

CRIME - GENERAL

(1991)

Cautious response to crime-busting plan

MINISTER of Law and Order

Adriaan Vlok's plan to beat crime, which was announced last week in the wake of some of the most horrifying Christmas season murders in the country's history — has received a cautious welcome from sociologists and criminologists.

ANALYSIS

But they all say that the only way to really beat the criminal is to catch him — and for that, more policemen are needed on the beat and, above all, blacks must be made to realise that policemen are there to protect them and not only the white segment of the population.

"The apartheid society has fostered the view that police are not there to keep the townships free of crime," says Natal University sociologist John Aitchison in Pietermaritzburg.

Examples

It has been a particularly vicious holiday season so far.

Some examples of the type of crime which has shaken hardened policemen:

□ In Pretoria, an elderly, retired couple and their 20-year-old labourer were the victims of sadistic killers two days before Christmas — one of whom bayoneted 70-year-old Elsie Eksteen in the neck and then stabbed her with a garden fork before leaving her to die. Another of the gang throttled her husband, Mike (72), and stabbed him. Labourer Andries Motibo was overpowered, stabbed and throttled as well.

□ In another, masked men overpowered Pretoria housewife Christa Koorzen and strangled her while her husband, Petrus, was locked in the bathroom. He listened, helpless, as his wife was killed.

□ In Durban, another elderly

3/1/80

By NORMAN CHANDLER in Pretoria

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person died in crime-wracked Durban North. George Hamblly (84), was killed after being tied hand-and-foot and suffocated.

□ On the South Coast, motorist Michael Smiddy tried to prevent thieves making off with his car — and was shot in the stomach at the Umdoni shopping centre in Amanzimtoti. His horrified girlfriend witnessed the killing.

□ The chronicle of murder over Christmas reached a peak with a strangling and a shooting in central Johannesburg and a necklacing in Soweto.

'Normal'

These are what criminologists and sociologists call "normal" crime. The list of "political" crime continues to grow.

"We have had 4 000 deaths in Natal over four years. These are 'political' crimes," said Mr Aitchison.

Experts emphasised time and again that the certainty of being caught was the greatest deterrent to any criminal, "normal" or "political."

Large numbers "quite clearly get off scot-free," they say. "We need a system where there are enough police with the will to catch the criminal. It is a crucial first step."

According to Mr Aitchison, for instance, there had to be "an absolute willingness by the police to prosecute without fear or favour and the courts have to deal with the situation in a speedy way."

He is a great believer in the "old Bobby-on-the-beat principle."

Realities

The lack of policemen is the great problem for the country and, in addition, the realities of

the apartheid society, from which President De Klerk is trying to free the country, have given rise to the notion among blacks in particular that the policeman is there merely to defend white society.

"Police are not perceived to protect ordinary black people," says Mr Aitchison.

There is a need for a very significant upgrading in the quality and quantity of ordinary policing, he added.

The SAP appears to fully aware of the problems.

The police force is hoping that thousands of young men released from National Service commitments — cut from two years to one year — will take the opportunity to make a career out of the police force.

Conditions

The lack of policemen has been a major problem over the past few years, with thousands leaving the force for better paid jobs. The situation has improved to a large extent with better working conditions, improved pay packages and enhanced career prospects.

On the campaign front, Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze says that a "quite comprehensive" programme is being worked out for implementation very early in the New Year.

According to sources, the programme could well come into operation within days, and certainly before thousands of people return to their homes from seasonal holidays.

Police promise their programme will "address the whole spectrum of crime — every facet will be looked at."

Apart from more policemen going on the beat, there may well be

increased recognition of Neighbourhood Watch patrols and the upgrading of systems which enable the elderly to contact neighbours or police stations in the event of trouble.

But, as always in a cash-strapped economy, there is difficulty in finding ways and means to pay for the campaign — which, government sources are at pains to stipulate, will be on-going and not be a programme merely to meet the needs of the moment.

The possibility of taxing visitors is being looked at and may well be implemented. Such a move, however, will cut little ice with tourism bodies who think a "crime tax" would create an impression among foreigners that South Africa was indeed a violent society which could not look after its visitors.

"It will be disastrous if that were the perception," said one well-placed travel industry source.

Other ways of paying for it could include an increase in the cost of gun licences.

Smuggled

Spot checks on weapons is also in the pipeline. Police are perturbed at the large number of unlicensed weapons which appear to be available in South Africa and an all-out campaign is likely to check the illegal trade.

The number of military-style weapons, such as AK-47s and some others allegedly smuggled into the country via countries such as Mozambique, Swaziland and Botswana, will also be closely monitored and confiscations may become the order of the day.

All-in-all, Mr Vlok is going all-out to curb crime. And, judging from what is being said in government circles in Pretoria, he intends to succeed.

'MK involved in robberies'

CAP
TINKS
3/11/81
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JOHANNESBURG. — The Southern Africa correspondent of Jane's Defence Weekly, Mr Helmoed-Römer Heitman, said members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, are involved in the recent wave of armed robberies in the country.

Mr Heitman said the most important reason was to raise funds for MK's activities.

He did not exclude the possibility that some MK members were

acting independently to fill their own pockets.

Armed robberies were not likely to be welcomed by the ANC leadership, because they could undermine the organisation's image, Mr Heitman said.

He said it was easy to bring AK-47 rifles into South Africa.

He pointed out that these weapons, which were predominantly being used for armed attacks, were readily available in Mozambique and it was practically im-

possible for the security forces to patrol South Africa's borders.

The ANC has said it is "simplistic to place the source of such weapons at the door of the ANC".

The police and army have large arsenals of captured or confiscated AK-47s, and there had also been reports of extensive gun-running to Mozambique and Swaziland, the organisation said.

Some of the weapons had been in South Africa for some time. — Sapa

ANC men accused of armed robberies

MEMBERS of the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), were involved in the recent wave of armed robberies that swept SA, southern Africa correspondent of Jane's Defence Weekly Helmut Romer-Heitmann said in an interview with SABC radio yesterday.

Heitmann said the most important reason was to acquire funds for MK's activities, although he did not exclude the possibility that some MK members were acting independently to fill their own pockets.

Substantiate

Armed robberies were not likely to be welcomed by the ANC leadership, because they could undermine the organisation's image, he said.

An ANC spokesman said yesterday Heitmann's allegations were "the height of irresponsibility". In order for Heitmann to make such claims, it would seem he must have evidence at his disposal. He should produce the evidence to substantiate his claims, the spokesman said.

Claims by Law and Order Minister

EDYTH BULBRING

Adriaan Vlok that the ANC was responsible for the presence of AK-47s in SA were also irresponsible and were not honest, as it was known that AK-47s were used by Renamo and Unita, the spokesman said.

A police spokesman said yesterday that two ANC members had been arrested in connection with the armed robbery of the SA Perm in Natal on December 12.

He said there had been other incidents in which ANC members had been involved in robberies, although these details had not been released by the police.

It appeared these people had been acting in their individual capacity and not on behalf of their organisation.

Based on intelligence that had been gathered, it appeared AK-47s were being smuggled in from neighbouring states, especially Mozambique, the spokesman said.

However, there were also thousands of AK-47s inside SA that had been stockpiled by former terrorist organisations, he said.

Police launch Operation Sentry to trace illegal arms

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

Operation Sentry, a massive project to track down dangerous weapons including AK-47 assault rifles, grenades, explosives and illegal firearms in an attempt to stem the growing crime rate, has been launched by the South African police.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Captain Craig Kotze, today told The Star the project had already been set up in Soweto and at various places throughout the country. He said members of the security units would be used to track down illegal firearms and AK-47s which were increasingly being used in common criminal activities such as bank robberies.

In another development, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has also disclosed that huge rewards would be offered to people providing information which would lead to the confiscation of terror weapons, as well as the rewards, as well as the setting up of three tourism supporting units to safeguard tourists, were part of the Government's plan to fight the increasing crime rate.

- R6 000 for an AK-47 rifle or any machinegun.
- R5 000 for the discovery of arms cache.
- R5 000 for the discovery of radio-controlled explosive

- R4 000 for a vehicle mine (voertuigmyn).
- R3 000 for an RPG-7 rocket launcher.
- R1 500 for a personnel mine (personeelmyn).
- R1 000 for a pistol.
- R950 for a handgrenade.
- R800 for a handgrenade.
- R150 for igniters.

Mr. Vlok said the increasing crime rate was totally unacceptable, and that an anti-crime plan which would involve both the police and the broad public was being planned. Although details could not yet be made public, the plan involved stricter firearm control.

Mr. Vlok said that the fourism-supporting units would work closely with business watch units.

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Patrick Laurence reports on the blurring of the distinction between urban banditry and political zealotry

The low road to lawlessness

Spencer 28/1/91

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ECONOMIST Azar Jammine, lamenting the continuing civil strife in South Africa, warns of possible "anarchy and chaos" and resultant economic decline. His warning comes in the wake of sombre statements on the spiralling rate of violent crime by the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, and the Police Commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe.

Murder has risen dramatically: last year nearly 12 850 people were slain, a rise of 25 percent over the figure for 1989. The increase was in spite of the high success rate of the police in tracking down the killers where the victims were white, observes General van der Merwe.

Mr Vlok is particularly perturbed by the proliferation of unlicensed arms and the use of sophisticated weapons, notably AK-47 rifles, by criminals.

General van der Merwe is especially concerned by the rising number of attacks on policemen. The Institute of Race Relations notes in a special publication that 10 people a day died in political violence last year, nearly twice as

high as the rate for 1985, the year in which President P W Botha, faced with an incipient insurrection, imposed a state of emergency over large tracts of South Africa.

Criminal and political violence seem to merge in the minds of Mr Vlok and General van der Merwe. They speak as though they are part of essentially the same phenomenon. They may be partly right.

In the black townships the boundary between "straight" and political crime is porous and indistinct. Criminals sometimes masquerade as "comrades", either to give their actions a respectable camouflage or to dupe the public. Activists of all persuasions, nurtured in a climate of political intolerance and driven by zealotry, sometimes behave like common criminals.

There are unsubstantiated suspicions in some quarters that cadres of the African National Congress are behind some of the robberies in which AK-47 rifles are used. Their motive, it is alleged, is to collect funds for the ANC or, more cynically, to enrich themselves.

The accusations are given a sophisticated gloss by the South African correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly, Helmoed-Römer Heitman. The ANC emphatically rejects them.

Some observers, including insurance company pundits, however, detect a political dimension to robberies and burglaries. They reckon these crimes are a form of wealth redistribution in which the poor take from the rich.

The disintegration of the once solid line between orthodox crime and political crime began decades ago. Mr de Klerk's predecessors, from Hendrik Verwoerd to P W Botha, are to blame in large measure.

