark, cocks that crow, radios turned on too loud, so that they hardly have time for their basic police work, Colonel van Wyk said.

Concerning the causes of the high crime rate, he said it was not so easy to blame the economic situation: "Scarcity of jobs and economic inflation may have a contributory effect, but crime is also committed during times when the economy is more favourable."

Liquor, which often played a part in crimes of violence, the rapid increase in juvenile delinquency and unsound and unstable family life, were other causes.

An analysis of patrol areas in his district had shown the crime rate was highest where there was the biggest daily influx of shoppers, commuters, employees, work seekers and so on, and that most of the crimes were committed by people living outside these areas.

Crime researchers had shown it was not so much the presence of policemen in an area that prevented crimes like house-breakings, but the "crime awareness" of the inhabitants of the area.

Forty percent of South Africa's suicides take place on the Witwatersrand, with the annual "suicide peak" being reached around Christmas, January and February.

Suicide is on the increase

25/7/79
34

By Iain Macdonald

Amid the chaos of drink, drugs and broken lives, suicide attempts are on the increase in South Africa.

A psychiatrist at Johannesburg General Hospital says: "We get about 20 suicide attempts a week being brought into our casualty department.

"Most of them are young, below 30.

"We are becoming aware of more attempted suicides now than ever before.

"We call these attempts para-suicide. This is often a cry for help or a longing to die without actually being dead.

"There used to be a social stigma attached to attempted suicide, but this appears to have dropped away to a large extent now.

"A lot more para-suicide attempts are taking place among women than used to be the case.

"This is partly due to increased social pressures, to patterns of change in religion and to the prevalence of drink and drugs in society.

"Most para-suicides take an overdose of drugs and whites far outnumber blacks. Older persons generally are more serious in their suicide attempts than the younger generation.

"We have medical and psychiatric facilities to treat attempted suicide cases and we are doing research into the problem," he said.

Suicide is a suggestive phenomenon in three basic stages — that of the threat, the attempt and the act.

It is often looked upon as an escape from the world's troubles but with the faulty logic which dismisses the fact that there's no return if the act is successful.

Forty percent of South Africa's suicides take place on the Witwatersrand, with the annual "suicide peak" being reached around Christmas, January and February.

The peak tails off in April, with June and July the lowest incidence months.

Few suicides kill themselves without resorting to

drink or drugs immediately prior to the event.

The director of Suicides Anonymous, Mr Sam Bloomberg, who estimates he has saved at least 130 000 potential suicides during the past 20 years, says the dramatic rise in attempted suicide "reflects an unhappy society."

"There are about 100 000 South Africans who are living on the borderlines of self-death right now," he said.

"Happy people don't kill themselves, so what we're seeing now is a city sickness reflecting what the Government would rather keep quiet.

"A lot of psychiatric treatment fails to reach the suicidal person, there's an increase in the use of tranquillisers and in depressive problems, and the medical profession isn't providing enough facilities for research.

"Attempted suicide is still taboo. It's often hushed up, even though it's on the increase.

"More and more cases are coming to light as a result of increasing job losses, and I believe para-suicides should be seen by a team of people trained to cope with the underlying difficulties.

"Perhaps the most encouraging thing about attempted suicide is that 80 percent of first-time para-suicides find their feet after their cry for help and never resort to these self-destructive tendencies again," he said.

He added that although many cases of para-suicide were sparked off in young people by a combination of factors such as the end of a love affair, job loss and increased social and parental pressure, more often than not it strikes in the years of human failure.

"The 40-50-year-old group who are aware of being seen as failures often feel they can't remake their lives and try to escape into death," he said.

To escape into death because of a fear of life seems to most of us illogical. But for someone who feels that no one wants to listen or care, that last alternative of escape must seem tragically and horrifyingly inviting.

Perhaps we all need to listen sympathetically to each other far more than we pretend we do.

NM 11/18/79

Blitz on unlicensed air guns

Crime Reporter

THOUSANDS of pellet gun owners face penalties up to R1 000 fine and two years' jail because they are without gun licences.

Shopkeepers selling pellet guns without licences to deal in arms and ammunition also face prosecution and even stiffer sentences.

Police yesterday warned that action was to be taken against unlicensed pellet gun owners.

Captain Arthur Willis of Divisional Headquarters stressed that pellet guns were now regarded in law as firearms and the same controls applied.

He said applications for pellet gun licences could be made by taking the guns to the nearest police station.

Any one applying for a licence would not be prosecuted.

Captain Willis said a firearm was defined as "any weapon which projects projectiles such as a bullet, slug, pellet or ball".

The definition did not include weapons such as spearguns and bows and arrows.

The policeman also warned that no child under the age of 16 was allowed to possess a pellet gun or fire one except under the supervision of an adult.

He added that it was illegal to fire air guns in built-up areas and said anyone was entitled to remove a pellet gun from an unsupervised child under 16 found in a public place.

Parents could be held responsible for their children's actions and gun-owners could lose their licences if their children acted irresponsibly.

"The law states clearly that, unless directly under the supervision of a White adult, nobody under 16 may possess a firearm."

All pellet guns would be stamped with a registration number once licensed.

Port Natal Divisional Commissioner Brigadier Gert Kruger said he had given instructions to his men to look out for unlicensed air guns and shops illegally selling them.

"Pellet gun accidents are becoming more frequent and we have no alternative but to enforce the law — and in this case the law is very clear.

"A pellet gun is classed as a firearm and the same laws as for any other firearms apply," he said.

Brigadier Kruger pointed out that more and more people were being declared unfit to possess firearms because of negligence or carelessness.

Only the other day a doctor was declared unfit to possess a firearm for three years because he left his gun in his car's cubbyhole.

"Thefts of firearms are becoming alarming and we view the situation very seriously," he said.

Durban arms dealer Mr. Dennis Monk said it was surprising how many people wishing to buy pellet guns were unaware of the fact that they had to have a licence.

"We will assist a potential buyer in obtaining a

NM 11/18/79

Clamp on air guns

licence but we will not hand him the gun until we are satisfied that he knows how to handle it safely.

"We are in the process of building a special shooting range for pellet guns which can be very dangerous weapons," he said.

Mrs. Isolde Mellet who runs the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Wildlife in Queensburgh, welcomed police enforcement of the law against pellet guns.

She said she had treated scores of birds and other animals for pellet gun wounds.

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudings as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantooruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMA

Soos voorheen gemeld, is geregistreer as 'n maatskappij Statute van Vennootskap wat benoeming van eenhonderd i hulle sluit die volgende i

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone v jaar lede

Prof
Prof
Prof
Mnr
Prof
Dr J.
Prof
Biskop
Mnr E
Prof
Ds. W
Mnr G
Sir R

Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

SA's crime rate lowest in 3 years

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's crime rate — one of the highest in the world — dropped to its lowest mark in three years, police disclosed yesterday.

Crime in June this year reached a three-year low, when reported crimes decreased by 20 per cent (34 000 cases) from those reported in the same month last year.

Other facts revealed by

police statistics were:

More blacks were killed in the Johannesburg area up to June last year than in Soweto, 367 murders being reported in Soweto and 441 murders of blacks being reported in Johannesburg between June 1977 and June 1978.

The Witwatersrand (excluding East Rand and West Rand) has the highest crime rate in the country.

Soweto's murder rate, contrary to the country's crime drop, has soared, rising from 367 killed in the period of June 77-78 to 507 killed in the period of June 78-79.

34
178/79

Mr Bumble, who thought that the law might be "a ass, a h-idiot," would be struck dumb by the seemingly endless proliferation of idiotic law in our land. An outside observer might get the impression that the country is run by people who say: "If it stands still, tax it. But if it moves, pass a law about it."

This is not strictly accurate. The true position is that our rulers really believe that the first way to tackle any problem is to pass a law. Then to amend that law to try to make it fit reality. Then to amend it several times over to meet problems they hadn't thought of. Finally, to use only part of the law when they need it, and pretend the impractical sections are merely wise legal theory.

Some quick examples of asinine law:

● If you print a picture of a man clutching a pile of bank notes, or collecting them for charity, or handing them out at a golf tournament — you are a criminal. (The Star has several times been threatened with prosecution, though I note — to coin a phrase —

It's so easy to commit a crime

that money is shown on the Box with impunity).

● If you print a picture of Dr Rhodie in custody in France before a court appearance, that's fine. But if you do it in South Africa you will appear in court yourself. You can take a picture of your friend (or relative) if he is on bail for murder or summonsed for homicide — but if he is under arrest for forgetting to pay his parking fine, well watch that lens, for it could get you into more trouble than he is in.

● You can hold an opinion on anything (as long as you sometimes keep it to yourself), and you can even hold an opinion poll. But you are a criminal if you publish an opinion poll about an election poll.

● You can sit and listen to a divorce case — but don't tell anyone about it because by describing the event to a friend you are liable to prosecution.

● You can bet on a horse, but not on a roulette wheel. You can win the draw for a Defence Bond Bonus, but you may not take a ticket in a national lottery. The State makes millions by taxing the Tote — but it forbids "gambling."

It is possible to fill this space 50 times over with contradictory, often senseless laws that some of us are expected to keep in our head. Newspaper editors feel they suffer the worst of the legislators' folly, but I don't wish to whine too much, because I think personally that your gardener has a worse time of it.

Stop for a moment and consider all the laws that he must know in order to keep out of jail. And ignorance, of course, is no excuse (for breaking the law — not making it).

★ ★ ★
"ADJUST OR DIE" is a true statement of the alternatives facing South Africa. It is a slogan from the Prime Minister which is worthy of the challenge that faces us all — irrespective of race. But whatever adjustments are required from bewildered, unhappy conservatives; from preju-

Harvey Tyson UNDERCURRENT Affairs

diced anti-Nats; from embittered blacks; all of us (including the PM) need to appreciate that "adjust or die" is more than a slogan. Adjustment, in this context, is also a very painful process.

We have to face the fact that the emotion, the hate, the fear and the anger generated during the civil rights campaign in America's Deep South only a decade ago is going to come here, as surely as God made different people.

We have to face the fact that, whatever constellations, confederations or political convolutions we adopt there is one thing we cannot avoid: we cannot dodge the consequences of racial discrimination. We must eliminate what Nationalists describe as "petty apartheid."

We either drop the colour bar voluntarily, or it is clawed down and smashed in a chaotic struggle. The pain, even when segregation of public facilities is lifted voluntarily, is real enough for some whites brought up to believe that their exclusivity is a legal right. So is the pain real for those blacks who are being told by Cabinet Ministers that "apartheid is dead," or that "change is happening" — and then being insulted daily, and being blatantly discriminated against hourly.

The best way for South Africa to solve its racial problems is to face the pain. The sooner we do so, the less drawn out it will be. The alternative to painful adjustment is "death," which, to quote a former PM, is too ghastly to compete.

★ ★ ★
Is there, as Dr Treurnicht suggests, a real alternative to getting rid of apartheid? Can we put into practice a policy of "separate but equal"? Maybe, maybe . . . but

that's going to be far more painful than dropping apartheid.

In practice, "separate but equal" means giving blacks 80 percent of the land; 80 percent of the hotels, the suburbs, the trains, planes, top jobs, and cinemas. It means that whites must flee to a tiny "pure" State in the south-west corner of our country, or crowd into one-tenth of the facilities they now use. It means that whites must surrender the military, the mines, and the majority of revenues to blacks, and keep only their small "separate but equal" share.

In short, apartheid on a "separate but equal," non-discriminatory basis is baloney. We cannot afford to waste time talking about it — let alone defending it.

Nor can we afford apartheid incidents that happen a thousand times a day, and were highlighted this week by parents who refused to allow one of South Africa's internationally-known athletes to travel to a sports meeting on the same bus as their sons — because the Springbok runner happened to be black.

Would you not call such an action incitement, sabotage to South Africa's name and security?

★ ★ ★
Corruption in high places, they say, is dead. But then they also tell this tale: The businessman drives up to this Pretoria residence in a R30 000 Merc and says, "I want you to have this car."

Says the Government man: "Common decency, and morality, and you-know-who, would never permit me to accept a gift like that, sir."

Says the businessman: "I can understand that. Now suppose I sell you that car for R30?"

The official thinks for a while and replies: "In that case, I'll take two."

ABORTI

Untrained hands
have quick
money racket

(34) DD Indaba
3/18/79
(2) DD Indaba
3/18/79

MDANTSANE — Statistics suggest that at least 100 criminal abortions are being performed here a week.

This shock figure emerged following our in-depth probe into this murky and risky world.

Our investigations indicated that scores of the victims of unwanted pregnancies, embracing a cross section of society including a sprinkling of schoolgirls and university students, face permanent infertility because of unhygienic jobs by untrained hands to make quick money.

Doctors who cannot be named for professional

reasons, confirmed they were treating several victims of these back street abortionists.

Doctors also said there were scores of such cases around and that women faced infertility because the methods used involved injecting solutions into the uterus which finally led to some of the liquid blocking the fallopian tubes.

The women also faced permanent damage to their cervix through being worked on by untrained

hands.

There are three price ranges for abortions: R10, R15 and R20.

The R20 abortions are apparently more "professional" and are performed by some people with a little medical knowledge.

It involves inserting a catheter into the uterus and this involves less risk because these abortionists can find the cervix or mouth of the uterus fairly easily — minimising the risk of the catheter damaging the cervix. The R15 abortion involves a similar process but a solution is injected into the uterus. The patients are also given a solution to drink. Such a patient usually aborts about 20 hours later.

The R10 abortion is the riskiest and is usually performed in the more seedier part of the township by women who live entirely from the earnings of the abortions.

These abortionists only use a dry catheter for insertion to interfere with the foetus and only work on women who are four or more months pregnant.

But there is an added risk from going to untrained abortionists. They use dirty old catheters because investigations show the ordinary nasal catheters are hard to come by. They were withdrawn from the shelves of chemists several months ago.

How it all happens

MDANTSANE — Tracking down girls who have had abortions was difficult but we found two — neither of whom would identify themselves. One actually met us with a towel over her head.

It was the same old story of young girls the world over: girl meets boy, thinks he's a nice guy and a good prospect for marriage. Then she falls pregnant and he disappears. Her only resort is to the abortionist.

The first girl who said she was 25 had been going steady with her boy for a year. He seemed a suitable husband, she said, but towards the end before they parted because of the pregnancy, he started drinking heavily.

"I could not face the prospect of a child from him so I was told by a friend about an abortionist who charged R10," she told us.

Armed with her R10 when she was four months pregnant she went to the home of the abortionist which she described as a grim, dirty place.

After the catheter was inserted and she had paid her R10, she walked home. The following day she became violently ill. She writhed with acute abdominal pain before being taken to hospital where she was placed under sedation. She does not remember a thing about it.

Would she go through it again?

"Well it is easier than having to rear a child without a father. But I've taken precautions and it won't happen again."

She told us before she was rushed to hospital she was taken to a clinic where she told the nurses her boyfriend had assaulted her and that was why she was bleeding.

The other girl, who insisted on talking to us with a towel over her head, said she had decided on an abortion because her other child was too young.

She paid R15 and said she was given a pinkish liquid to drink before having a catheter and liquid inserted. She aborted the following day after suffering severe abdominal pains.

She would go through it again, if she had to, she said.

We checked with clinics in the area and nurses confirmed they had such

cases where girls came in after visits to the back street abortionists. They were referred to the hospital immediately.

We also made a study of abortionists at schools by questioning school principals on the issue.

Many were reluctant to talk. They did not want their names or those of their schools published.

One head of a school in Mdantsane said she would neither deny nor confirm that abortions were being performed on schoolgirls.

The rate of pregnancy at their school was very high and some of the girls who were obviously pregnant often vanished from school for up to two weeks.

When they came back to school it was difficult to say whether they had given birth or had abortions.

The issue was causing such concern that they had decided to call family planning advice to schools but were worried about the attitude of parents.

They would now call parents and discuss the issue with them.

Two views on abortions

By Barney Mthombathi

PORT ELIZABETH — Abortion, a subject which has thrown the whole world into two opposing camps, is on the increase in the townships in spite of the facilities to prevent pregnancies.

Many organisations have been formed either to support or fight abortion. It should be the right of a mother to terminate a pregnancy if she feels the child will be unwelcome and a burden to her, supporters say.

Opponents contend a foetus is life and it is sinful to end it. Both camps have a point.

Mr Peter Doherty, of Pro-Life, a society established to promote the principle that a human life should be protected from the time of conception to the time of natural death, revealed some alarming statistics on abortion last month.

He said 58 million

Ministers both for and against

MDANTSANE — At the high rate of illegal abortions — 78 incomplete abortions admitted to South African hospitals everyday, we approached ministers of religion for their opinion about possibly legalising of abortion.

The Rev James Gawe, of St Gregory Anglican Church here said he was

totally against legalisation of abortion.

"I am totally against it. It is tantamount to killing the foetus — a soul — that the church cannot permit Christians to do.

"There are other means of preventing pregnancy which the church could understand, to prevent population explosion and hardship.

"I could only condone abortion in exceptional cases when the life of the pregnant mother is in danger or her health would be affected."

The Rev H. M. Hints, of the Order of Ethiopia said some women are not suited to any type of contraception and when the same woman falls pregnant too often, abortion

may be inevitable.

"If it was legalised would save many a woman who dies in the back streets.

Mr Hints quoted the case of a Miss Minah K. 34, of Michoud Cradock, who had tried after she had been sterilised.

Mr Hints said sterilisation of men would not stop women committing these abortions many wish to have later in life, but avoiding a social stigma the moment. The Rev M. Yoyo, of Queenstown, said the attitude towards abortion and its legalisation depends entirely upon the conscience of individual.

Mr Yoyo said more women were in homes of bush abortionists, but with legalised, many would be saved in surgeries.

Mr Yoyo said parents should teach sex education at home and if they know little about the subject, they should professional help in to administer the valuable help to their children to avoid pregnancy, unmarried mothers and fathers who were ready for the role, as result of this ignorance.

Father P. Hooley the Catholic Church Mdantsane said the church would against any direct and killing of human no matter how small might seem.

INDABA EXPOSÉ



Jijana



Moonieya

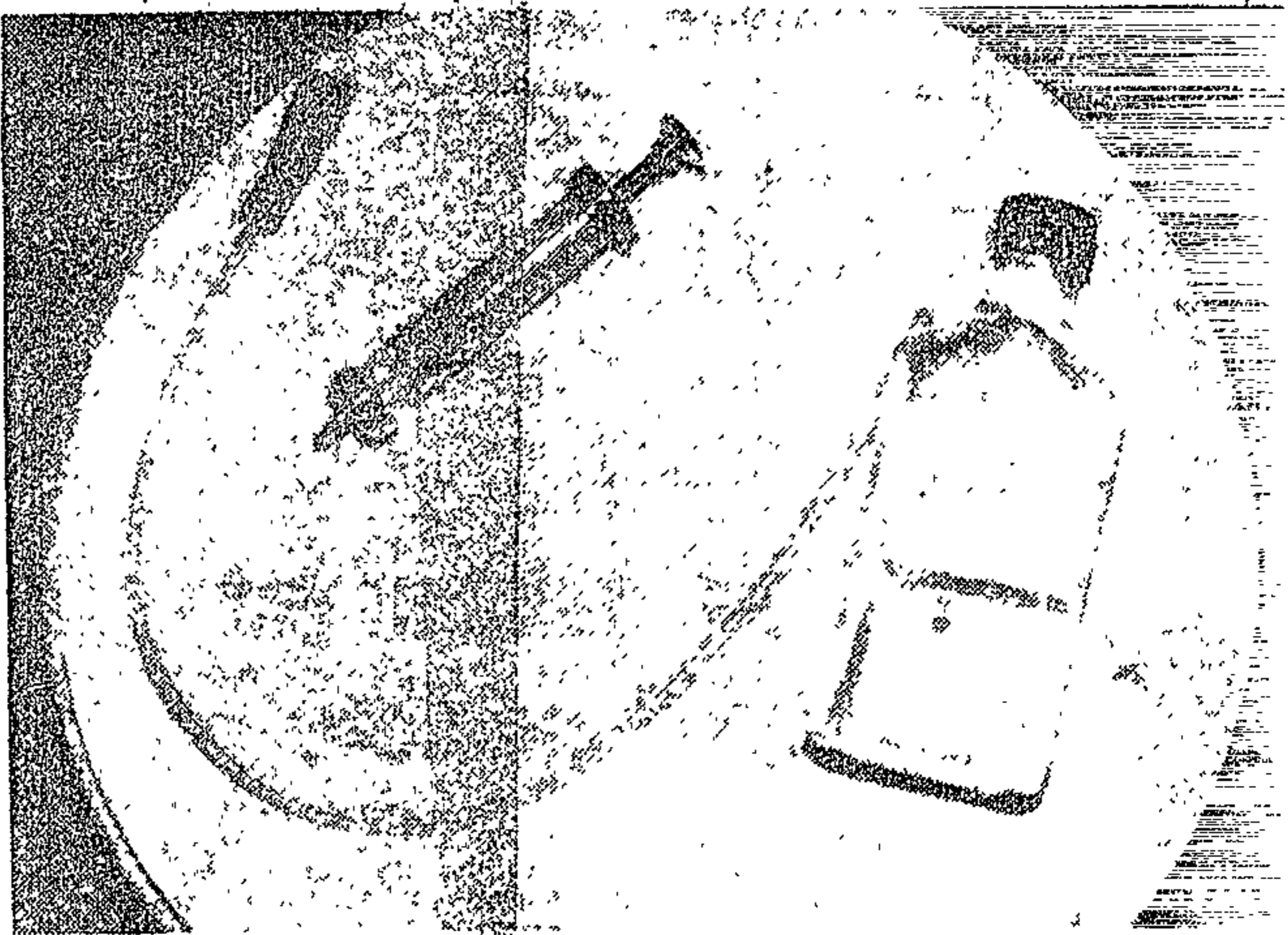


Ntshanga

Statistics show at least 100 back street abortions are being performed in Mdantsane each week.

An Indaba investigation team, comprising MATTHEW MOONIEYA, LULAMA JIJANA and VATISWA NTSHANGA crashed the barriers of the murky world of the foetus killers.

These are their reports as well as a report from the Port Elizabeth townships.



Some of the instruments used by back street abortionists to ply their trade.

abortionists were still prevalent in those countries despite the fact that abortion could be procured easily.

Abortion should not be an alternative to contraception, he said. There must be a valid reason before abortion could be legally allowed.

"Termination of a pregnancy is not without its dangers and long term ill-effects," he said.

The parents, more than the young girls, should be educated in contraceptive measures.

"The little girl falls pregnant and does not know what it's all about. It's not her fault. It's the fault of the parents," he said.

Statistics released by the hospital early this year revealed that an average of 1 400 abortions and miscarriages were treated annually. Causes were mainly ignorance, fear and infections.

Baragwanath Hospital had 2 000 admissions last year which involved 26 legal abortions and 28 women died as a direct result of bad infections.

A black social worker said abortion would be difficult to stop until the causal factors were remedied. She suggested sex education be introduced in schools because many teenagers had sexual relations though they knew little about the subject.

She said many girls preferred back street abortions because of the social stigma associated with having an illegitimate child.

The Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, the Rt. Rev Bruce Evans, said a comprehensive report on abortion had been prepared by the Anglican Church.

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WOMENS

It's a world of pimps and secrets

MDANTSANE — Trying to crack the barriers that shield the abortionists from the arm of the law led us to traverse a world of pimps and go-betweens who earn a fast buck by referring patients to the abortionists.

The go-betweens, we learned, are planted mainly in shebeens where the victims of unwanted pregnancies are likely to go to seek illegal aid. And they get R5 for their trouble for every patient.

We did not have to go to a shebeen. Quite by chance at a bus shelter we met a go-between who refused to reveal her name but who opened the door to the secretive world of the abortionists.

The go-between brought a woman to the bus shelter. She refused at first to talk so we used a subterfuge. Lulama pretended to be an expectant mother and Matthew posed as the worried father who would lose a massive inheritance if a baby was born.

After we had succeeded in selling this abortionist our story she said her

charge would be R10 and assured us her work was absolutely professional. She too refused to identify herself but claimed to have a wide clientele from throughout the Ciskei and East London.

The middle-aged woman, with a toothy grin, then produced an obviously used catheter from under her apron and assured us once she had inserted it, our troubles would be over in 24 hours.

She assured us she had not had any deaths or complications and we told her we'd contact her again, which of course we did not.

This woman claimed she had a waiting list and that she dealt with about 10 patients a week on a cash basis.

We were unsuccessful in finding a R15 abortionist. We were told she could not be brought to us as she had gone to town but the same unidentified go-between gave us similar assurances of safety.

She explained in detail again for Matthew's purp-

poses a liquid Lulama would be given to drink, the insertion of the catheter and the injection of the liquid. And in about 20 hours our troubles would be over, she claimed.

We were given a warning about cash only.

The go-between then brought another woman who she said was a R20 abortionist. This woman seemed more learned, presented a case for legalising her work and assured us it was a medically sound method. However she too refused to identify herself.

Arguing why her work should be legalised she said: "It's those back street people who have no knowledge at all you should be worried about. I do not live off my earnings as an abortionist but I only help people on certain occasions — especially young schoolgirls who face the prospect of a ruined career."

"It's much better for them to have a safe abortion with the prospect of at least aiming for a professional career."

'I still love Dougie'

Star
31/8/79

(34)

A heavily sedated Jackie Cooper spoke of her des-pair now her boyfriend, Shotgun gang leader, Dougie Scheepers, has been condemned to hang.

Jackie, who could hardly speak because of tranquilisers taken for shock, said she "almost curled up and died" when she heard Mr Justice Theron pronounce the death sentence on Scheepers on Wednesday.

"I LOVE HIM"

Scheepers was sentenced to hang on three counts of armed robbery and was also jailed for an effective 26 years for 20 other convictions.

"I still love Dougie and I don't want him to die," Jackie said today. "I can make no plans for my

future until I know what will happen to Dougie."

As for his so-called friends who put the noose around his neck, I hate them and I hope for revenge," Jackie said.

The 18-year-old former call-girl has no fixed address and no job. "I cannot work right now. I cannot even think. All I want to do is see Dougie as much as I can. I know he worries about me, but I will never walk the streets again."

MAY APPEAL

Jackie said she was sure Scheepers would appeal against his death sentence.

Mr A P Bruwer, defence counsel in the Scheepers case, said an appeal was being considered.

"I have still to consult fully with Dougie Scheepers and then I wish to study the judge's records," he said.

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal en twee ander lede van Kaapstad.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge Groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

2

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grootte Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligting teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

15

HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

- 1 T syrup
- 2 T brown sugar
- squeeze lemon juice
- 1/2 oz butter/margarine
- 1/2 pt warm water
- 1 t custard powder mixed with 1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

TOMATO SAUCE

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

- 4 tomatoes
- 4 sliced onions
- 4 t sugar
- 8 level t maizena
- salt and pepper
- 4 small carrots - grated
- 1/2 pt boiling water
- 4 T cold water

1. Wash and cut tomatoes into rough pieces.
2. Put tomatoes on fire.

Neglect of education breeds criminals

34 POST 9/9/79

SOUTH AFRICA boasts a high black prison population because the authorities neglect for education offers a stepping stone for criminal tendencies among blacks, according to Mr T. W. Kambule, lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand.

Mr Kambule was speaking at a public meeting organised by the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) held at the St Francis of Assisi in Moroka, Soweto.

Speaking on crime and its prevention, Mr Kambule said the more educated people were the fewer criminals black societies would produce.

SHERRY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings) K.W.V. Paarl

Warm sherry (1/4 pt) and add 2 egg yolks and whisk in a basin over a pot of nearly boiling water until thick and frothy. Serve at once, adding sugar to taste.

SAUCE WITH WHITE WINE (For White Meats and Sea Foods) K.W.V. Paarl

- 1 cup hot cream
- 1/4 cup dry white wine
- 3 T butter
- 1 T flour
- salt and pepper
- 1 t chopped parsley

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

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BRANDY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings)

K.W.V. Paarl

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE (For Ice-Cream)

K.W.V. Paarl

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 3 T butter
- 4 oz chocolate (melted)
- 1 cup cream
- 1/4 cup medium sherry
- 1 t vanilla

Mix sugar, butter, chocolate and cream in a saucepan. Stir until dissolved. Heat and boil for 7 minutes without stirring. Stir in sherry and vanilla. Remove from heat. Set pot over hot water until ready to serve.

HOT HONEY AND VAN DER HUM SAUCE (For Ice-Cream)

K.W.V. Paarl

- 2 T honey
- 1/4 cup van der Hum
- 9 cherries finely chopped
- 4 walnuts finely chopped

Heat in a double boiler until very hot. Serve over ice-cream.

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'Official crime ³⁴

figures too low ^{slar} _{19/9/79}

Own Correspondent

South Africa's rate of serious crime could be three or four times higher than official figures, a senior researcher at the Human Sciences Research Council said this week.

Mr W J Schurink said that official crime figures were conservative and not all serious crimes were reported to the police.

Each day there were 677 victims of assault, 120 victims of robbery, 42 rape victims and 16 attempts at rape and murder in South Africa.

Mr Schurink said a survey in Soweto found that 40 percent of crime victims surveyed had been so badly injured that they could not work for a time

after the assault.

Half of the injured were absent from work for less than a week, 22 percent for two weeks, 13,9 percent for three or four weeks and a further 13,9 percent for more than four weeks.

"The damage which is caused by crime cannot be measured in terms of monetary losses, injuries and lives. Crime also has indirectly damaging effects.

"Many people, who are themselves not victims of crime, feel unsafe in the community in which they live and harbour a fear that they will become a victims of crime. Such people often change their social behaviour in an attempt to prevent themselves being victimised."

(34) 27/9/79

(34)

Death penalty must

Mercury Correspondent

5 000 were victims of noose, gas, bullet and the guillotine

LONDON — A call to all governments to abolish the death penalty was made yesterday by Amnesty International in a report giving a detailed, country-by-country survey of the legislation and methods by which people may be executed in 134 countries.

According to the report, at least 7 500 people have been sentenced to death throughout the world during the past 10 years. More than 5 000 are known to have been executed and more than 500 000 are known to have been the victims of political murders, in many instances committed with the connivance or the approval of governments.

The report concentrates on the years 1973-76, but also takes into account executions in

the late 1960s as well as major trends up to the end of 1977. A separate section covers developments until mid-1979.

The report deals with the judicial death penalty imposed in accordance with national law, and with extra-judicial execution, described in the report as "murder committed or acquiesced in by government".

More than 2 000 of the judicial death sentences covered in the report were handed down in political cases. In the remaining cases Courts handed down the death sentence against people convicted of violent crimes or of sexual or economic offences.

The methods by which countries put their

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Abolish death pena

LONDON — Over half a million people have been the victims of political murders in the past 10 years, Amnesty International said yesterday in a major report calling for worldwide abolition of the death penalty.

The Nobel Peace Prize winning human rights organisation said the murders had been "in many instances committed with either the connivance or the approval of governments."

The 206-page illustrated report, entitled "The death penalty," surveys the legislation and methods by which people may be executed in 134 countries.

It said that apart from the half million political murders, figures indicated that at least 7 500 people had been sentenced to death judicially in the world over the 10-year period and more than 5 000 of them were known to have been executed.

OVERTONES

Of the death sentences, more than 2 000 "were handed down in political cases or cases with clear political overtones," Amnesty International said.

The others were passed on people convicted of violent crimes or sexual or economic offences.

"In many instances the executions and killings took place secretly or in countries that were closed to independent observers," the organisation said, and therefore the full count of victims was likely to be higher.

The Amnesty Report said that in addition to those killed outright, large numbers of people

in the world, many of them active in political groups, had "disappeared" as a result of arrests by paramilitary groups or members of security forces acting outside the law but with the consent of the authorities.

Many of the victims had either been kept for years in secret camps or killed, the report said.

It said it had received reports that mass killings and "disappearances" had taken place in: — Argentina ("up to 15 000 reported missing"). — Equatorial Guinea ("an estim-

ated one out of every 500 citizens killed during the years of the former dictator Francisco Macias Nguema Government") — Ethiopia ("up to 30 000 killings reported") — Kampuchea ("at least 200 000 people reported killed under the Pol Pot Government, possibly far more") — Uganda ("between 50 000 and 300 000 reported killed under the Idi Amin government").

Amnesty International said the methods by which countries put people to death judicially varied from the guillotine

in France to chair and gas the United hanging in and to the in Ghana, Soviet Union.

It said

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Amnesty

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which

works for the release of political prisoners and opposes torture and capital punishment in all cases without political reservation, said so far only 18 of the world's nations had abolished the death penalty completely.
It said another eight countries had abolished it for peace-time offences but retained it for offences in time of war.
Amnesty said there was a "lack of convincing evidence" that the death penalty deterred criminals or would-be terrorists.
"Its deterrent effect on

rational offenders is highly questionable," the report said. "It is even more so in the case of offenders who are mentally ill, who are impelled by violent political motives."
"It is not only contradictory, but a threat to human values, for any society to proclaim that the taking of human life is the most intolerable of crimes and, at the same time, countenance any form of execution carried out as an act of retribution in the name of society itself," the report said.

ONION RINGS

peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

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123

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

124

1820 and All That!

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

- 2 eggs
- 2 ozs butter
- 2 ozs sifted flour

- 2 ozs flour
- 1/2 pt of new milk

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable at any time.

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SPATCHCOCK - 1900

- 1 young fowl
- brown bread crumbs
- herbs

- parsley
- onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

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PLUM PUDDING

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown sugar
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

- 1 small cup chopped raisins
- 1/2 grated beef suet
- 1/2 pt milk
- 1/2 t salt
- a little mixed peel finely cut

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

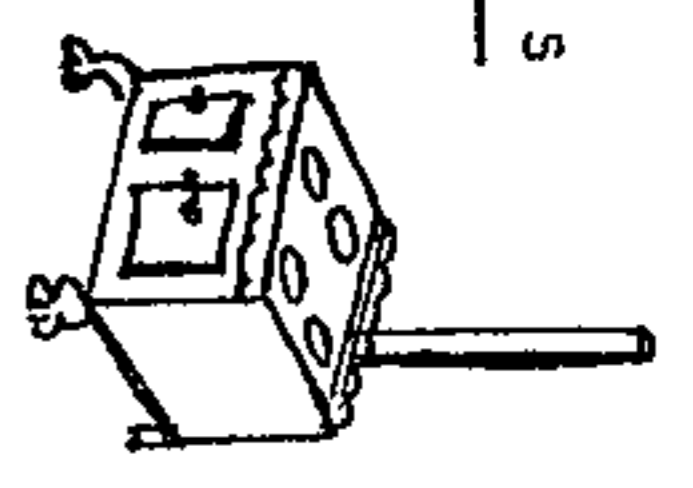
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MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
- dripping

- salt
- flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-



SYNDICATES IN DAGGA SCENE

By ROD JACKSON-SMITH

SMUGGLING dagga to overseas markets is on the increase and the Narcotics Bureau believes this country has become a profitable link in the international drug racketeering chain.

For overseas syndicates the smuggling of dagga out of the country is a profitable business — dagga bought here for R1 000 can fetch as much as R20 000 overseas.

Foreigners involved in large-scale dagga smuggling out of South Africa have been arrested in recent months and police have seized vast quantities, indicating an upswing in the activities of international drug syndicates in this country.

The Narcotics Bureau — a branch of the police force which combats drug peddling — has cracked several drug rings locally in the past few months.

Court appearances of those arrested reveal the extent of the operations and the vast sums of money these syndicates are prepared to put up.

The risks are high, but the syndicates think the returns on their investments worth the risk.

In a case earlier this year Narcotics Bureau agents seized dagga worth R1-million destined for Britain. Three men — one a Canadian — were arrested in Durban.

The dagga was to have been exported to Britain in 10 wooden crates labelled "African curios".

At the trial of one of the men involved in the operation — the Canadian and another South African jumped bail and are still on the run — the full extent of the operation was exposed.

The man told the court that earlier this year he had been given 40 000 US and Canadian dollars to buy dagga. Later he had been given 54 000 Swiss francs, 29 000 Canadian dollars and 5 000 US dollars, also to buy dagga.

Dagga exporting is attractive to overseas syndicates because the South African variety of the weed grows prolifically; is easy to get and cheap compared to other parts of the world.

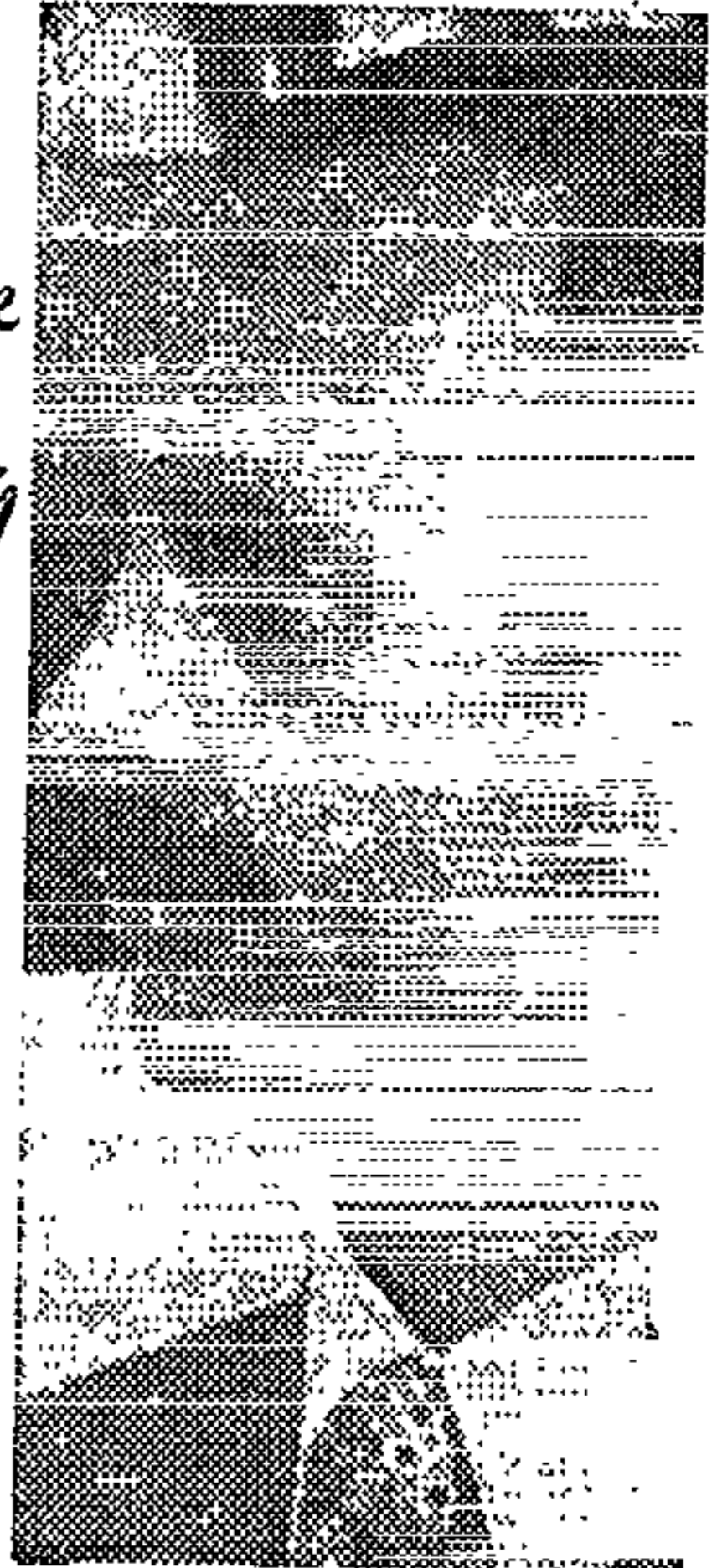
Colonel "Basie" Smit, head of the Narcotics Bureau says the chief dagga growing areas are Natal, Eastern Transvaal, Transkei and Swaziland.

Dagga reaching South Africa from Transkei is a

Police (34)

give ST Tribune
21/10/79
priority

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COLONEL Basie Smit . . . the main growing areas are Natal, Eastern Transvaal, Transkei and Swaziland.

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SMUGGLING BUST IN

major problem, narcotics Bureau keeps on the growing and distribution of the weed in this country.

Last month, Captain John Wright, head of the bureau in Durban, admitted that the main problem was to prevent dagga being smuggled from Transkei.

"Dagga run"

Smuggling attempts take place almost daily. Major C. J. Lotter, district commandant at Middelburg, in the Cape, said the town was on the "dagga run".

Since the homeland's independence almost three years ago, more and more smugglers had been caught.

London and East Grahamstown police seized dagga worth more than R1-million this year — most of it coming from Transkei — and confiscated several cars used to transport the dagga.

Middelburg police seized dozens of bags of the weed and also confiscated about a dozen cars.

On the Natal side of the border, police last month seized 154 bags worth more than R300 000 in two weeks.

In this operation all cars travelling from Transkei to Johannesburg were stopped.

Earlier this year a Transkei van driver carrying dagga worth R1-million managed to evade border patrols but was arrested near KwaMashu.

SA high up in the death league

34) D 30/10/79

The use of the death penalty both for criminal and political offences is widespread throughout the world. The killing of people has been a method of control used by authorities throughout history.

But that trend is changing. Already 18 countries so far have abolished the judicial death penalty for all offences whether committed in time of peace or war. A further eight have kept the death penalty for crimes committed in time of war, while in seven other countries the governments have been abolitionist in practice.

The extent to which the death penalty still exists in the world today has been highlighted in a recent book, *The Death Penalty*, published by Amnesty International.

The human rights organisation, which won the Nobel Peace Prize a few years ago, says mass killings and "disappearances" have taken place in Argentina (up to 15,000 reported missing), Equatorial Guinea (an estimated one out of every 500 citizens killed under the regime of the ousted Macias Nguema, who has since been killed after being sentenced to death), Ethiopia (up to 300,000 killings reported), Guatemala (up to 20,000 killings reported), Cambodia (at the very least 200,000 people killed) and Uganda (between 50,000 and 300,000 killed during the Amin dictatorship).

Against this league, South Africa does reasonably well. According to the report, 69 were hanged in 1975, 40 in 1974 and 42 in 1973. Others, about 40, have died while in detention while more — 130 in 1976

— have died in prison.

Nevertheless, South Africa has "one of the highest rates of judicial execution in the world," according to Amnesty.

And against those countries which have effectively abolished the death penalty, South Africa still has a high rate.

What is worse is that the overwhelming majority of those killed under sentence of death are black people — there was one white hanged in 1973 and another in 1974, the rest during 1973-5 were black.

Calls for abolishing the death penalty in South Africa have been made for a number of years, particularly by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, who has moved private member's motions on the subject in Parliament, and by Professor Barend van Niekerk, who spearheaded a campaign against it a few years ago.

The government, on the other hand, has rejected these calls and has maintained that the death penalty is a deterrent and an appropriate punishment for particularly ghastly offences.

Given the world situation and the controversy within the country, it is interesting — and as an abolitionist, I would hope persuasive — to look at Amnesty's case against the death penalty.

The organisation's Secretary-General, Martin Ennals, says: "Every execution, whether it takes place on the gallows or in the street, whether it

results from a decision taken publicly by a court or clandestinely by conspirators, is an irreversible and totally unacceptable abuse of power.

"As a judicial punishment, the death penalty is unequal, unjust and irreversible. Historically, the principal victims have almost everywhere been the poor, and members of minorities and oppressed groups with the population."

In a press statement, Amnesty quotes a former state governor in the

By Barry Streek

United States as saying: "During my experience as Governor of Ohio, I found the men on Death Row had one thing in common: they were penniless... the fact that they had no money was a principal factor in their being condemned to death."

These themes are reinforced by the book. In it, it is stated that the retentionist argument is often based on the following points:

★ "For particularly reprehensible offences, death is the only fitting and adequate punishment"

★ "the death penalty acts as a deterrent"

★ "those who commit certain grave offences must be put to death for the protection of society at large"

Against these arguments, the abolitionists argue along these lines:

★ "the death penalty is irreversible. Decided upon according to fallible processes of law by fallible human beings, it can be — and actually has been — inflicted upon people innocent of any crime"

★ "there is lack of convincing evidence that the death penalty has any more power to deter than — say — a long period of imprisonment. Its deterrent effect on rational offenders is highly questionable; it is even more so in the case of offenders who are mentally ill, or who are impelled by violent political motives"

In relation to this point, it was interesting to learn how public executions were abolished in England in 1836. Evidence before a royal commission found that of the 167 people hanged in one town over a number of years, 164 themselves had witnessed a public execution.

★ "Execution by whatever means and for whatever offence is a cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment"

Amnesty points out that it is possible for the outcome of any trial to involve error.

A number of factors could contribute to mistakes but it cites "inadequate and incompetent legal representation", the role of judges and jury, the role of the police, psychiatric and procedural issues.

The Amnesty case on the first point is worth

stating because it has obvious implications for South Africa: "Those who cannot afford to pay their own legal fees may consequently have to rely on the help of charitable organisations or on legal aid schemes which are at times inadequate. Many people accused of capital offences and unable to pay for a defence lawyer of their own choice have been represented by someone who is inexperienced or who has insufficient knowledge of the case."

Regarding the argument that the death penalty is a deterrent, Amnesty points out that this view "is founded on the belief that people who have it in mind to commit a capital offence may be dissuaded from doing so if they know they will risk forfeiting their lives. The point at issue, however, is not whether the death penalty has a deterrent effect, but whether it is anymore effective as a deterrent than — say — a long term of imprisonment."

This argument, it says, takes no account of "the fact that the majority of murder victims are killed by someone who knows them or by someone whose mind is disturbed. In either case, the murderer is unlikely to weigh up the risk of execution rationally beforehand — and equally unlikely to be dissuaded by threat of punishment."

It also points out that "studies of the personalities of murderers give no sign that the death penalty has any significant influence on behaviour of those convicted before they committed their offence. There is no evidence that abolition of the death penalty for certain offences has been followed by an increase in the incidence of crime which formerly carried the death penalty."

Amnesty argues that the death penalty is cruel because "those condemned to death often suffer acute anguish — both physical and mental — before execution... the stress which the condemned suffer can be great enough to cause psychosis."

It is also cruel because "the methods by which executions are carried out can involve physical torture. Hanging, electrocution, the gas chamber and the firing squad may not kill instantaneously. Both hanging and garotting, which are meant to cause death at once, by breaking the neck, may instead kill by strangulation."

To add weight to its case, the book contains 12 gruesome pictures showing people being killed in various ways.

Most of the 209-page book reviews the situation in the world, country by country, but those sections where it argues the case for abolition, it does so convincingly.

The only real question is when will South Africa join those 18 countries which have outlawed the death penalty. That figure is bound to increase as the years go by and the issue has to be faced here sooner or later.

Why shouldn't the Republic become the first country in Africa to take that inevitable step?



Victims of a public execution in Nigeria. Their crime? Armed robbery.

Death penalty is the final abuse of power

203
3/46/79
34

MORE than 7 500 people are known to have been sentenced to death throughout the world during the last ten years.

More than 5 000 are known to have been victims of political killings during the same period.

This is the international "body count" that emerges from a detailed 206-page Amnesty International report, *The Death Penalty*, published last week. The report examines the laws and methods by which people can be put to death in 134 countries.

More than 2 000 of the death sentences recorded in the Amnesty International report were handed down in political cases or cases with clear political overtones. In the remaining cases the sentence was passed against people convicted of violent crimes or sexual and economic offences.

In many instances the executions and killings took place secretly or in countries that were closed to independent observers. The full count of victims — especially of those killed for political reasons — is therefore, according to Amnesty International, likely to be much higher.

Mass killings and "disappearances" are alleged to have taken place in Argentina (up to 15 000 reported missing), Equatorial Guinea (an estimated one out of every 500 citizens killed under the Macias Nguema government, most without charge or trial), Ethiopia (up to 30 000 killings reported), Guatemala (up to 20 000 killings reported), Kampuchea (at least 200 000 people reported killed under the Pol Pot government, possibly far more), Uganda (between 50 000 and 300 000 reported killed under the Idi Amin government).

Together with such "extrajudicial" killings, executions carried out after court sentencing are now taking place almost every day in countries around the world. In those nations

The death penalty is not always handed down by the courts. Amnesty International have compiled a report on execution, the methods used and the deterrent effect.

EDOUARD SAVAN reports

ping and raping a woman were stoned to death, the traditional punishment in such cases under religious laws applied in the country.

Martin Ennals, Secretary General of Amnesty International, asserts that the death penalty in all its forms — whether it is imposed in political or criminal cases or whether it is carried out by the state or by illegal killers — is one of the most extreme violations of fundamental human rights.

"Every execution, whether it takes place on the gallows or in the street, whether it results from a decision taken publicly by a court or clandestinely by conspirators, is an irreversible and totally unacceptable abuse of power," says Ennals.

"As a judicial punishment," he argues, "the death penalty is unequal, unjust and irreversible. Historically the principal victims have almost everywhere been the poor, the members of minorities and oppressed groups within the population."

His assessment is reminiscent of the words of a former state governor in the United States: "During my experience as Governor of Ohio, I found the men on Death Row had one thing in common: they were penniless... the fact that they had no money was a principal factor in their being condemned to death."

Only 18 countries throughout the world have so far abolished the judicial death penalty for all offences. The 18 are: Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica,

nals or those planning acts of political violence.

Just over a hundred years ago, public executions in England were abolished, largely because of the evidence before a Royal commission of 1886 which indicated that of 167 people who had been under sentence of death in one town over a number of years, 164 had themselves witnessed a public execution.

One man in England who is convinced that executions do not deter crime is Albert Pierrepoint who, from 1931 to 1956, served his country as official executioner.

In his autobiography Pierrepoint concludes: "During my 25 years as an executioner, I believed with all my heart that I was carrying out a public duty. I conducted each execution with great care and a clear conscience. I never allowed myself to get involved with the death penalty controversy. I now sincerely hope that no man is ever called upon to carry out another execution in my country... I do not now believe that any one of the hundreds of executions I carried out has in any way acted as a deterrent against future murder. Capital punishment, in my view, achieved nothing except revenge."

According to Amnesty International, comparisons of crime rates in different countries that have retained or abolished the death penalty do not indicate that the threat of execution has been effective in preventing capital crime. Studies on the death penalty indicate that changes in crime rates depend on many factors apart from the existence or use of the death penalty. The fear of death, in itself, does not appear to prevent individuals from committing capital crimes.

The Amnesty International report points out, however, that the death penalty is increasingly taking the form of unexplained disappearances, extrajudicial

penalty is in force for political crimes, the offences for which it may be imposed are frequently defined in such a way that virtually any activity inconsistent with government policy becomes a capital offence.

In a variety of countries large numbers of executions have followed changes of government or acts of political violence during the years covered by the Amnesty International report.

In Iraq, where summary executions are often carried out, 34 people were executed in July 1973, the day after their trial for their part in an attempted coup. Six years later, in August 1979, world attention again focused on Iraq as a wave of summary executions swept the country and a further 21 alleged conspirators were put to death after closed trials.

In Nigeria, 37 people were executed in March and May 1976 following the assassination of Brigadier Myrta, the country's Head of State.

In Sudan 98 people were executed in August 1976, after an abortive coup against the government of President Jaafar Nimeiri.

In Iran, by April, 1979, alone, more than 300 former military officers, ministers and members of the administration of the Shah had been sent before firing squads after trials by revolutionary courts, most meeting in secret. Under the Shah, Amnesty International believed that the total number of political executions in Iran since the beginning of 1972 had probably been considerably in excess of 300.

Non-violent political dissent has also been punished with execution.

In the People's Republic of China a political prisoner accused of writing and distributing a "counter-revolutionary" leaflet was sentenced to death in February 1978 by a provincial High People's court. He was executed immediately after sentence was passed.

The methods by which countries put their victims to death vary from the guillotine in France to the electric chair and gas chamber in the United States and South Africa, to the firing squad in Cuba.

Public execution by hanging is still used in many countries.

Opposite the wine tasting bar, Achim's set-up in the most modern place, every way, and the restaurant.

Public execution by hanging is still used in many countries.

public, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic), Honduras, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.

A further eight countries retain the death penalty for crimes committed in time of war. In seven countries which have the death penalty on the statute books, successive governments have been abolitionist in practice.

The increasing use of the death penalty against real or suspected political opponents as well as for criminal offenders, has prompted several international organizations to campaign for universal and total abolition of this punishment and for action to stop murders committed or acquiesced by government.

In December 1977, in an effort to step up world efforts to abolish the death penalty, Amnesty International convened an international conference in Stockholm attended by more than 200 delegates from 50 countries. The "Declaration of Stockholm" which resulted marked the beginning of concerted work on an international scale for the repudiation of the death penalty in all its forms.

In the case of the judicial death penalty, the conference concluded it had never been shown to have a special deterrent effect — either to would-be criminal

murders. Ironically in countries such as Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay which have totally abolished the death penalty, political murders have been perpetrated on a disturbing scale.

Amnesty International estimates that the total of those who have died in Guatemala between 1966 and 1976 at the hands of official "death squads" could be as high as 20 000.

In Uganda, under the government of former president Idi Amin, the "hammer" method was frequently used to kill political prisoners. The prisoners — invariably uncharged and untried — were lined up, the second man in line ordered to smash the skull of the first man's head with a hammer or axe handle, the second prisoner was then killed in the same way by the third, until the whole line was dead, the last survivor being shot by a soldier supervising the killings.

Perhaps the highest known rate of extrajudicial killings to have been inflicted upon a nation by its leaders during the decade is to be found in Equatorial Guinea under the government of Macias Nguema. One out of every 500 citizens (out of a total population of only 300 000) is known to have been executed in the past ten years.

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(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

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Does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a taxable loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Crime-fighting scheme

Chief Reporter

A SENIOR lecturer in the Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law at the University of Cape Town, Mrs Mana Slabbert, said yesterday the most positive step that could be taken to reduce the high rate of violent crime in the Cape Peninsula would be to improve the quality of life in the townships.

"Violent crime is largely a reflection of living conditions and living patterns and where these are poor, the seeds of violence are sown at a very early stage among those living in these conditions.

"A good deal of our research at the Institute of Criminology is, in collaboration with other bodies concerned in this field, being directed towards this problem in the Cape Peninsula and towards preventive methods.

"We have set ourselves the task of finding out why youngsters drift into crime — many of them when they are only eight or nine years old — and to do this we are taking 500 life histories to show the childhood patterns of offenders.

"Through research of this type we hope to be able to indicate a positive direction that must be taken, hopefully with State backing, in combat-

ing this major problem of our society.

"The rate of recidivism, or relapses into crime, is tremendously high at present, and the more one looks at the problem the more obvious it becomes that for any crime-prevention programme to succeed we must start at grassroots level.

"It is the potential of youth that we must be concerning ourselves with; one must become involved with children, right from the outset.

"At present the township child, often part of an unstable home life, hasn't got much going for him. He starts life with no purpose and his legitimate needs and aspirations are not

met; so he emulates his elder brothers and their friends and comes to accept violence not as something anti-social and abnormal but as the norm.

"And violence as so often depicted on television and in the cinema exacerbates an already serious problem.

"In the absence of recreational and other facilities, boredom and lack of motivation lead to experimentation and later to full involvement in crime."

"We have here a challenge that must be met — and the sooner it is met the better it is going to be for our society at large."

Ambulancemen tackle 300 assaults a weekend

By JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

FOR MOST PEOPLE in Cape Town weekends are a period of relaxation and recreation; for police and ambulancemen, however, the end of the week often means working under extreme pressure and in the most unpleasant of circumstances.

Statistics show a definite escalation in the crime and accident rate at weekends, and if a weekend falls at the end of the month the crime rate is even higher.

In the Cape Peninsula, with its various crime hot-spots, ambulance drivers face weekends with a current average of 260 to 300 assaults.

However, according to the Chief Officer of the Cape Peninsula Local Authorities Ambulance Service, Mr B M Warner, these figures are low when compared with public holidays such as the

Easter and Christmas weekends.

During the Easter weekend of 1978 there were 331 assaults and 78 accidents; during the same period this year there were 370 assaults and 86 accidents.

During the 1978 Christmas weekend there were 535 assaults — and the authorities would not be surprised to see this figure overtaken during the forthcoming festive season.

Since Mr Warner's arrival at the ambulance station in 1974, he has seen the crime rate rise steadily. Where 400 assaults a weekend was considered a high figure a few years ago, statistics in excess of 500 are not uncommon today.

"To cope with the increased work, two additional ambulances have been added to weekday shifts and three additional vehicles to end-of-the-month shifts," he said.



About 100 000 are in SA prisons each day

By VELELENI MASHUMI
Pretoria Bureau

THE daily population in South African prisons was about 100 000 and with the developing Government policy, black members of the Prisons Department were faced with a challenging task in the administration and control of institutions where blacks were being detained.

The was said by the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, in his address at the passing-out parade of black warders at the Baviaanspoort Prisons College near Pretoria yesterday.

The Minister further praised the department's personnel for performing their tasks dutifully in terms of the Standard Minimum Rules of the United Nations Congress on Crime and Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders which South

Africa was a signatory. It was this dedication to their work by the warders that has helped curb any large-scale violence often found in many countries.

Such violence occurred only once in the country and even then this was of a much smaller extent, Mr Le Grange said.

The department has been running a project which offers basic literacy training in reading and writing to prisoners, most of whom are blacks. The project was in full swing in 48 prisons and was geared towards providing illiterate inmates with basic skills in writing, reading and basic arithmetic.

A number of long-term prisoners have already written academic and technical examinations.

Library facilities at 110 centres supplied more than 401 294 books to prisoners by the de-

partment. To relieve the taxpayer of the burden of maintaining the high prison population, the department has embarked on certain productive projects. These projects have yielded agricultural produce worth R3.5-million, raw material worth R3-million to be used in workshops and building projects worth R10-million, he said.

As a result of these projects the cost of keeping a prisoner has dropped to R2,64 a day and the Minister said this was reasonably lower than in most Western countries which, in certain cases, was more than R100 a day.

Despite all the department had been doing to the prisoner to regard himself as a creation of God, the department has met sharp criticism — often undeserved — from within and outside the country, he said.

forced into the upper parts of the space-time box by ignoring several of the original definitions. As more examples of such forcing occurred, so the original definitions of the slots were loosened and expanded to contain an ever-increasing variety of artifacts. Survival of the revised framework was soon threatened again because the boundaries between the large, block-shaped subdivisions had become too blurred. Also, quantitative analysis was beginning to permeate archaeological procedures (Mason 1957) and the urgent need arose for numerically undistorted samples, complete artifact type lists, and far more rigorous attention to provenience (Inskoop 1961). Furthermore, the concepts of culture, industry, variant, stage, period, and phase were in free and variable circulation in the literature. The framework appeared to be

Wonderwerk, Roso Cottage, and several other miscellaneous assemblages including the long-ignored "coarse Stillbay" reported from between the Second Intermediate and ISA in the pioneer excavations at Peer's Cave (Keith 1931). Although a few categories have been tentatively isolated, such as the Robberg Industry (Deacon 1977), an increasing number of assemblages remain vaguely labelled (eg. "Early ISA") and floating uncertainly within the gross subdivisions of the Middle and Later Stone Ages. To avoid the ambiguities inherent in even these large categories, an increasing number of authors have recently turned to terms such as Holocene and Upper Pleistocene to define broad units. Thus a third system is being introduced into the literature. The time-axis of the framework is clearly in the throes of its fourth major crisis.

Development of the space-axis

It is hardly surprising that the space-axis of the framework has undergone similar episodes of strain during the course of its development, but the causes were not always the same as those outlined above. W.D. Gooch (1881) was the first to recognize the need for subdivisions in South Africa, although the classifiers of his times in Europe appear to have avoided this approach. By subdividing his field observations into five geographical regions, Gooch anticipated that we should not expect the Stone Age continuum to advance in an orderly progression of contemporary phases throughout the subcontinent. However, the later accumulation of field results showed that his regional/landscape slots did not covary with "cultural-areas" represented by mapped distributions of similar-looking stone artifacts. Although Goodwin (1946b) was attracted to regional subdivision, he seems to have realized this and the units known as Cultures and/or Industries became the common approach to both spatial and chronological subdivision of the three Stone Age blocks.

Inevitably, new Cultures tended to spring up wherever a pioneer archaeologist happened to be located — either because of his place of employment or because of his personal field interests. The first ones to appear in the literature tended to cluster around Cape Town, Grahamstown, the Kalkfontein dam on the Riet River, the diamond-diggings on the Vaal, and so on. By the time of the 1929 meetings of the British Association, vast uncharted regions still existed between these oases of research.

CRIME - GENERAL

13 JULY 77 - 11 - DEC 78

N. Mercury 13/7/77

Shoelace hanging 'suicide'

Mercury Reporter
PIETERMARITZBURG.
A TERRORISM act
 detainee found hanging
 from the bars of his cen-
 tral prison cell here by
 means of two shoelaces
 and a jacket had com-
 mitted suicide.

This was the finding of
 Inquest Magistrate Mr.
 P. J. Miller, who ruled
 yesterday that no one
 was to blame for the
 death of Mr. Aaron
 Khoza (45) on March 26

this year.

He found that the
 cause of death had been
 asphyxia due to strangu-
 lation by a ligature.

A prison warder,
 Constable Stoffel de Wit,
 told the Court he had
 been on duty on the day
 of the incident.

During his early-
 morning rounds he had
 kicked on Mr. Khoza's
 cell door and shouted his
 name. Receiving no
 response he had thought

the prisoner was asleep.

The constable said he
 had kicked on the door
 as the cell peep-hole
 had been obscured by a
 shirt.

Later that morning
 Mr. Khoza had been
 found dead.

Mr. Harry Pitman
 (instructed by Rajan
 Moodley and Co.), who
 appeared for Mr. Khoza's
 wife and dependants,
 said the evidence of the
 prison authorities had

been surrounded by
 "conflicting points" and
 that the investigation
 had proved unsatisfac-
 tory.

Mr. Pitman said there
 was no evidence as to
 Mr. Khoza's state of
 mind or mental health
 and it appeared strange
 that someone in a normal
 frame of mind should
 have committed suicide.

Evidence in the inquest
 was led by Mr. D. B. Jou-
 bert.

This paper deals with a sample taken in one particular area of the Lowveld. It does not claim to represent a uniformity of conditions in the region. The Lowveld is a territory of widely diversified resources where output and income patterns

However, certain structural rigidities would be predicted. There also seems to be concern about the number of enterprises and the apparent regard to the legacy of a past when labour

In more recent times, competition from the outside on reward which results

The enterprises suffer

- Farm A - F
- Farm B - M
- Farm C - E

FARM A.

Natal Mercury 13/7/77
**Woman lost
 fraud money
 on the races**

JOHANNESBURG—A 58-year-old woman, Doris Edna Simpson, was gaoled for 44 months when she was found guilty of 44 counts of fraud involving R3 580 yesterday.

Simpson, who appeared before Mr. H. J. van Heerden in the Regional Court here, was acquitted on a further 71 counts of fraud.

Mr. van Heerden rejected a plea for a suspended sentence.

Simpson admitted that she had fraudulently endorsed and cashed cheques while employed as a bookkeeper at Consolidated Medical Administrators (Pty) Ltd., during 1974 and 1975.

Simpson said she had been lonely and had associated with friends who introduced her to horse racing and roulette.

"I had some success. But more losses than wins."

In mitigation Simpson said that she had received no personal benefit from her gambling as most of the money had gone to the tote office. — (Sapa.)

short distances. (34) ed widespread. he sector than expenditure. s to be lavish without s a legacy

significant in about the late '50s, increased and put an upward pressure on labour at prevailing wages.

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partnership by registered company

partnership by registered company

NOTIFICATION
 managed by owner

District:	Pilgrims Rest	
Temperatures:	Max: 46°	Min: 7°
Summer Rainfall:	Average 500 mm per annum	
Soils:	Light sands of sandy loams	
Rail head:	Klaserie 22 kilometres	
Labour supply:	Gazankulu 20 kilometres	
Total area:	480 Hectares	
Bushveld grazing:	350	"
Arable land:	80	" all irrigable
	(30	" are under overhead spray irrigation)
Water supply:	28.3 litres per second for a 12 hours day (1 cu sec) allocated by the Klaserie River Scheme	

N. Mercury 14/7/77

Policeman is blamed for innocent's street death

(34)

JOHANNESBURG — A young policeman was yesterday convicted of culpable homicide after he was found to have "recklessly and negligently" shot at a suspect in a crowded street and killed an innocent woman.

Constable Pieter van der Westhuysen, who pleaded not guilty, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment suspended for three years and fined R500 (or 250 days' gaol) by Mr. P. C. van der Merwe in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

The charge against Van der Westhuysen (20) arose from a shooting incident last December 18 in which Mrs. Lucy Norrington (56) of Vereeniging died as a result of a gunshot wound.

The Court was told that Mrs. Norrington received a fatal head wound while Christmas shopping with her husband in Harrison Street, Johannesburg, last year when Constable van der Westhuysen fired a shot at a fleeing suspect.

Arrest

Evidence was that the young policeman had attempted to arrest the suspect for drinking in public and for attempting to steal his revolver.

During the subsequent chase a shot was fired and Mrs. Norrington fell to the ground with a "large hole" in her head.

Finding that Constable van der Westhuysen had acted "recklessly and negligently" in shooting in a crowded street, Mr. van der Merwe said it was "quite shocking to think that a person could die in such a way while innocently walking in the street."

"Although it was quite lawful to shoot at a suspect for this type of offence you should have acted more carefully," the Magistrate told Van der Westhuysen.
(Sapa.)

Natal Mercury 14/7/77

Shot and a fall kill two people

34

Crime Reporter

A WHITE woman was found shot dead in her Greenwood Park home yesterday and a young man fell three storeys to his death in Aliwal Street.

The dead woman was Mrs. Maria Franscina Grobler (53) of Lanchashire Road, who was found in bed by her 20-year-old daughter, Penny, shortly after midday.

A .22 revolver lay beside her and she had a bullet wound in the head. Police do not suspect foul play.

The name of the young man, who fell from the third floor of the Railways Club, is being withheld until next of kin has been informed.

He had been employed as a clerk by the Railways, but police were yesterday still trying to piece together the circumstances surrounding his fall.

Colonel A. Viljoen, Officer Commanding the Railways Police in Natal, said that initially it appeared that the man's death had been an accident.

A young White woman is expected to appear in the Pinetown Magistrate's Court today in connection with an alleged hold-up earlier this week in which a building society teller was blinded and robbed in Westville.

It was initially thought that R1500 had been taken from the agency but the police recovered R4500 when they arrested a White woman at a house in Westville on Tuesday night.

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D.O. 26/7/77

Student tells of police threats and bribe offers

34

DURBAN — A University of Zululand student alleged at the criminal sessions here yesterday that offers of bribes, threats and promises made by security policemen caused him to use names they supplied in a statement he made incriminating fellow student.

The student, who cannot be named, was giving evidence before Mr Justice Milne and two assessors at the trial of 10 students on charges of sabotage, arson, malicious damage to property and assault with intent to murder.

The charges arise from disturbances at the university on June 18 last

year, in which damage amounting to R300 000 was caused.

All the accused have pleaded not guilty.

The witness said in evidence last week he had been promised a house and a job at Newcastle if he gave evidence for the State.

The witness said yesterday security policemen had told him he had been seen running from a church which had been damaged. He had denied this, but was told the evidence against him would be believed and he would be sent to jail for five years. He had also been wrongly accused of stoning houses.

Security policemen had said they would help him by making him a State witness and he would be freed.

The witness said he had been unable to identify people who took part in various incidents. The Security Police had given him names of students and told him they were the people involved. He had added these names in his statement.

Some of the incidents in his statement had been about things he had not seen himself, but had been told about.

The hearing continues.
— SAPA.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN REHABILITATION — Malcolm McCarthy

Stop crime in time

Rbm 1/8/77

34



More than 60% of prisoners go back behind bars for a second term — and unemployment is causing that figure to soar. Nicro — National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders — which launches Rehabilitation Week today believes you've got to reach people before they become criminals. VICKI ROSENTHAL reports.

"CATCH 'em before they hatch" sums up Nicro's new crime prevention thrust in Johannesburg's coloured and African townships.

While conceding that South African society is a fertile breeding ground for jailbirds, Nicro social workers Nan Hickman and Malcolm McCarthy still believe it's worth fighting the system.

They're launching small-scale community self-help projects in an attempt to get to potential criminals before the winos and the gangs do.

"If we can reach people before they decided society has nothing to offer them, if we can strengthen community links and build individuals' self-confidence, then we'll be achieving something," says Nan, Nicro's Johannesburg branch director.

"Sure poverty and despair are rife. Sure it's difficult to give people hope when they barely earn a living wage, when the law rips families apart and crime is practised by so many, but we've got to make a start."

Nicro's pilot crime prevention scheme was set up last year in the coloured

FACTS about crime in South Africa. Main source — Department of Prisons report 1975-6.

- This year's combined budget for the Department of Prisons, Department of Justice and the South African Police is R319-million. The Department of Prisons budget alone is R71-million.
- SA's prison population at any one time is 95 000 out of a total population of 26-million. This is much higher relative to the population than in most other countries. In the UK it is 41 704 out of a total population of 60-million.
- The total number of people in prison between July 1975 and June 1976 was 521 309: 83,1% black, 2,8% white, 0,6% Indians, 13,5% coloured.

area of Eldorado Park by Malcolm McCarthy.

The initial focus was on the coloureds because their crime rate pro rata is far higher than that of the other groups.

Statistics for 1974-75 show that the average number of prisoners per 100 000 was Asian 74,82, white 92,87, African 397,50 and coloured 785,89.

"The coloured community has an identity problem and is far less stable than Soweto," said Malcolm in an attempt to explain the high crime rate. "The community bonds tend to be weak. There are few church, youth or women's groups. It's this lack of community spirit that allows crime to flourish.

"Our role is to help people define their problems — then to tackle them. To do

this they need skills. We are the motivators, initiators and trainers."

When Malcolm started collecting data on crime patterns in the coloured areas he was told by high school headmasters that one reason pupils dropped out was because they had failed to acquire basic reading and writing skills at primary school. Automatically promoted to high school, they then found they couldn't cope.

Malcolm got together a group of nine standard 9 pupils who wanted to do something about the high drop-out rate. They decided their contribution to the anti-crime drive would be to keep people in school by helping them master the three Rs.

"If I'd left it entirely to them they would have failed

after the second week. They didn't have the know-how or the self-confidence to transmit these skills. The coloured community is haunted by the ghosts of self-help schemes which have failed.

"I spent a couple of months training them so they could function independently. I helped them become skilled in teaching, organising and forming relationships — the coloured youth who has got to standard nine has already achieved significantly and is quite removed from the average primary school kid.

"They were forced to look at their community and its problems. They learnt skills and tasted success. This boosted their self-confidence and in turn they became better role models, positive

forces in the community. So often coloured children have only a drunkard father or delinquent brother to identify with."

As a result of the success of the Riverlea scheme, three similar projects are planned for the coloured areas and black volunteers aim to set two programmes in motion in Soweto.

The projects won't necessarily focus on formal education as a way of combatting crime. They may concentrate on alcoholism, teaching homecraft skills or establishing playgroups.

"We've got to bolster family life if we're to reduce crime," says Nan.

"The scope is tremendous. But we need money. People are reluctant to give to Nicro because they say that criminals land themselves in trouble.

"That's false thinking. For one thing criminals are often the product of poverty, broken homes and other circumstances beyond their control. For another, it's in the interest of the man in the street to combat crime. After all, it's he who pays the price."

Seven found guilty on currency charges

EAST LONDON — Four women and three men were found guilty at different hearings in the Regional Court here yesterday on charges of sending money out of the Republic.

Appearing before Mr S van Zyl, Mrs Despo Karatmoglou, 50, of Jan Smuts Road, Greenfields, pleaded guilty to sending out R200 to her sister in Athens.

Mrs Karatmoglou said she was aware she had to obtain authority to send money out of the country. She is a widow with two children.

Before fining her R400 or 200 days' imprisonment of which R300 or 150 days was suspended for three years, Mr Van Zyl said the court would take a more serious view of such cases in future.

In another hearing, Mrs Metaxia Stergianos, 65, of Sinclair Avenue, Bonnie Doon, pleaded guilty to sending out R150 and 2 000 United States dollars between January 1 and March 2 this year.

Before sentencing her Mr Van Zyl said she was lucky not to have been charged separately on various amounts which she had sent out of the country from different Post Offices by using different names.

Most of the money had been recovered.

Mrs Stergianos was fined R1 200 or 300 days' imprisonment, of which R800 or 200 days was conditionally suspended for three years.

Mrs Mercia Moutzouris, 45, of Rydalls Tea Room, Gillwell Road, who also pleaded guilty to sending out 200 United States dollars without authority on March 12, was fined R300 or 100 days' im-

prisonment, of which R250 or 80 days was conditionally suspended for three years. admitted having brought the money from overseas in said she did not know it was not allowed to send mon

Mrs Christallen Efstratiou, 30, of The Nest Roadhouse, Durban Road, King William's Town, pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawfully sending out bank notes or foreign currency and another of failing to offer for sale to the Treasury 500 American dollars, alternatively unlawfully using United States dollars and travellers cheques.

She was fined R600 or 150 days' imprisonment, of which R400 or 100 days was conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr Panagiotis Stergos, 63, of Charlyn Court, St Peters Road, pleaded not guilty to sending out 30 United States dollars, but later admitted he did so without authority.

He said he was under the impression he could send out a small amount.

Mr Stergos was fined R50 or 20 days' imprisonment.

A British subject, Mr William Dorman, 7, of Renfrew Street, Cambridge, pleaded guilty to sending out R200 to his wife who needed money for her electricity and telephone accounts.

He was fined R400 or 100 days' imprisonment, of which R350 or 80 days was conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr Claude Munday, 65, of Willasdale Road, Bonnie Doon, pleaded guilty to one count of failing to make a declaration to the Treasury or an authorised dealer.

He also pleaded guilty to eight counts of sending out cheques drawn in England for payment of debts.

He was fined R25 or five days' imprisonment on the first count and R100 or 20 days' imprisonment on the other counts which were taken as one for the purpose of sentence.

In passing sentence, Mr Van Zyl said he regarded this case as a technical breach of the regulations and therefore different from those he had dealt with earlier in the day. —DDR

Killer of boy aged 3 to die

N. Mercury

6/8/77

(34)

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Johannes Dhlamini, 38-year-old murderer of a Somerset West housewife, Mrs. Juliana du Toit, and her three-year-old son Daniel, was yesterday sentenced to death in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

Dhlamini sat expressionless in the dock when sentence was pronounced before a packed court. Several whistles were heard from the crowded public gallery directly above Dhlamini's head immediately after Mr. Justice van Heerden sentenced him to death on both murder counts.

Sentence was postponed until deemed necessary — on three of the charges relating to escaping from custody, theft of a truck and of robbing Mrs. du Toit.

Violent

The Judge found no extenuating circumstances in the double killing. This was clear, he said, from the methods employed to murder Mrs. du Toit. Her bound hands, the violent throttling and gagging, and the blow to her head showed that Dhlamini intended to kill her. It was clear too from the violence of the blow to the boy's head that death was intended.

"There is only one sentence this Court can give," he said. The death sentence was passed on both murder counts.

Assaulted

The Court could not accept any possibility that someone assaulted the dead woman in the room after he had left.

"The Court is satisfied that you did go there and through your violent action caused the death of the deceased," the Judge said.

Mr. Justice van Heerden sat with two assessors, Mr. A. J. van Niekerk and Mr. C. H. van Gend.

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Competition for Labour?
Unemployment, Underemployment
Growth of Farm Employment
Growth of Non-Farm Employ
Growth of the Labour Force
Introduction

TABL

Double murderer gets death sentence

D.S. 6/8/77

(34)

CAPE TOWN — Johannes Dhlamini, 38-year-old murderer of a Somerset West housewife, Mrs Juliana du Toit, and her three-year-old son, Daniel, was sentenced to death in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Dhlamini sat expressionless in the dock when sentence was pronounced before a packed court. Several whistles were heard from the crowded public gallery immediately after Mr Justice

Van Heerden passed the death sentence on both murder counts.

Mr Dhlamini was also found guilty on charges of escaping from custody, theft of a truck and of robbing Mrs Du Toit.

Sentence on these counts was postponed.

He was acquitted of a charge of raping Mrs Du Toit though the judge said there were indications that rape might have occurred.

The judge said Mr Dhlamini had not made a good impression. It was clear he was the sort of person who improvised to suit his tale. His version of the events of November 11 had been very unlikely.

It was not only unlikely but unacceptable that Mrs Du Toit, alone at home with her son, would have hit him with a stick, not only once but twice, after refusing to give him work or money, and when he had turned to leave the premises.

It was also unacceptable that after he had hit her once she would pick up her son, run to the back door and stand waiting while he walked to her and hit at her a second time, missing and striking the child in her arms.

The judge found no extenuating circumstances. This was clear, he said, from the methods employed to murder Mrs Du Toit. Her bound hands, the violent throttling and gagging and the blow to her head showed that Mr Dhlamini intended to kill her. It was clear too from the violence of the blow to the boy's head that death was intended.

"There is only one sentence this court can give," he said.

The court could not accept any possibility that someone assaulted Mrs Du Toit after Mr Dhlamini had left.

"The court is satisfied that you did go there and through your violent action cause the death of the deceased," the judge said.
— DDC-SAPA.

Violent deaths

for 10 513

34
DOM 24/9/77

CAPE TOWN. — Crime, particularly crimes of violence, is on the increase throughout South Africa.

The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders says in its annual report that in the year to March 31, 10 513 people were reported to have died violently. Police had been informed of 135 705 serious assaults and 38 981 robberies.

Crime of this proportion cost the taxpayer "a phenomenal amount of money". The budget of the three Government departments involved — Police, Prison and Justice — had been increased by 16% to R320 640 000 in the current year.

Nicro says it is planning a nation-wide crime prevention campaign. It includes:

● An intensive publicity campaign through newspapers, radio and television.

● Printing booklets, pamphlets, and possibly a calendar.

● Establishing crime prevention panels to help create neighbourhood awareness.

● A slide and tape programme to be shown to citizen groups and, if permission is obtained, to schools and universities.

"Ideally we should develop a slide programme for each of the main population groups, as crime varies from one group to another," the report says.

Nicro would also like to make a film. But it says a professional production lasting 30 minutes would cost about R30 000. It was difficult to find a sponsor. — Sapa.



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to less developed countries.

the wheel with one striking needle as described by von

nger-Prebisch model of "Export- and Import-Biased Growth" as applicable to less developed economies.

Reference: Sodersten, Chapter 9, pp. 195-198

A general review of the impact of established trade and investment patterns on less developed countries.

References: (1) Cohen: Chapter 5, part 6 (NB)

(2) Singer's article in American Economic Review (not so important)

(3) Any of the many other books and articles pertaining to these issues, including Baruch Brown (on the "Left"), Bauer (on the "Right"), etc.

- (4) On the impact of investment on LDC's of 19th Century, for additional reading refer to Nurkse's chapter in Cooper: International Finance

(For the full title and publication details of sources referred to above, consult the back of the original course outline.)

J. GERSON
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(34) RDA 27/9/77

Crime in Soweto highlighted

Staff Reporter

THE high crime rate in Soweto has been emphasised by a survey recently completed by the Human Sciences Research Council.

It was found that in the 1 520 houses visited in 13 of Soweto's 27 suburbs 432 people had been victims of crime between February 1974 and January 1975.

The crimes included robbery, assault, assault with intent to do grievous

harm, rape and theft.

An average of one victim was found in every fourth household.

During the period in question the 432 were the victims of 980 crimes.

Of these 60% had been victims of crime only once 29% two or three times and 11% four or more times.

The most common of the 980 crimes was robbery (40%) followed by

assault with intent to do grievous harm (29%) and common assault (18%) theft (10%) and rape (3%).

More than a quarter of the crimes were reported to the police.

It is estimated that from February 1974 to January 1975 about 32 000 cases of robbery, assault, rape and theft occurred in Soweto but were not reported to the police.

Just over three-quarters of the 432 victims failed to report the last crime perpetrated against them during the specific period.

Crime in Soweto, the survey found, was largely a gang or group phenomenon.

The Soweto study is one of a series planned by the council.



32 000 crimes in a year—not reported

ARGUS
28/9/77
34

The Argus
Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Human Sciences Research Council has estimated that there were 32 000 unreported cases of robbery, assault, rape and theft in Soweto between February 1974 and January 1975.

In a house-to-house survey conducted in Soweto in February 1975 council workers found that one in

four households had at least one victim of a robbery, assault, rape or theft in the 12-month period.

Just more than a quarter of these crimes were reported to the police, the Human Sciences Research Council added.

Researchers visited 1 528 Soweto homes in 13 of the township's 27 areas. The information has now been compiled in a report entitled 'Primary victimisation in Soweto.'

Of the 432 victims of the 980 crimes traced by researchers it was found that 47 had been on the

receiving end of robberies, assaults, rapes or thefts on no less than four occasions between February 1974 and January 1975.

The victims comprised 276 men and 156 women.

The council projected from the findings of its sample and has estimated that there were 32 000 unreported cases of robbery, assault, rape and theft in Soweto during the one-year period.

Among the reasons for not reporting crimes was the belief that the police would not find an offen-

der and the opinion that a crime was not serious enough to warrant reporting.

More than 75 percent of the crimes were committed at weekends. About 80 percent occurred between late afternoon and the early morning and 45,8 percent in the streets.

About 80 percent of the victims did not know the offenders.

Crime in Soweto was largely a 'gang or group phenomenon,' the council found.



MRS TOLKEN "I want to appeal."

Axe-killer mother to be hanged

D.D. 22/10/77 (34)

CAPE TOWN — A Malmesbury mother of five, Mrs Pauline Tolken, 39, was sentenced to death in the Supreme Court here yesterday for murdering her husband with an axe last year.

Mr Justice Baker and two assessors found there were no extenuating circumstances.

On the subject of extenuation, he told Mrs Tolken: "From the time I knew I had to try you, I had sleepless nights about this part of the case — about whether anything could be regarded as extenuating."

In accepting the evidence of the chief State witness, Miss Elizabeth Marthinus, 19, Mrs Tolken's domestic servant at the time of the murder, Judge Baker said Mrs Tolken wanted to put the blame on Miss Marthinus.

He described her claims as "a mass of lies."

Miss Marthinus, who was sentenced earlier to 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for three years, for being an accessory after the killing, made a good impression, he said.

Miss Marthinus said Mrs Tolken had woken her on the night of August 23 and asked her for help. She admitted having just killed her husband and offered Miss Marthinus R100 to help her dispose of the body.

Together they wrapped the body in a blanket, rolled it on to a sheet of corrugated iron and, helped by Mrs Tolken's 12-year-old daughter, took him down to a nearby railway line where they left the body.

She said a month before Mrs Tolken and another man had talked of killing Mr Tolken. She described Mr Tolken's drinking habits and arguments between the

couple.

About 80 spectators sat in stunned silence as sentence was passed.

Mrs Tolken, who is heavily-built, sat impassively throughout the trial and showed no emotion when sentenced to death.

"I want to appeal," she said in a harsh whisper to Judge Baker when he asked her if she wanted to say anything before he passed sentence. No formal application for appeal has been made.

Two of Mrs Tolken's five children, whose ages range from 2½ to 12, have been placed in a children's home by the Social Welfare Department. The other three are being cared for by relatives.

Her mother, Mrs E. Olivier, who told the court that throughout her daughter's marriage she helped to feed and clothe the children because there was never any money, showed no reaction to her daughter's sentence.

Mrs Olivier described her daughter as "a good girl."

She said her daughter's marriage had been unhappy "from start to finish." Her son-in-law had beaten Pauline with a sjambok.

Her husband was fired from several jobs because of his drinking problem — he spent up to R180 on liquor a month — and she had to pay her daughter's rent and buy her food.

She once visited Pauline and found her barefooted, wearing only a nightgown tied with string for clothing.

Mrs Olivier said she and her husband did not attend Pauline's wedding. They did not oppose it, but they knew nothing of her husband's background. — DDC-SAPA.

Loren

of personal data

Crime rate up

34

Call for better security measures

By ESMOND FRANK

CRIME and fraud is growing world-wide and in South Africa it is up to management to increase security measures to protect property and life under increasingly hazardous conditions. This was the message spelt out at the recent security conference held by the Security Association of South Africa (SACA) in Johannesburg.

Speaking at the conference, Ralph Parrott, security consultant, revealed some astonishing statistics. Some 30 percent of all American company liquidations are said to be as a result of fraud. The average embezzler continues for 3.5 years before it is uncovered, usually by chance. FBI figures indicate that bank losses from fraud are five times greater than losses through robberies and violence. In the UK one man in two will be convicted of a standard criminal (non-motoring) offence.

In Sweden the crime wave is so great that Swedish police have been instructed to concentrate only on crimes of violence. Other crimes, such as burglaries in

homes, will be registered by the police, but no action will be taken.

Bribery and corruption is on the increase and not only in the Middle East.

Mr Meyer Kahn, joint managing director of the OK Bazaars revealed that shop lifting in the United Kingdom reached about £550 million last year. This is the equivalent of the great train robbery every 36 hours.

Shoplifting offences amount to over 175 000 cases a year. The position in the US is even worse. In Detroit, for instance, merchants estimate their aggregate shoplifting losses at more than 450 000 dollars a day. In a single year more than 10 million dollars in goods are stolen from Macy's giant Herald Square store alone.

Big stores in New York estimate that the theft rate is from three percent to eight percent of sales.

In South Africa, losses are far less, but they are growing. It is estimated that between one

percent and two percent of gross turnover disappears annually in the SA retail sector and this is put down to unaccountable loss. Mr Kahn called on the security association to form a society for the prevention of shoplifting, on a similar basis as the one formed in Britain, to try to counter this rapidly growing trend.

Speaking at the conference Brigadier P. J. Coetzee of the South African Police, discussed the growing threat of terrorism, which, he says, is growing steadily. At present a terrorist in the west has a 50 percent chance of having some or all of his demands met, an 80 percent chance of escaping death or capture and a 100 percent chance of getting the publicity he seeks.

Therefore, terrorists are becoming more brazen, more confident and better equipped.

He says that terrorist operations are set up like great multinational corporations. Just as the multinationals can switch funds and

personnel from country to country, so can terrorists move teams, explosives and weapons around to strike at the most vulnerable targets.

Interpol, the international police information-sharing agency based in Paris, is largely ineffectual against terrorism because its charter prohibits it from dealing with political crimes.

He says that in the war between terrorism and western counter-measures, the terrorists are way ahead and the police forces are not beginning to close the gap.

Brigadier Coetzee warned businessmen to guard against the terrorists operating as agitators in their plants. They should try to find out whether agitators are genuinely trying to increase worker benefits or are sowing dissension for the sake of creating a disturbance leading to widespread rioting.

Management must negotiate the first kind, but eliminate the second. However, to tell the difference between the two requires the wisdom of Solomon, he says.

Man gets life sentence

EAST LONDON — A long-term Fort Glamorgan prisoner who was told by a Supreme Court judge here yesterday he was not fit to be a member of any society was sentenced to a total of four terms of life imprisonment.

Mr Patrick Charles, 25, a former waiter of Mdant-sane, had been found guilty by Mr Justice Kannemeyer on one count of housebreaking with intent to steal and theft with aggravating circumstances and was sentenced

to five years' imprisonment.

On two counts of attempted murder of Mrs J. du Panselle and Mr M. Badenhorst, both of Reeston, he was sentenced on each count to life imprisonment.

Mr Charles was also sentenced to life imprisonment on each of two further counts of housebreaking with intent to rob and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

He was further sentenced to six months' imprisonment for escaping from the Fort Glamorgan prison and 12 months on one count of theft.

Before passing sentence Mr Justice Kannemeyer said the offences Mr Charles had been found guilty of are serious in the extreme.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said every person in this country irrespective of his position was entitled to go

to bed without intrusion and when people break into houses situated in remote areas with the intention of terrorising and brutally molesting the occupants with the intention of robbing them, then the public must be shown the courts will not tolerate it.

"It is only because of fortunes of providence Mrs Du Panselle and Mr Badenhorst were not killed. I have decided to remove you from society for as long as I can without imposing the death sentence." — DDR.



(34)

Mr Bandanile "Dan" Nunu, 31, and Mr Mzwandile Yenana, 25, who have been sentenced to death for murdering Prof Hendrik Truter in Umtata on July 9 last year, leave the Umtata Supreme Court.

Killers to be hanged in Umtata

UMTATA — Mr Mzwandile Yenana and Mr Bandanile Nunu, who were sentenced to death for the killing of Prof Hendrik Truter, professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei, will be hanged in Umtata.

Since gaining independence in October 1976, Transkei has had its own hangmen resident in the country, the Secretary of Justice, Mr J. D. Zeka, said yesterday.

He said all hangmen in the country were Transkeians but declined to reveal how many there were and where they were trained. — DDR.

Dagga plantations

X 14. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Police:

Whether helicopter patrols were used during 1977 to locate dagga plantations in the Republic; if so, (a) in which (i) areas of the Republic other than Bantu homelands and (ii) Bantu homelands and (b) what was the estimated value and the quantity of the dagga destroyed in each category?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes.

- (a) (i) Eastern and Northern Transvaal.
- (ii) Lebowa.
kwaZulu
Swazi homeland.
- (b) (i) Estimated value R267 975
Quantity 10 719 kg
- (ii) Estimated value R5 174 350
Quantity 206 974 kg

Inquiry sought into rising white crime

SPAR 22/2/78

34

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The white prison population has risen by about a quarter since 1971 and the coloured numbers by a lesser amount — and Senator Eric Winchester of the PFP plans to ask the Government for a full inquiry into the rising crime rate.

Figures released by the Minister of Prisons, Mr Kruger, show that the prison population of whites last year (per 100 000) was 101,51 — which compares with 80,29 in 1971.

The corresponding figures for coloured prisoners were 870,39 and 752,27.

Senator Winchester plans a private motion in the Senate calling on the Government to study the problem of rising crime and ways to combat it.

Mr Kruger's figures show the percentage prison population has increased among Africans and Indians as well — though only by half in the case of Indians.

Senator Winchester said today that although the black percentage increase had gone up by about the same as the white, proportionately it was smaller, while thousands of blacks were held for statutory crimes which did not affect other population groups.

"I would like to know what is being done about what is obviously a very serious problem.

ALCOHOLISM

"We've been told that we have one of the biggest alcoholism problems in the world, that we have among the highest suicide and divorce rates.

"In so many respects we seem to be entitled to be in the Guinness Book of Records. No modern society can look at these figures without discomfort."

Senator Winchester said he was convinced the dislocating effect of Group

UN body
condemns
deaths

GENEVA — The United Nations Human Rights Commission yesterday denounced deaths in detention in South Africa and Rhodesia and condemned the South African authorities for their treatment of child protesters.

The commission, holding its annual session here, ended several days of discussion on Southern Africa by adopting five resolutions, with none of the commission's 32 members voting against any of them.

In the major resolution, the commission said it "vehemently condemns the criminal acts committed by the South African authorities on children protesting against apartheid.

The commission denounces the ill-treatment of prisoners in South Africa, Namibia (SWA), and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), in particular the deaths of persons on the occasion of peaceful demonstrations against apartheid since Soweto," it added. — SAPA-RNS.

The community reels with shock

SUN EXP

27/2/78

34

MORE even than the ordinary public, South Africa's business community has been reeling with the shock of seeing some of its most prominent and respected members arrested, in court, jailed.

Not only "big fish" get caught, of course. There are such flamboyant misdeeds as the huge Menicanti jewel "robbery", specially staged for an insurance fraud, to be sure.

And in Cape Town this week Bernard Rudnicki was jailed for four years for faking a R4-million diamond robbery at his own plant to cover production losses.

But there are also many business crimes on the scale of the Delmas garage cashier who was jailed for three years for stealing R19 000 from her employer.

It's the big fish, however, who make the big headlines. And a clear sign of the times at present are the large number of big cases before the courts, or due there soon:

Whether all the allegations, or even some of them, are true must still be proved. But they have rocked South Africa's business world to the core.

● Millionaire Mr John

Man is fined
R1000 over
currency deal

Patrick Wall, charged with currency-dealing frauds involving R770 000, lost his R20 000 bail after escaping to Botswana and being recaptured after extradition.

● Mr Werner Zwysig and his wife Phoebe — a Johannesburg couple named in the first hearing of fraud charges against Mr Wall — have been charged with foreign exchange offences.

● Mr Benjamin Weissberg, charged with fraud involving more than R1-million was given bail of R100 000 by a Cape Town court.

● Miss Theresa Fagan, 26, pleaded guilty to a charge of fraud involving R250 000, but insisted only R5 000 was involved.

● Police have arrested an unnamed couple in connection with forged cheques and a faked letter of credit involving R1-million.

● In Switzerland, former president of the South African Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr

Richard "Rick" Mitchell, and Mr Bernard Morris, have been charged with fraud after R205 000 in stolen American Express travellers' cheques were cashed.

South African police are preparing an extradition claim against the two men in connection with the alleged theft of American Express travellers' cheques with a face value of R2,2-million in Johannesburg, last November.

● Dr Henri Haenggi, a director of Pentec Services Pty, was charged with 21 counts of fraud, involving more than R500 000, against his company.

● Two Durban brothers, co-directors of a large earth-moving company, have fled to Britain with R100 000 of the company's money. They left a letter for the remaining director, Mr Malcolm Wilmot, telling him to salvage what he could. Police are preparing charges against the brothers.

● Mr John Michael Temple, who was also named in court during Mr John Patrick Wall's first appearance, has been charged with exchange-control breaches and released on R15 000 bail.

Colonel to discuss crime with residents

star 28/3/78 (34)

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- (d) Wei

A senior police officer is to meet a group of Wendywood, Sandton, housewives and working mothers to discuss their fears of a growing crime rate in the area.

Colonel L. Cloete, District Commandant for Randburg, said he would be happy to meet the women after reports that residents were concerned about thefts and burglaries in the area.

"It is not a racist complaint," said one mother. "We do not mind the youths being in the playground. But, as mothers, we must insist on some sort of guarantee of safety."

Mrs Bwye, who with her family moved up to Johannesburg from Durban at the end of December, said she had had many "scares" during her short stay in Wendywood.

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- (f) Klei
- (g) Boni
- (h) Gesl

BURGLARIES

Wendywood residents said they no longer felt safe living in the area. They said the lack of police patrols and what one woman described as "lack of police support" were largely responsible for the increasing number of break-ins and thefts.

Mrs Hillary Bwye spoke of how she had been molested at the Wendywood shopping centre last week.

She telephoned the Bramley police station, which was responsible for the Wendywood area, and made a complaint.

She was told that there was nothing the police could do for her as the man "did not really hurt you."

All the residents spoken to made it clear that the object of their complaints was not to discredit the police.

- (i) Ont
- (j) Gesc

BULLYING

A playground is also a cause of concern for Wendywood mothers. They claim that youths from nearby Alexandra also make use of the ground. The youths bully the younger children and tricycles, clothing and anything a young child will leave lying around while playing with friends tends to disappear.

Some mothers now forbid their children to play in the park.

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- (l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

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The farmers here realise that with k
market. So why do they choose carp?
they can grow from fingerlings to 40
over, it's a heavy, compact fish and

STAR 26/4/78

Crime in SA (34) 'on increase'

Political Reporter

THE ASSEMBLY—Serious crime has increased by 4.5 percent in South Africa, according to the latest statistics published in the police annual report tabled in Parliament.

The increase in serious crimes during the period between July 1976 and June last year is ascribed to the growth of population, shortage of work, socio-economic conditions and the general unrest.

But the report by the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, says the crime position was "thoroughly under control."

The report says that since 1966 the infiltration of trained terrorists into South Africa and the deployment of police units to the border to fight this menace had added a new dimension to the dangers facing the country.

The unrest which took place during the year had

necessitated thousands of man hours by police units and had cost the police force dearly in additional funds.

Internal security during 1976 and last year had made particularly high demands on the police force. The wave of widespread rioting and unrest had given rise to new hopes among members of the banned ANC and PAC and black power organisations, the report said.

These organisations had drawn greater inspiration from the tense atmosphere and the schools' boycotts. The riot situation had resulted in large numbers of the main trouble makers and agitators having to be detained with a view to promoting internal security, it said.

At the time of the riots some of the banned organisations began recruiting youths as terrorists to be trained abroad. A considerable number of the ringleaders were rounded up and "will be brought before the courts as soon as matters can be finalised."

More effective techniques of controlling and containing rioting crowds had been undertaken with the result that the "sneeze machine" had been used with a reasonable amount of success.

Further experiments on these and the water cannon were still in progress, it said.

I wouldn't
action. We
as to 5 hec-
; however we
per (Tilapia)
am.

ne project
the ponds.
water unless

ouldn't keep
h. There is
so long to
y die in the
ble fish. We
possibility we

ggle to find a
fed fish pellets
ee months. More-
ations.

The first stage, which we hope to start soon, should be 40 hectares. We will then have fish not only for canning but also for export. This project will give a much to ... sotho. It will be run on commercial line ... it owned.

Illicit gold buying X

390. Dr. Z. J. DE BEER asked the Minister of Police:

(a) How many cases of illicit gold buying were sent to trial in 1977 and (b) what was the value of the gold involved.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (a) 88.
- (b) R296 850,82.

EDA: Where will
We thought
petition -
You can get
price. Our
which is very

t we will face com-
u can buy very cheaply.
in sell carp at this
d sub-standard wheat,

... super-intensive farming we also use pellets. They used to feed mealies in Lesotho until I came here, but I stopped it. The food conversion rate is much better with wheat. If you crush up maize too fine it can dissolve in the water and it gets wasted.

Productivities

Last year (October 1975 to March 1976) the total production was nearly 19 tons. For this year (1976/77) the figure is 26,5 tons. Mortality is usually about 10%.

EDA: Do these fish ever get disease?

Here the situation with respect to disease is very good. One doctor at the university asked us to bring some diseased samples for a demonstration. We couldn't find any diseased fish for him.

To come back to productivity, in 1975/6 the total hatchery production was more than 20 tons. In 1974/5 it was about 12 tons. The year before it was about 5 tons.

EDA: Is the increase because of more ponds or because of better methods?

Both. But the production/ha has increased. Now, the total production per hectare is about 1800 kg. In 1974/75 it was less than one ton and in 1973/74 it was about 600kg.

This was actual production, but the potential is much greater because we had a problem with fingerling supply. The new hatchery has been in operation for only one year. We couldn't supply fingerlings fast enough and so most of the ponds were not used for the whole season.

I calculate potential for 1975/76 at nearly 1800 kg/ha. Under the con-

HANSARD 8 28 March 1978
Question 388. Col. 148

34

X Illicit diamond buying

388. Dr. Z. J. DE BEER asked the Minister of Police:

(a) How many cases of illicit diamond buying were sent to trial in 1977 and (b) what was the value of the diamonds involved.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) 497.

(b) R3 160 491,47.

Answered 8 ~~29~~ March 1978 (34)

Question 399. Cols. 454, 455, 456, 457 & 458.
 bought about 50 000 carp from us, including 100 breeders.

Offences in connection with dependence-producing substances X

EDA: How do you see the future of
 This station is essentially
 mind if we could drop the re
 have 85 dams here, ranging i
 tares. We produce enough fi
 can't sell big carp ourselve
 at the end of the season we

399. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) How many (a) adults and (b) juveniles in each race group were (i) charged with and (ii) convicted of (aa) dealing in or (bb) using or being in possession of dependence-producing substances during 1976 and the first six months of 1977, respectively;
- (2) in how many cases in respect of each offence in each age and race group did the offence relate to dagga.

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 apia)

EDA: We heard that BIC started a
 They built a big hatchery at
 was a failure because they ha
 When you're farming fish you

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

- (1) All dependence-producing substances
 - (a) Adults—21 years and over.

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	(i) Prosecutions	(ii) Convictions
(aa) Dealing:		
1976—Whites	123	108
Coloureds	566	402
Asians	145	81
Bantu	2 673	1 965
January to June 1977		
Whites	67	51
Coloureds	334	257
Asians	48	29
Bantu	1 365	1 029
(bb) Use and possession:		
1976—Whites	1 131	951
Coloureds	2 332	2 032
Asians	425	293
Bantu	7 593	6 421

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The farmers here realise that with kurper they won't struggle to find a market. So why do they choose carp? Because if carp are fed fish pellets they can grow from fingerlings to 400 or 500 grams in three months. Moreover, it's a heavy, compact fish and excellent for farm rations.

HANSTAD. 8 29 March 1978
 Question 399 Col. 454 - 458.

Werkbesonderhede 111

455

WEDNESDAY, 29 MARCH 1978

456

457

January to June 1977		(i) Prosecutions	(ii) Convictions
Whites	594	35	25
Coloureds	1 269	192	148
Asians	263	51	37
Bantu	3 591	541	403
(b) Juveniles—under 21 years.			
(aa) Dealing:			
1976—Whites		18	16
Coloureds		112	79
Asians		13	9
Bantu		282	199
(bb) Use and possession:			
1976—Whites		576	462
Coloureds		1 260	1 103
Asians		263	193
Bantu		2 986	2 593
January to June 1977			
Whites	313	275	
Coloureds	722	628	
Asians	110	82	
Bantu	1 471	1 298	
(2) Dagga			
(a) Adults—21 years and over.			
(aa) Dealing:			
1976—Whites		96	84
Coloureds		543	386
Asians		140	76
Bantu		2 644	1 945
January to June 1977			
Whites	58	45	
Coloureds	329	252	
Asians	41	22	
Bantu	1 347	1 013	
(bb) Use and possession:			
1976—Whites		1 105	930
Coloureds		2 290	2 001
Asians		424	292
Bantu		7 577	6 405

January

(b) Juveniles

(aa) Dealing
1976-

January

(bb) Use
1977

WERKERS (WERKLIKS)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

- (a) Vleis: hoeveelheid
 prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)
 waarde aan boer
 waarde aan werker

WEDNESDAY, 29 MARCH 1978

458

June 1977	583	483
Whites	1 258	1 074
Coloureds	262	175
Asians	3 581	3 040
Bantu		
—under 21 years.		
Whites	30	22
Coloureds	183	142
Asians	51	37
Bantu	537	399
January to June 1977	18	16
Whites	111	78
Coloureds	13	9
Asians	278	195
Bantu		
and possession:	566	456
Whites	1 240	1 090
Coloureds	263	193
Asians	2 980	2 587
Bantu		
January to June 1977	310	273
Whites	720	627
Coloureds	110	82
Asians	1 469	1 296
Bantu		

The crime rate may be down, Mr Kruger, but 24 prisoners have been hanged in less than a month!

Sun. Tribune
23/4/78

(34)

THE crime rate in South Africa has decreased slightly in recent years despite a population increase, Justice Minister J. T. Kruger told the Senate on Tuesday.

He refused a request by Senator Eric Winchester in a private member's motion to order another investigation into the incidence of crime in the country.

A few hours before the Minister spoke in the Senate, six men were hanged at Pretoria Central Prison.

On the previous Thursday, too, half a dozen men died on the same gallows.

The week before that, on the Wednesday, six men were hanged.

And a fortnight before that, six men died dangling on the end of the hangman's rope.

That's 24 executions in less than a month. Is this the South African way of life?

QUOTE by Mrs Katy Rhoodie, wife of Secretary for Information Dr Eschel Rhoodie: "Some people think a civil servant must live in a three-roomed,

By Rodney Haxton

flat-roofed house on the wrong side of town."

Yes, Mrs Rhoodie, you're right. Incredible though it may sound, there are people in this land of plenty who think like that.

Most of them are members of the Nationalist Government.

You don't believe it? Then ask the thousands of blacks employed by the Government who have to live in tiny, flat-roofed houses OUTSIDE the cities and towns.

★ ★ ★

AND talking of houses there are thousands of people in Soweto alone who would give their eye teeth for a "three-roomed, flat-roofed house" outside, inside or on the wrong side of town.

Figures released by the West Rand Administration Board this week show that 12 000 families are on the waiting list for houses in Soweto.

Building societies are a

little less modest in their estimates than the West Rand Board: they believe a true figure is between 20 000 and 22 000 families.

When the West Rand Board took over housing in 1973, there was a backlog of merely 5 360.

Any bets on what the backlog will be when they start digging that R56 million Du Toit's Kloof tunnel in a few years time?

★ ★ ★

A FUNNY fellow, indeed,

is the South African farmer. We all know that when it rains he has too much, and when it doesn't he has a drought. Some other years he has a surplus.

Surplus — or shortage, rain or ruin by drought, he always seems to need a subsidy of sorts. In the bad years he needs special consideration; in the good years he needs a helping hand, too, just in case the following two years are tough ones.

Good years or bad years, it doesn't seem to matter. Either, apparently, is justification for produce price increases.

Will somebody please tell that to the Afrikaners newspaper who this week found it difficult to hide its glee over the fact that Charlie Weir beat Joe Hall in a boxing match.

Yes, he sure hasn't changed much since 1935 when General Smuts had this to say:

"You (farmers) must get back to the independence of the old days. . . . There is today too much looking to the Government for assistance even among the thinking section of the community who should realise their responsibilities."

Under the headline "Charlie wanted to murder Hall", the newspaper refers to Hall as "die swartman" (the black man) twice in the report's first paragraph, and once again later on. The report begins: "He wanted to beat Joe Hall to death."

Well said, Ouhaasi!

DR PIET KOORNHOF keeps telling the world that sports apartheid is in its death throes. He says,

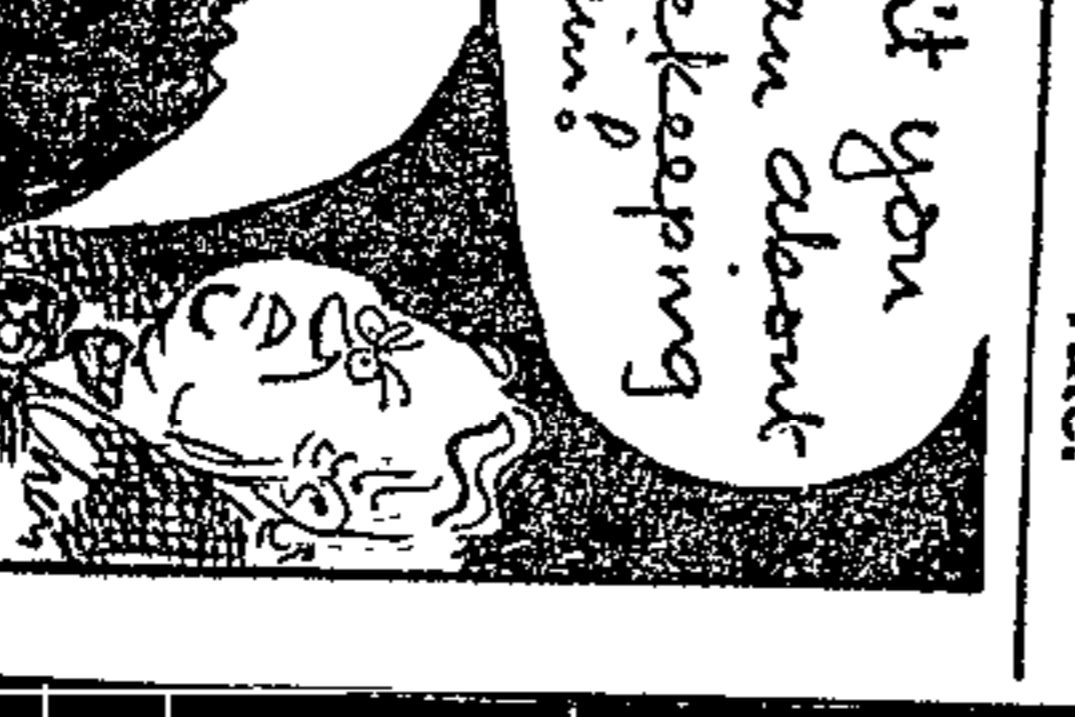
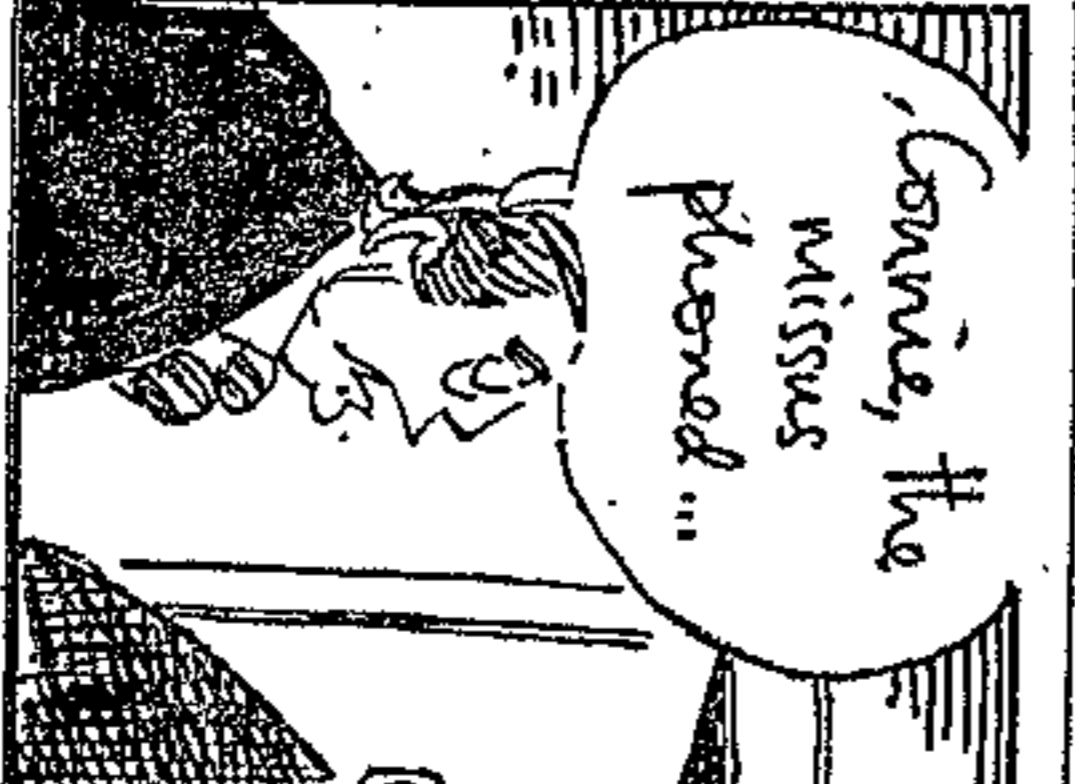
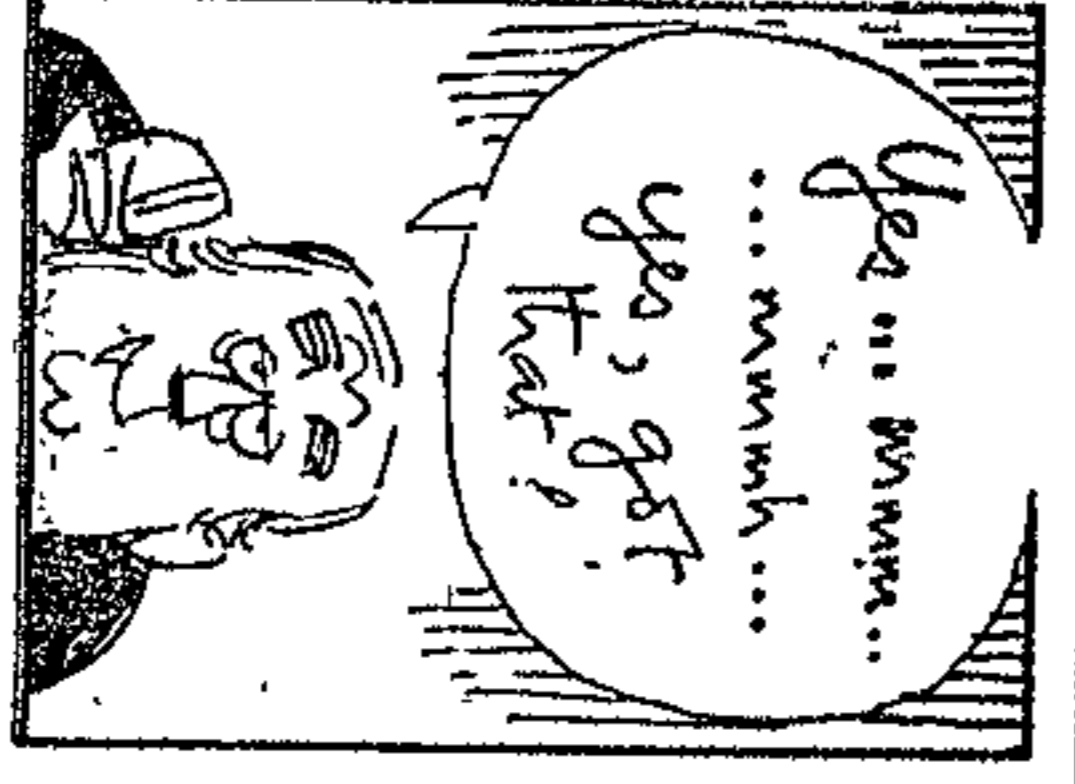
No politics in sport, no apartheid — so why turn a boxing bout into a race war?

DR PIET KOORNHOF keeps telling the world that sports apartheid is in its death throes. He says,

No politics in sport, no apartheid — so why turn a boxing bout into a race war?

Kruger: Refused a request to order another probe into the crime rate.

THE BOSS



(34)

17/5/78

(103)

Truter killers can't appeal

UMTATA — The killers of Prof Hendrik Truter, 56, of the University of Transkei, sentenced to death in the Transkei Supreme Court early this year, were refused leave to appeal yesterday against the sentence by Mr Justice L. A. Rose-Innes.

Mr Mzwandile Yenana, 25, and Mr Madanile Nunu, 31, were found guilty of murdering the Professor of Afrikaans in July last year. — SAPA.

PARISH OF THE HOLYCROSS

NYANGA.

STATEMENT OF RECIEPTS & PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

R5 miljoen per dag

Stappene 23/5/78

34x

~~102~~

gesteel

DIE Suid-Afrikaanse sakewêreld verloor elke dag sowat R5 miljoen weens interne diefstal. En dit is gewoonlik die werker wat die meeste vertrou word wat die diefstal pleeg.

Hierdie opsienbarende aantyging word gemaak deur mnr. John McBrearty, besturende direkteur van Shield Security, wat terselfdertyd byvoeg dat hy nog boonop meen dat dit 'n konserwatiewe syfer is.

„Die Kamer van Koophandel raam diefstalverliese van kleindhandelaars op sowat R250 miljoen per jaar. Maar uit ons ondervinding lê die grootste probleem by diefstal op die nywerheidsvlak.

„Omdat ons die grootste aan die verliesbeheerkant

van die sekuriteitsbedryf is, bevoordeel dit ons uit die aard van die saak om die feite bekend te maak. Maar dit is geweldig uitputtend om sakemanne te oortuig dat een van die meer ernstige redes vir maatskappye wat ondergaan, binne hul vermoë is om te verhinder.

„Ons maatskappye konsentreer op georganiseerde diefstal op groot skaal. Vragmotors vol, selfs treinwagte vol goedere kom nooit by die bestemming uit nie, maar word weggekring na die uitgebreide grys ondergrondse kriminele netwerk. En daar is min maatskappye wat dit vryspring,” sê mnr. McBrearty.

Hierdie soort diefstal kan ook jare lank gepleeg word sonder dat dit agtergekom word. Mnr. McBrearty het 'n voorbeeld genoem van 'n inmaker van ertjies wat net nie die vinger kon lê op sy verliese nie. 'n Ondersoek het aan die lig gebring dat die vragmotorbestuurder en die pakhuisbestuurder kop in een mus was.

Bring back the bobby

Last year, more than a quarter of a million South Africans were raped, assaulted or violently robbed. Adequate policing is the only short-term solution

Amid the outrage that followed last month's ugly murder of two Johannesburg schoolboys, police swoops on Hillbrow and Yeoville were widely applauded. Something was at last being done — or so it seemed — to quell what appeared to be an alarming urban crime wave.

But once the dust had settled, and once Police Minister James Kruger had told Parliament that over 95% of the 3 080 arrests were for pass-law, curfew, and trespass infringements, it became clear that the swoops were more like giant pass raids than real crime crackdowns. Plenty of technical offenders were arrested; few criminals (see table). Where does that leave the urban crime wave?

Before answering that, one point needs to be clarified. There has been no unusual overall increase in crime. (Prosecutions — excluding those for pass-law and other technical "law infringements" — have actually fallen in the past decade. In the mid-Sixties they averaged 30 per 1 000 people over the age of seven. By the Seventies they had dropped to 20 per 1 000. However, the reason for the fall was purely technical — drunkenness was reclassified as an "infringement.")

Outgoing Police Commissioner, General Gert Prinsloo, in his annual report for 1977, reported that there was an increase

of 4,5% in "more serious crime" over the previous year. "Bearing in mind the world-wide increase in crime, this may be considered normal," he said.

He ascribed the increase to various factors, of which growth in population, shortage of work, socio-economic conditions and the 1976/77 unrest were the most important. "Generally speaking, the crime position is thoroughly under control," he declared.

Brigadier Jan Engelbrecht, divisional criminal investigation officer for the Johannesburg area, agrees. "We weren't happy with the situation in the areas concerned, and we decided that they needed cleaning up," he says. "But there's no reason for alarm. We have the situation well in hand."

What is disturbing is the rate of violent crime. Since the reclassification of drunkenness as an infringement, violent crimes have made up nearly a third of all offences prosecuted. In his *Crime in SA — A Comparative Analysis*, London School of Economics lecturer James Midgley claims the statistics reveal a rate of violence "that is out of all proportion to the incidence of violent crime in most other countries."

Even the US, which has often been portrayed as a violent society, has a lower rate of criminal violence, he says.

With its population of over 200m the US suffered an estimated 15 810 murders in 1970. Approximately 6 500 murders were reported to the police in SA the same year. With approximately 10 times as many people, the US recorded only 2½ times as many murders as SA.

SA now has as many murders in a single year as were reported to the police in England and Wales between 1900 and 1949.

Mayhem and rape

Midgley believes SA's homicide rate is surpassed only in "certain African and Latin American countries."

PFP Senator Eric Winchester has come up with similar, and equally frightening, statistics. For example:

- In 1975/76, and again in 1976/77, well over 15 000 rapes were reported. By comparison, London, with a population equal to about a third of SA's, experiences about 150 reported rapes a year.

- In 1974, England had 142 murders. In the same year, SA had 7 941.

Some, including Kruger, argue that such comparisons are misleading. The relative homogeneity of the UK's population and the heterogeneity of SA society, it is suggested, rules out any meaningful comparison. On the other hand, a glance at the statistics reveals that by far the majority of SA's serious crimes are *not* committed across racial lines. For example:

- During 1976/77, 7 122 blacks were murdered by other blacks, and 136 whites by whites. Only 220 murders were committed across racial lines.

- In the same year, 101 916 blacks were assaulted by fellow blacks, while 12 244 whites suffered the same fate at the hands of other whites. 8 245 assaults were committed across racial lines.

Nor does the incidence of violent crime seem to be abating. An examination of the Police Commissioner's report shows that — of the various categories of violent crime — only culpable homicide fell markedly below the previous year's levels during 1976/77 (—14%). Rapes, assaults, and assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm dropped marginally, but are still alarmingly high.

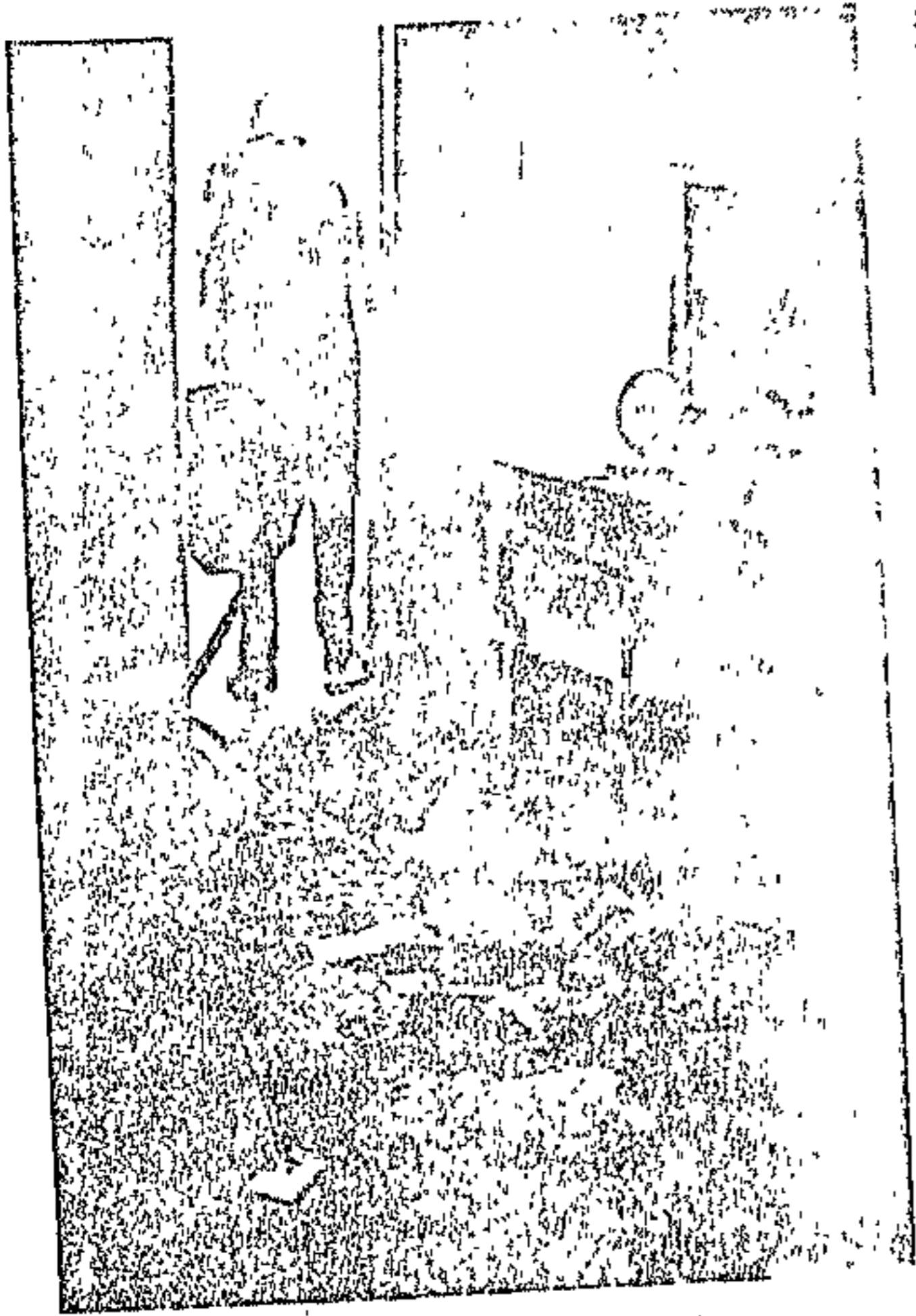
Other violent or potentially violent crimes escalated significantly:

- The number of murders rose by 26%;
- There were 25% more robberies with aggravating circumstances;
- Public violence (including faction fights) shot up by 462%;
- 39% more firearms were reported stolen; and

CRACKDOWN BREAKDOWN

Arrests during the Hillbrow swoops

Armed robbery.....	1
Illegal possession of habit-forming medicine.....	1
Public indecency.....	1
Possession of a dangerous weapon.....	1
Theft.....	1
Trespass.....	1
Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.....	1
Curfew regulations.....	1
Drunkenness.....	1
Public drinking.....	1
"Foreign Bantu in an urban area".....	1
Disturbing the peace.....	1
Prostitution.....	1
Forging of reference book.....	1
Hawking without a licence.....	1
Housebreaking.....	1
Possession of drugs.....	1
Dealing in dugga.....	1
Malicious injury of property.....	1
Attempted rape.....	1
Robbery.....	1
Possession of stolen property.....	1
Drunkon driving.....	1
Serious assault.....	2
"Possession of concoction".....	1
Motor vehicle theft.....	6
Theft from motor vehicles.....	2
Possession of unlicensed firearm.....	2
Impersonating police officer.....	1
Gambling.....	12
Total	3 080



Theft . . . a big rif-off

• Offences related to the Arms and Ammunition Act rose by 203%.

Nearly 274 000 South Africans were raped, assaulted, killed or violently robbed during the period — and those are only reported cases.

Not surprisingly, in the present economic climate, the incidence of potentially violent crimes, like burglaries and robberies, also increased substantially.

Clearly, violent crime has already reached epidemic proportions in SA. What is to be done?

Nobody really knows. Even criminologists are still not sure why crime happens, or what drives a person to prey upon his fellows. Some argue that poverty is the root cause, and that crime can best be tackled by improving the quality of life of the poor.

On the other hand, poverty is clearly not the only reason for crime, since there has been no reduction in crime rates in the industrialised countries during the past century, while living standards have

improved enormously. Similarly, urban areas account for much more crime (around 78%, with about 50% of the population) than do the more impoverished rural areas of SA.

Some, like the well-known American sociologist Robert Merton, have argued that crime springs not from poverty alone, but from a dissonance between the goals — success, wealth, popularity — set for society by the media, and the limited means of reaching the goals that are available to most. When a person realises that the American (or South African) dream isn't going to come true for him because he's unlucky, untalented, inadequately educated, or because his skin's the wrong colour, he may react to the disjunction of goals and means by altering the rules.

Others claim that overly lenient sentences are to blame for crime. Bring back the branding irons, they say, and crime will disappear overnight. Wits criminology lecturer Dirk van Zyl Smit disagrees, pointing out that stiffer sentences may only deter criminals who have "costed" their crimes. For example, in white-collar crime, particularly, the potential criminal will weigh up the possible penalty against the reward, and may decide to take a chance. A stiffer penalty may deter him. But the severity of a sentence will do little to deter a murderer, or a robber, or a rapist, says Van Zyl Smit.

Conversely, lighter sentences may not encourage crime. Some years ago, Holland halved all sentences, and there was no unusual increase in domestic crime. The fly-in-the-ointment came when international gangsters started moving into Holland to take advantage of the lighter sentences.

Eternal vigilance

At this stage of our knowledge, there's clearly no panacea, no physic that can purge society of crime. And in the absence of a cure, we have to make do with treating the symptoms, and trying to prevent the disease from spreading. So society passes the buck to its appointed

watchdogs, the police. Adequate policing is the only short-term solution.

That does not mean occasional, and well-publicised raids, which merely drive criminals to ground for a few days, but round-the-clock vigilance. Engelbrecht tells the *FM* that the area around John Vorster Square is notably crime-free, since there are always policemen in the vicinity, going to work, going home, going out to buy lunch.

Restructuring the force

The answer surely lies in building more police stations, not closing them; in employing more policemen (SA, last year, had about 15 policemen per 10 000 population. In 1975 the US had more than 50); in paying better salaries to the police force; in re-introducing the concept of the bobby on his beat.

And nowhere are these changes more needed than in the black townships. During 1976/77, 232 whites were murdered, compared with 7 246 blacks. 572 white women were raped, compared with 14 537 black women. 16 976 whites were assaulted, while 240 826 blacks suffered the same fate. In the aftermath of the Hillbrow/Yeoville raids, black community leaders, including Nthato Motlana and the Rev Allan Hendrickse, called for "crime-busting" in the townships, and for patrols of policemen on the beat.

Kruger tells the *FM* that he agrees that there is a need for stepping up police vigilance in black areas. But ideally, he says, black policemen should be responsible for black areas. At present, about 50% of SA's police are black. Kruger would like to see this percentage rise to 75%. While the force is actively trying to encourage the recruitment of more African, Asian and coloured police, it is meeting a certain resistance.

Certainly, all this will be expensive. But even in these belt-tightening times a country must attempt to ensure the safety of its citizens, whatever the cost. It may mean forsaking a few monuments, or an opera house or two, but it will be worth it.

Judges say

N.M.

2/6/78

(34)

'yes' to man's plea

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court yesterday upheld an appeal by Mr. Isak Hamilton Sauerma, formerly of Pinetown and now of Newcastle, against the rejection by the Natal Supreme Court of his appeal against a conviction for attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

Mr. Sauerma was found to have laid a false charge of theft against a Mr. Bhengu, knowing that Mr. Bhengu had not stolen his watch.

The Supreme Court found it could not be said that the magistrate had erred in his finding. However, it found that undue weight had been given to the seriousness of the crime and insufficient weight to the circumstances.

Finding that the conviction would serve as a punishment and might cause hardship to Mr. Sauerma in

his career, the Supreme Court suspended the whole of the sentence of four months imprisonment which had been imposed.

Mr. Justice Klopper, acting Judge of Appeal, with the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wessels and Mr. Justice Muller concurring, found that Mr. Sauerma had done no more than lay a false charge with the police. The magistrate had therefore erred in finding him guilty of attempting to defeat the ends of justice. — (Sapa.)

151 hanged
in 2 years

THE ASSEMBLY. — A total of 151 people — all men — had been hanged in South Africa in the past two years, the Minister of Prisons Mr. J. T. Kruger, said yesterday.

In 1976: Two whites (murder), eight coloureds (murder) and 51 blacks (46 murder, one murder and robbery and four rape).

In 1977: One white (rape), 26 coloureds (23 murder, one rape and culpable homicide, one murder, attempted murder and robbery, and one murder, rape and assault), and 63 blacks (62 murder and one rape). — Sapa

Put a rope round a man's neck, tie the knot next to his ear, fasten his wrists behind his back and drop him a distance of just less than two metres.

If you haven't botched it by miscalculating the length of the drop or the strength of the rope you'll achieve several things at once.

The man's spinal cord will rupture at the point where it enters the skull. electro-chemical discharges will send his limbs flailing in a grotesque dance, eyes and tongue will start from the facial apertures under the assault of the rope, and his bowels and bladder may simultaneously void themselves to soil the legs and drip on to the floor — unless of course you are an efficient hangman who has thoughtfully fitted your subject with a nappy or rubber pants.

In addition to all this you will have replicated the type of capital punishment that most Western countries, with the exception of South Africa, no longer practise.

Not pretty? Too raw to stomach at this time of

day? But why so squeamish when you represent a nation fully committed to the principle of permitting judicial murder to avenge

Perhaps you never knew all the details. You didn't know it was so unpleasant, thought it was "quick and clean" as an eager young hanger-and-flogger once described it to me?

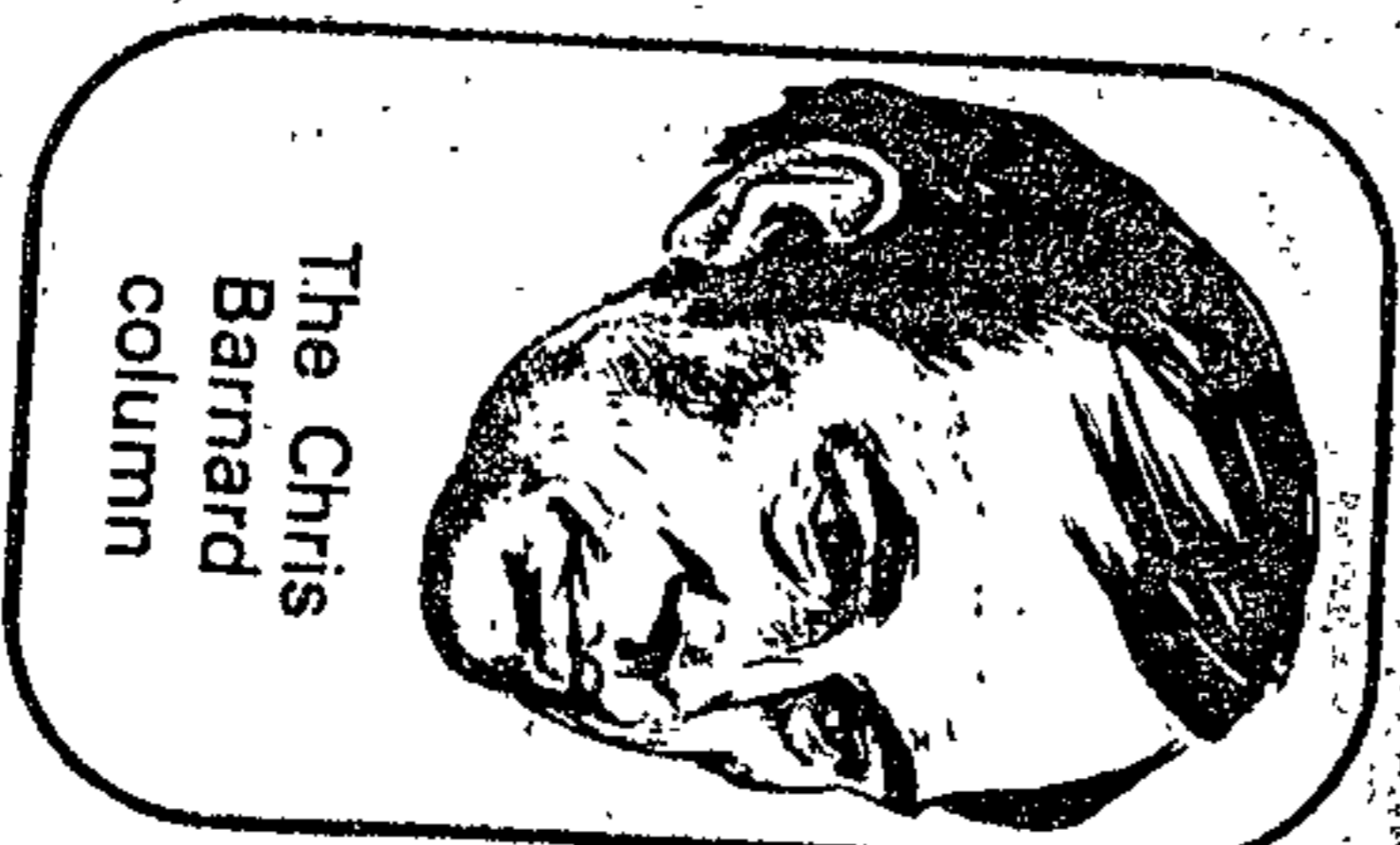
It may indeed be quick. We do not know, as none have survived to vouch for it. We make the assumption that the danse macabre is but a reflection of a disconnected nervous system, that the protruding eyeballs and tongue and the contorted features are mere reactions to pressure on the carotid artery and that the massive trauma of the neck tissues and spinal column does not register in that area of the human psyche where horror dwells.

That it is certainly far from clean is offensively evident to those entrusted with removal of the body at the rope's end, or to the doctor charged with checking for a heart beat. If the pulse is still there — and it often is — justice is mercilessly pursued. The body remains hanging, and the medical officer may wait another 10 minutes before a final test shows the law has been served.

Quick and clean? I believe it is slow, dirty, horrible, brutal, uncivilised and unspeakably barbaric to take a man's life in this manner and for the reason that he had caused the death of another.

Only poverty of spirit and paucity of intelligence would support such a departure from the basic rules of decency evolved out of history — the ways of behaving laid down during a thousand decades of

The horrors of hangings



The Chris Barnard column

trial and error in the human community. Don't tell me our prisons bulge with offenders. That could, perhaps, be as much a case of too many laws as too little punishment.

Don't quote me numbers of prisoners or the rising crime figures. Such issues are irrelevant when it comes to the legal taking of a man's life. They belong to other schools of contention, to questions of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders.

Never should it be accepted that life itself and its withdrawal should form part of our prevention and punishment system. No logic could possibly support such a proposition.

The uncommitted murderer knows no terrors and the hanged killer, remorse, so what purpose does the ghastly charade serve but to brutalise further those who remain behind?

We have many reasons for hurrying our fellow man into eternity, some based on dire necessity, but they are not at issue here. I say, let us look for a

way of ensuring that the legal process is prostituted no more in the harnessing of death to achieve justice.

The brute is only skin deep in all of us, whether you be a horny-handed labourer or the most gently bred of maidens.

Capital punishment feeds brute appetites. If you don't agree, think of some particularly brutal murderer and that quick thrill of satisfaction you had when you read of the legal execution.

When it comes to crimes of violence and their punishment there is little of the milk of human kindness in any of us.

I can imagine the chorus of disclaimers and the school which believes that without punishment there would be further crime — there must be fear to deter the criminal. If that were true, then capital crimes in Britain

would have risen a hundredfold since the criminal code under the influence of 19th century liberalism began to narrow the concept of the capital offence — from mere stealing by children to brutal murder by adults, to the modern view that death is not an acceptable form of punishment in a civilised society.

But we find the reverse is true. Since harsh penalties were relaxed, not only in Britain, but in all Western countries, the murder rate has steadily fallen.

That picture, of course, is too simplistic. What the British gained at the same time as the relaxation of their penal code were better working conditions and education.

In the past 10 years we have sent over 700 souls to meet their Maker at the end of a rope. In January of this year there were 120 wretches waiting in death row.

Perhaps that is our problem — a purely economic one. It is cheaper to hang and flog than to educate, employ and house.

2/8/78 (3A) 10:00 AM
Miner sentenced to death

SALISBURY. — A white mining engineer, Eric Christopher James, was sentenced to death by the High Court in Salisbury yesterday for the murder of two colleagues after the court ruled the men were not killed by terrorists.

James, 32, denied he killed Mr Angus Fadness, 61, and Mr Vivian Baker, 34, formerly manager and secretary of Arcturus Mine, 30 km east of Salisbury.

They died on June 31 when their car was ambushed 25 km from Salisbury near the mine.

The dead men were robbed of about R32 000 in payroll money which James admitted he removed from the car.

The judge, Mr Justice Beck, said the evidence established that James and no one else shot Mr Fadness and Mr Baker with an AK rifle with Yugoslavian ammunition.

— Sapa.

Judge tells of big crime rise

ARGUS 3/8/78

35

MORE than 14 600 crimes of violence were reported in the Cape Peninsula last year including 490 murders and 1 000 rapes, according to Mr Justice P J Wessels, president of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Addressing the annual meeting of the Cape Town branch of Nicro yesterday, Mr Justice Wessels said the daily average prison population of South Africa was now close to 100 000.

In 1977 this had included about 60 000 long-term prisoners (up from 40 000 in 1968), about 20 000 short-term prisoners, and several thousand awaiting-trial prisoners.

THE COST

The annual cost of maintaining this prison population was about R74-million. But if one added loss of manpower involved in this, the damage suffered by the victims of crime, and other factors, this could be as high as R100 or R200 million.

These statistics, said Mr Justice Wessels, illustrated the need for a concerted campaign to prevent crime.

To this end Nicro had decided to declare 1979 a national crime prevention year, and to enlist the aid of the various media, the police, schools and other institutions.

One factor that would be emphasised in such a campaign was that the home should be the first defence against crime. Parents should teach their children a basic respect for law and order.

POLICE IMAGE

There was once a feeling of confidence between the police and the public. This was now lost, Mr Justice Wessels said he did not want to apportion blame, but perhaps the police had been responsible for some of this loss, and certainly the public had been responsible.

The campaign would try to restore this confidence, Mr Justice Wessels said.

He suggested that the police to support this, give serious thought to their public image.

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Killer granted appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN — One of the two men convicted of the murder of Prof Hendrik Truter near Umtata last July, Mr Badanile Nunu, 31, was granted leave to appeal against his conviction by the Appeal Court yesterday.

Prof Truter's body was found in a roadside ditch near a dairy farm on the morning of July 10. He had been stabbed.

On January 30, 1978, Mr Justice Rose-Innes, sitting in the Supreme Court of Transkei, convicted Mr Nunu and Mr Mzwandile Yenana of the murder.

No extenuating circumstances were found in the case of Mr Nunu. Although the court found youth an extenuating circumstance in the case of Mr Yenana, 25, the judge said there was no reason why the same penalty imposed on Mr Nunu should not be imposed on him.

Both men, who escaped from their Umtata prison recently and were recaptured, were sentenced to death. —SAPA.

Transkei policemen arrested

MATATIELE — Three Transkei policemen have been arrested following the death in detention of a young Transkeian labourer at Maluti near here, earlier this week.

Confirming the arrests yesterday, Col D. G. Nkalitshana, head of the

Transkei CID, said a murder docket had been opened in connection with the death. He declined to give any further details.

According to Maluti sources, Mr. Jongilizwe Rali was arrested by the Transkei police stock theft unit on Sunday morning. — DDC

10/8/78 10

Constable fined for shooting (35) EL teenager

EAST LONDON — A Duncan Village constable was found guilty in the Circuit Court here yesterday on a charge of culpable homicide involving the shooting of a 15-year-old youth in his house on January 7.

Const Mhlanganiso Somtsora, 23, appeared before Mr Justice Smalberger and two assessors, Mr G. Randell and Mr A. J. Joubert, for shooting Thembisile Soyigwa, 15, of Mpaku Street, Duncan Village.

Const Somtsora was fined R250 or in default of payment, six months imprisonment and in addition, 18 months imprisonment suspended for three years.

He was granted a deferred fine over a five months period and the first payment must be made on or before the end of August.

Immediately after sentence was passed, Adv J. A. H. Coetzee, for Const Somtsora, noted an appeal against the conviction and not the sentence.

The prosecutor, Adv J. M. Scott, opposed the application on the grounds there were no reasonable prospects for the appeal to succeed.

Mr Justice Smalberger said it did not follow another court would not differ from the line of action taken by his court.

There were legal issues involved to which another court may come to a different conclusion, Mr Justice Smalberger said.

He granted the defence leave to appeal.

Before passing sentence, Mr Justice Smalberger, told Const Somtsora that the task of the police was not an easy one.

They must from time to time expose themselves to danger.

"I am mindful of the fact that you went there in a calm and collective manner to perform your duties. The function of a policeman is a responsible one and he must at all times act in a disciplined manner no matter how hard he finds it.

"Your behaviour fell short of that requirement. I must however impose a sentence which will act as a deterrent to you and others and impress upon others the need to act responsible in the use of a gun," Mr Justice Smalberger said. — DDR

Detainee death: police held

Own Correspondent
MATATIELE. — Three Transkei policemen have been arrested after the death in detention of a young Transkeian labourer at Maluti, near Transkei this week.

Confirming the arrests yesterday Colonel D G Nkalitfhana, head of Transkei CID, said a murder docket had been opened in connection with the

death, but declined to give further details.

According to sources in Maluti Mr Jongilizwe Rali was arrested by members of the Transkei Police stock theft unit on Sunday morning.

Police said Mr Rali was wanted for questioning about the theft of a horse.

After being questioned at Maluti police station Mr Rali was locked up in the

back of a police van because there are no cells at Maluti.

Friends of Mr Rali went to investigate screams they heard from the police station on Monday night.

They saw Mr Rali's body lying in a room behind the police station in a pool of blood.

The policemen were arrested and taken to Umtata the next day.

34 (105) 24878 MS
UMTATA — A section of inner tube from a car tyre was pulled over the head of a suspected thief and held at the neck by a policeman, the regional court heard here yesterday.

Maj L. R. Mankahla of the Transkeian Police was giving evidence at a preparatory examination of six other policemen, Capt H. Nqunqa, Capt S. Damoyi, Lt P. Novuka, Det-Const S. Mqoboli, Det-Const C. Gwagwa and Det-Const B. Pako.

The appearance of the six in court arises from the death of a former Transkei Justice Department clerk, Mr Mahle Noah, last July.

Maj Mankahla said a R40 000 theft from a safe at the Umtata magistrate's court was reported to him on July 6 last year.

Tube put over suspect's head Kei court told

He went to the court and found Mr Noah, two other clerks, and the six policemen. Mr Noah was taken to the murder and robbery squad base for questioning.

Maj Mankahla said he visited the squad twice that day and found Mr Noah under interrogation on both occasions.

During his second visit, he found Mr Noah with a piece of inner tube over his head and held at the neck by one of the six policemen. He was handcuffed behind his back.

The major said it was customary for a tube to be smeared with soap on the inside before it was pulled over a suspect's head.

The prosecutor asked: "Is it standard practice to use this device?"

Maj Mankahla said: "Some investigators practise as I have described."

The major said he ordered the tube to be removed. Mr Noah staggered and fell.

That night, one of the six telephoned him and said Mr Noah had fallen into the Umtata River while pointing out where the money was.

Later, one of the six told him Mr Noah suddenly started running and jumped into the river, Maj Mankahla said.

He said he learned they had gone to the river that night without torches.

The following day, the body was removed from the river. It was dressed in underclothes.

Maj Mankahla identified in court articles the state alleges Mr Noah wore at the time of his interrogation. — DDR.

Screams and groans heard says witness

25/8/78
34
403

UMTATA — Readings taken at the K. D. Matanzima Airport indicated the temperature fell to 0,2c during the night of the alleged drowning of an Umtata clerk, Mr Mahle Noah, in July last year, the regional court heard here yesterday.

Mr Noah's body, retrieved from the Umtata River the following day, was clad in underclothes.

Before the court at a preparatory examination were six Transkeian policemen, Capt H. Nqunqa, Capt S. Damoyi, Lt P. Novuka, Det-Const S. Mqoboli, Det-Const C. Gwagwa and Det-Const B. Pako.

The hearing arises from a R40 000 theft from the magistrates court here last July, and the subsequent death of Mr Noah.

Giving evidence, Maj L. R. Mankahla of the Transkeian Police said guards had been posted on the Umtata River bank

after the alleged leap by Mr Noah into the river, in order to arrest him should he re-appear, and to prevent anyone from taking the R40 000 if it were still in the vicinity.

The major showed the court an interrogation device consisting of a section of car inner tube about 40 cm long and bound by wire at one end, which he had constructed at the court's request.

He said an inquest docket had been opened by Capt Willie of the Transkeian Police after the incident, but when shown statements in court taken in the course of the inquest, the major identified the authorising signatures on the statements as those of one of the accused.

The third witness, Mr Thornton Sicwetsha, a constable attached to the Murder and Robbery Squad at the time, said he heard screams and groans

coming from an office when Mr Noah was being interrogated. He heard the screaming periodically through the morning following Mr Noah's arrest, but not at all after 1 pm.

During this time, all the accused entered and left the interrogation office, Mr Sicwetsha said.

Questioned by counsel for the defence, he said he could not dispute the statement that one of the accused only visited the office twice.

Miss Linda Grace Noah, the eldest sister of the deceased, said she lived in the same house as Mr Noah. He left for work on the morning of July 6, wearing the clothes that had been produced in court. The clothes were clean when he left home, not-soiled and torn as they were shown to her in court.

The hearing continues.
— DDR.

Two tell of police torture

26/8/78
34
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UMTATA — State witnesses demonstrated alleged police interrogation methods to the Regional Court here yesterday as the preparatory examination of circumstances surrounding the death of a former Umtata clerk at the magistrate's office, Mr Mahle Noah, entered its third day.

Appearing at the examination are six Transkei policemen, Capt H. Ngunaq, Capt S. Damoyi, Lt P. Novuka, Det-Const S. Mqoboli, Det-Const C. Gwagwa and Det-Const B. Pako.

Mr Hogarth Sikiti, of Butterworth, was arrested with Mr Noah on July 6, 1977, and taken to the police camp in Umtata, the court was told yesterday.

There he was interrogated until 1 am, before being placed in a police van for the rest of the night. It was so cold he could not sleep, he told the court.

On July 8 he was taken from the cells at Tsolo police station to a nearby river by two of the accused and assaulted, he said.

He was made to sit with his legs dangling over the banks of the river with his hands handcuffed behind his back.

He was then jerked backwards by the handcuffs, and simultaneously kicked in the back. Then they let go and he fell down the river bank, Mr Sikiti said.

He was released on bail the following day, but arrested by the police for further questioning on July 12.

Mr Sikiti demonstrated to the court the interrogation technique he alleged had been used on him. Forced into a squatting position, he was made to bend his knees through the crook of his arms. His hands were then handcuffed in front of his knees.

At the same time, a sec-

tion of tube was pulled over his head.

He could not speak and breathed with considerable difficulty. He was told to tread on the ground when he was willing to speak the truth, and the tube would be removed.

Mr Sikiti said as a result of this torture he eventually dissimulated the truth by saying the money was hidden in the strongroom at the magistrate's court.

The tube had been placed over his head five times, he said.

Dr H. P. Bala told the court he knew Mr Sikiti to be an unusually fit and healthy person, but when he examined him in August last year, Mr Sikiti had a variety of ailments, including wounds on his wrists. He was also in a poor emotional condition.

Questioned by counsel for the defence, Mr Sikiti said that after being interrogated he was taken before a magistrate to make a statement. When he said he had been forced to appear there, the magistrate refused to take a statement.

He subsequently appeared before another magistrate, but did not tell of the tortures, because he feared further assaults.

Another witness, Mr Edward Ndawo, arrested at the same time as Mr Sikiti, said he had also been handcuffed with an iron bar behind his knees. When the handcuffs were removed, he was unable to stand up. He said he was further assaulted by two of the accused in a stable when a tube had been pulled over his head.

Apart from the medical evidence, which has yet to be placed before the court, the State closed its case, and the examination was postponed to September 20. Applications from all the accused for bail will be made in a separate hearing on Monday. — DDR.

Five charged in Noah death case

UMTATA — Three of the six Transkei policemen who appeared in the regional court here yesterday in connection with the death of a former Transkei Department of Justice clerk, Mr Mahle Noah, were committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide.

They are: Capt A. M. Nqunga, Lt. P. Novuka and Det-Const S. Mqoboli. Two others, Det-Const C. N. Gwangwa and Const B. T. Phako, were committed for trial for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The sixth policeman, Capt S. Damoyi, had charges against him withdrawn by the magistrate, Mr D. B. Muir.

Their appearance arose

from the death of Mr Noah during July last year.

The district surgeon here, Dr A. T. Mtimkulu, submitted two post-mortem reports. One stated Mr Noah had died of drowning and the other stated the cause of death was undetermined.

Another medical practitioner, Dr R. L. Dippenaar, acting for Mr Noah's family, said the cause of death appeared to be suffocation.

The magistrate said owing to the conflicting nature of medical reports coupled with the strong evidence of assault on the deceased and two other clerks, the policemen would stand trial for assault and culpable homicide. — SAPA

I lied about escape — condemned man

31/10/55
24/11/55

UMTATA — Not a single warder was involved in the escape of Mr Bandanile (Dan) Nunu from the death cell at Umtata prison, the Regional Court heard here yesterday.

Mr Nunu was giving evidence at the trial of six prison warders and a Butterworth woman who face charges under the Prisons Act.

They are Mr Mandla Ganga, 23, Mr Anderson Shosha, 23, Mr Edward Kwaza, 34, Mr Mbongeni Jubase, 25, Mr Zolile Torch, 33, Mr Isaac Mtshali, 26, and Ms Mandiwe Ndamase, 28.

The case arises from the escape of Mr Nunu, 31, and Mr Mzwandile Yenana, 25, from Umtata's death row in July. They had been sentenced to death for the murder of Prof Hendrik Truter, Professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei.

Mr Nunu told the court he had been lying when he had implicated the warders. He had lied deliberately because two of the warders had refused to do an errand for him and two others had failed to translate properly his appeal to the South African Chief Justice in Bloemfontein.

Earlier, he told the court one of the warders had handed him a saw a day before the jailbreak. He had sawed the bars of his cell door.

He said he did not know how Mr Yenana had escaped.

Mr Nunu said he had left his prison uniform at Umtata Stadium and gone to Butterworth where he had spent the night with one of the accused. The following day, he had left Butterworth in a taxi.

Later, he told the court he and Mr Yenana had escaped to contact the Prime Minister.

He also said he had made a false statement after being returned to prison "because my appeal was incorrectly lodged".

Questioned by the magistrate, Mr Nunu said he had obtained a hacksaw from a fellow prisoner who was working in the prison kitchen at the time. The hacksaw was hidden in a pot of food.

After he and Mr Yenana cut themselves out of their cells, they went to the adjoining office where both prison warders, one allegedly under the influence of liquor, were

asleep. They had known the warders were asleep prior to leaving their cells because they had heard a walkie talkie in the office calling the warders and being left unanswered.

They found keys on the desk which they used to unlock a further five or six barred doors before escaping from the prison.

"It was a walkover," said Mr Nunu, "because when we walked through the kitchen all the prison warders were asleep."

"I wanted to contact my mother to make sure my appeal was properly

lodged. I did not hope I would not be traced, I just hoped that justice would be done."

When questioned by the magistrate, Mr Yenana said he did not know when he had obtained the keys to his cell since he was not interested in "times" because he was under the death sentence.

The magistrate: How was the saw acquired? — Since the saw has no legs, I presume it could not walk from town of its own accord.

Magistrate: Who gave it

to you? — I'm not in prison to memorise people.

Mr Yenana said when they had passed through the iron gates in the prison, they had encountered no warders to obstruct their progress.

A witness, Mrs Cynthia Dlova, said she had corresponded with Mr Nunu while he had been in prison through one of the accused. Although Mr Nunu had said he needed a saw, she had not sent him one.

The hearing continues today. — DDR.

TO what extent does intoxication act as a mitigating or aggravating circumstance in the sentencing of accused?

Public indignation and criticism has been levelled recently at the seemingly lenient sentences passed on those who have pleaded drunkenness at the time of the crime.

While most members of the legal fraternity will concede that the point is one for debate, they on the whole uphold the attitudes adopted by the Court.

"Punishment is determined by the moral blameworthiness of the offender," a senior counsel said.

"Thus a person who cold-bloodedly plots and executes a crime is more morally reprehensible than a person who commits crime on the spur of the moment."

N.M. 18/9/78

Crime and drink

34

Anne Stevens, the Mercury's court reporter, interviews legal men on the controversial question of alcohol as a mitigating or aggravating factor in the imposition of sentences . . .

A person who plots a crime has ample opportunity to repent of his thoughts, and not carry them through to fruition. On the other hand a person who commits a crime while under the influence of liquor often does so on an impulse, while his judgement is impaired.

The advocate pointed out that the law did draw a distinction between the person who drank to give himself the dutch courage to commit a crime and the person who committed it because he was drunk at the time he formed the motive.

Mr. Justice Holmes said: "Intoxication is one of

humanity's age-old frailties which may, depending on the circumstances, reduce the moral blameworthiness of a criminal, and may even evoke a touch of compassion through the perceptive understanding that man, seeking solace or pleasure in liquor, may easily over-indulge and thereby do the things which sober he would not do.

"On the other hand intoxication may, again depending on the circumstances, aggravate the aspect of blameworthiness as for example when a man deliberately fortifies himself with liquor to enable him in-

seriously to carry out a fell deed.

The Judge concluded by saying that the Court should exercise its discretion after weighing the facts of the case and, in essence, weighing the frailties of the individual with the evil of his deed.

The Court must be satisfied that the liquor in some way impaired or affected the mental faculties or judgement of the offender, and thereby influenced his actions.

Although the liquor does not excuse the crime, it must then mitigate the punishment.

Degree

Mr. Justice Wessels said: "It would be absurd to say that if a man in his cold sober senses did the act he should be punished with greater severity than the man who did it while he was under the influence of liquor. That there should be a difference in the degree of punishment has been recognised in almost every system of jurisprudence."

The presence of drink in a culpable homicide case involving a vehicle tends to act more as an aggravating factor than a mitigating one.

To drive while under the influence of liquor is a criminal offence on its own — a driver climbing into a car while under the influence should foresee that if he drives he might cause an accident, and injure or kill someone, one lawyer said.

"He is, to all intents and purposes, in possession of a dangerous weapon and is using it without regard for the law even before an accident takes place."

Public

But sentences passed on drunken drivers are also excessively lenient in the public view.

Magistrates pay a great deal of attention to the degree of negligence involved in the case when they pass sentence.

The driver who has killed has not committed a wilful act and most judicial officers find it difficult to send such an accused to prison. South Africa is, however, much

27/10/78 51
34

Prisoner's death: trio change plea

DURBAN — Three policemen appearing here on charges of beating a prisoner to death changed their pleas yesterday from not guilty of murder to guilty of culpable homicide.

Const Darrell Godwin, 20, Const David Atherstone, 20, and Const Mphumuzeni Mthethwa, 36, also pleaded guilty to assaulting another prisoner.

Mr Hendrik Klem, SC, for the state, told Mr Justice Howard he did not accept the pleas.

The policemen still stand charged with murdering Mr Paulos Cane at Hluhluwe between July 9 and 11 and assaulting Mr Thomas Mazolo with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

After changing the pleas, Mr Jan Combrink,

appearing for the constables read a statement to the court.

He said Mr Cane and Mr Mazolo were arrested after they admitted stealing R10 000 from a farmer.

Mr Mazolo took the police to a spot in the veld where his share was hidden. Mr Cane pointed out the place he had hidden his portion but nothing was found.

Mr Combrink said Mr Cane persistently was vague when questioned. Const Godwin took Mr Cane and Mr Mazolo to the police station garage to frighten them with the remains of a dead body which was being kept there. The scare attempt did not work.

Mr Cane and Mr Mazolo were then suspended from

a roof beam by their handcuffs and beaten by all three accused with a stick and sjambok. The beating was directed mainly at the men's backs, arms and legs, but it was possible they were struck on the back of the head. This had not been deliberate.

When Mr Cane said he would show them the money, they were released from the beam and taken to the veld. Again they searched in vain.

The following day Mr Cane and Mr Mazolo and the three constables spent several hours searching. It was raining and the going was difficult. After a while they were all soaked and tempers were short. The two prisoners were assaulted with the sjambok, fists and open hands.

The trial continues today. — SAPA.

Prisoner 'not hung by neck' — constable

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Constable Darrell Hugh Godwin (20) denied in the Durban Criminal Sessions today that he or his colleagues had ever suspended by the neck an African prisoner they are alleged to have murdered.

He is appearing with Constables David Charles Atherstone (20) and Mphumuzeno Charles Mthephwa (36) on a charge of murdering Mr Paulos Cane and assaulting Mr Thomas Mazolo with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

They have pleaded not guilty to both charges.

The State alleges that the two Africans had stolen R10 000 from a Hlabisa farmer on July 8. They were arrested the next day and admitted

their guilt.

It is alleged they were assaulted because Mr Cane could not tell the police where his share of the money was hidden.

Mr Cane died as a result of injuries.

SEARCH

Giving evidence today, Constable Godwin said he and the other policemen took the Africans to a kraal on July 10.

Mr Cane pointed out an area where the money was hidden, but nothing was found there. The policemen assaulted him and Mr Cane pointed out another area.

There was another unsuccessful search and Mr Cane was assaulted until he pointed out another area.

Constable Godwin said this procedure continued

for some time. They assaulted Mr Cane and Mr Mazolo.

Mr Mazolo had protested that he had already produced his share of the money. He kept urging Mr Cane to tell the police where his share of the money was.

At one stage Constable Godwin told Mr Mazolo to try to get the money out of Mr Cane. Mr Mazolo struck Mr Cane.

Later they went to the home of Mr M Mahomed, where Constable Godwin asked for rope. He said he wanted to threaten the Africans by hanging them by their hands.

SJAMBOK

They were given a long leather riem which was attached to Mr Cane's wrist and thrown over a branch. Mr Cane was pulled up by Constable Godwin and Constable Atherstone. His feet were still touching the floor.

The two white constables hit Mr Cane with a sjambok and Constable Mthethwa hit him with his hands.

Mr Cane then took them to where he said the money was hidden. The white constables knew there was no money there and Mr Cane was sjambokked again. The riem was put around Mr Cane's neck by constable Atherstone at one stage, but it was then transferred again to his wrists.

Constable Godwin said Mr Mazolo was never suspended by the neck from a tree.

The hearing continues.

Every person has an inherent desire for safety, security and self-protection, but it is surprisingly apparent how the non-observance by the individual of simple precautionary measures has invited the wrongdoer to take advantage of the situation and enabled him to give effect to his criminal aspirations.

The maintenance of law and order as also crime prevention and detection is primarily the responsibility of the South African Police, and although able to adequately cope with these important duties the facts should not be lost sight of that it is also incumbent upon all law abiding citizens to make their contribution in an effort to reduce the crime incidence. The application of the few useful hints described in this article could, it is suggested, have that resultant effect.

You and crime prevention

You can help prevent crime!

Although the causes of crime in our country are complex and the results distressingly expensive and often tragic, many crimes can be prevented by you. You can prevent crime by not allowing yourself to be a victim. That is what this article is all about, some very simple and obvious rules to follow to prevent you, your family and your property from being victimised by criminals. By protecting yourself you are preventing crime.

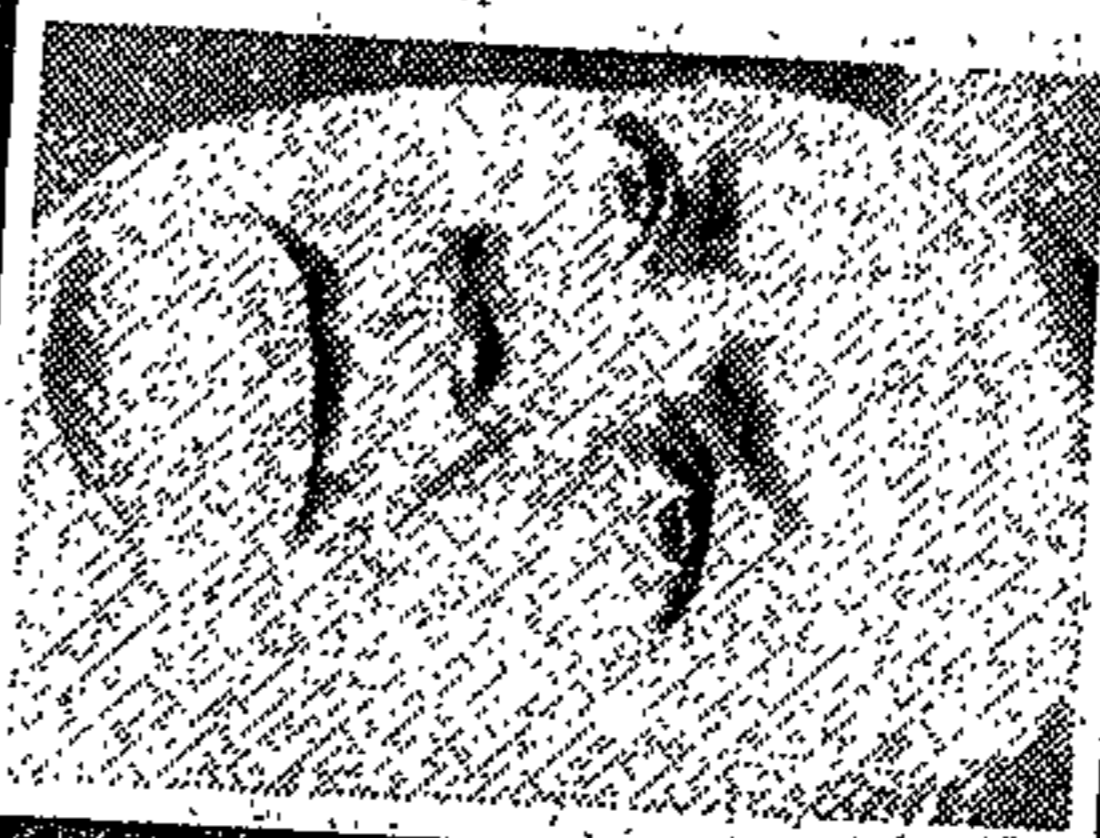
Your car

In most cases cars are stolen or vandalised

because the drivers "invite" thieves to do just that. You can discourage car thieves by following these simple rules:

- Do not leave your car keys in the car.
- Lock all doors when you park, roll up all windows and lock all vents.
- Keep your interior light working, it will attract attention when the car door is open.
- Park your car in well lighted areas.
- Keep packages and other valuables out of sight. Store them in the boot of the car.
- Do not name-tag your car keys.
- Use locking petrol caps.

By BRIG
P. J. SMAL,
Divisional
Commissioner
of Police,
Border area



- Know your car registration number as also the engine number and chassis numbers. This information will assist the police should your car be

Your family

No one is safe these days from acts of violence.

entries should be confined to the initials and name of the person.

Your children

Help your children to help themselves by discussing the few simple rules that can protect them from harm.

- Muggings, bag snatching and assaults are frequent occurrences. Elderly persons are invariably the victims. Follow these simple precautions:
- Avoid walking in unlighted and deserted streets.
- Park your car in lighted areas.
- Do not give lifts to strangers.
- Never open your door to strangers, install a chain latch.
- Have the telephone number of police radio control, your police station, ambulance and fire station listed for handy reference.
- If you live alone do not advertise the fact. Telephone directory
- Never comply with the requests of a stranger who invites you to enter his car.
- Do not accept gifts from strangers.
- When a strange person drives up and asks direction to a certain locality, keep a safe distance away from his car when you answer.
- Do not play in alleys, or near deserted buildings.

Your home

Burglars are usually selective in their choice of premises. They intend to burgle. Do not make it easy for them to effect their purpose. Here are a few simple rules.

- When proceeding on vacation or for some other purpose make your home appear to look as though it is still occupied.
- Make suitable arrangements for your mail to be collected.
- Cancel your newspaper and milk deliveries over the period you will be away.
- Do not leave any written messages on the front door.
- Inform the police of the period you will be away and request them to arrange for the premises to be regularly visited.

DA 8/11/78
Inform your parents if you are persistently followed by a strange person.

Transkei policemen face charge of murder

UMTATA — Six Transkei policemen, including commissioned officers, appeared briefly before the Transkei Chief Justice, Mr. Justice G. A. Munnik, in the Supreme Court here yesterday charged with murder and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The charges arise from the death of a Government clerk, Mr. Mahle Noah, during investigation of an alleged theft of R40 000 pension money which disappeared from a safe at the Magistrate's offices in July last year.

The policemen are alleged to have assaulted Mr. Malibongwe Sikiti and Mr. Edward Ndawo, two clerks who were suspects with Mr. Noah.

The policemen are Lieutenant Z. I. Novuka, Captain S. Damoyi, Captain A. M. Nqunqa, Detective-Constable S. A. Mqoboli, Constable B. I. Phako and Detective-Constable N. G. Gwagwa.

At a preparatory examination in August charges against Capt. Damoyi were withdrawn, Capt. Nqunqa, Lieut. Novuka and Det.-Const. Mqoboli were committed for trial for culpable homicide.

The remaining two, Det.-Const. Gwagwa and Const. Phako, were committed for trial for assault.

The new Attorney-General, Mr. G. B. Muller, who appeared for the State, indicted all six accused with murder and assault after recalling Capt. Damoyi to join the others in the dock.

The hearing was postponed until January 28 next year.

Capt. Damoyi was released on his own recognisances, bail of R500 for Lieut. Novuka and Capt. Nqunqa, and R250 each for the others, was extended. — (Sapa.)

Man due to hang for murder goes free

RA-M
12/1/78
34

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday set aside the conviction and death sentence imposed on Badanile Nunu, one of two men convicted of murdering Mr Hendrick Wilhelm Truter, whose stabbed body was found in a ditch near Umtata on July 10 last year.

At the trial, in the Transkei Supreme Court in January, Mr Justice Rose-Innes, sitting with two assessors, found no extenuating circumstances in the case of Nunu. Youth was found to be an extenuating circumstance in the case of Mdzilane Yenana, but the

judge said there was no reason why the death penalty should not be imposed on him.

Mr Justice Trengove, with Mr Justice Rabie and Mr Justice Miller concurring, said the evidence fell short of establishing beyond reasonable doubt that Nunu had acted in concert with Yenana.

There was evidence that Yenana had confessed to the murder, but no evidence of this nature was presented concerning Nunu.

The post-mortem had revealed that the cause of death was a single stab wound in the chest. In view

of Yenana's confession it must be accepted that he, and not Nunu, had inflicted the injury.

There was no evidence of the circumstances under which Mr Truter was assaulted, including Nunu's alleged role.

Nor was there evidence that Nunu was aware at the time that Yenana had a knife or that he was still in Yenana's company when Mr Truter was attacked.

The case against Nunu rested partly on the fact that he had put forward a false alibi. This had counted against him. — Sapa.

Man freed of Truter murder

AD
17/11/78
34

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Appeal Court yesterday set aside the conviction and death sentence imposed on Mr Badanile Nunu, one of the two men convicted of the murder of Mr Hendrik Truter, whose stabbed body was found lying in a ditch near Umata on July 10 last year.

On January 30 this year, Mr Justice Rose-Innes, sitting with assessors in the Transkei Supreme Court, convicted Mr Nunu and Mr Mzwandile Yenana of murder.

In the case of Mr Nunu no extenuating circumstances were found. Although youth was found to be an extenuating circumstance in the case of Mr Yenana, the judge said there was no reason why the death penalty should not be imposed on him.

Mr Justice Trengrove (acting judge of appeal), with Mr Justice Rabie and Mr Justice Miller concurring, said the evidence fell short of establishing

beyond reasonable doubt that Mr Nunu was acting in concert with Mr Yenana in connection with the murder of Mr Truter.

In the case of Mr Yenana there was evidence that he confessed to killing Mr Truter, and in finding that case against him had been established beyond reasonable doubt, the trial court placed considerable reliance on this confession. As far as the case against Mr Nunu was concerned there was no evidence of this nature.

Mr Justice Trengrove said the fact that Mr Yenana had confessed was of some importance. The post-mortem revealed that the cause of death was a single stab wound in the chest. In view of Mr Yenana's confession it must be accepted that he, and not Mr Nunu, inflicted the injury, and the State case against Mr Nunu must be considered on this basis.

There was no evidence at all of the circumstances under which Mr Truter

was assaulted. It was known that Mr Yenana attacked and killed him by stabbing him in the chest, but that was all. There was no evidence that Mr Nunu had any part in this attack.

There was furthermore no evidence that he was aware at the time that Mr Yenana had a knife or some such dangerous weapon in his possession, or that he was still in Mr Yenana's company when Mr Yenana attacked Mr Truter.

Mr Nunu put forward a false alibi. This counted against him and had to be considered along with the other factors mentioned.

Mr Justice Trengrove said the crucial question was whether the facts and circumstances as outlined, considered cumulatively, pointed to only one conclusion — that Mr Nunu was party to a common purpose with Mr Yenana to assault, attack or kill Mr Truter. It was the judges' view that they did not. — SAPA.

Nunu faces new charge

18/11/78
32
11

UMTATA — Police are likely to lay charges against Mr Mzwandile Nunu, whose death sentence for the murder of Prof Hendrick Truter was set aside by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein this week, for escaping from custody.

Transkei's acting chief of the CID, Col S. Kawe, said police would lay charges unless instructions to the contrary were received from the Attorney-General, Mr G. Muller.

The Commissioner for Prisons, Brig A. Salukazana, said yesterday that Mr Nunu had been formally released and taken from the condemned cell.

He had been handed over to the police. Mr Nunu escaped with

Mr Mzwandile Nunu in July this year while they were being held in the condemned cells of Umtata prison.

They had been sentenced to death in the Supreme Court here on January 30 for the murder of Prof Hendrik Truter, professor of Afrikaans at the University of Transkei.

Mr Justice Trengrove (acting judge of appeal), with Mr Justice Miller and Mr Justice Rabie concurring, said the evidence fell short of establishing beyond reasonable doubt that Mr Nunu had acted in concert with Mr Nunu in connection with the murder.

He said the fact that Mr Nunu had confessed to killing Prof Truter was of some importance. — DDR.



By Jan van Ree,
Crime Reporter

They live in a shadow-world — a world in which they are known to the police as informers. But to those on whom they inform they are known as the lowest of the low — the squealers, narks, snouts and grassers. Many big cases have been solved with information given by informers for a fee. But what happens to

these people after they have informed? What happens to them in a city like Johannesburg where you can get someone's leg broken and a few ribs cracked for R60 and where you can get a murder done for less as the risk is not so great?

Most informers live on the fringes of the hard-core underworld. They are usually small-time crooks but the hardened criminal is undoubtedly afraid of the power these "little men" wield. But they learn to live with death threats.

Police appreciate the help they get from the informer. Veterans in the force have informers, who deal only with them. At a suburban station I interviewed an informer who said:

"Hanging over my head" She and some accomplices defrauded a company several years ago and, since then, nothing seems to have gone right. "There is always that growing fear that feeling of disgrace for being a squealer, a spy, a traitor.

You try to diagnose your own actions — are you doing the right thing? Shouldn't you have just run away and started a new life? But how can you start afresh knowing that you will be hunted down sooner or later? You plan

every day for a new life. I cannot contact my relatives. I want to break away one day but, just when, I don't know," she said. She has just come off a "big case" with the police and now leads a secluded life in a small suburban

house with her closest friend. This obsession with starting a new life is common to all informers. In Britain this need has been realised and after the "big one" the informer is given a new identity. After testifying for the

In South Africa the informer can depend on a certain amount of police protection but he realises only too well that the police cannot be with him every minute for the rest of his life. One day, probably when the least expected, revenge may catch up with him.

Crime's traitors live in the shadows

34 The Star Saturday December 2 1978

DD. 11/12/78
34

Prisoners in robbery case

EAST LONDON — An armed robbery case against two of the 14 prisoners who escaped from Fort Glamorgan earlier this week was postponed indefinitely in the Mdantsane Magistrate's Court.

Mr Mimanga Matayo, 26, is one of the six prisoners still at large and Mr Mandisile Timiti, 26, who was to have appeared with him, is under police guard in Frere Hospital after being shot in the back by police during his re-arrest.

Mr Matayo was serving a 10-year jail term for armed robbery and being in illegal possession of a

firearm.

Mr Timiti was serving a 21-year jail term for rape, robbery with aggravating circumstances and three charges of housebreaking and theft.

He was rearrested after he was seen in a stolen car in Greenfields.

The police gave chase and Mr Timiti was shot in the back, but managed to escape into the bush, where police later found him and took him into custody.

The six prisoners still at large were described by Brig Botha of the Prison Department in Pretoria as "dangerous." — DDR

22.

fluence in the system of industrial relations. The tacit admission of collective bargaining albeit circumscribed, likewise, shows a changes mooted for 1976 re-affirm the ciation which have for so long been a icy in the Republic. Dualism in the market- of changes in occupational mobility which are spite the more militant mood shown by African

ms of workers committees or councils have emented. The proposed South African legis- tures of these systems while denying their ide union rights to organise, bargain and

... and committee systems complement these rights. In other words, trade unions like other institutions in modern society are capable of distancing themselves from grassroots support and conducting their business at levels which workers on the shopfloor find unsatisfactory. European experiments are aimed at re-introducing direct participation by democratic methods and circumventing the delay, obstruction and misunderstandings attendant upon bureaucratic sclerosis. The South African effort is aimed in the opposite direction.

The dilemma confronting the authorities is that in a period of marked instability in Southern Africa their dual system of labour relations, its proposed changes not excepted, is overtly discriminatory. It depends ultimately for its effective implementation on acceptance by the African workers upon whom it is imposed. Whether an extensive committee system spread throughout thousands of factories, shops and offices will prove a successful technique for restoring industrial 'peace' seems doubtful.

DUDLEY HORNER
Cape Town
April 1976

A wife's ordeal by terror

AS DAWN broke quietly over Johannesburg on Tuesday, savage terror struck at a northern suburbs home.

Inside, a 30-year-old wife lay sleeping peacefully beside her husband.

Outside four robbers removed a large window pane recently repaired.