In a vain attempt to stem the growth of black resistance to their policies, they criminalised a major proportion of black political life, making mere membership of prohibited nationalist movements a prisonable offence. What Mr Verwoerd and Mr Botha established over 30 years, Mr de Klerk cannot undo in a year.

An underlying generator of the endemic violence is what human rights lawyer Nicholas Haysom has characterised as the "low-intensity conflict": the struggle for control of the townships between rival forces.

The conflict has not abated since the unbanning last February of the ANC, its ally, the South African Communist Party, and its rival the Pan Africanist Congress. Nor has it receded since the ANC and the SACP undertook to suspend their "armed struggle" in August last year.

On the contrary, it has intensified, reaching shocking levels of death and destruction in townships around Johannesburg from August to December last year.

An Institute of Race Relations special report chronicles and analyses a "hidden" dimension of the conflict in the black townships: the undeclared war against policemen and township councillors.

The institute contends that these attacks have been under-reported, quoting figures to show that between January and July last year Johannesburg's main newspapers reported only 38 percent of the attacks between them. The reports were often inconspicuous, it adds.

In the first 11 months of last year, 85 policemen were killed, 59 of whom were on duty and 26 off duty, it says. During the first seven months of last year, more than 110 attacks were mounted against township councillors, the special report says. The murder of six councillors was reported in the press, although 14 were killed according to official records, the institute notes.

Combatants of the hardline PAC — which has vowed to intensify rather than suspend its "armed struggle" — were responsible for only a small proportion of these attacks, the report says.

It points an accusing finger at the ANC and ANC-aligned organisations, arguing that they are primarily responsible. It cites earlier ANC exhortations to make the townships ungovernable and quotes contemporary statements by the ANC-aligned organisation Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal committing itself to bringing about the collapse of black town councils.

Mr Haysom, however, offers another perspective: the alleged use by the state of surrogate forces, "vigilantes", to disrupt anti-apartheid movements and terrorise their supporters.

These vigilante forces, known variously as the Phakatis, the Amabutho, the Mbhokoto, the Ama-Afrika, the Witdoeke and, more recently, the Rooiwoeke, are led by "functionaries" in state-approved structures, chiefs in the tribal homelands and councillors and/or policemen in the townships, Mr Haysom says.

In its appraisal of the violence that has swept townships around Johannesburg, the ANC comes to a similar conclusion. It talks of a sinister "Third Force", with links to the security forces, orchestrating the violence in a bid to weaken the ANC by demonstrating its inability to protect its supporters.

In that context Mr Vlok's moves to increase the police force by an extra 10 000 men will not be seen in ANC circles as a bona fide crime-fighting exercise but rather as a political "iron fist" designed to crack ANC skulls.

Predictably his call on the ANC to assist the police in curbing the inflow of AK-47 rifles from neighbouring countries has been flatly rejected as a propaganda ploy to blame the ANC for the escalating violence. □

Police set up unit to track illegal arms

34 PATRICK BULGER

THE SAP's first "firearm tracking unit" — composed of seconded and former Security Branch members — was already active in the Soweto area, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said yesterday. *BID on 4/1/90*

The unit came into being with the launch of Operation Sentry, a multifaceted SAP drive unveiled yesterday to track down dangerous weapons and increase police visibility on the streets. The operation is aimed particularly at curbing the distribution of AK-47 automatic rifles.

Kotze said security police members would play a vital role in collecting intelligence in preparation for swoops on illegally held weapons. He said there was "virtually an epidemic" of AK-47s.

The SAP would seize any illegal weapons, he said, even if these were part of Umkhonto we Sizwe arms caches.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok yesterday announced that police would pay R6 000 for information leading to the recovery of an AK-47 or any machine gun.

Rewards ranging from R800 for a hand grenade to R5 000 for a radio-controlled explosive device would also be paid.

Reacting to the launch of Operation Sentry, the ANC said that if Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres were hunted down like criminals they would have no option but to defend themselves, Sapa reports.

Criminalising ANC members who possessed such weapons was in direct violation of the negotiation process, the ANC said. "We recognise crime is a major problem facing our country, but to equate action to combat crime with an attack on the ANC is irresponsible."

Vlok also announced the establishment of three "tourism support units", in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, to protect people against muggers and thieves.

He also said former Koevoet members, employed temporarily as civilians by the SAP, had tracked down 115 000 stolen cattle. The rustling units had slashed the theft of Eskom power lines, decreasing losses from R3m to R600 000 a month.

Home premium hike looms as public pays up for growing insurance risk

CRIMINALS COVET COVER

STimes 6/11/91

By STEPHANIE HULL and CHARMAIN NAIDOO

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SOUTH AFRICANS are going to pay for the soaring crime rate with massive increases in household and vehicle insurance premiums.

As the nation's biggest anti-crime drive got under way this week, short-term insurance rates were set to shoot up by as much as 80 percent. Some home and car owners will find it almost impossible to get any insurance at all. Many in "high risk" areas may find cover refused — or only accepted if they agree to a huge excess. Short-term insurers are suffering from increased claims resulting from escalating crime and following the rate-cutting war during 1989, when crime rates were temporarily down.

America's

anguish over war or peace

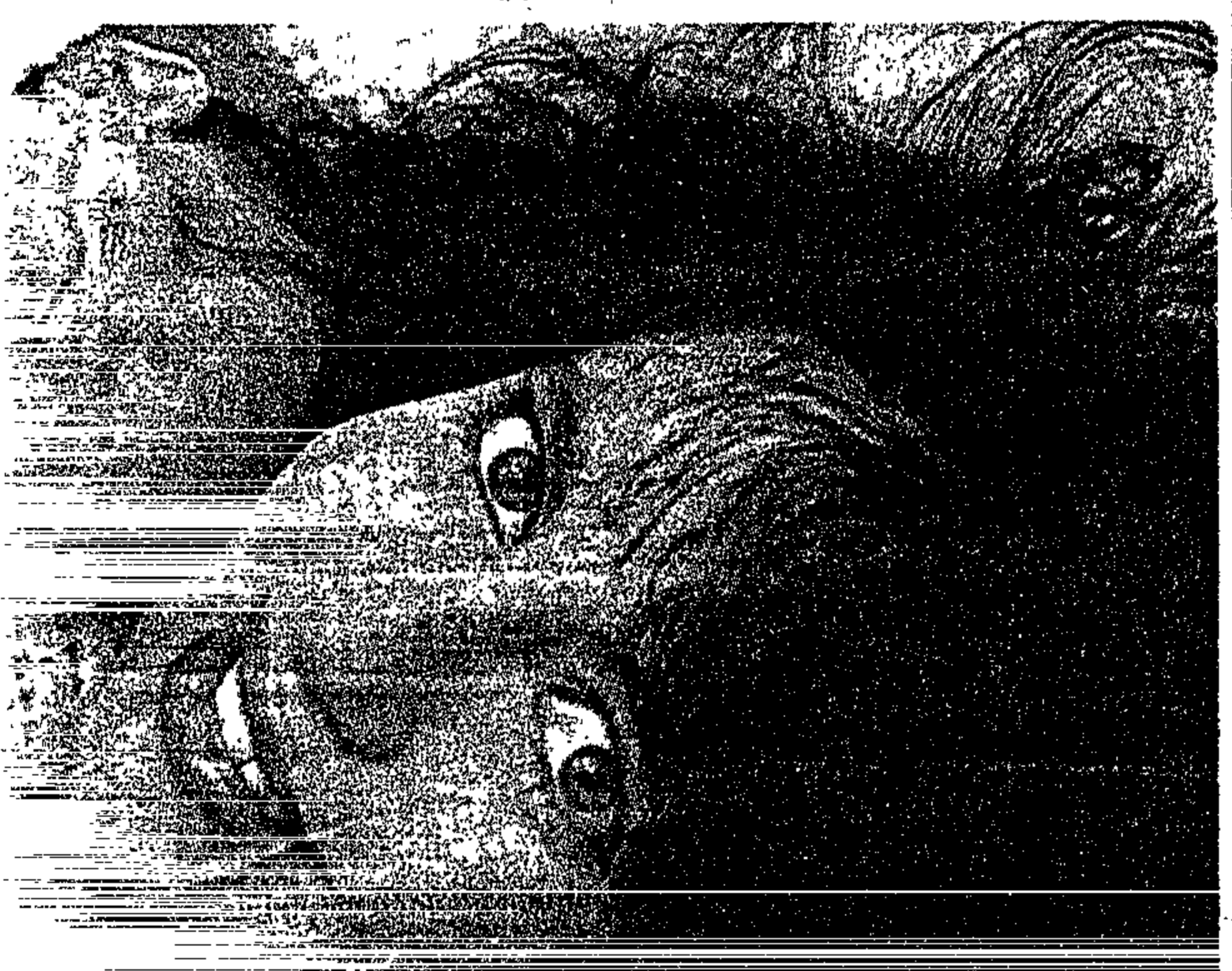
THE SUNDAY MORNING ASSESSMENT
By Peter Almond in Washington

EVERY morning and most evenings, television brings US soldiers from the Gulf into American living rooms. Sometimes it is a simple collection of faces with a cheery greeting: "Good Morning, Ameri-

crime rates were temporarily down. Under pressure from rampant lawlessness, insurers say they have no option but to increase rates if they are to survive after what they described as the worst year on record. Brokers say that in high-risk areas it is virtually impossible to get insurance. Although insurance companies will not admit to loading policies to make them prohibitive, one broker said: "Some areas are definitely loaded, especially those closer to the townships."

Collapse

Black townships and adjoining white suburbs — including some plush northern areas of Johannesburg and Sandton like Bramley and Wendywood, which border Alexandra — are regarded as highly vul-



**Talks
no one
will
talk
about**

Sunday Times Reporter had to be one of those belly season stories. People in the ANC camp were adamant Nelson Mandela had met President F W de Klerk on Friday. And the president's men were emphatic he had not. The intrigue began when members of Mr Mandela's family reported that the ANC deputy president had left at dawn on Friday to meet Mr De Klerk and returned late that night. Calls to the homes of two top ANC officials elicited the answer that they, too, had gone to see the president. Other sources claimed the



**What a swell party it was!
Full story P7**

R6 000 birthday bash for poodle

By GEORGE MAHABEER
A POODLE celebrated her sixth birthday with a R6 000 splash and there was not a dog in sight. Instead, champagne piped and more than 500 human guests joined her for a

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Collapse

Black townships and adjoining white suburbs — including some plush northern areas of Johannesburg and Sandton like Bramley and Wendywood, which border Alexandra — are regarded as highly vulnerable.

In Cape Town, middle-class and coloured areas like Lakeside, Dieprivier, Plumstead, Ottery and Lansdowne are viewed as high-risk.