And once inside, their senseless and barbarous act began.

After taking jewellery worth R4 000, they dragged the shrieking, terrified woman to her bedroom — and one by one they raped her, forcing her husband at gunpoint to watch the merciless assaults.

Tied up with silk stockings, he looked on in horror, unable to do anything.

It was just another rape case, reported and investigated.

But a chilling reminder that violent crime on the Witwatersrand — and in most other parts — is rapidly increasing.



And in the case of rape, a new and disturbing element is evidenced — one of boldness, arrogance and utter recklessness.

Last week a young soldier's wife was raped in a savage "Clockwork Orange" orgy. And when she resisted she was allegedly lashed with a one-metre chain.

These are just two cases. In the past few weeks a 19-year-old was raped by five Blacks in a lonely field near Krugersdorp.

Two men raped a deaf-and-dumb woman in her Nigel home, an elderly

woman was raped twice in Ladysmith, an African who tried to rape a 91-year-old woman was jailed for 15 years in Durban — and two teenagers were raped by three men in the same city while hitch-hiking home.

Brutal assaults, muggings, robberies and theft — they're all on the increase.

In Bryanston in the past few weeks, two housewives were bound with wire hangers and assaulted.



Both were admitted to hospital for treatment.

On Friday a White man and woman were shot and wounded by two Black men at their home in Montgomery Park.

Mr Samuel Barnett, 74, was shot in the stomach and rushed to hospital; his 72-year-old companion, Mrs Edith Kolwer, was shot in the leg and also admitted to hospital.

The would-be robbers shot Mr Barnett after he answered their knock at the door — and then turned their guns on Mrs Kolwer, who was ill in bed, when she rushed down the passage to his aid.

A Johannesburg magistrate recently referred to a new type of "urban barbarism" and "sheer unadulterated hooliganism" when he sentenced a man to nine years for assaulting a "timid, frail old man" with the intent of murdering him.

And that, say some crime prevention experts, is the new and ugly pattern that is beginning to unfold — urban barbarism.



Crime politics, gnaw

By KITT KATZIN

A new wave of sociological problems caused by economic and political tensions is contributing to an alarming increase in crime throughout South Africa — particularly crimes of violence.

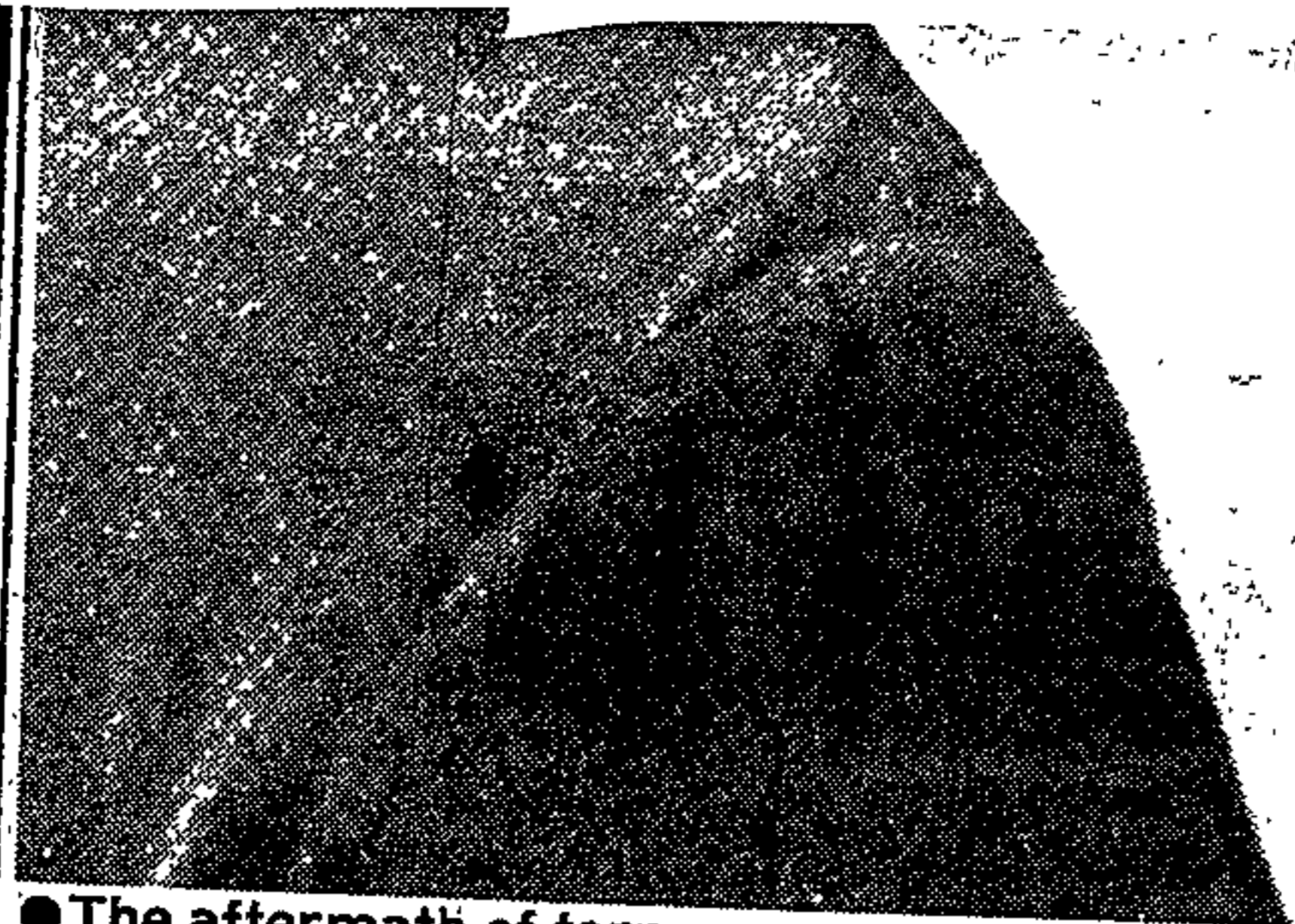
It is against the backdrop of these mounting pressures that some crime prevention experts point with increasing concern to deteriorating interracial relations.

They fear that Black-inspired crime — aimed primarily against Whites — could become a distinctive feature of future crime patterns.

One criminologist warned that unless the authorities came to terms with the underlying reasons for the current unrest, and introduced meaningful reforms, a general and reckless "loss of respect for law and order" would be implanted across the country.

"And this would mean Whites assuming embattled positions . . . with locks, dogs and guns."





But not only has the crime rate increased — 10 513 people died violently in South Africa in the past year — but with assaults, robberies and rape has come a new and disturbing element of sadistic violence.

And with it, cold-blooded arrogance, boldness and fearlessness.

Vicious rape attacks — sometimes an expression of frustration and bitter

● The aftermath of terror . . . you could be next.

Self-help security is the best defence

A DARK house, an empty garage, a row of milk bottles — and you've got trouble on your hands.

And when it comes YOU — and nobody else — is to blame.

Which is why police and crime prevention experts will tell you that YOUR carelessness is the criminal's gain.

So what can be done about it — and how can you be led to help yourself — and cut South Africa's soaring crime rate?

This is how NICRO — the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders — sees it.

AT HOME:

- Don't leave the outside front door light burning when you are out;
- Don't leave notes struck on the door saying you

are away;

- Keep the garden shed locked, never leave ladders lying about, don't leave windows open, don't leave the door key under the door mat — make your home look occupied all the time.

● WHEN ON HOLIDAY:

Don't tell everybody, have the postbox emptied, stop milk and newspaper deliveries, keep valuable jewellery and documents in a safe deposit box in the bank, get friends to mow lawns, water the gardens and move about.

● YOUR CAR:

More than 5 000 cars are stolen each year. So remember to lock your car at all times, remove the igni-

tion keys after use, park daily in a supervised place, at night park in a well-lit spot. Never leave belongings in your car — and install an alarm if you can.

- But generally, don't carry large amounts of money; install effective locks on doors, windows, bicycles; record registration numbers of radios, cameras, guns, typewriters; and engrave jewellery, silverware, ornaments and watches.

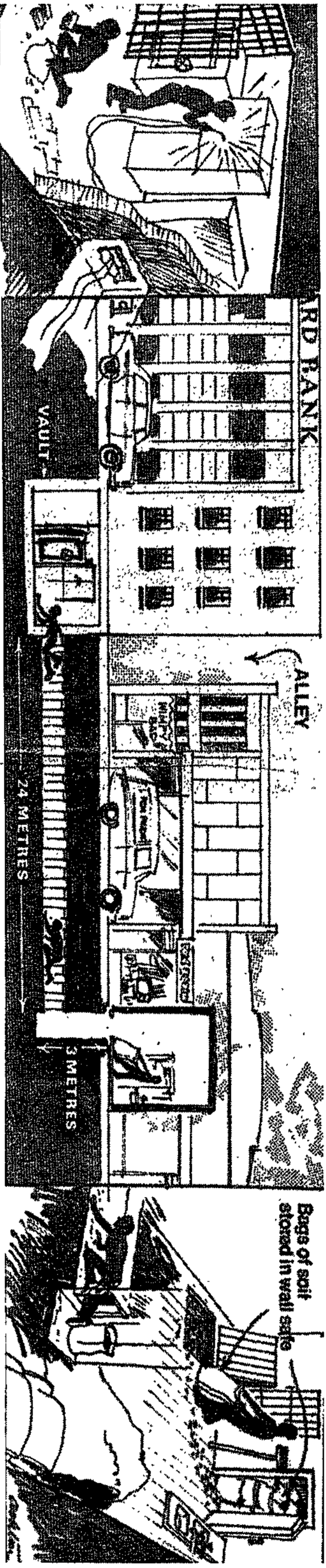
Invest in a home alarm system or burglar bars, chain locks, and panic buttons — and ensure full insurance cover for your life, health, home and property.

● AND REMEMBER:

If ever you are threatened by a robber, do as you are told.

Surrendered valuables can be replaced — a life cannot.

Mail The sewer rats, the terrorist rats, the loot-laden rats. They were all part of . . .



robbers pulled it off . . . from right to left, the shop from which they started the mining operation that was to take them more than a month. Centre: A cross-section view of the tunnel that led to the bank beneath several shops and an alley and into the vault. Left: Inside the vault and a R1-million fortune.

They yearn for the year rat



At about this time it was announced from Malagasy that two South Africans and an American citizen, whose chartered plane had run out of fuel and been forced down on the island, were under arrest.

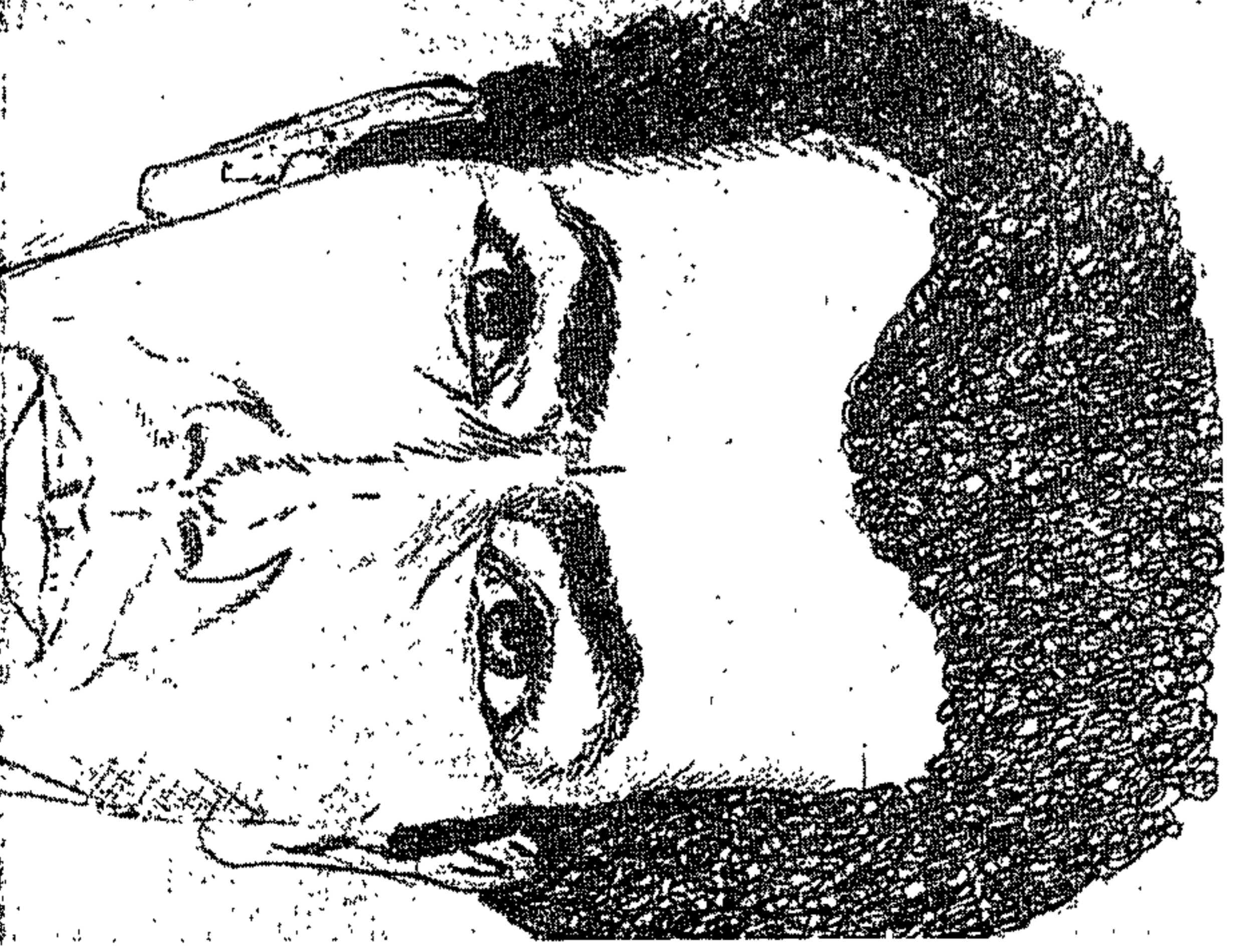
police men were injured, he said, and an arsenal had been found as well as detonations made in connection with the 1976 Carlton bomb blast.

Rand Daily Mail Crime Bureau Chief, MERVYN REES, looks back on 1977 — a bloody and crime-filled year that was marked by the sound of explosions and gunfire that will echo in the ears of policemen whenever they look back on the

Previously they had paid minimal admissions of guilt but then found they faced suspended jail sentences.

One of the men linked to the gambling joints was Hadley Kavin, the attorney who had gunned down his family at their home in Houghton in June.

Kavin, who was said in court to have been in financial difficulties, was said later to be so disturbed that he was not responsible for



there were other rats in 1977 — the bombing and terrorist rats; callous acts, reminiscent of the 1960s, rocked the South African by and signalled the light of a war of nerves in urban terrorism.

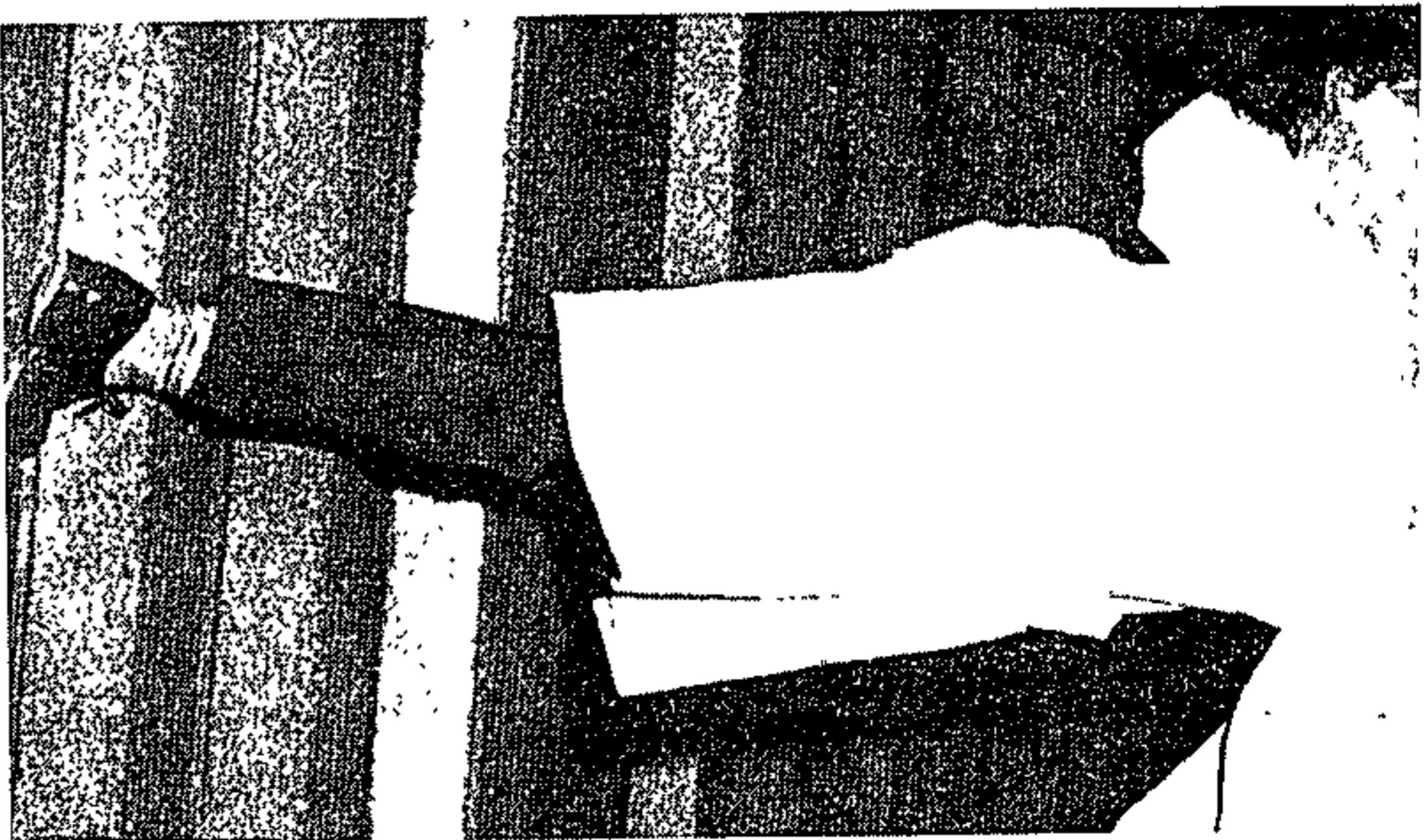
There were those whatever their motive, who murdered the brilliant economist and aspiring politician, Dr Robert Smit, in his wife Jeanne-Cora, in a mason-type killing complete with graffiti clues.

There were also the white-lion-laden rats trying to grow from South Africa with them millions of dollars in cash, travellers' cheques, diamonds and ever else they could to the currency cops. There was a year that exploded gunfire, from the police in Soweto and other ships to the bullets of Goch Street terrorists their Scorpion machine guns.

It was also the year in which a Johannesburg attorney and father of two and shot dead his and two of his children blinded another mother for life for reasons in no longer remember. There was the exposure of gambling rats who led with infra-red lenses and marked lenses and marked lenses in a Holiday Inns to years ago — yet it was the murder of former UNO \$11 boss Tony Vorster this year to bring it into the open.

It was also the year women queued to cry in the evidence of how attractive mother, Mrs Lee Mosler, 22, 1 br lover, William Ger, 25, battered her 11-year-old son, Ehan, to death in Natal.

It was also the year Acting Justice Gubbins, in jailing the couple for eight years, scolded Mosler as a written young woman speed to lie through the "other hat" and Rogers "calculating, lying lies". It was also the year, then, was 1977. A year in which the South African Police were reborn on all fronts as a year marked by increased Security Police activity, terrorism trials, atom and bombings. It was the year when the year was under constant attack for deaths, in detention, highlighted by the death of Steve Biko, how a rebel name throughout the world. It was also the year



A victim of urban terrorism is carried from the Carlton Centre after the bomb blast in which, miraculously, nobody was killed. This woman was injured by flying glass.

that Breyten Breytenbach, the Afrikaans poet and artist, was in the news again facing further Terrorism Act charges alleged to have been committed while he was serving a nine-year sentence in Pretoria Central Prison.

Breytenbach, after a lengthy trial, was acquitted of the main Terrorism and Riotous Assemblies charges. It was a 12-month period marked by urban unrest which followed similar, but less violent, lines to the unrest of 1976. Sporadic stone-throwing, looting, arson and violence was reported from townships throughout South Africa. And although June 16 passed almost uneventfully with students and police keeping a low profile, it was a short-lived peace. Soweto simmered for months. Police, who had seen in the year with new equipment including rubber bullets, riot shields, helmets and the "sneeze machine", opened fire again on rioting crowds

lowered, there emerged an incredible tale involving the mystery flight and the fate of the three men — Johannesburg diamond and Dave Eddle Lappeman and Dave Maras Junior, and the pilot, Capt John White.

Mr Lappeman, it was later discovered, had flown out of South Africa while on bail in connection with tax evasion charges involving R4-million.

Later still, Lappeman was rumoured to have worked with a syndicate of diamond dealers on a way to avoid sales tax and staggering sums of up to R25-million were mentioned.

Just why he should, with the pilot, have undertaken the suicide flight to Reunion knowing they would have to land and face arrest in Malagasy, remains a mystery. The three have now been in custody on the island for more than 300 days and are said to face political charges and having attempted escape.

But the sensational diamond case was only the first of many to be reported in the months to come. Among them was a case that started in 1975 when a take R495 000 jewel robbery was reported at the late Mr George Menteant's shop in Pritchard Street. It had its sequel during 1977 when Mr Sam Aarons, a well-known advocate, was found guilty of being an accessory after the fact robbery and of unlawfully exporting jewellery worth R70 000 to Jack "Babyface" Goodwin in Canada. Aarons was jailed for three years.

Then there was the R1-million IDB case involving Mr Morris Cohen and Mr Joseph Gubbins, of Johannesburg, who were arrested in the biggest diamond trap ever laid in South Africa. Mr Gubbins later estranged his bail of R60 000 and flew overseas.

Also in the news was Johannesburg millionaire, Mr Stephanus Meyer, who was jailed for two years in Maseru after being found guilty of importing and dealing in R40 000 counterfeit US dollars. On appeal he was fined R1 000 or two years' imprisonment. There was also the case of a Tel Aviv diamond expert, Mr Zvi Yehuda, 49, who was charged with dealing in R1-million worth of rough and uncut stones. He, too, left the country, estranging bail of R40 000. A Rand Daily Mail investigation also revealed that Lesuto had become the undercover headquarters for southern Africa's multi-

"Year of the Rat"

million rand traffic in IDB Uruti stones, it was established, were pouring into Lesotho from South Africa, South West Africa, Botswana, Angola and even Zaïre, to be laundered through licensed diggers before being exported all over the world.

South Africa suffered its usual number of diamonds and jewellery robberies, amounting to millions of rands during the year — the largest of which was the alleged R3-million acid attack on a Cape Town diamond merchant who said he had been attacked at his factory.

Running close to the Sewer Rat tunnel robbery as the crime of the year, was the theft of R2.2-million in travellers cheques from the Johannesburg Post Office. Two prominent businessmen, Mr Richard "Plick" Mitchell, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and the managing director of Lewisons and another, Mr Bernard Morris, were held in Zurich and Geneva in connection with the theft of the cheques while allegedly trying to cash them. Later it was said the two men were in possession of seven false passports.

1977 was a bumper year for currency smugglers. Millions of rands were secretly shipped out of the country in the number of prosecutions is any guide. Among the big cases uncovered by police was the 12-man syndicate in Johannesburg that printed passports and collected R2-million in travellers cheques to be smuggled out of the country.

At least four accused skip-ped South Africa ahead of the police, as did many other currency smugglers during the year.

It is not known exactly how much was seized by police during the year, but prosecutions showed an eight-fold increase over 1976. February saw Riot Police become overnight heroes when they went to the aid of Klipspruit flood victims.

In March, while kidnappings dominated world headlines, South Africa had its own sensational hostage attempt — that of millionaire Mr John Heinrich, 41. He was taken hostage from his Johannesburg offices by a man who tied dynamite round his neck and demanded R30 000 or he would "blow him up".

Police who arrested the armed kidnapper after a high speed chase later discovered that the dynamite was a piece of polony wired to a battery. The kidnapper was jailed.

March also marked the end of the trail for gangster Carlos "Ginger Joe" Rocha, the notorious jail breaker turned Frelimo policeman. He was found shot dead in a Jobert Park flat in what was at first thought to be a politically motivated crime. Later a Portuguese man was found guilty of culpable homicide after it emerged that Rocha had died during a drunken struggle.

Another murder trial that spilled over into 1977 was that of Xavier "T'ranse" Leischer and Basil Thomas, who pleaded not guilty to the murder of Johnny Karam and two girls in 1976.

But the story took a twist this year when the crippled gang leader, Dennis Holmes, claimed he had programmed the convicted men to perform the triple killings. Leischer, who was sentenced to death, is at present in the Pretoria Central Prison death row and Thomas is serving nine years imprisonment.

Later in the year, yet another Karam was to die in a Mayfair shoot-out. Also in March, police uncovered a massive international currency smuggling gang operating between Israel, Europe and America — but the criminals had fled after fleeing unsuspecting South Africans.

April triggered off the murder investigation into the killing of Tony Snowdon, the Johannesburg gambler who was involved in one of the most bizarre gambling scandals ever carried out in Southern Africa.

Later three men were held for his murder and one was sentenced to death, but not before details of the "red-eye swindle" were uncovered and it was revealed that R12 000 was secretly paid out to two gamblers who claimed they had lost because of marked cards found in the Maseru casino. The details of the contact lenses and marked cards were contained in papers left behind by the murdered man. On the gambling front, it was a bad year for punters, both on the economic front and as police used a blonde spy to trap gaming joints and then charged owners and croupiers in court.

his accused, he was acquitted of murdering his family, but because of his mental state was declared a State President's patient.

May marked the discovery of what is undoubtedly South Africa's crime of the year — the Krugersdorp sewer rat robbery.

The daring tunnel raid, which netted R1-million in cash, travellers cheques and jewellery for the thieves, was brilliantly planned and executed and gripped the country's imagination. Later it emerged that the gang had tunnelled 24 metres towards the target from a nearby shop for a month from where they broke into the vault lined with 45 cm thick reinforced concrete.

The mastermind, a man known only as Nightingale and who vanished into thin air after the raid, is still at large while police have patiently tried to find clues which solve the case. For once, a tempting reward of R25 000 has failed to induce the members of the gang to rat on the accomplices.

On June 13 two black youths were held in connection with the Goch Street terrorist attack on the Johannesburg warehouse in Johannesburg. They were later charged with the murders of Mr Rupert Kassner and Mr Kenneth Wolfendale, and the attempted murders of Mr Peter Hartog and Mr Robert Baigé.

The two men, armed with a Scorpion machine pistol, opened fire in the warehouse while running from police and it was later stated that they had undergone terrorist training in Swaziland, Mozambique and Angola. Hand grenades, plastic explosives and ammunition were found. Two men are still on Terrorism Act charges at present.

In July the Rand Daily Mail revealed that 15 000 Rhodesian and South African refugees were being flown from Botswana to Zambia — many of them for guerrilla training, and that behind the secret airlifts were South African and Rhodesian connections.

In the same month police announced that South African Police would in future patrol South Africa's 2 000 km of borders as part of the anti-terrorist operations. In August it was revealed that a massive terrorist plan to invade South Africa aimed at guerrilla warfare and urban terrorism had been smashed and that terrorist bases had been wiped

out with police seizing Russian arms, explosives, booby traps and even rocket launchers and grenades. In the same month, a massive manhunt was launched for the killer of Durban security policeman, Det Sgt Leonard Nkosi, who was gunned down at his Kwa Mashu home. November witnessed several major crimes — among them the Smit murders and the bomb blasts on the Reef. Undoubtedly the brutal murders of Dr Smit and his wife at their Springs home on the night of November 22 remains one of the year's mysteries of the year. Wild rumours and speculation about the motive for the killings abound but to this day, after countless hours of investigation, the police are still baffled by the apparently senseless slayings. Whether or not the puzzling and cryptic letters RAU and TEM, which were sprayed onto a kitchen wall and refrigerators by the killers with a red aerosol spray, have anything to do with the motive, is no clearer. But whatever happens, it is one investigation the police will work full out on during the New Year in an attempt to solve it. And they will be working just as hard to solve the spate of bombings that rocked the Carlton Centre, Germiston Police Station and Benoni railway station car park. Later the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, said terrorist organisations had, to all intents and purposes, declared war on South Africa and the Carlton bomb blast was just part of the strategy to break down the nation's morale. One thing is certain, 1977 is a year the South African Police would prefer to forget. Let's hope that 1978 is not the bumper crime year to surpass it.

THE STORY OF JESU



Pictures to be seen in the **Sunday Sun** ON CHRISTMAS

with African Police 1977 was one of the toughest years in the country. Ranks were stretched thin as the Force met a country-wide unrest, incidents of serious urban terrorism, several sensational murders, and an unending wave of fires. BILL SMITH reports.

Twelve months of crime on a rampage

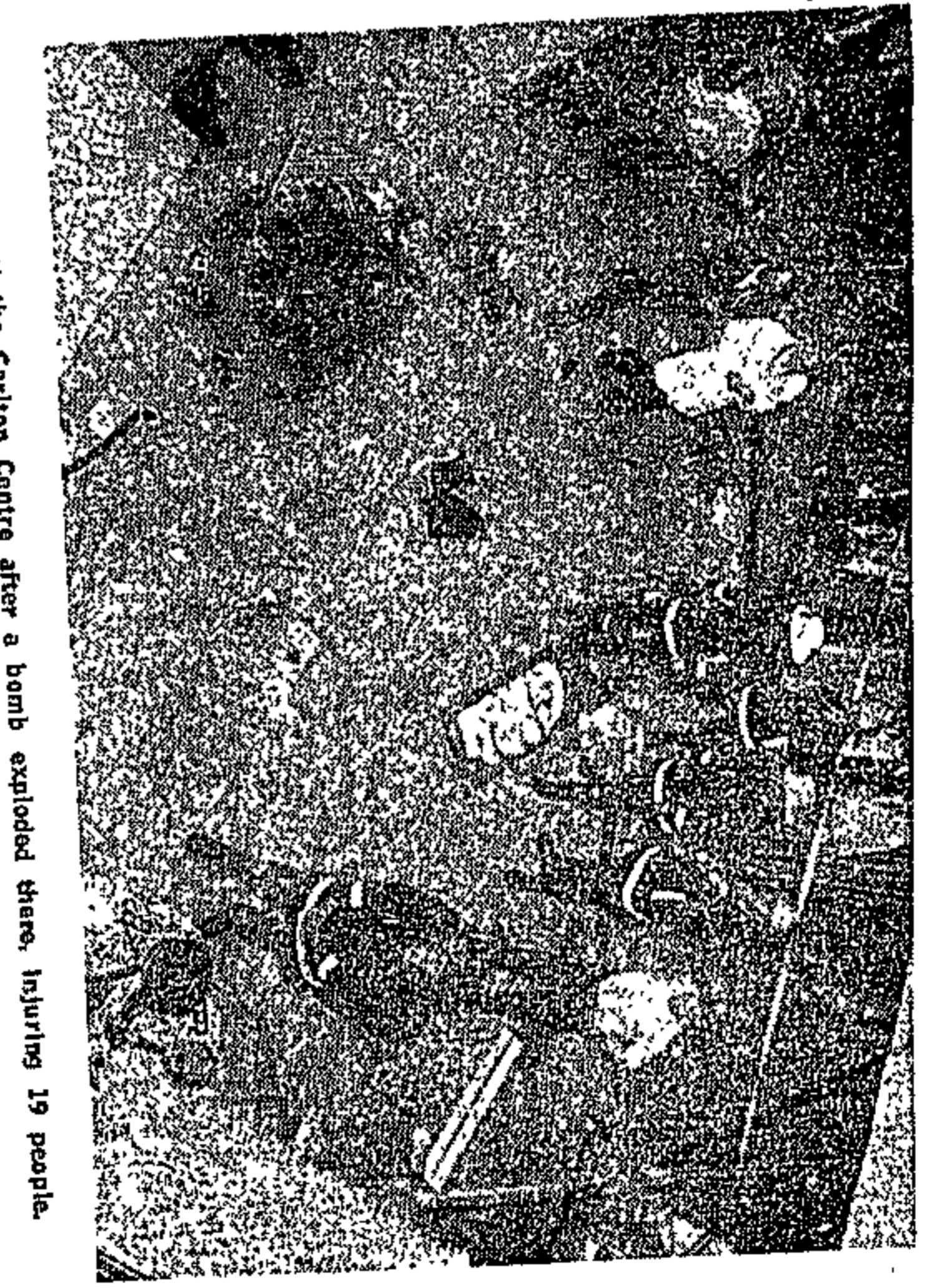
Mar 31/27m
(34)

... caused vast unemployment
... of non-pro-criminals to the streets to live by and petty.

... 12 months will be remembered by many as the year of the gun...
... and criminals...
... in many of 1977's most sensational crimes...
... Street killings...
... the Smit murders...
... recently, the bomb blast...
... the year Security forces uncovered a terrorist plan to South Africa. The plan was smashed...
... first bases on the island in Natal were cut by heavily armed...
... A number of...
... seized caches of...
... an manufactured...
... rocket launchers...
... rockets and...
... The Security Police...
... and large amounts...
... men, and piles of...
... details, the...
... in plain...
... leader...
... head of the...
... Police in Pre-



A body is removed by police from a Houghton house after Hadley Kavin shot dead his wife and a son and daughter. A third child was saved but the bullet that entered her head blinded her for life.



The scene at the Carlton Centre after a bomb exploded there, injuring 19 people.

... machine pistols burst into...
... the John Orr workshops...
... in Goch Street, Johannes-
... burg, and gunned down...
... two men in cold blood...
... Mr Robert Kassner (64)...
... and Mr Ken Wolfendale...
... (32) died in a hail of...
... bullets in what was the...
... city's first true act of...
... terrorism...
... Two men were arrested...
... and the third escaped...
... This started a massive...
... hunt for more ter-
... rorists throughout the...
... country. Later the same...
... month fully-armed A.N.C...
... three fully-armed A.N.C...
... terrorists and took pos-
... session of machine pistols...
... ammunition, explosives...
... and detonators...
... During September a...
... Durban security Sergeant...
... Leonard Nkosi (32) was...
... shot to death with a...
... machine pistol as he lay...
... in his bed in his Kwa...
... Mashu home near Durban...
... Sergeant Nkosi had...
... played a major role in the...
... fight against terrorists. He...
... gave evidence at several...
... terrorist trials and at one...
... stage told a court he had...
... received military training...
... in Russia where he was...
... training with other ter-
... rorists to overthrow the...
... South African Govern-
... ment...
... Police are still hunting...
... powerful bomb exploded...
... in the parking lot of the...
... East Rand. Several cars...
... were extensively damaged...
... and windows in buildings...
... nearby were shattered...
... None of the bombers...
... has been arrested...
... The frightening realism...
... of urban terrorism...
... showed the nation on...
... June 3 when three youths...
... armed with Scorpion

... But, the police are...
... playing it very close to...
... the chest and nothing but...
... vague speculation is being...
... teacher Mr J. Mokoena...
... rounded the house in the...
... early hours after receiving...
... information from police in...
... Matieland, where armed...
... terrorists had been caught...
... sneaking into the country...
... from Botswana...
... The information...
... received in Matieland led...
... to the wiping out of an...
... entire terrorist cell and...
... the capture of various...
... arms and ammunition...
... Throughout the year...
... there have been many ar-
... rests and a large variety...
... of arms and ammunition...
... have been confiscated by...
... Security Police...
... The country was rocked...
... by several sensational...
... murders during the year...
... Last month the Nation-
... alist candidate for Springs...
... Dr Robert Smit and his...
... wife Jeanne-Cora, were...
... found brutally murdered...
... in their Springs home...
... They had been shot and...
... stabbed...
... Rumours throughout...
... South Africa are rife...
... James Bond type stories...
... are doing the rounds giv-
... ing the reasons for the...
... killings and pointing...
... the fingers at pro-
... nunciating people in South...
... Africa and abroad...
... But, the police are...
... playing it very close to...
... the chest and nothing but...
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... nunciating people in South...
... Africa and abroad...
... Later the same night...
... Mr Douglas Gill, father of...
... attorney John Gill, was...
... shot in the dark and legs...
... The following morning...
... police arrested an unem-
... ployed attorney, Mr Ni-
... pholas Lomele, a 31-year-
... old. He has already...
... appeared in court charged...
... with murder and attempt-
... ed murder...
... It seemed like the end...
... of an era when the body...
... of Jose "Ginger Joe" Ro-
... cha, South Africa's most...
... wanted criminal, was...
... found in a flat in Century...
... Plaza, Twist Street, Johan-
... nesburg, during March...
... For many years Rocha...
... remained a colorful un-
... derworld character. He...
... was involved in robberies...
... running gun-fights with...
... the police, and escaping...
... from some of the coun-
... try's top security prisons...
... The man who "elimina-
... ted" the notorious Rocha...
... was sentenced to five...
... years' imprisonment, sus-
... pended for five years on...
... condition he leaves South...
... Africa immediately and...
... does not return for five...
... years...
... Joao Manuel Pinto Mor-
... ais told the court how he...
... ended Rocha's life with a...
... revolver during a drunken...
... brawl then placed him on...
... a bed, folded his arms...
... and crossed his chest, and...
... covered him with a blan-
... ket...
... On May 3 South Africa's...
... biggest bank robbery took...
... place in the quiet West...
... Rand town of Krugers-
... dorp when an unknown...
... number of thieves tun-
... nelled into the town's...
... Standard Bank...
... The brilliantly executed...
... robbery netted the now...
... infamous Mr Nighthale...
... and his colleagues over...
... R1-million in cash, travel...
... cheques and jewel-
... lery...
... The thieves started...
... their tunnel from a shop...
... which they hired near the...
... bank. They tunneled...
... their way 30 m into the...
... bank's vault where they...
... opened safes and safety...
... deposit boxes...
... The robbery was first...
... discovered when bank of-
... ficials arrived at work on...
... Monday May 3, probably...
... long after the thieves had...
... made good their get-away...
... and covered their tracks...
... Police investigating the...
... robbery followed up leads...
... throughout the country...
... but met with dead ends...
... every time...
... Now the only memento...
... of the robbery is the shop...
... where the tunnel was...
... started. Its name, "the...
... Tunnel Shop,"

... Using South Africa's...
... political and economic cli-
... mate as an excuse, vast...
... amounts of cash have...
... been smuggled out of the...
... country during the year...
... — often by top men in...
... commerce...
... Commercial Branch de-
... tectives have smashed...
... several sophisticated cur-
... rency smuggling racketeers...
... throughout the country...
... Courts are having no mer-
... cy and people caught are...
... being fined heavily...
... The Bank of South Africa...
... is at present on the run in...
... Switzerland after trans-
... ferring at least R106 000...
... to Germany...
... The Rand Supreme...
... Court's attitude to cur-
... rency smuggling was shown...
... when Benjamin Toubh was...
... found guilty of smuggling...
... about R200 000 out of the...
... country...
... Toubh a partner in the...
... firm of Kessel and Fenn-
... stein was fined R120 000...
... one of the highest fines...
... ever imposed in a Johan-
... nesburg court...
... Toubh, a normally dull...
... newspaper front page by...
... former Springs hockey...
... player Dennis Wray-Gibb...
... Wray-Gibb was jailed as...
... an habitual criminal after...
... being found guilty of...
... theft and fraud involving...
... R51 790. He made head-
... lines by escaping from...
... custody, taking names...
... from tombstones, getting...
... passports with these...
... names and his own pic-
... ture, and using wealthy...
... women during his Walter...
... Mitty-type existence...
... Masked men allegedly...
... threw acid in the face of...
... Cape Town diamond mer-
... chant Bernard Rudnicki...
... and 280 000 uncut diam-
... onds valued at R3-million...
... were stolen on August 8...
... Police took major pre-
... cautions to prevent the

... diamonds leaving the...
... country as they started an...
... intensive investigation...
... Within days an arrest had...
... been made and Ber-
... nard Rudnicki himself ap-
... peared in court...
... Bail was refused and...
... Rudnicki spent this Chris-
... mas in jail...
... Police are still baffled...
... by at least 13 murders in...
... Pretoria and on the Rand...
... Apart from the unsol-
... ved murders already men-
... tioned the following re-
... main unsolved...
... Attorneys' ritual...
... killer is still at large and...
... is being sought by Pre-
... toria's murder and rob-
... bery squad. He is alleged...
... to have attacked seven il-
... legals, killing five of...
... them...
... On April 9, two...
... brothers, Mr William Nda-
... ba and Mr Richard Ndaba...
... were shot dead in Mon-
... rovia, Johannesburg. A...
... man was never traced...
... but he was never traced...
... A murder on...
... was opened on May...
... when Randburg salaried...
... Mr Dennis Rains...
... died after falling...
... stairs to his death...
... The murder of...
... Doeren Goldblatt (44)...
... also not been solved...
... He was killed in her Me-
... home...
... Police...
... housebreaking as a...
... motive for the r-

Bank haul

... covered him with a blan-
... ket...
... On May 3 South Africa's...
... biggest bank robbery took...
... place in the quiet West...
... Rand town of Krugers-
... dorp when an unknown...
... number of thieves tun-
... nelled into the town's...
... Standard Bank...
... The brilliantly executed...
... robbery netted the now...
... infamous Mr Nighthale...
... and his colleagues over...
... R1-million in cash, travel...
... cheques and jewel-
... lery...
... The thieves started...
... their tunnel from a shop...
... which they hired near the...
... bank. They tunneled...
... their way 30 m into the...
... bank's vault where they...
... opened safes and safety...
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... made good their get-away...
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... Police investigating the...
... robbery followed up leads...
... throughout the country...
... but met with dead ends...
... every time...
... Now the only memento...
... of the robbery is the shop...
... where the tunnel was...
... started. Its name, "the...
... Tunnel Shop,"

Surprise

... Possibly the biggest sur-
... prise of the year was the arrest...
... of Mr Richard (Blick) Mit-
... chell, president of the As-
... sociated Chambers of...
... Commerce...
... He was arrested in...
... Switzerland in connection...
... with the theft of...
... R2 200 000 in American...
... Express travellers' che-
... ques from the main Jo-
... hannesburg Post Office...
... All but R3 000 of the...
... cheques have been retur-
... ned and Mitchell is in a...
... Swiss jail awaiting trial...
... that may only come be-
... fore the courts in the...
... middle of next year...
... German-born Mr Ernest...
... Peier, formerly head of...
... the foreign exchange sec-
... tion of the Marshall...
... Street branch of the Cred-

Gunned down

... On November 4 a man...
... carrying two guns burst...
... into a plush Houghton...
... home and gunned down...
... Johannesburg attorney Mr...
... Veil White killing him...
... instantly. Mr Bernard Pi-
... thik, another attorney...
... present was wounded in...
... both arms...
... Rumours throughout...
... South Africa are rife...
... James Bond type stories...
... are doing the rounds giv-
... ing the reasons for the...
... killings and pointing...
... the fingers at pro-
... nunciating people in South...
... Africa and abroad...
... But, the police are...
... playing it very close to...
... the chest and nothing but...
... vague speculation is being...
... teacher Mr J. Mokoena...
... rounded the house in the...
... early hours after receiving...
... information from police in...
... Matieland, where armed...
... terrorists had been caught...
... sneaking into the country...
... from Botswana...
... The information...
... received in Matieland led...
... to the wiping out of an...
... entire terrorist cell and...
... the capture of various...
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... shot in the dark and legs...
... The following morning...
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... pholas Lomele, a 31-year-
... old. He has already...
... appeared in court charged...
... with murder and attempt-
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... It seemed like the end...
... of an era when the body...
... of Jose "Ginger Joe" Ro-
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... wanted criminal, was...
... found in a flat in Century...
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... For many years Rocha...
... remained a colorful un-
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... running gun-fights with...
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... try's top security prisons...
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... was sentenced to five...
... years' imprisonment, sus-
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... condition he leaves South...
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... their way 30 m into the...
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... ficials arrived at work on...
... Monday May 3, probably...
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... made good their get-away...
... and covered their tracks...
... Police investigating the...
... robbery followed up leads...
... throughout the country...
... but met with dead ends...
... every time...
... Now the only memento...
... of the robbery is the shop...
... where the tunnel was...
... started. Its name, "the...
... Tunnel Shop,"

Warning

... The Minister of Justice...
... Mr Jimmy Kruger, then...
... warned the country that...
... similar incidents could be...
... expected — and he was...
... not wrong...
... On December 8 another...
... powerful bomb exploded...
... in the parking lot of the...
... Benoni station on the...
... East Rand. Several cars...
... were extensively damaged...
... and windows in buildings...
... nearby were shattered...
... None of the bombers...
... has been arrested...
... The frightening realism...
... of urban terrorism...
... showed the nation on...
... June 3 when three youths...
... armed with Scorpion

Battle

... The same month a secu-
... rity police major and a...
... constable were shot by a...
... terrorist during a gun bat-
... tle in Dobsonville, near...
... Roodepoort. The terrorist...
... died in the battle...
... The officer Major Jaap...
... Burger, was shot in the

HANSARD. 1. Q. Column 2
4 February 1975.

CRIME
GENERAL
1975 → JUNE 1977

Dagga confiscated

*2. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Police:

What was the (a) mass and (b) value of dagga confiscated by the South African Police during the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) Approximately 507 031 kg.

(b) Approximately R12 675 775.

32

HANSARD 2 @ 102 (101) - 104

13 FEB 1975

Drugs: charges/convictions X

44. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) How many adults and juveniles, respectively, in each race group were (a) charged and (b) convicted of (i) dealing in or (ii) using or being in possession of dependence-producing drugs during the period 1 July to 31 December 1974.
- (2) in how many cases in respect of each offence in each age and race group did the offence relate to dagga;
- (3) how many of the persons in each age and race group convicted of each offence were (a) sentenced to imprisonment, (b) fined and (c) committed to a rehabilitation centre.

32

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(1) and (2)

Adults

Number of persons of 21 years and over:

(i)

Population group	All drugs		Dagga	
	Charged	Convicted	Charged	Convicted
Whites	59	33	52	30
Coloureds	237	115	237	115
Asians	46	12	45	11
Bantu	1 501	917	1 484	902
Total	1 843	1 077	1 818	1 058

(ii)

Whites	512	331	500	326
Coloureds	1 183	851	1 176	847
Asians	263	121	263	121
Bantu	5 736	4 379	5 728	4 372
Total	7 694	5 682	7 667	5 666

Juveniles

Number of persons under 21 years of age.

(i)

Population group	All drugs		Dagga	
	Charged	Convicted	Charged	Convicted
Whites	29	21	28	19
Coloureds	84	57	84	57
Asians	26	15	24	14
Bantu	245	129	243	127
Total	384	222	379	217

(ii)

Whites	373	221	366	216
Coloureds	771	545	771	545
Asians	194	104	194	104
Bantu	2 278	1 799	2 276	1 798
Total	3 616	2 669	3 607	2 663

(3) The information is not available in the form as required.

Statistics of sentences refer to periods of twelve months ending in June of each year. They do not contain particulars of the ages of the convicts.

The latest available statistics are as follows:

Sentences passed regarding offences in respect of drugs and dependence-producing substances during July 1973 to June 1974;

1961

Sentence	Total	Population group			
		Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Bantu
Total sentences	18 732	1 285	3 409	514	13 524
Committed to Rehabilitation centre	9	8	1	—	—
Imprisonment or fine	268	15	26	4	223
Imprisonment with or without other punishment	9 470	323	1 547	160	7 440
Other sentences, including corporal punishment	8 985	939	1 835	350	5 861

References:

21 February 1975.

32

**Persons charged with possession of/
dealing in/dagga/other drugs**

31. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Bantu, (c) Asians and (d) Coloureds were charged with (i) possession of and (ii) dealing in (aa) dagga and (bb) other drugs, in terms of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, during the period 1 January to 31 December 1974;

(2) how many of those charged were convicted in each case.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1)	(a) Whites	(b) Bantu	(c) Asians	(d) Coloureds
(i) (aa)	1 677	14 620	823	3 437
(ii) (aa)	151	3 044	123	525
(i) (bb)	30	27	—	13
(ii) (bb)	36	36	7	7

(2)	(a) Whites	(b) Bantu	(c) Asians	(d) Coloureds
(i) (aa)	1 043	11 269	428	2 431
(ii) (aa)	79	1 899	51	280
(i) (bb)	13	21	—	7
(ii) (bb)	19	28	3	4

25 February 1975.

Life imprisonment

The MINISTER OF PRISONS replied to Question *5, by Mrs H Suzman:

32

Question:

- (1) (a) How many persons in each race group were serving sentences of life imprisonment as at 31 December 1974 and (b) of what crime had each of them been convicted;
- (2) whether any persons sentenced to life imprisonment were released during 1974; if so, (a) how many in each race group and (b) of what crime had each of them been convicted.

Reply:

- (1) (a) White: 23
Bantu: 235.
Asiatic: 3.
Coloured: 77
- (b) Attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances: Coloured, 1.
Murder with extenuating circumstances: White, 15; Bantu, 181; Coloured, 59; Asiatic, 2.
Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence unknown to the public prosecutor: Coloured, 1.
Housebreaking and theft with aggravating circumstances: Bantu, 2
- Rape: White, 3; Bantu, 9; Coloured, 11.
Attempted robbery with aggravating circumstances: White, 1.
Robbery with aggravating circumstances: White, 2; Bantu, 12; Coloured, 5.
Terrorism: Bantu, 17.
Sabotage: White, 2; Bantu, 13; Asiatic, 1.
Assault with intent to commit murder: Bantu, 1.

(2) Yes.

- (a) Bantu: 18.
- (b) Murder with extenuating circumstances: 16.
Assault with intent to commit murder: 2.

21 March 1975.

32

Persons sentenced to death/executed

*35. Mr. R. M. DE VILLIERS asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many males and females, respectively, in each race group were (i) sentenced to death and (ii) executed during 1972, 1973 and 1974, respectively, and (b) of what crimes had they been convicted.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

(a) and (b)	Whites		Bantu		Coloured		Asians	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1972								
Murder								
(a) (i)	—	—	44	1	13	—	—	—
(ii)	1*	—	25	—	9	—	—	—
Rape								
(a) (i)	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Murder and Rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Murder and Robbery								
(a) (i)	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	5*	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, assault with the intent to rape and robbery								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

(a) and (b)	Whites		Bantu		Coloured		Asians	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1973								
(a) and (b)								
Murder								
(a) (i)	3	—	41	—	13	—	3	—
(ii)	—	—	25	1*	6	—	—	—
Rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Murder and Robbery with aggravating circumstances								
(a) (i)	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder and attempted murder								
(a) (i)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder and Robbery								
(a) (i)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housebreaking and rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1973								
Murder and Rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	1*	—	3*	—	—	—
Attempted murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder and robbery, murder and rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Housebreaking with the intent to rape and rape with aggravating circumstances								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder, housebreaking with the intent to rob, robbery with aggravating circumstances and rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
1974								
(a) and (b)								
Murder								
(a) (i)	2	—	52	—	17	—	—	—
(ii)	1	—	26	—	3	—	2*	—

(a) and (b)	Whites		Bantu		Coloured		Asians	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1974								
Rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	1	—	1*	—	—	—
Robbery with aggravating circumstances								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Childstealing								
(a) (i)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Murder and Robbery with aggravating circumstances								
(a) (i)	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	1	—	2*	—	—	—
Robbery and Rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder and Rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Housebreaking with intent to rob, robbery with aggravating circumstances and rape								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder and Robbery								
(a) (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii)	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—

*Convicted in previous year.

The crowded road to the death cell

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

South Africa has the highest rate of executions in the world and the biggest daily prison population of any Western country. Under South African law a judge has no discretion to spare an accused's life if he does not find extenuating circumstances. Most

death sentences arise from murders but armed robbery, rape and housebreaking with aggravating circumstances are also among capital offences. Moves have been initiated to try to reduce the size of the prison population, mostly there for pass offences.

SEVENTY-SEVEN prisoners are waiting on "Death Row" in Pretoria's Central Prison to be executed. Two of them are Whites, 20 are Coloureds of mixed race descent and 55 are Africans.

We have been reminded of this grim gallows scene by the passing of the death sentence on Marlene Lehberg, who is one of the two Whites on "Death Row".

Highest

South Africa has the highest rate of judicial killing in the world. At any given moment, "Death Row" has its complement of prisoners awaiting execution.

Now, in the wake of the Lehberg sentence have come renewed demands by abolitionists for the death penalty to be scrapped. The abolitionists are still a small section of the population, but the Lehberg case has given their cause more impetus than any other murder trial in recent history.

Under South African law if a judge does not find extenuating circumstances he has no discretion to spare the accused's life.

This is one way in which the State demonstrates its attitude to the death penalty. From the moment the judge in the Lehberg trial declared that he found no extenuating circumstances he was obliged to impose the death sentence.

The General Council of the Bar has asked for this provision to be removed from the law and for judges to be given discretion in imposing death sentences, even if no extenuating circumstances are present. But the Government has not responded to the request.

Support

Another way in which the Government has shown its support for the death penalty is the steps it has taken over the years to increase the number of capital crimes. Before the present Government came to power in 1948, treason, murder and rape were the three capital crimes in South Africa. Now terrorism, sabotage, armed robbery, kidnapping and house-

breaking with aggravating circumstances are also among capital offences. Moves have been initiated to try to reduce the size of the prison population, mostly there for pass offences.

South Africa reached a peak of judicial killings in 1968 with 118 executions, but there has been a decrease since then. Between June, 1969, and June, 1970, there were 84 executions and 80 in the following year.

Robbery

In 1972, 1973 and 1974 our courts sentenced 241 people to death—185 Africans, 66 Coloureds of mixed race descent, three Asians and seven Whites. Of the 241 condemned people (only one was a woman) 91 Africans were executed, 32 Coloureds, four Whites and two Asians—a total of 129 executions in three years. The principal offence was murder. Other offences were rape and robbery with murder.

Whites

Of 130 people who were under sentence of death between June, 1972, and December, 1973, only two were Whites. Of these 110 were found guilty of murder, and of the 110 only one was a White man—he was found guilty of murdering another White man. The remaining 109 were Blacks; in 29 cases they had murdered Whites, and in the remaining 80

cases they had murdered Non-Whites.

Most death sentences arise, therefore, from murders committed by Blacks on Blacks. The 20 people who were sentenced to death for offences other than murder were with one exception all Blacks. Their crimes were murder and robbery, robbery with aggravating circumstances, rape and housebreaking with aggravating circumstances.

Rape

No White person has ever been executed for raping a Black woman, but in 1955 the Minister of Justice said that during his term of office "not a single Black who has been sentenced to death for raping a White woman has escaped the death penalty".

In a survey, practising advocates were asked from their experience whether they thought that Blacks stood a greater chance of being sentenced to death than Whites. Of those who responded to the survey, 49 per cent replied "yes".

Judges

The proponents of the abolition of the death penalty in South Africa are few, but they include men of standing in the community. Recently, two retired judges spoke out against the death penalty. One said it would have to fall away sooner or later. The other related how, after he sentenced an African to death, the African turned round as he was being led out of the court and protested that he had

been in prison at the time of the alleged offence.

The judge immediately ordered the African's counsel to appeal against the conviction and sentence, and the African's claim was found to be true, and he was acquitted. With so many Africans facing capital charges it is hardly surprising that their defences are not always thoroughly prepared.

South Africa not only has the highest judicial killing rate in the world; it also has the biggest prison population of any Western country. Most of the prisoners are Africans who have contravened "technical" laws.

Example

In 1973, for example, 364 000 sentenced and 268 487 unsentenced prisoners were admitted to custody, in a total population of four million Whites and 21 million Blacks. On average 95 015 people were in prison every day, most of them Blacks. This is the equivalent of 413 for every 100 000 of population, compared with 25 per 100 000 in the Netherlands, 61 in Sweden, 70 in France and 72 in Britain.

Steps

In the past year or two, the South African Government has initiated steps to try to reduce the size of the prison population. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, recently agreed to the appointment of a committee, consisting of Black homeland leaders and Government officials, to try to humanise the operation of influx control.

Persons convicted of various crimes in Supreme Court

32

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE replied to Question *21, by Mr. M. L. Mitchell:

Question:

- (1) How many persons were convicted (a) of (i) murder (aa) with and (bb) without extenuating circumstances, (ii) treason, (iii) kidnapping, (iv) childstealing, (v) rape, (vi) robbery and attempted robbery, with aggravating circumstances, and (vii) house-breaking and attempted housebreaking, with aggravating circumstances, and (b) under (i) sections 2 and 3 of the Terrorism Act, 1967, (ii) sections 11(b)bis and 11(b)ter of the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, and (iii) section 21 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1962, in the Supreme Court in each year from 1970 to 1974;
- (2) how many persons in each category were (a) sentenced to death and (b) executed.

†Reply (laid upon Table with leave of House):

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
(1)				
(a) (i) Murder (no particulars concerning extenuating circumstances are available)	1 380	1 133	1 270	1 434
(ii) Treason	12	8	20	8
(iii) Kidnapping	58	51	49	53
(iv) Child-stealing				
(v) Rape and attempted rape (particulars are not separately kept)	3 195	3 239	3 285	3 600
(vi) Robbery with aggravating circumstances (no particulars concerning attempted robbery are available)	374	322	428	472
(vii) Housebreaking (no particulars concerning attempted housebreaking and with aggravating circumstances are available)	17 798	18 112	17 707	18 000
(b) (i) and (ii) Terrorism and Communism (no particulars in respect of the separate sections of the Acts concerned are available)	9	34	9	24
(iii) Sections 10 and 21 of the General Law Amendment Act, 1962 (particulars are not separately kept)	—	3	2	—

(2) Statistics of this nature are furnished by me in this House each session. In this regard the hon. member is referred to my reply on 21 March 1975 to question No. 35. It can serve no purpose to repeat all the statistics.

Parole system mystifies judge

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Justice P. J. Wessels, an Appeal Court judge and national president of Nicro, said in Cape Town yesterday that he knew absolutely nothing about South Africa's prison parole system.

The judge, who was giving evidence at a public hearing of the commission of inquiry into the penal system, said: "Parole is a closed book to me. I know absolutely nothing about it and I am a judge."

He was supporting a point raised earlier by Mr R. Graser, national director of Nicro (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders).

Mr Graser told the commission: "I can explain the parole system used in England, Canada, New Zealand or Sweden, but I cannot tell you what the system is in South Africa."

The Prisons Department refused to allow any research to be done in South African prisons, even by competent professional people.

Mr Justice Wessels said the judiciary was not represented on parole boards. He suggested that a judge, preferably an Appeal Court judge, should preside over parole boards.

The judge said he had heard of cases where parole had been granted apparently because prisons were too full.

Q. 799-800
23 April 1975

32

Cases of rape

263. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Police:

(a) How many cases of rape of (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks were reported in each year from 1970 to 1974 and (b) how many

arrests were made in respect of each race group in each such year.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) and (b) Statistics in the form required by the honourable member are not kept, but the following particulars in respect of the respective report years are being furnished:

	Cases reported	Cases sent for trial
1.7.70-30.6.71		
Whites	519	284
Non-Whites	10 633	7 043
1.7.71-30.6.72		
Whites	526	282
Non-Whites	11 428	7 631
1.7.72-30.6.73		
Whites	591	287
Non-Whites	12 319	7 986
1.7.73-30.6.74		
Whites	553	282
Non-Whites	13 660	8 834

By STANLEY UYS

Sun Times 27/4/75 (32)

AN INSTITUTE of criminology is to be established at the University of Cape Town. Announcing this yesterday, Mr Justice J. H. Steyn, president of the National Institute for Crime Prevention (Nicro), said this was in large measure due to funds which came from the SUNDAY TIMES.

Nicro has been able to make a donation of R50 000 to the institute — the first large injection to put the institute on its feet — from funds obtained by Nicro as a result of the SUNDAY TIMES charity crossword competition.

An estimated capital sum of more than R250 000 will

be needed to establish the institute, whose principal objective will be to stimulate greater rationality in the various disciplines involved in the criminal justice system.

"We must see that the criminal law operates in such a manner that it provides equal justice for all," Mr Justice Steyn said.

He emphasised that this applied through each aspect of the system — police, courts, prisons and after-care services.

Mr Justice Steyn said: "When I approached the SUNDAY TIMES in 1972, I was concerned that there was no research into the causes of crime, and that we were relying so heavily on putting people in prison as a means of controlling all behaviour of which we did not approve.

"I want to pay tribute to the SUNDAY TIMES for recognising the gravity of the problem and to the University of Cape Town for providing a home in its law school for a research and teaching unit which, I am sure, will make a real contribution to the containment of our crime problem."

The institute will be attached to UCT's faculty of law, and its primary function will be to conduct research into "the causes of the social defence against crime." Teaching will be an adjunct to the institute's research function.

The institute's principal object will be to stimulate and conduct research in criminology and penology in the Western Cape, where the crime problem is enormous.

Statistics show that the Coloured population is the most criminal-intensive in the country. The daily average prison population per 100 000 population is: Coloureds, 791; Africans 476; Whites, 86; and Asians, 80.

Violence

One of every 126 Coloureds is in prison on any day of the year. While constituting only 13,09 per cent of the population, the Coloured group accounts for 27,07 per cent of conviction figures. The vast majority of Coloured people live in the Western Cape, and 91 per cent of convicted Coloured people come from this area.

As far as academic teaching is concerned, there is a growing awareness that many of the assumptions on which the present criminal process and the treatment of offenders are based are either false or misleading generalisations. Until fairly recently, lawyers in the academic field and in practice either ignored the causes and nature of crime or relied on vague, untested generalisations.

HANSARD 12

Q. 831

28 April 1975

32

Bantu/Coloured gangs in prisons

271. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

- (1) Whether gangs are known to exist among (a) Bantu and (b) Coloured prisoners; if so, (i) how many such gangs are known to exist and (ii) in what areas do they operate;
- (2) whether the gangs have been responsible for any murders in prisons; if so, how many;
- (3) (a) what steps have been taken to combat their operation and (b) with what success.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

I do not regard it practicable to furnish a reply now. The matter can, however, be raised during the debate on my Vote.

Question.....
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SA 'badly needs better legal aid'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

AMERICAN legal aid expert Professor Earl Johnson left South Africa yesterday convinced that "no country on earth has a greater need for a comprehensive legal aid system."

Professor Johnson, former director of the United States' state-sponsored legal aid programme, was here to exchange views on legal aid. His visit was part of a wider tour of African countries.

His itinerary in South Africa included talks at several universities, White and Black, discussions with officials of the penal reform movement Nicro and a visit to the Pretoria office of South African Government legal aid men.

On the day before his departure he spent some time at the Bantu Commissioner's Court in Johannesburg where African pass offenders are tried. He was "appalled" by what he saw there.

In general he felt that Government-backed legal aid in South Africa was hopelessly inadequate. Among his reasons were:

- Not enough money was channelled into the programme.

- The absence of fully trained lawyers as full time employees of the programme to defend the poor.

- Lack of advertising to make the poor aware of the



PROFESSOR JOHNSON
... more cash

opportunity to enlist legal aid.

In the United States a Supreme Court decision has laid down that any person charged with a crime for which he could be sentenced to even one day in prison must be represented by a lawyer.

If the accused cannot afford to pay for a lawyer, the State must provide one free of charge.

Professor Johnson put the number of poor people eligible for legal aid in the United States at between 40 to 50-million, for whom more than R90-million was available annually from federal,

state and local government authorities.

In South Africa there are five offices backed by a budget of R300 000.

Figures given to Professor Johnson by the Pretoria office showed that in March, 1974, there were more than 2 000 Whites deserving legal aid against less than 500 Africans.

Professor Johnson said: "I saw about 15 pass law cases in half-an-hour — one every two minutes. None of the accused had a legal representative. None were advised of their rights to legal representation. All pleaded guilty."

Describing the pass laws as "repugnant to anyone from a free country," Professor Johnson said it should be an undisputed tenet of the legal aid system to provide pass law offenders with legal defence.

If that were done, fewer people would be convicted, some sentences reduced because of legal argument on extenuating circumstances and many cases dismissed by prosecutors before the accused even appeared in court, Professor Johnson said.

There would be yet another consequence of legal representation for pass-law trialists: "Unless the number of courts was increased, the process would clog up and the pass laws become unworkable."

Professor Johnson asked: "Would that be a bad thing?"

RDM
9/5/75

Blacks

want

STAR 27/5/75

say in

justice

Pretoria Bureau

Black ministers of the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa today advocated that Blacks should play a bigger part in the administration of justice to Black people.

The proposals were made when a delegation from the Church gave evidence in Pretoria before the Commission of Inquiry into the penal system, which is headed by Mr Justice G Viljoen.

Dr O Erasmus, chairman of the church commission concerned with liaison with the authorities, gave evidence with two Black ministers, the Rev S D Tsabanga and the Rev Sam Buti.

Dr Erasmus pointed out that South Africa's basically Western criminal justice system tended to be alien to Black society.

MORE POWER

He said when Black offenders were dealt with, Black society was not involved in the processes of justice.

Possibly more power should be given to Black authorities, even in urban areas.

Mr Buti supported a proposal that Blacks be drawn into the meting out of punishment to Blacks and should sit with White magistrates and judges.

arisen was the greater use alternatives should be found to the jailing of young Black offenders.

Mr Justice Viljoen said one alternative that had arisen was to greater use of Black probation officers to supervise young offenders.

Mr Justice Viljoen reassured Mr Buti the commission intended looking at pass laws very thorough-

①32
2/116

Plea to let the courts decide

RJM
27/5/75

THE DISCRETION of courts should never be interfered with and prescribed sentences should not be laid down by the Government, a criminologist yesterday told the Viljoen commission of inquiry into the penal system.

The criminologist, Mr. J. J. Labuschagne, a lecturer in criminology at the University of South Africa, was giving evidence before the commission in Pretoria. He was one of a Unisa criminology department delegation.

Among other points which Mr Labuschagne made were that criminal law should not be used to deal with activities which had no harmful effects on others and fines should be related more closely to what people could pay.

DAMAGE

He said the publication of the names of accused people in the Press should be forbidden until they were convicted because of the damage done to them and other families.

Discussing the question of interference in the discretion of courts, Mr Labuschagne said if the Government wanted certain offences strongly punished it should make representations to judicial officers. Courts should be able to "individualise" in sentencing.

Judicial officers needed more intensive training, which was related not only to specialised law but to the wider aspects of judicial administration, he added.

On the scope of criminal law, he cited drunkenness, homosexuality and the pos-

session of pornography as examples of offences which should not be punishable if there were no victims and no complainants.

The general principle should be that people should be left to regulate their own affairs unless others were harmed, he said.

He said that fining illicit diamond buying offenders R500 or R1 000 was ineffective if they had needed R5 000 to enter the transaction.

EXPERT

Corporal punishment should be retained but judicial officers could decide on its imposition on the basis of expert evidence.

He also suggested that the powers and membership of Prison Boards should be extended. They should make final parole decisions and should include representatives from the Prisons Department, society and judicial officers. They should preferably be headed by judges. — Sapa.

Whipping: expert sounds warning

32

STAR 29/5/75

Pretoria Bureau
Adult offenders older than 25 should not be sentenced to whipping by courts, a psychiatry professor today told the Viljoen commission of inquiry into the penal system.

Professor Wilhelm Bodemer, head of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Pretoria, said in evidence in Pretoria that although corporal punishment was humiliating, this could be seen as helping in a "deconditioning" process.

He said it was generally found "deconditioning techniques" such as corporal punishment worked and stopped offenders from repeating crimes.

But corporal punishment was less effective for psychopaths. And before whippings were repeated, psychiatric opinion should be sought to establish whether further punishment would serve its purpose.

Professor Bodemer proposed that psychiatrists should more often sit as assessors with judicial officers.

SUCCESS

His only criticism of the treatment of psychopaths by the Department of Prisons was that there were no facilities for women.

He suggested judicial officers should refer offenders such as kleptomaniacs for psychiatric treatment. But he mentioned

the success rate in curing the kleptomaniacs did not appear to ever be higher than 25 percent.

Professor Bodemer felt the castration of sexual offenders might help in some cases. But he pointed out the sex drive could not be totally removed and perversions could not be cured.

Crime, migratory labour linked

RDM

4/6/75

File 200

No 32

Staff Reporter

CHANGES MUST be made in the migratory labour system if South Africa is to avoid "a terrible future," said the Reverend Oliver Clark, a member of the Prisoner's Friend committee and a prison chaplain, yesterday.

Mr Clark was giving evidence before the commission of inquiry into the penal system which was sitting at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Viljoen.

Mr Clark spoke on behalf of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa.

Adult crime was caused by juvenile delinquency which was in turn the result of the many fatherless Black children in the locations Mr Clark said.

GANGS

"The housing of Bantu labourers in compounds and hostels is the cause of a large number of bastard children. Their mothers have to work and can't take proper care of the children, who often join gangs and take to a life of crime.

"I recommend the non-family migratory system be changed to a family one."

Mr Clark also recommended that Prisoner's Friend facilities be established at commissioners' courts at all major centres so that destitute offenders could retain their jobs rather than go to jail.

DAGGA

He said he was "strongly opposed" to corporal punishment, and recommended that the mandatory five-year jail sentence for possession of more than 115 g of dagga be abolished.

Another witness, Professor Gert Engelbrecht, of the sociology department at the Rand Afrikaans University, agreed that the mandatory five-year sentence should be scrapped.

"The law should differentiate between the youth who has 15 dagga cigarettes on him, and the merchant who deserves the full wrath of the law," he said.

Daily Dispatch 4/6/75 (32)
Prison whippings should not draw blood - doctor

JOHANNESBURG — A Johannesburg pathologist told the Viljoen Commission here yesterday that he often told prison officials that they should not whip prisoners hard.

Dr N. J. Scheepers, chief of the pathology section of the Department of Health here, was giving evidence before the commission, which is inquiring into the penal system.

He suggested the authorities should look into a boy's background before administering corporal punishment. A well-brought-up youth could suffer from the psychological effect of strokes.

"If a boy has an abnormal fear of whipping he should not get strokes," he said. "The whipping should not draw blood."

A commission member said the offender could be

whipped through his clothing or part of his body could be covered with a cloth.

Dr Scheepers said he often told officials that they should not whip hard.

Rev. O Clark, prison chaplain to Modder "B", Cinderella and Boksburg prisons, said the number of prisoners awaiting trial at any given date was far too high.

"The prisoners are unhappy and taxpayers have to support them. The Department of Prisons is overburdened," he said. In one case a man awaited trial for 15 months.

He asked the commission to probe deeply into the delay; to stop crime at its source and the non-family migratory system should be changed to a family system.

He also condemned corporal punishment and mandatory sentences.—SAPA.

Daily Dispatch 4/6/75
(32)

Nicro head raps East London

EAST LONDON — East London will get the criminals it deserves, because it refused to support institutions like Nicro, the national director of Nicro, Mr R. Graser, said here last night.

Addressing the annual meeting of Nicro (National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders), Mr Graser said East London was Nicro's "problem child."

"Don't forget that six of every ten people released from prison in South Africa go back to prison again. Of the people that we work with, only six of every 100 return to prison."

"The fact that you people in this city refuse to give us your support means that you are actively creating more and more criminals," Mr Graser said. "You are going to get what you deserve."

He advised his audience to

go into the black townships and study conditions there, to work out reasons for South Africa having "what I know to be the highest prison population in the world."

"No responsible citizen can tolerate the conditions under which the blacks in South Africa live. That is why one in every 126 Coloureds goes to prison, and one in every 417 Africans does the same."

"Remember that crime among the tribal Africans is negligible. Remember also that the murder rate in South Africa since 1950 has increased by 591 per cent on a population increase of 65 per cent. That is why you must support Nicro," Mr Graser said.

The meeting was attended by 24 people, and was unable to elect committee members through lack of support. — DDR.

A spate of shootings in Johannesburg has prompted senior police officers and firearms instructors to call urgently for tighter control in the issuing of licences to "gunmad South Africans."

Journalist
2/1/75

"Some of South Africa's million registered gun-owners show an appalling contempt for human life," said one police spokesman.

Mr Anthony Cross of the Armoury Shooting Academy, said: "It seems as though lethal weapons are in the hands of ignorant people."

"There is a completely inadequate standard of training in South Africa—the safety aspect of guns is of relatively minor importance. People MUST be taught the laws which govern the use of firearms in South Africa."

"One should have to pass a test before being given a licence. It's not that people don't know their guns, which is worrying — it's the fact that they THINK they do."

CAMPAIGN

Mr Cross said his academy would start a campaign in the near future on "how not to use firearms."

The police spokesman was commenting on several incidents during the past three weeks, including:

● A schoolboy who was shot in the stomach in his Sandton home yesterday by a friend who thought the revolver they were playing with was a toy.

● A young man was shot in the jaw through a window in Norwood on Wednesday. The house owner allegedly heard the man tampering with the lock on his front door and fired three shots through the glass.

PSYCHOLOGICAL

● A 28-year-old man was shot in the chest during a fight between Whites and Blacks outside a steakhouse in Yeoville last Sunday.

● A 33-year-old Vrededorp man was shot in the arm during an argument with a young man on May 30.

A police spokesman supported the call for stricter tests and a better working knowledge of firearms.

"A lot of people read about how dangerous Johannesburg is and psychologically prepare themselves for shooting if the opportunity should arise," he said. "But many who own guns are more dangerous to themselves than anyone else."

(See "Hillbrow—crime city," Page 11)

Drink and RDM 7/6/75 drugs play big part in crime, probe told

Staff Reporter

ALCOHOL and drugs were factors that contributed to the crimes of more than half of South Africa's prison population, the Viljoen Penal Reform Commission was told yesterday.

Giving evidence before the commission, which has been sitting in Johannesburg this week, Dr. G. F. Olivier, executive member of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, said the Department of Prisons should treat alcoholics as a separate group and give them special treatment.

"If prisoners are not treated for alcoholism in jail, they could well relapse when released," he said.

"Before a person is jailed, he should be examined to find out whether he has a dependence on alcohol. People should be rehabilitated in other ways than by sending them to jail."

Dr. Olivier suggested more use should be made of a seldom-used section of the Drug Act which allowed courts to refer alcoholics to rehabilitation centres. Released prisoners should be allowed to go to detoxification centres, he said.

CANINGS

"I am against first offenders being sent to jail for five years for possession of dagga. Many people do not know that 115 grams in the eyes of the law constitutes dealing and when they plead mere possession, they are sent to jail."

Dr. Edward Krausey of the Department of Prisons said canings at Leeuwkop and Johannesburg prisons had been reduced by two-thirds since 1964.

"Canings should be done away with, because they are barbaric," he said.

The commission, headed by Mr Justice Viljoen, is in recess for the remainder of the month. It will hear evidence in Zululand, the Transkei and the Ciskei next month. To date it has heard evidence from about 80 witnesses in Cape Town, Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Police 'need racial education'

Mercury Correspondent 9/6/75

UMTATA — A lecturer in social work at the University of Fort Hare, Mr. T. N. O. Maqashalala, said here that police needed education so far as race relations were concerned.

Delivering a paper at the launching of the Transkei Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation on Crime Prevention in Modern Society, Mr. Maqashalala said: "I would suggest a Black experience course for all police trainees.

"This would perhaps bridge the gap between the Black community and the police," he said.

Mr. Maqashalala said Blacks often viewed a policeman as an enemy. This was due to the attitude expressed by the police. "There is ample evidence, and research suggests that there is no confidence in the police amongst the Black people."

There was a tendency among policy makers to believe that criminal law would check all undesirable human behaviour.

"The result is that too many ineffective and irrelevant laws are enacted, which do not successfully check forms of behaviour," Mr. Maqashalala said.

"For example, crimes such as the failure to produce a reference book on demand due to human error of having forgotten such a document at home."

Six men

STAR
go to 10/6/75

gallows

Pretoria Bureau

Six men were hanged at the Pretoria Central Prison yesterday, bringing the total of men executed in the past month to 14.

Zabulon Mbokonto was convicted of robbery with aggravating circumstances, committed during June and September 1973, near Machadodorp and Barber-ton.

Frank Ketelo was sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs M M Levy at East London in February 1974.

CHILD

Edward Arendse was convicted for the rape and murder of a child near Stellenbosch in November 1973.

Godfrey Mboza was convicted of murdering Miss Nellie Muller near Stellenbosch in October 1973.

Joseph Gula was executed for the murder of Mr Johannes Sibande, near Bethal in December 1973.

Piet Geswindt was sentenced to death for the murder of Mr P H Gerber near Humansdorp in July 1974.

Daily Dispatch 27/6/75

Many of South Africa's convicts are psychopaths meeting told

32

DURBAN — Half of South Africa's long-term convicts are psychopaths according to Brig. Dr J. P. Roux, head of psychological services Department of Prisons.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) Brig Roux said that ten years of practical experience with psychopaths had brought him to this conclusion.

"The psychopath is not only the forgotten man of psychiatry but also of all those other sciences which busy themselves with the criminal, e.g. criminology, the law, clinical psychology, sociology and social work.

The time has therefore arrived that we as scientists, who busy ourselves with studying crime, punishment and the criminal, should take note of this entity and its role in community."

He said provision was now made by law for the detention of certified psychopathic offenders in special hospital prisons and that this intro-

duced a completely new approach regarding the handling and treatment of psychopathic offenders in South Africa.

"The Prisons Department has already commenced the establishment of an institution for this purpose near Pretoria. A second institution is intended for the Western Cape and special treatment programmes are being compiled, the brigadier said.

He pointed out that no miracles could be expected by the new approach.

"Also there should not be thought in terms of "healing" of the psychopath. At most it could be expected that a percentage of the psychopaths could, with the aid of the special treatment programmes, be so socialised that they would no longer be

a burden or danger to the society," he concluded. — SAPA.

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PR 6115 3/7/75

'Join Police' call to Coloured

THE increase in population, especially the fast-growing Coloured community, had caused a greater demand for police services and the establishment of more police stations. General T. J. Crous, the Commissioner of Police, said today.

General Crous was speaking at a passing out parade of 72 Coloured policemen at the Lavis-town Police Training Centre in Cape Town.

'In order to man police stations and to provide efficient police services, especially in your own residential areas, the South African Police need more men like these on parade. They have the necessary mental and physical ability and are prepared to combat crime diligently and effectively,' he said.

'It is, therefore, my duty to appeal to you to

encourage your sons and family to come forward to serve the forces of law and order in South Africa and to devote themselves to combat crime wherever it is to be found in the Republic of South Africa.

SOPHISTICATED CRIME

'We must face the fact that as the standard of living improves and as better facilities are provided to people, so too does sophisticated crime increase. Therefore, we need the services of each and every physically and mentally fit Coloured male who is prepared to serve his country and fellow-men.

'Apart from the normal duties of a policeman, the South African Police are today involved in the struggle against terrorist infiltration on our northern borders and in Rhodesia.

'The onslaught on Southern Africa has proved conclusively that they are not concerned with the colour

of your skin or your nationality but that they only have one purpose to promote, communist-inspired ideologies and domination.

'Therefore we all have to join forces and obtain the co-operation of every peace-loving citizen in this country to combat this onslaught effectively.

HIGH DEMAND

'The public of today are placing a very high demand on the police force and it is your duty to maintain that high standard which an orderly society demands at all times.

Constable N. A. Minaar was awarded a trophy for being the best police student, Constable G. P. Brandt received a trophy for the best shot in the contingent and Constable J. T. McCord received a trophy for the best sportsman.

The mind of the crime gang

Cape Times 8/7/75

FANNY A GROSS, student of criminology and writer on the subject, explores the psychology of the youngster who joins a gang, and ways to combat this phenomenon of "mixed-up, frustrated youth, unable to break out of their surroundings and floundering in a rudderless world which offers them so few meaningful life objectives".

GANG or group formations among youngsters are not only normal but even desirable, provided of course they do not indulge in anti-social pursuits.

To obviate this, care should be taken to see that their legitimate needs are catered for. Where they form themselves into groups with no ulterior or sinister motives and with no apparent aggressive tendencies, the group formation constitutes part of the natural process of psychological weaning, of a reaching-out ego development of the adolescent, who has graduated beyond the narrow confines of his home.

In specific cases, gang life may fill a certain void and act as a substitute satisfaction for parental or society's neglect. It offers an escape from the hum-drum of a hurly-burly existence in an over-crowded city slum for instance. There is a togetherness about a gang and a sharing of experiences from which members are able to build up a common tradition.

Youth clubs

Since gang activity is to a large extent dependent on local conditions it often reflects the moral and social laxity of the community in a given area. As communities-in-miniature of a sort, juvenile gangs are responsible to a large extent for the shaping of the behaviour and ideas of their members, often influencing otherwise law-abiding youngsters to join them in their anti-social activities. If better and more worthwhile counter-attractions in the neighbourhood, like well-run youth clubs, could be organized by the more civic-minded elements in the community, the collective energy of these youngsters could be diverted into harmless and far more useful channels.

The typical gang, as distinguished from the ordinary play group is, as a rule, composed of undisciplined youths in conflict with the family, the school and/or other approved agencies and institutions in the larger community. In pursuing its activities, the gang follows its own folk



The writer

destructive in their attitude towards others more fortunately placed than they. It is an attempt to strike back at those who, they feel, have disinherited them.

Beginning with truancy or isolated delinquent acts, the typical city gang boy graduates to more serious criminal exploits. Not all members of juvenile gangs, however, become serious criminals or professional gangsters. Fortunately, the gang, for various reasons, may disintegrate before a true professional stage is reached.

Gangs of destructive, angry, disillusioned young people are not endemic to any one section of a community or to any one country. Most cities the world over have their "tough, unsafe neighbourhoods" where, people are warned, it is unsafe to walk alone, especially after dark. They are generally referred to as criminogenic areas because they have a higher rate of criminality than the more conventionally respectable neighbourhoods.

New townships

The delinquency areas are mainly found in the slums or new housing estates and, in this country, in certain new townships created without adequate planning and without proper facilities as a result of the Group Areas Act. A community of interest and a sense of values held in common in the community life of the old settled areas are both lacking in these new, artificially created townships, and are replaced by an indifferent, impersonal approach. Because of man's gregarious nature, the decline of primary relationships leads

opportunities, improved circumstances generally and better living conditions would greatly reduce the number of delinquent gangs.

Properly run and supervised boys' clubs, which could absorb and hold the interest of the pre-adolescent Coloured youngster, doubtless would also help to curb this venture into lawlessness. Moreover, better results can be attained by trying to work along with teenage gangs as a group, guiding, counselling and helping them to find more wholesome outlets as groups, than by trying to break the gang up.

Headlines, such as "Eight die in weekend violence", "Thirteen women raped", "Citizen stabbed and robbed by gang," are becoming commonplace. Every weekend the casualty departments in our hospitals are kept busy treating assault cases largely the result of gang activities. Indeed, according to reports a hospital for Coloured people and Indians in Coronationville, Johannesburg, has had to engage a security firm to guard patients and staff against gang warfare.

A Coloured social worker with 12 years' experience in dealing with these "lords of the streets" stated that gangs composed of members in the 25 and over age group were usually interested in dagga peddling and dealing in wine, while those in the younger age group (they generally start at the age of 12), went in more for pick-pocketing and kindred offences. He felt that the underlying cause of so much unrest and violence in the townships was largely the "rootlessness of the whole set-up and feelings of frustration experienced by so many of the township dwellers." In seeking an outlet, an escape from their shackles, they turned on community. The remedy lay in breaking the culture of poverty and its by-products, in enabling people to make full use of their potential and in restoring individual dignity. "Kew Town," he said, "is aiming to build a better society by trying to attract and involve the whole community, including the gangs, in wholesome activities."

Handicapped

Because of the dis-

South elevation

ways and mores while disregarding the rights and interests of others. They live for the present and are impatient for instant satisfaction of their needs and desires.

Way of life

They pursue and develop a range of activities, values and attitudes that are contrary to, and in conflict with, the mores of the dominant society. Coming from environments where few of their activities would not amount to trespassing or infringing some statute or other, law-breaking for them becomes a way of life, part of their daily routine, as it were.

The lower-class gang, composed of urban youngsters of the underprivileged and depressed social classes, faced with unbridgeable gaps between the aspirations and desires aroused by mass media and their chances of fulfilment within the opportunities available to them, has perforce developed a sense of values that conflicts with middle-class norms. They look upon life as a battle for existence in which the individual is of but little consequence. Hard work, they feel, does not necessarily lead to success and happiness, especially for those like themselves who have to start with the cards heavily stacked against them in the game of life.

The gang leaders become their heroes, upon whom they try to model themselves. They make every effort to conform to the requirements of the gang, which, for them, assumes the guise of a unified force against all their common enemies. Gangs thus created out of a sense of deprivation and frustration become hostile, aggressive and des-

to a seeking after secondary and more impersonal relationships.

Thus a dearth of proper family life, adequate family interest and control, and failure by the family and/or the community to provide the necessary recreational and social outlets, induce youngsters who are similarly placed to gravitate towards each other and form themselves into gangs with an anti-social bias.

Until these townships are transformed into communities with proper amenities — educational, social and sporting — until they develop what Mr Justice J H Steyn so aptly described as a "community pulse" — gang life and lawlessness will continue to flourish there. Indeed, the recent report of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce makes it quite clear that terror stalks the townships with disastrous effects upon their unhabitants

Transferred

Gangs that had their being in old slum areas together with their gang traditions, get transferred to the new Coloured and African townships, which are proving to be first-rate breeding grounds for their anti-social activities. According to a high-ranking police officer, who has had wide experience in dealing with them, most of these gangs existing in the new Coloured townships, have had their origin in District Six. He supported the view that among the causes that led to the formation of these gangs were unsatisfactory early environmental conditions, overcrowding, lack of education, lack of proper supervision and of recreational and cultural facilities. Better educational and more job-

police officer in the township, whether he be Black or White, has to enforce he is unfortunately not seen in the light of a protector but rather as the common enemy by a large percentage of the dispossessed non-White population. He is therefore, greatly hampered in his fight against crime in his effort to stem the rising tide of social unrest and violence in the Republic and the reign of terror in some of the townships.

From information furnished by ex-prisoners, many gangs operate inside our prisons and exert a powerful influence over their fellow-prisoners. Moreover, the foundations for gangdom laid in the institutions are carried on outside by the various members of these gangs on release. To overcome these unsavoury effects, the offender must be helped to adjust more satisfactorily within the environment to which he is returned and the demands that are bound to be made upon him by the wider society. Agencies employed to win him away from the gang will have to plan recreational outlets and occupational opportunities that can compete successfully with what the gang has to offer.

Failures

There is, of course, evidence of solidarity of thought and deed among young people the world over, who constitute the conflict groups reflecting attitudes, prejudices, deprivations and lines of conflict in our society. Early in life many of them realize that they are failures that socially, culturally, educationally and economically their place is on the lowest rung of their ladder, hemmed in by poverty, unemployment and social ostracism by the community at large. They see themselves as the victims of circumstances often beyond their control and the world as a cosmos of inevitable conflict, blocked opportunities and non-existent choice.

Such is the horizon as envisaged by a section of contemporary mixed-up, frustrated youth, unable to break out of their surroundings and floundering in a rudderless world, which offers them so few meaningful life objectives. It is a problem that confronts thinking people from one end of the globe to the other and causes a great deal of perturbation to the socially orientated, because they realize that the roots of maladjustment lie deep and have to be tackled conscientiously on many fronts if success is to be attained.



Cape Times 24/7/75
Awaiting death
JOHANNESBURG. — According to the latest statistics, 64 prisoners are waiting to be hanged in Pretoria Central Prison. In the first six months of this year 36 prisoners were executed — only four fewer than the total in 1974.

End to capital punishment?

Cape Times - 25/7/75

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THE setting aside of four death sentences by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein this week could mean the beginning of the end of capital punishment for murder in South Africa.

The successful appeals of scissors murderers Marlene Lehnberg and Marthinus Choegoe on Wednesday followed what advocates described as the "recent trend of judgments".

On Tuesday two other murderers who were sentenced to death by Transvaal judges earlier this year had their sentences set aside and replaced by 20-year terms of imprisonment.

Joseph Hlongwane was sentenced to death for murdering Catharina Ndlovu in August last year, and Phineas Matabane was condemned to die for murdering a four-year-old White girl.

In all four cases the same three Appeal Court judges — the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Judge of Appeal, Mr Justice Muller, and acting Judge of Appeal, Mr Justice Galgut, presided.

They will hand down full written reasons for their decisions later. These reasons are expected to have far-reaching effects on the questions of extenuating circumstances and sentence.

In the words of one advocate these written reasons "will reverberate around the country."

At present the death sentence is mandatory unless extenuating circumstances are found. Legal opinion is that in future death sentences will only be imposed in exceptional circumstances.

In the Appeal Court yesterday an appeal against the death sentence by Martin Andrew de Bruyn, who murdered three men between November 1973 and March 1974, was dismissed by Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Muller and Mr Justice Galgut.

...the Devil take the rest

Cape Times 25/7/75

By TONY ROBINSON

IN THE BIG cities of the modern world it is a case of every man for himself and the devil take the rest.

This was how Mr R Graser, national director of Nicro, explained the phenomenon of crowds standing by and watching a crime being committed without doing anything about it.

An incident like this occurred on the Grand Parade this week when a crowd of 20 people watched a visiting American yachtsman being robbed of R600.

They did not make a move to help him.

"It's fairly common in the big cities of the world," Mr Graser said. "It's a by-product of modern society and I don't know what we can do about it. The problem will probably get worse."

He explained that in the big industrialized cities a process of alienation was taking place and traditional group ties were being broken down.

This resulted in people becoming anonymous individuals in the big cities.

The break-down process, Mr Graser said, has come right down to families, the basic groups of our society. "How many families go out together as a family or do things together?" he asked. "Even in a family it's each man for himself. People just don't want to get involved," he said. "They'll even leave their relatives to fight their own battles."

Anonymity

But the man who stands by and watches a crime being committed is not necessarily a coward. Prof Brunhilde Helm, head of the Department of Applied Sociology at the University of Cape Town, says that in different circumstances the bystander may intervene.

"I don't think people have become worse, but conditions in our cities have changed."

Prof Helm explained that the crowds which thronged public places had grown and the feeling of anonymity people experienced in a crowd had probably increased as a result.

"There is a reluctance to step out of a crowd and take on the responsibility of becoming involved in front of the crowd of strangers. People don't want to accept that responsibility."

A man who would not hesitate to act if he saw a crime being committed in a less-crowded place — say a small shop — could be content to remain an anonymous member of a large crowd watching a similar crime.

Obsessions

She said that in South Africa racial obsessions played a part. "People don't easily identify with a victim of another race group. They feel he is not the same kind of person and they don't feel they have a responsibility for him."

Major N J J Ras, acting district CID officer, said the problem of the bystander was becoming general and it occurred almost daily.

He felt there were two possible reasons why men did not intervene when they watched a crime being committed. "People have been hurt trying to make arrests. There have even been cases where they have died, so a man intervenes at his own risk."

Compensation

When a policeman stepped in he knew that if he was hurt or killed his family would be looked after by the State and there would be compensation but no member of the public had this assurance.

If the State could find some way of giving similar protection to members of the public there might be more citizen arrests.

The second reason was that intervention invariably led to a court case and people were reluctant to become involved as witnesses. It could mean spending a full day at court waiting for a case to be called and then having to go back the next day. Many people could not afford the time and so they preferred not to be involved.

'Keep drunks out of jail'

5-7AR
29/7/75

Pretoria Bureau

Alcohol and drug offenders should be kept out of prisons, Brigadier J P Roux, of the Prisons Department, said in Pretoria today.

At a seminar on alcoholism and drug dependence Brigadier Roux said people who thought prisons were the ideal place for the treatment of alcoholics and drug offenders were under a serious misconception.

"The question is whether the prison, irrespective of the services of social workers, clinical psychologists, educationists and spiritual workers, is the most suitable place — or whether it ever can be."

NEGATIVE

People did not go to prisons voluntarily but were sent there by courts. This caused negative reactions and feelings in the offenders which made it difficult to treat them.

"Attempts should first be made, as far as possible, to try other facilities and follow other methods, and therefore prisons should be regarded as the last resort and not the first."

Brigadier Roux said the Department of Prisons's point of view was that, where a crime was coupled directly to alcohol or drug dependency, the offender should be treated in a rehabilitation centre.

per seven "This does not mean that addicts who have conflicted with the law as a result of their alcohol or drug problems should no longer be sent to prison.

"We have to be realistic — there will always be those for whom imprisonment is the most appropriate expedient."

Organised farming and modern industry was blamed at the seminar for the change of drinking habits among Africans.

Mr J T C Wolmarans of the Department of Bantu Administration said Africans were traditionally social drinkers.

"Industry and organised farming has changed their living pattern to so many working days punctuated by a day or two off, with the result that the drinking pattern also changes."

Occupational stress became the reason for drinking, not observance of tribal ceremonies.

Mr Wolmarans said more Africans should help with the rehabilitation of alcoholics and drug addicts among their own people.

Mr L L Millar of the Department of Indian Affairs said more Indian men drank liquor than women.

"The Indian community has certainly not come off unscathed, nor is there any likelihood of its being immune from the problem of alcoholism in the future."

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PRISONS

1/8/76 STIMES

Prisoners cost SA R180 000 a day

SOUTH AFRICA'S daily prison population costs the taxpayer R180 000 a day to feed and clothe, Mr Justice J. H. Steyn said in Johannesburg this week. He suggested that only those needing prison as a corrective should be sent there.

He also felt the time had come to stop sending people to jail because they could not pay a fine, or were charged either with drunkenness or victimless crime.

Mr Justice Steyn was one of the judges who spoke at a banquet given by Nicro — the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders.

Mr Justice P. J. Wesels, a judge of Appeal

and Nicro's national president, paid tribute to Sunday Times readers who assist Nicro through the entries in the Sunday Times National Charity Fund Crossword Contests. Without this support it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, for Nicro to have survived, he said.

Mr Justice Steyn, a judge of the Cape Provincial Division and a past-president of Nicro, told me that although there had been considerable improvement in the last two years, almost 90 per cent of the prison population were serving short sentences.

This was costing taxpayers R180 000 a day, just to feed and clothe prisoners, and he felt

it was time to adopt more drastic measures, like decriminalisation and depenalisation.

"It is also time to stop using criminal justice and its sanctions as a means of enforcing social controls. For example, curfew regulations and influx control is a field in which depenalisation has been invoked by creating Black aid centres. But I feel even greater steps could be taken to remove this aspect of social control from the field of criminal law."

He was concerned about the number of people who go to jail, some even for long periods, without having had any legal representation.

Doreen Levin

'New era' in thinking on crime seen

ARGUS 7/8/75

SOUTH AFRICA might be entering a new era of enlightened thinking on crime and criminals, Mr K. Hayward, chairman of the National Institute for Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) said in his annual report released this week.

Nicro had developed a far stronger and more positive image in the minds of the public, he said. This could be partly due to the growing understanding of its services in a community for whose social injustice and shortcomings we must each of us bear a measure of responsibility.

Accelerating economic development could help by

improving social conditions and by bringing a measure of relief from frustration to poorer people.

However, the Western Cape still had an appalling crime rate — the highest in the country — and there was an overwhelming need for Nicro's services.

The institute had been able to improve its facilities, but it had operated at a loss of R9 238. There was still no hope of Government subsidisation for administrative costs and it relied on donations.

HOSTEL

During the year the hostel for White ex-prisoners had been enlarged to handle up to 10 men and, in an emergency, a couple or a woman with children.

A similar hostel had been established for Coloureds to help them re-adapt to society.

Those who are released from prison with optimism and good intentions are reduced to despair when forced to return to the same criminogenic environment from whence they came. Positive motivation crumbles in the face of overcrowding, poverty, drunkenness and poor example.

The hostel would help these offenders to overcome the tendency to return to crime.

This year would see the opening of a shelter for vagrants in the centre of Cape Town to offer food, shelter and basic social work services.

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Hanging laws — call by judge

STAR

28/8/75

Pretoria Bureau

A judge of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Trengove, has called for the overhaul of legislation covering capital punishment.

In the top-level debate in Pretoria on the death penalty, he came out strongly in favour of the automatic right of appeal.

Assessors should have a say in sentencing people convicted of capital crimes and the accused's background should be examined as a matter of course, he believed.

The death sentence should only be imposed in extreme circumstances and after careful consideration.

He had only found it necessary to use the death sentence twice during his eight-year term as a judge, he said.

The four speakers at last night's meeting, arranged by the Pretoria Discussion Group, Datum 80, were sharply divided on whether the death penalty acts as a deterrent.

Professor Brian Johanson, Professor of theology at the University of South Africa, said if it did so, executions should then be televised during school hours.

He said it was nothing less than cold-blooded planned murder by the state.

Mr J. Labuschagne, a leading criminologist, said there was too much concern for the murderer and too little for the victim.

Senor counsel in the Scissors murder trial, Mr I. Mahomed, SC, said it was only a matter of time before the death penalty had to die.

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Mercury Africa Bureau

MBABANE — In one of Southern Africa's biggest drug hauls, detectives have seized 31 bags of dagga worth R125 000 and arrested a young Briton allegedly carrying false documents.

The detectives, who may have stumbled on an international drug-smuggling racket between Swaziland, South Africa and Britain, discovered the dagga hidden in two packing cases dispatched from Manzini last week.

Alerted by an Indian clerk in Alberton, who noticed dagga smell when the cases were off-loaded, the detectives lay in wait behind a two-way mirror and arrested a man who arrived to claim them.

His arrest has sparked

off a large-scale investigation.

British Embassy officials in Pretoria have been notified of the arrest. According to a passport he is Richard Norvall Leach (35), a bachelor from Hampshire, England.

He appeared briefly before an Alberton magistrate who confirmed a detention order. He is due to appear in court again on September 16.

Scotland Yard may also be asked to undertake certain inquiries, according to the S.A.P.

DAGGA SMUGGLERS MAKING MILLIONS

Sunday TIMES 21/9/75

By GEOFF DEKENAH

MAJOR J. LE ROUX, a senior officer in the South African Narcotics Bureau, said this week that tough new legislation had failed to slow down the booming dagga dealing "industry" which was earning traffickers millions of rands a year.

Major Le Roux, head of the Cape Town branch of the bureau, said that in the last year his department alone had confiscated 3 134 kg of dagga — worth about R3-million at the staggering black market price of R1 000 a kilogram. "As fast as dealers are arrested, others continue the work," he said.

Speaking after a series of big trials involving his branch and other centres,

Major Le Roux warned that unless Swaziland and Lesotho stamped out the growing of dagga within their borders — as authorities had done to a large extent in Natal — the dagga-smuggling business would continue to flourish in South Africa.

The R3-million Cape haul had resulted in trials involving 199 people who were sentenced to imprisonment totalling several lifetimes.

In his area of operation, 161 people had been convicted of dealing in dagga,

38 of possessing it, five of dealing in LSD, two of possessing LSD, nine of possessing other drugs and 16 for forging prescriptions for dangerous drugs. The police had not noticed any decline in drugs dealing.

'Jockeys'

Major Le Roux said that dealers were mainly Africans, Coloureds or Indians, and a few Whites. They used mainly White "jockeys" to transport the dagga from Swaziland, where it grew abundantly

in the Pongola Valley area.

The dagga reached South Africa in caravans, bakkies and cars, and the Cape appeared to be the biggest market.

"What I find amazing is the number of Black jockeys who still transport dagga," Major Le Roux said.

"They are frequently subjected to spot vehicle checks — the risk for them is much greater, but still they carry on.

"You can buy dagga in the streets in Cape Town

if you know where to go and who to approach.

"We catch these people, but as fast as we get them, others take their place. That is why we concentrate on the big importers, as you can see from statistics and from recent court cases."

The dagga trade enjoys enormous profits. Prices start at source at R50 a bag, which weighs between 10 and 20 kg depending on quality. Dealers' expenses are very small.

Court

Major Le Roux's haul for the year also includes more than 300 LSD pills, in various forms, and 500 other pills, mostly Mandrax.

His department works round the clock at least three days out of five in busy periods. His staff pursues suspects from source to outlets and then spends long hours in court.

I asked Major Le Roux how the dagga trade could be stopped. He shrugged and replied: "I don't know. We can keep working at it and cleaning up as much as we can. What else can we do?"

Mercury 23/1/75

Gaol for dagga dealer

CAPE TOWN — A 21-year-old African man who was caught off-loading 41 bags of dagga worth R110 000 from a caravan was sentenced in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday to five years' imprisonment for dealing in dagga.

Mathanda Mhlophe, of Elsie's River, had pleaded not guilty to the charge. Evidence was that a Paarl couple drove from Swaziland to Paarl towing a caravan loaded with dagga.

They had informed the police that they had made arrangements to transport this for a certain Mr. Robert Langalibalele.

On May 30 two members of the Narcotics Bureau got into the caravan in Paarl which was then driven to Borchard's quarry road.

There two men started off loading the bags. One, Mhlophe, was caught, but the other, whom the police took for Mr. Langalibalele escaped. — (Sapa.)

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Liquor high in White vices

3/10/75

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Of White offenders the largest single percentage (41,9 percent) during the 1969-1970 period, was found guilty of offences involving vehicles, followed by liquor offences and drugs (23,4 percent) and economic crimes (16,6 percent).

This appears in a report, *An Analysis of South African Crime Statistics for Adults*, published recently by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The report shows that of all four population groups, the crime rate for adult men for 10.000 of the population was considerably higher than that for women.

The crime rate for White men, for example, is 346, as opposed to 25 for White women.

The ratio varies from 8:1 among Africans to as much as 19:1 among Asians. This finding corresponds with the pattern found in other countries and this confirms the finding of overseas criminologists that crime is a typically male reaction.

However, the two sexes also differ in the nature of the crimes of which offenders are found guilty.

The largest single percentage of male African offenders (27,3 percent) for example, were found guilty of aggressive crimes. The largest single percentage of female African offenders (32,9 percent) was convicted because of economic crimes.

Relatively more female than male offenders were found guilty of economic crimes among all four population groups whereas the opposite is true almost without exception in the case of offences involving liquor, drugs and vehicles.

Stop that thief

Cape Times 4/10/75

A BOOKLET aimed at making the public aware of the dangers of burglary, theft and assault has been released by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

The booklet, "Protect your home and family", contains useful hints for property owners concerning the prevention of theft. Some points are:

- A dark house with curtains drawn is a sign that nobody is home;

- When only the outside front door light is burning it is obvious that you are away. This attracts burglars;

- A row of milk bottles, or a pile of newspapers, at your front door advertise the fact that you are away

on holiday — always cancel them;

- Notes on the front door tell everybody (including burglars) that you are away;

- Open windows are an invitation to a thief;

- Keep the garden shed locked. Tools can help a thief gain entry;

- Never leave ladders lying about. Lock them in your shed or garage or padlock them to something secure;

- Don't leave lavatory or bathroom windows open when you're out. They are often close to drainpipes and permit access for thieves.

"Protect your home and family" is on sale at bookshops for 15 cents.

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Query by judge on 'overreach of law'

ARGUS 7/10/75

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A JUDGE of the Cape Supreme Court has suggested the 'decriminalisation' of certain contraventions of law, including those relating to the freedom of movement of Black citizens and to drunkenness, where this is not a danger to public safety.

Mr Justice J. H. Steyn, president of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders and its national chairman for nine years, was giving his final presidential address to Nicro's national conference at East London yesterday.

Mr Justice Steyn said the use of the crimino-legal system against petty offenders was not always conducive 'to the good order and stability society seeks.'

CONTENTMENT

Noting that nearly 89 percent of those who went to prison in 1973/74 were sentenced to less than six months and that 21 percent of them were younger than 20, the judge asked whether there had not been 'an overreach of the criminal law' in South Africa.

The legislation necessary to secure stability and contentment in any society depended on the development and sophistication of that community.

'But it is in the framework of a heterogeneous society such as our own that the problem of the possible overreach of the criminal law must be very carefully considered,' Mr Justice Steyn said.

IMPACT

'If the moral values of the various components of a heterogeneous society differ it can be dangerous for one section of that society to seek to impose its values upon all those who make up the whole.'

Decriminalisation would have its most pertinent impact in the area of legislation controlling the freedom of movement of



Mr Justice J. H. Steyn

crime prevention in South Africa and business corporations seeking to invest in social improvement could apply their resources to this problem.

The judge said in the nine years of his national chairmanship of Nicro the accent had been on penal reform.

Nicro should always have a passion for justice, retain its independence from Government or ideology, seek the cooperation of the authorities and never lose faith in humanity.

The judge said while it would be inappropriate for a judicial officer to comment on a political matter, those who had the right to administer and make the criminal law should ensure it operated with equality and fairness.

FINES

Unless decriminalisation were implemented in the area of Black freedom of movement and of public drunkenness, measures to remove other forms of merely unacceptable or deviant behaviour from the control of criminal law would have little impact on crime statistics.

Should fines and not imprisonment be imposed in the case of such offences, they could be dealt with through administrative rather than crimino-legal channels.

While there were some dangers in this, the courts themselves were so overburdened with work that they might cease to operate fairly if put under further pressure.

RESEARCH

Short-term imprisonment was widely held to be undesirable and its cost to the prison service and to society as a whole was substantial.

There was considerable need for research into

18 to 20 — the worst crime years

Attn 17/10/75 32

Pretoria Bureau

Crime is more of a problem among "young adults" than juveniles, according to the latest report of the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria.

Juveniles are defined as "persons 7 to 17" and young adults as between 18 and 20 years.

The report examines

rates and types of crime in all race groups.

One finding is that despite the much smaller age range the crime rate among young White adults is 274 per 10 000 of the population.

Crimes vary in type as well as quantity. The largest group of juvenile offenders — 45 per cent — are convicted of economic crimes while the most common crimes among young adult Whites are offences involving vehicles.

In both age groups and among all races there is a consistently higher crime rate among males than females.

HIGHEST

With juveniles the rate is five to one among Africans, 19 to one among Whites.

The figures for all young adults show that the highest crime rate is among Coloured people —

1 528 for every 10 000 of the population.

This is followed by Africans (420), Asians (299) and Whites with 274. The same pattern shows up among juveniles.

As between the races types of crime differ also. It appears that there are more convictions for both aggressive crimes and economic offences among Africans than among offenders of the other races.

Proportionately far more Coloured and Asian offenders are convicted for liquor and drug crimes than Whites or Africans.

Mr Justice Wessels is new head of Nicro

ARGUS 20/10/75

MR JUSTICE P. J. WESSELS of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has succeeded Mr Justice J. H. Steyn as president of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).



Mr Justice Wessels



Mr Justice Steyn

Mr Justice Wessels succeeded Mr Justice Steyn at the annual meeting of the national council of Nicro which was held in East London last week.

Mr Justice Wessels was an advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa, Cape Bar from 1945 until 1958. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1958, and from then until 1963 served in various divisions including Natal, Griqualand West Local Division and the Orange Free State provincial Division. In 1963 he was appointed to the Appellate Division.

Mr Justice M. E. Kumleben succeeded Mr Justice Wessels as the new national chairman of Nicro.

DEPUTIES

Mr Justice Kumleben, a judge of the Natal Provincial Division, was appointed a judge in 1966.

Five deputy national chairmen were also elected at the meeting. They are: Mr Justice R. N. Leon (Natal), Mr Justice M. T. Steyn (OFS), Mr L. Lawrence, SC (Transvaal), Mr G. Friedman, SC (chairman of the Cape Bar Council) and the Rt Rev R. W. F. Cowdry (Eastern Cape).

Executive members elected were: Mr Max Morris (former City Treasurer, Cape Town), Mr J. E. P. Levyns (Cape), Mr J. J. Labuschagne (Transvaal), Dr S. Aronstam (OFS), Mr F. P. van der Merwe (Natal), Mr P. Williams (Cape), Dr P. R. Smith (Transvaal), Mr G. McLeod (N. Cape), and Mr D. M. Grice (Natal).

Police grab dagga haul

STAR 22/10/75

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Detectives of the Cape Town branch of the SA Narcotics Bureau yesterday swooped on the Windsor Castle, two hours before it was due to sail for Britain, and removed a bakkie containing a huge amount of dagga.

The dagga was hidden in the side panels and in a special container welded to the chassis of the bakkie — a Zambia-registered Ford Falcon 500.

The white bakkie, which was to have gone to Southampton, was removed by crane from the ship and taken to Caledon Square police station. There detectives stripped the bakkie and removed the dagga.

At this stage it is not known what the value of the dagga is. A police spokesman said it was worth "many thousands of rands."

Prison expenditure a RDM 24/10/75 'bankrupt investment'

CAPE TOWN.—The R40-million spent each year in South Africa on prisons was a "bankrupt investment," the national director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Mr R. Graser, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing a meeting

of the Institute of Citizenship, Mr Graser said the place to rehabilitate criminals was not in prison but in society.

South Africa had the highest prison population in the Western world, he said. "But most of our prisoners are in jail because they can't pay the fines for minor offences.

And prisons destroy their inmates' psychologically.

Most of them come out worse than when they went in."

South Africa's system of criminal legislation and judicial procedures needed a "complete overhaul".

There had been a disturbing increase in serious crimes and delinquency, resulting in "an overburdening of the criminal justice system."

Apart from the increase in offences, criminals were becoming more sophisticated. Some Black criminals in Johannesburg, for instance, had graduated from simple bag-snatching to complex bank robbery.

Yet judicial procedures had not adapted sufficiently to deal with this problem, said Mr Graser. — Sapa.

Cape Times
24/10/75
(32)

Crime in SA 'more complex'



Mr. Graser

SOUTH AFRICA'S criminal justice system is not geared to deal with the increasingly complex and sophisticated crimes in this country, Mr. Roland Graser, National Director of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), said yesterday.

Mr. Graser was addressing members of the Institute of Citizenship in the St George's Cathedral hall on the fifth United Nations congress on "The Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders" in Toronto, Canada in September, and on the International Prisoners' Aid Conference, where he delivered the main lecture.

"In many countries the role of the criminal justice system as an institution for the control and prevention of crime is being seriously challenged," Mr. Graser said.

"There has been a disturbing increase in serious crimes and delinquency resulting in overburdening of the criminal justice system.

"Yet judicial procedures have not adapted sufficiently to deal effectively with the rapid rise in and increasing complexity of

crime"

Mr. Graser said crimes in South Africa were becoming increasingly "complex and sophisticated."

Referring to the UN congress, he said he attended a session on "Criminal legislation, judicial procedures and other forms of social control in the prevention of crime".

The main aim was to identify the factors that contribute to the inefficiency and overburdening of the criminal justice system.

At this session, he said, a delegate from East Germany claimed that the socialist system had eliminated crime.

"One wonders why — if things are so wonderful — East Germany has to build walls, put up barbed wire, patrol its borders and shoot people who try to flee the country," Mr. Graser said.

Cape Times 24/10/75

Criminals

(32)

get younger

all the time

PRETORIA. — Latest statistics showed that people were committing crimes at an earlier age than about 10 years ago. Brigadier A. C. Sephton, Chief Prisons Chaplain, told the Northern Transvaal Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk yesterday. He said that apparently young people were more daring because of the lack of parental supervision.

The present prison population totalled about 98 000 a day and was approaching the 500 000 mark a year. Directly and indirectly, it affected the lives of about five million people.

It was the Prisons Department's policy to keep prisoners for as short a period as possible and to release them on parole under supervision.

Fighting

Cape Times 30/10/75

crime (32)

From Mr R GRASER,
National Director,
National Institute for
Crime Prevention and Re-
habilitation of Offenders
(Benzal House, Barrack
Street, Cape Town).

I AM referring to a report
(Cape Times, October 24),
where, under the heading
"Crime in South Africa
more complex". I am
quoted as saying that "South
Africa's criminal justice
system is not geared to deal
with the increasingly com-
plex and sophisticated
crimes in this country". In
actual fact I did not make
this statement about South
Africa.

During my talk to the In-
stitute of Citizenship on my
attendance of the fifth
United Nations congress on
the prevention of crime and
the treatment of offenders, I
mentioned the disturbing in-
crease in serious crimes, the
increasing complexity of
crimes, and the inability of
traditional judicial
procedures — in general,
not of South Africa — to
deal with this situation ef-
fectively, as background to
the discussions at the con-
gress. It would be naive of
me to make the assertion
about South Africa which
was attributed to me, when
the bulk of crimes com-
mitted in this country, as
compared to most other
Western countries, is of a
comparatively unsophisti-
cated nature.

I did refer to South Africa
when I quoted the delegate
from the Sudan as saying
that crime in the Third
World could only be con-
trolled by considering the
rural and village morality,
and by building a criminal
justice system around local
customs, attitudes and
values. I indicated that, to a
large extent, this also ap-
plied to South Africa.

Eminent legal men on crime and punishment

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Crime and Punishment in South Africa, edited by Mr Justice J. H. Steyn, Dr James Midgley and Mr Roland Graser (McGraw-Hill).

BOOKS

A GALAXY of erudite authors have joined here to produce a minute and readable examination of the origins and end results of crime in South Africa.

The reader is divided into three sections dealing with the crime situation, the criminal justice system and the role of social welfare in correctional work.

Twenty experts in the fields of law, social work, criminology, sociology, psychology and child welfare discuss their disciplines and offer both the student and the casual reader a valuable guide to understanding the mind and environment of the criminal and efforts to rehabilitate the recidivist in South Africa.

The seven chapters of the first section, the crime situation, edited by Dr Midgley, contain papers dealing with juvenile delinquency among Whites, crime among the detribalised urban Blacks and an excellent article by Professor S. P. Cilliers of Stellenbosch University on the Coloured people of South Africa.

Dealing with drunkenness, Professor Cilliers reasons that a large proportion of the Coloured population is inadequately housed, and standards are such that the home is rarely used for social and recreational activities.

Because drinking in public in a criminal offence, Coloured people tend to consume large quantities of liquor rapidly when in private,

which leads to a high incidence of drunkenness and therefore crime.

During 1968 and 1969, this pattern meant that 52.3 percent of all Coloured persons convicted of crimes were convicted for drunkenness, as compared with 14.9 percent of the Black population, 19.1 percent of Whites and 10.6 percent of Asians convicted.

The second section of the book, edited by Mr Justice Steyn, contains articles by Mr Justice V. G. Hiemstra of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court, Professor Ellison Kahn, deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, and other legal men dealing with the role of the courts.

In his chapter, entitled The Redirection of Criminal Justice, Mr Justice Steyn advocates a multi-disciplinary approach to the sentencing of a convicted criminal.

It is here where the blending occurs between the interests of society and the needs of the accused. Psychology, psychiatry, sociology, criminology and social work are certainly some of the disciplines which have a legitimate place in this (sentencing) process, the judge says.

This leads naturally to the third part of the book, social welfare in correctional work, which is edited by Mr Graser, director of NICRO.

Attitudes towards offenders have altered over the years and certain barbarous punishments — such as that meted out to a female slave who in 1669 was tied in a bag and thrown alive into the sea before being drowned the following day — have given way to the concept of rehabilitation.

The report of the probation officer, qualifications of social workers, methods

of dealing with alcohol and drug abuse and addiction, rehabilitation in prisons and institutions for youthful offenders are discussed by experts and fully illustrated with case studies.

The contributors are all men actively involved in the rehabilitation process, and their observations and recommendations are thought-provoking and sound.

As a whole, this book provides a thorough investigation into the crime situation among the various peoples of South Africa.

Leslev Friedman

Their aim is

to help the ex-prisoner help himself

NICRO (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) has established five after-care hostels in South Africa. SUE GARBETT takes a look at one of them.

Halfway

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House to 'normality'

For some the long journey from prison to complete integration in society today is broken by a "halfway house."

NICRO's hostel (unpretentious, but attractive) is set in the working class area of Cleveland, Johannesburg.



MRS GLADYS HARRISON

The door is flung wide by Mrs Gladys Harrison, supervisor and mother to the six men currently living there.

Atmosphere

We enter, half expecting it to look like an "ex-prison." Instead there is a homely warm atmosphere. Fresh gingham curtains flutter in the air, modern kitchen.

A cat plays with her kittens on the shining floor, and a smell of baking cake wafts through the house.

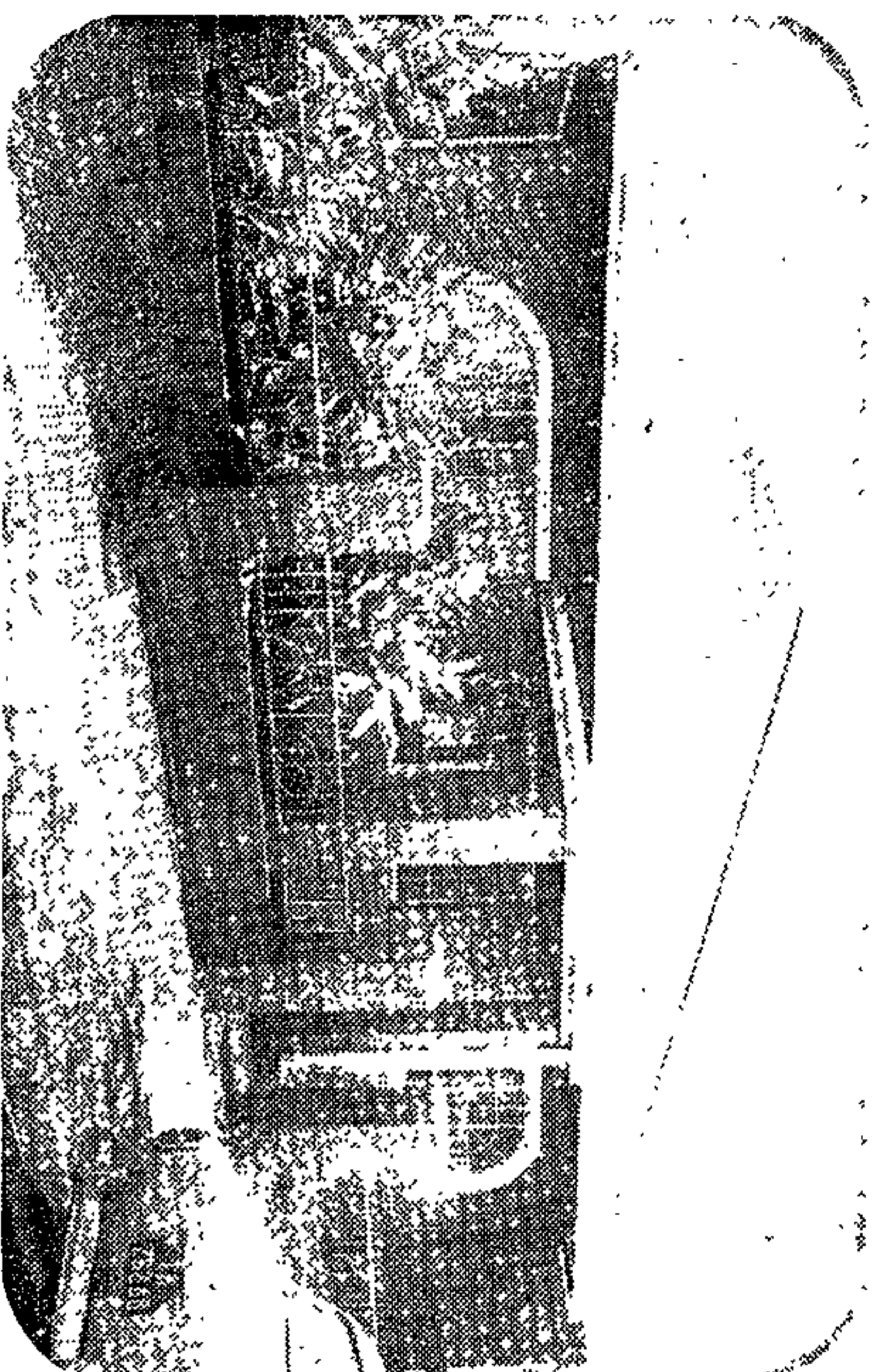
Most important, each of the six rooms lived in by the ex-prisoners, has a contented air about them, an atmosphere of belonging.

The ex-prisoners may remain for as long as they like.

The fluffly white carpet, neat cupboard, washbasin and bed with pretty cover is home to the six who are tired of prison bars and concrete floors.

Very much a part of "home" is "Ma" Harrison as she is known to the lads. She has been running the hostel since it opened a year ago.

Much of its success can be attributed directly to her warm and kindly interest in the men. "When I was first of-



NICRO's hostel for ex-prisoners in Cleveland, Johannesburg.

fered this job, I thought I'd give it a month's trial. I didn't know how we'd all get on together, how difficult it would be," says Mrs Harrison.

"Well, I was hooked after that month. You really learn to love them in spite of problems that crop up."

Some of the men think the hostel is yet another institution.

"They're wrong. They are free to come and go as they like. There are only two rules here, no alcohol and no drugs on the premises. They soon learn this is a home."

Prison life

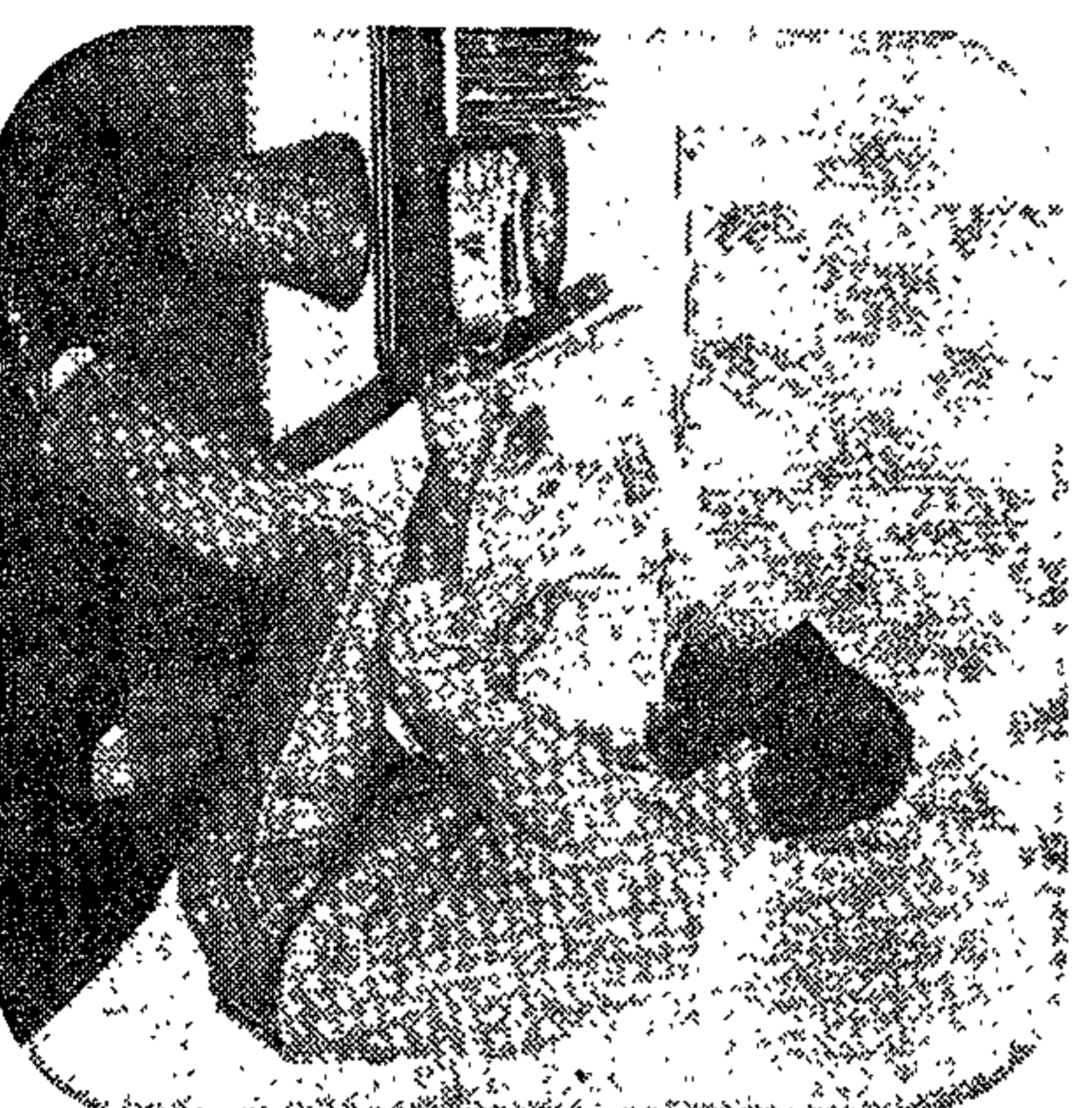
Don't some of the men who want to forget about prison life, resent living with ex-prisoners?

"Surprisingly, the ones here don't. It's understandable really. They spend all day at work keeping up the pretence of not having been in prison.

"It's relaxing for them to come back here and let their hair down. Besides, I feel it's good for them to remember. So many blame others for what happened to them.

"Once they have faced the fact they committed the crime, and forgive themselves, they feel better.

"We reach a milestone here," says Mrs Harrison, "when a new chap can laugh about his experiences."



A PAST OFFENDER relaxes in NICRO's hostel.

Aren't six lodgers a drop in the ocean when you consider the high number of men who leave prison each year?

"No. If we can prevent six men returning to prison, our time and efforts are worth it."

NICRO has established five after-care hostels in South Africa since 1964. Negotiations for a hostel for Blacks in Johannesburg are under way.

NICRO depends for support on public donations. "Unfortunately we don't have a popular public image, as some other welfare societies do," Mrs Harrison says sadly.

"I haven't seen a tree for five years," confides the ex-convict to one of NICRO's social workers.

He has just been released after five years in prison. He is bewildered and frightened and he has made his way to the only people he can think of who will help him re-adjust to society.

The social worker at NICRO (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) listen intently to the young man's story.

It's one she's heard many times before. One she'll hear often again.

"Many ex-prisoners reach us plain scared," says Miss Nola Dabowitz. She is one of the two social workers who carry the work load of five at NICRO's Johannesburg office.

"When prisoners leave, they are given a shirt and a pair of pants, a train ticket and a little money.

"Often the first thing they do is buy a good meal. That means the end of the money. Those who aren't on parole often have no job, no accommodation. A fear of rejection prevents them from going home."

Depending on the length of their sentence, they are shattered at the changes in the world they

Isolation: it's their

worst enemy

The end of a stretch in prison is often the beginning of a new "sentence" for many an ex-prisoner who has to face society with its mistrust and suspicion. SUE GARBETT speaks to those who help him to readjust.



FRIENDLY ADVICE for a prisoner from a NICRO social worker.

"Most of these men are tradesmen, who do jobs where no responsibility is required. I think it's fair enough to employ them.

"How can they ever be integrated into society if we don't give them a chance?" asks Miss Dubowitz.

She says one of the major problems of the newly released prisoner is isolation. This is two-pronged.

When they leave prison they don't want to have anything to do with the inmates they knew there. They want to forget all about that unhappy period of their life.

Second, they want nothing to do with the people they mixed with before they went into prison.

"Often it is bad company that gets them involved in crime in the first place.

"Take the chap I was speaking to the other day. He was living in a flat on his own. He saw nobody besides the people at work."

NICRO does not like this unnatural state of affairs. "We feel it's imperative they make new friends, form new relationships.

Although NICRO strives for the successful re-integration of the offender into the community, the institute is often greatly hampered by the very people they are trying to help.

"Prisoners see us as yet another authority.

"Some misunderstand what parole is. (They serve the last part of their sentence, as it were, under the guidance and control of NICRO.)

"Others say they don't need 'social work.' They want to stand on their own two feet. I then explain to them that's exactly what we're aiming to do."

But however diligently NICRO might work at rehabilitating the criminal and trying to prevent crime, their efforts are wasted without the cooperation of society. Ultimately it is up to all of us to give them that break, that chance, all of us ask for once in a lifetime.

Police net four in dagga ring

STAR 29/11/75

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Detectives of Durban Bureau of Narcotics have cracked a lucrative dagga distribution network allegedly operating between Durban and Pretoria.

Four men, believed to be behind the undercover network, have been arrested and a large quantity of dagga seized.

This was disclosed today by Major Basie Smit, head of the narcotics squad.

Detective-Sergeant Gert Grobbelaar was said to be working on information that dagga was being transported in large quantities from Durban to Pretoria where it was being distributed.

Sergeant Grobbelaar and four colleagues followed a car from Mayville to Maritzburg yesterday before arresting four Coloured men.

Nearly 8 000 dagga cigarettes, valued at thousands of rands on the underworld market, were found packed in neat rolls

of 20 in the boot of the car.

The detectives took possession of the dagga and the vehicle. Investigations are continuing. More arrests are expected.

Sapa reports that in another drug case a White woman was detained in a Johannesburg flat earlier this week after police found several complete and uncomplete doctor's prescriptions, allegedly used to buy drugs illegally.

Two other suspects, a White man and a Coloured woman, were traced to Durban where they were arrested by members of the Durban narcotics bureau.

It is understood that Detective Constables Ken Annandale and Vincent Botha also took possession of a quantity of tablets.

They also seized the suspect's Cape Town registered car which allegedly had no third-party or licence discs.

Major Basie Smith, head of the narcotics bureau, said investigations were continuing.

Alarm over NM youth 20.12.76 crime

Coloured Affairs
Reporter

BECAUSE there was a serious shortage of jobs for young Coloureds, many were being forced into a life of crime and vice, spokesmen for the Employment Vigilance and Advisory Committee said yesterday.

"The growing number of young frustrated Coloured boys and girls who have left school after passing junior certificate or matriculating and finding that they cannot get jobs is reaching crisis point," the chairman of the Employment Vigilance Committee, Mr. Trevor Potgieter, said.

He was commenting on the Mercury report this week that hundreds of Coloured school-leavers face a bleak new year with inflation spiralling and heavy competition from Whites and Indians for whatever little job vacancies occur.

Mr. Potgieter, along with other spokesmen of the Vigilance Committee, said they were alarmed by reports from social workers and parents that many of the school-leavers were being forced into a life of crime and vice to survive.

One spokesman said that the unwary youngsters were being exploited by racketeers who peddled in vice and crime because they knew the teenagers could not find jobs and needed money badly.

32

34

32
34

Casbah clean-up

Coloured Affairs
Reporter

COLOURED and Indian leaders resolved at an anti-crime meeting in Durban yesterday to meet local police chiefs today to discuss a blueprint for cleaning up the city's "Casbah" area of muggers and robbers.

Members of the South African Indian Council and Coloured Representative Council including four civic leaders, all from Durban, met at an unpublicised venue arranged by civic leader, Mr. Mohammed Rajab.

The meeting was convened by Durban Coloured Local Affairs member and regional secretary of the Labour

Party, Mr. Trevor Potgieter.

After discussing criminal activities which they said had been going on for years in the "Casbah" which comprises the Grey Street complex up to Warwick Avenue, the leaders drew up a blueprint to discuss with the police.

The Labour Party regional chairman, Mr. Eddie Smith, backed by Mr. Rajab called for unexpected police raids in the area. Mr. Smith said the problem was not a shortage of policemen, but a conspicuous shor-

tage of police presence in the area.

Mr. Rajab said organised small gangs of thugs were growing more daring in the "Casbah" because victims who were mugged and assaulted did not bother to report incidents.

SAIC chairman Mr. J. L. Reddy said victims were afraid to appear in court due to threats against them by the arrested thugs' friends. He said if justice was to be done, then the courts had to listen to evidence from victims and witnesses in camera.

NM 22/12/75
plan made

Inside Mail

FROM the terrifying 31-hour siege of Fox Street — during which a pathetic psychopath brought terror to men, women and children hostages in the impregnable Israeli Consulate in Johannesburg — to the sordid scissors murder tale of Marlene Lehnberg and the subversive mission of South Africa's self-exiled poet, Breyten Breytenbach, alias Christiaan Galaska, 1975 was a year of sensations.

It was a year marked by increased security police activity, Saso trials and detentions and the year in which the South African Police pulled out of its Rhodesian borders for the first time since 1967 — only to end the year on counter-insurgency patrols on the South West Africa-Angola border.

Sex crimes, fast becoming an established pattern in the South African way of life, again dominated the headlines with rape fever rampant in the spring in Hillbrow's high-rise area.

Add to this the escalating number of strikes, robberies, suicides and white collar crimes brought about by the country's depressed economic situation; and it was a year that the men of the South African Police would prefer to forget.

Stabbing

The year also marked the end of the trail of a slightly built teenager, Thomas Arnoldus du Toit, 18, who was jailed for 20 years for the brutal stabbing of a three-year-old boy.

The court heard how Du Toit, upset at the impending move away from Brakpan of his little friend, saw the film "Funeral for an Assassin," in November — and went home to commit the crime.

The Cohen murder case — involving the murder of Mrs Susan Cohen on the night of April 5, 1970 — also hit the headlines again this year when millionaire, Ronald Cohen, who was serving a 12-year sentence for the killing, admitted clubbing his wife to death after they had quarrelled about her sexual relationships with other



BREYTEN BREYTENBACH . . . alias Galaska.

men. Mr Cohen was freed in September.

While Johannesburg detectives continued their search this year for the murderer of 13-year-old John Riley, a South Hills schoolboy whose body was found in a Kyalami storm-water drain in July last year, another mystery murder occurred.

The victim was Cindy Alcock, 20, who was found bound and gagged in a blazing Johannesburg flat in October. Cindy, from Oranjemund in South West Africa, was living in the flat at the time — but how she came to be there while the owner was away in the Cape or why she was murdered remains a mystery today, despite an intensive investigation by detectives.

One of the most unusual cases this year was the trial of Dr Alby Desmond Hartman, 50, charged with the mercy-killing murder of his 87-year-old father, a cancer sufferer, by injecting an overdose of sodium pentathol into his drip.

The judge sentenced him to one year's imprisonment — all of it suspended but for 56 seconds until the court rose.

In Cape Town, a man who was plagued by his conscience confessed to a

● NO OTHER description fits the 1975 crime calendar better than the "Year of the Siege, Sex Crimes and Security". MERVYN REES, Chief Crime Reporter, reviews the past 12 months.



DR ALBY HARTMAN . . . with his wife at his "mercy killing" trial.

murder 10 years ago — the victim was a wealthy and eccentric Free State woman, Miss Hester Plottel, of Petrusville, who was thought to have died of a heart attack. The man, Mr Piet Diamond, a 29-year-old Coloured, has since appeared in court charged with her murder.

One of the most pathetic murders this year was the killing of one of the few remaining old-world prospectors, Gerhardus Olivier, 58, who was stabbed to death and tortured with his faithful servant Anton Timbane, at their home in Pilgrims Rest.

Bouquet

Two men escaped with a haul of gold nuggets but were unable to find the old man's life-long gold cache. Police have arrested two men.

Johannesburg model Sheila Berman, 22, received a loving note and 25 roses from her estranged husband, Clive, on October 3. The same afternoon she was brutally stabbed to death in a city fashion house where she worked. Her husband, after being arrested for her killing, was sent for mental observation and is to appear in court this month.

Another husband com-

mitted for trial for the murder of his wife was Abraham Stephanus Erasmus, 46, who was held after a frantic chase through a warehouse in Tulisa Park, Johannesburg, during which his wife Maude, a 35-year-old mother of five, was cornered in an office and stabbed to death.

On the murder-suicide front, November saw Mr William H. Davis, 58, shoot dead his wife, Beatrix, a terminal cancer sufferer, in Ward 6 of the Johannesburg General Hospital, before turning the gun on himself.

Other cases included that of the love crazed Mr Jose Matius 25, who shot and killed his 25-year-old mistress and her boyfriend after a high-speed chase that ended in the double murder. Mr Matius shot himself as police arrived to question him.

Earlier in the year in one of the year's bizarre murder/suicides, a Pretoria man arrested for allegedly exposing himself to a woman, killed himself and a Heidelberg traffic inspector who had arrested him by driving into a truck.

Equally tragic were the deaths of Paul Rossouw and Amanda Sutton, two teenage sweethearts who were found dead at Jo-

Crime: year of the Siege, sex and security

Johannesburg's Zoo Lake on October 29 after entering a pact and planning their deaths for days. Paul shot his 17-year-old sweetheart before turning the gun on himself.

On July 7 Mr Peter Monty, 27, drove his car at high speed from Maydon Wharf into Durban Bay, shouting to his wife and baby: "Wave goodbye to the world, it's the end for the three of us." His wife and child escaped.

April saw the multiple murder by Dr Albie van Heerden, the popular District Surgeon and Mayor of Carnarvon in the Karoo, of his two sons aged 16 and 10 before he turned the gun on himself. It later emerged that he feared his sons, like himself, were going blind.

Possibly the most bizarre suicide was that of



MARLENE LEHNBERG
... scissors murder.

Klerksdorp's Oliver Edward Grey, 19, who wrote a letter that drinking would not solve his problems, before dynamiting himself in the Buffelsfontein Gold Mine Single Quarters. He left behind, scrawled on the wall, this message: "All the kings horses and all the kings men, won't be able to put old Oliver together again."

One of the most unusual deaths during 1975 was that of an African intruder who bled to death in a farm store in Northern Natal after he triggered a shot-gun booby trap, described by the store owner as the "ultimate deterrent" to burglars.

Charged and found guilty of culpable homicide in Durban this year was a 28-year-old motor mechanic, Robert William Barlow-Jones, who kept the body of a young woman, Miss Valerie Brider in his beach-front flat for 4 days.

TV theft

Shootings, continued unabated through 1975 more and more, it seems, angry motorists and frustrated gun owners are turning to the gun to settle their disputes.

For thieves, it was a good year. Among the more unusual thefts was the disappearance of Kruger Rands worth R225 000 from Heathrow Airport; the alleged theft of platinum worth more than R1-million from a Springs refinery; the theft of R50 000 from police during a platinum trap laid by East Rand Gold and Diamond Squad detectives; the case of the 21-year-old panty thief from Vanderbijl Park who was jailed for three months for stealing hundreds of items of women's underclothes from

washing lines; the theft of Zondo, a police dog which was stolen from the South African Police dog school in Pretoria by an African employee.

On the burglary front South Africa recorded its first television theft from Mr Jose Areal (pronounced aerial).

Brixton Murder Robbery Squad detectives continued to achieve spectacular results in combating armed robberies the Witwatersrand gangs that sprung up during the year were quickly put out business.

Jewel thieves were again active and Diamond Gold Squad detectives, in particular, had a good year and recovered both cut and uncut diamonds, and platinum worth millions of rands.

One of the largest crimes revolved around the arrest of two men recently stealing gold worth R1 million from a German refinery. The theft is well proved to be the largest theft of its type recorded in South Africa.

In common with other Western countries, South Africa is experiencing a growing juvenile delinquency problem. In 1974 (the latest figures available) 74 612 children were convicted of crimes including road offences, assault, robbery, vandalism and drug offences.

The newly established Narcotics Bureau achieved some notable success combating drug abuse this year but general drug trafficking seems to have dropped off since the late 1960s and early 70s. Due in part to the strict legislation and expansion of police awareness, it is a crime that has gone more and more underground.



RONALD COHEN
... a free man



THOMAS DU TOIT
... 20 years' jail.



EDWARD GREY
... bizarre suicide.

Gang warfare in Soweto, Johannesburg's Coloured townships and Lenasia also reared its head again with horrifying tales of violence but in Western Township a truce was called after police negotiated a settlement between warring gangs.

Soweto was equally active during 1975 and will probably surpass 1974's staggering 854 murders, 1 282 rapes, 92 culpable homicides and 7 682 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Memorable

Consider those figures in relation to South Africa's total of 8 262 murders, 253 369 assaults and 36 550 robberies during the year ended June 1974.

And this in spite of the Government spending almost R187-million on police, prison and the Department of Justice during that year.

Strikes and labour unrest, border duties and a shortage of manpower have not made 1975 a memorable year for the South African Police, but considering all the problems, the police coped reasonably well. Let's hope that in 1976, the Government will reward those men fighting crime as well as embarking on an unparalleled education, sociological reform and recruiting drive to contain the ever growing crime graphs.



THE FOX STREET SIEGE ... a hostage in the Israeli Consulate appeals for the shooting to stop

AD 24/12/75

Dagga grab in court

EAST LONDON — A scuffle broke out in the magistrate's court here yesterday when a man awaiting trial for possession of dagga made a dive for the prosecutor's table and swallowed a dagga zol there as a court exhibit.

Although the man, Mr Dries Long, 33, could not be forced to cough up the zol, despite the efforts of four policemen, who struggled with him for about five minutes, he had not destroyed the evidence against him — the zol was to have been used as evidence against a 16-year-old youth, also charged with possession of dagga.

The whole incident happened so fast that the magistrate, Mr. E. E. Smith, who immediately adjourned the court for a few minutes, said afterwards he thought the man was suffering from a fit as he was struggling violently.

Mr Long was charged with obstructing the course of justice.

The magistrate ruled that he could not hear the charge of obstruction and ordered that both charges be heard in another court.

Mr Long, a casual labourer, was allowed R30 bail and warned to appear again on February 16.

The youth, who pleaded guilty, pleaded that a "muti man" had given him the dagga for a chest ailment.

The magistrate remarked that it was strange that "so many of your people" (referring to the youth) had chest problems for which they took dagga.

The youth was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, suspended for three years. — DDR.

32

89 Drug addiction

Country-wide drug-dealing ^{RPM} 5/2/76 network revealed

Staff Reporter

A COUNTRY-WIDE drug-dealing network which extended to Britain was yesterday revealed in the Johannesburg Regional Court when Peter Robin Wiggins, 29, appeared on three charges of dealing in more than 4 000 LSD tablets.

Most of the tablets were found buried under a tree near Roodepoort.

Wiggins pleaded guilty to all the charges and was found guilty by Mr G. R. Dowling.

He had used hashish, cocaine, dagga and LSD from an early age, the court was told.

Detective Warrant Officer Bernard Ley, of the Port Elizabeth Narcotics Bureau, told the court that on October 27, after receiving information in Port Elizabeth, he came to Johannesburg with the informer.

On October 29 he was searched by Major W. van Wyk of the Johannesburg Narcotics Bureau who gave him R950.

W/O Ley said he went to Highpoint, Hillbrow, where he met a Mr Gavin Swemmer and a 17-year-old girl. He told them he wanted to "score acid" and they took him to a restaurant in Hillbrow.

At the restaurant Wiggins joined them and he told Wiggins he wanted 280 capsules of "acid." Wiggins and Mr Swemmer left, and later Mr Swemmer handed him a silver

wrapper containing a large number of purple-coloured tablets.

W/O Ley said he then arrested Mr Swemmer. Wiggins and the young girl were arrested by other policemen.

Later that night he accompanied Major Van Wyk and Wiggins to Roodepoort where Wiggins pointed out a spot under a tree. Buried at a depth of about 10 cm they found 3 725 LSD tablets in various containers.

Major Van Wyk told the court that after his arrest Wiggins "came clean". He took him to Durban where he helped him in other investigations.

Mr Hendrik Petrus van Wyk, against whom a similar charge was withdrawn yesterday, told the court he was introduced to Wiggins in 1974.

In June, 1975, Wiggins stopped his work as a welder because he wanted to go overseas to see his parents. About two weeks before he left for England Mr Van Wyk took him to Swaziland where he bought dagga. Wiggins said he wanted to take it to friends in England.

When Wiggins returned in September he told him he had brought with him 5 000 LSD tablets. The two of them moved into a flat in Horizon, Roodepoort, where Wiggins showed him tablets which he understood to be LSD.

The hearing continues today.

ARGUS 12/4/76

Institute on crime planned for UCT

AN institute of criminology is to be established at the University of Cape Town and will begin to operate on January 1 1977.

This was announced at a lunch at the university today, when a cheque for R50 000 towards the establishment of the institute was presented to UCT by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Mr Justice J. H. Steyn, a former president of Nicro, told The Argus South Africa's large prison population of about 100 000 people a day was an indication of the need for research and reform.

APPROPRIATE

At a conservative estimate of R2 a day needed to keep a prisoner in jail, it cost the taxpayers about R200 000 a day to support the country's prison population.

Mr Steyn said it was particularly appropriate that the institute be situated in the Western Cape because of the heavy incidence of serious crime in the area.

FUNCTION

Law and social science students will be taught the criminal justice system, the causes of crime and the best methods of controlling crime.

Other subjects will include criminal statistics, sentencing, penology and the treatment of offenders.

The research side of the institute will scrutinise aspects of the criminal justice system to ensure that it retains its efficiency without undue harshness.

The academic policy of the institute will be determined by a director, assisted by an advisory board which will include representatives of the faculties of law and social science and the department of psychiatry.

SA crime rate among highest

Pretoria News 7/6/76

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA has one of the highest crime rates in the world, says Dr Pieter Smith, lecturer in criminology at the University of Pretoria.

South Africa had 5 720 murders, 244 987 assaults, 32 792 robberies, 25 958 burglaries and 210 528 liquor offences in 1972/73.

During that same year 94 015 were locked away in prisons. This is one in every 240 citizens, compared with one in every 1 020 citizens in the Netherlands.

"Crime prevention is everybody's concern, and should involve each member of the public," Dr Smith said in an interview.

He explained that directly or indirectly every citizen, organisation and business in the country have been or will be victims of crime at some time.

"Crime and fear of crime affect the quality of life for millions of people in the world," he said.

The disproportionate crime of today and the ways in which it was beginning to distort the patterns of national and community life made it a distinct threat to the social structure.

"To believe in the rehabilitation of ex-prisoners, one must believe in the dignity of the individual — despite his past."

Dr Smith believed criminals were not born, but bred, and criminal tendencies were cultivated, but could be corrected.

5 700 killings a year

South Africa has one of the highest crime rates in the world, says Dr Pieter Smith, criminology lecturer at the University of Pretoria.

South Africa had 5 720 murders, 244 987 assaults, 32 792 robberies, 25 958 burglaries and 210 528 liquor offences in 1972/73. When 94 015 people were jailed. This is one in every 240 citizens, compared to the one in every 1 020 in the Netherlands.

He believed criminals were not born, but bred.

In other words, criminal tendencies were cultivated, but could be corrected through the application of proper therapy.

★ ★ ★

● A Germiston couple, Mr and Mrs H C Nel, who remonstrated with a young man for urinating in a Hillbrow street narrowly escaped death after five or six shots were fired in their direction, early today.

A man has been arrested.

● Patients at Baragwa-

nath Hospital last night looked on as a patient was shot dead in his bed.

An eyewitness said a white-coated man — who was not a doctor — fired six shots at a patient who had been brought into the hospital earlier with a bullet wound in the head.

A man is being held.

● A knife-wielding mugger yesterday robbed an elderly man of two satchels containing R1 710,06 in Simmonds Street, Johannesburg.

Mr Henry Nash (63) of Eighth Avenue, Orange Grove, was grabbed from behind and the satchels snatched.

● A man was shot dead early today after a fight broke out in his home at Sandton.

The gunman escaped and is still at large.

Police said Mr Jacobus Zovitzey (24) of 342 Government Road, Witkoppen, died after being shot by his own pistol.

STAR 5/6/76

Treading the delicate path

of NICRO

● CRIME Prevention Week has prompted a look at NICRO, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, and the role played by the public in its workings. Perhaps more than any other welfare organisation, the success of NICRO's aims relies on public understanding and support. Yet how many people even know what NICRO means, or the type of work it does?

● In this article MONICA FAIRALL provides the answers.

ASK THE PUBLIC to accept someone with a criminal record, to help them make a fresh start, and you will probably find some hard, unyielding hackles beginning to rise.

In fact, so emotional and fear-ridden is the response to this call that frequently obstructs the rehabilitation of offenders and, indirectly, the fight to prevent crime.

Public response plays a large part in the work of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), a private welfare organisation which is run almost entirely on Community Chest funds. It is the degree of public acceptance or rejection which determines how successfully a would-be convert can be reintegrated into society and whether he or she will be driven back to crime.

Nicro's trust will be unrewarded. Public apathy seems to centre around a "Let them pay for what they did; I don't want to be involved" attitude. Which is understandable if you have fallen victim to any facet of "crime." But as Mrs. Steyn pointed out, very patiently: "Once the prison sentence is served, the debt to society is paid. No one should deny a former offender the right to make a fresh start."

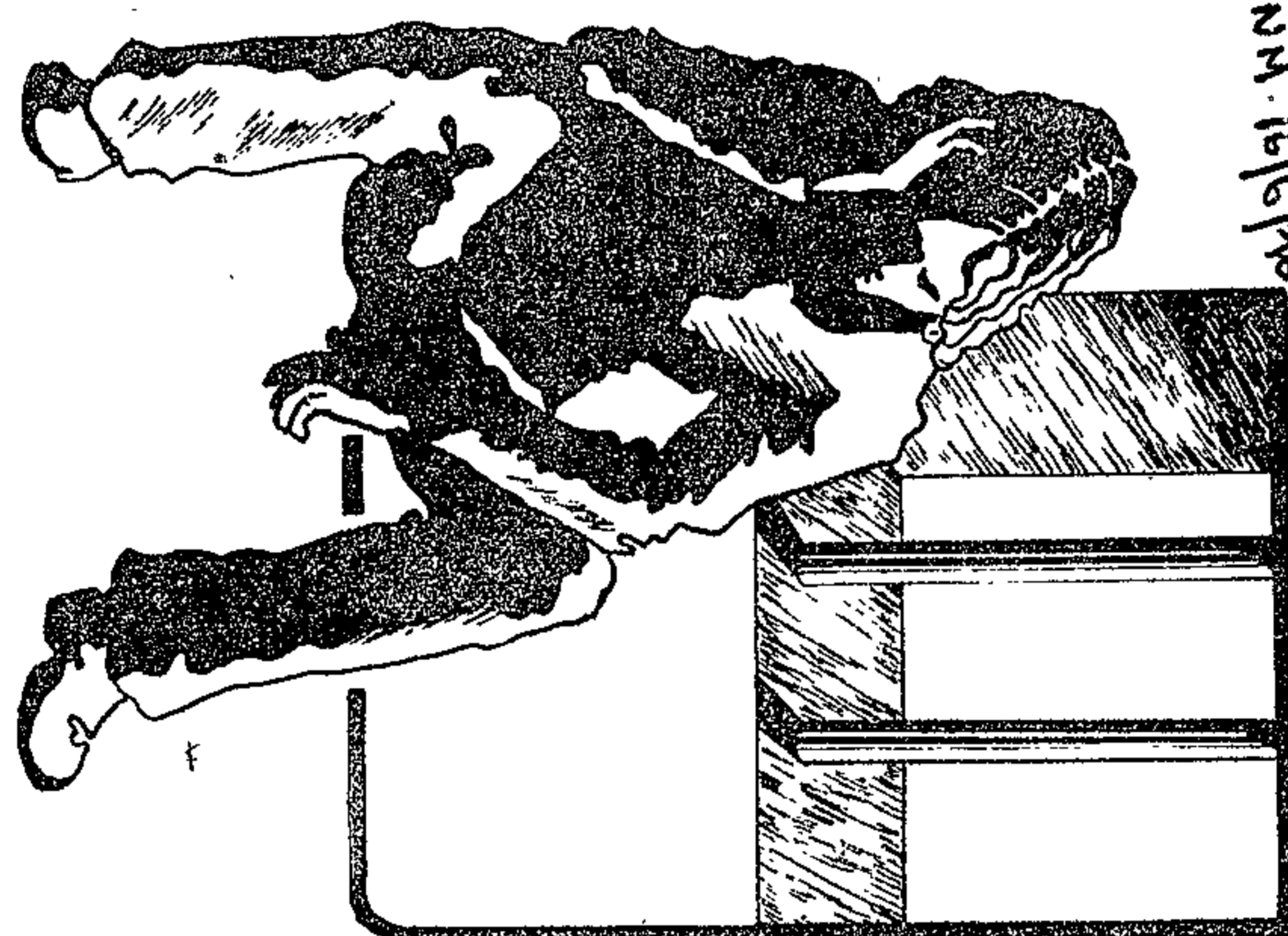
What few people seem to realise, including potential criminals, is that a prison record leaves an indelible stamp on one's life. Mrs. Steyn said that prisoners awaiting release — unless they were hardened criminals — firmly believed that they could pick up life where they left off, be it five months or five years.

particularity with first offences; and Nicro establishes and maintains a link between prisoner and family, counselling the dependants as well as the offender. Mrs. Steyn stressed the importance of presentence reports nowadays as these often affect the outcome of trials: a full case-history and knowledge of the accused's circumstances can lead to sentences other than imprisonment. This does not automatically mean a soft or permissive attitude to crime because, as Mrs. Steyn pointed out, with some offenders, prison would only harm them further. Nicro then takes on the responsibility of counselling and keeping progress checks in cases of parole, probation and suspension.

In London, a community work scheme has been so successful that it is likely to be extended throughout the country. It involves offenders being given alternatives to imprisonment such as doing nature conservation work, building old-age homes or working in hospitals. Not only does it offer some hope of making offenders change but it saved the taxpayers about R480 000 in its first year.

One of Nicro's objectives as part of the fight to prevent crime is research into the causes of criminal activity, but Mrs. Steyn said that a lack of staff, funds and time prevented this in Durban. Another Nicro tactic in getting to the root of the problem is to go into the schools. "Ideally, we'd like to see a social worker attached to every school," Mrs. Steyn said. "In this way petty things such as truancy, pilfering and drug addiction could be dealt with professionally and prevented from developing into big crime."

Meanwhile Nicro hopes that its publicity campaign during Crime Prevention Week reached at least some members of the public. Nicro activities this month are: June 21 — 5.30 and 7.30 p.m. and June 22 — 7.30 p.m.: Three films on crime prevention and rehabilitation at the BP Theatre, Albany House. Entrance free. June 23 — 7.30 p.m.: Nicro A.G.M. No. 3 Committee Room, City Hall. A film will be shown on alternatives to imprisonment. June 26 — Nicro participation in all day fete at Old Kingsmead to launch the new Community Chest campaign.



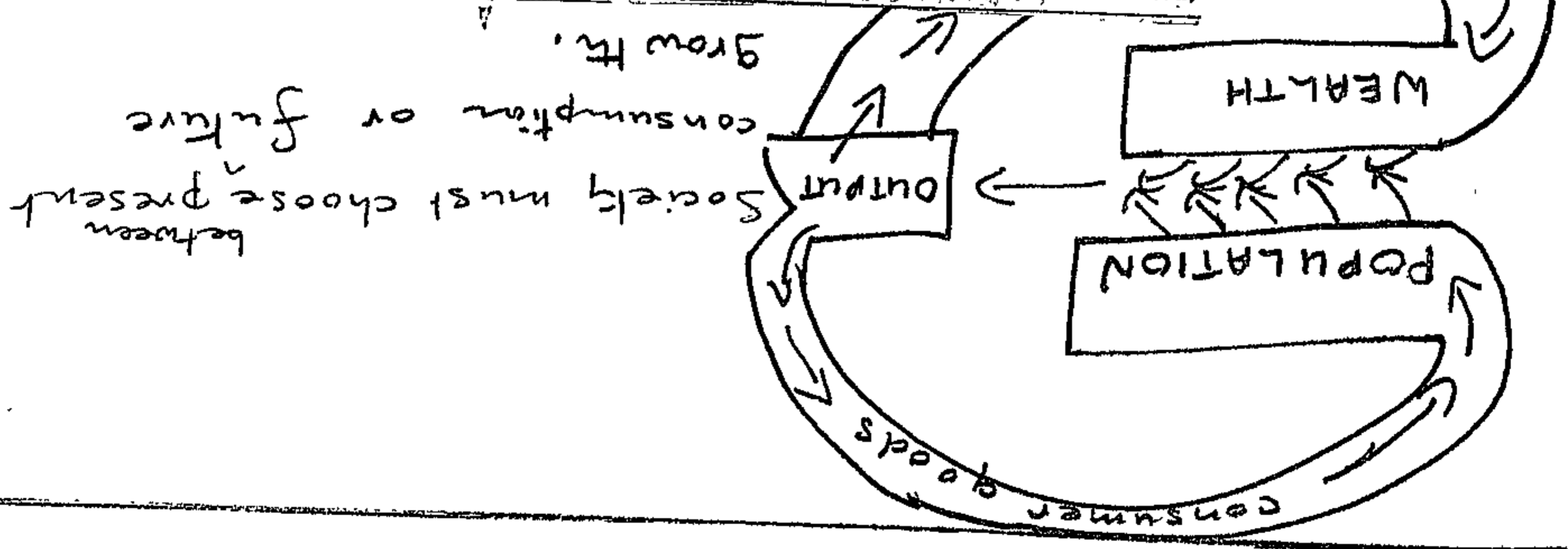
M.M. 16/6/80



MRS. H. STEYN, director of NICRO in Natal, selects publicity posters for display this week with some of her social workers. Photographed with her are Darnayenti Patel, Doris Shembe, Juliet Randall, Kamala Naidoo and Celia Kemp. Below: Part of social worker Shembe's beat includes the small aftercare hostel at Umlazi. Besides a hostel at Wentworth for Coloureds, there are no other NICRO accommodation facilities in Durban.



CIRCULAR FLOW OF INCOME



Essential C
Shown in the

It doesn't enjoy the same sympathy as other organisations," she said, commenting on the need to inform the public of the works and aims of Nicro during the recent Crime Prevention Week. "Nicro has little public appeal and people are always questioning whether our work is worthwhile," she said. "Unfortunately, they see only the crime and never the person behind it; the person with a problem, who needs help, who is inadequate and who is anti-social."

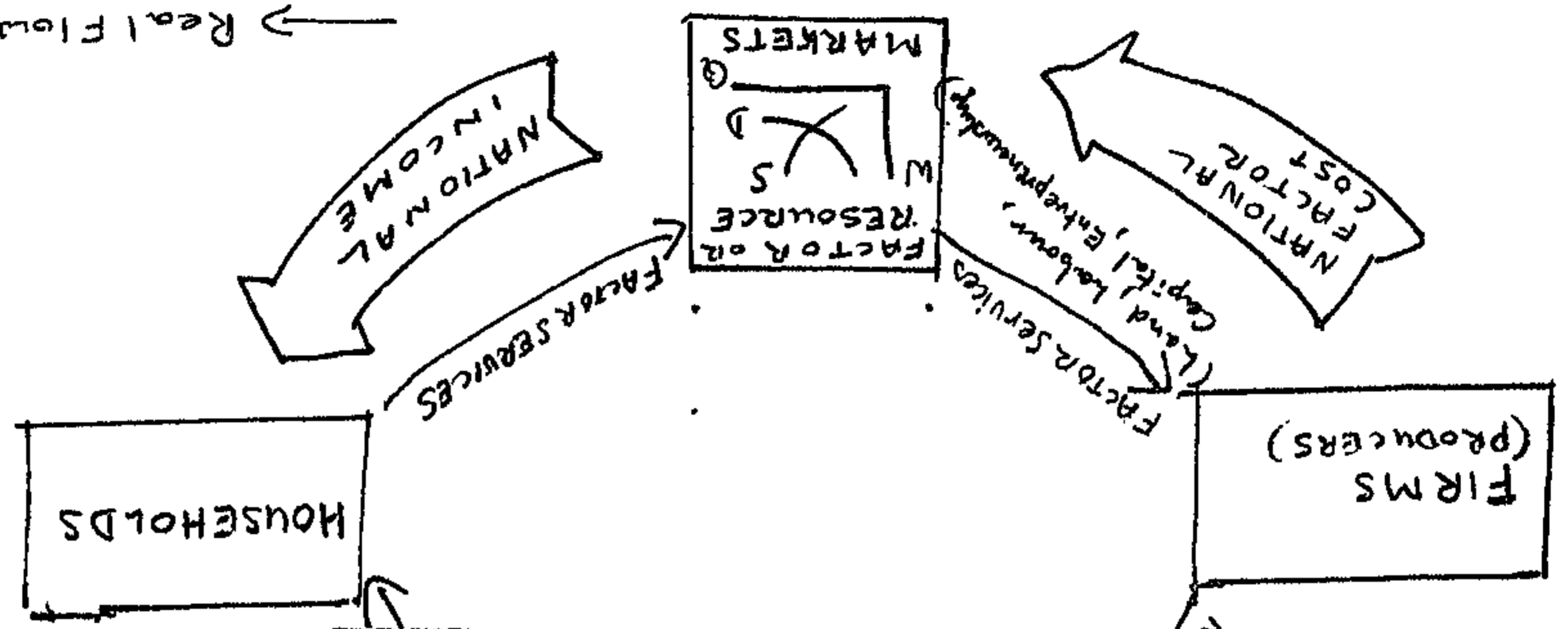
Mrs. Steyn and her staff of nine social workers, in dealing with offenders of all race groups, tread a delicate path. There is a hostile public on the one side and former offenders, who vary from belligerence and cunning to tearful gratitude, on the other. And there is always the risk that

viously. "If they have a family and job to go to, possibly they can continue as before," she said. "But if they are alone, ill-qualified and with an unstable background, they find the re-adjustment to society very difficult."

It is at this point that public readiness to help is vital. Nicro's after-care service, which helps to provide food, clothing, accommodation, employment and counselling cannot operate without funds or co-operation from the public.

Explained Mrs. Steyn: "If a man has no food in his stomach and no bed to sleep on that night, no amount of counselling will get through to him."

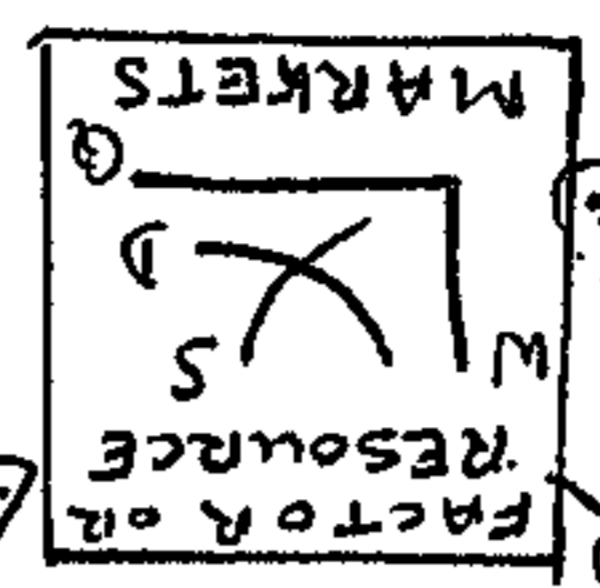
Nicro's care does not begin after the sentence has been served. Persons awaiting trial are visited; pre-sentence reports are submitted,



SIMPLE CIRCULAR FLOW MODEL

Assume only Households & Firms. (Closed economy, no govt).
 Households spend entire income immediately on consumer goods.
 Firms sell entire output immediately to consumers (no inventories).
 Households receive income by selling/renting the factor of prod. owned to firms.

Real Flows → Money Flows ←



Cape Times 22/1/77

Death of pupil: No one to blame

Staff Reporter

A GOODWOOD inquest magistrate found yesterday that no one was criminally responsible for the death of Christopher Truter, a 15-year-old Bonteheuvel High School pupil who was shot through the head during a student demonstration on August 25 last year.

we are suggesting is that... areas have the potential to use important asset in bargaining for pattern of growth in the economy of such bargaining power will, central peripheral areas are able to act that not all the claims for which South Africa a great deal. Guarantee a certain amount of labour-investment in enlarging Botswana's capacity be relatively costless to South including demand, was expanding.

The difficulty of such a policy structural link between South Africa when the latter might wish, for the former. But the option of South Africa does not exist for of life facing Lesotho are such migrants abroad or starve. Mal at least, been able to halt all locally. For Mozambique the option being discussed before independent government would allow existing as many contracts as they wished banned. This is a policy of great too little about the potential of Mozambique to be able to make any possible consequences of action

markets. Let us illustrate suppose that Lesotho thousand Lesotho migrants would purchase a certain the further that, in agreed to provide the of tax revenue or from that two of the most investment and a market in In other words what

The magistrate found that the boy died as the result of a gun wound in the head and that he was shot during a "stonethrowing attack of police" by between 400 and 500 people. The magistrate, Mr D J B Wiggitt, found that there had been no act or omission on the part of any person that amounted to a crime. The relative strength of their labour as an impetus to the emerging The relative strength the extent to which the should also be noted

In a statement placed before the magistrate, Captain Albert Voskuil said that about 11am on August 25 he and three constables who accompanied him in his police vehicle found a gathering of pupils from various schools behind the Arcadia High School, Bonteheuvel. The would necessarily cost for example, a market for enormously important and income but could if the overall economy,

He said he had to stop his car which was surrounded by pupils who began to throw stones at the police. Two of the stone-throwers were arrested, he said, and loaded into the police car. He to forge yet another al countries at a time break all ties with

'Mob retreated'

The stone-throwing continued and he drew out his pistol, and fired six rounds at the stone-throwers in the front. The mob of between 300 and 400 people retreated a few yards and then began to throw stones again, he said. The facts of the future it must send has, in the short run the potential migrants

"There was not a chance to escape because we were surrounded by the mob", he said. He then took up a .38 revolver and fired three rounds at the stone-throwers. The mob dispersed and he climbed into his car and left the scene. He said he saw no injured people. One possible policy that the Frelimo working on the mines for of new men would be labour link. We know t within an independent

"If I had not used my firearm," his statement concluded, "I and the other members (of the police) would have been seriously injured." he likely policies and labour to South Africa,



Electrical torture alleged

Prisoners win restraint order

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Three awaiting-trial prisoners have been granted an order restraining the Minister of Police, the Attorney General of Natal and five senior police officers from assaulting or molesting them.

The interdict, described by lawyers as unusual, was granted in the Maritzburg Supreme Court on Friday by Mr Justice Milne.

The three accused — Mr Colbert Vilakazi, 22, Mr Ndaba Gamede, 24, and Mr Fixon Manzini, 32 — are facing a summary trial in the Supreme Court in Newcastle on February 2.

They are alleged to have murdered Mr Hendrik Dalhuysen on October 29 and stolen R43 961 from a Natal hospital. They also face charges of armed robbery and two counts of attempted murder.

The men told the court they had been tortured with an electric shock machine. Their lawyer said at the weekend they had decided to bring the urgent application because they were worried that assaults would continue and that a "confession" would be taken from them.

The lawyer said the men were also worried that the police would prevent them having access to their lawyer and advocate.

The men asked that the Minister of Police and the six others be restrained from assaulting, molesting or interrogating them.

Not granted

The third part of the application — restraining police from interrogating them — was not granted.

The interdict names the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, the Attorney General of Natal, Mr Cecil Pees, SC, the commander of Madadeni police station, Lieutenant Mazibuko, the commander of Newcastle police station, Captain Heunis, the acting district commander of police at Dundee, Captain Audi, and an investigating officer, Lieutenant Geldenhuys.

Mr Justice Milne ordered

Mr Justice Milne ordered that cause be shown by Friday why the interim order should not be made final.

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6 stolen, 5 back

Crime Reporter

Five out of every six cars stolen in South Africa were eventually recovered, CID chief General Piet Kruger said in Pretoria today. He was commenting on figures released by Rondalia showing that 31 000 cars worth R80,6-million were stolen in the year ended June 30 last year.

General Kruger said he could not confirm these figures. Rondalia said the total of 31 000 was an increase of 18,8 percent over the previous 12 months when 29 092 cars were stolen.

It said 18 000 cars were taken from Pretoria and Johannesburg.

NM 27/1/77

R100 000 fines move

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Fines of up to R100 000 for mastermind drug traffickers have been recommended by the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System.

The commission's report, tabled in Parliament yesterday expressed alarm at the increase in the use and possession of dagga and all drugs by under-21s.

A large section of the report examines whether the severe sentences contained in the Drugs Act, considered among the toughest in the world, have had a deterrent effect.

Police figures quoted

in the report indicate that the number of prosecutions for drug offences decreased after the introduction of the new laws.

The commission says that it is "doubtful whether any reliable inference can be drawn that the punishments provided for... had any noticeable deterrent effect."

Though the inference may be right that the increase in the number of prosecutions for dealing in drugs for the

years 1972/73 and 1973/74 was attributable to information gained from persons detained under Section 13 of the Act, the figures relating to dagga dealing "do not justify the inference that the severe five-year minimum sentence had any noticeable deterrent effect."

"On the contrary, it shows that dealing in dagga is being carried on apace."

The commission suggested also that the figures may be due to

the wide definition of "dealer and seller in the Act which ensnare persons who are not dealers in the true sense of the term."

"Pushers" and "pedlars" are seen as the real "villains" and the commission says: "It is strongly urged that the discretion of which the judiciary has been divested in respect to (the five-year minimum sentence) should be restored in toto."

It suggests that to convince the judiciary of

the serious view taken by the legislature very high maximum penalties, including fines, should be introduced.

"Trafficking in drugs is big business these days and a businessman is hit hardest if he is deprived of his profits."

The report said that as the minimum prison sentences had not been shown to be an effective deterrent, "the imposition of large fines may be given a trial."

From its evidence the mastermind behind drug trafficking was rarely trapped. Though he had gone underground, it should not be thought that less drugs were being traded.

They were being traded, but not as openly as before.

"Regard being had to the diminished value of money, the commission would suggest a maximum of R50 000 for a first conviction and a maximum of R100 000 for a second or subsequent conviction," says the report.

This would allow the court to punish the mastermind severely and the high maxima would allow the Court ample range, regarding the reduced value on money, to exercise its discretion in accordance with the seriousness of the offence, the person who committed it and other circumstances surrounding it.

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Politics

DOM 21/1/77

Crime rife among the have-nots of all races — report

7700

7700

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — Poor social, economic and political conditions were the main causes for the high crime rate among Blacks in White urban areas.

This was one of the main findings of the commission of inquiry, appointed in 1974, into South Africa's penal system. The commission's report was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

These were the causes of petty and serious crime and if unfavourable political conditions were excluded also the main causes of crime among lower-class Whites.

Education for Africans was not compulsory, training facilities were inadequate and with parents working long hours youngsters were idle and roamed the streets to form gangs and get up to mischief, the report said.

Many children in African townships were illegitimate and, with the mothers probably being domestic servants in the city, the children were left with grandparents or relatives who could not control them. They grew up to become criminals.

The big gap between Whites and Africans in

possessions, earnings and opportunities caused frustration, a breakdown of moral fibre and a cynical and reckless attitude which found its outlet in crime.

The White man's laws, courts and administration to which Africans were subjected sometimes caused friction.

Their lives in White areas were regulated by many involved laws, which were regarded unnecessary and which soon brought people into conflict with the authorities.

The acceptance by Blacks that they would spend some time in jail over an issue that appeared petty, removed the stigma of a prison sentence.

There was improper housing, bad planning of townships, few telephones and police stations.

Young thugs intimidated older people into giving them accommodation from which to carry out their activities.

The monotony of existence led to abuse of liquor and other excesses which led to rape, robbery, assaults, housebreakings and thefts.

The Coloureds lot was much the same.

Additional emphasis for

Coloureds should be placed on a lack of cultural background, an exceptionally high liquor consumption and poverty, apathy, eking out a precarious existence and the inability to rise above that level, the report said.

The commission found that White children of parents who were too busy, indifferent, divorced and lacked discipline, religion and social security, drifted into bad habits.

An instinctive desire to belong led to the formation of sub-cultures of drug abusers, hippies and pop music fanatics.

Some juveniles developed an unnatural adulation for group leaders or gangs and became adherents of devilish cults and liquor abusers.

Youngsters with too much freedom and money drifted into permissive practices of sex abuse and drugs. They frequented nightclubs and other unsavoury haunts.

The capitalist system of the West, the selfish and materialistic outlook prevailing in the White community, the decline of religious, ethical and moral norms led to so-called white-collar crimes, the report said.

STIFF DRUGS PENALTIES 'A FAILURE'

Mercury Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S severe drugs sentences had failed and had driven the drugs movement underground.

This was said yesterday by the Rev. Duncan Davidson, chief therapist at the drug-care centre at Warman House, Durban.

He was supported by the director of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Mrs. Winifred Swift.

"Apart from the five-year sentence being extremely heavy, it really hasn't been working," Mrs. Swift said.

She and Mr. Davidson were commenting on recommendations by the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System that discretion about sentences be returned to the judiciary.

The report tabled in Parliament on Wednesday, said it was doubtful that the sentences, among the most severe in the world, had any deterrent effect.

Mr. Davidson said the drugs movement had gone underground and more young people were turning to alcohol.

Judge orders gunman to pay victim's widow R250

RJM 3/2/77

By JOHAN BUYS
STANDERTON. — A white man who shot dead an African farmhand was ordered to pay his widow R50 a month for the next five months by a circuit court judge yesterday.

Mr Justice Viljoen found furniture shop manager Marthinus Naude, 33, guilty on a charge of culpable homicide at Standerton and sentenced him to a fine of R250 or a year in jail for shooting Mr Isak Nhlapo.

Naude was sentenced to an additional two years in jail, suspended for three years, on condition that he paid Mrs Catharina

Nhlapo, R250 damages for loss of income, the first payment to be made at the end of March.

Naude agreed to pay the whole amount in full. Mr Nhlapo was shot on the farm Platrand on August 14 during a row over water taps.

The court was told that Naude had rented the farm and had removed the tap-heads after finding that farmhands left them turned on, wasting water.

Naude said he was fixing a tap when Mr Nhlapo arrived there on a tractor and asked what he was doing.

"I told him I was fixing

the tap so that water would not be wasted. The next minute I saw him advancing towards me with a knife. I pulled out my gun which I had with me. The man ran away and I fired two warning shots over his head.

"As I was firing a third one I stumbled and lost my balance. I went up to him and saw that he was dead. I told my father and we phoned the police," Naude said.

Mr Justice Viljoen said there were discrepancies in Naude's story but the court could not reject it entirely. Naude had pleaded guilty

34

Inquest blames police for labourer's death

34
SD
4/2/75

CAPE TOWN — A labourer at the Table Bay docks died from injuries suffered in an assault by members of the South African Railways police, a magistrate found here yesterday at the inquest into the death in 1975 of Mr Vuyisile Vivi, 25.

The magistrate, Mr E. van Zyl, heard that the investigating officer, Maj C. Claassen, had warned four

SAR policemen he was investigating a charge of murder against them.

They are W/O J. Killian, Const J. Bixa, Const F. van Jaarsveld and Const D. F. Loock.

Mr M. Mdunge told the court he worked with Mr Vivi. They were arrested with several other men in connection with the theft of 13 automatic pistols.

He was being questioned in an office at the Railways police station at the docks when Mr Vivi was brought in and told by a policeman to show "how a man flies an aeroplane."

Mr Vivi's hands were tied together and pulled over his bent knees. A broomstick was pushed through the gap between his elbows and his knees and the ends of the broomstick balanced on the backs of two chairs.

While Mr Vivi was suspended in the air four policemen swung him back and forth, kicked him and beat him.

Const A. de la Querra told the court he walked into an office where Const Loock and Det-Const J. Januarie were sitting and Mr Vivi was suspended in the air from a broomstick.

Const De la Querra said he did not ask what was going on and left.

About two hours later he returned and saw Mr Vivi lying on the floor and groaning, with his eyes closed. There was a swelling the size of a man's fist in his side.

Later that night he heard W/O Killian tell a superior officer that Mr Vivi was drunk and had cut his mouth when falling against a table.