In Durban, a section of Westville has a common boundary with the black township of Chesterville and crime has become so rife in the past two years that property values have collapsed.

Some houses have been abandoned by owners unable to sell and the properties have been plundered of everything from doors and cupboards to fitted carpets.

Amanzimtoti, south of Durban, also has a problem with plush properties targeted by criminals from neighbouring Malagazi.

Surplus

General Accident general manager Ian Bain said 1990 was the worst year ever for insurers, largely because of exceptionally bad motor underwriting results.

Commercial fleets and large trucks have been hit by hijackers using new ways to by-pass vehicle alarm systems.

Police estimate that hijacking in the Transvaal has increased by between 100 and 300 percent year on year.

Several insurers have already increased premiums, but they will have to do so again this year.

General Accident's personal car rates rose by between 40 and 50 percent in 1990 and, if losses are not cut, another 20 to 30 per-

□ To Page 2

Household rates will rise by between 10 and 15 percent. No change in premiums for corporate commercial business is expected because of surplus insurance capacity. One top broker advised people to shop around carefully before committing themselves. For instance, one can

lower the premium on car insurance if the car is always kept in the garage or if it is only driven by a few selected people," he said. He warned that in short-term insurance companies were able to pull out if they decided insurers were a bad risk, which meant other insurance companies would also be loathe to insure. But insurers are placing

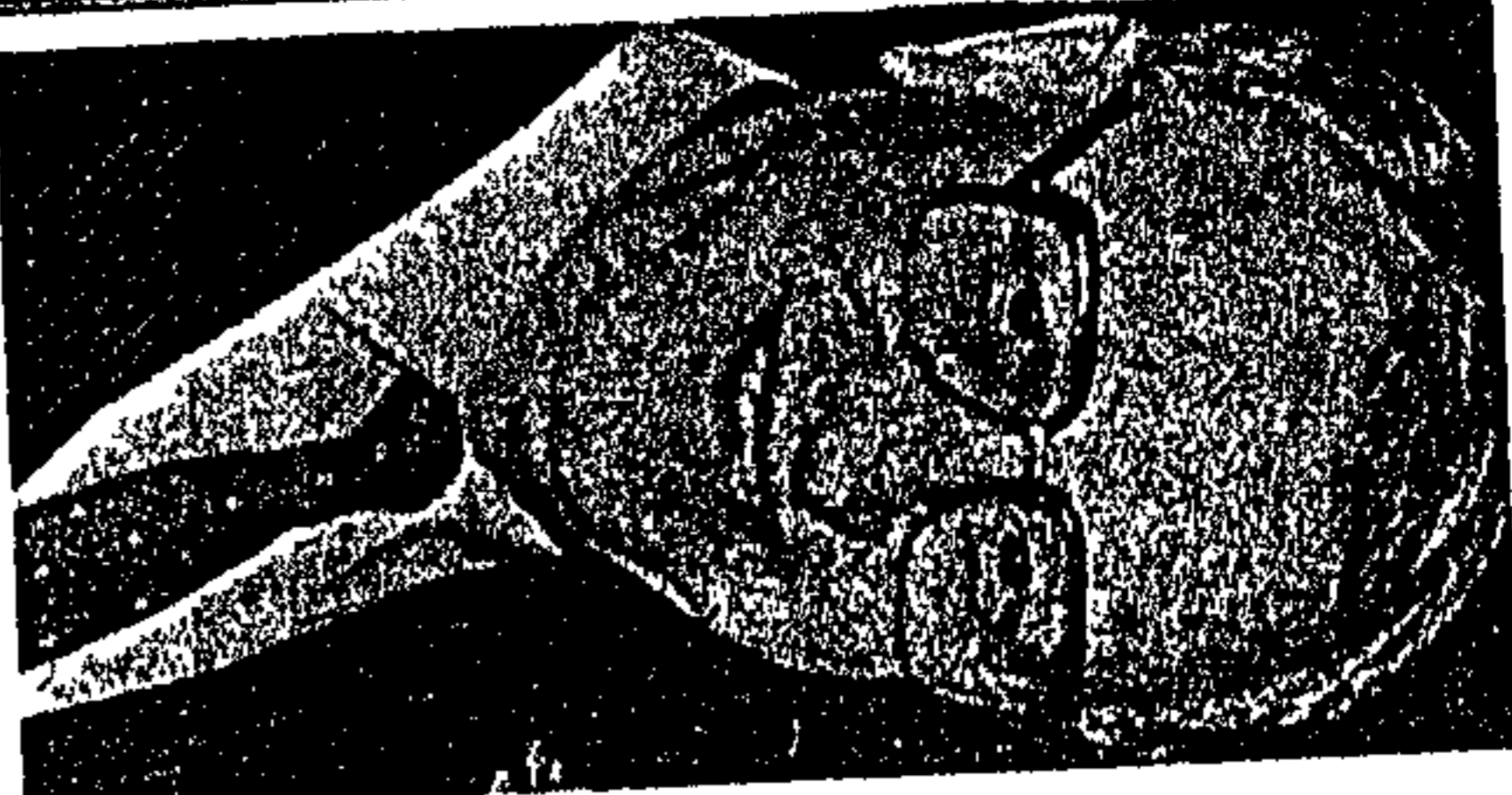
Crime rate boosts cover costs

Crime rate From Page 1 34

great store on Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok's promise to put another 10 000 policemen on the beat.

Operation Sentry, which was announced by the minister after a particularly violent festive season, is an SAP drive to track down dangerous weapons and increase police visibility on the streets.

Insurers hit: See Business Times, Page 21



Vlok ... Security Branch in to play a cardinal role in fire-arm recovery units.

By CHARLES MOGALE and Sapa

THE ANC has dismissed the government's crackdown on illegal firearms as a veiled attempt to disarm the organisation.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announced this week the establishment of special police units to track down unlicensed firearms and substantial rewards for information leading to the recovery of weapons.

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus said the causes of crime in the country were broader than the government seemed to perceive.

"The issue of AKs or of any weaponry belonging to the ANC is part of the discussions of the (ANC-government) working group. We

ANC hits at police firearm crackdown

Cape Press 6/11/91

are hoping that Vlok is referring to gunrunning. The problem should be addressed from a broader perspective. You have to talk about the disarming of the population in general," she said.

South African whites had about five guns to a family, making the country one of the most highly armed in the world.

Vlok said the new measures would form part of the police's anti-crime drive. He announced a reward of R6 000 for information leading to the recovery of an AK

47 rifle or any machinegun. The police would in addition pay rewards ranging from R800 for a handgun-ade to R5 000 for a radio-controlled explosive device.

Vlok said the availability of AK 47 rifles was a source of great concern.

"I am convinced the removal of this type of weapon from the community would lead to a great reduction in violent crimes," he said.

Firearm-recovery units would be established wherever needed, countrywide. One such unit would be formed

immediately in Soweto. Because of their knowledge and experience, members and former members of the Security Branch would play a cardinal role in these units, he said.

Vlok revealed that an alleged robber - armed with an AK 47 - who died during a robbery attempt at the Voortrekker Road Cash Butchery in Pretoria on December 23 last year, had been a trained PAC "terrorist", Ephraim Lebakwe.

Vlok said police had also formed three "tourism sup-

port units" in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban to protect people against thieves.

Other elements of the anti-crime blitz, dubbed "Operation Sentry", include the following:

■ A campaign to recruit at least 10 000 more cops;

■ Civilians would, where possible, replace police members performing administrative duties; and

■ Vehicle and foot patrols would be extended and temporary crime-reporting centres opened.

Vlok said former Koevoet members, employed temporarily as civilians by the SAP, had tracked down as many as 115 000 stolen heads of cattle and slashed the theft of Eskom powerlines from R3-million to R600 000 a month.



Reward fails to draw out weapons

Argus 8/1/91 34

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — No AK47 assault rifles have been handed over to the police, in spite of an offer by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to pay large sums for any unlicensed weapons in the townships.

Police stations in Soweto and the East Rand, where an alarming increase in the availability of firearms has fuelled the continuing violence, have reported no response to the police offer.

The police have offered to pay R6 000 in cash for any AK47 handed over, a reward which would handsomely profit the owner who would have bought the gun for about R1 000, the going township rate.

Captain Eugene Opperman, police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, said yesterday reward money would be paid out for any "terrorist weapons" and for information leading to the confiscation of these weapons.

Indemnity

Although a general indemnity granted to owners of unlicensed weapons had expired last year, it still existed in terms of all "terrorist weapons" in the townships.

"People should not be afraid to hand these weapons over. They may remain anonymous. However, if they are apprehended walking around with AK47s, having no intention to go to a police station, they will be arrested," Captain Opperman said.

Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, suggested there may be a number of reasons for the failure of the police strategy to remove lethal hardware from the townships.

"Some people might not believe they will be indemnified from prosecution. On the other hand, ANC militants may not be willing to hand in arms caches, considering the armed struggle has only been suspended. They would want to wait for negotiations to clarify their positions," he said.

Criminal elements in possession of these weapons would probably intend continuing their criminal activities while others would keep the weapons for self-defence, he said.

"It's a difficult situation. There may have to be more political manoeuvring before the scheme can take effect," Professor Hough said.



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The

Three win R700 in Money Game

Staff Reporter

THE sixth Argus Money Game Competition has yielded nearly R700 in prize money.

First prize winner of 500 Community Chest Challenge scratch cards, Miss Connie Clarence of Grassy Park, won R452.

Mrs Thelma Pillay of Rylands state, who won the second prize of 200 cards, said this was the first competition she had won and was thrilled with her prize money of R160. She regularly supports the Community Chest.

Third prize winner, Mrs Mildred Arendse of Lansdowne, won 100 cards and R82.

FAIR PASSAGE: Relatives and friends wave goodbye as the SA Navy coast support vessel SAS Tafelberg leaves Table Bay harbour yesterday on a three-week operational training cruise to South America. The ship, commanded by Captain Harrison, will visit the Chilean ports of Valparaiso, Talcahuano and Puerto Montal during the recent visit to Cape Town. Chilean Navy sail training ship Esmeralda is on board and will take part in a series of regattas known as the Mil Milas (1000 miles), off the South American coast.

Black market AK-47s on sale as low as R200

AK-47s
9/1/91
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THE (Avtomat) Kalashnikov assault rifle, better known as the AK-47, has long been a symbol of revolution and resistance in South Africa - but most recently, it has become a primary instrument of death in the Witwatersrand's war-torn townships.

TERRORISM

In such abundance on South Africa's black market, this weapon is currently fetching prices as low as R200 - although the going retail price on the streets is anything from R1 000 upwards.

The soaring numbers of these rifles, which are smuggled into the country from virtually every bordering state - particularly Mozambique, has recently prompted the police to take drastic steps.