W/O Killian later told him and two other policemen to carry Mr Vivi, who was still unconscious, to a bus stop and to call an ambulance. If anyone asked what was wrong, he should say he had found Mr Vivi in that condition while patrolling a wharf.

Mr Vivi died three days later in hospital. —SAPA.

Ian (2) died of hunger' story

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — Toddler Ian Simmons was shut up at home inside a dark cupboard for long periods starving to death, a Crown Court heard in Sheffield.

Neighbours did not know he existed, yet his half-brother and sister played in the garden. It was not until Ian (2) was rushed to hospital looking little more than a skeleton that neighbours knew about him.

He weighed only 9.5kg. His parents, Tony (28) and Jean (24) Simmons, deny manslaughter or cruelly neglecting the boy.

Mr. Simmons told the police that Ian was put into the cupboard so that he would not disturb them. "The boy slept better in the dark," he said.

Mr. Peter Baker, QC, prosecuting, said that Ian's bones, body, feet and ankles were swollen and his body had "the most appalling bedsores, deep ulcers and yawning holes."

His condition was so bad that no amount of medical care could save him.

The case continues.

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Boss men beat me up says exiled student

4/2/77
MD

LONDON — Mr Selby Semela, one of the Soweto student leaders living in exile in London, says he has been badly beaten up, robbed and terrorised.

Scotland Yard is to investigate his claim that South Africans are behind the violence and intimidation which has included death threats. Mr Semela says he is convinced that Boss agents are responsible.

He claimed that two white men with distinct South African accents who beat him up and stripped his pockets three nights ago escaped with secret documents concerning the Soweto Students' Organisation.

Mr Semela, 19, played a

leading part in the Soweto uprising in June. He escaped to Botswana with his two fellow student leaders, Tsietsie Mashinini and Barney Mokhatle, before coming to London.

The three recently returned to Gaborone to help organise the growing body of exiled students.

Mr Semela used the secret "freedom road" from Botswana to Johannesburg to slip back into Soweto for a week, where he had meetings with underground student leaders, before returning to London.

The documents stolen from him this week detailed students' aims and plans.

Mr Semela, a tiny and soft-spoken youth, was still in a state of shock when he said: "If those papers are in the hands of the South African Police, as I suspect, it will be very dangerous for my friends in the township."

He said the recent campaign of threats had become so serious that he planned to leave London. He said that although he had kept his London address and phone number secret he had been getting threatening and obscene phone calls most nights. On the night before he was beaten up a caller told him: "Start counting the days before you die, kaffir." — DDC.

3 police face assault charges

A police captain and two constables appeared today in the Johannesburg Regional Court on charges of assaulting Alexandra Township residents, threatening to shoot them and damaging their property.

Captain Johannes Lottering (38), of John Vorster Square, Detective Constable Lourens Johannes van der Merwe (28), of Randburg, and Detective Constable Johan Martin Enslin (38) appeared briefly before Mr P A J Kotze.

No evidence was led and the hearing was adjourned to March 14.

The men are facing 17 charges of assault, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, pointing a firearm and malicious damage to property. The offences are alleged to have been committed at Alexandra Township on July 13.

It is alleged that they pulled Mr P J Lamont from his car, pushed and slapped him and threatened to lock him up, that they assaulted seven other people and that they pointed a firearm at Mr M Tiyela, Mr N Skosana and Mr S Sibeku.

Court told how policemen slit man's throat with saw

34
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EAST LONDON — A Supreme Court judge was told here yesterday that a policeman, later stabbed to death, slit the throat of a former Robben Island prisoner with a hacksaw.

Const Lumakile Bomela, 26, and a bus driver, Mr Monde Nkonki, 28, pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder when they appeared before Mr Justice Addleson and two assessors, Adv G. Randell and Prof R. Beuthin.

Their appearance follows the death of Mr Mandisi Tanana, 25, of Mdantsane, on March 19 last year.

A witness, Mr J Mvambo, was commended by the judge for his evidence. Mr Justice Addleson said there was a lot of crime in Mdantsane and if more people took an interest, as Mr Mvambo had done, there would be less crime in the area.

Earlier Mr Mvambo told the court he saw Const Bomela, Mr Nkonki and Const Mbuleli Caga assault Mr Tanana. Const Caga was also an accused in the case before he was stabbed to death at a wedding.

Const R. Wotshela said yesterday he had gone to the bush at NU 9, Mdantsane, on March 23 last year.

He found the decomposed body of Mr Tanana lying on the side of a road leading into the bush.

Lt B. Fourie said he had spoken to Const Caga and Const Bomela. Const Caga made a statement.

The two policemen then took him to the bush where they had allegedly murdered Mr Tanana. Const Bomela told him he had held Mr Tanana while Const Caga slit his throat with a hacksaw.

"I was shown the hacksaw," Lt Fourie said.

A control magistrate, Mr D. du Preez, read confessions made by Const Bomela and Mr Nkonki.

Const Bomela's statement said that Const Caga, Mr Nkonki and he were driving in Mdantsane and were all under the influence of liquor. Const Caga stopped and loaded Mr Tanana into the car. He and Mr Tanana began to argue.

They later stopped and Mr Tanana got out, opened the door and Const Bomela fell out.

"He kicked me on my right ear. The others got out of the car, grabbed hold of him and hit him. I got up and also hit him with my fist," his statement said.

"I told Const Caga we should take him to the charge office where I intended charging him for assaulting me. Const Caga suggested we load him into the boot.

"I refused, saying he would suffocate. We placed him into the boot after Const Caga insisted he be put in.

Later he said the best thing was to kill Mr Tanana. Const Caga took a hacksaw out of the boot and walked over to Mr Tanana.

"When Const Caga returned I saw him wiping the saw on the grass. He said he had killed Mr Tanana," the statement said.

Mr Nkonki's statement said that Const Bomela and Mr Tanana fought with fists. When it appeared Mr Tanana

would get the upper hand he and Const Caga got out of the car to assist Const Bomela.

"We also assaulted him with fists

"I got into the car while they continued hitting and kicking Mr Tanana. Const Caga said he could not leave Mr Tanana because he would go to the police

"Const Caga said he would cut Mr Tanana's throat with the saw. They lifted him out of the boot.

"Mr Tanana tried to resist, but they again kicked him. Mr Tanana made a gurgling sound while Const Caga sawed at his throat and Const Bomela held him.

"Const Caga warned me not to tell anybody what had happened or he would shoot me," Mr Nkonki said.

Giving evidence yesterday Const Bomela denied telling Lt Fourie he had murdered Mr Tanana or saying he held Mr Tanana while Const Caga slit his throat.

Judgment will be delivered in Grahamstown next week.

Bail for Const Bomela and Mr Nkonki was allowed to remain at R30 each. — DDR.

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Suicide

423. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Statistics:

How many males and females, respectively, in each race group committed

suicide in each month of 1975 and 1976, respectively.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

1975	Males	Females
Whites	518	131
Coloureds	112	32
Asians	62	19
Bantu	Data not available	

Data available on an annual basis only.
1976—Data not available as yet.

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SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	36		TOTAL
	No.	Ar	
10	1	3	114
2 -	21		12
5 -	39		
10 -	17		
20 -	15		
50 -	2		
100 -	2		
200 -	6		
300 -	3		
500 -	5		
1 000 -	2		
2 000 -	2		
5 000 -	1		
10 000 -	1		
OVER	1		
TOTAL	114	12	

Whites of Whites, (b) Whites of non-Whites, (c) non-Whites of Whites and (d) non-Whites of non-Whites occurred during 1975 and 1976, respectively;

(2) what is the figure for culpable homicide in each category.

391. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) How many cases of murder, rape and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, respectively, by (a)

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1)	1.7.74-30.6.75				1.7.75-30.6.76			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Murder	102	98	64	8 147	100	71	69	5 489
Rape (including attempts to rape)	414	173	159	13 980	434	184	162	14 482
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1 676	1 381	919	132 775	1 641	1 331	939	129 866
(2) Culpable Homicide	62	135	17	2 060	65	142	15	4 216

ONOMIC REGION	38		39		40	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
	8	8	4	4	8	8
	161	405	353	1 057	58	185
	22	160	564	4 873	190	1 576
	12	177	184	2 509	302	4 348
	13	401	160	4 553	824	25 508
	8	472	59	3 968	581	42 332
	5	762	30	4 324	515	73 981
	1	240	15	3 694	290	71 124
	2	-	9	3 419	327	125 932
	2	1 448	17	11 789	385	277 269
	3	4 625	7	8 611	276	398 440
	1	2 043	2	4 992	177	526 622
	1	-	-	-	39	260 895
	1	-	-	-	5	66 300
TOTAL	236	10 741	404	53 793	3 977	1 874 520

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Rifleman 'beaten blue, throttled'

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — A national serviceman told a court-martial here that a military policeman "beat him blue" with a cane and throttled him until he was faint.

Rifleman Louis Deon Dutton said he had also been forced to run with two buckets of sand until he lost consciousness.

He was testifying at the court-martial of Lance-Corporal Johannes Stephanus Minnaar of the military police detachment at Free State Command.

Corporal Minnaar, who was charged with mishandling soldiers in detention, was sentenced to 90 days suspended, and demotion.

Rifleman Dutton said he was sent to detention barracks at Tempe on January 17. Corporal Minnaar ordered him to carry the buckets of sand.

WHEELBARROW

After he fainted he was given a wheelbarrow with gravel and told to run with it. When he could not carry on he was beaten with a cane and throttled.

As he was lying on the ground water and sand were poured into his mouth, he said. Rifleman Dutton said the same day he and another national serviceman were ordered to pull each other's chest hairs out.

Corporal Minnaar said in mitigation that he had treated the prisoners well until he heard them talking behind his back. Then he acted more strictly.

Once he asked his superior, Sergeant P. A. Taljaard, whether the prisoners could not charge him with assault. He was told to hit them in such a way that the marks quickly disappeared, he said.

Bishops will testify if 'protection' is assured

Own Correspondent

Cape Times
12/2/77

PRETORIA. — The Catholic bishops will reveal the "overwhelming evidence" of police brutality now in their possession only if witnesses are given a 100 percent guarantee of protection, Father Dominic Scholten, secretary general to the Catholic Bishops Conference, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a demand by the Commissioner of Police, General Gert Prinsloo, that the bishops should produce their evidence. Yesterday two senior police officers visited Father Scholten and asked for evidence of the allegations.

Father Scholten told the

two officers — the second in charge of the CID at police headquarters, Major General J F Kleinhaus, and the chief of the Northern Transvaal CID, Brigadier J A N Grobler — that he did not have the evidence, and they would have to approach the bishops. Father Scholten said

he had a friendly discussion with the two officers.

"In providing information to the police we are in a dilemma," Father Scholten said before he met with the two officers. "How can we be sure witnesses will not be tampered with and harassed?"

The evidence supporting the accusations made by the bishops of police brutality and seemingly systematic beatings and unjustifiable shootings was so overwhelming it could not be ignored.

"We had to bring this into the open so that the people of South Africa should know what is going on," Father Scholten said.

The evidence came from many sources. There were 31 bishops in South Africa and through their priests and other reliable sources of information there was clear and irrefutable evidence to support the bishops' allegations.

The priests were in close touch with the African population and were in a position to get information not easily obtainable by other interests, he said.

"We know that witnesses to some of the incidents are being harassed by the security police and for this reason we want to protect them as far as we can," Father Scholten said.

"We are amazed that the Commissioner of Police should say he is unaware of these incidents. Surely some at least should have come to his attention. He does not say there are no cases of brutality and the use of excessive force. He merely says he knows of none," he said.

General Prinsloo said yesterday the bishops' allegations would be investigated. The police, he had often stated, were not above the law, and if misdemeanours had been committed those involved would be called to account.

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Police torture claim

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Five schoolboys, scheduled to appear as State witnesses in a sabotage case at the Grahamstown Supreme Court, have sent letters of demand to the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, and five Security Police following alleged assaults and torture by the Security Police while they were in detention.

A total of R12 500 is claimed as a result of serious bodily injuries received from alleged police assaults between September 9, last year and January 7.

The claimants are aged between 14 and 17. Those who will appear are: Mr M. Matika, 18, Mr Z. Gogwana, 19, Mr M. Lumkwana, 18, Mr B. Feliti, 18, and three minors.

All 12 schoolboys were detained last year in connection with the burning of Forbes Grant Secondary School at Ginsberg here. — DDR.

255
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Policemen freed of assault

EAST LONDON — Two Duncan Village policemen were acquitted on charges of assaulting two women when they appeared in the magistrate's court here yesterday.

Const. Michael Mangana, 26, and Const. Sipiwe Mkiva, 34, were charged with hitting and kicking Mrs Lydia Capkey and her daughter Mrs Lillian Bopie when they raided their home early on the morning of September 26 last year.

In passing judgment the magistrate, Mr. A. Nell, said the evidence of State witnesses had been contradictory in several important aspects. — DPA

Man's throat slit: 2 guilty

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A former East London policeman and a bus driver were found guilty in the Supreme Court here on Saturday on a charge of murder with extenuating circumstances.

Appearing before Mr Justice Addleson and two assessors, Prof R. C. Beuthin and Adv G. Randell, Const Lumakile Bomela, 26, and a bus driver, Mr Monde Nkonki, 28, had pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering Mr Mandisi Wellington Tanana, 25, of Mdantsane, on March 19 last year.

Const Bomela was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, of which three years' imprisonment was conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr Nkonki was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, three years conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr Justice Addleson and his assessors found that they were criminally associated with the murder of Mr Tanana.

Mr Tanana's throat was cut with a hacksaw in a deserted spot at Zone 9, Mdantsane, after he had been brutally assaulted several times by the two accused and another policeman, Const Mbuleli Caga, who has since been murdered, the judge found.

Relating the evidence, Mr Justice Addleson, said the two accused and Const Caga picked up Mr Tanana in the pirate taxi run by Const Caga and at some stage an argument ensued.

It seemed that Mr Tanana refused to pay his fare and a fight broke out between him and Const Bomela.

"Eventually, Mr Nkonki and Const Caga joined the fight and an eye-witness, Mr John Myambo, saw how Mr Tanana was bundled into a car.

255
in zone six Const Caga again stopped. Const Bomela said he assumed that Const Caga wanted to lay an assault charge against Mr Tanana.

"Again Mr Tanana was assaulted and this assault was again witnessed by Mr Myambo. At the end of the assault Mr Tanana was put into the boot of the car and on the way to Zone 9 Const Caga had remarked that Mr Tanana should be killed because he might identify his assailants," Mr Justice Addleson said.

"In a statement to a magistrate Const Bomela had said Const Caga removed Mr Tanana from the boot and Mr Tanana had told him not to assault him further.

"When Const Bomela realised that Const Caga was going to kill Mr Tanana with the hacksaw he attempted to stop him but Const Caga threatened him.

"He later saw Caga wipe the hacksaw blade clean on the grass.

"Mr Nkonki in his statement to the magistrate said Const Bomela held the head of Mr Tanana while Const Caga cut his throat," Mr Justice Addleson said.

The judge said medical evidence ascribed the cause of death to a neck wound which cut through blood vessels and the throat.

Death was also due to brain injury as a result of the assault. The district surgeon had also told the court the blows to Mr Tanana's head were fatal and would have caused his death even if his throat were not cut.

Mr Justice Addleson said the two accused tried to minimise their own participation in the events and the evidence stands largely alone.

There was no doubt that both accused assisted Const Caga in the assault in Zone Six.

The inference was clear that both accused were fully aware of Const Caga's intentions to kill Mr Tanana. They were clearly carried away by their animosity towards Mr Tanana but the court could not find beyond reasonable doubt that either accused actively assisted Const Caga when he cut Mr Tanana's throat.

"In view of the evidence, knowing Const Caga's intentions to kill and the fact that they did nothing to prevent the killing led the court to decide that the actions of the accused constituted participation in the murder committed by Const Caga," Mr Justice Addleson said. — DDR.

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22/2/77 RRM

Police action cost R852

Chief Court Reporter
A MEADOWLANDS father of five was awarded R852 in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday in a sequel to a constable making a false statement and using it as a basis for a malicious prosecution.

Mr Justice Trengove gave judgment yesterday in the action brought by Mr John Sithole, 33, a petrol pump attendant, against the Minister of Police and Constable Fran-

cis Molevedzi. Mr Sithole claimed R3 000 damages for assault by the constable and R1 000 for malicious prosecution.

On April 16, 1973, Mrs Sithole went to the police and alleged her husband had hit her with a stick.

Constable Molevedzi went to their Meadowlands home and told Mr Sithole he was there to arrest him.

Mr Sithole claimed he wished to change his clothes but Constable Molevedzi hit him with his

fists, then drew a revolver and fired two shots. One bullet grazed his head, Mr Sithole said.

Mr Sithole was later charged with resisting arrest and assault, but the charges were withdrawn after he appeared four times in Meadowlands Magistrate's Court.

Const Molevedzi had said in evidence that he had been assaulted by Mr Sithole, who tried to take away his revolver and had stabbed him.

Mr Justice Trengove accepted evidence of thole and his wife awarded Mr Sithole damages for an unjust assault by the constable R52 for loss of earnings while he was treated at Baragwanath Hospital R500 damages for the malicious prosecution.

Mr Justice Trengove ordered the respondent to pay the costs of the action.

Mr B. Ancer, instructed by Mr Sithole and Mr A. Hatting, instructed by the Minister, appeared for Mr Sithole. Mr P. Hatting, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister and the constable.

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East London woman sues for R3 000 over police assault

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Police and two policemen are being sued here for R3 000 by a woman who alleges the policemen assaulted her while she was in custody.

The two policemen were named as Detective-Constables Hennington James and Robert Wotshela.

Mrs Bella Nowelile Hobongwana, 46, of Mdantsane, told a hearing before Mr Justice Theal Stewart that Det-Const James and Mr Maxwell Msimango called at her house on August 10, 1975. She was told to get into the police van.

She said the van stopped at a house where liquor was bought and consumed by Det-Const James and Mr Msimango. They then drove to the Mdantsane police charge office.

She was taken to a room where Det-Const James questioned her about R210 he alleged her son, Mr Joe Hobongwana, had stolen from Mr Msimango and had given to her.

When she denied her son had handed her money and said she had no knowledge of such money, Det-Const James took her to another office.

Det-Const Robert Wotshela joined them.

Mrs Hobogwana alleged Det-Const James grabbed hold of her, pushed her against the window and slapped her face with the back of his hand.

He then took a pair of trousers from clothing lying near a table and put the trouser legs around her neck and pulled, causing them to strangle her.

When she tried to prevent the trousers from strangling her, Det-Const Wotshela held her hands and took hold of one leg of the trousers while Det-Const James held the other. Both pulled and she lost consciousness. She felt herself being kicked while she was on the ground. Then somebody knocked on the door, Mrs Hobongwana said.

Det-Const James called out that his handcuffs should be brought, but when nobody did so he left the room. At that stage it was 4.30 pm and time for the police to knock off duty.

Mrs Hobongwana said that Det-Const James instructed Det-Const

Wotshela to lock her up which, after taking certain particulars from her; he did.

She said she was arrested on a Sunday and released the following day at 1 pm. No charge had been laid against her.

She said Det-Const James was later charged with assault but was found not guilty. The charge against her son for the alleged theft of the money was withdrawn.

At the time policemen came to the cells to see if there were complaints from prisoners she remained silent because she was afraid of the police as it was the first time she had been arrested.

She had a swollen face and tongue as a result of the assault.

Det-W/O J. A. Pool, of the Mdantsane police

station, said he was the investigating officer when Det-Const James was charged with assault.

He had received a letter dated August 25, 1975, from Mrs Hobogwana's attorneys in connection with civil claims. He received the letter on September 5 that year after which he interviewed Mrs Hobogwana and took a statement from her.

Det-W/O Pool read aloud a portion of her statement in which she had told a Det-Sgt Gajulwa that the police had assaulted her.

Advocate J. W. Jones and attorney Mr L. Kaplan are appearing for Mrs Hobogwana. Advocate J. Neppen and attorney Mr J. Burmeister are appearing for the defence.

The hearing continues today. — DDR

Policeman: Boy shot to *Argus 26/2/77* curb mob

A 15-YEAR-OLD youth had been shot in a potentially dangerous situation, a police major told a Wynberg inquest magistrate yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr. G. A. Dell, found that George Williams had been killed by the police after he was singled out as ringleader of a stone-throwing crowd during the unrest in Retreat on September 9 last year.

Major Jacobus le Roux told the court he had instructed a member of the anti-riot unit to remove Williams from the crowd by shooting him.

Williams had been certified dead on arrival at hospital.

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Police deny assaults in cell 34 1/2/77

EAST LONDON — Two Mdantsane detectives denied in the Supreme court here yesterday that they had assaulted a woman in custody.

Det-Const Hennington James and Det-Const Robert Wotshela are being sued jointly with the Minister of Police for R3 000 by Mrs Bella Hobongwana, 46, of Mdantsane.

Det-Const James told Mr Justice Thea Stewart he did not know where Mrs Hobongwana got the injuries to her neck and face from.

He conceded there was no evidence to suggest Mrs Hobongwana was injured after she had left the police station.

Det-Const Wotshela said he did not know where she got the injuries from. "It is easy for location people to make up stories," he said.

Told by Mr Justice Stewart that medical evidence was that enough pressure had been exerted on her neck and that it was consistent with severe strangulation that caused

blood vessels in her eyes to burst, Det-Const Wotshela said he had had nothing to do with her that day.

He did not see anybody assault her.

Sgt T. Halom said he was on charge office duties and did not see any injuries on Mrs Hobongwana when she was brought into the charge office by Det-Const Wotshela. He said if he had seen any injuries, he would have recorded it and she would also have been taken to a doctor.

It would have been irregular if she had sustained injuries in the cell and it had not been recorded. "It would also be irregular if she had told Sgt S. Gajule she had been assaulted by the police and it had not been recorded," he said.

Sgt Gajule admitted he and Mrs Hobongwana had grown up together and when he went on duty on Monday, he received a message that someone wanted to see him in the cells.

He went to the cells and

Mrs Hobongwana asked him to arrange for her release.

"I told her I could not as I did not know the facts of the case. She told me the man who arrested her had assaulted her.

"I told her to tell the charge office sergeant when he visited the cells. I did not report her complaints because it was not

my duty to do so and I did not believe her."

Sgt W. Nose said he released Mrs Hobongwana on the Monday but did not see any injuries to her face.

He said if he had seen any, he would have asked her about it. He admitted he did not specifically look for injuries.

Judgment will be given on Monday. — DDR

Woman gets R2 750 damages

EAST LONDON — A 46-year-old Mdantsane woman was awarded R2 750 damages and costs in the Supreme Court here yesterday in a civil hearing against the Minister of Police and two detectives after she had told how the policemen assaulted her while she was in custody.

Mrs Bella Nowelile Hobongwana sued Det-Const Hennington James and Det-Const Robert Wotshela jointly with the Minister of Police for R3 000.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Theal Stewart said not only was he satisfied that Sgt Mziwabantu Gajule perjured himself in the Supreme Court, but he also did so when he gave evidence in the magistrate's court in the assault hearing against Det-Const James, resulting in a miscarriage of justice.

Det-Const James was found not guilty in the assault hearing.

Recalling the evidence, Mr Justice Theal Stewart said Mrs Hobongwana claimed damages for contumelia, shock, suffering and pain as a result of being assaulted by Det-Const James and Det-Const Wotshela.

"She was detained either as a suspect or a person to give evidence when it was alleged her son, Joe, had stolen R210 from Mr Maxwell Msimango.

"Detectives James and Wotshela denied the assault. She was taken from her home to another address where Det-Const James and Mr Msimango either bought or consumed liquor and drove from there to the Mdantsane Charge Office.

"She was taken to a room where she was interrogated and when she could not supply information about the money she was assaulted and throttled.

"She was throttled twice and each time she lost consciousness. After that she was detained for the night. She claimed her face and tongue was swollen," Mr Justice Theal Stewart said.

"On the following day she reported to Sgt Gajule that she had been assaulted.

"When Mrs Hobongwana was later released the police in the charge office laughed and jeered her saying she should book her a bed at the women's jail.

"She was examined by Dr W. De V. Scholtz, a retired medical practitioner, who found injuries to her neck, bleeding of both eyes and a bruise of the 12th rib but no fractures.

"Dr Scholtz wrote as his findings 'strangulation'. He also noted she must have had a terrifying experience," the judge said.

"I find as a fact that she exaggerated the extent of her injuries. I accept she was in a confused state and was afraid to disclose the nature of her injuries

when the police visited the cells.

"However, I do not find anything unusual about that, more especially taking her background into consideration as she is an unsophisticated woman.

"I am satisfied that Sgt Gajule not only perjured himself in this court, but he did so in the magistrate's court when he gave evidence in the trial against Det-Const James who was charged with assault and it resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

"During that trial Sgt Gajule, as the woman said, had gone to her and apologised for letting her down with his evidence

because he had to work with the defendants.

"It is obvious that he, Sgt T. Halom and Sgt W. Nose had decided to side with their fellow policemen," Mr Justice Theal Stewart said.

"Taking Mrs Hobongwana's background into consideration I find she could not have concocted the story she had told the court.

"It is being discussed now in Parliament about police action against people they detain. It behoves police to be careful when handling suspects and they must ensure they may not be accused of assaults," Mr Justice Theal Stewart said.



MRS HOBONGWANA . . . assaulted by policemen.

Inquests absolve constable of riot deaths

Staff Reporter

A POLICEMAN told the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court at two inquests yesterday that he killed two Africans on consecutive days during the Soweto riots.

In both cases the magistrate, Mr. A. T. Meiring, found Det. Const. Jan Harm Pietersen could not be blamed for the deaths.

David Doctor Koalane, 16, died on August 24 after being shot when attacking the police. He was shot in self defence, Mr Meiring said.

Patrick Ndlala Nkosi, 20, died on August 23 of a bullet wound of the neck while fleeing arrest. This was justifiable homicide, Mr Meiring said.

At the inquest into Mr Koalane's death, Constable Pietersen said he was on patrol near Meadowlands hostel.

Constable Pietersen and other policemen got out of their vehicles. The crowd threw stones at them, but when the police started shooting they ran away.

Mr Koalane ran into a house and the police went into the backyard. Mr Koalane jumped from behind a building and aimed his axe at Warrant Officer J. van den Berg.

Constable Pietersen said he fired a shot and Mr Koalane fell.

On August 23, Constable Pietersen said he saw a crowd led by Mr Nkosi throwing stones at the police.

Major D. J. Malan ordered the crowd to disperse. Some left and those who stayed were incited by Mr Nkosi. The police were ordered to arrest him but he ran away. He kept running in spite of warnings and Constable Pietersen shot him.

34

Police injuries killed man, court finds

4/3/77 JTE

CAPE TOWN—A labourer at the Table Bay docks died from injuries suffered in an assault by members of the South African Railways Police, a magistrate found in Cape Town today at the inquest into the 1975 death of Mr Vuyisile Vivi (25).

The magistrate, Mr E van Zyl, heard that the investigating officer, Major Coenraad Claassen, had warned four SAR policemen that he was investigating a charge of murder against them.

They are: Detective Warrant Officer J J D Killian,

Constable Bixa, Detective Constable F J N van Jaarsveld and Constable D F Loock.

Mr Mveseluwa Mdunge told the court he worked with Mr Vivi as a labourer at the Table Bay docks. They were arrested with several other men in connection with the theft of 13 automatic pistols.

He was being questioned in an office at the docks railway police station when Mr Vivi was brought in and told by a policeman to show "how a man flies an aeroplane."

Mr Vivi's hands were

tied together and pulled over his bent knees. A broomstick was pushed through the gap between his elbows and his knees and the ends of the broomstick balanced on the backs of two chairs.

While Mr Vivi was suspended in the air four policemen swung him back and forth, kicked him and beat him.

Constable Andre de la Querra said he walked into an office where Constable Loock and Detective Constable J Januarie were sitting and Mr Vivi was suspended in the air from a broomstick.

Constable de la Querra said he did not ask what was going on and left.

About two hours later he returned and saw that Mr Vivi was lying on the floor and groaning, with his eyes closed. There was a swelling the size of a man's fist in his side.

Three days later Mr Vivi died at Somerset Hospital, Green Point.—Sapa

ARGUS 4/3/77

Man died after police assault — inquest

THE death of 25-year-old dock labourer Mr Vuyisile Mqweqwe Vivi in October 1975 was caused by police assault, a Cape Town magistrate found at an inquest yesterday.

A fellow dock worker Mr Mveseluwa Mdinge was arrested with Mr Vivi on October 17 in connection with the theft of 13 revolvers from a dockside consignment.

He said Mqweqwe was brought into the office where he was being held, naked except for underpants. His face was swollen, his mouth bleeding and his body marked with weals.

Constable Andre de la Querra of the Railway Police said he saw Mqweqwe suspended between two chairs. He later saw him lying on the floor with one hand handcuffed to a stool.

At about 3.15 am Detective Warrant Officer J. J. Killian ordered three policemen to take Mqweqwe to the bus stop in Duncan Road opposite E dock. He told them to say they had found him in that condition while they were patrolling E dock. Detective Warrant Officer Killian said he'd direct an ambulance to the spot.

Mr Vivi died in hospital on October 21.

Detective Warrant Officer J. J. Killian, Constable Bixa, Detective Constable F. van Jaarsveld and Constable D. F. Loock were warned by Major Coenraad Claassen early in November that they were under investigation in connection with an allegation of murder.

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Death for 3 payroll killers

Own Correspondent

LADYSMITH — Three men were sentenced to death in the Circuit Supreme Court here today for murdering the Mdadeni Hospital secretary in a R44 000 payroll hold-up at the hospital last year.

Mr Justice Shearer said there were no extenuating circumstances and he was left no option on the question of sentence.

Sitting with two assessors he found Colbert Vilakazi (19), Ndaba Gamede (25) and Fixon Manzine (36) guilty of theft, murder, robbery and one count of attempted murder yesterday.

Leave to appeal was granted to all three.

The judge said he took the robbery and murder of Mr Hendrik Dalhuysen (47), who was shot in the pay office, as one for the purpose of sentence.

The judge said: "They were committed in execution of the same purpose."

Passing sentence today, the judge said: "The court found by majority there were no extenuating circumstances for Vilakazi. I was in the minority."

The judge said it was a bold and brutal robbery in which it was clear that someone might be killed.

"When criminals play for high stakes they incur the maximum penalty," the judge said.

Evidence at the trial was that police had recovered only R160 of the R43 961,90 stolen from the pay office.

Police beat me—witness

Alexandra resident Mr Frank Sikosana told a Johannesburg regional magistrate today that three men in camouflage uniforms kicked his door open, beat him with a kerrie and an iron rod, shot at his dog and then took his son away.



CAPTAIN J LOTTERING

Captain Johannes Lottering (38), Detective Constable Lourens van der Merwe (28) and Detective Constable Johan Martin Enslin (38) appeared before Mr P A J Kotze.

he had gone to bed when he heard his door breaking.

Three men came in and assaulted him and then asked him where his son was.

17 COUNTS

They are charged with 17 counts of assault, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, pointing firearms and malicious damage to property. They all pleaded not guilty.

After further assaults on him and his sons, the three men left. Mr Sikosana suffered a head wound and bruises over his body.

Mr Samson Ngobeni told the court that while driving along 18th Avenue, Alexandra, he was stopped by the police. He told of various assaults and the arrest of his brother Rison.

Mr Sikosana told the court that late on the night of July 13 last year,

(Proceedings)

Man shot by off-duty detective

Crime Reporter

A Booyens, Johannesburg, detective shot a man dead last night after an attempt was made to steal the policeman's car in front of his home in Leonard Street, Turffontein.

A police spokesman said today that Detective constable W. G. van der Lith told them he woke about 11.30 pm, looked out of a window and saw his car moving.

He took his revolver and ran outside. He saw a man in the car, struggling to get it started. As he approached the man jumped out and ran.

Constable van der Lith fired two warning shots. The man failed to stop and he fired again. The fugitive was hit in the back and died shortly afterwards. His identity is not known.

Witness claims he was forced to make statements

A WITNESS alleged in an inquest yesterday that he was forced by police to make false statements in connection with the death of a 19-year-old youth who was shot by a constable in Guguletu.

The witness, Mr. Ronald Stamper, 29, was giving evidence at an inquest on Mr. Joseph Sofile, so known as "Dutuse", who died on June 2 last year soon after his arrest by Constable Ikon Mondli on a housebreaking charge.

Constable Mondli told the court he shot at Mr. Sofile while he was trying to escape.

in an attempt to get him to stop.

At the hearing yesterday, the magistrate read out two sworn statements which Mr. Stamper allegedly made to the police.

The first, made on June 4, quoted Mr. Stamper as saying that on the evening of June 2, he and a Mr. Trevor Stamper and Dutuse were sitting in a home in Guguletu when a policeman arrived with a Bantu woman who pointed out Mr. Sofile and said: "This is the man". After this the policeman led Dutuse out of the house.

"I was drunk. I sat inside the house," the statement read. It stated that when Mr. Stamper heard children saying that Mr. Sofile had been shot, he continued sitting.

"I never went out to look at Dutuse where he lay in the street. I never left the house. I was very drunk. If anyone says I spoke to Dutuse where

Staff Reporter

he lay in the street they are lying . . ."

The second statement, allegedly made later in the year, quoted Mr. Stamper as saying that when he made his previous statement he was not assaulted or in any way influenced to make a statement. He was not placed in a cell.

"I made a statement in

which I reported that I was drunk and did not see the actual shooting. I know nothing of the incident and cannot add anything," the second statement read.

Mr. Stamper admitted in court yesterday that he made both the statements, but said both were false. He made the first statement, he said, because he was assaulted by a policeman called Constable Gaxa, who hit with his clenched fist, throttled him

and told him to speak the truth.

Asked why he did not report the assault, Mr. Stamper said Constable Gaxa threatened to lock him up if he did.

For the second statement, Mr. Stamper said, the police fetched him from his house, threatened him, "forced" him to make the statement and said they would lock him up if he altered it.

Mr. Stamper told the court

that on the evening of June 2, when he heard children saying that Dutuse had been shot, he in fact went to where the injured man was lying and asked why he was shot.

"He replied he had done nothing. He was shot without reason," Mr. Stamper said.

Mrs. Zaida Koleka Zonke told the court that her house was broken into on May 30 last year. On June she pointed Mr. Sofile out to Constable Mondli as the suspect, after which he arrested him.

Mr. G. A. Dell was on the Bench. Miss J. M. le Roux appeared for the State. Mr. I. Dlamont, of Dikfontein and Dikfontein, appeared on behalf of Mr. Sofile's family. Mr. L. L. Nel, represented the police.

In court

Laughed at death sentence

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A long-term Worcester prisoner, Ismail Isaacs, laughed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town yesterday, as he and another prisoner Samuel Joors were sentenced to death for murder.

The court found Isaacs and Joors, both members of the "Desperadoes" gang slit the throat of "Big Five" gang member Sonny Meyer in a cell at Brandvlei Prison, Worcester, in January 1976.

A third prisoner, Dawid Job, who sat on Meyer to hold him down while his throat was cut, was sentenced to 10 year's imprisonment for assault with intent to murder.

In court

2/23/74 Detectives acquitted of assault

East Rand Bureau
Two policemen have been acquitted of assaulting a detainee during interrogation by placing a canvas bag over his head and administering a shock with an unknown device.

A Germiston magistrate, Mr H van der Merwe, acquitted Warrant Officer Willem du Plessis (41) and Constable M D Fikizolo (30), detectives stationed at Edenvale because of what he termed conflicting and contradictory evidence by Mr Edward Papo of Alexandra, Johannesburg.

The men pleaded not guilty.

Mr Papo told the court that on October 25 at the Edenvale police station, the detectives placed a canvas bag over his head and bound his hands.

Mr Papo said he felt a shock go through his body and he fell to the ground.

34

C.T.
24/3/77

questions in the House

Convictions of policemen

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — One white and three non-white policemen were convicted of murder last year, Mr J T Kruger, the Minister of Police, said yesterday.

In a written reply to Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) he said one of the non-white men had a previous conviction for common assault.

Other convictions of policemen were:

- Common assault, 81 whites and 120 non-whites;
- Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, five whites and 19 non-whites;
- Culpable homicide, three whites and four non-whites.

Of the total number, three whites and five non-whites had previous convictions for offences ranging from common assault, pointing a firearm and negligent driving.

Two of the non-whites with previous convictions had been discharged from the force. Four whites and ten non-whites without previous convictions had also been discharged. — Sapa

202 shot dead by SAP

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Figures of the number of people shot and killed or wounded by police in the execution of their duties last year were revealed yesterday by Mr J T Kruger, the Minister of Justice.

In a written reply to Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton) he said the figures did not include those killed or wounded during the riots.

The number of adults and juveniles of all races killed was 202, of which two were white, 32 coloured and 168 African.

Wounded totalled 439, of which 13 were white, 68 coloured, two Asian and 356 African.

Mr Kruger said 164 people of all races were killed by police while attempting to escape arrest, of whom 29 were coloured and 135 African.

The number of wounded in this category was 354, of whom nine were white, 62 coloured, two Asian and 281 African. — Sapa

202 shot dead by police last year

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Figures of the number of people shot and killed or wounded by police in the execution of their duties last year have been revealed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

In a written reply to Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP Houghton), he said the figures did not include those killed or wounded during the riots.

The total number of adults and juveniles killed was 202, of which two were white, 32 Coloured and 168 black.

The wounded totalled 439, of which 13 were white, 68 Coloured, two Asian and 356 black.

Mr Kruger said 164 people were killed by police while attempting to escape arrest.

The total number of those wounded in this category was 354, of which nine were white, 62 Coloured, two Asian and

281 blacks.

Mr Kruger also said four policemen had been convicted of murder last year.

Other convictions of policemen were: Common assault, 81 whites and 120 other races; assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, five whites and 19 other races; Culpable homicide, three whites and four other races.

Of the total number, three whites and five of other races had previous convictions for offences ranging from common assault, pointing a firearm and negligent driving.

Two of the blacks, and Coloureds with previous convictions had been discharged from the force. Four whites and ten blacks and Coloureds without previous convictions had also been discharged. — SAPA.

Helen Suzman on deaths, page 7

25/3/79

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'Shootings by police alarming'

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — The ever-increasing number of people who had been shot and killed by the police alarmed her, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Reform Party MP, said yesterday.

In an interview, she said 37 people had been shot and killed by the police in 1968. This had risen steadily until last year when 202 people had been killed, 164 of them while attempting escape.

"I think it is very alarming that an ever-increasing number of people are being shot and killed by the police," she said.

Last year's figures excluded people shot during the recent unrest.

The number killed could not be pushed aside as the Minister of Police Mr Jimmy Kruger had done, she said.

"One can understand that police may have to use firearms in order to defend themselves and others against violent criminals.

"Other than that, there should be strict control over the use of weapons," Mrs Suzman said

Killings cause alarm

25/2/71
D

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Reform Party's Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday she was alarmed at the ever-increasing number of people who had been shot and killed by the police.

In an interview, she said 37 people had been shot and killed by the police in 1968, but this had risen steadily over the years until last year when 202 people had been killed, 164 of them while attempting to escape. Last year's figures excluded people shot during the recent unrest.

The number killed could not just be pushed aside as the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger had done.

"I think particular emphasis should be given from the Minister down that the standing orders be strictly observed as far as firearms are concerned, especially when people are trying to escape, particularly if they are suspected of committing a minor offence.

"One can understand that police may have to use firearms to defend themselves and others against violent criminals.

"Other than that, there should be strict control over the use of weapons," Mrs Suzman said.

During 1975, 102 had been shot while attempting to escape and last year, 164 had been shot while attempting to escape.

In a question in Parliament this week, Mr Kruger said another 439 people had been shot and wounded in 1976 by police in the execution of their duties. Of these, 354 people had been wounded while attempting to escape arrest. — PC.

Alarm over the number police shoot

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Reform Party's Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP, said yesterday she was alarmed at the ever-increasing number of people who had been shot dead by the police.

In an interview, she said 37 people had been shot and killed by the police in 1968, but this had risen steadily over the years until last year when 202 people had been killed, 164 of them while attempting to escape.

"I personally think the ever-increasing numbers are very alarming," she said.

Last year's figures excluded people shot during the recent unrest. The number killed

could not just be pushed aside as the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, had done.

"I think particular emphasis should be given from the Minister down that the standing orders be most strictly observed as far as firearms are concerned, especially when people are trying to escape, particularly if they are suspected of committing a minor offence," Mrs. Suzman said.

According to her figures, 37 people were shot dead by police in 1968, 50 in 1969, 54 in 1970, 54 in 1971, 94 in 1972, 117 in 1973, 102 in 1974, 134 in 1975 and 202 in 1976.

During 1975, 102 had been shot while attempting to escape, and last year 164 had been shot while attempting to escape.

Mr. Kruger revealed in the House of Assembly this week that another 439 people had been shot and wounded in 1976 by police in the execution of their duties. Of these, 354 had been wounded while attempting to escape arrest.

The things you do not know about yourself which are unknown to others	The things you know about yourself which are unknown to others
The things you do not know about yourself which are known to others	The things you know about yourself which are known to others

No. 4

No. 3

No. 1

THE JOHARI WINDOW

Window". Here it is:

34

701 people have been hanged says Suzman

2/13/77

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa had the highest rate of capital punishment in the world and 701 people had been hanged between 1967 and 1976, Mrs Helen Suzman (PRP, Houghton), said yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the debate on the Criminal Procedure Bill, she said that by advocating the abolishment of capital punishment she was not advocating that murderers and other criminals go unpunished. There was provision for long-term sentences and certain people in fact deserved being locked up for life.

She said South Africa was a violent society, but believed that the causes underlying the violence in this society should be investigated and removed.

It was unfortunate that the Vilejoen commission of inquiry into the penal system was specifically prevented from investigating capital punishment by its terms of reference, as South Africa was one of the few countries in the West which still used this form of punishment.

Although murder accounted for the vast majority of cases, studies had shown that in more than 90 per cent of murder cases there had been no evidence of premeditation. There was no clear evidence that capital punishment acted as a deterrent or that the absence of this form of punishment acted as an incentive to criminal action, she added.

Mr Bill Deacon (IUP, Albany) said that in most African states criminals were still being executed in public.

In England the police were almost unanimously in favour of restoring capital punishment as this was, in their opinion, the only way of dealing with the Irish terrorists.

"Throughout the world, and in England in particular, sex crimes and crimes of violence are on the increase."

The death sentence was both necessary as a form of punishment as well as a deterrent to would-be

The report stated clearly that for every member state devoted to the abolition of capital punishment, three were legally committed to its sanction and use, he said.

There was also ample evidence to show that some member states who had abolished capital punishment were in favour of reinstating it as both a deterrent and as a form of punishment.

A clause containing the principle of capital punishment was adopted.

Speaking on corporal punishment, Mrs Suzman said it was both medieval and brutal in its effects on the criminal.

She said whipping had no place in a society that purported to belong to the Western world.

Sociological studies had shown that there was a far greater chance of criminals who had been subjected to corporal punishment returning to crime than those who had been punished in another way, Mrs Suzman said.

"The effect of whipping on the criminal is brutalising in its effect and can turn that person permanently against society."

Mrs Suzman approved of the fact that the maximum number of permissible strokes had been reduced from 10 to seven, but said that even this number was too great.

In replying, Mr Kruger said experience had shown that whipping did juvenile offenders the world of good. It had no lasting emotional effects and parents preferred this punishment to jail sentences.

But in cases where an offender had received two whippings and had still showed no sign of reform, the only alternative was a prison sentence. — SAPA.

EDITORIAL OPINION

20/3/72

Shadow of the gallows

The prospect of being hanged concentrates the mind wonderfully, according to Samuel Johnson. Unfortunately parliamentary debates about capital punishment do not seem to concentrate the minds of MPs, with the exception of Mrs Helen Suzman. Friday's debate in the House of Assembly on capital and corporal punishment produced just about every tired cliché in the book as justifications for these mediaeval relics.

South Africa, as Mrs Suzman said, has the unenviable reputation of having the highest rate of capital punishment in the world: a total of 701 people had been hanged between 1967 and 1976. On average that means that the gallows is used twice every ten days.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, must have failed to convince even himself that capital punishment is justified, judging by the arguments he used in the Assembly. He said a United Nations report showed there was no trend in favour of abolishing capital punishment and that some states which had abolished it favoured its reintroduction. So what?

The point is that the leaders of the West — Britain, the United States, France and Germany — have moved

away from capital punishment. South Africa over the last few decades has moved in the opposite direction: more people are being hanged now than ever before.

The Independent United Party's Mr Bill Deacon produced another false argument, saying that in most African states criminals were still being executed in public. Again, so what? In the Central African Republic thieves have their hands chopped off: does Mr Deacon suggest we follow this example?

Hanging is murder legalised by the State. It cannot be justified either as a deterrent — judging by our murder statistics it is no deterrent at all — or as a punishment for its brutalising effect on society outweighs the removal of the criminal.

There is another aspect. Can anybody say with certainty that every single one of those 701 people who were hanged was guilty and that every single one deserved to die? While there is even the possibility of judicial error in one of those 701 cases there cannot be any justification for capital punishment.

The time is long overdue for the chilling phrase "you will be hanged by the neck until you are dead" to be abolished.

No. 4	The things you do not know about yourself which are unknown to others	What you know about yourself which is unknown to others	No. 2
No. 3	What you do not know about yourself which is known to others	The things you know about yourself which are known to others	No. 1

THE JOHARI WINDOW

Window". Here it is:

No verdict on three youths shot last year

Staff Reporter

JOHANNESBURG inquest court was unable to return a verdict yesterday on the deaths of three of five Soweto youths shot last year.

Four of the youths were shot with shotguns, and the fifth died of bullet wounds.

The court was investigating the following cases:

● Simon Mbele, 19, who died of shotgun wounds in the head and chest when a group of Blacks attacked police with stones in Zondi, Soweto, on October 24, 1976. The magistrate returned a verdict of homicide, but with nobody to blame.

Mbele's mother, Mrs. Matildah Mbele said her son had left her house to buy a cold drink. She later heard firing and was told her son had been shot. She found him dead with a bullet through his head.

● Patrick Nkosi, 19, died of shotgun pellets in his head and brain under circumstances not established. It is believed he was shot during unrest in Pomolong and Mzimhlope on August 24.

● Robert Khosa, 15, was shot with a shotgun in Orlando, Soweto, on August 30. Police believe he may have been shot when police fired on youths throwing stones at traffic and pedestrians. The magistrate recorded a verdict of homicide, but with nobody to blame.

● Jeremia Rasmen, 18, died of multiple shotgun wounds in his head on September 15. He was found dead on the pavement in front of his house in Zola III. The court found he was shot under circumstances which could not be established.

● Cornelius Mokobi, 24, was found with a gunshot wound in the chest on August 30 in Orlando. An investigating officer, Lieut L. E. van Coler of the South African Police said it seemed as though Mokobi had been shot during a time of unrest.

He said that many of the wounded during the unrest fled the scene of the shooting. The court would be run by the...

often believe to see progress cannot be of progress often then attempt may in have no criticism

Approach in history man's increasing while environment, the study constructive suggestion to his environment a society especially in states this with great subtlety. The historian needs his standard his standard of objective between the significant ... can find it only view. But this is since the evolving necessary function that this approach the part of the reason didactic and social

The historian can better that he should philosophy and some

- 2. Carr, p. 120-121.
- 3. Gottschalk, p. 10.

allows the historian of these results all interpretation being too short. a study any or inaccurate they natural sciences ability. This is scientific that generalizations but function. With late the material can offer en's relationship inships within e action. Carr action and task of interpretation e, which is also order to distinguish accidental; and he to the end in in evolving end, of the part is a 2. Gottschalk shows less confusion on and so enable a function to operate. and therefore it is committed to, some 3.

BITTEN MAN WON'T GET R250 AWARD

BLOEMFONTEIN—The Minister of Police yesterday won an appeal against a R250 award made to a Durban Indian bitten by a police dog.

Mr. Kisten Chetty, a waiter, had claimed damages from the minister arising out of an incident in Fleet Street, Durban, on January 13, 1972, the opening day of a sale held by a shop.

Before the doors were due to be opened a number of people gathered in front of the shop. Police dogs were brought in to control the crowd.

Mr. Chetty was bitten

by one of these dogs and he claimed he had suffered R1 000 damages.

A magistrate gave judgment in favour of the minister.

On appeal Mr. Justice J. J. Kriek held that the magistrate ought to have held that the means used by the police to restore order were excessive.

He considered R250 to be a fair award to Mr. Chetty.

Mr. Justice Rabie, with the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rumpff, Mr. Justice Jansen, Mr. Justice Muller and Mr. Justice Joubert (acting Judge of Appeal) concurring, said the decision of the Natal Provincial Division was wrong.

There was a danger of the shop windows breaking and injuring people.

Warnings did not help and police acted reasonably in using dogs.

The minister was awarded costs.

(Sapa.)

No verdict on two men killed in riots

Staff Reporter

THE Johannesburg Inquest Court could not record a finding yesterday on the deaths of a man and a youth shot during riots in Soweto last year.

A verdict of justifiable homicide was returned on the death of another youth.

Mr Michael Nyelele, 18, of Meadowlands, Soweto, died on August 25 from a bullet wound through his neck. His mother, Mrs Johanna Nyelele, told the court he ran into the house clutching his throat, which was covered in blood. He ran into the toilet where he died.

Children in the street said he was shot by police, but an investigating officer, Lieutenant G. F. Lendes, said it could not be established if Mr Nyelele had died while involved in the unrest.

The court could not record a finding on his

death.

Mr Petrus Mothutsane, 25, of Meadowlands, died of a gunshot wound outside his house on August 25 when hostel dwellers rioted in the vicinity.

His mother said he was chatting with people outside the house. She heard firing and rushed outside. She found her son dying from a bullet wound in the chest.

The court could not return a verdict on Mr Mothutsane's death.

Alex Ntsie, 16, of Moletane, Soweto, died of gunshot wounds in the lung on the road leading to Merafe railway station. Police said he was one of a group of 60 youths who stoned workers returning to Soweto on September 15.

The court returned a verdict of homicide and found that no one was to blame for his death.

34.

Private cop' is jailed in shooting case

By ARINA DE KOCK

A "PRIVATE detective" who lured a disillusioned husband to a lonely spot to kill and bury him in a prepared grave, was jailed for 10 years yesterday.

Former security officer Thomas Ternahan, 41, was found guilty by Mr Justice Theron in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday of assault with intent to murder Mr Christoffel Lotter, 32.

Ternahan lured Mr Lotter on May 20 last year to a secluded spot near the Germiston racecourse where he shot and injured Mr Lotter three times.

The court found that Ternahan planned to kill Mr Lotter. He had dug a grave in a furrow in which he intended to bury Mr Lotter — and he nearly succeeded, the judge said.

According to evidence Mr Lotter would have died if he had not received medical treatment.

He was operated on shortly after the incident and a bullet was removed from his stomach. He spent three months in hospital.

Mr Justice Theron accepted Mr Lotter's evidence that he was lured to the lonely spot by Ternahan who had phoned him up and introduced himself.

President Maeloum, 44, took power in a coup two years ago in which his predecessor, Ngarta Tom-bayay, was killed.

palace

s rebels

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by through the early morn
is one of 118 pre-1937
at City, Johannes

Conductor demoted over train incident

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
A railway ticket examiner had been demoted to the rank of shunter for putting a black woman off a moving train, the Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PRP, Bryanston), he said the matter had been investigated and no claims for compensation had been made against the administration.

Later, Mr Van Rensburg, reacting to Mr Muller's reply, called on the Government to compensate the woman.

Mrs Bettina Gumede, 21, suffered severe scars when she was put off a train in Natal by Mr Andre Aucamp.

There was a dispute over her ticket and she was forcibly removed from the train while it was moving.

Mr Aucamp, 22, was fined R250 (or 50 days) in court and given a further 50 days suspended for three years. He was also demoted to shunter by the railways.

Mr Van Rensburg said he was shocked that Mr Muller considered demotion of the guilty person from conductor to shunter adequate punishment.

"I get the impression that the seriousness of the crime is being underplayed by the authorities," Mr Van Rensburg said.

"I want to warn the Government that unless the punishment they mete out to officials who make themselves guilty of transgressions of this nature is adequate they will not effectively discourage such crimes.

"I further believe that the Railways should immediately and voluntarily pay damages to the victim." — PC.

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This

**AN ALARMING REPORT
ON CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA**

15/5/77 Stms
brutal land

VIOLENT crime in South Africa is out of all proportion to most other countries, according to a startling report to be published in Cape Town soon.

The report, "Crime in South Africa — a comparative analysis," by Dr James Midgley, a lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science, says:

● The United States has about 10 times the population of South Africa, but two and half times as many murders.

● South Africa now has as many murders in one year as England and Wales had in the first 50 years of this century.

Homicide

● The high incidence of homicide in South Africa is surpassed only by certain African and Latin American countries.

Quoting figures from official South African sources, Dr Midgley notes that in the year 1974-75 more than 8 500 murders, 9 000 cases of culpable homicide and 128 cases of infanticide were dealt with by the South African Police. Well over 150 000 cases of assault were sent for trial.

"These statistics reveal a rate of violence out of all proportion to that in most other countries.

"Even the United States, which has often been portrayed as a violent society, has a lower rate of criminal violence. South Africa's rate of homicide

FACT

THE UNITED States has about 10 times the population of South Africa, but only two-and-a-half as many murders.

also compares unfavourably with many developing countries," says Dr Midgley.

India, with more than 600-million people, recorded only 15 000 murders in 1970 compared with 6 500 in South Africa that year.

Dr Midgley's analysis will appear in the first issue of the South African Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology edited jointly by Professor Jan H. van Rooyen, Professor of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, and Mr Ronald Graser, national director of Nicro — the organisation for rehabilitating offenders.

On crime in general, Dr Midgley says that in the United States and Britain juveniles, more than any other age group, appear to be involved in crime.

The bulk of offenders in South Africa, however, are men of 18 to 34.

About eight men are convicted to every woman, comparable to the ratio in United States and West Germany, but slightly higher than in Belgium and Britain.

Only 48 per cent of South Africa's population reside in urban areas, but that is where 78 per cent of all crime is committed,

as in most other countries.

Cape Town is South Africa's biggest crime centre, with 25 per cent of the country's urban crime and 18 per cent of the total urban population.

Far higher

Johannesburg, with 24 per cent of the urban population, has 19 per cent of the crime. The third biggest crime centre is Port Elizabeth, seventh in size.

Dr Midgley also lists statistics which show that the Cape has a proportionately far higher share of crime than any of the other provinces.

The Cape has 29 per cent of the country's total population, but 44 per cent of its crime. The Transvaal has 44 per cent of the population but less than 32 per cent of the crime.

"The belief that crime will be significantly reduced through social and economic development is popular, and has been echoed also by United Nations experts and Marxist theoreticians," says Dr Midgley.

"But improved standards of living and social conditions have not reduced the incidence of crime in

FACT

INDIA, with a population of more than 600-million, recorded only 15 000 murders in 1970, compared with 6 500 in South Africa in the same year.

the industrial countries over the last century.

"It seems rather that crime has increased in those countries that have experienced a consistent rise in living standards.

"The Cape Coloured people, who have a crime rate higher than any other, have a low standard of living in comparison with White South Africans. But compared with African peoples, their level of living is considerably higher.

"While the factors of income and social class are of central relevance to the understanding of crime, more sophisticated explanations which take account of factors such as urbanisation, culture, mobility, opportunities and social structural arrangements are required."

Leonard Port

Handson 17 @ cols 1211-1212 27/5/77

34

Various crimes

1042. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Police:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) rape, (c) culpable homicide and (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm were investigated by the Police in each of the first four months of 1976 and 1977, respectively.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

	1976			
	January	February	March	April
(a)	814	818	858	805
(b)	1 367	1 410	1 316	1 244
(c)	31	41	48	26
(d)	12 473	11 848	11 235	10 002
	1977			
(a)	946	749	749	
(b)	1 271	1 173	1 265	Statistics not yet available
(c)	38	40	34	
(d)	12 329	10 850	10 410	

Technical Note: In the discussion of the possibilities of capital-labour substitution reference was made to 'mechanical and chemical aids'. In the

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Crime rate alarming - General

The Star 2/16/77

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Commissioner of Prisons, General W.M. du Preez, has called for a national campaign for the prevention of crime as an urgent priority.

In his report for 1976, just tabled in Parliament, he has pointed out an "alarming crime trend" with the increase in the number of prisoners now being proportionately bigger than the increase in the population.

He expresses particular concern in the report about the increase in the number of long-term prisoners.

"So far-reaching are the detrimental effects of crime and the expenditure involved in combating it that a national campaign for the prevention of crime has become an urgent priority.

"Prevention of crime is a matter of such crucial importance that it is essential to engender general community awareness and involvement in this regard," General du Preez says in the report.

LONG TERM

The number of convicted prisoners in custody was 78 838 on June 30 last year.

Prison population trends show an increase in the number of long-term prisoners and a drop in the number of short-term prisoners.

From 1967 till June last year there has been a 27,4 percent increase in the number of prisoners compared to a population increase of 26,1 percent.

The average daily number of prisoners during the 1975/76 financial year was 94 861, with 273 393 sentenced prisoners having been admitted during the year.

strike co

transparent shields.

The nearly 100 policemen at the mine fired no shots.

The miners refused to go underground yesterday because wage reviews had been delayed.

A spokesman for the Anglo American Corporation said although the reasons for the delay had been explained, the

applied from tractor or a spray-lance method is less labour-using which discing does - and constructing the banks (flood one might well do so four-force to do the eling).

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Daily Dispatch

7/6/77

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MR JUSTICE ADDELESON

Whippings not effective — judge

ING AGE

EAST LONDON — Many judges throughout the world considered corporal punishment, in most cases, "ineffective and barbaric."

This was said here last night by Mr Justice Addleson, who was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders.

Mr Justice Addleson told the meeting he had gathered this impression at an international legal conference in Cape Town some years ago when he and judges from several other countries had debated such punishment and agreed that except in exceptional cases it was barbaric and ineffective.

Quoting a recent report by the Commissioner of Prisons, Gen W. M. du Preez, to Parliament which said that the prison population of South Africa was outstripping the growth rate of the general population, Mr Justice Addleson said the report gave a gloomy picture.

He said the reasons for the increase in the crime rate were many and not

unique to South Africa.

They included: slum living conditions, lack of proper housing, education, recreation, abuse of liquor and the breakup of families.

The judge praised Nicro for the work they were doing and assured that legal officers such as judges and magistrates knew and appreciated their efforts. The re-elected chairman of Nicro, Mr H. N. Holmes, told the meeting that during the past year various fund-raising projects had to be abandoned because of economic conditions in the country.

However, the fund situation overall had improved slightly over previous years.

Mr M. E. Kohler was re-elected treasurer and Mrs E. P. Gaitskill branch director. — DDR

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R8 500m from oil

NICOSIA — Kuwait amassed a financial surplus of more than 10 000 million dollars (R8 500 million) in the 15-month fiscal year of 1975-76, the Middle East Economic Survey reported.

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my calculations.

Furthermore, since the latest detailed numbers available to me were 1972 for African, and 1975 for 'coloured' pupils, I have employed 1970 census numbers as my base and updated these to 1972 and 1975, for the respective groups, against official estimates of population increases.^{20/} Between 1970 and 1975 the 'coloured' population grew by 14,2%, while between 1970 and 1972 the African population grew by 5,6% (I have used the rates for the population as a whole and not for those in the 5-14 age group which were not available to me. This would introduce a possibly significant distortion).

20/ Sources: (a) Department of Statistics. Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1975.
(b) Department of Statistics. Statistical News Release, 2 December 1975.

(The census report on single ages had not yet been released when this was being written. The data could be further investigated by using single ages between 7 and 15 for more accurate results).

Coloured people have highest crime rate

SUN TIMES (EXTRA)

12/6/77

34

THE Coloured people of South Africa, who represent only 9,4 per cent of the country's total population, have the highest crime rate in the country.

This is one of the shock facts revealed in a comparative analysis of crime in South Africa by criminologist James Midgley and published in the SA Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Other shock statistics are:

- Delinquency among the Coloured and African people is higher than among other population groups.
- Cape Town, with only 18 percent of the Republic's population, has 25 percent of the crime — higher than any other city, including Johannesburg.
- Port Elizabeth ranks only as the seventh largest city, has the third highest crime rate. These cities have the biggest Coloured populations.
- The age group which has most convictions is the 25/34 group. They comprise only 14 percent of the population but contribute to 32 percent of the crime. This is followed closely by young adults in the 18-23 group.
- The Indian community, which has a larger proportion of juveniles than any other population group, have a substantially lower juvenile crime rate than either the Coloured or African communities with smaller proportions of juveniles.
- White and Asian women are prosecuted far less frequently than Coloured and African women.
- Fifteen times more white and Asian men were prosecuted than women, but only eight times more Coloured and African men than women were prosecuted for criminal offences.
- Although the male-female imprisonment ratio for Whites and Asians corresponds roughly with trends in other countries, Coloured and African women are far more frequently imprisoned. Only four times as many males as females in South Africa are convicted of public order offences.

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

This low ratio, Midgley writes, appears to be attributable to the high frequency with which Coloured and African women are convicted for riotous behaviour and breaches of the peace.

In other industrial countries, Midgley says, women are far less frequently convicted of these offences.

In his paper, Midgley states the relationship between crime and social status as measured by income "is complex and, in spite of a great deal of theory and some empirical research, it is not yet properly understood".

The relationship between crime and poverty is equally complex, he adds.

"It is popularly believed that poverty is a cause of crime. But, although reflecting valid assumptions about crime and income, this statement requires clarification," he says.

Living standard

Comparative studies of crime in different countries have shown that the level of crime in a society is not necessarily determined by its standards of living.

"The belief that crime will be significantly reduced through social and economic development is popular," Midgley writes, "and has been echoed also by the United Nations' experts and Marxist theoreticians.

"But it has been negated by the fact that improved standards of living and social conditions have not reduced the incidence of crime in the industrial countries over the past century.

"It seems rather that crime has increased in those countries that have experienced a consistent rise in living standards," he says.

Referring to the fact that the highest crime rates are found among the Coloured and African groups, who do not enjoy high standards of living, Midgley says it is difficult to draw final conclu-

sions about the relationships between social status and the incidence of crime in these groups.

The South African statistics suggest also that these variations cannot be only explained in terms of differences of income or level of living.

"The Cape Coloured people, who have a crime rate higher than any other, have a lower standard of living in comparison with Whites.

"But, compared with African peoples, their level of living is considerably higher.

"While the factors of income and social class are of central relevance to the understanding of crime," Midgley writes, "more sophisticated explanations which take account of factors such as urbanisation, culture, mobility opportunities and social structural arrangements are required," he concludes.

34

CRIME - General

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

Offences
Hans 16 Ques. Col. 848
 676. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Police: 34
6/6/80

How many cases of murder, rape, including attempted rape, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and culpable

849

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 1980

850

homicide, excluding motor accidents, respectively, by (a) Whites of Whites, (b) Whites of non-Whites, (c) non-Whites of Whites and (d) non-Whites of non-Whites

were reported during the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Murder	125	83	93	6 207
Rape and attempted rape	423	249	199	14 245
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1 783	942	1 375	121 563
Culpable homicide, excluding motor vehicles	79	17	129	3 414

South African Police Force: dogs

680. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Police:

(a) How many dogs that have been trained to detect dagga are at present in service with the South African Police Force and (b) where are these dogs based?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) 18.

(b) Durban	Benoni
Port Shepstone	Pietersburg
Pretoria	East London
Cape Town	Paarl
Johannesburg	Queenstown
Windhoek	Upington
Pietermaritzburg	Roodepoort
Port Elizabeth	

Hansard

5(275) Armed robbery 3-380 (34)
175. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister
of Police:

How many cases of armed robbery were reported in the Republic in each of the last 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

1979	
January	193
February	197
March	225
April	194
May	237
June	232
July	198
August	246
September	211
October	185
November	200
December	240

Rape ~~1/2/80~~ No 10101
49. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked
the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) How many cases of (a) attempted rape and (b) rape of (i) Whites and (ii) non-Whites were reported in 1979;
- (2) in respect of how many cases of attempted rape and rape were persons (a) sent for trial, (b) acquitted, (c) convicted, (d) executed, (e) given a suspended sentence and (f) sentenced to (i) corporal punishment, (ii) imprisonment and (iii) death?

BURUARY 1980

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(1) Number of cases reported not available in this Department. Information supplied by the South African Police for (a) and (b) combined for the calendar year 1979—

- (i) Whites 619
- (ii) Non-Whites 14 613

(2) (a), (b) and (c) Information for calendar year 1979 not yet available.

Data supplied by the South African Police in respect of rape and attempted rape combined for the calendar year 1979:

Number of cases sent for trial—

- Whites 326
- Non-Whites 9 358

(d), (e) and (f) Information not available

Hansard No 10101

8/2/80

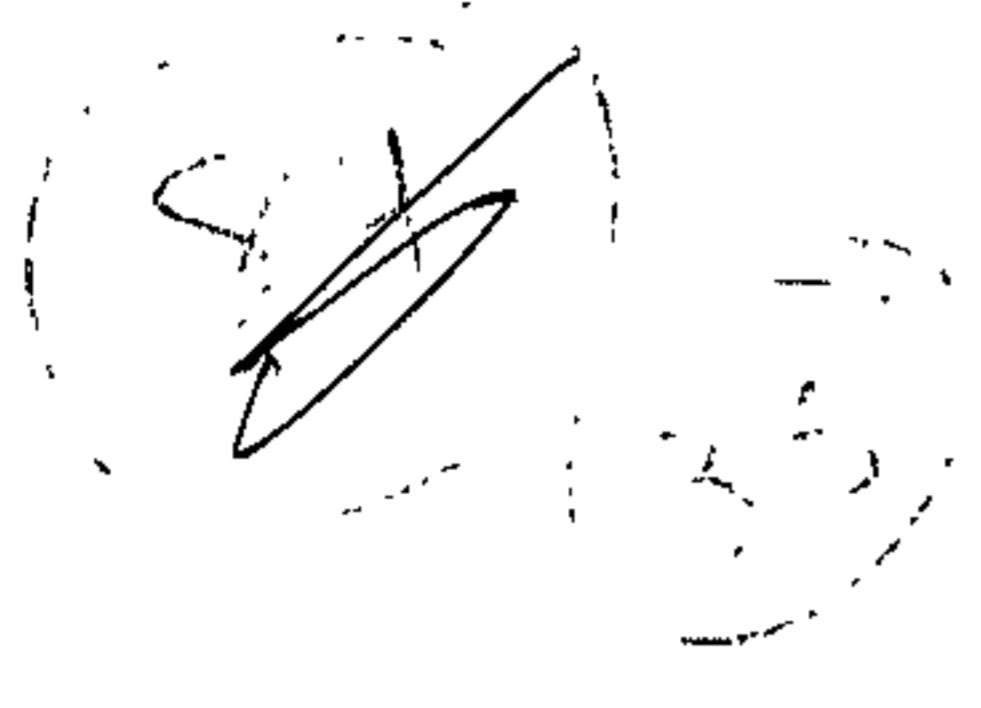
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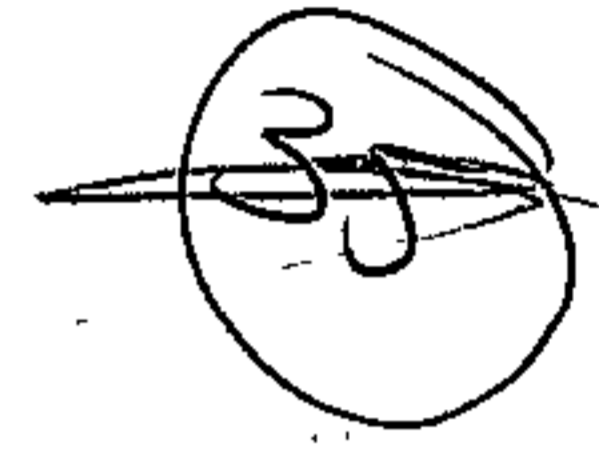
Persons charged in terms of Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act

67. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Statistics:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Asians and (d) Coloureds were (i) charged with and (ii) convicted of the possession or sale of (aa) dagga and (bb) other drugs in terms of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act during the latest year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

	(a)(i)	(b)(i)	(c)(i)	(d)(i)
(aa) Possession	1 994	12 008	657	3 938
Sale	256	3 791	137	920
Use	13	269	11	39
(bb) Possession and use	43	59	10	22
Sale	38	56	14	37
	(a)(ii)	(b)(ii)	(c)(ii)	(d)(ii)
(aa) Possession	1 689	10 232	503	3 446
Sale	199	2 789	99	670
Use	11	228	8	33





	(a)(ii)	(b)(ii)	(c)(ii)	(d)(ii)
(bb) Possession and use	36	47	5	22
Sale	34	47	9	26

Data relate to the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978. Data for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 not yet available.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1980

314

ABUSE — OF HUMANS

MINISTER of Statistics Dr A P Treurnicht has told Parliament that of 20,000 people convicted of drug offences in the year ending June 30, 1978, only 26 were committed for treatment to rehabilitation centres. The figures follow the trend that has developed since the Rehabilitation Centres Act was passed in 1971, and they make a mockery of those sections that provide for treatment of drug addicts.

There are 65 sections in the Act, of which the first 15 provide very harsh punishment for illicit dealers. The remaining 50 supposedly provide for the rehabilitation of offenders and were hailed at the time as a model of enlightened legislation.

A spokesman for the South African National Council of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence said that if 26 people had been imprisoned and the rest committed to State or private institutions for treatment the situation would conform more closely with the spirit of the Act. Sadly this is not the case. All the glib talk of treating and

curing the wayward has come to naught.

Surely South Africa with its notoriously high prison population can ill afford to send 6 823 addicts to jail? In addition 9 896 were given suspended sentences. It is questionable whether this will be a sufficient deterrent to keep all of them off drugs without treatment.

In spite of all the promises there are still only three rehabilitation centres for drug addicts and other misfits in society — one outside Pretoria for whites, one in the Cape for coloureds, and one near Newcastle for Africans. One was built in Bloemfontein for young offenders but was closed after about six months. There is no institution for Indians.

It seems that most of the effort to reform addicts is left to welfare organisations which rely almost entirely on inadequate State subsidies to carry on their work. It is time the Act was reviewed and the Minister of Health given the task of shifting the emphasis to where it belongs — cures rather than convictions.

DD 12/3/80 (34) (25)

Call to stop assaults

THE ASSEMBLY — The Progressive Federal Party has demanded that the new Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, take steps to cut down the number of assaults by police on members of the public.

The party's spokesman on police affairs, Mr Ray Swart, said yesterday the figure of more than R250 000 paid to members of the public after 100 assaults by members of the police force "reflects a very serious situation."

"The situation does no

credit to the good reputation of the South African Police and the influence must come from the Minister himself to ensure that greater discipline is exercised if the police force is to enjoy the confidence and respect of the public at large."

Replying to a question from Mr Swart this week, the Minister said R252 626 had been paid to the public for 100 assaults by members of the police and a further R42 925 for 44 cases of unlawful arrest during 1979. — PC.

Sack Bell, SRC — son of Minister

PAGE 1

29 02 80

TYGERBERG BUREAU

UNIVERSITY of Stellenbosch students are to be led in a no-confidence debate against the Students' Representative Council by Mr Van Heerden Heunis, son of the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, at a meeting in Stellenbosch Town Hall on Thursday night.

Mr Heunis, an honours philosophy student, submitted a motion of no confidence in the SRC last night. It says: 'In light of the conduct and statements by the SRC, we have no other choice but to request the council to resign.'

Mr Heunis's motion was seconded by Mr John Thoron, a theology student and Mr Francois van der Merwe, a third-year law student.

Thursday's meeting results from a combination of events which were triggered when Mr Hilgard Bell, chairman of the SRC, told Weekend Argus in an interview that he thought the National Party's constitutional proposals were 'immoral' and 'a lot of bull.'

Five members of the SRC have resigned since then following a majority adoption of a motion opposing apartheid and Mr Bell's refusal to apologise to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his statement.

Should the meeting adopt a no-confidence motion, the SRC will have to resign and a new election will be held. Should the motion fail, elections will be held to fill the five vacancies.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : 3

FIRST NAMES

SURNAME

HENRY CAMERON

HOGG

1

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS

DEAN

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1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65

48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

75 die violently over Easter

JOHANNESBURG — At least 75 people died violently in South Africa and South West Africa over the Easter weekend — 38 of them in road accidents.

Twenty-nine people died in shootings, stabbings, drowning and faction fights.

Of the 46 road fatalities, 10 occurred in the Eastern Cape and Border areas, 10 in Natal, eight in the Transvaal, seven in the Western Cape, and nine in the Free State. Two people died on South West African roads.

The figures are still well below those recorded over the weekend last year when 92 fatalities and 878 injuries were reported.

Traffic authorities throughout the country were optimistic yesterday the final figure this Easter

could yet be a record low.

Most of the holiday weekend accidents occurred during Thursday night and Friday in Natal and in the Eastern and Western Cape.

Five people died in road accidents on Border roads. On Saturday a 25-year-old woman was killed instantly after she was crushed by a bus in Zone 8, Mdantsane, and at Duncan Village three youths were killed when a truck ploughed into them.

In the latest accidents to be reported seven people were killed in the Free State, a Port Elizabeth woman died in Natal and two motorcyclists and a man died in separate accidents in the Transvaal.

Miss Welda Wittal, 19, of Port Elizabeth, died after being involved in an

accident near Pietermaritzburg.

A young man and a woman died yesterday when their motorcycle skidded in Standerton and they were thrown against a car. They have not yet been identified.

The latest reported accident in Natal was six men injured when their car overturned at Cliffdale on the Durban-Pietermaritzburg highway yesterday.

Natal traffic police said there was tremendous congestion on the road between Umkomaas and the Pietermaritzburg highway.

Cars were reported to be bumper to bumper along many stretches of the freeway and most Transvaalers could expect a 12-hour journey to Johannesburg

ND 8/4/86

(34) (25)

Appeal made at Rape Crisis talks

Staff Reporter

SPECIAL courts, magistrates and police units trained and sensitive to sexually-abused victims were needed to combat rape in South Africa, it was stated at the national Rape Crisis conference.

The conference, the first of its kind, was held in Cape Town at the weekend and attended by representatives of Rape Crisis groups from Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Maritzburg.

Rape Crisis has estimated that every two minutes a woman is raped in South Africa. Reported rape figures were as high as 300 000 every year.

"Only one in every 10 rapes is reported, because victims fear the social stigma and the ordeal they have to face in court," a Rape Crisis spokesperson said last night.

"We organized the national conference to evolve a strategy for combating rape and have resolved to fight for certain legal and medical reforms."

The reforms decided on at the conference were:

- The sexual history of a rape victim should be inadmissible as evidence. If this reform was not instituted, the past sexual crimes of the rapist should be made admissible as evidence.

- The acceptance of the possibility of rape in marriage.

- Medical evidence and the evidence of a rape victim be heard *in camera* in court.

- The definition of rape in law to be broadened and changed to sexual assault.

- The death sentence for rape be abolished.

- District surgeons should not be allowed to give an opinion on whether a victim was raped or not; only factual evidence should be submitted.

It was also recommended that district surgeons be responsible for co-ordinating the total medical and psychological care of rape victims.

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY COMMERCE

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FIRST NAMES

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COURSE

601101

DESCRIPTION

COMMERCIAL LAW A

SYMBOL

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* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

'Vicious circles in lives of crime'

34
RDM
16/4/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Related cycles of poor community life and institutionalisation repeat themselves over generations in the lives of criminal offenders, according to a recent study.

The study, by Mrs Mana Slabbert of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, included analyses of the personal histories of offenders dealt with by the Cape Town after-care centre of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

The aims of the study included indicating new directions for meeting crime problems.

The study found the life and childhood histories of offenders indicated two interrelated cycles that repeated themselves in the lives of offenders over generations — involving their parents, themselves and their children.

"The first is a cycle of unsatisfactory socialisation due to stresses and strains from the larger society affecting the family to such an extent that the learning process of the child is severely hampered."

The second was a cycle of institutionalisation in which children were referred to chil-

dren's homes, schools of industry and reformatories and, as adults, to prison — reinforcing deviant behaviour more than modifying it.

Problem areas included residential instability, unfavourable surroundings, large, mainly female-dominated households, learning difficulties and dropping out from school or removal from school, to become breadwinners.

Many offenders had faced emotional insecurity at home and joined gangs to identify with the male role and find esteem and self-expression.

Gang survival skills became important, because as children they grew up surrounded by violence and social disorganisation.

Offenders' parents suffered severe problems. Almost half the offenders' children faced social problems.

Apart from existing services, schemes were needed for developing more meaningful, less stigmatising ways to assist young people.

The criminal justice system needed evaluation in its functioning and the degree of co-operation between courts, police and prisons.

There was a need to improve police-community relations.

NM 16/4/80

158 hanged in S A in a year (34)

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Four people were hanged for rape in South Africa during 1978-9.

Another 11 were hanged for robbery with aggravating circumstances and 143 for murder.

Altogether 158 people were hanged during the year, two of whom were white. These figures were disclosed in the House of Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange,

replied to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton)

The minister said 36 coloured people were executed during the year — 34 for murder, one for rape and one for robbery with aggravating circumstances.

He also said 97 blacks were executed for murder, three for rape and 10 for robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The two whites were executed for murder.

POLICE FILE

EAST LONDON — The public is again invited to help fight crime in East London and the Border area by participating in this weekly column.

By telephoning the Daily Dispatch newsdesk at 26141 and giving details about any significant stolen article you can help to combat the high crime rate in this area.

We will publish the details of stolen items. The thefts must however be reported to the police first.

Three cars were reported stolen this week. They are a 1971 green Toyota Hilux with registration number, CCE 2275, a gold 1968 Cortina, registration number CE 1132, and a 1973 Valiant which is off white in colour and with registration number XQ 1775. If any of these vehicles are seen, the police can be contacted at 10111 or 28748.

A small red National Pana-arc home welder was stolen from Bennies Welding Works's workshop in Woodbrook. Anybody who has information which may lead to the recovery of the item can contact the police at the above numbers or telephone 461777.

The police have appealed to the public to help in their search for a woman who disappeared from her mother's home in Port Alfred on Sunday. She is Mrs Patricia Gottsch, 36, who was released from a mental hospital recently. She is harmless but needs her medicine regularly and it is therefore urgent she be found.

A full description of Mrs Gottsch was issued by the Port Alfred police. She is 1.55 cm tall with brown hair and a scar on her forehead. She walks with a limp in her right leg and she has lost the use of her right arm.

She wears black spectacles and was last seen wearing a cream or beige full length dress with a matching jacket, a beret and sandals.

She speaks normally on some occasions but sometimes she speaks incoherently. She was last seen near Port Alfred hitch-hiking to East London and police believe she may be in or near East London.

Anybody who might see her or give her a lift can contact the East London police or the Port Alfred police at Port Alfred 8, depending on where she is seen. — DDR

The verdict on the possible use or abuse of dagga is still undecided. Is it a highly dangerous drug and a health hazard or should its use be legalised?

The answer is that the confusion about dagga (or marijuana) is absolute. In America, data on dagga, coming mostly from animal studies or anecdotal evidence, shows that the verdict on "America's favourite recreational drug" cannot be given one way or the other.

The data is neither definitive nor complete. And in any event, almost all research focuses on heavy, long-term use of dagga. says an article in JAMA (Journal of the American Medical Association).

JAMA adds that a number of physicians and medical researchers are starting to agree that dagga represents a health hazard in various ways, and that its growing use, particularly among the young, is a matter for concern.

Benign

Currently about 43 million Americans, about 30 percent of the adult population, are known to have tried dagga at least once. Sixteen-million use it regularly and, most alarming, says the journal, there are 4-million regular users under 17.

More than 40-million Americans have tried dagga at least once and more than 24 000 dagga cases are reported to the SA police each year. But there is still no certainty whether dagga smoking is a health hazard. BOB KENNAUGH looks at the problem.

STAR 24/4/80

Is dagga such a menace?

"Compared with the marijuana may contain up to 400 different compounds) says the journal. Research today is focusing on three areas of particular concern: the effects of the drug on the lungs, on the brain, and on the reproductive function.

"There is a great deal we don't know about the long-range effects of marijuana," says Dr Robert Peterson, of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). "It appears that some effects

include impairment of memory and intellect while the user is stoned.

"I would also be shocked to find that marijuana did not have certain pulmonary effects since the smoke is known to contain such a wide range of hydrocarbons. And of course there is a good suggestion of reproductive effects.

Damage

"The evidence on the biological effects of marijuana is about at the same stage today as the evidence surrounding cigarettes 40 years ago. We expect a similar outcome."

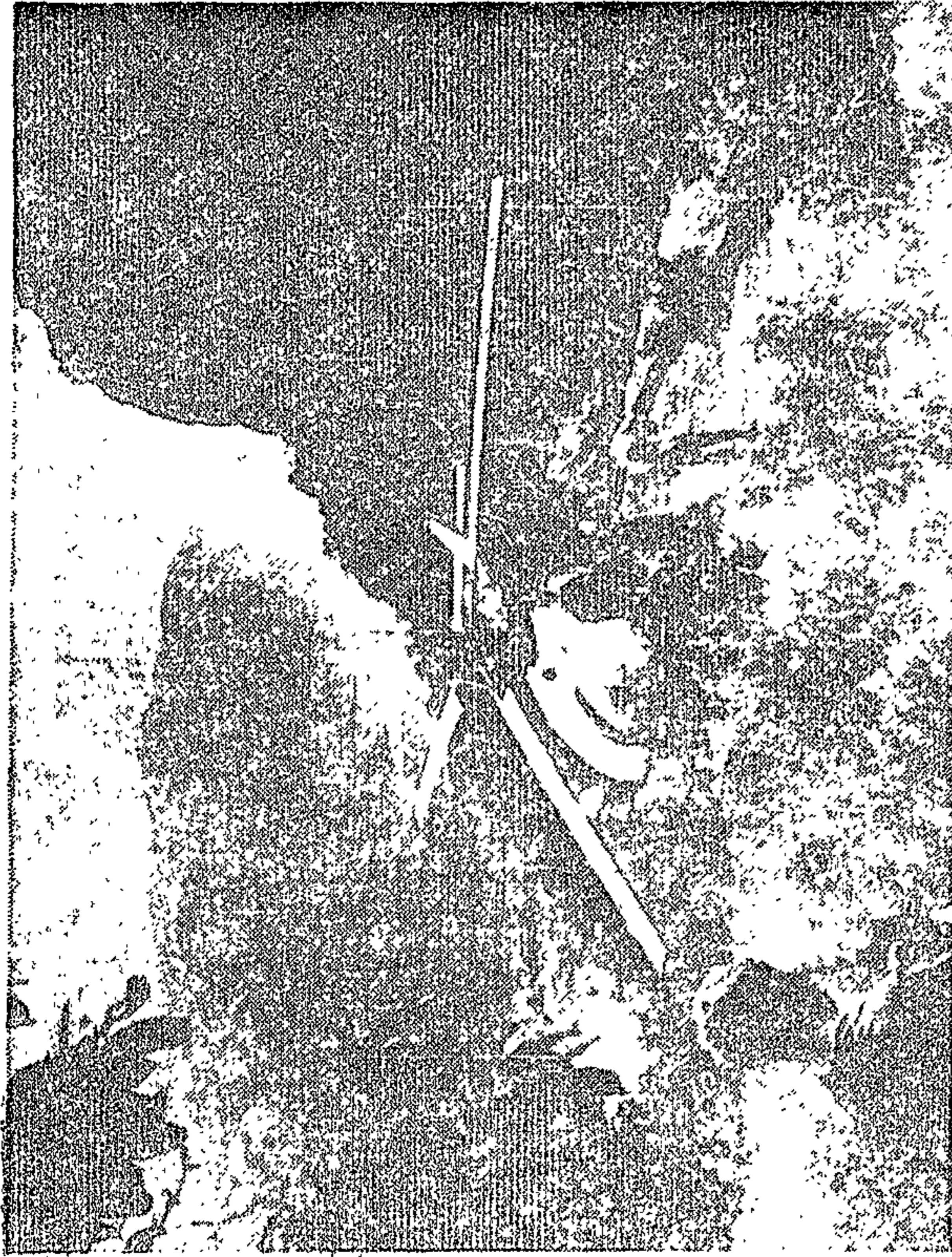
Most researchers have

the lungs and upper airways. JAMA says results of some studies indicate the smoke is significantly more toxic than tobacco smoke.

Says Dr Norman Zinberg, associate clinical professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School in Boston: "Undoubtedly, smoking marijuana, like smoking anything, will cause some lung damage. But very few marijuana smokers smoke more than one joint a day. Most smoke considerably less."

Intriguing

JAMA says regular marijuana smoking in



The unrelenting hunt for dagga goes on in South Africa. Police land on a narrow mountain ledge a few metres from a dagga field.

the University of California, Davis, School of Medicine, conducted research work on monkeys.

She reports that tolerance to marijuana is achieved after about six months of drug use. At that time, the monkeys can again conceive, but the pregnancy loss rate is 40 percent compared with 10 percent in normal monkeys.

brain effects from marijuana smoking is intriguing but inconclusive. adds JAMA. "Studies conducted in Britain and

sperm concentration. Heavy smoking is defined as three joints a day five days a week, moderate smoking at one joint a day five days a week, and light smoking as a third of a joint a day five days a week. Researchers tend to agree that occasional use — light smoking once a week — is harmless, says the journal.

However, studies conducted in monkeys by Dr Robert Heath, chairman and professor of the department of psychiatry and neurology at Tulane Medical School, New Orleans, have shown "persistent, irreversible structural changes in the

Tip of the iceberg

More than 24 000 dagga cases were reported to the SA Police in the year 1977-78 -- and this is just the tip of the iceberg of the dagga problem in the country.

- The previous year (1976-77) there were 2 664 reported cases.
- Other details about dagga smoking in South Africa include:
 - A panel discussion at Witwatersrand University on the decriminalisation of dagga last year heard that South Africa has an estimated 85 000 dagga addicts -- but this figure could not be confirmed.
 - One out of every five whites between the ages of 16 and 21 admitted they used habit forming drugs, according to the Human Sciences Research Council.
 - About 100 dagga cases are heard each working day.
 - Miss Jenny Frost, superintendent of the Phoenix House drug rehabilitation centre in Johannesburg said almost 80 percent of people treated started smoking dagga between the ages of 12 and 16.

evidence surrounding cigarettes 40 years ago. We expect a similar outcome."

Most researchers have found that marijuana smoke can be expected to cause some damage to the department of behavioural biology at

But very few marijuana smokers smoke more than one joint a day. Most smoke considerably less."

Dr Ethel Sassenrath, of the department of behavioural biology at

monkeys.

Intriguing

JAMA says regular marijuana smoking in men has been shown to result in a decrease in total sperm count and

brain effects from marijuana smoking is intriguing but inconclusive," adds JAMA. "Studies conducted in Britain and Greece showing brain atrophy in long-term users have been dis-

chiatry and neurology Tulane Medical School New Orleans, have shown "persistent, irreversible structural changes in brain" after 10 months of heavy use, concludes JAMA.

The Star

Thursday May 1 1980

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

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A frank report on how Johannesburg has become a major centre of ivory smuggling has been handed to the Government. A copy has also been handed to The Star's CARE campaign. JAMES CLARKE reports.

Johannesburg has become one of the major ivory smuggling cities in Africa and some individuals — at considerable cost to the country's international standing — are making fortunes. This emerges from a report now before the South African Government.

The report was handed to Dr Piet Koornhof, who has distributed it to other Ministers.

It was drawn up after an investigation by Mr Clive Walker, director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust.

Mr Walker is in Kenya as a delegate to an international conference on elephant populations in Africa.

The trust has been monitoring the ivory trade for the last four years.

Poaching

The points made in the report:

• Johannesburg is receiving large quantities of illegal ivory from other countries.

• Reports have been received by international nature authorities of officials and "South African Army units" being involved in poaching in SWA/Namibia.

• Reports concerning "armed forces using helicopters to shoot elephants" have also been received.

• Reports of ivory trading by Unita forces across the Angolan border have been received.

• C130 transport aircraft belonging to Zaire are making regular flights to Johannesburg carrying ivory in violation of a treaty signed by South Africa — the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Value

• Ivory is being smuggled across the Zambian border into South Africa.

• The report also comments on CARE's reports that 55 tons of ivory were exported during the first half of 1979 while permits were issued for only 15 tons.

The trust report says that South Africa's only legal source of raw ivory

of any consequence is the Kruger Park, whose output is controlled to the satisfaction of the international community. The output averages about 1 000 tusks a year. The average weight a year amounts to about 4,6 tons.

But Customs figures show South Africa handled nearly 36 tons between 1975 and 1977 when Kruger Park produced only 3 tons.

The value of ivory reflected for those three years (according to Customs) averaged R325 000 a year.

In 1978 the figure leapt to R1,73-million. Last year, from just January to June, the figure was nearly R1,18-million.

In 1978, says the trust report, the United States imported about three tons and Hong Kong 34 tons from South Africa. The weight of ivory for 1978 indicates the deaths of 3 700 elephants. But Kruger Park culled only 663 for the market that year.

Disappearance

During 1977 and 1978 Botswana ivory received in Hong Kong amounted to eight tons and would have been reflected as South African ivory (as Botswana exports via Jan Smuts Airport).

An interesting fact is the disappearance of Mozambique ivory from 1975 — previously large exporters.

Mr Walker told me before he left for Kenya that it seems likely its ivory continued to be exported but nobody is sure how or to where.

Exports and the Angola connection

The Endangered Wildlife Trust report to the Government on the Ivory situation warns that an action plan put before the IUCN's Kenya conference on the future of the elephant makes reference to "several reports in late 1979 of poaching of elephants by South Africa's armed forces shooting them from helicopters."

The trust comments that the statement is "unfortunate" because "Press reports relating to the helicopter incidents concerned an action that occurred some four years ago and received such adverse publicity that the incident has never subsided."

"In no way do we condone such action. However the published statement (by the elephant committee of IUCN) alludes to a far wider killing of elephants which is not true and makes no reference to the date."

Action

"The statement about South African troops killing elephants to excess is sheer speculation. The fact is that the elephants across the border in Angola are being killed and smuggling is taking place across the border (with SWA/Namibia)."

"Incidents have involved individual military personnel against which the military authorities are taking strong action."

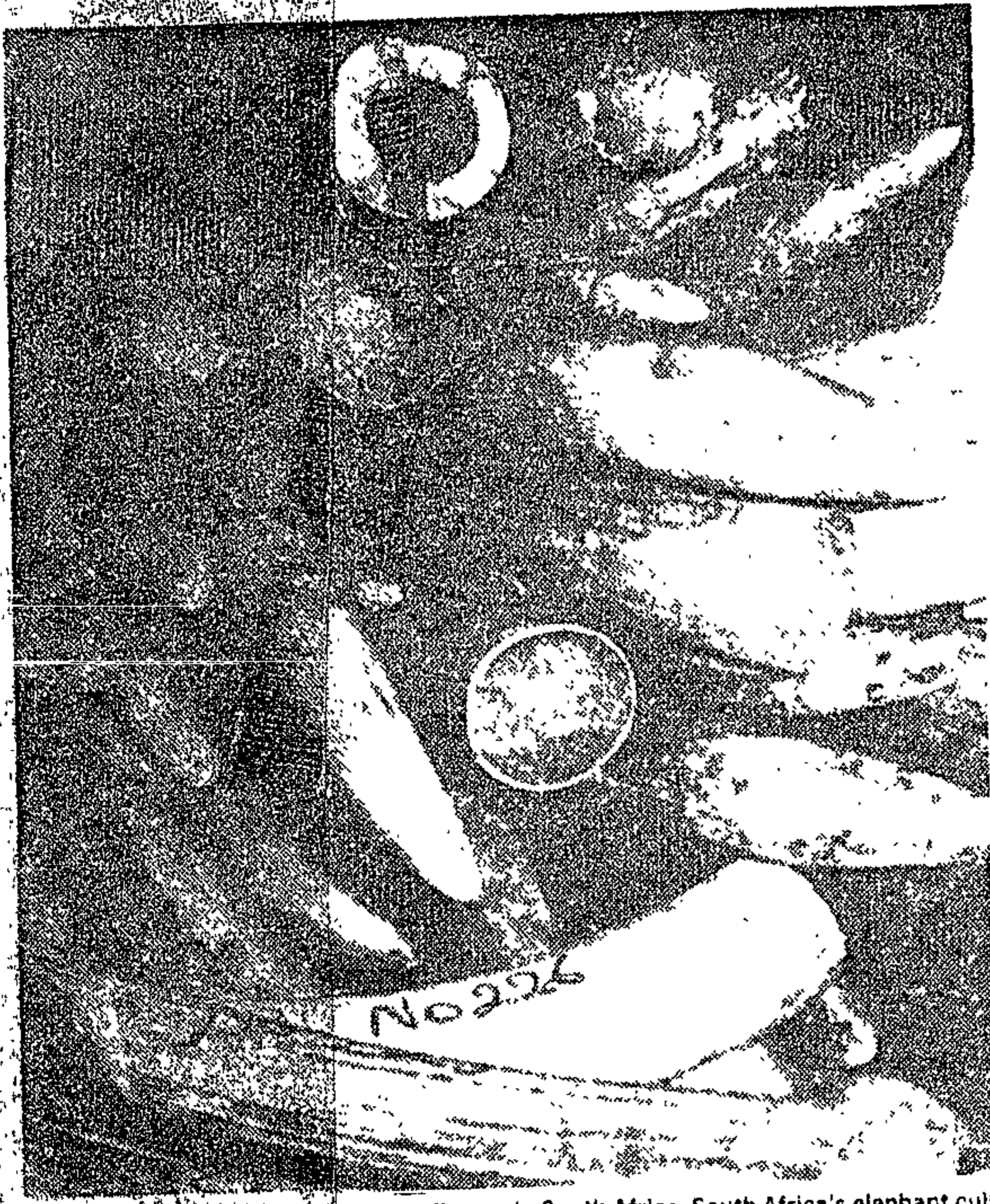
"Trading with Unita also brought up at the Kenya conference) is true and was stopped by the military authorities in September 1979. The bulk of the Ivory made its way to Johannesburg with permits from SWA/Namibia."

"The increase in Ivory exports during the first six months of 1979 could

have a distinct bearing on the Angola connection.

"Ivory continues to be smuggled over the border."

Jo'burg—city of ivory smuggling



Ivory export figures far exceed import figures in South Africa. South Africa's elephant culling operations certainly don't amount to the figures published in exports, which has led the Endangered Wild Life Trust to call for an inquiry into the ivory trade.

"No Rhodesian ivory, due to sanctions, is evident, but it is obviously being absorbed into South Africa."

There are three main ivory dealers in South Africa, says the report. "Many others are illegal."

These dealers need between five and six tons a year.

Official import figures for 1979 show a value of R76 693.

Control

If one weighs these figures against our export figures and considers our local industry's needs, the question one asks is:

from where are we getting our ivory in order to export such large quantities — R1 177 555 in the first six months of last year as against R76 693 worth of imports?

"The ivory must be coming in illegally or something is drastically wrong in control regulations."

"That the SWA/Namibia authorities are quoted as saying 'that accurate information regarding the number of permits issued to export ivory cannot be extracted' is an admission that they do not know what is going on."

"Our information is such that the territory's administration must look into the entire ivory question immediately."

The report points out that the considerable amount of ivory being exported through South Africa could well come from Angola, Rhodesia, Mozambique and Zambia. But as none of these countries has signed the CITES agreement we are honour-bound not to handle their ivory.

Convenient

"Furthermore, there appears to be a lack of communication or implementation in CITES and, for that matter, in what it stands for. The Department of Planning supplies annual statistics to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in Switzerland."

The Department of Planning informed IUCN that a total of 324 kg (a third of a ton only) was exported from South Africa in 1978. This would have had a value of not much more than R100 000. But Customs figures reveal R1 730 000 was exported.

"South Africa is a convenient clearing house of ivory for Southern Africa and this situation further presents easy access to avoid foreign exchange control."

The trust comments on the CARE campaign's allegation that 55 tons of ivory were exported in the first half of 1979 — a

figure based on the official price for ivory and on the fact that R1 177 555 was exported during that period.

"Taking a conservative price of R50 a kilo one would arrive at a figure of 23.5 tons. Nevertheless a sharp upswing."

As South Africa's Customs Union does not reveal ivory in weight the 55 tons is pure supposition.

"In spite of this we are moving ivory through South Africa, whether legal or illegal, in transit or otherwise."

Stricter

The report calls for a national policy regarding ivory and a stop to South Africa handling other people's ivory.

It asks for stricter controls on ivory from SWA/Namibia — "smuggling is the biggest single problem."

It asks for a ban on exporting raw ivory because "the origin is highly suspect and is giving South Africa a bad name."

"Look to the needs of the local industry first. It is not able to get enough to fulfil the potential of the ivory manufacturing industry — yet Kruger Park ivory is appearing in Hong Kong."

"Over the past three years Kruger Park ivory has been sold through confidential tender. The Board should sell its ivory through open and public auction to recognised manufacturers."

DD 10/5/80 (34) 130 000 pass offences

THE ASSEMBLY — While violent crimes were on the increase, the police spent most of their time arresting people for petty statutory crimes, such as pass offences, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said yesterday.

Speaking during the police vote she said people who would be regarded as respectable law abiding citizens in most other countries were being turned into statutory criminals because their papers were not in order.

The 1979 police report showed police had acted against almost 130 000 people over registration and production of

documents.

On the other hand out of 1 151 reported rapes in Soweto only 555 — about half — were brought to trial.

Of 648 reported murders between July 1978 and 1979, only 151 — less than a quarter — were brought to trial. — PS.

Monday's business

THE ASSEMBLY — Monday's business; Resumption committee stage, Appropriation Bill (Prisons vote followed by Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs vote). — SAPA.

9/18/80 AR 4 US 11901
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44 held after police anti-crime swoop

Crime Reporter

FORTY-FOUR people were arrested in the Peninsula at the weekend during a police swoop in connection with several cases of murder, rape, robbery and housebreaking.

Colonel A. P. van den Heever, Divisional CI officer for the Western Cape, said today that 15

people were arrested in connection with nine cases of armed robbery; six in connection with six murder cases; three in connection with 12 housebreaking cases; and three in connection with nine cases of theft from vehicles.

2/16/80 ARCAUS
16 dead
in W Cape
weekend
of violence

SIXTEEN people died violently in the Western Cape at the weekend.

Five were killed in motor accidents, eight died in assaults, two were struck by trains and a man was burnt to death in a shack fire.

In addition 111 people were injured in 97 reported motor accidents and 335 were assaulted.

A woman died and five people were injured when a bakkie and a car collided in Morgenster Road, Mitchell's Plain, on Saturday night.

Miss Georgina Briekwa, 22, of Valhalla Park, who was a passenger in the car, died instantly.

INJURED

Mr Trevor du Plessis of Bokmakierie and Miss Denise Jacobs of Kew Town, with her in the car, were injured.

Mr Anthony Kolbe of Bloemhof Flats, Constitution Street, Cape Town, and two boys, Rafiek Hassen and Fadiel Kolbe, both of Mitchell's Plain, who were travelling in the bakkie, were also injured.

All were taken by ambulance to Victoria Hospital where they are reported in a satisfactory condition.

KNOCKED DOWN

In Melkbosstrand, Miss Jennifer Bosman, 24, was knocked down and killed by a car on the West Coast Road to Malmesbury.

Two unidentified men were knocked down and killed in separate accidents in Guguletu on Friday night. A man of about 40 died instantly in Klipfontein Road, Guguletu, and a man of about 25 was killed when he was run over in NY108, Guguletu.

RUN OVER

An unidentified woman of about 40 was knocked down and killed in Koeberg Road, Milnerton, last night.

In Kraaifontein, Mr Nicolaas Gaswin, 60, of Brandwag, Kuils River, was run over by a train on Saturday afternoon.

Unrest continues in schools

Blitz nets hundreds

28/9/01

227 34 50

IN a police blitz throughout the country 1270 people were arrested at roadblocks while another 1670 have been summoned to appear in court.

A spokesman for the police said yesterday the blitz was a normal crime prevention exercise and the roadblocks "routine".

According to the Police Directorate for Public Relations army units with the police were also on "routine manoeuvres" and under the command of the police.

The police could not give details of the arrests but said the crime prevention exercise started on Thursday afternoon and ended yesterday at 4 am.

The roadblocks were at many points of entry into black townships, with some on major roads.

The police were assisted by army personnel in army vehicles, including hippos. Cars were searched and paper bags emptied as the police conduct-

By LEN KALANE

ed searches. Taxis were also searched. Among the police and soldiers were traffic policemen.

Meanwhile the schools crisis seemed to continue with coloured pupils on strike while the students at the Soweto Teacher Training College who last Friday demonstrated met with regional director, Mr Jaap Strydom.

The meeting followed the walkout last week after a misunderstanding over mid-year examinations. After discussions at the college it was agreed that students sit for their examinations on July 7, when coming back from winter holidays.

The boycott of coloured and Indian schools on the Reef continued yesterday amid fears that pupils were planning action to coincide with June 16, the day of mourning for the Soweto riots.

Attendance at Senior Secondary schools in Newclare, Coronationville and Bosmont were generally higher than last week, but pupils continued their boycott of lessons.

In Lenasia, some pupils at high schools attended lessons yesterday while other either stayed away or refused to attend classes.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a

member of the Soweto Committee of Ten and the man who warned that violence would break out in Soweto in June 1976, said the same thing could happen again if parents do not heed their children's complaints.

Meanwhile in Durban the 700 boycotting students at the medical faculty of the University of Natal, will not be allowed to write their examinations this year unless they return to lectures within the next few days.

Yesterday was set as the deadline by the University Council for students to resume lectures, but none of them have returned to classes.

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Theodore Sarkin said yesterday that the students would be given a few day's leeway before the final examinations were called off.

The schools boycott in the Eastern Cape continued virtually unabated.

Pupils and students at coloured and black educational institutions in PE and Uitenhage apparently heeded a call by the newly established pupils committee of 41 to continue boycotting classes.

Fifteen coloured schools and colleges in the East-

ern Cape were affected yesterday.

The only coloured school to have called off the boycott by mid-day yesterday was the Gelvendale Senior Secondary School.

In the city's black townships the boycott also continued with little indication of a relaxation.

A meeting of black pupils leaders for a discussion on the present situation was scheduled yesterday at the Kwazakhe High School.

About 200 suspended Indian High School pupils of the Gandhi-Desai High School were yesterday arrested by the police for trespassing.

The pupils were carted to the Smith Street police in groups in four big police riot vans.

The riot police earlier in the day went to the school at the apparent request of the school principal to restore order after more than 250 suspended pupils entered the school and tried to disrupt classes.

Authorities at the University of Zululand (Ngoye) have warned boycotting students that those who do not sit for the half-yearly examinations would be jeopardising their chances of sitting for the final exams at the end of the year.

The rector, Prof Nkabinde, said those students who boycotted the exams, due to start on Friday, would "destroy their right" to remain on the campus for the final semester.

In Cape Town, police baton-charged stone-throwing youths at the Bellville

Class boycott Post

10/6/80

From Page 1

South High School yesterday and arrested 52 of them.

The district commandant for the Bellville area, Col H O Eksteen, said the police had acted after cars and buses had been stoned and the windows of a municipal office smashed.

Most of the stone-throwing came from inside the school grounds, but some youths ventured outside and ripped street and stop signs from the ground.

Col Eksteen said he did not know when those arrested would appear in court as all the charges had not yet been formulated.

The country-wide boycott of classes by students and pupils could eventually cause "serious trouble" if the Government did not scrap the present system of education, the Lebowa Minister of Education, Chief M M Marishane, said in Tzaneen at the weekend. He was officially opening eight Higher and Lower Primary Schools in the Bolobedu district.

"The boycott will eventually bring about a confrontation between the students and authorities," he said.

Meanwhile Swiss churches have urged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to release those who have been arrested in the wake of schools boycotts and unrest.

In a message to Mr Botha, the Association of Churches and Missions in Switzerland, the missionary department of the Protestant French-speaking churches and Swiss Inter-Church Aid have accused the government

in Johannesburg, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Timothy Bavin, has warned church members that "glaring iniquities" in the educational system will be among factors which will "destroy South Africa and all of us with her" if they continue.

the group's welfare itself, but one can act in essentially one of 6 different ways to change their situation. These are, (i) one can act to repress expressions of dissatisfaction, or (ii) to strengthen the institutional framework that holds the situation the way it is. In both cases, the essential statement is, we don't aim to change the causal situation leading to your lack of welfare (and we will therefore step up the coercive backing of the present system). (iii) One can aim to change the group's perception of the problem (through propaganda campaigns, for example), and so alter their goals. The essential statement is, your problem is a psychological one. (iv) One can aim to help the group to make the best of the available flow of resources (e.g. by providing social workers), and (v) to trade and process available resources in order to make them usable in a more advantageous way (e.g. by providing economic development experts), and perhaps injecting new resources through grants. In both cases, the essential statement is, we will help you manage as best as you can within your situation (through 'welfare programme', for example). Finally, (vi) one can aim to increase the group's access to new resources and to control over their institutional environment, i.e. their access to power. The essential statement is, we will give you the means with which to improve your own situation, by increasing your access to the powers which ultimately determine that situation. (It is implicit in all the other approaches that this step is not taken, cf. [43], particularly pages 140 and 250.) While it will again be readily apparent to the people at the receiving end which course has been taken, it may not be so clear to others (it may not even be clear to the people *taking* the action); accordingly the proposal that one clearly states, when recommending an action programme, which parts of the welfare feedback system are being tackled by the proposal, might materially help in making clearer precisely what the aims of the programme are. To some extent, such analysis can help in detecting 'spurious action' which cannot be effective because it does not go to the root of the problem by tackling serious blockages in the welfare feedback system.

p. 304). These problems occur in an acute form in studies relating to the 'Quality of Life' of very underprivileged communities, where the community may not have the experience needed to realise some of the

Rape rises ³⁴ little help for victims ^{Post 27/7/60}

By MATHILDA MASIPA

RAPE in South Africa is escalating at an alarming rate. There is a rape every eight hours. What are the chances of successfully curbing this crime?

It is estimated that only about one in 10 rapes are reported to the police, and even those that are reported don't all reach the courts.

According to police statistics, of over 14 000 rape and attempted rape cases reported last year only 9 166 went to court.

If a case is taken to court the rape victim has to brace herself for yet another unpleasant experience. In front of the alleged attacker, friends and foes, she has to relive the whole harrowing experience. She is expected to answer intimate questions about her sex life.

Among other things the victim has to prove that she did not give her consent, she did put up a fight and that she did not enter a risk situation purposely. Meanwhile the alleged rapist is al-

lowed to ask her questions — another ordeal that most women prefer not to go through.

Last year the Women's Legal Status Committee (WLSC) submitted a memorandum on rape to the Standing Penal Reform Committee, in which among other things, it recommended there be some control of the questioning of rape victims in court. For instance, what she was wearing, and her marital or sexual experience. The WLSC say these have no bearing on the violent assault.

Nothing, however, has come out of these recommendations said Mrs Roberta Johnson of the WLSC. "One of the reasons given by the Penal Reform Committee for not acting on these recommendations was that there had been no demand for this kind of reform," said Mrs Johnson.

A concerted effort on the part of all women's organisations seems to be the only solution, she said.

Interested people can contact Mrs Johnson at 40-1973 in Johannesburg.

South Africa's violent society

357 31/1/80

Over the weekend a friend of mine and a co-worker in a scholarship/loan scheme, was killed — stabbed to death on his way home in one of the black areas of Cape Town.

Unreported in the local press, his death will become one of those statistics that emphasise just what a violent country South Africa is becoming.

Three men have already been arrested for his murder and they will appear in court eventually. There is little doubt, apparently, that they were the people who attacked him and probably at least one of them will be found guilty and sentenced, not to death one hopes, because two, or even four, deaths for the sake of one would make that murder even more senseless.

Sizakele Tshwete was a young man who had so much to contribute to the future of South Africa. He was studying part-time to get a degree and working part-time both to earn enough to survive and to ensure that others, too, could get an education.

A father of a year-old baby girl, he had not married her mother because black people in Cape Town can lose their residence rights if they get married. As one of his colleagues commented, bitterly: "If you get married, you have to live apart."

Obviously, his death has affected me because I knew him and it was so sudden and so shocking.

But over the same weekend, three other people were killed in disturbances in Grahamstown and elsewhere. Many more would have been murdered throughout South Africa. Others may have died on the border.

Of course, some deaths are unavoidable. People do not live forever and they die in old age. Others suffer from incurable diseases, and others die in accidents, which, although avoidable, do happen.

Many other deaths are, however, avoidable. It is possible to design a society in which conditions are created that make the desire for life more appealing and in which conflicts are resolved so that a border war is unnecessary.

South Africa is an extremely violent society and, at some stage, the South African society as a whole has to start facing up to that fact rather than accepting violence as a way of life.

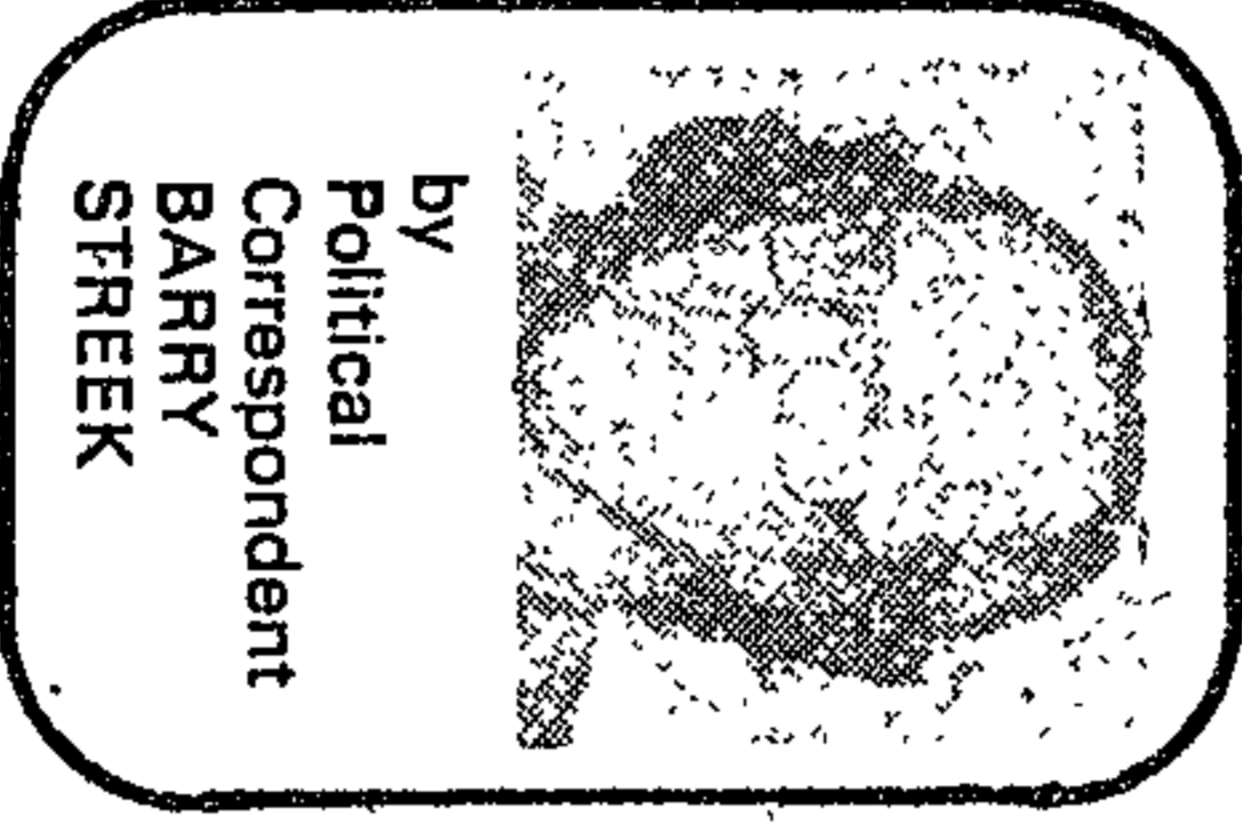
Criminologist Mana van Zyl Slabbert, has pointed out that South Africa has more prisoners for its population than any other country in the Western and Third Worlds.

Every day 100 000 people are in jail in South Africa. Some 440 out of every 100 000 of its population are in jail compared to 189 in the United States, 75 in Britain and 42

in Nigeria.

During the past ten years the daily prison population has increased by 12 per cent a year while the population has increased at seven per cent a year.

Mana van Zyl Slabbert wrote that these statistics were "disturbing and alarming" and said they sketched a picture of hopelessness and pointed to the need for a broad critical appraisal of the crime situation in South Africa.



by
Political
Correspondent
BARRY
STREEK

In Cape Town, 346 people were stabbed to death in 1979. In Soweto, the number of murders each year increased from 557 to 808 between 1975-6 and 1976-7, and the number of assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm decreased from 8 239 to 7 325, which meant in any

event that there were 20 assaults with intent reported each day.

In Parliament this year, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told Mr John Malcomess (PFP, East London North) that there had been 248 murders in the Border area in 1979, 565 reported rapes, 3 565 assaults with intent and 1 203 robberies.

What these figures mean in reality is that there is a murder every two days out of three, one and a half reported rapes every day, nearly ten assaults with intent every day and nearly four robberies every day in the Border area.

Those statistics reflect a violent society. It may be assumed by some that this violence is largely confined to the people of colour, but this is not so. Nearly twice as many murders were committed by white South Africans in 1976-7 as the total number in Britain during the same year, although that country has a population 13 times greater than South Africa's white community.

More than 75 per cent of the white murders were committed with guns in 1976-7, when 1.3 million firearms were registered to white owners — about one gun for every white family.

The head of Transkei's army, Brigadier Rodney

Keswa, produced a much-quoted paper on prison gangs and in it, he analysed the acceptance, or the conditioning, of death among those gangs. On a lesser scale, it seems that South Africa is being conditioned to violence and death.

And there is no need for this conditioning. It is possible to create conditions which would make the inclination towards violence less attractive.

Frequently, when there is an outbreak of violence or thefts in white areas, MPs call for more bobbies-on-the-beat. The former MP for Umhazi, Brigadier Kurt van Keyserlink, regularly used to make this call.

If there were more bobbies-on-the-beat in all areas of South Africa, including some of those grim squatter camps and overcrowded residential areas, it would be axiomatic that this would contribute to making it less easy for the thug and the criminal and the social deviant to commit crime.

If all areas, particularly black areas, had adequate lighting in all the streets, this, too, would make it more difficult for the criminals.

If millions of people did not live in overcrowded, ill-equipped urban areas, but had adequate houses, with security of tenure, social tensions would



Minister of Police, Louis le Grange — gave figures in Parliament that show there is a murder every two days out of three in the Border area.

reduce and people would tend to feel a greater stake in society.

If alternatives to imprisonment, such as community service orders and

centres, especially for the 80 per cent short-term offenders in South Africa's prison population, this should help improve the situation, particularly as it would keep such people away from the prison gangs and what Mrs Slabbert called "the criminal justice system".

If the relationship between the police and the people were improved, so that the police were seen as the enforcers of law and order in the true sense of the word rather than the enforcers of apartheid, this would obviously help.

If going to prison were not just regarded by people as a normal part of life, particularly for those who have to carry pass books on themselves every day, this would also help.

If there were greater respect for the law and its administration, if it were perceived as justice rather than the white man's law, there would be greater faith in the courts, and that would help.

Indeed, a transformation in the daily lives of most of the people in South Africa — probably political change, in the end, but not necessarily — could change South Africa from being one of the most violent societies in the world today, into one of the most peaceful.

Death is so devastating and so final to the families and friends of those killed. And much of it is preventable. That should be one of the major challenges for South Africa today.

Pamphlet on how to beat the bombers

3100
34
3/8/80

Sunday Express Reporter

ASSOCOM has issued a pamphlet advising businesses on the most effective precautions against crime and terrorism.

The purpose of the pamphlet, being distributed to all chambers of commerce throughout South Africa at R1, is to identify common security dangers and to draw attention to ways of combating them.

It deals with bomb threats, terrorist attacks and robbery.

As regards robbery, the pamphlet says that business staff must be trained to co-operate with the attacker as far as possible.

Businesses should also have ways — neither visible nor audible to the intruders — of calling the police.

If terrorists take over part of the premises, management should be able to guide the police into the premises unobserved by the terrorists. Man-

agement should be able to point out to police where they can carry out observation of the terrorists.

A bomb threat should always be treated as real until shown to be false.

Unless properly trained, personnel should not attempt to disarm a bomb. They should give the signal for evacuation.

If a threat is made over the phone, efforts should be made to keep the caller on the line. Ask him to repeat himself. Record as much as possible of the conversation.

Inform the security officer or the manager as soon as possible, but do not frighten the caller into hanging up. Ask the location of the bomb, stressing that innocent people could be hurt. Ask what kind of bomb.

Listen for background noises (music or machinery), and note the type of voice used by the caller.

Advertising, (34) theft linked c. 7 — UCT report 4/8/80

Chief Reporter

OVER-EMPHASIS of status symbols in a "pleasure-seeking youth culture" and "flattery and cajoling" of teenagers through the advertising media are regarded in research done at the University of Cape Town as contributory factors in a growing problem of petty thieving among middle-class children.

Mrs Mana Slabbert, acting director of the Institute of Criminology at UCT, says in a report that some white schools in the Peninsula have had petty-thieving problems among their pupils and that the institute had been consulted about this.

Standards of behaviour, moral prescriptions and distinctions traditionally regarded as right or wrong have changed.

"These changes affect parent-child relationships and demand more from parents in keeping trust with, or maintaining a bond between, themselves and their children.

"The advertising media cultivate the values of youngsters and teenagers. They flatter and cajole and create desires in order to satisfy rather than — as the parent and teacher does — to try and discipline and restrict, or deny some pleasures.

"Teenagers are spending more, and the increased spending power of teenagers is beginning to govern the organization and prosperity of many businesses.

"There is over-much emphasis on status symbols such as dress, cars, records, discos,

and not enough on ultimate career and preparing for this.

"A pleasure-seeking youth culture has developed. Petty thieving is seen as a weakening of the tradition of impulse-control and self-denial.

"Several authors and researchers have pointed out the influence that films on the Mafia, publicity given to cases where governments have been defrauded, tax evasion and corruption of public and private funds has on peoples' behaviour.

"On television we often see 'successful' crime stories being given scope. Values of adventure, bravado, manliness and muscular prowess are advocated."

Mrs Slabbert cites "specific reasons" for petty thieving. Among them:

- Where children sense ambiguity in family relationships they may try to find status, independence or acceptance by stealing with their peers.

- Where children feel they cannot compete with others, academically or in sport, stealing can be a form of compensation.

- In many cases children are not taught to appreciate the value of money. Articles lost through carelessness are replaced without making the child contribute in some way to the replacement, "and in this way increasing the sense of responsibility".

- Other researchers have found that there are not enough legitimate approved opportunities for children — and they compensate by stealing.

New child security campaign by police

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

POLICE are to launch a campaign to become a child's best friend.

The move forms part of a new national drive to make people crime conscious, and is based on police tactics used overseas to teach children of the dangers around them.

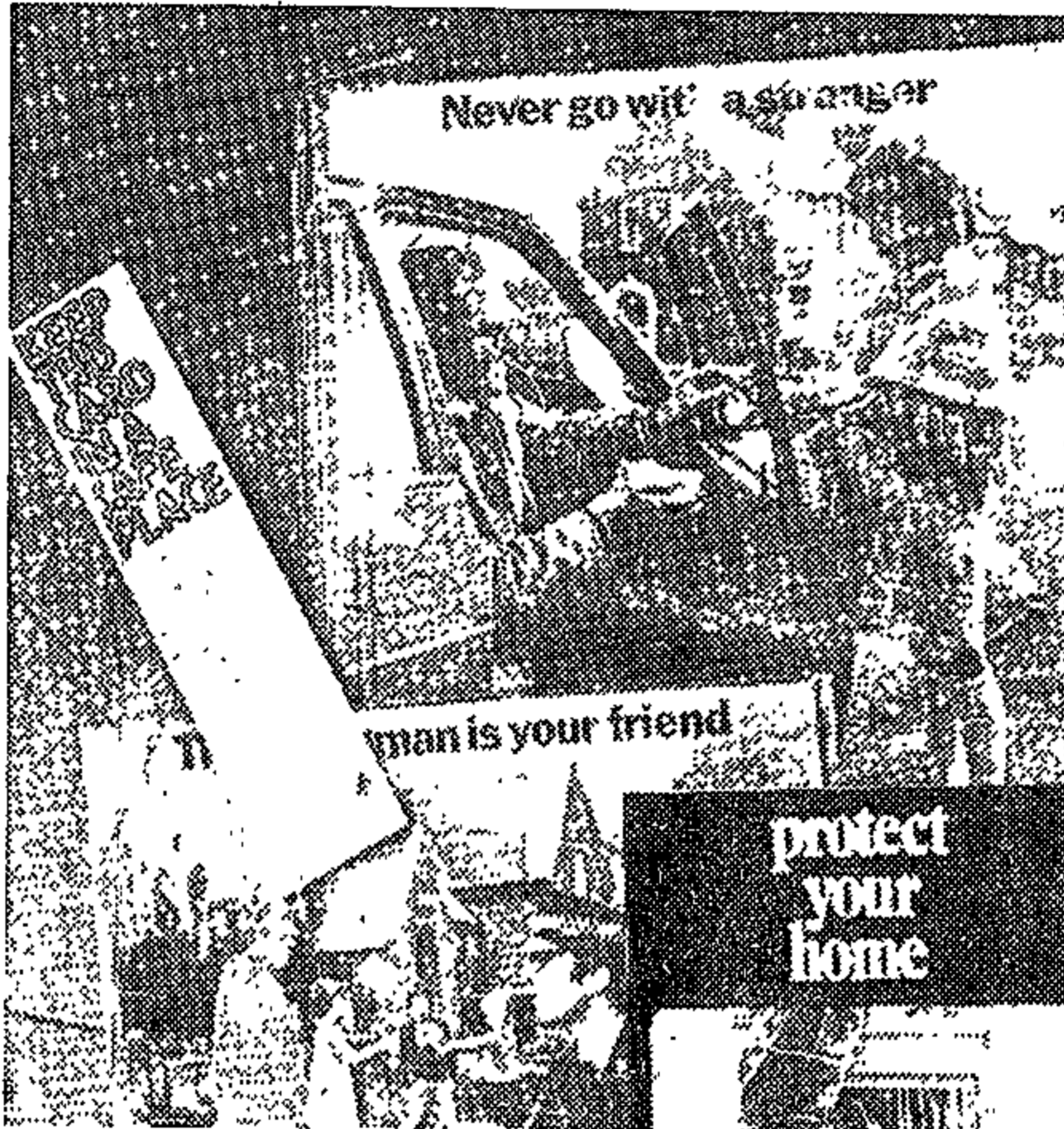
Police are to hand out colourful bookmarks and puzzles which warn children to beware of strangers, and to accept a policeman as their friend in need.

Brigadier Carel Coetzee, who is heading the police crime prevention campaign said at Pretoria Police Headquarters last week that he collected information on police methods in various countries during a recent trip overseas.

"One of our concerns was how to approach the child. There are basic do's and don'ts for children, such as:

- Never go away with a stranger;
- Never get into a stranger's car;
- Never accept sweets or money from a stranger;
- Always play with friends — never alone;
- Always tell your parents where you are going and when you are coming back; and,
- Write down the registration number of a stranger's car when he is seen picking up your friend — use a stone on a pavement or a stick in the sand to do so.

"We are considering putting



These pamphlets advising parents how to protect their homes, and puzzles and bookmarks warning children about strangers and telling them about police, are currently being used in Britain. South African Police plan to adopt the idea.

these onto bookmarks as has been done in Britain."

Brigadier Coetzee said that police were also planning to devote more time to teaching adults the basic precautions they can take in the home, business, car and while walking in streets.

Police say they now aim to

build up their successes with an anti-crime drive that involves communities throughout the country.

In Johannesburg, police have already formed various committees at suburban level with council members, educationists and other community leaders, to put forward suggestions and

ideas on crime fighting.

They have also set up a massive crime chart on which they record from minute to minute each crime that is committed.

At John Vorster Square, Captain Charles Stemmet, who formerly headed the Johannesburg Ghost Squad, pointed out that quick information about loiterers had often prevented a crime from being committed, and good descriptions of criminals discovered in the act have led to arrests within minutes or hours.

The criminal family and the child criminal are also matters on which police now feel the need to approach the community.

Police said they may use pamphlets to get old, but constantly forgotten messages across, such as:

- Fit a door chain to prevent callers from bursting into your home;
- Identify your caller before opening the door;
- Never let children answer the door;
- Good external lighting deters intruders;
- Windows should have burglar proofing;
- Do not hide your spare key under the mat or plant pot;
- List all emergency telephone numbers and have them easily available;
- Keep a good watchdog; and,
- Ask police to keep your house under routine observation when going away for any length of time.

Too many criminal sanctions are threatening to collapse the whole judicial system, says a law professor.

System *STAR* of law *13/6/60* killing itself *74*

Staff Reporter

SUN CITY — Law makers are being blamed for judicial overkill by creating a mass of criminal prohibitions, says a criminal law expert.

Professor M A Rabie, of Stellenbosch University, was speaking yesterday at the Southern African Law Reform Conference being held here.

He said criminal law, in particular, was suffering a crisis. The criminal sanction had been used so widely and so indiscriminately, that it had become a blunt instrument.

It was almost automatically prescribed to secure obedience with rule of conduct.

Professor Rabie added: "The fact that we can have as little or as much potential crime as we wish, depending upon what the legislature decides to define as criminal, indicates the important obligation cast upon legislators."

Criminal law had been prescribed as a cure for problems which it was not designed to solve. An overkill had been achieved and there were many loud voices calling for a reform of the criminal justice system and for a purge of the calendar of crimes.

There was something seriously wrong with the criminal law; it was by and large not succeeding in effectively containing crime. Society did not seem to be adequately protected by the criminal law.

The professor said the establishment of too many criminal prohibitions was threatening the whole

whole criminal justice system with collapse.

"An overworked and under-staffed police force, overcrowded courts and prisons can no longer effectively cope with the inflation of crimes and the consequent flood of criminals."

Prisons

are *STAR*

tsotsi *13/8/80*

hotels *34*

SUN CITY — Tsotsis regard prisons as hotels and are unlikely to benefit from imprisonment, says a Durban criminologist, Mr G L Ndabandaba.

Speaking at a southern African law reform conference in Sun City, Bophuthatswana, Mr Ndabandaba said contact with "white man's law" had meant that Africans had to adapt to imprisonment for corrective training, the prevention of crime and periodic imprisonment.

Because of their attitude towards imprisonment, tsotsis were unlikely to benefit from jail. Membership of a tsotsi group was not open to any minor criminal. Before a youth was admitted he had to prove he was of value to the gang.

He added: "The tsotsis constitute a sub-culture so alienated that a prison sentence, even for an offence disgraceful by any standards may actually give added prestige. A further problem is that average tsotsis regard prisons as hotels."

He suggested that more use should be made of community services as alternatives to imprisonment. "Instead of committing tsotsis to short-term imprisonment, why not use tsotsis in projects such as the cleaning of streets, highways and alleys of the townships?"

14/8/80 (3) POST 14/8/80

Tsotsis and the Law

TSOTSIS regard prisons as hotels and are unlikely to benefit from imprisonment says a Durban criminologist, Mr G L Ndabandaba.

Speaking at a Southern African Law Reform Conference in Sun City, Mr Ndabandaba said contact with "white man's law" had meant that Africans should adapt to imprisonment for corrective training, imprisonment for the prevention of crime and periodic imprisonment.

"The large prison population militates against the individualisation of punishment (and treatment)." He said, "Individualisation, the ingredients of which are diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and prevention will have to constitute an important component of a new attempt to re-educate the offender and integrate him into society as a responsible member."

Because of their attitude towards imprisonment, tsotsis were unlikely to benefit from jail. Membership of a tsotsi group was not open to any minor criminal who wished to join. Before a youth was admitted to the ranks, he had to prove that he was of value to the gang.

He added: "The tsotsis constitute a sub-culture so alienated that a prison sentence, even for an offence disgraceful by any standards, may actually give added prestige. A further problem is that average tsotsis regard prisons as hotels.

Mr Ndabandaba said punishment in modern African society would enter a new phase with the establishment of people's courts in black towns. It would be a sound policy to expose the judicial officers of these courts to a training session on principles of indigenous law, the law of the land, sentencing, etc.

cedure and other related matters in order to make them more effective.

He suggested that in appropriate cases more use should be made of community services as alternatives to imprisonment. Instead of committing tsotsis to short term imprisonment, why not devise a community programme to serve the needs of the community.

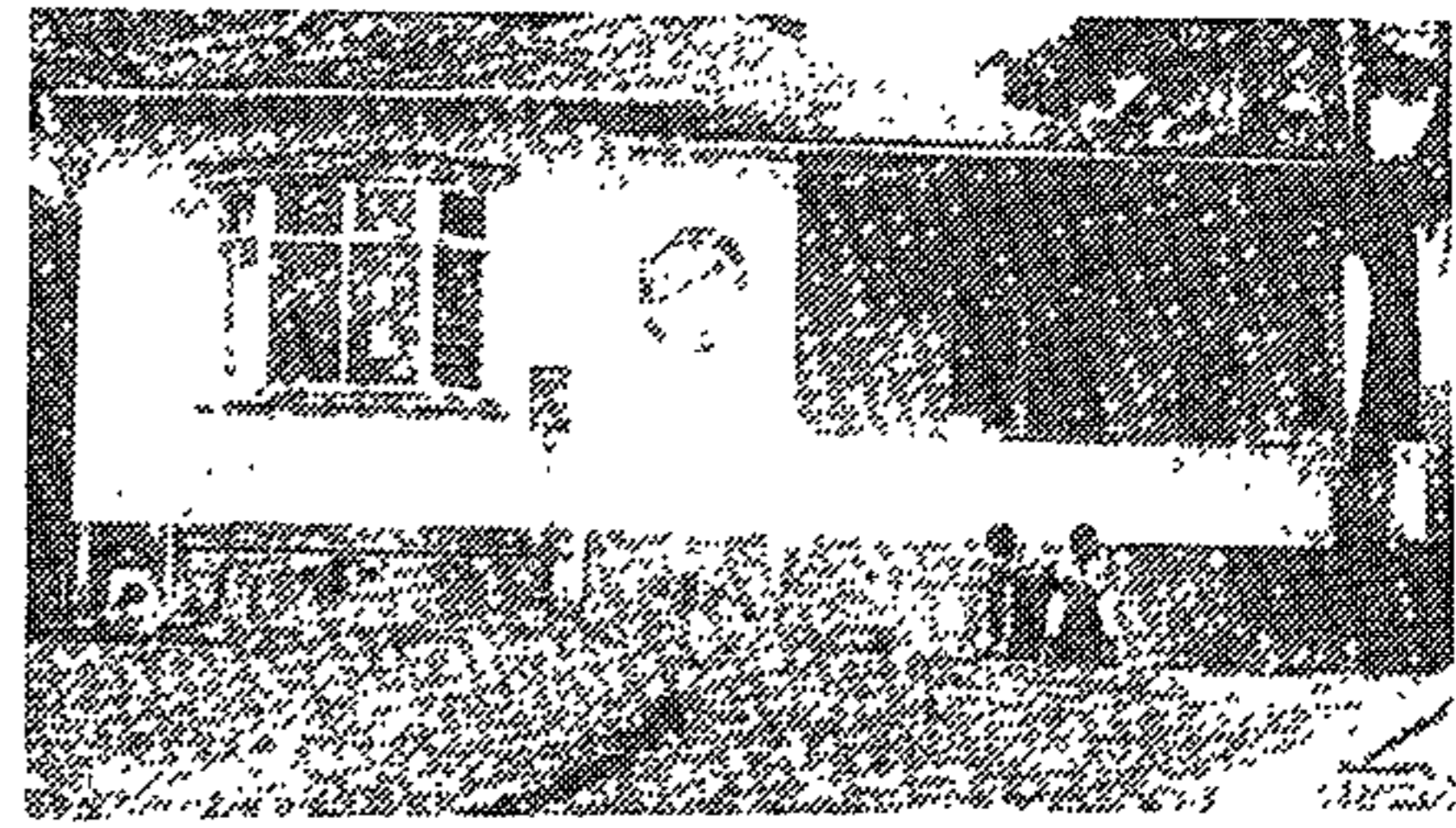
For example use tsotsis in projects such as unemployment relief schemes involving the cleaning of streets, highways and alleys of the townships. In short, let us improve the quality of life in the townships. By doing this, we will make the tsotsis not miss prison life.



Mr A C Moodliar, principal of the college, who lied about his qualifications.

THE 'GATEWAY TO SUCCESS' THAT LEADS ONLY TO DISAPPOINTMENT

High prices for worthless diplomas



● The college that hands out worthless diplomas: Mfundisweni Training College in Pinetown.

A FAKE secretarial "college" charging young Black students high prices for worthless diplomas has been exposed by the Sunday Express.

The principal and owner, Mr A C Moodliar, lied to me about qualifications he doesn't have and is operating the "college" illegally.

Natal director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr W J M Lotz, said this week the "college" was not registered with his department, as required by law, and promised action.

"This is ruthless exploitation. It is against the law and I will put a stop to it," he said.

Mfundisweni Training College (spelt college on an advertising brochure full of such errors) is in Pinetown. Young hopefuls look for the "college's" "gateway to success" — but all they get for their money is cramped tuition on vintage typewriters in the rooms of a dilapidated house near the town centre.

A Sunday Express investigation of Mr Moodliar's operation revealed:

- He is lecturing students on business economics and accountancy but has no qualifications to teach these subjects.
- He says he has a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Unisa. Unisa has never heard of him.
- Then he said he started studying this year with Unisa. Unisa denies this too.



● Mrs Emily Dawson, manager of the college.

By RUSSELL KAY

- He charges R120 for any two subjects, rising to R200 for four.
- The "college" promises young hopefuls top jobs after being trained by modern teaching methods on modern equipment — but the diplomas they get are worthless.

Most of the students have scrimped and saved to be able to afford the fees — half in advance, the rest on arrival — so when they get to the "college" with the rest of their money they are already deeply committed.

They pay the rest of the money and start classes that lead nowhere with a man who cannot teach.

They are accommodated at a nearby hostel for an extra R5 a month and have to buy their own food.

Daily bus fare from the hostel, at Krantzklouf, is 50c.

The "college's" vice-principal, Mr A B Thusi, says he has a diploma from a place "near Newcastle" and teaches subjects he is qualified for: typing, accounting, shorthand and secretarial practice, and business economics.

He said Mr Moodliar taught typing, accounting, shorthand and secretarial practice.

This week the Sunday Express visited the "college", which opened in April, to see what students got for their money.

The dilapidated, pre-war house has five rooms serving as classrooms. I found 32 students sitting at old typewriters. Mr Moodliar said the typewriters were always broken because the students didn't know how to operate them.

Lighting was poor, some broken windows had been boarded up, and there were holes in the floorboards. Mr Thusi was tutoring all the students at once.

There was only one blackboard, propped on a chair in one small room. In another room, formerly the bathroom, four students were doing accounting on garden furniture.

No charts or teaching aids were visible, but six students were crowded around one switchboard learning the switchboard course.

One student who cut her losses was Mrs Hazel Matyolo, 26, who left her husband behind in East London to come to Pinetown after seeing an Mfundisweni advertisement in a newspaper. She paid R150 to enrol, but left a month after starting.

"The typewriters were always broken," she said, "and the house was like a pigsty. There was only one teacher and scores of pupils. There was never enough time for us all to use the switchboard and many times when I went to my economics lessons Mr Moodliar never arrived to teach us."

When Mrs Matyolo realised the situation she drew a further R45 out of her savings bank and enrolled with another course at a different Pinetown secretarial college. She has written off her R150.

Mr Moodliar, asked whether he would refund Mrs Matyolo's fees, said: "I will refund the money for the time she hasn't spent with us. She has not yet said she is leaving and she has been with us for a month-and-a-half."

"I will refund one-and-a-half months of her three months' fees."

Mrs Matyolo, he said, would

have to move out of his home immediately. "I lease it from the Government. She will have to get out."

Mr Thusi said. "Mr Moodliar sometimes doesn't come to classes. He is supposed to come to Pinetown from Durban twice a week, but sometimes he is busy."

"When I have collected for he comes up."

Mr Moodliar claimed he had been a teacher at Umzinto Indian High School but left nine years ago.

He claimed to have completed a Unisa Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1965 and was qualified to teach business economics and accountancy.

The next day, however, he said the Sunday Express had misunderstood him. He had only completed matric at Umzinto High School and did not have the Unisa degree.

"I only enrolled for the degree this year at Unisa. I realised this sort of degree would help me teach. I have been teaching economics and accountancy. They were my favourite subjects at school."

However, the Unisa Registrar had never heard of Mr A C Moodliar — not in 1965, this year, never.

On Friday the Sunday Express told Mr Moodliar Unisa had no record of his enrolment for a Bachelor of Commerce degree and asked him to produce his student number and Unisa registration certificate.

"I will not give you my number. This is going too far into my private affairs. You have been worrying me. I have a number but I am not giving it to you."

Mr Moodliar put the matter down.

● Mr Thusi told the Sunday Express he was paid R150 a month to be vice-principal of Mfundisweni. Last month the "college" collected R118 in tutorial fees from students. The rent of the house is R200 a month.

"Exams fees are extra," Thusi said. "They cost R3 a month and then we give the students a diploma so they can find a job."

Mr Thusi admitted there were not enough tutors. "I have to do the best I can. I'm not the standard is very low."

5. Express 17/8/80
MAB 34

Overseas tactics to crack crime

THE South African Police are launching a massive crime-prevention drive — based on methods used by crack units in Britain and on the Continent — in a bid to counter the growing incidence of urban lawlessness.

The sophisticated system will operate through a network of district crime-prevention officers under a top policeman, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, and needs help from homeowners, business and industry.

For the first time, the drive will also be aimed directly at drug-trafficking and gun-running, offering rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

The offensive against crime began last month when Brig Coetzee, Crime Prevention Officer on the staff of the Commissioner of Police, Pretoria, and Colonel Basie Smit of the SAP Narcotics Bureau, attended an anti-drug seminar in Vienna and examined police methods of crime prevention and investigation in London, Paris and Lisbon.

"To make this thing work we are going to need the support of every member of the community," Brig Coetzee told me in an exclusive interview.



● Brigadier Carel Coetzee, heading the South African Police drive on crime, displays two descriptive jigsaw puzzles which, as part of the campaign, will go to children.

By MARSHALL WILSON

"For instance, figures here and abroad show that 60% of violent crimes are committed against people over 60.

"That means we will need an extensive campaign to canvass old folks' homes and pensioners generally, asking them to be security conscious and not to open doors to strangers and things like that.

"We are already circulating pamphlets to homes with a list of do's and don'ts, and from time to time qualified officers will lecture these senior citizens on how they can help combat crime by making themselves less vulnerable to attack.

"At the same time we must find able-bodied young people to register as B class police reservists to help patrol their suburbs and look after the immediate security interests of the old and young."

Other measures in the comprehensive campaign include free educational jigsaw puzzles with slogans such as "The policeman is your friend", and "Never go with a stranger" for schoolchildren, and simple and inexpensive bookmarks with similarly worded slogans and illustrations to instil the message further.

"But while a lot of our effort will go into diversifying educational programmes like the puzzles, and into seminars where qualified police will play an advisory role in assisting the business sector to formulate individual security plans, the object of the exercise will be to co-ordinate all our resources to keep crime off the streets," the brigadier told me.

"We will make extensive use of our dog unit as a prevention measure, and through a system of operations-room maps in the various sectors, will pinpoint specific target areas throughout the country to try to put down crime before it takes root."

Major-General C F Zietsman, former head of the Security Police, under whose direction Brig Coetzee will operate, said:

"Brigadier Coetzee took charge of the crime drive a month ago and as a result of his efforts we hope to effectively fight crime where it starts — on the streets.

"We believe that an educated public and business sector can play a big role in significantly lowering the incidence of petty crime and muggings that occur daily in the streets of our larger cities."

Post 5/9/80

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Help us, says top policeman

WITH crime worsening in many black areas, a top police officer yesterday appealed to the public to assist the police in combating crime.

Colonel Steve Lerm, head of the Soweto CID,

yesterday invited all people to "strengthen the arm of the South African Police" in preventing violence.

Col Lerm made this announcement following the murder of 23 people at the long weekend and two others yesterday.

He warned children to avoid going out with strangers or accepting sweets from them.

"They have a reason of which you are not aware," he said.

① Always try to be in the company of someone and thereby counteract any attempts to harm you when no-one can see.

② Make sure your parents or guardians know where you are going and when you will return.

③ When a stranger approaches you take a clear look at him so you can give his description to the police. Write particulars of his vehicle on the pavement using a stone or a stick.

Col Lerm added that it was highly possible that someone could commit crime without being noticed as Soweto is densely populated.

MONEY

One should observe people in suspicious surroundings and be able to recognise them. Listen to their discussions, take note of their clothes, appearance and transport, he said.

Other hints include:

④ Do not wander alone in dark streets, corridors or in the veld,

⑤ Go home early and avoid carrying large amounts of money with you,

⑥ Do not use the same route to and from the bank — when you return from withdrawing money.

⑦ Do not keep large sums of money in your house,

⑧ If you decide to take strong drinks, do so in moderate areas, preferably your home or at your friend's.

⑨ Remember that a policeman is your friend and is there to protect you and your property all the time.

⑩ Realise that there is a shortage of policemen in your country — making it impossible for you to get protection without your help. Have you ever imagined the chaos a country would be without a police force? and

⑪ Join the police reservists and assist in combating crime.

Police will reward anyone who provides them with information and his identity will be kept secret.

3 to hang for killing cellmate

Staff Reporter

A PRISONER with his hands bound to a wall and a razor in his hand was killed yesterday for murdering a fellow prisoner.

Eber Adams, 27, faced execution at the State Penitentiary in Peoria, Ill., on December 10 last. He was convicted by the Supreme Court of Illinois for the murder of Lewis, 29, on December 10 last year in the Victor Vernon Prison in Peoria.

They strangled Lewis with belts. His body was later found hanging from a window in a shower. The men, who denied killing Lewis, pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was that the three men, Lewis and a State witness, Frederick Nathan, were locked in their cell on December 10 last year about 5 p.m. after supper.

Nathan, whose evidence was found to be acceptable, said that he

went to sleep as Lewis was reading a newspaper on a sleeping mat next to him. He awoke to the sounds of a struggle.

Adams was on top of Lewis. He was holding Lewis's head and strangled him with his legs. He tried to hold down Lewis's head.

Lewis's legs were around Solomon. Adams testified that Nathan and Solomon pulled the belts down by pulling against the head with their feet. Lewis again tore loose.

Nathan told Adams to hold a belt and told Solomon to check if any wounds were coming. Adams held the belt while Nathan jumped on Lewis's stomach. Lewis lay still.

Nathan said he helped wipe blood from the floor. Nathan and Solomon took Lewis's body to the shower. Nathan fastened a belt to a window from which the body was left hanging.

No evidence in connection was led on behalf of Adams or Nathan. A social worker's report was read to court on Solomon's behalf.

It said that Solomon, who suffered from heart problems, appeared to have suffered severe emotional, environmental and financial depression since his early age.

Witness on his behalf included the warden of Peoria, Ill., and "Lawrence" on his behalf. The report said Solomon had said he had had cuts done when he had felt the hope of being released from prison.

Mr. Justice Grosskopf said the court had considered the report carefully, but found no extenuating circumstances in the case.

Mr. Justice Grosskopf said with the attorneys Mr. E. O. Gordon and Mr. J. pro duo for Adams, Mrs. D. Root appeared. pro duo for Nathan, Mrs. L. Stein appeared pro duo for Solomon.

C7
29/11/80

Call to prevent crime (34)

KROONSTAD. — With a daily prison population of 103 000, crime had become a problem every citizen should not only be aware of, but should do something about, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said here yesterday.

He told young prison warders at a passing out parade that a further cause for concern was a tendency for more people to be serving longer sentences.

"The time is past for crime prevention to be left in the hands of the judicial system, the police and the prison service if we want to survive in this sphere," Mr Coetsee said.

Crime affected not only those serving sentences. The result was human suffering which was usually traumatic for the victims and their families, as well as for the families of prisoners.

Taking all this into account, crime hit the community harder than was generally realized. Mr Coetsee said that he did not have an instant solution to the problem.

If crime prevention became a motivating factor in society and schools and churches took the matter seriously, bringing it to the attention of the public, there would automatically be a national front which could gain the sort of international recognition South Africa enjoyed in other spheres. — Sapa

force, although this would involve decreasing real wages over time. The necessary downward flexibility of wages may not be present in the economy, though it is true that real African wages in the modern sector stagnated between 1978 and may have declined a little in 1979.

Some insight into this may be gained from comparisons in February 1978, February 1979 and November 1979 in the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics and according to the Current Population Survey.

TABLE 12: EMPLOYMENT GROWTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT, (thousands)

Employment Sector	Feb '78		Feb '79		No
	QBS	CPS	QBS	CPS	
1 Agriculture		985		1 055	
2 Mining	584	629	601	604	617
3 Manufacturing	714	705	730	773	748
4 Electricity	23	36	24	30	26
5 Construction	292	350	289	306	290
6 Commerce	332	476	334	533	337
7 Transport etc	188	189	193	209	199
8 Finance	14	63	14	80	15
9 Services	452	1 141	441	1 276	445
0 Not specified		1		17	
TOTAL 'modern sector'	2 599	2 756	2 626	2 777	2 677
TOTAL		4 574		4 883	
INCREASE 'modern sector'			+27	+21	+51
INCREASE:total				+308	
Economically active populn.		5 144		5 390	
% Populn. EA		32,1		32,7	
Unemployment		569		507	
Unemployment rate (%)		11,1		9,4	

We don't condone any crime, say police

THE ARGUS, FRIDAY 12

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Police have denied they would condone any sort of crime or deliberately make no attempt to solve it. The denial was issued by a spokesman for the Police Directorate of

Public Relations, following reports quoting Afrikaners academic Professor F A van Jaarsveld. According to the reports, Professor van Jaarsveld believed the police had been infiltrated by right-wing elements who would be able to protect

those responsible for the Unisa bombing. The police spokesman said it was far-fetched to allege that the police would condone any form of crime and deliberately make no attempt to solve a crime to protect an individual or any organisation.

One police function was to prevent or investigate crime, and the Unisa explosion was being thoroughly investigated. It was not for the police to speculate publicly what the motives were, or who had been involved. The spokesman said all clues were being followed

up in an attempt to trace those responsible for the incident, and the police relied only on factual evidence. It was on record that the police had a high success rate for solving crimes of any nature.

WVW 12/11/79
 91x

Another fact of this argument is that for a long time now smoking and social class (i.e. industrial exposure to carcinogens) have been collapsed as causes of cancer. Does smoking kill workers (by causing lung cancer)? or does working (industrial exposure, kill smokers (lung cancer)? Investigations in the US⁵¹ and the UK⁵² both revealed that smoking was most common among the lower social classes by occupation. Individuals in manual and dirty jobs smoked the most. Miners and quarrymen were at the top of the smoking scale while professionals and managers smoked the least. Those in the lower occupations not only smoked more but also smoked stronger cigarettes and more plain cigarettes.

Smoking habits correlated highly with for all the people in these studies class was statistically removed, sm poorly with lung cancer mortality rate that it was the occupation of the pe for the cause of lung cancer (i.e. carcinogens) than smoking.

Standardisation of measurement techn B.3.11.C Another line of argument exposure to asbestos are inaccurately allowing anything useful to be said in relation to cancer. It is true t with measurement of levels of asbest the levels have had to be reconstruct different instruments are used to me Konimeter, Thermal Precipitator, Mid Membrane Filter. Their measurements convertible.⁵³ In the past different components of asbestos dust were measured from those currently measured. Old measurements in terms of particles are not convertible to current ones in terms of fibres.^{45,55} Then there is the problem that different production processes⁵³ result in dusts of different compositions. Yet another difficulty is that many of the fibres are too small to be visible using the light microscope.

In this section then, the different ARD's have been discussed. The history of the association between these diseases and asbestos exposure has been presented along with the main arguments pertinent to this association. Some theoretical comments have been made about quantitative as opposed to semi-quantitative or qualitative analysis. Where good quantitative data is hard to come by the sorts of arguments used to conceal the true relation between asbestos

Overtime funds for police run out in crime wave



By Mike Cohen
Crime Reporter

Funds set aside for police overtime pay have been exhausted — just as the Christmas crime wave reaches its peak.

But the blow is not expected at this stage to affect strict police vigilance during the Festive Season.

The overtime setback was confirmed yesterday by Police Headquarters in Pretoria after complaints.

The news comes just as policemen — including the man on the beat — have expressed extreme dissatisfaction with salaries.

It is claimed that police salaries are so low that 80 percent of the men in lower ranks are forced to send their wives out to work to make ends meet.

Now, restrictions have been placed on their opportunities to earn overtime pay.

Many policemen decided not to resign in 1979 because a large amount of money was allocated for overtime pay and with the extra work they had the chance to earn a little more.

Now they have become disillusioned and resignations are being received in a steady stream, it is claimed.

Police conditions laid down for extra remunera-

tion have been described as visibly restrictive.

They include.

- Overtime only applies when a policeman has been ordered to work extra time for more than four hours.

- No extra remuneration for more than 48 hours "official" overtime a month.

- No-one can volunteer for overtime.

- Overtime can only be paid for certain categories of work.

Police Headquarters has described these conditions as a departmental matter but these are the very matters about which staff is complaining.

A letter received by The Star states: "It is high time the hierarchy of the police is challenged by the community because of the raw deal policemen are being subjected to and seeing that the media claims to be the watchdog of the community it should take up the challenge to force the hands of the powers that be to improve the lot of the policemen in this country.

"Why can't our policemen be paid for all the extra hours they work?"

"The Minister in charge of the Police (Mr Louis Le Grange) surely has some explaining to do."

24/11/80
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My attitude as

- i) that the
- ii) it may well and
- iii) an adjust in B Ltd" or more.

My reasons are

1. Section 34 plenary pow. objects, ex or qualifie common power (a) gives t not express is therefor
2. Section 221 of what the not allot o company in

The section shares is g meeting; at issue or al. Act shall be sustained (S

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4. In spite of above, both doctrine of contents of directors to Companies Ac

If the rule B Ltd was en been obtaine aside (excep A Ltd's memb (I am assumi also that th a reasonable will not be

It is not cl the internal not by the articles.

number, there were 16 517 cases of robbery with extenuating circumstances — than in all of 1979.

The figure for the first nine months of this year is nearly five times that for the whole of 1978, when there were only 3 108 cases.

Between January and September this year there were 250 murders on whites — in all of 1979 there were 270.

In the only other category for which figures are available — rapes on white women — the figure is 516 for the past nine months, as opposed to 802 last year.

Police sources say that the figures for violent crime are expected to get another big boost over the New Year period — a time when the force is understaffed because of many of its members being on leave.

But the force cannot pay policemen who are available to work extra shifts because the fund set aside for overtime has been exhausted.

Many policemen decided not to resign in 1979 because a large amount of money had been allotted for overtime pay and with extra work they had a chance to make ends meet.

Now, with four months to the next Budget, men in the lower ranks are having to send their wives — who often earn more than they do — out to work.

A Sunday Tribune probe also shows that the SAP's system of paying overtime is enmeshed in a red tape jungle and operates at the expense of the man on the beat.

For example:
 • Policemen who have the weekend off will not be paid for Sunday morning work as they should have been in church.

• Policemen have to ask Pretoria for permission to work overtime, unless there are exceptional circumstances. Many applications for overtime pay, for occasions when there was not time to obtain permission from Pretoria, have been refused.

• Policemen only qualify for overtime when they have been ordered to work extra time for more than four hours.

• Payment is only

perfectly legal but

reallot the shares

should be passed, debiting "shares are Premium Account" with R5 000

es Act gives all companies to realize its main and ancillary powers as are expressly excluded ". These powers include certain rule 2 to the Act, and subsection shares. As the memorandum does er, the purchase of the shares ompany.

allowed to a maximum of 48 hours "official" overtime a month, although the men often work for longer hours.

• The SAP only pays overtime for shifts worked in multiples of four hours to a maximum of eight hours a day. The men receive no pay for "shifts" less than four hours long.

• No one can volunteer for overtime.

A police spokesman refused to comment on conditions of overtime work because "they are purely of a departmental nature."

Brigadier Theuns Swanepoel, acting Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand said in an interview that the escalation of violence could be attributed to a number of factors including the natural population increase and the increased availability of money which attracted robbers.

He said the expected increase over Christmas and New Year of murders and other crimes of violence such as mugging and rapes was partly due to the nation's festive season binge.

He said he could not comment on the shortage of staff but that the police would be doing everything in their power to control the situation — and relied on the co-operation of the public.

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Crime crisis as police force runs out of overtime pay

RECORD WAVE

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER

THE South African Police's thin blue line is battling a record wave of violent crime — and there are no funds left to pay policemen overtime.

This means the public will have less protection during the traditional festive season peak in crimes such as murder, rape assault and robbery.

And while disillusioned policemen leave the force in a steady stream because of dissatisfaction over pay, a police spokesman admitted to the Sunday Tribune the situation could not improve until more overtime funds are allocated in the April Budget.

According to statistics released this week by the police, the incidence of robbery with extenuating circumstances alone is 21 percent higher in the first nine months of this year than in the whole of 1979. In the nine months to

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CRIME
GENERAL

- 1981

PLAY THE GAME

S. Tribune 8/2/81 (34)

Make it legal for prostitutes to ply their trade, says Doctor Fransie

by
TONY SPENCER-SMITH

A MIDDLE-AGED Afrikaans woman doctor who has interviewed prostitutes on board ships in Cape Town harbour called this week for the legalisation of prostitution.

Dr Fransie Prinsloo, who specialises in community medicine at Tygerberg Hospital and the University of Stellenbosch Medical School, was speaking on prostitution at the University of Cape Town Summer School course on Women's Issues and The Cinema.

She released details of a 1978 survey on Cape Town's seething dockland prostitution.

She said prostitution would not be stamped out and it was doubtful whether it was desirable to even try.

There would always be men seeking sexual favours and women ready to supply those favours for money.

At the time of her survey there were about 600 to 700 prostitutes of all races operating in the dockland area, some going straight on to the ships and 65 percent operating from the night clubs.

About 100 of the prostitutes were white, 60 or 70 black and the rest coloured.

She interviewed 95 pro-



Dr PRINSLOO
Leave the girls
alone

a "boer" — were in the game strictly for business.

They went for Scandinavians and Germans who were keen on black girls as this was something different.

Coloured prostitutes, on the other hand were different. The money was of little importance.

Bright lights

"They go mostly for the Taiwanese trawlers. They want to have a good time and are attracted by the bright lights, the excitement, the accommodation and food."

She said the survey

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harbour police offices after raids on ships and on boats — mainly foreign trawlers.

She said: "Why not leave these girls alone? They are not criminals in the sense of committing crimes like theft, or causing trouble."

"The attitude of society to prostitution is wrong. They are providing a service to the community."

"They need to eat and wear clothes like everybody else, and this provides them with employment so they are not a drain on society."

Ambassadors

"In many marriages, the woman is frigid or just can't cope with the sexual demands of her husband. Prostitution gets those women off the hook and preserves the marriage and the family," she added.

The ages of the prostitutes she interviewed ranged from 14 to 36, with an average age of 23.

She quoted an attorney handling prostitution cases as saying that some of Cape Town's prostitutes were the "best ambassadors for South Africa."

"Apart from the sexual side, they provide visiting seamen with a home from home."

"Particularly the white prostitutes. They show them the sights like Table Mountain and act in many ways like wives."

She said the white girls went for Japanese sailors.

The Japanese trawlers were clean and the girls, while on board, had to use only Japanese condoms, pills and so on, and eat only Japanese food.

Some of the white teenage prostitutes came from exclusive white areas such as Bishopscourt and Constantia.

She said black prostitutes — who were truculent and resentful and initially at least not keen to be interviewed by

earnings of the prostitutes were R20 to R40 a day — some earned more than R90 a day.

"One asked me: 'Why should I work, if I can earn R100 a day?'"

She asked the packed audience, mainly women:

"How many of us earn R100 a day, never mind a night?"

She said strict controls and legalised brothels would protect both society and the girls and the incidence of rape and sexual assault might be much reduced.

Brothels would force night clubs — "dangerous sources of drink, drugs disease" — to close.

Prostitutes would receive a fair income, regular health care, adequate food and accommodation and in later years security and an assured, if small, income.

In her survey she had found that nearly three quarters of the prostitutes used no contraceptives.

"The Pill doesn't suit their lifestyle. That needs to be taken the same time every day and these girls have no discipline. Often they do not know if it is day or night."

Depressed

Only half the prostitutes went for regular medical check-ups. Legalisation would help to fight the spread of VD.

She said the girls tended to form long-term relationships with individual seamen, particularly the Japanese, who notified them when they would be in port and even sent money sometimes.

She said few of the dockland prostitutes stayed in the game for more than five years. They aged faster than other women and often became extremely depressed.

Some looked like zombies and spoke totally without emotion. In the end, they generally ended up with nothing but drink.

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Hansard 3 Armed robbery
11/2/81

34

47. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many prosecutions for armed robbery were instituted in the Republic during each of the last 12 months for which figures are available and (b) in how many such cases did the court impose (i) suspended sentences of imprisonment and (ii) sentences of imprisonment?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) The information in respect of prosecutions for armed robbery with (i) a fire-arm and (ii) a weapon other than a fire-arm is as follows:

	(i)	(ii)
July 1979	149	1 051
August 1979	107	1 504
September 1979 .	88	1 095
October 1979	124	1 039
November 1979 ..	124	1 414

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December 1979 ..	68	563
January 1980	159	985
February 1980 ...	96	1 056
March 1980	107	975
April 1980	134	858
May 1980	91	821
June 1980	140	935

The number of prosecutions for robbery without a weapon for the period July 1979 to June 1980 is 9 710.

(b) (i) 767.

(ii) 7 551.

Blacks removed from Black spots
11/2/81
20. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether he has received representations from any Black communities in Natal regarding removals from Black spots to other areas; if so, (a) from which communities and (b) what was the nature and (ii) outcome of such representations?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

- (a) Representations were received from residents of Matiwaanskop and Umbulwane.
- (b) (i) That the proposed resettlement projects be reconsidered and that the residents be allowed to remain on the properties concerned.
- (ii) The representations are still receiving attention and further negotiations will take place.

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Nov. 3 Q.C. 105 11/2/81
34

Fire-arms

*Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Police:

How many persons were found during 1980 to be in possession of fire-arms for which they did not have licences?

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

3 275.

SAP squad destroys 73 tons of dagga

DURBAN. — About 73 tons of green dagga valued at R365 000 have been destroyed by police this week near Msinga and Tugela Ferry.

A task force of 70 policemen, with two helicopters, also destroyed 5kg of dagga seed and three bags of dry dagga.

The operation will continue this week, and follows a similar campaign last month when several people were arrested in connection with faction fights.

In the biggest dagga haul in the northern Cape in recent years, Kimberley police confiscated 268kg of dagga in 23 bags at the weekend.

Captain Pat Higgs, a divisional relations officer, said members of the Narcotics Bureau in Kimberley found the 23 bags under a tarpaulin on the back of an abandoned bakkie on Friday. An investigation is under way, but no arrests have yet been made.

The dagga was worth a "considerable amount" but it was not possible to put an exact value on the haul at this stage, he said. — Sapa

For written reply:

Hansh Beer 61 154 **Armed robbery**

(34)

50. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Police:

(12/8)

How many cases of armed robbery were reported in the Republic in each of the last 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

January 1980	178
February 1980	209
March 1980	203
April 1980	198
May 1980	222
June 1980	230
July 1980	206
August 1980	210
September 1980	189
October 1980	251
November 1980	240
December 1980	235

Hans & Quae Co 161
Rape 34

103. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Police: *18/2/81*

How many cases of (a) attempted rape
and (b) rape of (i) Whites and (ii) non-
Whites were reported in 1980?

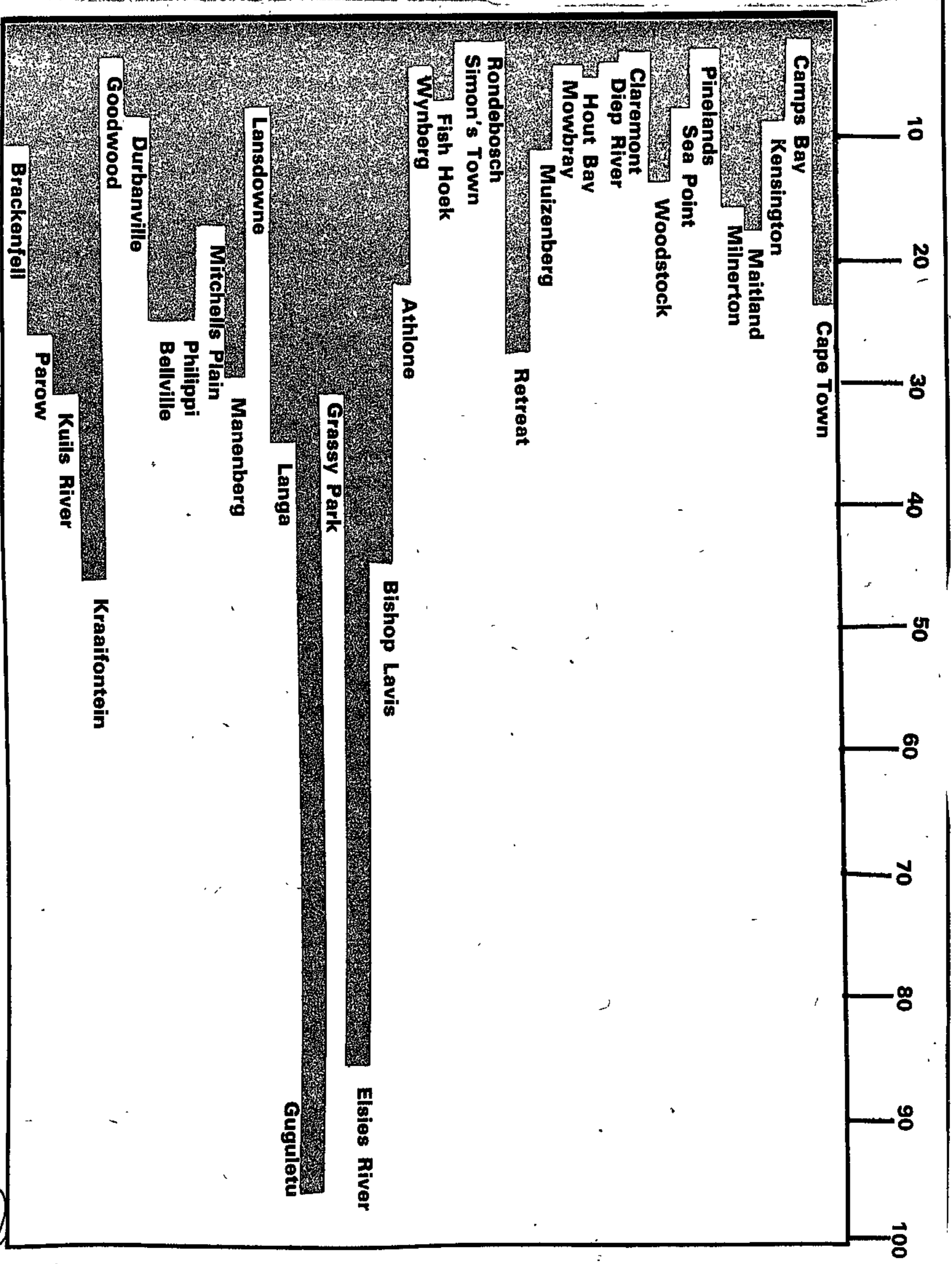
The MINISTER OF POLICE:

For statistical purposes rape and
attempted rape are classified under the
same code, and separate data are there-
fore not available.

The figures in respect of both crimes are
as follows:

(a) and (b) (i) 728.

(ii) 15 660.



By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
 SECURITY and crime experts
 said yesterday they were not
 surprised by the statistics re-
 leased in Parliament by the
 Minister of Police, Mr Louis le
 Grange, earlier this week.
 However, they added that it
 was time the root causes were
 found so that something could
 be done about the figures which
 one expert described as
 "shock-..."

Shock (34)
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More than 700 people were murdered last year in the Peninsula — nearly two a day — showing an increase of 24 percent over the figures for the previous year.

Fifteen people were robbed daily, three people were raped and 24 people were seriously assaulted.

According to police figures, one percent of the City's residents lost goods as the result of theft.

While Simon's Town was relatively safe — only two people died there from violence, seven people were robbed, four women were raped and 91 thefts were reported — Guguletu was top of the crime statistics.

More than 90 people were murdered, 553 people were robbed, 158 women were raped and 1 093 people had goods stolen from them.

Senior spokesmen at police headquarters were not prepared to comment on the figures yesterday but security experts and others offered suggestions and ideas.

One security expert, Mr Nick Karsten, said: "I'm shocked but not suprised."

He said much of the blame for the non-violent crime could be laid on the shoulders of the public. "The public is not security minded. It's a hassle to them. Out of experience I have found they are not prepared to be trained to be more security conscious."

Much of the violent crime could be prevented if the public took more care of firearms. "Security experts cannot prevent murders in places like

seek root causes'

Guguletu but firearms are unnecessarily finding their way into the hands of the wrong people.

"Firearms are being stolen daily from people who do not look after them properly. Weapons are left in cars, sometimes unlocked. These stolen weapons are eventually used to commit crimes.

"I'm not saying the public are at fault all the time but the police can function better if they have the public's assistance," he said.

He called for insurance companies to be stricter when issuing policies and a tightening up on the issuing of weapons licences.

Mrs Mana Slabbert, acting director of the Institute of Criminology at UCT, also said the housebreaking and theft figures were very high. "I think this is very significant as it is closely related to unemployment."

She said violence was something children in townships were growing up with and they learnt how to protect themselves at an early age. They were being confronted with violence all around them, she added.

She said much crime was power-rooted. "If people are powerless, they create their own sense of power I'm not condoning it but I'm trying to understand it."

Wanted men



Allan Robert Cash

Walter Benny

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RUNXX TAB18,1 *COL(GRAZING)
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RUNXX TAB19,2 *TABLE(FREG,PRO)

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RUNXX TAB22,1 *COL(54-59)
RUNXX TAB22,2 *TABLE(FREG,PRO)

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11. Offences/infringements of the law
170. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police...
24/7/81

- (1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the police during the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980;
- (2) how many of the infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations,

205

MONDAY, 23 F

(b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) (a) 1 022 942.
- (b) 629 941.
- (2) (a) 13 295.
- (b) 60 872.
- (c) 77 559.
- (d) 32 949.

124 Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Justice.

In respect of how many cases of (a) rape and (b) attempted rape of Whites and non-Whites, respectively, were persons (i) sent for trial, (ii) acquitted, (iii) convicted, (iv) executed, (v) given a suspended sentence and (vi) sentenced to (aa) corporal punishment, (bb) imprisonment and (cc) death in 1980?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Separate statistics in respect of (a) and (b) are not readily available. The statistics supplied hereunder are for the period 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980.

	Cases where Whites were victims	Cases where Non-Whites were victims
(a) and (b)(i)	194	8 276
(a) and (b)(ii)	61	3 897
(a) and (b)(iii)	131	4 369
(a) and (b)(iv)	10	2
(a) and (b)(vi)(cc)	6	3

The statistics in respect of (a) and (b)(v): (a) and (b)(vi)(aa) and (bb) are unfortunately not readily available.

Police to reopen NFI fraud probe

By Tony Duigan and Mike Cohen

National Fund Investments, the huge public growth company that crashed in 1970 costing nearly 200 000 shareholders about R40-million, is to be investigated by the police.

This was announced in Parliament this week by the Minister of Police, Mr. le Grange, and followed questions raised in the House by Mr. George Bartlett (NRP, Amanzimtoti) after a civil court hearing in the Cape Town Supreme Court last week.

The court hearing arose from a claim by a firm of attorneys, Bowens, against Mr. Richard Benson, a Cape Town investment broker and long-time crusader against NFI.

The claim, for R4 306 in fees and disbursements, was for payment for work carried out by the attorneys on Mr. Benson's ongoing case against NFI.

Mr. Benson claimed Bowens had not complied with his mandate to them and were not due payment. His plea was upheld.

In a trial within a trial during the hearing Mr. Benson told Miss Justice van den Heever that he discovered the full extent of the NFI "debacle" only when he saw the company's 1970 annual report.

Summarising Mr. Benson's evidence of the "debacle," Miss Justice van den Heever said the NFI story was "not a pretty

To Page 3, Col 5

16.

Police renew NFI probe

▶ from page 1

one" but added that there was possibly another side to the affair — "explanations that could perhaps be given and were not."

Allegations in Mr. Benson's evidence were that:

- The NFI prospectus was misleading in that the directors knew that the proposed mutual property fund held out as a future project had been vetoed by the authorities.

- After the stock exchange listing of NFI, false assurances about the affairs of the company were given to shareholders.

- Losses of the NFI holding company, National Fund Holdings, were passed on to NFI shareholders.

- Members of the NFI management were se-

cured against financial loss by repurchase of their shares. Outside buyers were not "met" in any way.

Brigadier Theo Scherman, head of the SAP Commercial Branch, said today that police had investigated NFI several times since 1969 after statements made to them by Mr. Benson.

"On each occasion the Attorney-General at the time declined to prosecute without giving his reasons," Brigadier Scherman said.

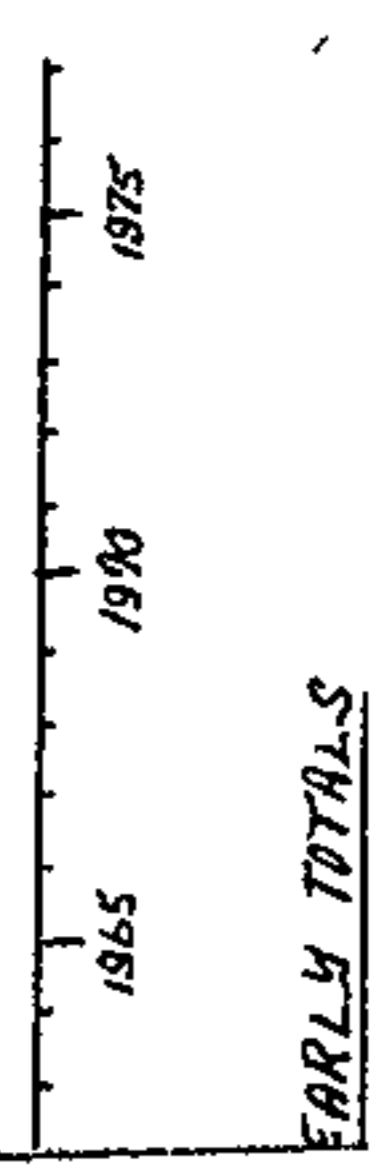
"As a result of the latest civil case we will get a copy of the judgment and decide what action to take. But we will be starting another thorough investigation."

In addition to the police investigations the Registrar of Financial Insti-

tutions also investigated the NFI in 1970. The then registrar Mr. Wynand Louw, said he was satisfied that nothing was wrong with the administration of NFI.

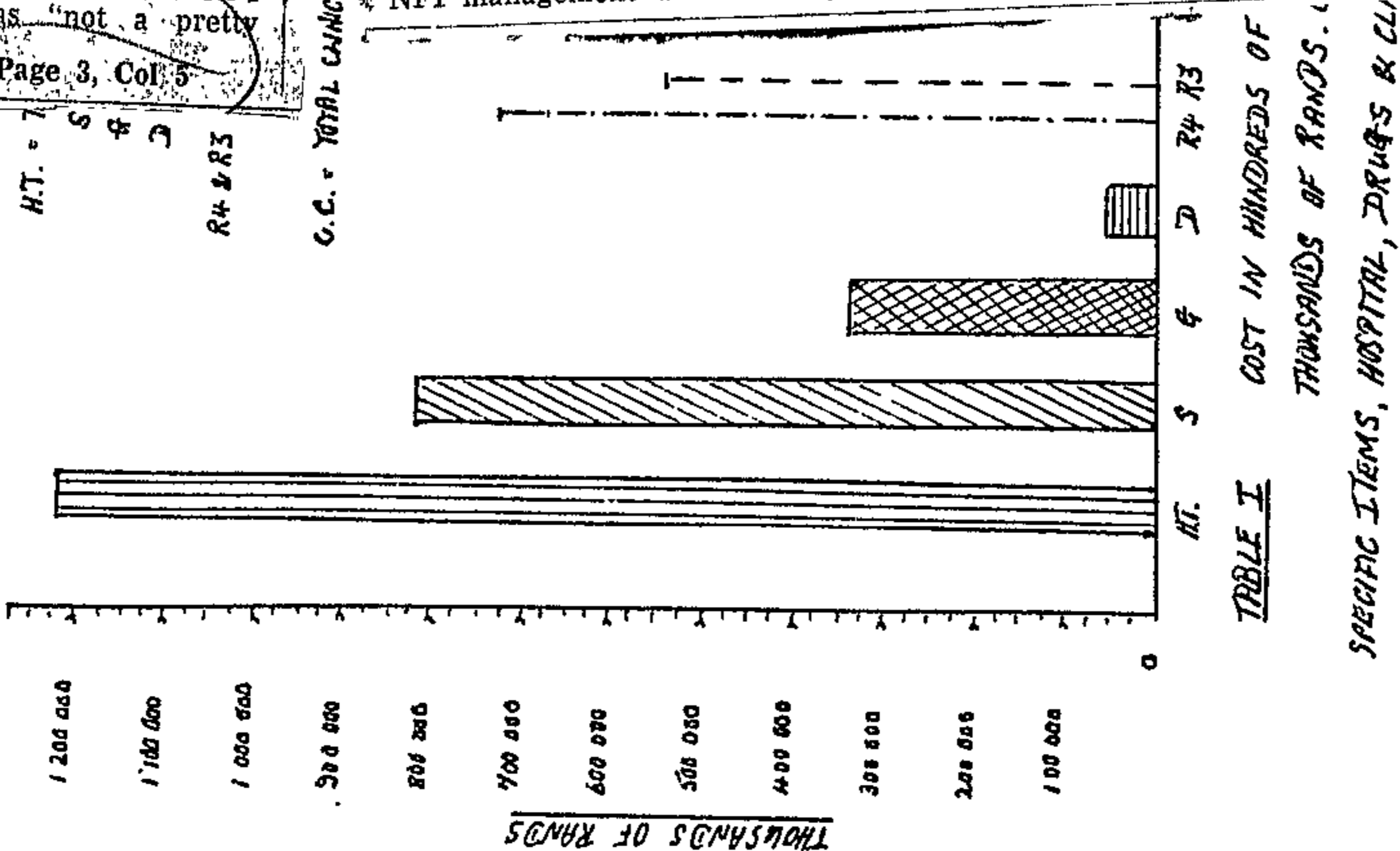
After further representations to the Government in 1971 the then Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Louwrens Muller, said he was also satisfied there was no justification for a further investigation into the company.