They have offered a reward of R6 000 in cash to anyone who hands over an AK-47, in an attempt to coax this lethal hardware off the streets of Soweto, Tokoza, Katlehong, Tembisa and every other township wracked by violent internecine fighting.

Southern Africa - specifically Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa - has for decades been a major dumping ground for the Soviet made AK-47, a weapon that has become synonymous with third-world, anti-government resistance worldwide.

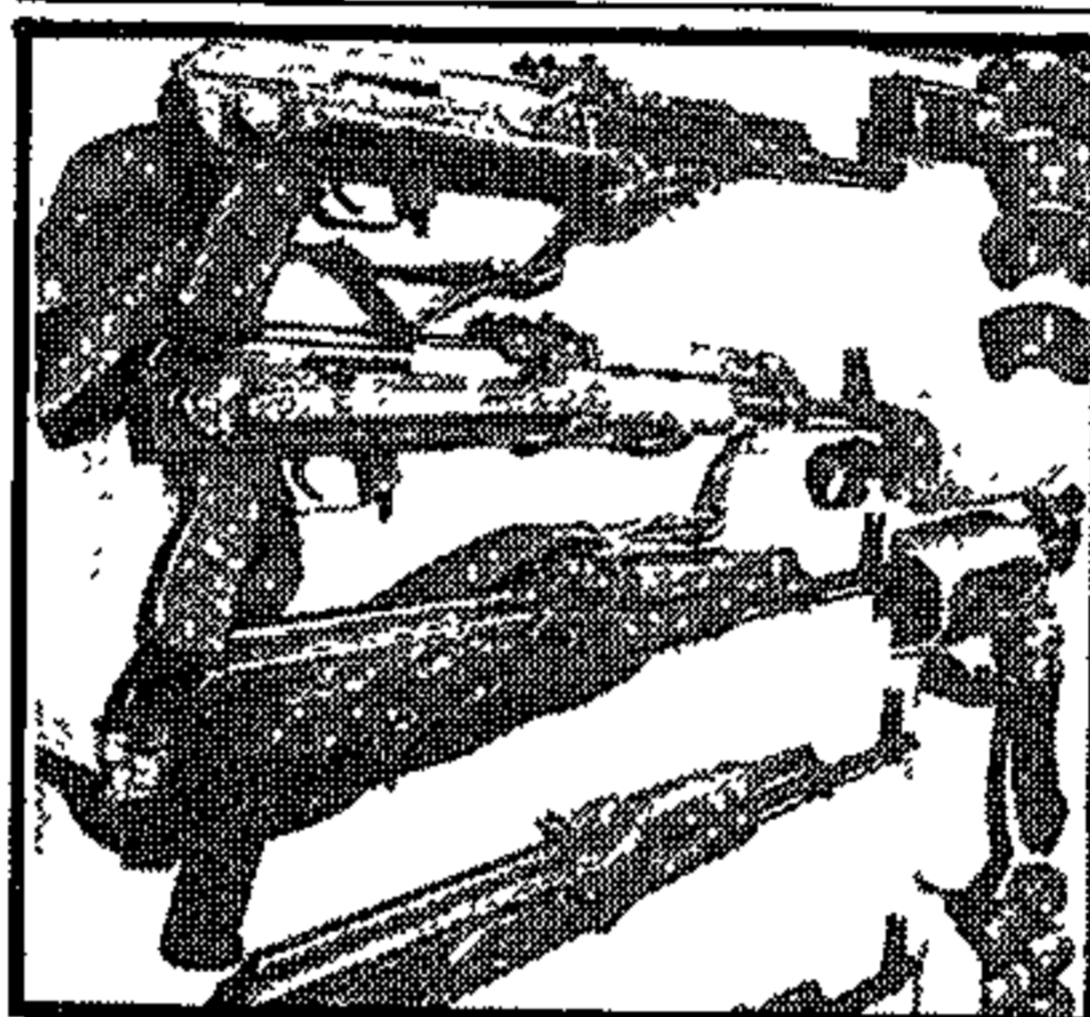
Criminal purposes

According to several military analysts, the fact that so many of these rifles are available means they will be in use - either for political or criminal purposes - for a long time to come.

In his book 'The AK-47 story', Edward Clinton Ezell identifies this weapon as the most widely distributed and best-known military shoulder weapon of the post World War II era.

It has been used by government and anti-government forces from Indochina to central America and Africa - in combat in Beirut, Lebanon, the Iranian desert, the jungles of El Salvador and the mountains of Afghanistan.

Thousands of AK-47 assault rifles have recently found their lethal way to South Africa's warring townships, a situation that has prompted police into drastic action. HELEN GRANGE traces the origin and route of this deadly weapon.



In Africa, it is a standard weapon of Unita and the MPLA government in Angola, the Zanu and Zapu parties in Zimbabwe, Frelimo and Renamo in Mozambique, Swapo in Namibia, and now to an increasing extent, the ANC and Inkatha in South Africa.

According to Helmut Heitman, spokesman for Jane's Defence Weekly, most of these rifles have been brought into South Africa from the frontline states by the ANC, gunrunners supplying the ANC, and private warlords in Mozambique.

Ezell, in his book, proposes that there will be much enthusiasm on the part of consuming countries to purchase the AK-47, as they can update their weapons and improve performance without having to introduce a completely new weapon that will require training troops with an entirely new design.

Profitable market

Conflict-ridden third world countries in Africa would certainly fit Ezell's scenario, for the Soviet Union found a very profitable market in this part of the world.

"The Soviets deliberately supported many opposition movements and governments in southern Africa, and sold the AK-47 to them as a commodity," says Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for

Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria.

SA Defence Force sources have in the past confirmed that AK-47 rifles are sold in Mozambique for as little as R100 each from deserters or members of Frelimo and Renamo, or from villagers who sold the arms and ammunition cheaply in return for rands.

Recently, a major international gun-running racket was discovered in Mbabane, the Swaziland capital, involving AK-47's being routed through the Kingdom from Mozambique to South Africa.

"The point is that although it is understood that the Soviet has cut down the supply of this weapon to southern African states, they are now more readily available in South Africa," says Professor Hough.

Millions produced

According to Ezell, an estimated 30 million to 50 million Kalashnikov-type rifles and light machine guns have been manufactured since the introduction of the AK-47 design in the Soviet Union in 1949. (The AK-47 was fully evolved by 1947).

"At least a dozen countries have manufactured or are manufacturing versions of this weapon, and at least 55 nations and an untold number of guerilla and terrorist organisations use these guns daily," he says.

Appropriately, the inventor of the AK-47, Mikhail Kalashnikov, was hailed by the Soviet government in 1949 as the Hero of Socialist Work.

Since its mass manufacture in the Soviet Union, many countries, including the People's Republic of China, the former East Germany, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, North Korea, Hungary and Yugoslavia have manufactured the AK-47, says Ezell.

In addition, Finland, Israel and Egypt have produced their own variants of the weapon. (The safety/fire selector markings are one of the quickest ways of identifying the nature of origin, Ezell says).

Ezell's book concludes: "It was once noted, only half in jest, the Americans export Coke, the Japanese export Sony's and the Soviets export Kalashnikovs".

Police move men to Business Watch

A "SUBSTANTIAL" number of policemen have been seconded to Business Watch duties around the country since police recognised the project's success in Johannesburg and other centres over the past two years.

Business Watch national co-ordinator Gerald Heine, who gave this information at the opening of a satellite police station in Johannesburg's Smal Street mall yesterday, declined to say how many extra men had been allocated to Business Watch.

But he said that by the end of the month the greater part of central Johannesburg would be covered by patrolling officers.

Malvern next

Business Watch's expansion would be continuous and countrywide, he said.

Malvern, east of Johannesburg's CBD, was earmarked as the next area to be covered.

Business Watch, manned by police with support from CBD businesses, is already operative in the Johannesburg city centre, Hillbrow, Braamfontein and Yeoville, as well as in 33 other centres.

The new satellite police station in the city, to be commanded by Business Watch chief Maj Sim de Wet, is opposite the entrance of the Johannesburg Sun hotel and gives not only Business Watch patrols, but also other branches of the force, a city centre base.

Heine said Business Watch had a response time of not more than two minutes.

The new police station would "make an impact against crime" and boost the mo-

LINDEN BIRNS

rale of the business community.

Lessons learned in the Business Watch project should also be applied by the SAP when policing residential areas, he suggested.

Witwatersrand regional police commissioner Maj-Gen Gerrit Erasmus said yesterday that although the SAP had embarked on a recruiting drive, it still did not have the manpower for a bobby-on-the-beat-type force on the streets of SA's cities.

"Crime prevention is not the sole responsibility of the SAP, but also the responsibility of the business sector and general public," he said.

He was sure the expected drop in inner city crime would impress foreign visitors, who would take home with them the impression that Johannesburg and SA, on the whole, were safe to visit.

First vice-president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry Mike Cato handed Erasmus the keys to the new police station. This is housed in premises made available to the SAP by Southern Sun, which had originally intended that it would be a nightclub.

Meanwhile, police yesterday arrested 37 people in Johannesburg on the first day of Operation Sentry, a massive anti-crime swoop.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said the arrested people would be charged with various offences, including possession of suspected stolen property, dangerous weapons and robbery.

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THE (Avtomat) Kalashnikov assault rifle, better known as the AK-47, has long been a symbol of revolution and resistance in South Africa — but most recently, it has become a primary instrument of death in the Witwatersrand's war-torn townships.

Instrument of death

Skw 9/1/91



Available in abundance on South Africa's black market, this weapon is currently being sold for anything between R200 and upwards of R1 000.

The soaring incidence of these rifles, smuggled into the country from virtually every bordering state — particularly Mozambique — has recently prompted the police to offer a reward of R6 000 to anyone who gives information leading to the seizure of an AK-47.

It is an attempt to coax this deadly weapon off the streets of Soweto, Tokozza, Kaitleng, Tembisa and every other township wracked by violent inter-tribe fighting.

Southern Africa — specifically Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa — has for decades been a major dumping ground for the Soviet-

made AK-47, a weapon that has become synonymous with worldwide third-world anti-government resistance.

And according to several military analysts, the fact that so many of these rifles are available means they will be in use — either for political or criminal purposes — for a long time to come.

In his book "The AK-47 story", Edward Clinton Ezell identifies this weapon as the most widely distributed and best known military shoulder weapon since World War 2.