Mr. Henri Kuiper, former chairman of NFI who left the company in early 1972 after he had "had a bellyful of the NFI and Mr. Benson," said today that neither he nor any of the other directors had ever made false statements and that the prospectus did not contain false information.



1965 1970 1975
EARLY TOTALS
1965, PER 4-8 MONTH YEAR,

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HT. S G D R4 R3

G.C. = TOTAL CASH ON-BALANCE COST.

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swoops

TWENTY-FOUR people, including a prospector, a lawyer, a regional representative for the Department of Coloured Affairs and a policeman, have been caught in alleged illicit diamond deals involving more than R200 000 throughout the country, police have confirmed.

Brigadier J F Erasmus, head of the South African Gold and Diamond branch, said that last week a prospector, Mr Frederick Petrus Ferreira, 52, appeared before a Port Elizabeth Magistrate in connection with an alleged illicit R75 629 diamond deal.

In Upington an attorney from Gobabis, Namibia, Mr Willem Hendrik Kempen, 34, his father Mr Willem Hendrik Kempen, 59, regional representative for the Department of Coloured Affairs in Upington, and a cafe owner, Mr Coenraad Taljaard, 41, of Burgersdorp appeared in court in connection with an alleged R12 023 illicit diamond deal.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

WHITES are nearly four times as likely to murder a black person as blacks are to murder a white person. These figures provide a backdrop to the debate over whether former army Lieutenant Jacobus Botha — who was found guilty last week of murdering a black schoolboy, Petrus Makwaba, and of attempting to murder his friend — was a product of his society.

In editorials on the murder trial, the "Mail" and the Sunday Express saw Botha as a man influenced in part by the prejudices of the dominant white community. The Afrikaans newspaper, Beeld, disagreed.

The "Mail" said: "In many ways Botha must be seen as a creature of his society. That, for Petrus, for his mother and father — and for South Africa — is where the ultimate tragedy lies."

The Sunday Express, which linked the Botha trial to the culpable homicide conviction of Constable Louis Nel of Windhoek for shooting dead a black waiter, said: "Neither the Defence

PDA 4/3/81 (34)
Figures on inter-race

Force nor the Police can escape being part of the system. And, like it or not, the system nurtures racial hostility."

Beeld said: "Every community has its black sheep and it is the law's task to bring them to order. To put the guilt for the ill-considered deed of the young soldier on the community or the system can be compared to attributing the gruesome deeds of the Yorkshire Ripper or Al Capone to the shortcomings of the British or American societies."

The latest figures on inter-race murder were given in Parliament last year by the Minister of Police for the statistical year July 1, 1978, to June 30, 1979, when 83 blacks were murdered by whites and 93 whites murdered by blacks.

Reducing these figures to a comparable pro rata basis shows that there were 1.8 white perpetrators of inter-race murder per

100 000 whites for that period compared to 0.47 black murderers of whites per 100 000 blacks.

In a submission to the South African Law Commission in 1978, Professor Jan van Rooyen, then of the Institute of Criminology, said: "Whites are charged with six times as many inter-race murders and 20 times as many culpable homicides per 100 000 of the white population as compared to non-whites."

Prof Van Rooyen's calculations applied to reported cases of murder for the statistical year 1976-77 as recorded in the annual report of the Commissioner of Police for that year.

Inter-race murder statistics provided by the Minister of Police for the same period provide a better basis for comparison. They point to a slight change only in the inter-race murder differential between then and 1978-79.

5. South Africa (1971 - 1977) : Department of Statistics, Reports of Deaths, Reports 07 - 03 - 01 to 07 - 03 - 12, Government Printer, Pretoria.
6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, March 4, 1981

Murders

7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden all the population groups in the Report S - 34, Human Sciences.
8. Preston, S.H., Keyfritz, N. and Tables for National Population
9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J blacks murder a black as against 3.8 times for 1978-79. In an w Professor Van Rooyen, who now teaches at the University of Africa, saw these figures as the product of a complex of factors.
10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Community Medicine, Volume 2.

Then were 3.4 times as likely to murder a black as whites. In an w Professor Van Rooyen, who now teaches at the University of Africa, saw these figures as the product of a complex of factors. "But, I see more violence before we see less," he predicted.

Judicial increase in licensed firearms, whites are better armed than blacks — a situation which may reflect fear as much as aggression, which is more likely, an interacting compound of both.

Accord figures released in Parliament last week, the number of licensed firearms increased by 165 042 in 1980 to bring the total to 794.

9. Malignant and Benign Neoplasms.
7. Certain Degenerative Diseases (nephritis, cirrhosis of the liver, ulcers of stomach and duodenum, diabetes)

The 165 042 new licences issued last year represented an 11.4% increase in the number of firearm licences — which equalled the percentage increase in 1977 when there was a sharp rise in gun ownership, presumably because of the unrest of 1976-77.

With a few exceptions only, licensed firearms are in white hands. The Arms and Ammunition Act stipulates that firearm licences may not be granted to people who are not white except with the express approval of the Minister of Police.

As Professor Van Rooyen has noted, the racially restrictive nature of the law and the relative ease with which licences are given, make South Africa's white population one of the most heavily armed in the world.

Assuming that 1 620 000 of the licensed arms are owned by whites, the ratio of licensed weapons to the white population of 4.45-million is about one gun to every 2.75 whites, or, if children are excluded, nearly one gun for every white adult.

In Parliament last week the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said legislation was planned to prevent people from walking around with guns in their possession.

This with the 10 year census should give us the necessary denominator

In addition we should continue to notify the formidable or very dangerous infectious diseases such as Rabies. If these are universally brought to an acceptable level the rest of the information we need could be responsibly and more accurately gained by a survey method

Pass book ring may have netted R500 000

living in and around Johannesburg with false reference books bought from a syndicate.

False identity books are being sold to "illegals" for up to R200 each.

The swindle was uncovered by Wrab officials after investigating a case in which a man was found with a forged identity document.

Police believe the syndicate is operating from hired premises in the Johannesburg city centre and that the books are being sold "on the streets."

Police would not confirm that black people, including policemen, were being used as "decoys" in an attempt to smash the syndicate.

Crime Staff

False reference books are being circulated throughout the country and police together with various Administration Boards have launched an intense investigation to smash the ring of forgers.

Cases are being reported to the police every day by Railways, Police and Administration Boards.

Two people believed to be members of a country-wide gang were arrested during intensive investigations.

More than R30 000 is involved in the case at present but police believe this could rise to R500 000. Fraud Squad detectives are now hunting for more than 300 people

these small gather ndom k to the rone problems or in- cerculosis approach re res- a training discipline a few

- Department of Statistics
- Department of Health
- Medical Research Council and its units such as the TB Research Institute and the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases

- Human Sciences Research Council
- Medical Schools

It is important that the level of sophistication of the scheme is such that it will be able to be executed by a small local authority and various homeland departments of health if it gets beyond the experimental stage

For this reason special attention should be given to planning something that can give accurate results taking into account the limited resources and expertise available. The most universally available health trained people are nurses and it would therefore be good to build the scheme in such a way that they can do all the measurements and recording of data

A team consisting of two nurses and a driver clerk with expert guidance and supervision with one vehicle and the backup facilities available through one or more of the listed experienced bodies should be enough for a pilot project

Designing meaningful measures for the survey

The purpose of the Comprehensive Health Care System is to promote health and to care for ill health. It is a system which makes comprehensive integrated primary health care possible and enable patients to gain access to secondary and tertiary care. Other factors that we are interested in is the degree of self reliance in health and illness of the people in their families and communities, also to what extent the service is able to be truly comprehensive in terms of having promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative care to the people it serves

Huge drug network uncovered

16/2/81
Crime Reporter

Police this weekend uncovered a huge international drug smuggling network when they seized more than R2-million worth of Mandrax tablets.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said in Pretoria today 200 000 Mandrax tablets had been seized by staff of various narcotics bureaux under the command of Captain Frik Truter of the East Rand.

The tablets are worth more than R10 each on the black market.

General Geldenhuys said investigations were continuing and could spread to Europe and the Far East.

Nine people, including two leading Pretoria businessmen have been held in connection with the haul. Five people are being held in the Cape Peninsula and two in the Eastern Transvaal.

General Geldenhuys said the haul was the biggest of its kind in South Africa.

It came after six months of intensive investigations.

Approximate figure for medical

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rt and the number of

s and their families,

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On almost all farms the farmer's wife was in charge of a

bills if the workers preferred not to use the clinics.

obliged either to take them to private doctors or to pay

that they would take workers to clinics but did not feel

use divisional council clinics at little or no cost and

paid all medical expenses. Most said the workers could

the health of the workers and their families and said they

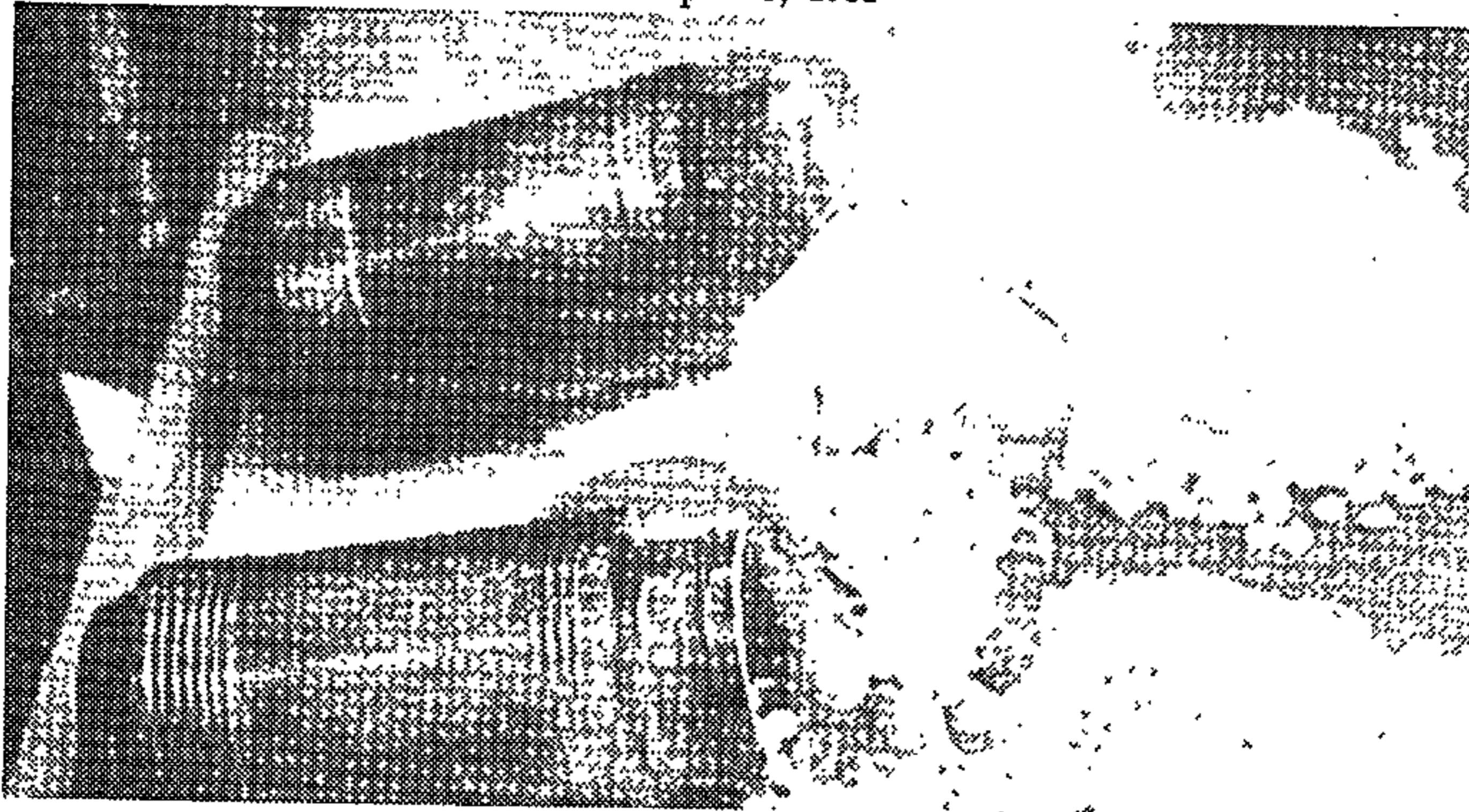
Several farmers considered themselves responsible for

(v11) Medical care.

Christmas.

percent of all workers) received no extra payment at

Of the 57 workers in the lowest category, 27 (21



● Some of the one million Mandrax tablets recently seized by police and customs officials. Quantities of cocaine have also been seized.

Police probe drastic laws to hit drug dealers

S. Express 5/4/81 (34)

POLICE are considering asking for the introduction of tough and drastic new laws to combat drug trafficking — including phone taps, bugs, confiscation of vehicles and withdrawal of passports.

Alarmed at the recent dramatic increase in the pattern of drug trafficking both to and from South Africa, top Narcotics Bureau detectives at police headquarters in Pretoria confirmed to the Sunday Express this week that they were urgently studying tough laws recently introduced in other countries.

"They are laws accepted in countries such as Australia designed to smash and cripple both the syndicates and individuals behind the worldwide smuggling of drugs," said Major General C F Zietsman, South Africa's deputy CID Chief.

Citing recent seizures of a quantity of cocaine and about a million mandrax tablets smuggled into South Africa from the Far East, via other African countries, General Zietsman said there was no doubt South Africa would have to take drastic steps to combat the trafficking.

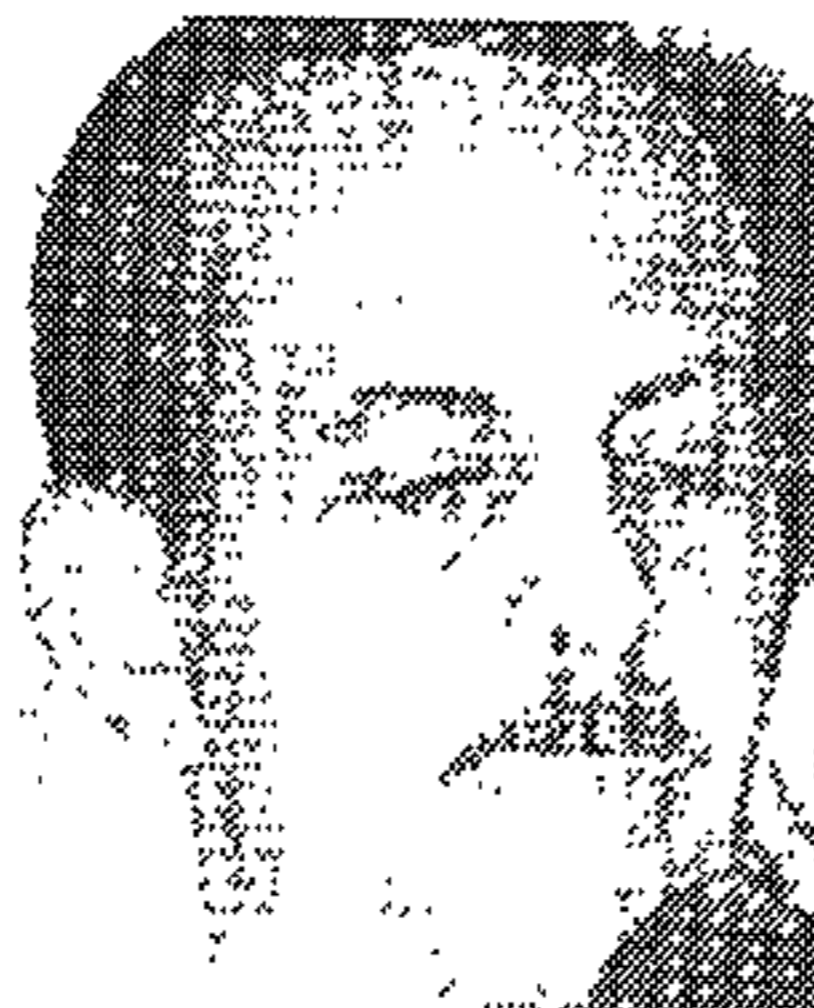
"Drug trafficking knows no borders and boundaries — this is an accepted fact," General Zietsman said.

"When you deal with people who trade in lives, addiction, misery and suffering for profits

PHONE TAPS AND BUGS PART OF THE PACKAGE

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

By MERVYN REES



● Lieut-Col Basie Smit
... South Africa should learn

that run into multi-millions, you have to have laws that will enable law enforcement officers to put them out of business."

He said the laws being considered for South Africa were widely accepted.

In Australia, he added, the

Customs Act was amended in 1979 to provide for a more effective attack upon the organisers of drug trafficking.

It included:

- The use of listening devices in drug investigations.
- Creating 'conspiracy' provisions for drug offences.
- Freezing assets of persons before the courts and empowering the courts to order a pecuniary penalty equivalent to the benefit derived from drug trafficking.
- Introduction of life imprisonment without the option of a fine for second and subsequent offences involving a traffickable quantity of drugs.

In addition, he said, Australia had introduced new legislation that, subject to prior judicial approval, enabled police officers engaged in major drug trafficking investigations to intercept phone calls.

In Singapore, Indonesia and

Hong Kong laws had been amended so that the passports of drug offenders and those under supervision following drug-related offences could be seized.

This helped contain the problem by immobilising traffickers and preventing drug users from moving outside the country to obtain their supplies.

General Zietsman said that, as with other countries, South Africa was looking at ways to attack traffickers' financial assets, preventing them being used to finance other criminal activities and the taking over of legitimate businesses.

A United Nations meeting of heads of narcotics law enforcement agencies in Malaysia last year heard how illegal profits from drugs could provide potential weapons for terrorist groups, of whatever persuasion.

The weapons could be used to try to destabilize countries and in Malaysia the drug problem was regarded as a security problem.

There was also no doubt that drug traffickers and their agents were using addicts to commit crime. Malaysia had noted a rise in thefts, extortion and other serious crimes in parallel with growing drug trade.

General Zietsman confirmed that one of the prime movers behind the review of existing legislation and comparison with laws in other countries was Lieutenant-Colonel Basie Smit, chief of the South African Nar-

Departments	X	Y	Z
Budgeted overheads	R50 000	30 000	20 000
Budgeted Direct Labour Hours	40 000	60 000	20 000
Absorption Rates per Labour Hour	1,25	0,50	1,00

2. Cost Statement - order 64

Material usage	$\frac{100}{100} \times 10 000 = 12 500$ kilos
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Material Cost

Labour Cost - De

Prime Cost

Product Overheads

Manufacturing Cost

Administration Cost

Total Cost

3. 20/100 SP = SP - ie. SP = 1 450

4. Saving in Prime

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.. G.P. of 2 071

which is 41,2

Note : 1) The 2 500

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2) Note that in part 4 the question had required the % of net profit to sales, the administrative overhead, in the absence of any information to the contrary regarding the absorption thereof, would have to be re-calculated on the basis of the restated prime cost.

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otics Bureau:

Colonel Smit, who recently attended a meeting of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna, had made a valuable study of the worldwide drug problem and found South Africa's problem was identical to other countries.

Said Colonel Smit: "Every region of the world - from the United States to Latin America, from Europe, Africa and the Middle East to the Orient - has become a victim of drug trafficking and drug dependency and in every region there can be found major narcotic distribution hubs and financial centres for international syndicates."

He said French customs legislation provided heavy penalties for trafficking.

Fines could go as high as three times the value of any drugs smuggled. Customs law provided not only for confiscation of the drugs, but also of the means of transport and of any objects being used to hide the crime.

In addition, prison sentences became longer depending on the number of people implicated in trafficking.

Colonel Smit said South Africa should learn from other countries.

He was becoming more and more aware of the growing problem in this country and believed that some of the laws introduced in other countries would assist in South Africa's fight against smugglers.

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Police swoop on big drug network

RDY
17/3/81

34

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

THE South African Police say they have smashed an international drug smuggling network with the arrest of nine men in a nationwide swoop by members of the narcotics bureau at the weekend.

General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of Police, announced in Pretoria yesterday that the police had seized mandrax tablets worth R2-million. He added that it was the biggest haul of its kind in South Africa.

The investigation could possibly spread to Europe and the Far East. More than 200 000 tablets were seized in the raids, he said.

Two prominent Indian businessmen from Pretoria, as well as two men from Middelburg in the Transvaal and five men from Paarl in the Cape, were arrested.

Yesterday Colonel Basie Smit, the head of the narcotics bureau, said the investigation was still continuing. He could not say when the men would appear in court but he said the case would be heard in the Transvaal.

Captain F Truter of the narcotics bureau on the East Rand, with a team of detectives from various branches of the narcotics bureau, were conducting the investigation.

Col Smit said that mandrax tablets sold at between R6 and R10 per tablet. He confirmed that the haul could be worth R2-million.

Recently Lieutenant-General J C Visser, South Africa's CID chief, said at a Press conference that the South African Police were working with the police from neighbouring countries to uncover drug smuggling.

He said that police had launched a concerted drive to smash drug smuggling rackets because drugs were aimed at the young people of South Africa.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks Benjamin Pogrand John Ryan Lin Minge newsbills by Peter Buntall headlines and sub editing by Paul Holroyd cartoons by Bob Connolly all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

SAP are making a review of drug laws

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

POLICE in South Africa are continually looking into new measures to help combat drug trafficking and drug abuse, says Colonel Basie Smit, Chief of South Africa's Narcotics Bureau.

It was only logical that police would study laws which had been introduced in overseas countries, with the aim of possibly taking similar measures in South Africa.

Col Smit was commenting on a report in yesterday's Sunday Express which said that police in Pretoria had asked for the introduction of tough new measures to help combat drug trafficking in South Africa.

Col Smit would not elaborate on what measures were being considered, except to say that South Africa had a serious problem in containing drug trafficking and drug abuse.

He confirmed that he had recently attended a meeting in Vienna of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

According to yesterday's report, police in South Africa were carefully studying laws recently introduced in other countries following an increase in drug trafficking offences in this country.

The report quoted Major-General C F Zietsman, South Africa's deputy CID chief, as saying that the tough new measures introduced in overseas countries were aimed at smashing drug trafficking syndicates and apprehending individual offenders.

It referred to measures taken in Australia through which police were authorised to bug the telephones of suspected offenders.

The Australian Customs Act had been amended in 1979 and it now made provision for a life sentence to be imposed on an offender convicted on a drug trafficking offence for the second time.

In countries like Singapore, Indonesia and Hong Kong, police were entitled to seize passports and confiscate the vehicles of drug offenders, a measure aimed at preventing them leaving the country to obtain supplies.

The possible revision of drug laws in South Africa comes soon after police announced they had smashed an international syndicate involved in the illegal trafficking of Mandrax tablets.

Police announced last month they had seized large quantities of the drug. They had arrested suspects in Pretoria and Middelburg, and in Paarl in the Cape.

Gen Visser also announced recently that South African Police were working with police in neighbouring countries in trying to smash drug trafficking syndicates.

He said that there had been an increase in drug offences in the past year, despite the fact that the police success rate in solving crimes was at a peak.

1. See for example Prest and Turvey p.683
Mishan (1975) Ch.2
UNIDO Ch. 1
2. See for example Fein p.210
Iayard (introduction)
Pole (1968) p.192
Newton pp.235-6
Culyer p.66
3. See Dasgupta and Pearce: for a full coverage of the theoretical aspects of cost benefit analysis: also Graaff (1975) Baumol, and the original articles by Hicks, Kaldor, Scitovsky, Arrow and Fisher. Krutilla also gives a clear account of the welfare aspects of cost benefit analysis.
4. See Prest and Turvey
15. Culyer P.1
16. UNIDO P.241
17. Introduction to G.H. Peters "Cost Benefit Analysis and Public Expenditure" IEA 1968.
18. Graaff (1975) p.243
19. Fein pp.200-201
20. Dasgupta and Pearce p.21
21. Comment by A.G. Hines "On the reappraisal of Keynesian Economics" (1971) pp.24-25
22. Prest and Turvey p.731.

(20)

(21)

3. The health centre concept.
(3.1) The aims of the Day Hospitals

The Day Hospitals were established with the following

1. Decentralisation of outpatient services - bringing medical and nursing care to the indigent group of patients in their own areas.
2. Reduction in transportation costs - to reduce the costs to hospitals of transporting indigent outpatients to outpatient departments, and to reduce costs to patients who paid for their own transport.
3. Reduction in outpatient department costs - by a better

to a Day Hospital for further treatment.

6. Earlier discharge of inpatients - to convalesce at home under the supervision of district sisters and social workers. This would result in a higher turnover of beds in hospital.
7. To provide more facilities for general practitioners to work in hospitals thereby halting and reversing the trend of ousting them. In essence, the Day Hospitals would provide a general practitioner service for the indigent who could not afford a private GP.

The decentralisation is aimed to encourage patients to attend the Day Hospital in their own area, enabling an emphasis on the community rather than on illness, although as long as Day Hospitals provide only curative care, they remain a disease service rather than a health service.

/.....

NM 9/4/81

34

Shoplifting —

impulse, disease or organised crime?

STORE managers are the first to admit that the biggest lifting of goods is done by staff members.

'They have the best opportunities — they know the shop, they know the best times and they have all day,' a personnel liaison officer at a clothing store summed it up.

A local security firm, which specialises in employee security, has established that in stores with slack internal security, up to 62 percent of shrinkage can be attributed to staff members.

'In one store we managed to reduce shrinkage from 2.5 percent of turnover to 0.5 percent, simply by clamping down on thieving by staff members,' said Ernest Robbertse, manager of the security company. 'In-store thieving is also higher than customer shoplifting because the articles stolen by staff members are generally of a higher value.'

The blind eye

Another aspect of shoplifting is co-operation between employees and customers — either by staff turning a blind eye when items are taken or by incorrect prices being rung up at paytills.

Shoplifters come from a cross section of the public and range from children out for kicks and senior citizens who are desperate, to professional criminals, making a living.

A report by the National Productivity Institute published last year, stated that one shopper out of 15 stole. Some steal out of need, but often offenders are caught with more than enough money on them to pay for the goods in their possession. Some are from wealthy families with standing in the community.

According to the national director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offend-

IMPULSIVE shoplifting is a unique modern-day crime directly related to the concept of self-service stores. The increase in the number of cases in South Africa — 15 312 convictions in 1979 — in spite of an intensive R250 000 anti-shoplifting campaign launched by Assocom in 1974, suggests that a lot more research should be done on the subject.

AND who pays for the goods that are shoplifted? According to a local supermarket manager... it's the public.

days the number was as high as six.'

He found that while most of the culprits during previous years were boys, last year the number of girls increased to make them equal.

'Many youngsters are sent in by experienced criminals to do the shoplifting, because their own faces are too familiar and, with their criminal records, would face severe sentences if they were caught,' remarked Mrs N Farrow of Truworthis.

Biggest menace

Mr G Gilzean, divisional manager of Checkers, sees gangs as the biggest menace. 'They operate in groups of about six and while some distract the salespeople, the others grab the merchandise.'

His store's answer to the problem is to prevent rather than catch. They have a full-time security team in uniform to make them as conspicuous as possible to deter people.

'The more obvious it is that there are people watching, the less likely a customer is to steal anything.'

A survey in England showed that shoplifting could be reduced by an increase in staff and a good shop lay-out that does not affect the acces-

through the bottom of the basket without the customers noticing, they could find themselves with theft charges on their hands,' warned Mr Gilzean.

Self-service, packaging and enticing displays may encourage shoplifting, but it also boosts sales. 'If we kept everything locked away safely behind glass, we wouldn't lose anything, but we definitely wouldn't sell as much as we do, either,' was the comment of Mr George Fuller, Stuttaford's store manager. 'An enormous staff would be needed to lock and unlock things.'

Exactly what the impact of display is on the shopper is hard to determine, but a survey in a self-service store in England indicated that instead of accelerating as a sign of tension or excitement, the eye blinking rate of many shoppers slowed down.

This was interpreted as a hypnotic trance caused by the profusion of enticing items surrounding them.

This may explain why experiments with 'subliminal' messages, such as 'I am honest' or 'I will not steal' slipped into background music in supermarkets in America

were reported to have drastically reduced shoplifting

Mr Alan Gardener, regional manager of Pick 'n Pay, feels that too big a fuss is made over shoplifting. 'The biggest part of the shrinkage is due to administrative mistakes. Articles are incorrectly priced or the selling price may not be in line with the buying price. There is also the wastage factor with perishables.'

It's no game

Whether the articles are big or small, shoplifters who regard the offence as mischief in the fruit-pinch-from-the-neighbour's-garden category, may be deterred by the fact that at each of 10 big local stores contacted a couple of shoplifters were apprehended every day.

'Shoplifting is no game and it certainly isn't easy,' is the warning of the general manager of Game, Mr JM Dobbin. 'Culprits are handed over to the police without exception.'

This is the policy of store managements in general. They regard shoplifting as downright theft. Exceptions are sometimes made with children, who are handed over to parents or school heads.

Shoplifters are not treated kindly in the courts either. If the culprits have previous convictions for the same offence a prison sentence without the option of a fine is almost certain, according to a carried out last year by a former senior law lecturer from the University of Natal.

If the act was impulsive and not premeditated this could be accepted as a mitigating circumstance, but jail sentences for first offenders are not uncommon.

Erina Botha

cles surrounding a
with African courts
are severe.

52

(103)

(104)

(36) Grey, op. cit., pp. 304-308 passim.

(87) Ibid., p. 319.

(88) Merriman Correspondence, 1912, No. 213; BRA, H.E., v. 134 S. Evans to R. Schumacher, 20 Nov. 1905.

Store and staff in 'theft' pact

Labour Reporter

An agreement has been reached between a staff union organisation and a major chain group over the problem of "shrinkage".

The OK Bazaars has drawn up a number of guidelines relating to the surveillance of employees in respect to the loss of

goods ^{8/4/81 STAR} shrinkage — in their stores.

The guidelines were drawn up after talks with the Association of Distributive and Allied Workers Union. The major points include:

● No employer has the legal right to search an employee against his wishes.

● Staff parcels must be examined in accordance with existing procedures.

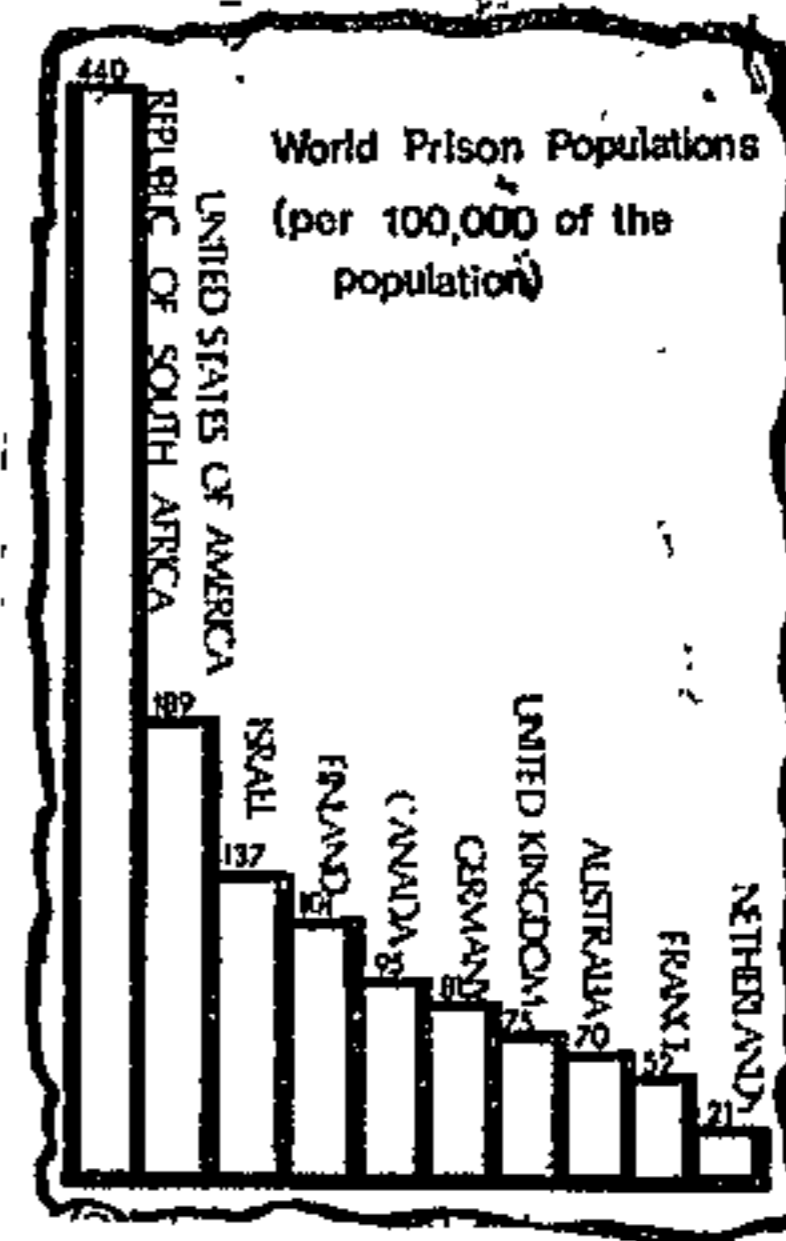
● Physical searching of all staff is not to be conducted on a routine basis.

The guidelines were drawn up as a result of continued theft of company property, a statement said.

South Africa's most shameful statistic:

CRIME:

We're the very worst on earth



S. Times
12/4/81

34

By PAUL LANGE

SOUTH AFRICA has the highest crime rate in the world — and it is going to go up.

In a survey of 46 Western and Third World nations South Africa has double the crime rate of the next country on the list, the United States.

For every 100 000 of the population in

South Africa 440 people are in prison, according to figures available to South African criminologists.

This compares with an equivalent figure in the United States of 189.

And even discarding the huge number of pass-law offences which push up South Africa's crime rate (40 percent of the black prison population) the country is still far worse off than the other countries for which statistics are available.

According to a leading criminologist

only drastic action to improve the quality of life in South Africa's poverty-ridden townships can reverse soaring crime rates and expanding prison populations.

Mrs Mana Slabbert of the Institute of Criminology of the University of Cape Town warned this week that the problem will continue to escalate unless there was determined action to improve the quality of life for coloureds in the Western Cape and blacks in townships throughout the country.

Academic calls for wide law reforms

A NATAL academic has suggested sweeping law reforms to curb South Africa's "ever increasing crime rate" and huge prison population.

In an article to be published in the South African Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology this month Professor D J McQuoid-Mason of the University of Natal called for drastic changes in the law and new directions to prevent crime and foster rehabilitation of criminals.

A copy of the article, which academics said was a magnificent effort at tying up all the possibilities in dealing with South Africa's crime situation, was given to the Sunday Times this week.

The majority of offenders and their victims are blacks and crime prevention must be aimed at the black population, said Prof McQuoid-Mason.

Quoting statistics from the Prisons Department he said that during 1976-77, 82 percent of the people in custody were blacks.

In his conclusion he called for:

- Decriminalisation of petty offences and "victimless" crimes (pass offences) which are racially based. This would cut back on the large number of blacks who are labelled

criminals and exposed to prison culture.

- Greater use of legal aid for accused who may be imprisoned.

- The accused must be informed they may apply for bail.

- Research into the administration of justice.

- Authorities must be made aware of the need for better housing, town planning, education and recreation facilities.

Restrictions

- Relaxation of restrictions on the Press in reporting prison matters.

- More information to be divulged in the Commissioner of Prisons's annual report.

- Information should be provided to make research on rehabilitation in prisons easier.

- Judges and magistrates should be encouraged to visit prisons more often.

- Research into the workings of the Criminal Procedure Act.

- Research into the sentencing process.

- A charter of Prisoner's Rights should be drawn up.

Prof McQuoid-Mason suggested that "victimless crimes were social problems (for example prostitution, homosexuality between consenting adults in private, drug abuse, gambling, vagrancy and public drunkenness) which should be dealt with by social welfare agencies rather than the courts.

"In South Africa it has been estimated that 80 percent of criminal offenders are petty offenders."

The improvement of the standard of living would further reduce the crime rate because "poverty causes people to turn to crime".

He warned that prisons have become a breeding ground for crime.

More than 80 percent of the daily average of prisoners in South Africa were short term (less than six months) and there was no way of knowing whether they rehabilitated or were merely introduced to crime during their stay in prison.

The number of judges visiting prisons had decreased in recent years and he urged them to make use of their unrestricted access to the prisons.

The comparative crime rate of South Africa was determined from statistics of the local prison population and figures from countries throughout the world.

But a Pretoria academic, Professor J H van Rooyen of Unisa, who edits a criminal law and criminology journal, warned that South Africa's crime rate may not be the highest.

"But it is among the worst in the world," he said.

"The official crime rate according to police is more than two-million offences reported a year out of total population of 25-million.

"And according to a recent study by the Human Sciences Research Council this probably represents only 30 percent of the actual amount of crime committed.

"This leads to a staggering amount of crime for a population of 25-million and this amount is reflected in the prison statistics," Prof van Rooyen said.

Mrs Slabbert based her crime-rate theories on the prison population of various countries.

'Horriying'

The statistics are "horriying".

"We have more than double the prison population per capita than the United States, six times more than the United Kingdom, well over 12 times more than Ireland, three times more than Israel and over three times more than many African countries including Kenya, Ivory Coast, and Sierra

19-14 (25-30 min.) This problem is slightly easier than 19-12.

Examiners' Comments This question was fairly well done.

Common Errors

- failure to include spoiled units in the schedule of equivalent units as being 100% complete as to materials.
- in computing unit costs many candidates confused the FIFO and average approaches (either of which was possible to compute and therefore acceptable). Candidates would compute equivalent units on an average basis and divide it into the current costs of the period rather than the total of current costs and costs associated with the opening inventory.
- many candidates neglected to include normal spoilage costs in the cost of units transferred out.
- many candidates computed conversion costs in closing inventory on the basis of 8,000 units

Cambodia, for instance, has nine people out of 100,000 in prison compared to South Africa's 440.

Mrs Slabbert's comparative prison population figures have been updated in the second edition of her book "Repetitive Cycles".

"We have just completed a study of the local prison population and almost 40 percent of all blacks who were sent to prison were there for pass offences for the period 1978-1979," she said.

In an article to be published in the South African Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Prof D J McQuoid-Mason, professor of adjectival and clinical law at the University of Natal, estimated from official Prison Department figures for 1976-1977 that 82 percent of sentenced and unsentenced offenders in custody were black.

Bitterness

Mrs Slabbert identified several factors which led to this high crime rate:

- The biggest perpetuating factor is the effect of Group Area legislation which results in broken homes.

- Unemployment.
- The increase in food prices (milk and bread) and bus fares.

"Violent crime develops in the townships. The bitterness of life coupled with cheap wine and drugs promotes it."

"During the recent boycotts there were two moves taken by young people. Some joined the gangsters while some schoolchildren started up discussion groups. There has been an increase of this polarisation. I think the gangsters are ahead now," Mrs Slabbert said.

"I don't think we will ever solve the crime rate problem unless we look at the life situation in the townships," she said.

The Institute of Criminology is involved with projects aimed at schoolchildren in the hope this will have a long-term effect on preventing crime.

Mrs Slabbert believed it was essential to keep more people out of institutions.

"We must be more selective about who we send to prison. We must find alternatives to the penal institution," she said. "And there are alternatives."

Work in process, beginning			
Units started		1,000	
Units to account for		47,600	
Abnormal spoilage		48,600	
Normal spoilage	200		
Good units completed and transferred out	400		
during current period:			
Work in process, end:	40,000		
Materials: 8,000 x 1	8,000		
Conversion costs: 8,000 x .25			
Units accounted for			48,600
Total work done			48,600
			48,600
			42,300

25.

Maternity services are provided at the neighbouring clinic of Sunland where there is a small labour room and one sister is always on call at night and at weekends. The responsibility for transport is that of the patients (or the employer). In the case of women on farms, the usual procedure is for the farmer (if he is informed in time) to telephone the sister at her quarters. He then takes the mother to Sunland clinic, picking up the sister en

Hundreds get help after the trauma of rape

DURBAN. — Hundreds of rape victims were assisted by Rape Crisis centres in South Africa last year, the second annual National Rape Crisis conference, being held in Durban, was told at the weekend.

Addressing the conference, Miss Vicky Powell, a psychology honours graduate, said her research showed assistance by Rape Crisis had a positive effect on rape victims.

"Rape victims felt Rape Crisis provided both practical needs such as legal and medical advice as well as emotional needs," Miss Powell said.

"They were helped to work through their fears and doubts, especially where they had had to face negative reactions."

The conference resolved to increase their public education campaign to combat public ignorance surrounding the issue of rape.

Although this represents only a small percentage of the estimated 300 000 rapes which take place in the country annually, the number of rape victims approaching the organisation for

help was growing rapidly, the conference was told.

"Although Rape Crisis received coverage on television, radio, in most major newspapers and magazines in the country last year, there is a great need for further education on the subject," a spokesman for the organisation said.

At a Press conference the spokesman said the organisation had addressed about 30 000 people last year and would continue to concentrate their public education in communities and schools.

"The conference also recognised the need for people in positions of power to be informed on the issue of rape, and information packages will be sent to female provincial and parliamentary candidates immediately and eventually to members of the Cabinet," she said.

"We will also appeal to them to support the medical and legal reforms, Rape Crisis centres, the Women's Legal Status Committee and the National Council of Women." — Sapa.

Charges at the clinics are 20c per visit for minor ailments; family planning, and TB treatment are free. A charge of R6,00 is made for the comprehensive maternity service including antenatal clinics, delivery and postnatal checkups.

3.1.3. Outclinics

A weekly visit is made by two sisters from Sunland to

24.

Enon, Bersheba and Dunbrody (see map). Child health work and immunization of schoolchildren were also done from the start. In due course the D.C. gave more support to the work, and when the local Red Cross was dissolved a few years ago, it took over the running of the clinics entirely.

The role of voluntary Associations and individuals was therefore crucial for the setting up and support of the clinics in the early days, just as support of the Divisional Council was essential for the work to continue and to reach the scale it has today.

All the clinics provide a comprehensive primary health service, with preventive, promotive and curative aspects. The work at Acdo clinic is outlined here as a representative example of the Divisional Council clinics.

The clinic is open all day. Most patients come in the morning, filing, bookwork, etc. being done in the afternoon. Certain days in the week are devoted to a particular function: Monday and Friday to minor ailments (although some minor ailments are seen every day); Tuesday to child welfare (weighing, immunization and minor ailments, advice given where necessary, and milk powder (Lactogen and SMA) sold at cost; Wednesday for antenatal clinic; and Thursday for family planning. On every second Thursday the doctor comes to examine new contacts and cases referred to him in the afternoon.

Treatment for T.B. is given free at the clinic, and follow-up work done, together with a limited amount of home visiting, e.g. postnatal check-ups.

The white sister used formerly to attend home deliveries and to follow-up and deliver TB treatment to the aged or infirm at home. This was an advantage for the black pensioners in the old-age location of Zwellitsha, some 5 km from the Addo clinic. The D.C. however found this becoming too expensive and has curtailed home visits. This means deliveries cannot be attended to at home, although up to 3 postnatal visits can be made.

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Courts may now fine dagga guilty

ADM 27/4/81
34

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A dramatic new direction has been taken in the prosecution of dagga possessors — and it has been welcomed by legal experts.

The new direction virtually takes the position back to 1971, the year of Dr Connie Mulder's Drug Act — he was then Minister of Social Welfare — which was described at the time as "horrifying".

The new direction leaked out last week and was confirmed later by the Cape Attorney-General, Mr "Niel" Rossouw — but it has apparently been in operation for some weeks.

Mr Rossouw said the tendency now is to fine first-offence dagga possessors instead of sending them to jail or imposing suspended sentences.

A Cape Town attorney, Mr Keith Hamblin, confirmed that

one of his clients had been sentenced in terms of the new move.

The new move means that prosecutors can now act against dagga possessors in terms of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, or in terms of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act.

In terms of the Drugs Act, under which most people have been prosecuted until recently, jail sentences had to be imposed — though they could be suspended.

The Act initially prescribed minimum two-year jail sentences for drug possessors, and more severe sentences for drug pedlars. In special circumstance, suspended sentences were imposed.

In 1978 the Act was amended,

and dagga was separated from other drugs. Minimum sentences were removed for possession and dealing in dagga, but there was still the threat of a suspended sentences hanging over the heads of offenders.

Now, some offenders are being charged under Section 22a (10)(a) of the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, which reads: "No person shall acquire, use, have in his possession, manufacture or import any Schedule 8 substance (which includes dagga) except for analytical or research purposes and unless a permit . . . has been issued to him . . ."

Anyone guilty is liable on first conviction to a fine of up to R500, or six months' jail.

Mr Rossouw said it had become desirable to charge people under an Act in terms of which fines could be imposed.

"The ordinary Act doesn't have the necessary options. The court was limited to certain options."

These options might not be the suitable options in a particular case, he said.

He said it was not new and had been done before, but criminal lawyers said they had not heard of it happening in recent years.

Mr Rossouw said it would be up to public prosecutors to decide whether to prosecute, and under what section of which Act to prosecute.

The move has been praised by lawyers.

"It is a step in the right direction," said one. "It gives a magistrate far greater discretion in cases of first offenders, who on some occasions have been jailed, in spite of the discretion."

'SA rape victims should get State help'

S. Times 10/5/81

(34)

By DAVID JACKSON

CONVICTED rapists in South African prisons are given expert medical treatment at the taxpayer's expense — but their victims are having to foot the doctors' bills out of their own pockets.

Now an Afrikaans criminologist has joined the call on the State to give a fair deal to the victims of lust — 16 388 reported cases (including attempts) last year alone — by extending subsidised treatment to them as well.

Dr Herman Conradie, senior lecturer in criminology at the University of South Africa, said: "Victims of rape should be entitled to therapy at State cost just as the rapists themselves are."

"The problem is that while much is being done by the State to rehabilitate the criminal, nothing seems to be done to aid the actual rape victims."

Dr Conradie's call has been backed by PFP Transvaal Provincial Councillor Mrs Pat van Rensburg — herself the original founder of WAR (War Against Rape).

Says Mrs Van Rensburg: "Rapists should get treatment ... but the women should be entitled to it as well."

"They get examined by the district surgeon and that's it."

"But they should be entitled to free VD and pregnancy tests."

"In America, rape victims are given a morning-after pill



MRS PAT VAN RENSBURG
Declared war on rape

which is supposed to prevent pregnancy taking place.

"By South African law, women who have been raped can apply for a legal abortion."

"But only a small proportion of the estimated 300 000 cases of rape in South Africa every year are reported."

Statistics show that a woman is raped every six hours in Soweto alone.

Rapists are among the criminals who could qualify for expert medical and psychiatric treatment in the hands of the South African prisons service — if they are serving a sentence of two years or longer.

According to the Prisons liaison officer, Maj A J Boshoff, such long-term prisoners are transferred to an observation centre as soon as possible after admission.

Here all aspects of their background and personality make-up, social and psychological, are investigated by a team of professional personnel, including social workers, psychologists, educationists and spiritual workers.

Says Maj Boshoff: "If treatment is considered necessary, it is arranged for the prisoner if he is willing to submit."

Says Dr Conradie: "As far as rape is concerned, the recovery process can be almost as traumatic for the victim as the rape deed itself."

"I'm not saying that treatment for rapists is wrong."

"But I'm particularly concerned about the victim."

"I would like to see the State to help the victim as well as the criminal."

Amnesty prisoners seeking aid pose problem

By HUGH POULTER

AN OVERWHELMING number of ex-prisoners have sought help in starting a new life after the granting of an amnesty to offenders as part of the Republic Festival celebrations.

The resources of the South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) have been stretched to the limit, says its national director, Mr John Pegge.

He said four times as many ex-offenders had sought aid since the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, granted the amnesty on June 2.

"It has resulted in a tremendous influx of clients, which has caused considerable strain on Nicro's resources, but we are not complaining and we welcome the move," said Mr Pegge.

"Before the amnesty we were seeing between eight and 12 clients daily, now we are seeing as many as 40," he said.

Most prisoners serving terms of less than four months received a total remission of sentence, while many prisoners serving terms of more than four months were pardoned of one quarter of their sentences.

Some long-term prisoners received remissions of up to 21 months.

Handicapped

Mr Pegge said Nicro regarded ex-prisoners as socially handicapped people whose main problems were to find accommodation, food and employment.

"If an ex-offender cannot be accepted into society and fulfil his basic needs then he is being forced to re-offend."

"Nicro tries to provide the ex-offender with the essential material needs for them to live."

"We have five hostels that house about 80 people and these are full, but we also use Salvation Army facilities and we are managing to accommodate nearly all our clients successfully," said Mr Pegge.

He said the main problem was finding employment for the former prisoners.

"Fortunately employment is not as scarce as it was two years ago, but South African society does not accept the ex-offender easily, and it can take some time to find work for some of our clients."

Mr Talbot Plater, a director of Nicro in Johannesburg, said it was "almost impossible" to find accommodation in the city for black ex-offenders.

"We are asking families to accommodate these people on a temporary basis as all other accommodation is full," he said.

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Alternative to jail scheme successful

34 Argus 17/1/78

A CAPE TOWN-BASED experiment to provide petty offenders with alternatives to prison sentences is proving highly successful, but problems still exist in extending it.

their alternative sentences.

'We are optimistic that the remaining problems will be sorted out.'

Carefully screened offenders have been placed in community service in Cape Town.

South African law — Section 297 of the Criminal Code — makes provision for 'the rendering of some service for the benefit of the community,' but some magistrates are still reluctant to apply it.

Aged between 17 and 62, white and coloured, their convictions were for crimes such as drunken driving, housebreaking and theft and possession of dagga.

'The problem is that there is no legislation to cover the offender who may be injured or do damage while serving his alternative sentence,' Miss Linda Christiansen, Cape Town branch director of Nicro (National Institute

They have been placed at St John Ambulance, the NSRI, a home for the aged, and an institute for the handicapped, Nicro and with a minister of religion.

The sentences are served at weekends and in the evening.

Miss Christiansen said the offenders appeared to be benefiting from the scheme.

INVOLVED

'The man placed with St John is becoming involved in his own community as well.'

'Another, who is working with mentally handicapped youths, says he has come to realise how fortunate he is.'



Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever

for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders) said.

'Some magistrates are afraid that the organisation with which the offender is placed to do service would come back to them if things do go wrong,' she said.

'Otherwise the machinery for alternative sentences is there.'

'Probation officers, individual magistrates and Government officials are in favour of the idea and we have service organisations willing to supervise offenders while they serve

A Cape Supreme Court judge, Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever, favours alternative sentences, and has urged public involvement to make the scheme workable.

Miss Justice van den Heever said magistrates were 'overburdened' and did not always have time to consider alternatives to prison sentences.

'Service organisations such as Round Table, Jaycee and Rotary can do much to make it easier for magistrates to offer offenders alternatives to prison sentences.'

They could make it known to prosecutors that they would be willing to keep an eye on an offenders in community service.

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White priest, student held

SECURITY POLICE continued their swoop yesterday arresting yet another high school student and a white priest.

And police headquarters in Pretoria at the same time said they could not confirm that they have arrested another top student leader, Mr Gordon "Trofomo" Sono, who together with former Naledi High School student, Mr Enos Ngutshana, are believed to be among the seven alleged South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco) leaders arrested in Soweto last week.

In yesterday's swoop police detained Mr Job "Man-Man" Molahloe (25), a Form Five student at Musi High School in Pimville, Soweto. Two other students; Miss Patricia Shoyo Mncube (20) and Miss Thandi Mabaso (19), both of Lebone Senior Secondary School, were taken from their Mofolo South homes by Security Police on Saturday.

In Pietermaritzburg yesterday police arrested the Rev Sol Jacobs, director of the Division Mission and Evangelism section of the South African Council of Churches (SACC). The Rev Jacobs was taken from his home, which the police searched, to his office in town which they also searched. He is believed to be held under Section 50 of the Criminal Law Procedure Act.

Miss Elizabeth Molahloe, sister of the detained Musi High student, said her brother was detained by two white policemen from his Zone Two, Pimville, home at 3 am yesterday. The police explained they were from Protea and were taking him there. They did

By WILLIE BOKALA

not say why he was being detained

Reacting to the detention of the priest the SACC said "As always, the SACC expresses its opposition to detention without trial and demand that he will be charged or released"

Rev Jacobs was preparing for a consultation on the churches' ministry to refugees in Johannesburg on Wednesday this week. For this he had travelled extensively visiting refugee camps and churches in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

In Soweto, Mrs Beleda Mazwai, wife of detained

SOWETAN news editor, Mr Thami Mazwai, said yesterday that she had gone to Protea police headquarters and she was relieved that police there accepted clothing, food and cigarettes she had brought for her husband. Mr Mazwai is being held under security legislation, according to the police.

The banned former president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, was still being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act yesterday.

Amnesty frees 21 715 prisoners

2/7/81 (34)

By Themba Khumalo

Altogether 21 715 prisoners of all races were released as part of the amnesty during the 20th anniversary of the Republic in May.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department in Pretoria said yesterday prisoners in most large prisons throughout the country were released.

The amnesty excluded political prisoners and those convicted on charges such as rape and housebreaking.

The spokesman said the prisoners were released in three categories: those who were serving sentences up to six months; those who were serving sentences longer than six months but less than two years and those who were serving sentences longer than two years.

He said 6 867 prisoners were released in the first category, 5 476 in the second and 9 372 in the third.

All the prisoners had been freed between June 2 and June 15.

Their release came after the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetsee, said in May that the Government had decided on an amnesty to mark the Republic Day celebrations.

But the Minister excluded political prisoners, describing them as "prisoners sentenced for transgressions against the security of the State."

The exclusion of political prisoners in the amnesty was condemned by opposition leaders, including Mrs Helen Suzman.

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PLANNING
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SURVEYING
(Continued)

SA's prison population highest in free world

Star
4/7/81
34

URBAN
REGION
PLANNING

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

South Africa's prison population is the highest in the Western world — more than double that of the United States.

Figures for the communist countries are not available.

According to a survey conducted by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation, South Africa has a prison population of 440 for every 100 000 people.

The figures available give its closest rival as the US, with a prison population of 189 for every 100 000.

South Africa's closest rival in Africa is Kenya with a figure of 165 for every 100 000.

Nicro believes South Africa's excessively high prison population, despite the recommendations of the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry into the penal system, is cause for alarm.

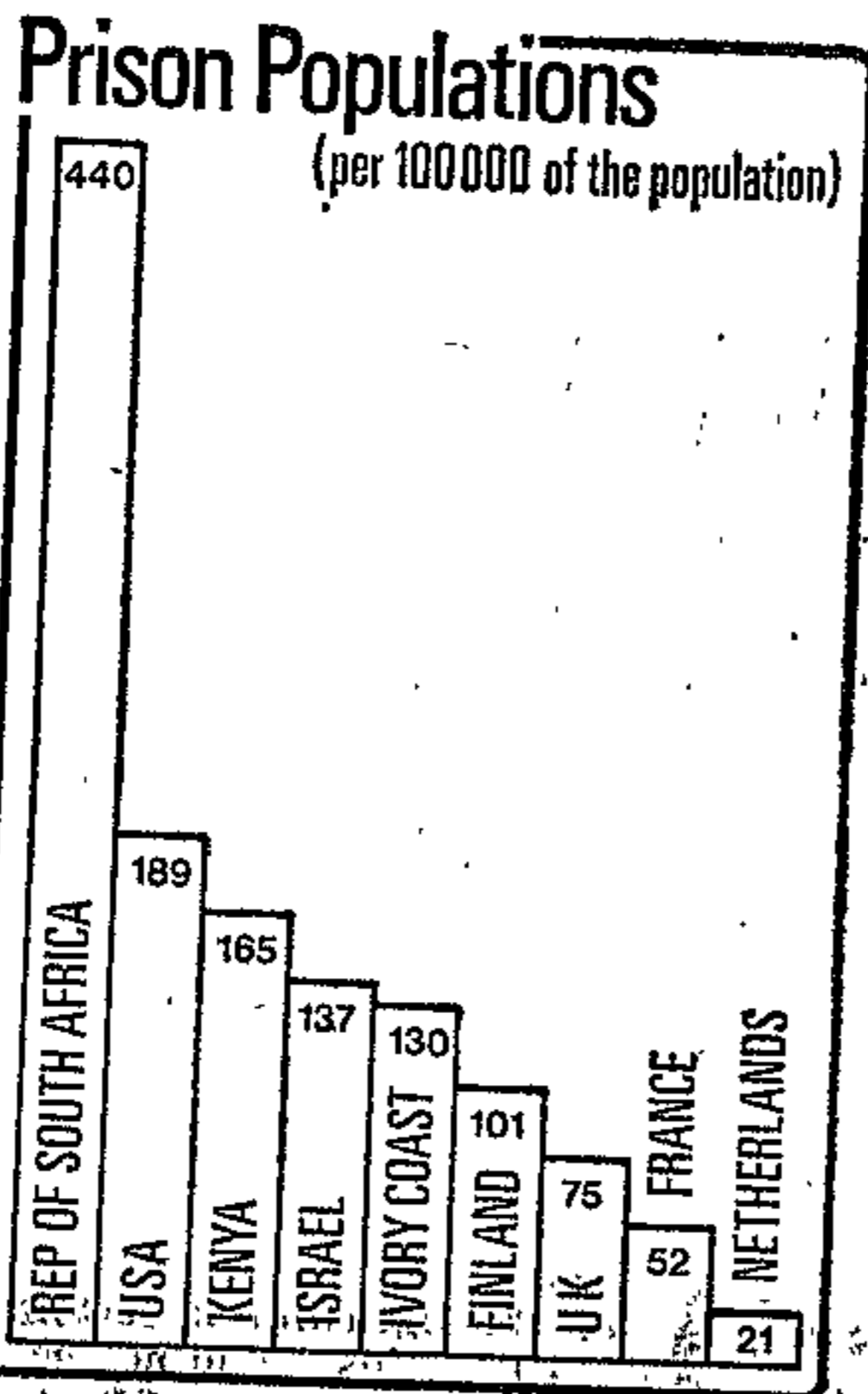
In planning for the '80s, Nicro is strongly in favour of an international conference on sentencing being held in this country.

"There is no doubt that reform in sentencing practice and the encouragement of an innovative sentencing policy could contribute towards a reduction in the prison population figure," the plan states.

Recently, the Chief of the CID of the SA Police, Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser, said one of the biggest problems experienced by the urban police divisions was the system of parole and bail for people arrested in cases of more serious crime.

"It is my opinion that parole is not promoting our drive to combat crime but the Prisons Department has problems caused by over-population of prisons. Having sorted this out with senior Prisons Department members I am satisfied that they are doing everything possible," he said.

Nicro is actively seeking a university which would be prepared to host the proposed conference.



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(Continue)
SURVEYING
QUANTITY

Gang rule of terror in jails claimed

Sr Post

6/7/81

34
22

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Nationwide gangs, complete with quasi-military command structures, rule the inmates of South Africa's prisons.

These gangs, with deep historical roots stretching back to the last century, are responsible for vicious and gruesome murders in South African jails.

But the victims are killed or injured only after "trials" have been held before a "judge" — and even though the "accused" is not present they have "pro deo defence".

These astonishing claims are made by Mr Michael "Fink" Haysom, a former Nusas president, in a paper published by the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology.

In the paper, Mr Haysom asks who really controls South Africa's prisons.

"If many witnesses are reluctant to appear in the Supreme Court, and if some State witnesses are murdered after they have given evidence, the question arises as to who actually does wield power in the prisons.

"If gang members would rather face the gallows than refuse to participate in murders that can only be described as suicide missions, does it not seem that there are two systems of authority operating in the prisons?"

Mr Haysom says the three main prison gangs, which date back to a criminal named Jan Note or Mzoozopi, nearly 100 years ago, are the 28 Gang, the 27 Gang and the 26 Gang.

Membership is theoretically voluntary, although this is not really the case in practice.

The gangs are completely multiracial. Each is ordered with a quasi-military structure. Thus the 28s have a judge (with eight stars), a general (with six stars), a colonel (with four stars), a "wireless" (with three stars) and a lieutenant.

They are called Number Ones, while the "ratings" are called Number Threes.

There is also a private line of "females" — male sleeping partners called "wyfies".

In the 26 Gang, however, there is no private line and it is against their code to take a "wyfie".

The 27s have a system embodying some of the features of the other two.

When the gangs decide to kill someone, a delineated procedure is followed, with a decision being taken by the full circle (kring) and the order being signed by the "judge".

Punishments vary, but a gang member may be sentenced to kill or stab a non-gang member or be sentenced to death.

One gangster directly implicated his "wyfie" in a murder so that he could keep his sexual partner in the death cell with him.

In another case, the "kring" sentenced a non-gang member to death, appointed an execution squad, decided who would defend the accused in "court" and who would be witnesses in the case.

"While their potency and membership fluctuates from prison to prison, the gangs boast, with justification, that they have brothers in every prison.

"In essence this means that no prisoner is beyond their reach. A State witness in a trial will, they claim, never escape their vengeance."

This has resulted in a number of State witnesses refusing to give evidence in trials even though prosecutors have promised to move them to "safe" prisons.

In one trial, a State witness was killed during the case, says Mr Haysom.

The extent of the power and viciousness of the gangs is underlined by the fact that in the Western Cape alone 41 prisoners were killed between 1974 and 1978, and a total of 77 people sentenced to death for these murders.

● The head of information of the Directorate of Prisons in Pretoria, Colonel Faan Malan, said today that the matter of gang activities was regarded in a serious light by the authorities.

"At the moment the Durban

Prisoners:
 ROM 7/7/81
SA heads
the list (34)

SOUTH Africa has the highest per capita prison population in the Western world.

A report released by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation shows the South Africa prison population at 440 persons per 100 000 while the United States had 189 per 100 000 and Britain only 75 per 100 000.

No breakdown by race was given and no communist country statistics were available.

South Africa's closest rival on the African continent was Kenya which had a prison population of 165 per 100 000. Fourth after the United States and Kenya was Israel with 137 per 100 000 and fifth the Ivory Coast with 130 per 100 000.

The country with the lowest per capita prison population was The Netherlands with 21 per 100 000.

An institute spokesman said the statistics came from government bureaus around the world and were considered accurate. — UPI.

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PLANNING
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Lecturer: Study of crime needed

CT 8/7/81 34

Staff Reporters

FOR TOO long South African academics had concentrated on how to improve legal aid and other reformist programmes while more emphasis was needed on reaching an understanding of crime within South African society, a University of Cape Town law lecturer, Mr Denis Davis, said yesterday.

Addressing delegates at a five-day conference on law in South Africa, organized by UCT's Law Students' Council, Mr Davis said that to understand crime in South

Africa, more research had to be done on issues such as gang phenomena, the way "street culture" in the townships contributed to crime and the role of the media in shaping society's perception of criminal activity.

The role of censorship in respect of crime also required attention.

"We need to ask why political material is banned while violence in the townships became a staple entertainment diet without any major official concern."

He cited the study by UCT criminologist Don Pinnock

on gangs as an example of the type of research that should be done. "Mr Pinnock's analysis contains a critique of the Group Areas Act and the purpose of the Act."

His study suggested that the purpose of the Act was to prevent the excessive influx of coloured people into the towns and to break up the extended family, forcing people to live in the nuclear family accommodation in housing estates built by the City Council, Mr Davis said. "Pinnock's work amongst the gangs is an important indication of the direction in which criminologists should be proceeding in this country."

Responses

"Once an understanding of crime phenomena and the implications of various programmes to combat crime were known and fully understood, it would be possible to formulate adequate responses to particular social problems within this society."

● Mr Fink Haysom, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, told the conference a move should be made towards abolition of imprisonment for victimless offences.

He questioned the conventional link between crime and punishment. — "is punishment the other side of crime?"

Pass offences

Some offences caused no loss or harm, such as pass law offences. In these cases private arbitration rather than more formal retributive processes might be used.

Rehabilitation of criminals could not be achieved within a punitive system. "Our attitude to the treatment of the criminal should not be located within a discourse on punishment."

Mr Haysom made the point that even without pass law convictions, South Africa was one of the most "crimogenic" societies in the world and that Soweto was one of the most violent.

"And this cannot be seen only as revolt against society."

Police declare war on drug pedlars

5 times
26/7/81
34
By GHERHARD PIETERSE

POLICE have launched an all-out campaign to stamp out South Africa's sophisticated drug trade.

Cocaine and other killer drugs such as Mandrax, LSD and certain morphine derivatives have become more freely available recently.

Six men have been detained and charged by the narcotics branch, and senior officers claimed this week to have smashed the syndicate, but quantities of the powdery white drug — the most powerful stimulant found in nature — can still be found on the black market.

Police believe that they had, "for all practical purposes," smashed the cocaine network although small quantities were still doing the rounds.

"There is no doubt that there is a growing demand for drugs in South Africa, and the appearance of cocaine, a relatively rare and expensive drug, is all part of this," the spokesman said.

"The stuff sells for around R200 a gram locally. One gram is usually enough for about 15 people, which makes it a lot more expensive than dagga.

"There is no doubt that cocaine has become highly fashionable, particularly in the northern parts of Johannesburg.

Cocktails

"The 'in' thing these days is to serve your guests cocaine instead of cocktails."

"Because cocaine is in the form of a finely ground white powder that is both tasteless and has no smell, it is relatively easy to smuggle into the country.

"A wide variety of techniques is employed by smugglers, and although many of them are caught by customs officials quantities are still coming through."

Another problem facing the police is the fact that more and more dagga users are beginning to mix the dagga with Mandrax.

"Depending on the number of people sharing the pipe, anything between a half-tablet and a full tablet is pulverised and mixed with the dagga.

"Known as a 'white pipe', it has the kick of a mule and is

highly addictive." Some prescription drugs are also widely abused through the use of forged and stolen prescriptions, as well as being stolen from pharmacies by organised gangs. Top of the police "hate list" at the moment is Mandrax, which is coming into the country in significant amounts.

Intercepted

"The prime source is the East, mainly India, where the drug can still be bought legally.

"By numerous methods the white tablets are smuggled into the country and, although we have intercepted large shipments recently, enough are still coming through to supply the local demand."

Quantities of LSD are still entering the country, mainly from illegal factories in London and Amsterdam, the spokesman said.

Because such small quantities are needed for a "high", LSD was even more difficult to trace.

"We are constantly arresting people on LSD charges which to me proves that it is still entering the country and that it is being used."

The spokesman also revealed that the South African drug trade was controlled by a few large syndicates which were responsible for procuring the goods overseas.

For a variety of reasons, mainly because of the restrictions of the Prisons Act, little is publicly known or written about South African prisons.

But every now and then a prison murder trial is reported — often with gruesome detail.

Indeed, in the Western Cape alone, which is apparently the worst hit region for these killings, there were 41 such murders between 1974 and 1978 — and a total of 77 people were sentenced to death as a result.

The background to these murders has now been analysed in a remarkable study, 'Towards an Understanding of Prison Gangs', by Mr Fink Haysom, a former Nusas president.

Published by the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology, the study is gleaned from the evidence and judgments of the prison murder trials in the Western Cape.

The alarming feature of the report is that these gangs are nationwide, complete with quasi-military command structures. In effect, they rule South African prisons.

These gangs, with deep historical roots stretching back to the last century, are responsible for vicious and gruesome murders in South African jails.

But the unfortunate victims are only killed or injured after "trials" have been held before a "judge" — and even though the "accused" are not present, they have "pro deo defence."

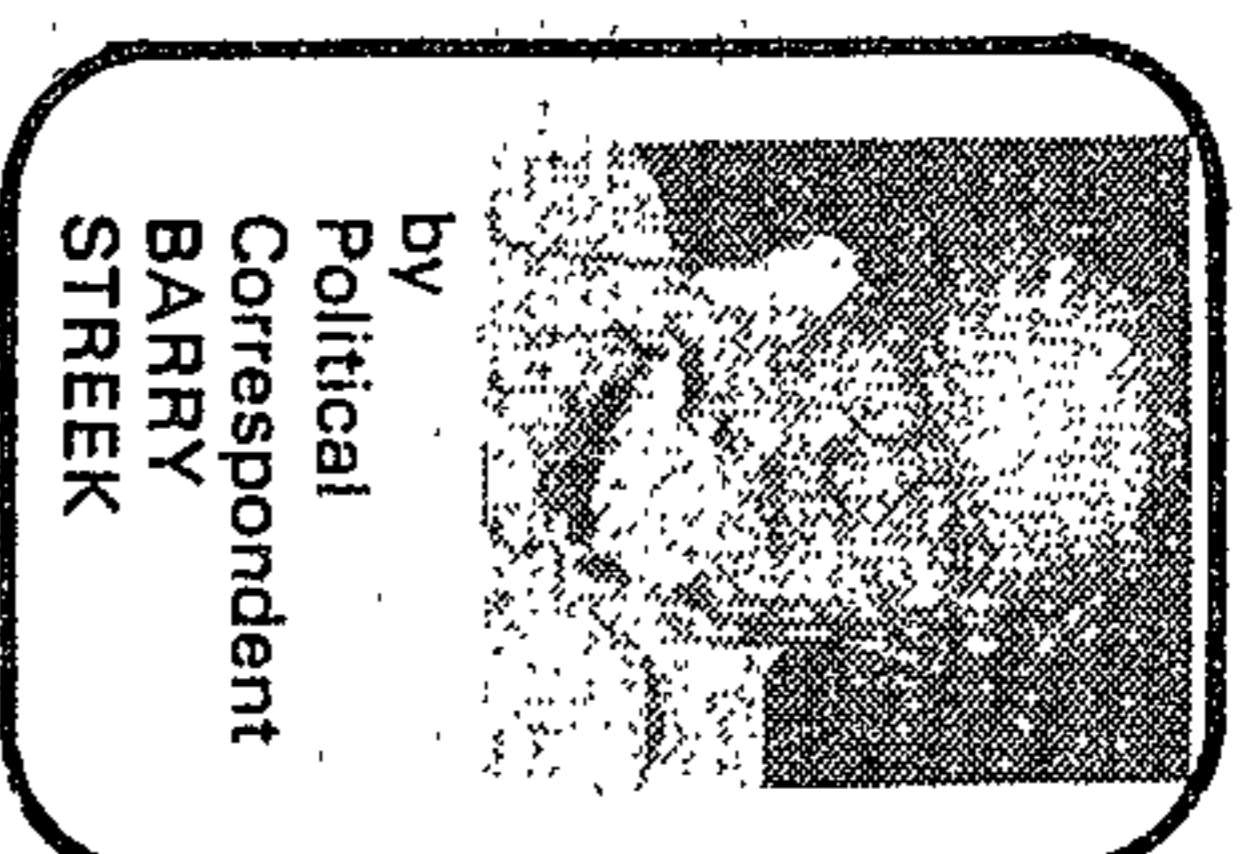
In the paper, Mr Haysom asks who really controls South Africa's prisons? "If forcible (homo-

Murder gangs in SA's jails

sexual) rape, brutal murders and frequent stabbings are common. In fact, the prison officials not falling in their duty of care towards inmates?

"If many witnesses are reluctant to appear in the Supreme Court and if some state witnesses are murdered after they have given evidence, the question arises as to who actually does wield power over the prisons?"

"If gang members would rather face the gallows than refuse to participate in murders that can only be described as suicide missions, does it not seem that there are two authority systems operating in the prisons?" Mr Haysom says that



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

although prison gangs are not unique to South Africa they are distinctive in the Republic because of the form of their operation

PRISON SERVICE REPLIES

The Assistant Commissioner, Information, Department of Prisons, confirms that gangs and gang activities are manifested in prisons.

He comments: The prison service sees the matter in a very serious light and everything possible is done to combat the formation and activities of gangs and to place the handling of this on a scientific basis. For this reason in 1980 the prison service requested the Human Sciences Research Council to research this phenomenon.

In view of this research which has not yet been completed, it will be premature and unscientific to comment in detail at this stage.

However, in order to put the matter into perspective, the following aspects are emphasised.

Everything possible is done to eliminate gang activities and to ensure the safety of prisoners. Strict but fair discipline is maintained; disciplinary steps are taken against any persons found guilty of gang activities.

In cases where it is known or suspected that inmates are in danger, they are separated from other prisoners

DD 26/7/81

34

and because they have a nationwide organisation.

The three main prison gangs, which date back to a criminal named Jan Note or Mzoozepl, are the 28 Gang, the 27 Gang and the 26 Gang.

Membership is theoretically voluntary although this is not really the case in practice and it is completely non-racial.

Each gang is hierarchically ordered with a quasi-military structure.

Thus, the 28's have a judge (with eight stars), a general (with six stars), a colonel (with four stars), a wireless (with three stars) and a lieutenant. They are called Number 1's, while the ratings, called Number 3's, have captains, sergeants and

There is also a private line of "females" — male sleeping partners who are also called "wyfies" — also with ranks.

The gangs have delineated duties in the prisons: the bloodline in the 28's commit violence, but the private line are the sexual partners of the fighters and do other domestic chores such as washing.

In the 26 gang, however, there is no private line and it is against their code to take a "wyfie."

When they decide to kill someone a proper procedure is followed: a decision must be made by the full circle (king) and the judge must sign a death warrant. Punishment varies, but



Mr Fink Haysom — has disclosed the facts about prison gangs. Now up to the government to act.

a gang member may be sentenced to kill or stab a non-gang member and he may be sentenced to death.

One gangster directly implicated his "wyfie" in a murder so that he could keep his sexual partner in the death cell with him.

In another case, the king sentenced a non-gang member to death, appointed an execution squad, decided who would be the accused in court and who would be the witnesses in the case.

These gangs are confined to the prisons and formally there is no link between them and gangs outside jails. "The most notable

feature of South African prison gangs is that they are nationwide.

"While their potency and membership fluctuates from prison to prison, the gangs boast, with justification, that they have brothers in every prison.

"It is this fact that gives the gangs tremendous power. In essence, this means that no prisoner is beyond their reach. A state witness in a trial, they claim, will never escape their vengeance."

This has resulted in a number of potential state witnesses refusing to give evidence in trials even though the prosecutors have promised to move them to "safe" prisons and in most trials, witnesses finish their testimony by pleading for protection.

In one trial, a state witness was killed during the course of the case.

The gangs do not tolerate gang members resigning their membership and this in itself has resulted in stabbings.

Mr Haysom says that the trials in the Western Cape in four years cost over R1 000 000 and the money could have been more fruitfully spent on improving prison conditions.

The situation in the prisons is very disturbing, which is brought out by the following analysis by Mr Haysom.

"Prison officials have acknowledged that they cannot guarantee the safety of an inmate. It has oc-

curring that inmates who have reported to the authorities that the finger has been pointed at them, may still be killed before the authorities take any steps to protect them.

"Or a prisoner may attempt suicide rather than be confined in a cell with hostile gangsters, aware that he might endure months of nerve-racking tension before he might be brutally killed."

Mr Haysom says that "members may join gangs either because they are homosexually raped, and reduced to 'wives', or because they wish to avoid this fate."

He says that boredom, overcrowded prison cells, the lack of response by staff to inmate needs, the presence of all varieties of criminals in one jail, the cynicism of long-term prisoners and inadequate supervision, have all contributed to the current situation.

He concludes that the broad situation in South Africa has made a direct contribution to the growth and power of the prison gangs. "In one sense the gangs are an ideological response to an unequal society."

Whatever the causes, the situation is clearly very unsatisfactory and one can only hope that Mr Haysom's study will provoke a positive reaction both by the prison authorities and by the Treasury, which could make it financially possible for some of the necessary reforms to be implemented.

Certainly, things cannot be allowed to drift without any action being taken. Mr Haysom is to be congratulated on disclosing facts. It is now up to the government to act.

Rape: is there a solution?

In South Africa today, rape tops the crime list according to Press statistics compiled from police reports.

At the national rape crisis conference held in Durban recently it was said that an estimated 300 000 women of all races and ages were criminally assaulted annually.

Many of these cases were never reported by the victims or their families because of the added harm it caused their reputation.

Last year, in one month alone — December — there were 636 cases of reported rapes in the country, compared to 441 murders and 205 armed robberies. Only assault with grievous bodily harm outdid rape for the same period by 3 601.

In black townships, this crime has gone beyond the critical point, according to social workers there. Every weekend, they said, more than a dozen women, including children, were raped.

Progressive-Federal Party MPC for Bryanston, Mrs Pat van Rensburg, told a symposium of black women in Soweto during the opening of a rape clinic there at the beginning of this year that 44 717 black women — with 754 in Soweto — were raped between 1972-76.

Police records catalogue 16 140 reported rape cases between 1979-80 throughout the country. In the Cape Peninsula, which has the highest

rape rate in the country according to a rape crisis spokesman there, about three women a day "if not more" are criminally assaulted.

A Johannesburg researcher on rape and counter-measures, Mr Lee-french le Chat, said rape topped the world's list of crimes in most countries.

In five major American cities — New York, Washington, New Orleans, St Louis and Baltimore, rape outnumbered murder, robbery and assault. Only in Los Angeles and Boston, two other major cities, was it second on the list.

It was high in Latin America, African, continental and European countries. No statistics were available but reports concede that it was a major problem there.

Was there any country where women were comparatively safe from rapists?

Rape is virtually absent in Muslim countries such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Libya, Iran and a few other such countries where severe Islamic punishment was enforced for both rape and adultery, according to the Muslim bodies here with crime reports on those countries.

Spokesmen said if there were 12 rapes a year (one a month), this would be extraordinary in those countries.

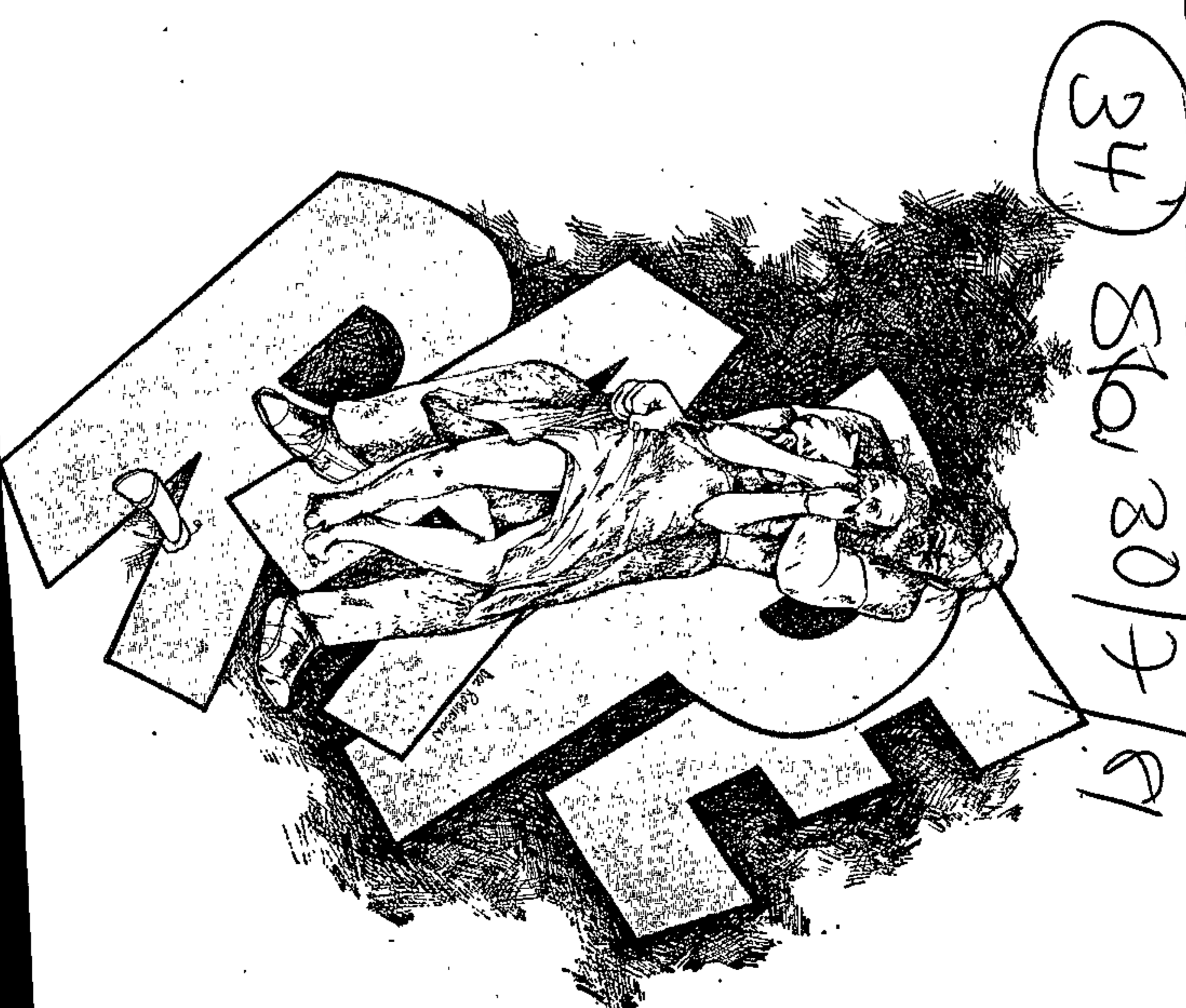
The Islamic scripture, The Koran, does not advocate stoning rapists or people involved in adultery to death.

Rape, with its perpetually soaring graph, tops the Western world's crime list, according to statistics.

In South Africa, where it is epidemic, women have been largely going it alone to find rape counter-measures without much success — despite all advice on anti-rape techniques.

Now two men have surfaced with a practical course on counter-rape techniques which they claim will give women the know-how to save themselves from being raped.

YUSSUF NAZEER reports on the methods that are currently teaching groups of women of all races in Johannesburg.



Experts claim course works

Can a woman really prevent being beaten up and raped? Is there an effective counter-measure against rapists?

Yes, say two Johannesburg men who have come forward with a counter-rape course which, they claim, will outwit a rapist.

Mr Leefrench le Chat, a former journalist, and Mr Dale Swanepoel, a former actor and film maker, said they had been researching rape and counter-measures for some time now.

"We've studied most of the advice, tips on how to thwart rapists.

"But all this advice has remained theory-bound with no practical applications in terms of programming women to actually learn these things," he added.

"We know of no classes being conducted where women are actually taught to handle a rape situation," said Mr Swanepoel.

The course they've worked out and which they have started to pass on to groups of women who enrol for the practical instructions, is a two-phase programme.

The first is the mental conditioning in which a woman is taught how to react without fear and panic in a rape crisis situation. The second is a knock-out technique.

"Being less aggressive than men, women tend to react differently in a crisis situation," says Dale.



Counter-rape specialists, Mr Leefrench le Chat (right) with Mr Dale Swanepoel, are programming women in practical methods on how to outwit and immobilise potential rapists.

"It is therefore vital to programme women to react correctly in the crisis situation without panic or fear," he added.

"Women who have been made aware of what rape is all about and its implications, and who understand the psychology and pattern of rapists and who know how to keep

their cool, can quickly take command of the situation," said Leefrench.

"This is stage one, and she needs it to buy time, even if its five minutes to set up the rapist for stage two — the coup de grace," Leefrench said.

What is the coup de grace?

It is devastating

stuff, calculated to bring the toughest sex maniac to his knees by learning the correct techniques of attacking four vulnerable parts of the anatomy... the eyes, throat, solar plexus and groin.

Le Chat and Swanepoel emphasised that phase two of the programme was not a complete course in karate or judo.

"So all they need become proficient in is how to jab him in the eyes, punch or chop him in the throat and solar plexus and knee or kick him in the testicles," said Leefrench.

"What does a woman who, by keeping her cool, and using all the guiles taught her to do, after misleading her attacker into thinking she is prepared to cooperate without him having to resort to violence?" Leefrench asked.

"Once he realises she is playing for time, his aggression will return and he will attack her," he added.

"So she must attack him first and swiftly."

The use of weapons — nail files, sharp keys, umbrella spokes, knitting needles, aerosol sprays, gas pistols carried in handbags — and the right manner of using them are also taught to women.

Interested women of all races wanting to learn more about Le Chat and Swanepoel's counter-rape techniques can telephone 725-6735.

Casebook of horror

A catalogue of horrifying rape cases is contained in Press and court crime files. In May this year, two men came across a badly injured woman lying near her overturned car.

Both raped — and robbed — her.

● In Cape Town, a group of thugs on a speeding train confronted two women. They raped one with knives against her throat.

The victim's friend managed to break away from her two assailants. She jumped off the moving train sustaining serious injuries.

In a similar case earlier this year in the Cape, a young woman jumped off a speeding train — breaking both her legs — to escape being raped.

Last year, a young woman who flagged down a motorist for help — minutes after she had been raped and flung out of a car — was in turn raped by the motorist.

● A little girl playing at a secluded spot on a Cape beach, and not far from her parents, was pounced upon by a rapist. The attack took place last year.

He choked the child, raped her and then smashed her skull in with a piece of concrete.

Other children who came upon the gruesome scene, called out for help and the killer was caught in the act. He was later sentenced to death by a Supreme Court judge.

● Last year, a sleeping couple were rudely shaken out of their slumber by seven men who had broken into their home.

They were hauled out of bed. The husband was forced to watch the grinning thugs gang-rape his wife. The matter was reported to the police, but Press files do not reflect whether they were ever brought to justice.

● Nine leather-clad motorcyclists roared up behind a slow-moving car with the words "Just married" on it. The incident took place a few years ago on a quiet country road.

They drew up around the car and with heavy chains smashed the windscreen and side-windows, forcing the driver to steer the vehicle into the veld. Minutes later, the terrified groom was made to watch while the thugs gang-raped his young bride.

Fearful of what a public court hearing would do to the woman's reputation, the matter was not reported, and the assailants were never brought to justice.

Psychologists and medical men who have examined and treated rape victims, puncture what they call "a myth," that it was only women who fought back desperately to prevent being raped, who were brutally beaten up or murdered.

Children, women paralysed with fear and weak or old women, have all been savagely assaulted and murdered, it was pointed out.

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
(bb) Using or being in possession				
(a) Adults				
(i) Charged with				
1/1/79-31/12/79	1 551	3 969	501	12 052
1/1/80-31/12/80	1 911	4 555	615	14 528
(ii) Convicted of				
1/1/79-31/12/79	1 321	3 471	397	10 279
1/1/80-31/12/80	1 596	3 953	470	12 780
(b) Juveniles				
(i) Charged with				
1/1/79-31/12/79	699	2 507	253	4 594
1/1/80-31/12/80	831	2 578	274	5 569
(ii) Convicted of				
1/1/79-31/12/79	596	2 241	196	3 993
1/1/80-31/12/80	696	2 286	227	4 854
(2) Dagga				
(aa) Dealing in				
(a) Adults				
(i) Charged with				
1/1/79-31/12/79	185	692	103	4 005
1/1/80-31/12/80	175	788	101	4 221
(ii) Convicted of				
1/1/79-31/12/79	142	500	83	2 810
1/1/80-31/12/80	139	582	73	3 001
(b) Juveniles				
(i) Charged with				
1/1/79-31/12/79	44	250	32	976
1/1/80-31/12/80	37	304	18	915
(ii) Convicted of				
1/1/79-31/12/79	39	195	26	703
1/1/80-31/12/80	26	221	15	635
(bb) Using or being in possession				

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
(a) Adults				
(i) Charged with				
1/1/79-31/12/79	1 516	3 955	501	11 989
1/1/80-31/12/80	1 881	4 512	613	14 498
(ii) Convicted of				
1/1/79-31/12/79	1 299	3 463	397	10 229
1/1/80-31/12/80	1 568	3 925	468	12 757
(b) Juveniles				
(i) Charged with				
1/1/79-31/12/79	687	2 493	253	4 580
1/1/80-31/12/80	822	2 554	274	5 560
(ii) Convicted of				
1/1/79-31/12/79	585	2 231	196	3 981
1/1/80-31/12/80	690	2 267	227	4 845

How many persons in each race group were convicted of offences in connection with drugs and dependence-producing substances during the periods (a) 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980 and (b) 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981;

imprisonment, (iii) corporal punishment only, (iv) corporal punishment and imprisonment, (v) imprisonment only and (vi) a fine and imprisonment and (c) given wholly suspended sentences?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

- (1) How many persons in each race group were convicted of offences in connection with drugs and dependence-producing substances during the periods (a) 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980 and (b) 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981;
- (2) how many of these persons in each race group were (a) committed to a rehabilitation centre, (b) sentenced to (i) a fine only, (ii) a fine or

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
(a) (i)	28	1	1	8
(a) (ii)	30	39	5	104
(a) (iii)	72	133	16	627
(a) (iv)	123	1 163	103	2 567
(a) (v)	—	2 044	80	6 286
(a) (vi)	430	1	1	6
(b) (i)	1 482	3 436	479	9 304

Dependence-producing substances/dagga
 Hours 2 14/8/81 Col 66-70 3487
 24. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) How many (a) adults and (b) juveniles in each race group were during the periods 1 January 1979 to 31 December 1979 and 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1980 (i) charged with and (ii) convicted of (aa) dealing in or (bb) using or being in possession of dependence-producing substances;
- (2) in how many cases in respect of each offence in each age and race group did the offence relate to dagga?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

- (1) Dependence-Producing Substances
 - (aa) Dealing in
 - (a) Adults (21 years and older)
 - (i) Charged with

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
1/1/79-31/12/79.....	212	713	109	4 089
1/1/80-31/12/80.....	208	807	103	4 257
(ii) Convicted of				
1/1/79-31/12/79.....	166	517	86	2 878
1/1/80-31/12/80.....	160	597	77	3 028
(b) Juveniles (7-20 years)				
(i) Charged with				
1/1/79-31/12/79.....	49	261	33	997
1/1/80-31/12/80.....	37	307	18	916
(ii) Convicted of				
1/1/79-31/12/79.....	43	204	27	722
1/1/80-31/12/80.....	26	224	15	635

Castrate them for sins, say Wiley, Waring

Staff Reporter

THE idea of castration as a punishment for rape has the support of well-known personalities in the Peninsula. Among them are Mr John Wiley, MP for Simon's Town, and Mrs Joyce Waring, wife of a former Nationalist cabinet minister.

This week an 18-year-old farmhand, who was forced to castrate himself at gunpoint by the son of an elderly woman he had raped, was jailed for ten years.

Mr Wiley said he could not comment on a court judgment, but added: "I strongly advocate that the state should castrate rapists who have been medically diagnosed as having uncontrollable sexual urges.

"Rape seems to have become a crime, not just for sexual satisfaction, but a means of giving vent to aggression with intent to humiliate the victim," Mr Wiley said.

Cat o' nine tails

"In these cases the sooner we have a return to corporal punishment, even the cat o' nine tails, the better. In cases where a man has raped on many occasions and cannot control his urge, the state should castrate him."

Mrs Joyce Waring said: "Castration is a just punishment for rape. I have no qualms about that."

But a spokesman for Rape Crisis was opposed to castration as a solution to rape.

"I don't go with violence punishing violence, and people taking the law into their own hands. It seems the rapist in this case became a victim of what he did. We don't see the need for a heavy penalty for rapists, but a change in the attitude of men towards women," she said.

"In a rape case, a woman's previous sexual history can knock her credibility. The world tends to place women on a pedestal. It is a myth that nice girls don't get raped. Any woman is a potential victim.

"But today a woman who has been raped is viewed in a Victorian light. Rape is seen as the deflowering of the virgin, though there are not many around."

Mr Denis St John Thomson, chief instructor of Karate Do in South Africa, believes that where the rape is a callous and cold-blooded affair, the rapist should be punished by capital punishment or castration.

Every female — from the age of three to 80 — was a potential victim, he said and even a woman of 80 could defend herself if she knew the correct karate techniques.

'Go for eyes'

"One of the techniques we recommend is going for the eyes. But some women cannot stomach the idea of inflicting this type of pain when under attack. We train them, not only in self-defence, but also in switching off their qualms so they are able to react swiftly and effectively."

A spokesman for the Cape Mental Health Society said rape was not a sexual crime but a crime of violence. Castration was another form of violence, which merely perpetuated the cycle of violence.

"We will never combat violence by using violence as a form of punishment. Some form of education is necessary to curb the attitude that men have the right to exercise any control they wish over women."

● Mr Eugene Roelofse, the independent Ombudsman, who in the past has initiated court actions against farmers who have tortured farm labourers, said: "I know that when the relatives of an elderly woman are confronted with a situation of rape, the lower instincts take over.

"On the other hand, the forcible castration of somebody is not altogether surprising considering the extreme brutality which so many rural people show towards persons of other colours."

Ev Post 4/9/81 (34)

Many myths and misconceptions encountered in marital violence

Post Reporter

"I ONLY married to get away from my dad and then he was just the same as my dad."

These were often the words of a battered wife, a lecturer in psychology at the University of Port Elizabeth, Dr D Luiz, told a seminar on wife abuse in Port Elizabeth today.

An important aspect of wife abuse was the couple's exposure to violence from an early age.

A study of 57 battered women living in shelters in Southern California revealed that several women received, but chose to ignore, the warnings of future marital violence.

She said 49% witnessed their husband behave violently either toward them or others at least once before marriage and 35% saw such violent behaviour several times.

Within three months after marriage, 40% had received their first taste of physical abuse. By the end of the first year, 67% had been battered.

Some 16% did not experience an assault until after their first year of marriage, and for 16% violence played no part in the marriage until they had been together for more than three years.

The psychological make-up of the wife and husband was essential to the understanding of wife abuse, she said.

Dr Luiz said many myths and misconceptions about domestic violence existed among both the general public and the helping professionals who encountered domestic violence in their work.

The prevailing stereotypes regarding battered women were:

- They enjoyed being abused and had a need to be abused.
- They actually instigated the assaults through antagonistic verbal behavior.
- They were "very masculine, outspoken, domineering women".

These stereotypes clearly placed the cause for violence with the victim, a phenomenon called "blaming the victim".

Dr Luiz said interactions in marriages where wife battering took place were filled with disagreements, bickering, suicide or divorce threats, and separations.

Prolonged arguments usually preceded the assaults. The husband's excessive jealousy most often was the focal point for their disputes.

Dr Luiz said new methods should be employed in combating wife battering. The children of battered wives presented the most challenging problem.

By TONY WEAVER

SOUTH AFRICA'S first woman judge last night criticized the heavy sentences imposed for minor drug offences and suggested that community service as an alternative be introduced as speedily as possible.

Speaking at a symposium on "community service as an alternative to imprisonment", Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever said that "our legislature, in an excess of zeal, laid down excessively-heavy sentences for the use of drugs which have been part of the South African way of life for centuries".

Judge criticizes drug sentences

The symposium, organized by the Lions Head Rotary Club, was attended by about 100 top Peninsula Rotarians, legal figures, academics and social workers.

Putting the case for more extensive use of community service sentences, Miss Justice van den Heever said: "We need to have prisons to protect society, but there are so many people who suffer from boredom, need, ignorance and weakness rather

than wickedness."

Speaking on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, Brigadier G. J. Odendal said the police "would support all exercises and experiments which have as their object the reduction of crime".

But the only offenders who could effectively be sentenced to periods of community service were "hardened criminals", as youths

and persons committing lesser crimes usually received suspended sentences, he said.

Thus if the object of community service was to reduce the booming South African prison population — estimated at about 100 000 a day — then community service could be a viable alternative to imprisonment.

But if the subject of concern was the high crime

rate, then more prisons should be built to accommodate the criminals, he said.

Cape Town's Chief Magistrate, Mr C F W van Zyl, said the psychological effect of a community service sentence — for example being made to work in a morgue as punishment for drunken driving — should be carefully considered.

He welcomed Rotary's intention to help in the super-

vision and implementation of community service orders, but warned that "this is a new game we have to play without rules and guidelines".

The other participants — a criminologist, Miss Fanny Gross, Mr A B J Brink of the Department of Health, Welfare and Prisons and Miss Linda Christianson, Cape Town director of the the National Institute of Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) — all strongly favoured a more extensive use of community service orders.

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They prey on the weak and innocent

HERE are some of the attacks on women and girls reported recently. Some are still before the courts:

- Two weeks ago 34 men appeared in court charged with raping a 22-year-old woman in Plettenberg Bay.
- Last month a five-year-old girl was found dead in her parents' home. She had been raped and beaten.
- A 42-year-old father of three was convicted in Johannesburg of attempting to rape an eight-year-old girl.
- In May this year, two men came across a badly injured woman lying next to her overturned car. Both raped — and robbed — her.
- Last year, a young woman who flagged down a motorist for help — minutes after she

had been raped and flung out of a car — was in turn raped by the motorist.

• A little girl playing at a secluded spot on a Cape beach, and not far from her parents, was pounced upon by a rapist. He choked the child, raped her and then smashed her skull with a piece of concrete. This happened last year.

Other children who came upon the gruesome scene called out for help and the killer was caught in the act. He was later sentenced to death by a Supreme Court judge.

Abortion

With her clothes in shreds, Laurette walked home. She never told the police. When she found that she was pregnant, she had an abortion. She never told her parents a thing.

"My mother always had this thing about me being a flirt. I was so ashamed I thought it was all my fault.

"I couldn't bring myself to tell anyone because I felt so humiliated, and thought that I must have done something to make it happen."

Another girl told of her reaction to being raped by a group of men while out for a walk. She had struggled and was knocked unconscious. When she recovered, she was lying in the veld, bleeding.

"I didn't even know what had happened.

"After that, I never slept with anyone for five years. I now have this guilt complex that I am projecting a sexy image and it really worries me."

The girl, now 26, went through a stage where she could not bear men.

"I had lesbian relationships for three years and started thinking I was 'gay'.

"Now I just see men as entertainment."

She feels she has lost the capacity to love.

She told of why she did not report her case to the police.

"It's mainly the guilt and shame that stops you. You're actually made to stand up in court and prove that the men raped you.

"You can end up being more humiliated in court than during the actual rape."

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- Third Edition p.408.)

Getting away with rape

S. Times 6/9/81

OVER half the rapes occurring in South Africa are not reported, says a leading criminologist of the Human Sciences Research Council.

And rape-help organisations this week claimed the figure to be even higher, with 90 to 95 percent of rapes not reported.

Police in Soweto were notified of only 45,2 percent of rape cases, said Mr Henert Strijdom, assistant director of sociological, demographic and criminological research at the HSRC. Speaking at a conference in Durban, he admitted that the figure, based on research in Soweto, could be higher.

'GUILT AND SHAME STOP YOU'

TWO girls talked of their reasons for not reporting rapes. One, a dark-haired girl of 15, had been a virgin.

The circumstances were the determining factor in her failure to report the attack, she said. Laurette (not her real name) was hitching from a Johannesburg northern suburb to the city-centre one morning. A well-dressed man offered her a lift.

"He was a smooth young executive, very good looking and charming. He was about 33. He said he'd take me all the way to town, but on the way he said he had to stop off at his flat to pick up a suitcase. He told me to wait in the car.

"After a few minutes he came down and said I should come up and have some coffee as he had to finish packing. The man made her coffee and left her seated in the lounge. He later brought his case through and continued to pack on the lounge floor.

"Then as he lent over to take the cup, he grabbed me by the collar and threw me on the floor.

"I didn't know what was happening. I just lay still and looked at him in horror.

"When he was finished, he said I was 'bad' and that I should go home. He said his name was Peter Malherbe."

Well over half South Africa's rapes never get to the police

Embarrassed victims would rather pretend nothing happened

300 000 SA women are criminally assaulted each year

Reports: PETER MALHERBE

come to us choose not to report the rape." She listed the main reasons: "Police insensitivity in many cases: 'They are just not familiar with the trauma the girl has just been through.'"

"The medical examination by the district surgeon: 'They are put through the most insensitive, rough experience, just when they are feeling so vulnerable about their bodies.'"

"She has to describe the rape in full detail and face accusations of seduction and questions about her clothing."

At the national rape-crisis conference held in Durban recently it was estimated that 300 000 women of all races and ages were criminally assaulted annually in South Africa.

This figure ties in with the 16 140 rape cases reported to the police between 1979-80 in South Africa, using the conservative international estimate that only one in 20 women reports rape.

The spokesman said that girls were less likely to report a rape if they knew it carried a death sentence — and that, because of the sentence, which can be given for rape in South Africa, girls were less likely to survive.

"The rapist is more likely to kill the victim if he's got the death sentence hanging over his head." She referred to a recent case in Natal where the rapist gouged out his victim's eyes with a screwdriver — out of fear that she would be able to identify him.

"Stam the door, swear at him, do anything — but don't try to be helpful and friendly. It could cost your life." She said that a training in self-defence did not mean that a girl would necessarily be able to fight the man. "It just teaches the girl to wait for her chance to escape and not to be immobilised."

Hitting at the belt that "it never happens to nice girls" the doctor said: "I believe it only happens to nice girls."

"What the rapist is looking for is a victim, not a sexual partner, so he is more likely to choose a girl who is hesitant and sweet."

She said that the overwhelming majority of convicted rapists had admitted that they had planned the rape and were looking for vulnerability.

Much of the physical abuse occurred after the rape and not before, she said, which showed that the man was not solely seeking sexual satisfaction.

A member of the Rape Crisis Centre in Maritzburg, a doctor, said that

In a recent rape trial the victim was accused of being "a woman of easy virtue."

Questioning a woman's sexual past has been a standard part of rape trials for years and surely it's about time that changed.

Imagine being in court giving evidence against a man you're accusing of rape — a ghastly position to be in — in fact the whole procedure leading up to and including the court procedure is so intimidating that most victims don't even consider reporting a rape.

OK. So you're standing there, publicly re-living the experience when suddenly the accused's lawyer turns on you. He wants to know how many people you've slept with, he knows that you're no virgin, or he talks of your "easy virtue".

The point of his questioning, you vaguely realise, is that the more sexually experienced you are the less heinous the rapist's crime.

It's a traditional and well-worn line of questioning, but women feel it's hopelessly outdated and riddled with chauvinist assumptions about the "worth" of women.

Lawyers and women's groups I spoke to were unhappy about this kind of questioning. Closed courts were seen as a palliative and some said the abolition of the death sentence would relieve the ferocity of cross-examination.

Bobby Johnston, of the Women's legal Status Committee, felt such questioning was related to "male chauvinist ideas that women can be raped and actually enjoy it. It's absolutely revolting.

"A woman's sexual experience has nothing whatever to do with it. Rape happens to females aged from two to 85. Rape has to do with male aggression. It's an assertion of power."

She felt part of the solution to this kind of questioning was to hold trials in private courts to protect the victim.

"The penalties for rapists in this country can be so serious. A man can still be hanged for rape, which means that the defending counsel will go to any lengths. Sometimes it isn't quite clear who is on trial, the rapist or the raped.

"The result is question-

RAPE

DD
19/9/81
34

For women who are raped, the ordeal doesn't end with the traumatic offence. It carries on with psychological trauma and, if the victim goes to court, she finds her sexual past dredged up and her morals questioned in a ferocious manner. This chauvinistic method of demoralising rape victims has come under scrutiny after a recent trial. GLYNIS O'HARA reports . . .

ing about virginity, the clothes the woman was wearing, whether she was married (which seems to ease the seriousness of the offence) and generally whether she was provocative."

Typical of social attitudes to sexually experienced women was the way the media handled prostitutes in the Yorkshire Ripper case.

"Because of their sexual experience they were regarded as somehow more at fault than the non-prostitutes. Of course, a prostitute just sits up and begs to be cut into ribbons."

Judy Sandison, a founder member of Pietermaritzburg's Rape Crisis Centre, felt that the sexual history of a rape victim was irrelevant.

"A court should have the same sympathy for a prostitute and a virgin, although the sentencing might be different.

"No-one delves into the man's history in the same way.

"There's a myth that rape is a crime of sexual passion. It's not, it's a crime of violence. It's a sexual means for asserting power.

"Lust and passion are not the overriding factors. It's a mixture of aggression, anger and sexuality.

"So it's nonsense to say: 'It doesn't happen to nice girls'."

People Opposing Woman Abuse said they were "opposed to the practice of discrediting the character of the witness..."

"It discriminates against

sexually experienced women and ultimately means that women who are not virginal, or within a monogamous marriage, are given no protection against rape by the courts...

"If the accused in a rape case is able to defend himself on the grounds that the witness is known to practice casual sex then a large number of women become the unprotected prey of rapists."

A lawyer who has dealt with many rape cases said there were moves in the United States to hold these trials in camera.

"It's a civilised approach and there's no reason why we shouldn't do the same thing. It's common knowledge that women don't report cases because they're scared of attendant publicity.

"It's too gruelling as it is — it's very difficult to have your personal life made public."

"As an advocate one has no choice but to question sexual history although I do feel it's a little unfair to attack a woman's personal life. A prostitute can be raped, you know.

"I think some protection should be afforded to the victim and the best way to do it is through closed courts.

"It's difficult to curb cross-examination. I've had to cross-examine on virtue in open court and

it's embarrassing.

"But there is a qualitative difference between raping a virgin and a woman of the world. The

act is no more excusable, but it will affect sentencing which is also based on the effect on the victim."

Another lawyer felt that without the possibility of a death sentence the ferocity of the examination would be lessened.

"In a sexually unbalanced society like our own, greater consideration should be given to the victim and the way she's questioned, perhaps through a closed court.

"The situation should be de-traumatised as much as possible."

He said the context in which the rape occurred was relevant. Virtue was a relevant factor and, although courts were reluctant to accept a woman's "easy virtue" as a defence, it would have an effect on the sentence.

"I do think that there is a difference between the rape of a prostitute and that of a 75-year-old woman. But rape remains the ultimate invasion of privacy."

He agreed that rape trials should not necessarily be public.

"People are so sexually screwed up that they actually rub their hands in glee every time a girl goes into the box."

Because families could live together and so eliminate the riskiness of remittances problem; also the employment prospects

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Serious SA crime decreasing official

S. Tribune 20/9/61 (34)

SERIOUS crime in the Republic has shown a sharp decrease in the past year.

This was disclosed this week by the head of the South African Detective Branch, Lt-General J. C. Visser.

General Visser said that serious crime had decreased by more than 15 000 cases in the past year. But he could not release more statistics as the figures for the past year had not yet been tabled in Parliament.

Crime had decreased because:

- In recent years the police had concentrated on crime prevention.

"The more trouble a criminal must go to to perpetrate a crime, the more chances are that he will make mistakes which can then be detected and used by police to solve the crime."

- The role played by the television service — "and here I refer especially to the programme Police File:

"This programme aroused unexpected positive public interest in crime and crime prevention."

The rate of motor car thefts had stayed "more or less stable" except for a small increase in the Cape, especially in the Western Province, Eastern Province, South Western Districts and the Boland.

"A number of cars were stolen because the keys were readily available to the thieves."

RAPE

(34)

Argus

24/9/81

1. 400 SA women fall victim daily

MORE than 400 women are raped daily in South Africa, according to a report of the Cape Town branch of Rape Crisis.

The report says that rape is the only crime for which society inevitably blames the victim; and the victim being a product of the same society, blames herself.

2. It is a serious social problem. There are 16 000 reported cases a year. As it is estimated that one case in 10 is reported, this brings the figure to 160 000.

Fifty percent of victims know their attackers at least by sight. In 82 percent of cases he will live in the same area. In 56 percent of cases she will be raped in her home or his. In 82 percent of cases he will have planned the rape.

Violence or force is used in 71 percent of cases. More than 95 percent of rapes occur within the same ethnic group.

The incidence of false reporting is the same as for other crimes — in the region of two percent.

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3. A.S.C.: "The Corporate Report", 1975, p. 28.

4. Ibid: p. 28

5. H.E. Dougall: "Investments", 1973, p. 1.

6. A.P.C.: "Accounting for the results of associated companies and non-consolidated subsidiaries under the equity method", Draft of proposed Final Statement, 1980, para. 02.1.

7. Ibid: Draft of Proposed Final Statement, para. 02.2.

8. Ibid: Draft of Proposed Final Statement, para. 02.4.

9. R.M. Copeland: "Accounting for investments in common stock", Financial Executive, Feb. 1972, p. 37.

2/9/71 135 000 (34)
break-ins

Staff Reporter

A CAPE TOWN magistrate said yesterday there were 135 000 housebreakings in South Africa last year, and even though the courts imposed heavy sentences it seemed to have no effect.

The magistrate, Mr J S van Graan, was sentencing Christopher Johannes Swart, who pleaded guilty of breaking into the Hitch Hiker Restaurant at the Adelphi Centre in Sea Point in July.

Swart was jailed for three years for breaking into the restaurant and stealing money, a radio and documents worth R5 000.

Mr J S C van Graan was on the Bench. Mr E E Smith appeared for the State. Swart conducted his own defence.

nd

400 raped daily - report

Star 25/9/87

34

CAPE TOWN — More than 400 women are raped in South Africa every day and 16 000 rape cases are reported annually, according to a rape crisis report.

It says that, taking into account that only one in ten cases of rape is reported, the actual annual rape figure stands close to 160 000.

The report for the years 1977 to 1981 says that during the period June 1976 to June 1980, 41 341 men were prosecuted for rape, 22 408 were convicted

and 19 received the death sentence.

During the same four-year period 100 abortions were performed on rape victims under the Abortion and Sterilisation Act 1975.

"Using a conservative estimate that one woman in 100 falls pregnant as a result of rape, the figure for that period would be closer to 1 000," the reports says.

More than 95 percent of rapes occurred within the same ethnic group and

the incidence for false reporting was the same as that for other crimes — in the region of two percent.

The majority of cases involved victims between the ages of 15 and 25.

"The youngest victim was a three-year-old child raped by a 15-year-old boy known to the family. She was drugged and raped and subsequently died from an overdose of the drugs. The oldest victim was a 70-year-old grandmother." — Sapa.

400 rapes a day

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 400 women are raped in South Africa every day, and 16 000 rape cases are reported annually, according to a Rape Crisis report.

And it adds that taking into account that only one in ten cases of rape was reported, the actual annual rape figure stood closer to 160 000.

The report, for the years 1977 to

25/9/81 (34)

1981, says that during the period June 1976 to June 1980, 41 341 men were prosecuted for rape, 22 408 men were convicted and 19 men received the death sentence.

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report

year-old child raped by a 15-year-old boy known to the family. She was drugged and raped and subsequently died from an overdose of the drugs. The oldest victim was a 70-year-old grandmother. "Out of 41 cases of children under the age of 17, only six young girls were raped by strangers," the report says, noting that most rapes were planned and not spur-of-the-moment decisions.

Rape Crisis' statistics from govt and Nicro

CT 29/9/87 (34)
Staff Reporter

THE chairperson of Rape Crisis, Ms Petra Pieterse, has defended the validity of statistics on the incidence of rape supplied by the organization, saying in a statement that their figures could be verified by interested persons.

The statement was in response to a recent article by Cape Times columnist Brian Barrow, who questioned the validity of different sets of rape statistics supplied to the public by the organization.

"In order to do its task adequately, Rape Crisis makes use of rape statistics provided by the Department of Statistics and it also draws on research done by reputable organizations such as the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro)," she said.

Rape Crisis was a "helping organization" under the auspices of the Cape Mental Health Society (WO 420). It consisted of a body of concerned women whose main aims were to assist rape victims and their families, and to educate the public as to the nature of this crime, the statement said.

It was not a feminist organization *per se*, nor was it affiliated to any such movement.

Ms Pieterse also said that the present spate of media publicity on rape might appear to suggest an escalation of this crime. Many of the press reports actually concerned court hearings of rape cases reported many months ago and it would probably be untrue to speak of a "rape epidemic".

She provided the latest statistics available in South Africa for the period June 1976 to July 1980.

The total number of reported rapes was 46 587, and the total number of prosecutions was 41 341, while the total number of men convicted was 22 408. Nineteen men had been sentenced to death and the total number of abortions granted due to rape was 100. Less than five percent of all rapes were inter-racial.

"The real incidence of rape, generally acknowledged as one of the most unreported crimes, ranges between one report in five cases in some areas, to one report in 30 cases in others — thus a rough mean estimate might be regarded as one reported rape in ten cases," she said.

"This is internationally accepted, as is the method of projecting actual statistics to arrive at a meaningful overall picture."

How 9 Rape
QC 559-60 30/9/81 34
440. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the
Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many cases of rape were tried in
(a) each province of the Republic,
(b) the Western Cape and (c) each
magisterial district of the Western
Cape during the latest specified
period of 12 months for which figures
are available;
- (2) in how many such cases in each such
category (a) were (i) prosecutions
instituted and (ii) convictions
obtained, (b) was (i) the death-
penalty and (ii) a suspended sentence
imposed, (c) was (i) incest involved
and (ii) the accused convicted on an
incest charge, (d) were children in-
volved and (e) did the accused have
previous convictions on rape charges;
- (3) (a) how many appeals by persons
convicted on rape charges were
lodged during the latest specified
period of 10 years for which figures
are available and (b) what was the
outcome of such appeals?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required statistics are unfortunately
not readily available.

Foot patrols: petty crimes

HANS + Q E 422
*5. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the
Minister of Police: 18/9/81

34

- (1) Whether there was an increase in the number of petty crimes committed in the major cities and towns of the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, what (a) is the extent of and (b) are the factors contributing to such increase;
- (2) whether it is the intention to increase the number of policemen on foot patrols in such cities and towns; if so, &
- (3) whether the Police Force will have to be expanded in order to introduce foot patrols in all such cities and towns; if so, to what extent will it have to be expanded;
- (4) whether the present policy allows for the Police Force to be so expanded?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Police):

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) On average approximately 3 per cent during the period 1980.07.01 to 1981.06.30.

- (b) An increase in crime is caused by a variety of factors of which population growth and socio-economic problems are of the most significant.
- (2) No, but steps are continuously being taken to provide adequate police services in order to combat and prevent crime.
- (3) and (4) Fall away.

Masa publishes booklet on rape

Staff Reporter

THE Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice G. G. A. Munnik, said last night it would be foolish "in the extreme" to introduce a compulsory death sentence for convicted rapists.

Speaking at a Medical Association of South Africa launching of a Masa booklet "Rape: the full story", Mr Justice Munnik said the prospect of a death sentence would mean that the rapist, "having nothing to lose, would in many cases kill his victim to prevent her testifying against him".

The answer therefore lay in the selective application of the death penalty.

Education

The Masa booklet on rape would prove of "inestimable value to thousands of potential victims" if it reached a wide audience, and although rape could never be completely eliminated, educa-

tion on the subject was invaluable, he said.

He agreed with the booklet's statement that no woman would "entice rapists", but felt that more caution could be exercised in certain situations.

A disturbing tendency in recent rape cases was the increase in the use of violent assault which had not been a significant factor in the past, he said.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said that although the police had a good success rate in solving sexual crimes, a major problem was that most rapes were not reported.

The police had no sympathy with rapists "whether they are black, white or coloured" and the only place they should be in is jail, he said.

● Introducing the speakers, the chairman of Masa's publications committee, Dr Nicolaas Louw, said the increased incidence of rape in Cape Town and nationally seemed "to be a plague which has struck us".

Presentations

He presented leather-bound copies of the booklet to the speakers and to representatives of the various organizations which helped financially and in its compilation.

The booklet — issued by Masa's publications committee, aided by members of Rape Crisis, psychologists and doctors — contains sections on the facts and myths of rape, self-defence and precautions which can be used, what to do if raped, what medical treatment should be administered and a victim's medical rights, police and Rape Crisis aid, the legal process involved and sexual abuse of children.

Copies can be ordered from Lay Publications, Medical House, Central Square, Pinelands, at 20c each by post, or 10c each direct.

CT 30/9/81 34

Statement by Rape Crisis

A PRESS statement issued two days ago by the chairwoman of Rape Crisis, Ms Petra Pieterse, who defended the validity of rape statistics supplied to the public by the organization, was yesterday corrected by a second statement.

The original statement was in response to a recent article by Cape Times columnist Brian Barrow, who questioned the validity of different sets of rape statistics supplied to the public by the organization.

It said Rape Crisis made use of statistics provided by the Department of Statistics and the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

A spokesman for Rape Crisis said yesterday that at the request of (Nicro), her organization wished to correct a mistake in their first statement.

"It was stated that Rape Crisis draws on research done by organizations like Nicro," she said.

"In fact, Nicro has done no research on rape, but in 1977, the then national director, Dr Roland Graser, said Rape Crisis could quote him on his estimate of the low reportage of rape."

"His estimate was based on the low reportage of other crimes and he said he believed only one in 20 rape cases was reported," the spokesman said.

Crime decreasing in SA, says police chief

NM 6/10/81 (34)

'A proud record' general tells medal parade

Crime Reporter

IN spite of the loss of experienced men from the South African Police, serious crime in multiracial South Africa had decreased by 4.3 percent in the past decade whereas in the United States and West Germany it had increased by 38 and 47 percent respectively over the same period.

'A record to be proud of,' Lt-Gen Cobus Visser, Chief Deputy-Commissioner of Police and head of the Detective Branch, told more than 150 Indian and coloured policemen at a medal parade at the S A P Indian Training College in Durban yesterday.

'The favourable trend was continued in the year ending on June 30 — when serious crime in the Republic decreased by 1 percent, which is equivalent to about 15 000 cases.

'The success can be attributed firstly to the diligence and perseverance of the police in the prevention and investigation of crime.

'Secondly, the decrease can be attributed to the much appreciated increased assistance the force is getting from the police reservists who have taken a stand against crime on a spare-time basis.

Thirdly, the public — the victims of crime — are showing a greater awareness of the need to assist the police in preventing and combating crime,' he said.

Gen Visser stressed that it was the duty of every citizen to take the necessary precautions to safeguard themselves, their homes and businesses against criminals.

'With a favourable public response we will reach a stage where crime is made

exceedingly difficult for the criminal and with a resultant decrease in the crime rate.

'To every individual who is concerned about crime my advice is to become actively involved in crime prevention.

'You will not only assist the police but you will be assisting yourselves, your dependants and your country. You cannot run away from crime — it will always be with us — so take a stand against it and side with the police so that they can live up to their motto of *Servamus et Servimus* — we protect and we serve,' he said.

The medals awarded at yesterday's parade were the Police Star for 20 years faithful service, the Police Medal for 10 years faithful service and the Police Medal for combating terrorism.

A growing local enterprise



The South African way of life has produced its own brand of organised crime

Its rackets are home-grown to suit the peculiarities of local conditions, and owe little to the Ma-

fia methods of Europe and the US. Untouched by apartheid laws, its leaders are of all races and operate in what is perhaps the most "free" of all local enterprises

Far from being a stereotypical Sicilian godfather, an SA crime boss could be an Afrikaans farmer with a luxury town apartment and a brace of Mercedes, who is a "kingpin" in the uncut diamond trade; a jet-setting Indian drug dealer with connections in London and Bombay; a Soweto car gang boss with influence in neighbouring territories, or a businessman who collects choice "rooibaard" marijuana (dagga) by helicopter from selected growers in remote parts for distribution in the cities.

Total turnover of criminal business is difficult for even the police to assess. But most officers agree that cases brought to court represent only a fraction of what goes on undetected

The true figure could well exceed R2 billion a year. This applies to professionally-organised, on-going rackets, run on business lines only, and not to crimes committed on a haphazard or opportunistic basis by individuals or small groups.

These "petty" crimes, which include burglaries, robberies, shop-lifting, tax-evasion, currency control and Companies Act offences, could add up to a similar turnover.

Dagga is probably the biggest organised

racket in SA. With more and more middle-class locals turning to the habit, and a burgeoning demand abroad, its growth rate is surely the envy of legitimate businessmen even in these prosperous times

The SAP seized no less than 163 t of dagga during 1975-76. The figure rose to 575 t with an estimated retail value of R115m last year. Police say the business is growing in spite of their bigger hauls.

Total turnover of SA dagga trade could be R1 billion. Much of this comes from export markets where the renowned "Durban Poison" variety fetches £50 oz in London

The capital costs of the dagga business are relatively low compared to turnover. But the man hours involved in cultivating and distributing it are enormous, so are the risks of getting it through the distribution chain from grower to consumer.

Most large-scale cultivation takes place in black homelands and neighbouring territories. Typically, it is collected in sacks by "runners" who transport it, sometimes by car and sometimes by pack donkey, to packing centres

Here it is cleaned and packed into "pencils," "sticks" or "arms" for the local retail market, or compressed into blocks for export

It then finds its way through a network of dealers to consumers, or is smuggled out the country to overseas connections

Police seize most dagga while in bulk transit from the growers. This can be hazardous work, for many "runners" are prepared to risk breakneck car chases and exchanges of fire to get away. And some black peasant growers have even attacked police on crop-burning missions.

Imports account for a much smaller pro-

portion of the illegal drug business, but this too has been growing in recent years. After the banning of Mandrax and the tail end of the LSD craze in the mid-Seventies, the annual number of oral drug doses seized was less than 200 000

But last year this shot up to one million doses of imported Mandrax alone with a retail value of around R5m. Undetected trade was probably many times this

Most is produced in India where it can be bought for a few cents a pill. It finds its way into the country (often via neighbouring territories) concealed in false-bottomed suitcases and stuffed dolls

Cocaine is another import, but so far quantities traded are negligible, and less than 100 g have been seized in the last year. However it probably has good growth potential as it is relatively easy to transport and conceal, and it retails for around R168/g. *Time* magazine recently estimated the US cocaine market at \$30 billion a year.

Imports of LSD have tapered off since the passing of the flower-power era, and last year police seized less than 3 000 doses

Illicit diamond dealing is a big SA racket which is also showing rapid growth. Last year police handled 613 cases of illicit diamonds, gold and platinum valued at R6.2m. This is a threefold increase on the figure for 1975-76.

An inside source says it is a very small percentage of the total trade which the *FM* estimates to be worth around R100m a year.

Like the dagga trade, it requires a high degree of organisation. It involves a network of many different operatives working together in this and other countries

Their methods are alien to businessmen who are accustomed to making legally enforceable contracts. For they risk being swindled and informed on by their associates.

Such lapses of underworld honour often bring swift and violent retribution. Fear of this prevents many captured operators from implicating others even under the most rigorous police interrogation.

However many police "busts" are based on leads from a few hundred operators in the business who supplement their incomes by selling information.

"Satellites" or "runners" purchase uncut diamonds from their contacts working on mines. The diamonds are handed on or sold to couriers who market them in countries such as Belgium or Israel. The proceeds are usually banked abroad

The operations are controlled by "kingpins." They often raise finance from clients who are prepared to take a high-risk, high-return investment with the added bonus of having their money moved out of the country at a profit.

The mine workers risk being caught in



Dagga dealer ... in for a rude awakening

PTO

spot searches and X-ray tests carried out by the mines. However, these security checks have recently become less strict which must be a source of concern to the police

"Runners" and couriers are often caught by police posing as illicit sellers or buyers.

"King-pins" and their clients have the smallest chance of being caught as they hardly ever touch the hot goods.

Liquor executives believe the black shebeen trade is worth about R270m a year, or 15% of the legitimate liquor market. Technically it is illegal, but it seems that police tend to turn a blind eye to it. This could be because some shebeens may be legalised, and that liquor is not a prohibited substance like dagga.

Some 39 345 motor vehicles were reported stolen last year, and 11 311 were not recovered. Of the 844 stolen in the Witwatersrand in March this year, 600 were valued at between R10 000 and R40 000 each. Many are taken by amateur individuals or small groups as one-off operations; the rest, by organised professionals

The amateurs tend to steal vehicles to strip down for spares. The pros take the swankiest cars to re-sell. This could bring them a turnover of R40m a year.

Instead of breaking into a car and "hot-wiring" the ignition, they prefer to purchase a set of duplicate keys with the owner's name and address, from a contact in a prestige garage.

The car is then picked up at leisure and left for a few days in a public parking garage until the "heat" is off. It is then re-registered at a small-town licensing office, hundreds of kilometres away, where controls are slack.

The number of car thefts has not increased significantly over the last few years, but the sophistication of the operators has. However, a tightening up of licensing procedures in SA and neighbouring territories could put this business into a decline.

The trade in forged truck drivers licences is another racket which thrives on a SA phenomenon: the book of life introduced by

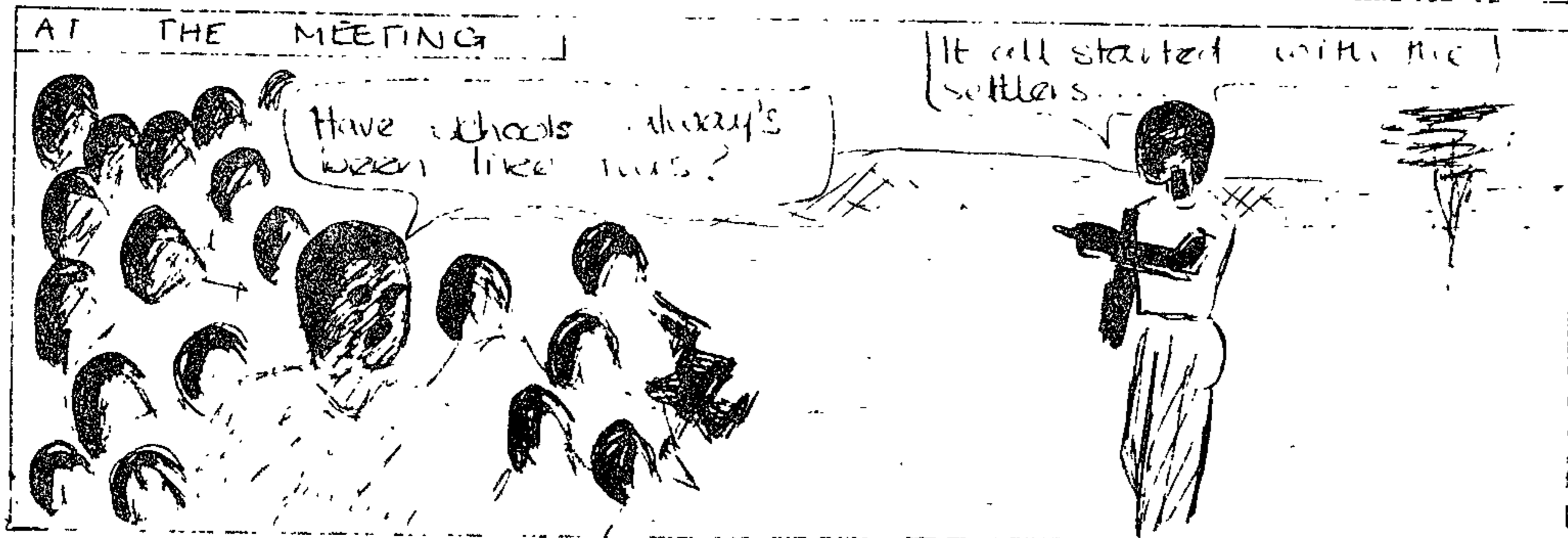
one-time Interior Minister Dr Connie Mulder. This led to the replacing of the old, fabric-backed licence cards with easily-forged, stick-in pages which fit both the book of life and the reference book for blacks.

Some 400 000 forged heavy-duty and extra heavy-duty truck licences are now thought to be in circulation. Costing between R240 and R280 each, these must have grossed the forgers around R100m.

By contrast, the trade in fake reference books, for which there must be a strong demand, is negligible. This is no doubt because they are far more difficult to forge.

So far the pros have neglected vast areas of crime which are big-money business overseas, or they have worked them sporadically before their gangs were smashed by police. These include dud cheque and credit card rackets, house, bank and payroll robberies, efficient systems for disposing of stolen goods, gambling and fraud.

Let's hope this particular trend continues in SA crime.



Hans 10
7/10/81 QC 669-70
439. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the
Minister of Police:

- (1) How many cases of rape were reported (a) in each province of the Republic, (b) in the Western Cape and (c) at each police station in the Western Cape during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;
- (2) what are the statistics in respect of cases of rape by (a) White males of (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black females, (b) (i) Coloured, (ii) Asian and (iii) Black males of White females and (c) non-White males of non-White females reported in the Western Cape during such period?

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

1980.07.01
to

1981.06.30

- (1) (a) Cape Province 4 083
Natal 2 353
Orange Free State 956
Transvaal 6 553

(b) 1 073.

- (c) Cape Town 34
Camps Bay 12
Kensington 31
Maitland 13
Milnerton 13
Pinelands 1
Sea Point 7
Woodstock 17
Claremont 10
Dieprivier 20
Houtbaai 9
Mowbray 8
Muizenberg 27
Retreat 60
Rondebosch 4
Simonstown 4
Fish Hoek 8
Wynberg 16
Athlone 62
Bishop Lavis 57

Elsiesrivier	90
Grassy Park	64
Guguletu	102
Langa	37
Lansdowne	27
Manenberg	68
Mitchell's Plain	51
Philippi	62
Bellville	29
Brackenfell	13
Durbanville	5
Goodwood	6
Kraaifontein	34
Kuilsrivier	32
Parow	40

(2)(a), (b) and (c) The required particulars are not readily available.

CT 2/10/81
14 000 rapes reported (34)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Nearly 14 000 rapes were reported in South Africa between July last year and June this year.

Rape statistics for the latest 12-month period available were given yesterday by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in reply to a question tabled by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town).

Mr Le Grange said that during this period 4 083

rapes had been reported in the Cape, 2 353 in Natal, 956 in the Free State and 6 553 in the Transvaal.

Out of the total of 13 945 reported cases, the Western Cape alone accounted for 1 073.

At least one rape was reported at each police station in the Western Cape. Most reports were to: Guguletu, 102; Elsie's River, 90; Manenberg, 68; Grassy Park, 64; Athlone and Philippi, 62 each; Retreat, 60; Bishop Lavis, 57; and Mitchells Plain, 51. The fewest were reported to: Pinelands, 1; Rondebosch and Simon's Town, 4 each; Durbanville, 5; Goodwood, 6; and Sea Point, 7.

14 000

RDM

8/10/81

rapes in

one year

34

Political Staff

NEARLY 14 000 rapes were reported in South Africa between July last year and June this year.

Rape statistics for the latest 12-month period were given yesterday by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in reply to a question tabled by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town).

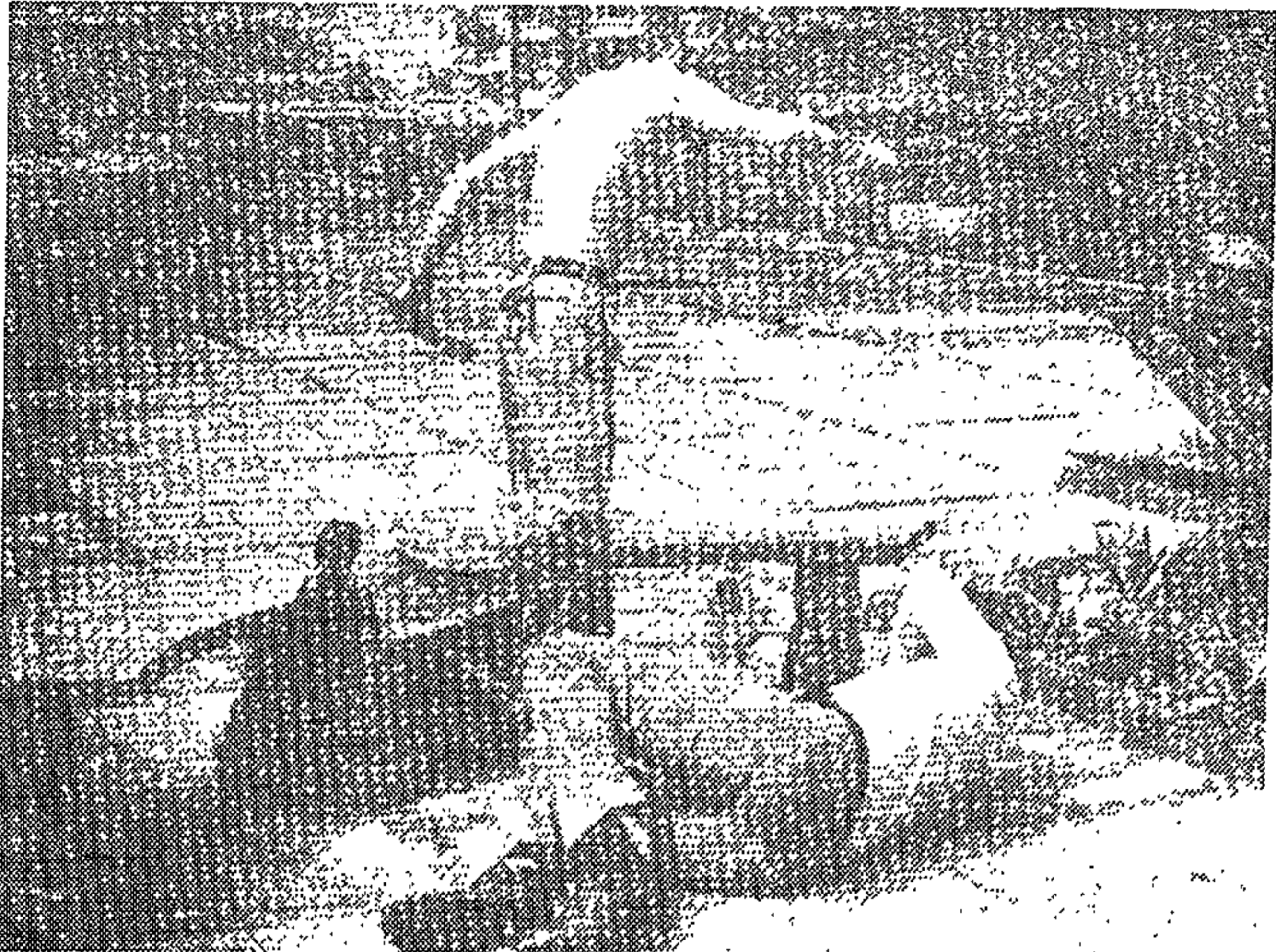
Mr Le Grange said that during this period 4 083 rapes had been reported in the Cape, 2 353 in Natal, 956 in the Free State and 6 553 in Transvaal.

Out of the total of 13 945 reported cases, the Western Cape alone accounted for 1 073.

At least one rape was reported at each police station in the Western Cape, he said.

Sun EXPRESS
22/11/81 34

Teenage terror!



TODAY
KIDS
GET ●
THEIR
KICKS
FROM
VIOLENT
CRIME

● Juvenile crime . . . the statistics keep climbing

THE mounting wave of teenage crime sweeping through South Africa has left its mark on a Cape school.

Youngsters — not even in their teens — went on the rampage and caused about R10 000 worth of damage to school property and killed the school's pet hamster.

Criminologists have reacted with concern at the increasing number of youngsters who are no longer intrigued by ball-games and climbing trees, but are looking for their 'highs' and adventures in acts of violence, theft, sexual assault, shoplifting and even murder.

According to official statistics teenage crime has reached dizzy proportions and is climbing steadily each year.

The statistics — covering the period July 1978 to June 1979 — indicate there were 49 141 convictions involving children between the age of 7 and 17.

The convictions range from sexual assault to common theft and malicious damage to property.

The majority of the young offenders were charged for breaking and entering and common theft.

There were 10 877 convictions for breaking and entry and 16 577 convictions for common theft in that year alone — all of them involving children under 17.

From July 1978 to June 1979 there were 49 141 convictions for offences ranging from sexual assault to common theft and malicious damage to property involving children between the age of 7 and 17.

There were 10 877 convictions for breaking and entering and 16 577 convictions for common theft in that year alone — all of them involving children under 17.

And the statistics of juvenile crime keep climbing each

By LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF

ing factors responsible for young children being drawn into criminal acts that it is virtually impossible to single out particular reasons underlying the children's actions.

The increase in children taking to crime was related to the fact that a majority of them watched violent films, violence on television and read books with aggressive overtones.

He said the hypothesis seemed uncomfortably near the mark when it was taken into account that by the time a child reached 15 he had seen nearly 5 000 murders committed on television and cinema screens.

According to Cape Town criminologist and author, Mrs Fanny Gross, gang activity was largely dependent on local conditions and often reflected the moral and social laxity of a community.

"The typical gang is composed of undisciplined youths in conflict with the family, the school and other agencies and institutions in the larger community," she said.

"In pursuing its activities, the gang follows its own folkways and mores while disregarding

media.

"While parents are on the cocktail circuit and pushing the importance of material values, their children are looking for attention and satisfaction in other areas. That's why the neglected rich kids are turning to crime to get their kicks," she said.

Mrs Gross sympathised with the 'poor little rich kids'.

She said they were the children whose "jet-propelled tycoon of a father and socialite mother" overindulged the children with material goods but left them undernourished as far as their non-material well-being was concerned.

"The emotional stability children used to get from their homes, from parental love and understanding, from the family unit and cohesion, is lacking for which material wellbeing can never be a substitute," she said.

Every hour a woman is victim

DD 19/11/81

of rape 34

Every hour of the day at least one woman is raped in the Border area. During 1980, about 10 000 women were raped in the region.

These figures, which are based on calculations by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) that only one out of 20 rape victims reports to the police, are shocking.

Throughout South Africa some 300 000 women are raped every year — that is one woman in South Africa every 2.7 minutes. That, too, is shocking.

These figures are extraordinarily high and they show why action by the authorities and by concerned groups is long overdue.

Fortunately, over the last ten years, groups of women in South Africa have started organising, educating the public and giving support to rape victims.

In Cape Town, Durban and Pietermaritzburg an organisation called "Rape Crisis" has established offices. And in Johannesburg another women's group "POWAR" has been formed to assist rape victims.

It is surely about time that similar groups were established on the Border.

The Border rape figures, cited earlier, were based on the replies given in Parliament this year by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in reply to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central).

Mr Le Grange said there had been 500 rapes reported in 1980 in the ten police districts in the Bor-

der area. They included Mdantsane (205), Zwelitsha (42) and Peddie (25) — which will now fall under the Ciskei police.

If the Nicro calculation of one reported rape out of every 20 that actually takes place, is correct, it means that 10 000 women were raped in the Border region last year.

Another group which has taken up the issue is the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa) which has distinguished itself somewhat better on rape than it did on the death of Steve Biko in detention.

Masa has recently published "Rape: the Full Story". This booklet should be read by anyone concerned with crime or women's rights.

It destroys myths about rape, exposes the horror of the violent act and advises victims what to do.

What it makes very clear is that rape is not a subject that can be avoided, as though it doesn't happen to decent people. Rape is a reality of daily life in South Africa among all groups and classes in all areas.

"Rape takes place when a man has sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent.

"Because of the sex part of the act, it is not something people talk about easily.

"People tend to see rape as a scandal, something to be hushed up, and often do



Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange — disclosed in Parliament figures for rapes in the Border area.

not believe that the woman involved was completely innocent.

"Rape should be seen for what it is. It is an attack upon a woman and involves coercion, force and violence in varying degrees. It is one of the most common violent crimes in South Africa.

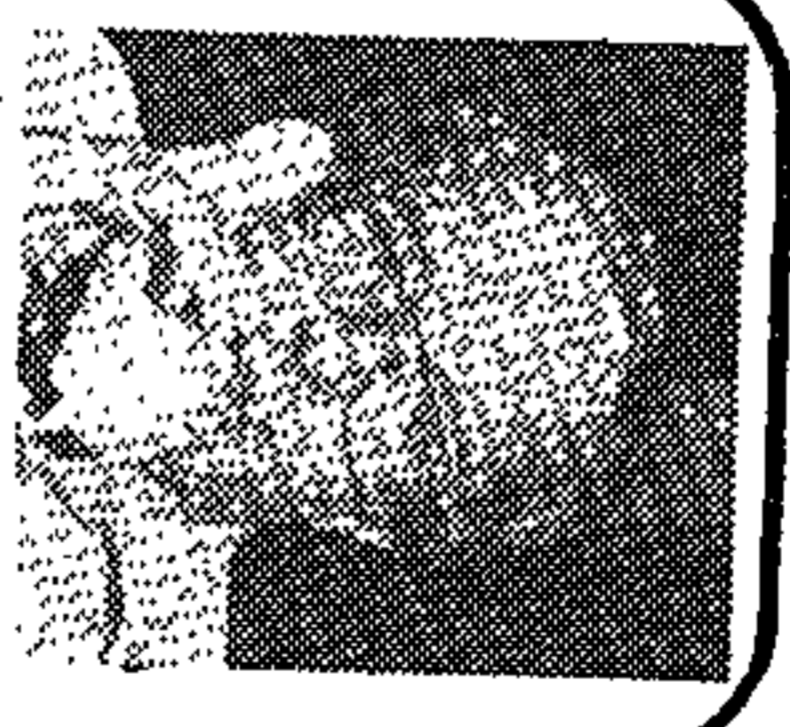
"The facts about rape should be considered and understood so that this growing crime problem can be seen in its proper context. Only then can the necessary steps be taken to curb the problem, and to cater properly for the victims," the booklet says.

One of the significant sections of the publication is a section debunking myths about rape. The replies have been formulated on the basis of research in the United States and Europe.

MYTH: most people believe that 'nice' girls do not get raped.

FACT: women of all ages, races and classes are raped.

It does not matter what you look like, how you dress or how old you are. Rape crisis centres in South Africa have dealt with rape victims from the



Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

age of three to 78 years.

MYTH: most rape victims deserve to be raped. People often think that the woman asked to be raped by her actions, such as the way she dresses or behaves.

FACT: nobody wants to be raped. Women might be looking for attention by dressing as attractively as possible. They are not asking for violence.

MYTH: rapists are sex-starved perverts.

FACT: a reputable US study showed that most convicted rapists have regular access to a sexual

partner, that is lover, wife or prostitute. Most of them had perfectly normal sex lives.

MYTH: most rapes in South Africa are by black men on white women.

FACT: rape is common among all race groups. There is very little rape between different race groups in South Africa (two to five per cent of the total). Most rapes happen between people of the same colour.

MYTH: rape is more common in poor, working class areas.

FACT: there are no statistics for this. Rape occurs everywhere. Gang rapes are more common in working class areas where there is usually more violence. In wealthier areas where people live further apart and have more privacy it is easier to keep it secret.

MYTHS: rapists are always strangers.

FACT: about half the rape victims know their attackers. The rapist is often someone from the same community, school, work place, block of flats or even a member of the victim's family. Rapists come from all walks of life, ages and races.

MYTHS: men rape because they cannot control their sexual lust.

FACT: rape is basically not an act of lust but an act of violence. We have already learnt that the vic-

tim is not necessarily attractive and that the rapist is not insane or sex-starved. Rapists do not choose their victims because of their sexiness.

"They usually choose victims who are helpless and vulnerable. They may rape to prove their 'manliness' to themselves, to a woman or to their friends in a gang situation.

"They may also want to humiliate someone to make themselves feel bigger and stronger; or do it out of anger. Therefore rape is really an act of aggression and not of lust," says the booklet.

It has many other details about rape which are not normally raised or discussed.

It is about time that society started facing up to the realities of rape and the exploitation of women because of their sex.

Since Rape Crisis became active in Cape Town, and since the publication of booklets like this, the newspapers have been reporting rape cases in far more detail and with far more prominence. The dangers of rape are regularly discussed in newspaper columns. Judges have been commenting in their judgments.

Surely it is time that this awareness was generated in the Eastern Cape. Every hour, as the issue is avoided, another woman will be raped.

RAPR: The Full Story, published by the Medical Association of South Africa, Lay Publications, Medical House, Central Square, Pinelands, 7405. Copies can be obtained at a cost of 20 cents each.

34 Daily Dispatch
**Prisons
chief 3/12/81
explains
silence**

PRETORIA — The Commissioner of Prisons, General J. F. Otto, said last night it was normal policy for the prisons department not to inform the public of all cases involving escaped convicts.

He was referring to the escape from custody on December 9 of the red-headed killer, Stephanus Johannes Jacobus Jacobs — only officially announced 20 days later on December 29.

From time to time the public were informed of escapes through the police and the prisons public relations department when it was thought that the public could assist in recapturing the convict.

This was sometimes done to the disadvantage of the department.

"But who can foretell that an escaped convict will go on the rampage?" Gen Otto asked.

He said there was no way that the department could have known beforehand that Jacobs would murder, rape and steal the way he did.

"The police linked him to the murders only on Tuesday," he said.

Gen Otto said his own conclusion was that Jacobs committed these crimes because he became desperate. — DDC.

mal commissioning of the plant.

A further complicating factor was that if a company was to call for tenders for the construction of the plant on a turnkey basis, all related costs of the contractor until the turning of the key would ostensibly have been included in the tender, and all such amounts would consequently have been capitalised in the accounts of the contractor. Thus, even interest paid would be included, or at least a provision for the use of capital.

It was pointed out that if, instead of appointing a turnkey contractor, the company erected the plant itself, it would not be allowed to claim precommissioning interest expenses for tax purposes following the case of SIR vs Eaton Hall (Pty) Limited.

It was decided, however, that the emphasis should focus on accounting aspects only, and that taxation matters should not be allowed to cloud the accounting principles and policies involved.

Alternative 3 above was the first to fall into disfavour. Although it has a definite practical appeal because of its simplicity, the panel agreed that the sales contained an element of profit and that this portion could not be a credit in the asset account. Moreover, pointed out one of the more observant members, the company could adopt 3 and recoup its capital outlay remarkably quickly by merely postponing the commissioning date indefinitely!

As regards 1 and 2, all agreed that *additional* fixed costs caused by the construction itself should be capitalised. The treatment of other fixed costs, however, could not be resolved. If all such amounts were capitalised during the pre-commissioning period, the comparability of the results so obtained with those of the following financial period would suffer, as the company's accounting policy provides for the charging to the income statement of all fixed amounts in the period in which incurred.

If it were decided that only a portion of the pre-commissioning fixed costs should be capitalised and the balance carried over to the next period, on what basis would the split be affected?

Some members felt that this issue could have been avoided had the relevant accounting policies been formulated in advance. To this, the reply was that such an approach will only be valid if the results obtained by the application of the relevant policies were meaningful. Others felt that only those

costs allowed for in the original budget for the construction, could be capitalised.

Although no finality could be reached on this issue, it was agreed that none of the three methods could be ruled out as unreasonable. Depending on the other accounting policies applied by the company, however, there were circumstances where one method could be given preference over the others. Most agreed that accounting practices, formulated within all constraints and which resulted in the maximum benefits to the company, have much to commend.

A suggestion that any accounting policy was acceptable, provided that it was accompanied by full disclosure, was adamantly opposed on the basis that any policy, which clearly resulted in an incorrect reflection of the state of a company's affairs, would be unacceptable regardless of any disclosure.

Profit in a group

Two separate issues were discussed.

The first concerned the requirement of par. 46 of the Schedule 4 of the Companies Act that profits on transactions within a group "... not ... realised or incurred in respect of a transaction with a person or company outside the group ..." must be excluded in determining the group results.

The question was whether such an elimination was compulsory when it could be established that the transaction was at arm's length, e.g. when a subsidiary company erects a plant for another within the group after it has won the tender in *competition* with outside contractors. (Incidentally, the 7th EEC Directive on consolidations provides specifically that under these circumstances an elimination is not required).

Although it was obvious that the Act allowed very little scope, there were members who felt that such transactions were indeed realised, as the subsidiary had been prevented from earning income on other contracts which it could have accepted if its tender within the group had been unsuccessful. The amount paid to the subsidiary has withstood the most crucial test i.e. that of the market place, and as such it is a true value. Moreover, the subsidiary had indeed *changed* materials in the construction process; the transaction did not involve a mere *movement* of goods.


The opposing section held that group accounts portray the results of a single economic unit in which

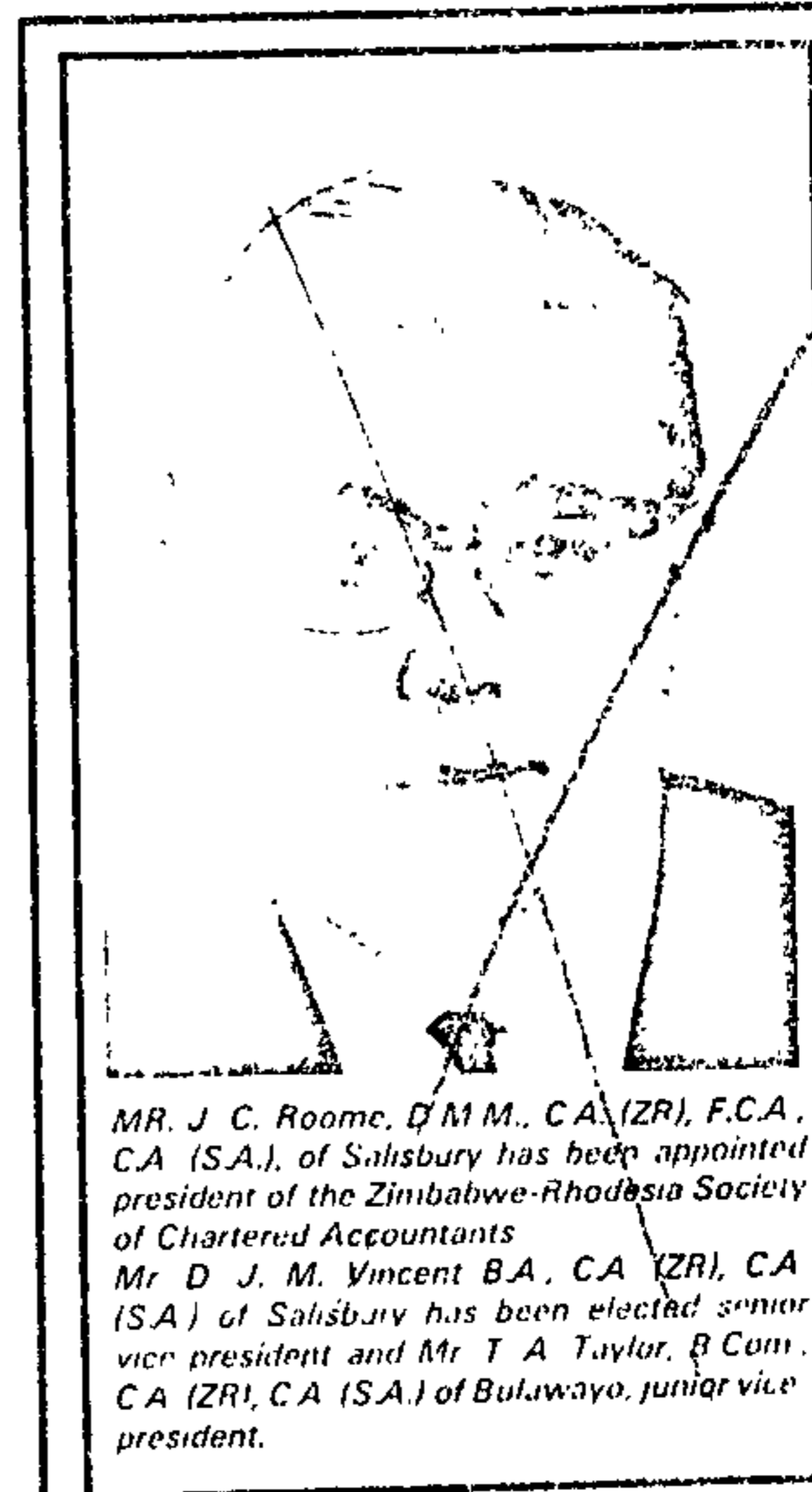
the legal entities comprising the group become irrelevant. As such, the situation differs from that which applies in a head office, branch situation where all profits earned within the economic unit must of necessity be eliminated.

On the second issue the panel did reach consensus. This involved an unrealised profit between two subsidiaries in a group where the buying subsidiary was excluded from the consolidated accounts. The point was, rather obviously, whether such profits should also be eliminated where it cannot be done by the usual double-entry. All agreed that it should be eliminated.

This can readily be achieved by creating a provision for group profits in the accounts of the selling company, if the amount is material after deducting all relevant costs and expenses of this company, and allowing for the taxation levied on this unrealised profit.

Conclusion

This discussion held a definite lesson for those who regard published accounts with suspicion and cynicism. Companies *do* mind what they publish in their accounts, and auditors are equally aware of their responsibilities in screening what companies publish. The companies concerned must be congratulated for displaying this awareness even though they must have known in advance that a general consensus was unattainable. 



400 RAPED DAILY IN SA — JOURNAL

Alquis
31/1/81

(34)

By JO TYLER

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Inst
of Architects' Prize
For the best student

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel
For a student who has
satisfactorily complete
1st, 2nd and 3rd major

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial I
For the best woman s
in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student
Architecture (or Quali
fying) in the su
bject of Professional Prac

ABOUT 400 women are raped daily in South Africa, but most victims never report the crime — often because of the common myth which makes her feel that the rape was her fault.

The latest South African Medical Journal gives the number of reported rapes in 1978/1979 as 15 232.

'However, this figure is a gross underestimate of the true incidence, as only one in 10 rapes is reported,' the article reads.

It estimates the true incidence of rape as 150 000 a year, that is, 400 a day.

A rape victim feels that she has lost control of her life. She may feel that she can never trust a human being again. And she may also believe the myths about rape which make her feel that she was to blame.

The myths

Some of these myths are: Rape is a crime of passion, 'nice girls don't get raped', rapists are insane, rapists are always strangers, and most women who cry rape are doing so out of spite or shame.

Ninety-seven percent of rapes are accompanied by threats of bodily harm or death and 30—40 percent by the use of weapons. Rape is a crime of violence, not passion. More than 80 percent of all rapes are planned, the journal states.

The ages of rape victims ranges from nine months to 90 years. Nice girls do get raped. Victims are chosen for their vulnerability rather than other characteristics.

Seventy-eight percent of rape victims suffer some injury. Most women are frozen by fear.

False rape

Studies of convicted rape victims showed that the overwhelming majority appeared to be psychologically normal.

It has been estimated that 40-80 percent of rapists are known to the victim — rapists are family members and friends.

The incidence of false rape reports is the same as that of false reports for other crimes... about two percent.

The shame of having been raped, and fear of

retaliation from the rapist, are factors in the low number of reported rapes.

Women go through three phases after being raped: The acute phase, the subacute phase and the latent period.

During the acute phase a woman may feel a loss of control of her life, fear, shame, anger, bewilderment, and marked feelings of uncleanness.

She desperately needs a place of safety where she can receive sympathy and support.

The victim's experience should be explained to family and friends, especially her boyfriend or husband, who might have misconceptions of rape. Anger should be directed away from the victim.

During the subacute phase a woman may appear outwardly calm and adjusted, but may have marked inner turmoil. Sexual relationships may be severely disrupted.

During the latent period, the woman functions by denial and suppression. She does not wish to talk about the rape.

Many women feel a loss of self-esteem.

Rape is the only crime for which society inevitably blames the victim. The victim, a product of the same society, also blames herself.

FOUR hundred women are raped every day in South Africa. Most do not report the crime, often because of commonly held myths that make her feel the rape was her fault.

The Medical Journal gives the number of reported rapes in 1978-1979 as 15,232.

"However this figure is a gross underestimate of the true incidence, as only one in 10 rapes is reported," the article says. It estimates the true incidence of rape to be 150,000 a year, or 40 a day.

A rape victim feels she has lost control of her life. She has had a violent and life-threatening experience. She may feel that she can never trust a human being again. And she may also believe, the commonly held myths about rape that make her

The truth and tragedy of our 400 rapes a day

S. Imbue

1/2/81

34

feel that she was to blame.

Some of these myths are, rape is a crime of passion; nice girls don't get raped; you can't thread a moving needle; rapists are insane; rapists are always strangers; and most women who cry rape are doing so out of spite or shame.

Ninety-seven percent of the rapes are accompanied by threats of great bodily harm or death, 30 to 40 percent by the use of weapons. Rape is a crime

Most attacks aren't reported because

of victims' shame, says Medical Journal

of violence, not passion. More than 80 percent of all rapes are planned, the article says.

The ages of rape victims range from nine months to 90 years. Nice girls do get raped. Victims are chosen for their vulnerability rather than other characteristics.

Seventy-eight percent of rape victims suffer some sort of injury. Most women are frozen by fear.

Studies of convicted rape victims show that the overwhelming majority appear to be normal on psychological testing and interviews. It has been estimated

that 40 to 80 percent of rapists are known to the victim, most being family and friends.

The incidence of false rape reports is the same as that of false reports for other crimes — only about two percent. The shame of having been raped and fear of retaliation from the rapist

are potent factors determining the low incidence.

There are three phases women go through as rape victims: the acute phase, the sub-acute phase and the latent period.

During the acute phase a woman may feel a loss of control of her life, fear, shame, anger, bewilderment and marked feelings of uncleanness. She desperately needs a place of safety, sympathy and support. The victim's experience

should be explained to family and friends, especially her boyfriend or husband, who might have misconceptions about rape. Anger should be directed away from the victim.

During the sub-acute phase, a woman may appear outwardly calm and adjusted but may have marked inner turmoil. Sexual relationship may be severely disrupted. Most crippling can be a sense of guilt and self-blame.

During the latent period the woman functions by denial and suppression. She does not wish to talk about the rape. Many women feel a loss of self-esteem.

Rape is unique in that it is the only crime for which society inevitably blames the victim. The victim, a product of the same society, also blames herself.

Police uncover huge currency racket

RDM 4/2/81

34

By EMILIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

SOUTH African Police have uncovered a racket involving "financial" rands which has cost the country more than R3-million.

The "financial" rand is currency sold abroad at a discount varying from 20% to 35% — to encourage investment in South Africa.

Now, it seems, South African racketeers are approaching immigrants and persuading them to convert funds which they provide into "financial" rands.

The immigrants get a better rate of exchange — and then the "agents" take a commission.

The head of the Johannesburg Commercial Branch, Colonel Nollie Hulme, disclosed yesterday that four people had been arrested after an intensive investigation — but it is continuing, and more than 60 people are suspected to be involved.

Police have established that the racket has been going since December 1979.

They were alerted to it in mid-January when a bank queried a financial rand transaction by an immigrant in Johannesburg.

Police investigations have found out that racketeers use immigrants, mostly British, to pretend that money they are transferring to South Africa is their own — when, in fact, it belongs to principals abroad.

In this way, R3 300 000 was brought into the country fraudulently last year, police say.

They are still trying to establish where the principals' funds come from, and cannot confirm at this stage that they originate in Squatters' rackets.

the profits reach the principals overseas.

The profit to be made in this type of money transfer comes from the difference in value between the "financial" rand and the normal (commercial) rand.

Immigrants to South Africa can buy the financial rand at a discount to the commercial rand, which gives them 20%-35% more for their currency.

South African agents and the principal abroad can rake off the difference between the two currencies by bringing money into the country under immigrants' names.

The immigrants are suspected to have paid over a percentage of the profit.

The financial rands benefit to immigrants is limited to R50 000 a family.

Some are apparently approached by "agents" in South Africa and asked if they are willing to supply details of their bank accounts.

These are then conveyed to a principal abroad who arranges for funds to be transferred to the immigrants' bank accounts in South Africa.

After the immigrant has received the money he is contacted by the local "agent" who collects a "commission".

The financial rands benefit to immigrants is limited to R50 000 a family.

Two alleged agents and two immigrants appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court this week.

They were Mr Neville Eber and Mr Peter Templeman (allowed R10 000 bail), and Mr Leslie Noble and Mr Leonard MacGarity (allowed R300 bail).

Colonel Nollie Hulme, who personally headed the police investigations, said yesterday that immigrants who had been approached about financial rand transactions should get in touch with him at 836-8828, or phone Lieutenant Henrie Bor-man, at 834-2736.

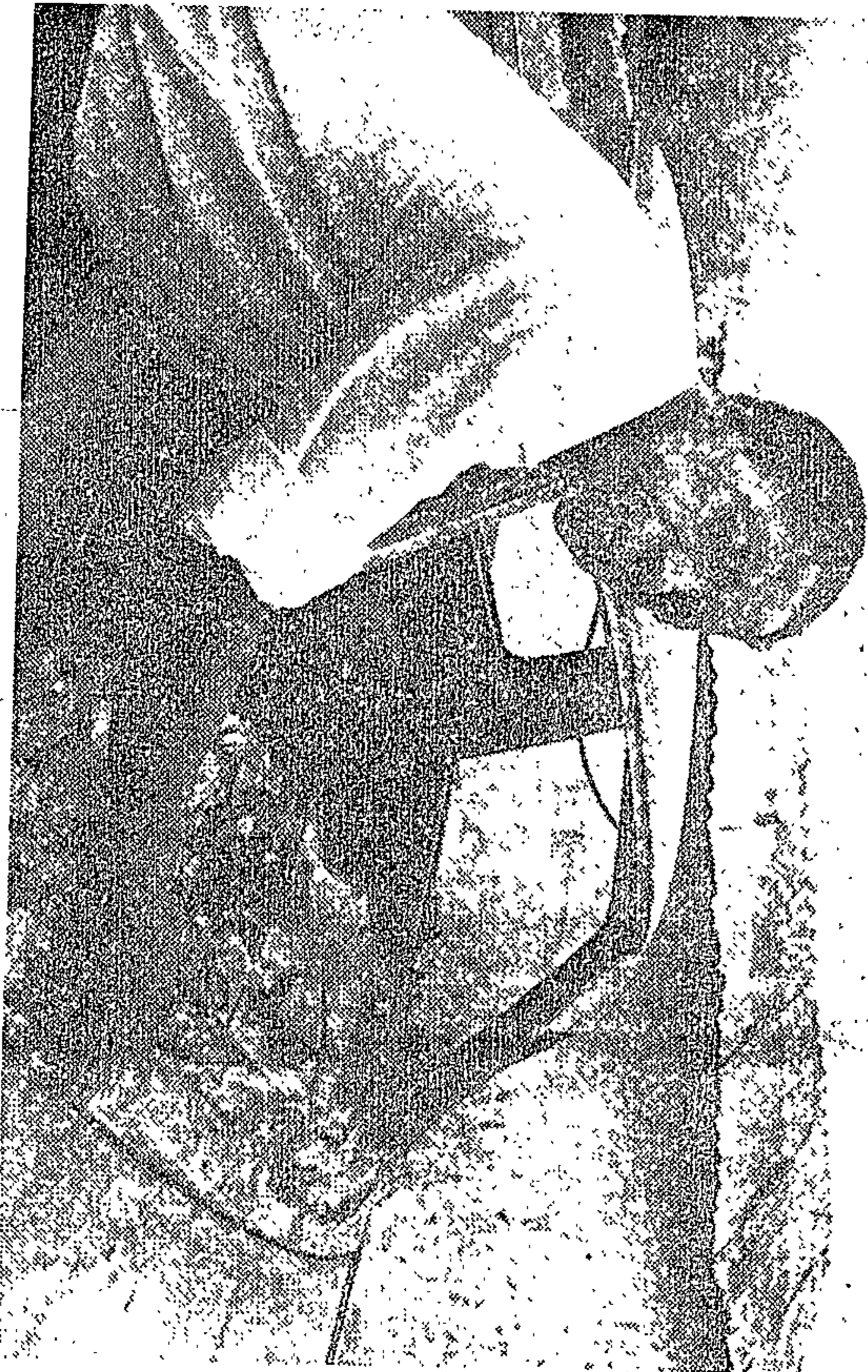
He added that immigrants who are approached to enter dubious transactions should contact their consulates to check the legality of the proposals made to them.

once rules in the townships and the countryside

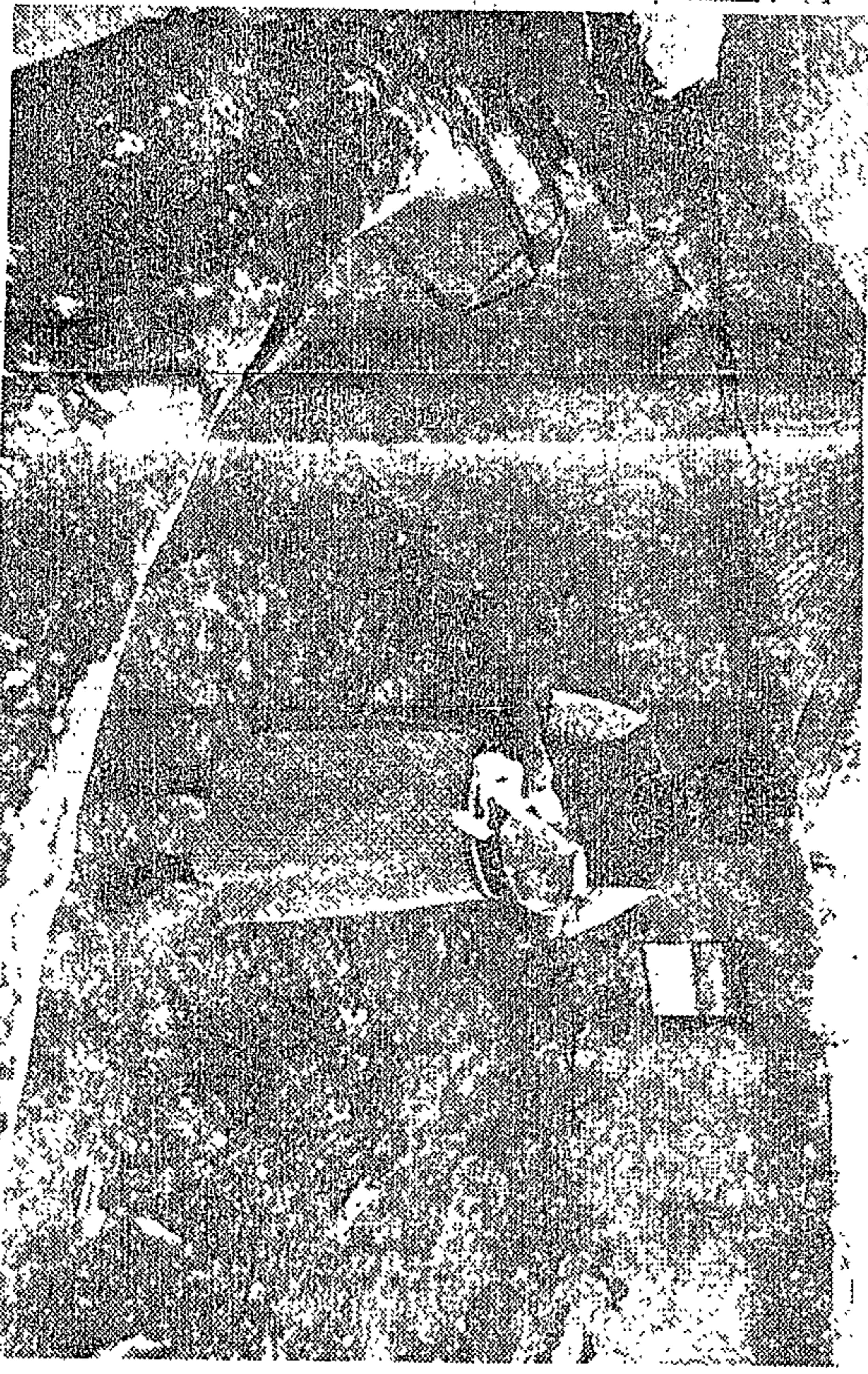
NEW Year's Day carnage

(34) 4/1/81

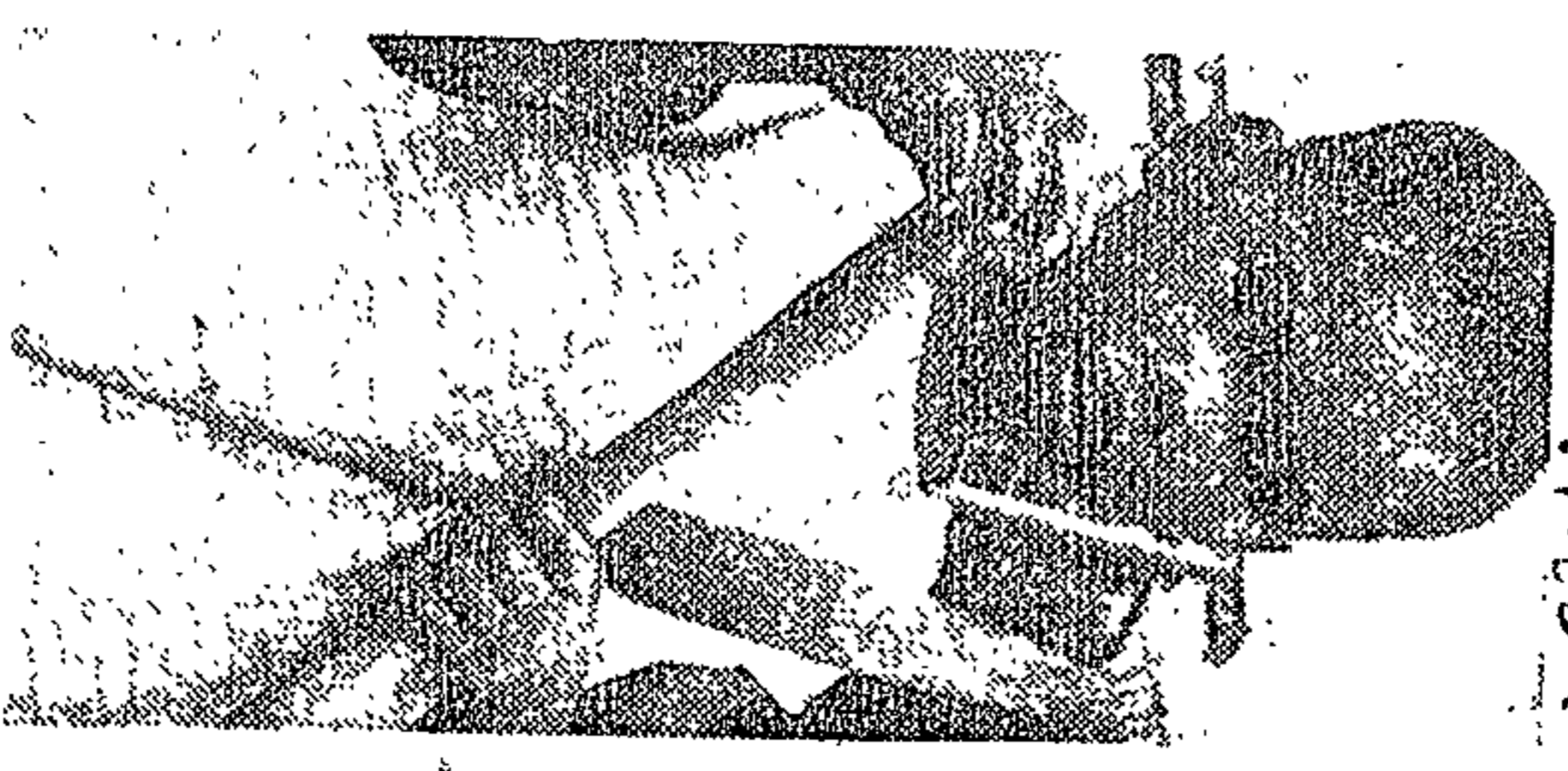
S. Tshaya
(314) (274)
4/1/81



Mr Amon Shozzi with the burnt-out wreck of his car



Mrs Vaina Shozzi, 55, holds up all that is left inside her gutted home



Lungila Shozzi, 4, clutches some of the weapons used in the killer attack

By DARYL BALFOUR

SAVAGE New Year's Day faction fighting only an hour from Durban has left at least five dead and many homeless. The fighting, which has been carrying on sporadically for the past two weeks, came to a head this week when an impi of Chief Hlengwa's men swarmed across the Umbumbulu countryside setting fire to homes and attacking members of the rival Maphumulo tribe.

Lieutenant Colonel Schalk Booysse, who visited the scene on Friday, confirmed yesterday that five men had been killed. But it is believed the death toll could be higher and that more bodies are still lying undiscovered in the long grass of the area.

A police spokesman yesterday confirmed that they were scouring the bushes for more dead. The dead are believed to be of the Hlengwa tribe. They have not yet been identified. According to Mr Amon Shozzi whose home was one of those burned down there has been rivalry between the Hlengwa and Maphumulo tribes for more than a year.

"The people of Thoyana under Chief Hlengwa want to drive us out of this area. The worst trouble was on New Year's Day when the Maphumulos were attacked, had their homes burned down, blankets and clothing stolen and food looted," Mr Shozzi said.

Mr Shozzi, who works as a messenger for the Sunday Tribune, had his 1976 model pick-up truck destroyed along with two huts in his kraal. All his and his family's clothing was stolen or burnt and all the family's food stolen. A number of other kraals in the area suffered the same fate. Fearing further attacks from the rumpaging Hlengwa tribesmen, many of the women and children in the area have taken to sleeping in the bushes in the picturesque hills and valleys of the district.

"They left nothing here," Mr Shozzi said. Mr Shozzi was in Durban at the time of the attack. He said there was nothing his people could do to prevent the attacks and said the police rarely managed to make any arrests or recover the stolen property.

SCORES GUNNED DOWN IN GANG WAR . . .

Tribune Correspondent

SCORES of people have been gunned down and many others seriously injured in the revival of a gang war between two rival clans claiming supremacy of the Western Coloured Township in Johannesburg.

This weekend two members of the rival gangs were buried at the same cemetery, and police are keeping a sharp watch to ensure the fighting does not break out again.

Many of those killed or injured have been prominent sportsmen — boxers and golfers including South African middleweight contender Cameron "Kangaroo" Adams.

Adams was gunned down and seriously wounded after a training session in the backyard of a house in the township. He was walking to his car when the gunman fired from the shadows.

He was hit in the neck and chest and was taken to the Coronation Hospital where he underwent emergency treatment. For several days his life was in danger.

The gangs then began a war of revenge. The Fast Guns and the Spaldings began assassinating each other.

Other incidents along the trail of gang terror have been:

• Neville Waterson, another well-known boxer, was found shot and butchered next to a railway line in Riverlea. He did not belong to a gang but commanded the respect of both gangs.

• Vicie Fly, a member

of the Spaldings, said to have been witness in the Waterson killing, was murdered and his body dumped in a yard where the Fast Guns were holding a party.

• Three days later, shots were fired at the Fast Guns from a moving car. No-one was injured.

• Two days later, shots were fired at Mr Clive Jansen and other members of the Fast Guns. Again no-one was injured.

• Then Clive Jansen, believed to have been involved in the shooting of Cameron Adams, was shot and killed and his body hacked in front of several children.

• Last week, Lemmy "Caution" Trenton was gunned down in a Westdene garage. Four bullets were pumped into his chest. Trenton got the nickname "Caution" from the character in the Peter Cheyney novels. He was told shortly before being shot: "You are no longer Lemmy Caution."

Trenton's parents told police that their son had been out of the gang war for some time. He had a good job and always helped his friends. Now his friends stand accused by his parents of murdering their son.

Community leaders and politicians have been trying for years to put an end to the war. Each time their attempts have failed as a new wave of violence hits the township.

In 1972 the war began in earnest when a leader of the Spaldings, Desmond "Twackie" Stuurman, was brutally murdered in a ward of the Coronation Hospital by members of another gang, the Vultures.

The Vultures then joined forces with the Spaldings. The killing of Stuurman had no apparent motive.

Police have now had enough. They have sent in undercover detectives, posing as potential gang members, to flush out the killers.

The New Year period saw another revival of the war. Several people were stabbed and seriously injured. Many were admitted to the Coronation Hospital but no charges or complaints have been made.

This is another indication of the magnitude of the war.