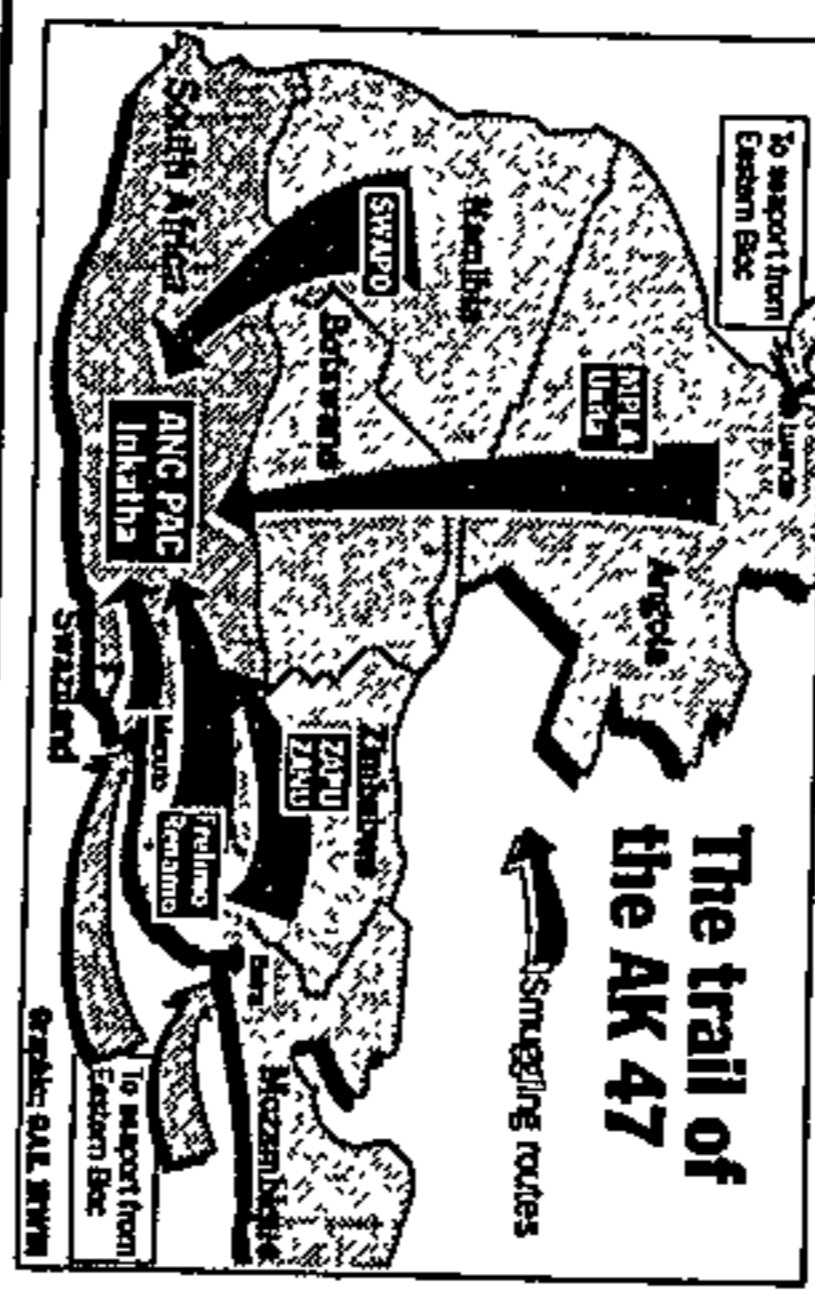
It has been used by government and anti-government forces from Indochina to central America and Africa — in combat in Lebanon, the Iranian desert, the jungles of El Salvador and the mountains of Afghanistan.

In Africa, it is a standard weapon of Unita and the MPLA government in Angola, the Zanu and Zapu parties in Zimbabwe, Frelimo and Renamo in Mozambique, Swapo in Namibia, and now to an increasing extent, the ANC and Inkatha in South Africa.

According to Helmoed-Römer Heitman, southern Africa correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly, most of these rifles have been brought in to South Africa from the frontline states by the ANC, as well as by gunrunners supplying the ANC and by private warlords in Mozambique.

Ezell, in his book, proposes that there will be much enthusiasm on the part of consuming countries to buy the AK-47, as they can be updated and improved without the need for a

Thousands of AK-47 assault rifles have found their way to South Africa's townships, through almost every neighbouring country, as the graphic below illustrates. HELEN GRANGE traces the history of this lethal weapon.



completely new weapon that would require familiarising troops with an entirely new design.

Conflict-ridden third-world countries in Africa would certainly fit Ezell's scenario, for the Soviet Union found a very profitable market in this part of the world.

"The Soviet deliberately supported many opposition movements and governments in southern Africa, and sold the AK-47 to them as a commodity," says Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria.

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Reward for AK47s: Police clear confusion

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Indemnity will not be granted to owners of illegal firearms should they hand over the weapons, say police.

In addition, a R6 000 reward offered last week by Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok for the recovery of "terrorist weapons" was not for the weapon itself but for information leading to the recovery of such weapons.

Confusion has reigned since the weekend after reports appeared stating that the police would pay R6 000 for an AK47 assault rifle in an effort to get them off Reef township streets.

No AK47s have been handed over in Soweto or the East Rand townships.

Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said the police reward applied to information leading to the seizing of an illegal firearm.

"But there is definitely no in-

demnity to a person handing over an illegal firearm. Obviously we will investigate whether the person is linked to any crime.

"If he is not, his case will be referred to the Attorney General, who will make a decision."

Captain Kotze added that the firearm would be sent for ballistic tests and an investigation would be launched into the origin of the weapon and the circumstances of its handler.

"But the main aim is to get these weapons off the streets, and cases will be treated sympathetically by the police," he said.

A man who contacted The Star yesterday said he had an AK47 rifle, but had discovered he may be prosecuted if he handed it over for money.

● Meanwhile police say that Operation Sentry has been a tremendous success and 337 people have been arrested since the crackdown on crime in the city

began on Tuesday.

Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said the people had been arrested for motor theft, possession of stolen property, drugs and dangerous weapons and for robbery and violence. Suspects were being held in custody until they appeared in court.

The operation, which began in central Johannesburg, has been extended to high crime suburbs, including Booyens, Brixton, Westdene and Mondeor.

Foot patrols

"The co-operation between the public and police has been excellent, with many people helping the police arrest criminals," Captain Opperman said.

Criminals have been arrested as police patrol on foot and in vehicles, conduct random searches and use communication drives aimed at making people more crime-conscious.

93 arrested as police crack down on crime

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Murder and robbery squads country-wide have solved 691 serious crimes in the past three months — including murder, attempted murder and armed robbery.

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said that more than 93 arrests were made in cases ranging from housebreaking to rape, incidents not normally dealt with by murder and robbery units.

General Van der Merwe said the number of murders and armed robberies in particular were the cause of great concern and police worked in excess of 20 000 hours overtime without extra pay to achieve these successes.

Between November 1 last year and January 15 this year police recovered 116 firearms — including several AK47 rifles — 50 motor vehicles and almost R3-million in cash. Many other items were recovered.

“Many more cases were solved than are indicated by the number of arrests. In some cases suspects were linked to a number of crimes.

“In Johannesburg, for instance, a suspect was linked to 31 cases of armed robbery, one of attempted murder, two of escaping from custody, one of attempting to escape from custody and one case of motor vehicle theft.”

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Hospital crisis over trauma 'avalanche'

Cape Times 25/1/91

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Staff Reporter

THE avalanche of trauma cases at tertiary hospitals has reached crisis proportions, according to reports in the latest SA Medical Journal.

Violent behaviour and violent crime are at an all-time high and this was responsible for a "totally unacceptable level of death and injury due to trauma", the journal says.

The editorial, by editor-in-chief Dr Nick Lee, highlights the growing problem under a banner reading "Combating violence" and stresses that "the cost to the country is enormous, and the toll in human anguish immeasurable".

The article in the journal, by Dr

Johan van der Spuy and Dr Blanche de Wet, claims that 145 000 patients attended state hospital services in the Cape Peninsula with fresh injuries in 1988 — 50% due to assault.

According to the article, 80% of trauma cases occur after office hours, when a lot of services have shut down and a massive load of cases consequently hits the larger hospitals.

The article said the main "brunt" of trauma management in the country will continue to fall on the state.

"In terms of injury prevention, the gap between what can be achieved and what has been accomplished remains wider than for any other disease group," said the authors.

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All-out bid to contain SA's soaring crime rate

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

AS crime soars to record levels in South Africa, police are preparing a comprehensive strategy for 1991 to hit back at criminals and restore respect for the law.

Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok and his general staff warned at the weekend that South Africa had reached a critical stage on the crime front.

With a grim murder rate of more than 15 000 last year and what probably amounts to an all-time record of serious crime, Mr Vlok warned that unless South Africa succeeded in curbing crime, the country would slide into a "nation of gangsters with little or no values or respect for each other".

'New phase'

"This could destroy our future," he told parliamentary journalists at a briefing at Lambert's Bay.

Signalling a change in emphasis of policing in South Africa, Mr Vlok said a "new phase" had begun in which crime would be strenuously fought.

A key part of the new strategy was to win over the public to help prevent and fight crime.

"We are really determined to fight this. We are not sticking to old plans. We are striking

out in new directions. The time has come for us all to change our attitudes to each other. We are one nation and our attitudes must change.

"Let us all say to the criminals: 'Enough is enough'."

Fluctuating levels of unrest could be expected to continue in South Africa for many years, until people realised problems could be solved peacefully, Mr Vlok said.

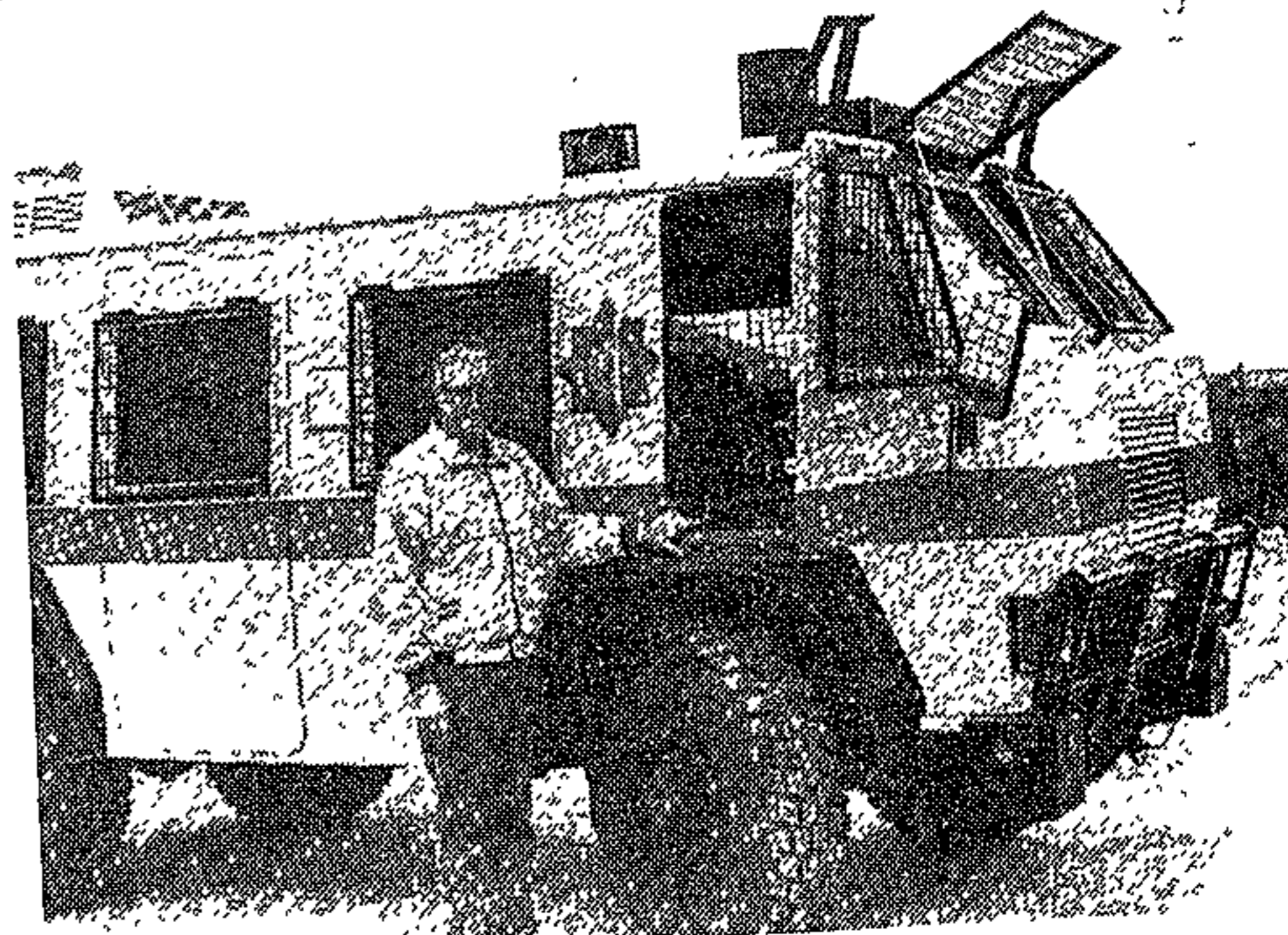
However, he cautioned that a tough security clampdown would provide no permanent solution.

Breaking point

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe announced a special research project at the Police Academy in Graaff-Reinet to freshly analyse all aspects of crime, justice and punishment in South Africa, to find out what was causing crime and what motivated criminals and to bolster efforts to curb it.

He noted: "I put it to you bluntly that we have almost stretched the abilities of the police to breaking point and that the time has now come for us to assess the crime situation in South Africa in a calm and clinical manner."

"If we do not succeed in bringing about a greater obedience and observance of the law, then all our efforts will, to a large extent, be in vain."



ARMoured PATROL: Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok with one of two R228 000 terrorist-proof patrol vehicles he handed over to Western Cape police.

The police Nyala — toughened to foil terrorists

Political Correspondent

THE police have unveiled a new armoured patrol vehicle capable of withstanding AK-47 fire, grenades and petrol, acid and smoke bombs.

The South African-made Nyala is coming off the assembly line at a rate of 25 a month — price-tagged R228 000.

Police are also introducing armour plating to other vehicles and equipping men with body armour to protect them against the increasing use of firearms in unrest and other incidents.

Two of the Nyalas — RG-12 patrol vehicle — have entered service in the Western Cape after being officially handed over by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, at Lambert's Bay.

Police reveal shock figures on SA crime

Star 28/1/91

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By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

LAMBERT'S BAY — A shocking increase in serious crime in 1990 — including 28 percent more murders than in 1989 — has left police chiefs "almost desperate" for remedies.

Crime statistics for 1990 — described by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok as "alarming" — were given by police generals at a media briefing at Lambert's Bay at the weekend.

Mr Vlok said that with the change in the political situation, the police's main emphasis had shifted from combating terrorism to combating crime.

If nothing was done to stop crime South Africa would degenerate into a "nation of gangsters, a banana republic", he warned.

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe disclosed that a new research centre was being established at the police academy in Graaff-Reinet to find ways of combating the crime wave.

"I wish to put it to you bluntly that we have almost stretched the abilities of the police to breaking point," he warned.

CID deputy chief Lieutenant-General Jaap Joubert disclosed that there were 3 359 more murders in 1990 than in 1989 — a

28,59 percent increase which pushed the total number of murders to more than 15 000.

Murders per 100 000 of the population had jumped from 39 to 49 — about six times the United States rate of eight to nine per 100 000.

There were 10 496 more robberies — a 19,03 percent increase and 37 212 more cases of housebreaking — an 18,8 percent increase.

General Joubert said the annual increase in all "serious" crime had been a record 8,5 percent. He said motor thefts were up by 10 351 or 17,76 percent, theft up by 45 392 or 10,88 percent and arson up by 2 608 or 57,16 percent.

Among serious crimes only rape showed a decrease, of 137 cases.

He said crimes related to the unrest situation showed the greatest increases, including public violence — up 49,89 percent, possession of dangerous weapons — 44,73 percent, and possession of explosives — 57,21 percent.

He identified several contributing causes — including the changed political climate and rapid urbanisation. But he also pointed a finger directly at the judicial and prisons system, and "ineffective punishment".

General Joubert said that since the Government had effectively declared a moratorium on the death sentence last year, capital crimes had reached record heights.

Vlok warns of 'a nation of gangsters'

CAPT TINTS 28/1/91

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Political Staff

LAMBERTS BAY. — South Africa was in danger of degenerating into "a nation of gangsters" because crime in the country had reached alarming proportions, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok warned at a press briefing here at the weekend.

The 1,6 million serious crimes committed in South Africa in 1990 saw the general crime rate rocketing by 8,5% from 1989, the largest jump in a year in the country's history.

But violent crime was increasing at a faster rate, with last year's 15 000 cases of murder exceeding 1989 figures by 28,6% (3 359 more cases), robbery up 19% (10 496 more cases) and arson by 57,2% (2 608 more).

Deputy CID chief Lieutenant-General Jaap Joubert said Cape Town last year retained its dubious status of crime capital of SA. The incidence of rape, in particular, was routinely higher in Cape Town.

SA's murder rate had jumped from 39 per thousand people in 1989 to 49 per thousand last year, more than five times higher than in the United States, General Joubert said.

More people had died in unrest-related incidents in SA during the past 10 months than at any previous period.

He also noted that SA continued to

have the highest per capita prison population in the world.

The chief of the security police, Lieutenant-General Basie Smit, said both the security and unrest situation in the country were "not encouraging", with terrorism incidents increasing from 200 in 1989 to 254 in 1990.

● A Peruvian-based cocaine cartel which used SA to market the drug in Europe has been bust by police, General Joubert disclosed.

As a result, police in Portugal seized 100kg of cocaine with a street value of £20 million (R100m) and arrested three people in Portugal in December.

● Police unveiled a new heavily armed eight-person riot-control vehicle — the Nyala — to protect policemen from gun attacks, particularly from AK47 rifles. The first three hi-tech Nyalas, which cost R260 000 each, are to be based in the Western Cape.

They have been designed to protect people inside the patrol vehicle from virtually any form of small-arms fire. Police believe this will enable them to deal with the sort of threats which resulted in the deaths of 66 policemen last year.

● It was completely impossible to ensure a police presence everywhere and in many areas months went by without one, Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said.

The crime-busters

Star 30/1/91



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As South Africa's jails overflow with political prisoners during the process of normalisation, an explosion of crime could lead to those cells being flooded by "ordinary" criminals.

Ironically so, because the country's soaring crime rate has much to do with politics.

World tendencies illustrate that political instability, as experienced during a transitional phase, inevitably leads to an increase in crime.

If this is coupled with the particular circumstances in South Africa — where a political system can largely be blamed for poverty, unemployment, horrific socio-economic conditions, a culture of violence, emotional strain arising from feelings of deprivation and inequality — a recipe exists to turn South Africa into one of the crime capitals of the world.

The exacerbating factors can be addressed, over many years, through huge investment in education, training, jobs, housing, welfare and social upliftment.

But to rehabilitate criminals, and to prevent new generations of deprived South Africans from resorting to crime, will be just as capital-intensive, time-con-

South Africa's crime explosion can be curbed, but it will take a lot of money and time, writes **ESMARE VAN DER MERWE**, The Star's Political Reporter.

suming and daunting.

Last year's official crime figures are illustrated in the accompanying graphic, but it should be noted that these figures are based on reported crimes. Experts believe actual crime figures are higher.

Criminologists stress the role of the police but offer other solutions too.

HSRC chief researcher Dr Lorraine Glanz believes in the strengthening of communities.

"It is hopeless to blame soaring crime on an ineffective police force. The real groundwork has to come from society.

"The current trend in the United States is to focus on the role of communities. You cannot stop crime unless communities realise it is their problem."

In this regard, neighbourhood watches could play a preventative and educational role, she

says, adding that individual security — "locks and bars and not taking any chances" — plays a major role too.

Unisa criminologist Professor Beaty Naude adds that public awareness programmes — involving the State, politicians, community leaders, the police, teachers and parents — could restore discipline in society.

In the US, she says, research has found that the liberal punishment systems of the 1970s and early 1980s have been ineffectual. Recently, tougher measures have been successfully introduced — not necessarily by jailing first offenders, but by charging them in court, and immediately subjecting offenders to state-funded rehabilitation programmes or social skills development programmes.

The South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), which encourages alternative punishment to prison terms, has suggested weekend imprisonment, community service and "sentencing" youngsters to finish school.

An Omnichek study has found strong support in black communities for "education sentences". But support was also

expressed for jail terms for all crimes (as opposed to white respondents' preference for community work, weekend jail and heavy fines).

Commented the researchers: "These two responses may well depict the quandary that many blacks find themselves in — on the one hand, a conservative community that feels criminals should be sternly dealt with, but on the other, a community in the throes of upheaval that has broken down the basic authority structures in families. Sending youngsters back to school would not only keep them off the streets, but would also help to re-establish family and community structures."

Another interesting solution is offered by Operation Hunger director Ina Perlman, who sees a return to subsistence farming as a prime crime preventor.

Ms Perlman argues that urbanisation has led to the concentration of functionally illiterate people in squatter communities around the country's metropolises. These people are "wide open to crime as the only solution to their problems".

She says: "My great hope for 1991 lies in the repeal of the Land Acts. Our surveys in squatter camps has shown that 68 percent of the people who come from the rural areas would want to return 'home' if given the opportunity.

"But society is totally hung up on urbanisation. We are compounding the problem of violence and crime by not offering people the alternative to stay on their land."

Operation Hunger has had considerable success in assisting black families to re-establish themselves as farmers.

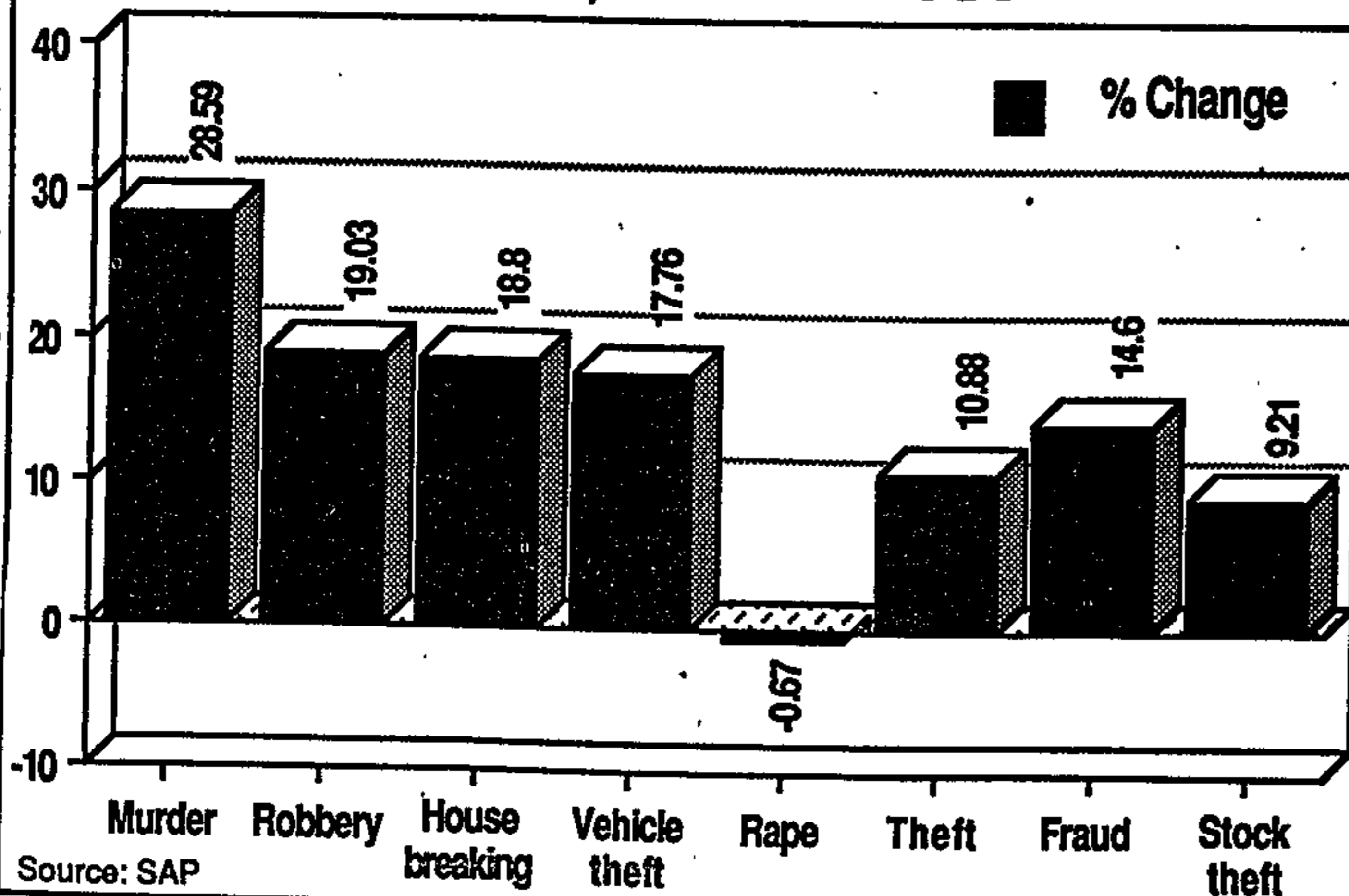
Says Ms Perlman: "In Makapanstad, we have assisted 20 families with ploughing facilities and seeds for their first maize and flower seed crops. We have not had to help them again.

"It has cost us under R10 000 to re-establish 20 families.

"Our vegetable garden projects, which have been established all over the country, cost R5 000 to re-establish 40 families. It is actually wicked how little it takes.

"Sure, we are only talking survival, but at least that is preferable to the Nairobi option where you find hectares and hectares of slums." □

Serious crime in South Africa Reported cases, 1990 vs 1989



SOUTH Africa's crime rate, exacerbated by the heightened unrest situation, reached alarming proportions during 1990, a senior police officer said this week.

Crime is soaring say police

34

Sowetan 31/1/91

General J V van der Merwe, Commissioner of Police, said there was a great deal of concern at the number of murders and armed robberies.

He said detectives in general and members of the Murder and Robbery units in particular, worked unceasingly in order to solve these crimes and bring the perpetrators to book.

He said most of the more serious and widely-publicised crimes had been solved. The following arrests were made between November 1 last year and January 15 this year by the Murder and Robbery units alone: Murder (138), attempted murder (28), armed rob-

bery (525) and other cases (94).

"These arrests were made in cases ranging from housebreaking to rape and are cases not normally dealt with by the Murder and Robbery units," he said.

During the same period, the Murder and Robbery units recovered 116 firearms (including several AK-47 rifles), 50 motor vehicles and almost R3-million in cash.

"These members also worked in excess of 20 000 hours overtime without extra remuneration in order to achieve these successes. I wish to

congratulate and thank them for their dedication.

"With the co-operation of the public, we will crush crime and make South Africa a safe country for every citizen. It is now time that every law-abiding citizen become involved in the battle against crime," Van der Merwe said.

He said in Johannesburg, for instance, a suspect was positively linked to 31 cases of armed robbery, one of murder, two of escaping from custody, one of attempting to escape from custody and one case of motor vehicle theft.

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Home Line,
nga ongancika kuvena.



IN a strange way Gordon van der Merwe and his family may be counted among the victims of the "new South Africa".

That, at least, is how the once-successful military publisher and former assistant editor of the Info Department magazine, *To the Point*, saw it.

Pharoah-like, he took his family with him after deciding his considerable financial troubles made death a better option for his wife and two adult offspring than to "face a bleak future in a new South Africa".

Last Sunday night he wrote a death letter in which he said he could not find work as a journalist as journalists must be "young and eager", and that "financial problems" prevented him from accepting the editorship of a "new magazine".

So the 50-year-old patriarch, who friends described as a "perfect gentleman", walked into the bedrooms of his two children, Diane (22) and Neville (18), put his 9mm pistol to their sleep-

SA: Where family murder is a way of life

By Gavin Evans

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ing heads, and squeezed the trigger. He then shot his wife Nettie (45), and finally went to the bathroom, climbed into the bath, and put a bullet through his own head.

Police liaison officer Colonel Frans Malherbe said the South African Police was investigating the possibility that he drugged his family before murdering them.

Until recently Van der Merwe could have been described as moderately successful in his chosen career.

He joined the *Pretoria News* in 1958, completed the Argus Cadet course and went on to become the SA Press Association's London correspondent. In 1971, Dr Eschel Rhoodie and Dr Connie Mulder launched *To the Point* as an unofficial propaganda organ of the Department of Information. Van der Merwe was chosen as its assistant editor. But with the 1978 "Info Scandal" the

Statistics show that white Afrikaners are more likely to commit family murders than anyone else in the world. Two took place this week.

By GAVIN EVANS

publication collapsed and Van der Merwe set up a photographic agency before forming Gordon Publishing Pty Ltd, the publications of which were mainly aimed at national servicemen and included *Uitklaar* and *Dienstig/National Service*.

The Van der Merwe family lived in Sandton. Neville matriculated last year at the prestigious private school St Suthians, while Diana went into banking after studying at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Their father's suicide note, thrown over the wall of his neighbours' gar-

den, ended with the words: "God forgive me for what I am about to do".

The Van der Merwe family murder was one of two reported to have taken place early this week.

Nieuwoudtville farmer Jannie Thiant (66) seriously wounded his 20-year-old stepdaughter Elena Bester, shooting her in the chest with a .22 pistol, and then killed himself.

Thiant is reported to have had an argument with Bester and his wife after which he threatened to shoot them both. The women left the Botterkloof Farm in a bakkie but returned later.

Thiant was waiting for them and, after shooting his stepdaughter, went to the bakkie and shot himself.

Statistics show that white Afrikaners are more likely to commit family murders than anyone else in the world.

Among the common factors pointed out by the director of the Project for the

Study of Violence at the University of the Witwatersrand, Lloyd Vogelman, are depression and a sense of loss (often financial); despair at a sense of having no positive future; a strong sense of patriarchy in which the father believes he has the right to decide what is best for his family; religious beliefs, and a sense that things will be more positive in the next life; access to firearms, and a lack of social support.

An important factor that makes South Africa the world's family murder capital is the "culture of violence", in which there is a tendency to resolve conflicts through quick, easy and violent means, says Vogelman.

About 99 percent of the 126 South African family murders recorded between 1983 and 1988 were committed by whites, 80 percent of them by Afrikaners. Last year saw a dramatic increase in black family murders, with at least 13 incidents being recorded in Soweto in the first five months, most committed by black policemen.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

GUERRILLA/TERROR ATTACKS

THE number of guerrilla and terror attacks increased dramati- cally last year, according to security analysts.

Wim Booyse, of Peace and Conflict Studies CC, says 1990 saw at least 370 recorded incidents of terror, compared with 193 in 1989 — an increase of 92 percent (This includes the "independent" homelands). *w/mca 8/2-14/91*

Most dramatic, says Booyse, has been the rise in right-wing attacks which grew from five reported incidents in 1989 to 52 percent of the total number of attacks last year. Police say last year 78 rightwingers were arrested or questioned in connection with terror attacks and 29 are facing charges.

Booyse says the 1990 attacks included 107 aimed at the country's security forces, 89 at other political opponents, 59 aimed at destroying the local government system, 38 at civilians, 33 at the country's infrastructure, 30 at business property and 15 at other private property.

Sixty-six of the incidents involved sabotage, 43 assassina- tions (five in 1989), 104 attempted assassinations (48 in 1989), nine politically motivated armed robberies and 147 "in- discriminate terror" attacks. SAP figures show 87 attacks were aimed at the police and 62 against civilians. A total of 39 peo- ple were killed and 217 injured.

30 000

cops in ^{8/2/91} crime op

By DANIEL SIMON ³⁴

MORE than 30 000 policemen countrywide, together with soldiers and traffic officers, last night took part in one of the largest crime prevention operations ever staged in South Africa.

Launching Operation Thunderbolt, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, last night said the emphasis of the operation was to clamp down on the high crime rate which had risen by 8% during the course of 1990.

"This operation, which forms an integral part of Operation Sentry — launched on January 3 — has been launched to contain the present rate of crime and violence and put an end to it.

"We want to show the criminals that they cannot just operate and then run from one place to another."

In the first two hours of the operation, which ran from 6pm until four this morning, police made more than 170 arrests in and around the city for various offences, which included incidents ranging from drunken driving to the possession of dagga and stolen firearms.

Aspects of the operation were disclosed at a press briefing before Mr Vlok, accompanied by Deputy Law and Order Minister Mr Johan Scheepers, police commissioner General Johan van der Merwe, CID chief General Jaap Joubert and the Western Cape regional commissioner Brigadier P C Fourie, went to inspect the progress of the operation.

The operation would include fixed and random road blocks around the country.

General Van der Merwe said that while the operation was aimed at the total spectrum of unlawful conduct special attention was given to the following:

- The tracing of unlawful arms and ammunition.
- The tracing of wanted criminals.
- The tracing of stolen goods or suspected stolen vehicles.
- The tracing of unlawful drugs.
- The combating of gang activities.

Pamphlets explaining to members of the public the purpose of the operation were also handed out at numerous road blocks.

General Van der Merwe said many thousands of members of the police, supported by members of the SADF, traffic services and police reservists took part in the countrywide operation.

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Woman saved in Police crackdown

Staff Reporter

OPERATION Thunderbolt possibly saved the life of a 74-year-old Free State woman when she was attacked by a burglar whom she found hiding under her bed early on Saturday morning, police said yesterday.

Bloemfontein police spokesman Major G E Moorcroft said Mrs Alta Harris's screams alerted two policemen patrolling the small town of Brandfort in the early hours of the morning.

"She noticed something in her house but went in anyway. She saw someone under her bed and when she fled, a man grabbed her and threw her to the ground. Her screams alerted two policemen who came to her rescue and arrested the man," Major Moorcroft said.

This is only one of the successes of the operation, which

saw the arrest of 11 361 people countrywide between 6pm on Friday evening and 4am on Saturday morning.

Three policemen and one civilian were injured.

Some incidents during those hours however also seriously inconvenienced others, like aged Guguletu resident Mr Albert Lupizo, whose home in NY 91 street was partially destroyed when a car smashed through his dining room wall on Friday night.

ANC 'shocked'

The driver, who had stolen the car in Diep River, smashed into the house after he was shot and killed by police during a high-speed chase which started when he jumped a red traffic light late on Friday night.

Meanwhile the African National Congress was "shocked" at the extent of the operation, spokesman Mr Sakie

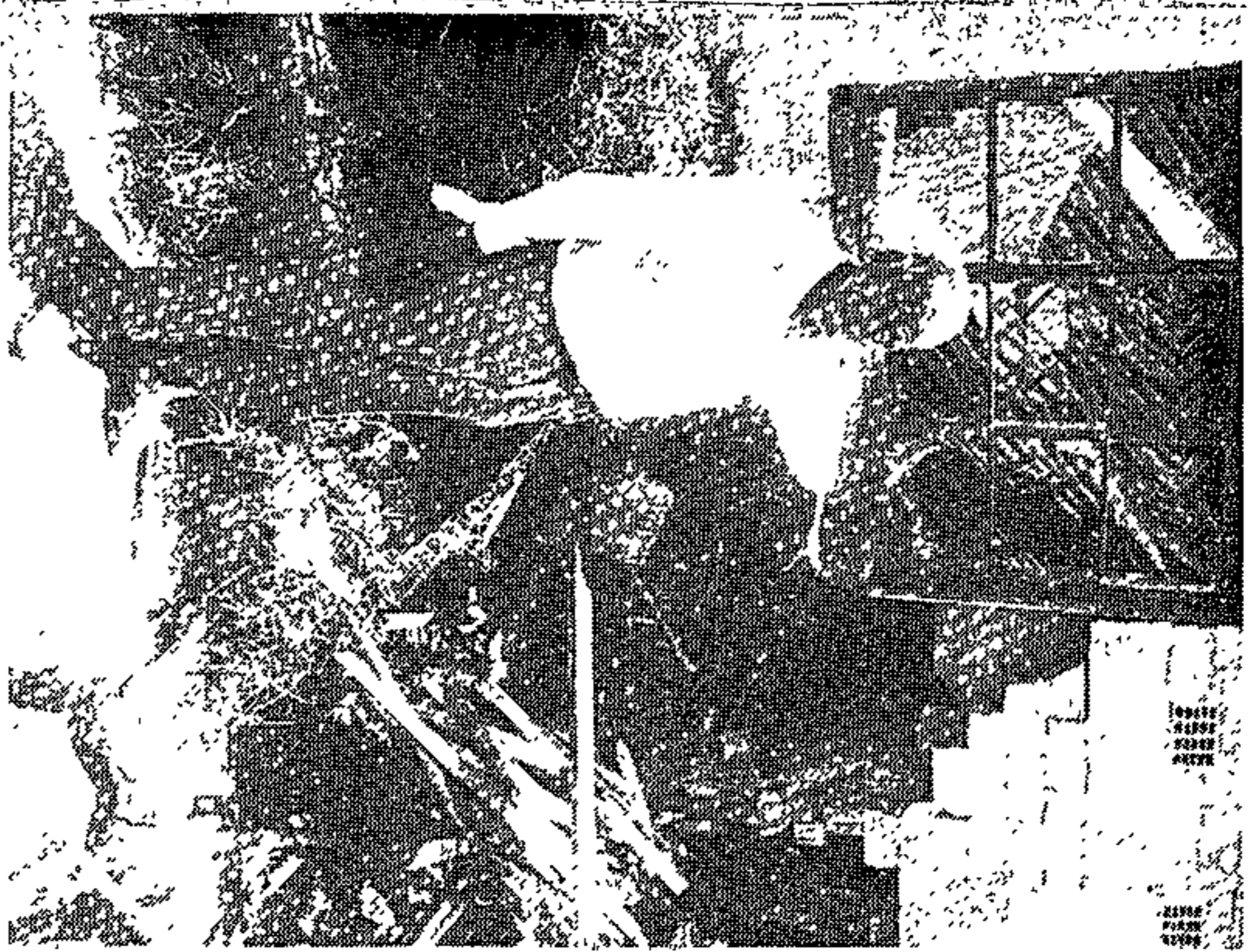
Macozena said at the weekend. "How can we be sure that even a fraction of these people were arrested for good reason... there are all kinds of social circumstances which are linked to crime — poverty for example — which have to be addressed," the spokesman said.

"The reported detention of 11 000 makes one wonder as to the number of people harassed during the operation."

"These operations seem to be aimed more at the publicity they generate than actual crime prevention," he said. "We are keenly awaiting a racial breakdown of those arrested."

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok described Operation Thunderbolt as extremely successful. He promised to "relentlessly" track down criminals and bring them to justice.

"I have only one message — you can run but you can't hide," Mr Vlok said.



DAMAGE... Mr Albert Lupizo points to the damage caused to his council home in Guguletu when a car smashed through the dining-room wall late on Friday night during Operation Thunderbolt. The driver had stolen the car in Diep River and became the subject of the chase when he jumped a red robot.

Beer price rise shocks Fedhasa

MATTHEW CURTIN

FEDHASA was shocked by SA Breweries' announcement at the weekend of a 9,7% average wholesale price increase for beer, Fedhasa executive director Fred Thermann said yesterday.

Thermann said the price hike was "very upsetting in principle".

"We would like to have had a bit more breathing space after the wine and spirit price rises," he added.

Fedhasa members would have to contend with disgruntled customers as they passed on this increase and their other cost rises to the public.

Thermann noted the increase was below the inflation rate, a reflection of the large volume of beer SAB sold nationwide, but he questioned whether any increase at all was justified.

He called on SAB to give greater warning of beer price increases as a time-lag

would cushion "the immediate impact on the public".

Fierce competition between retailers was likely to keep the retail price increase as low as possible, although it would vary from area to area. Thermann would not comment on what the likely retail increase would be. He said Fedhasa would welcome more independent beer brewers in SA, to give the public and retailer greater choice.

SAB brewery division spokesman Adrian Botha confirmed yesterday that while the average price increase was 9,7% for the wholesaler, it reflected a greater percentage profit margin for SAB.

Botha pointed out the wholesale price included an unchanged average 21% excise duty.

Crime in city centres takes a knock

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Muggings and incidents of street crime had dropped markedly in the CBDs of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban following the creation of special tourist assistance groups, the SA Tourism Board said yesterday.

A board spokesman said the units, which make recommendations on anti-crime measures, were formed after discussions between the board, the travel industry and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Tourism Board director Spencer Thomas recently claimed muggings and street crime had become a more important fac-

tor in dissuading foreign tourism than township unrest and violence.

Vlok agreed to set up a strategically situated charge office in Johannesburg.

The spokesman said travel industry representatives had recently reported the number of muggings and related street crimes had fallen off sharply in Johannesburg.

Regional security working groups were to be formed in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town to monitor CBD crime on a monthly basis.

Car-theft rings cracked, 31 vehicles recovered

REC'd 12/2/91
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By JOHAN SCHRONEN
Crime Staff

THE police vehicle branch has cracked a Johannesburg car-theft syndicate and recovered 31 stolen cars valued at R754 000, most of which had been bought by unsuspecting people in Cape Town.

It is alleged the thieves bought cheap scrap cars with valid scrap certificates on auctions, discarded the cars and used the documents to register stolen cars.

An irate customer of a major car firm in Cape Town said that he bought a late model car, fitted it with accessories worth "thousands" and police confiscated it from him about six months later.

The stolen car was apparently sold to the company by a small "ghost company" in Johannesburg.

During Operation Thunderbolt at the weekend, police investigated the circumstances of vehicles being stripped and broken into parts after spotting 25 "breaker yards" in the Peninsula from a helicopter.

The helicopter was also used to direct patrol cars to various yards which were not visible from the road.

Major Pieter Rossouw, head of the vehicle branch, said although no stolen cars were recovered as a direct result of the helicopter's assistance, its input in the exercise provided "vital information" which would be handy in future.

"Many of my men returned home rather 'red eyed' after more than 20 stolen vehicles were recovered and 27 people were arrested for vehicle theft or attempted theft," Major Rossouw said.

Suspect shot

Operation Thunderbolt was a country wide crime prevention exercise involving more than 30 000 men, including defence force and Traffic Department personnel.

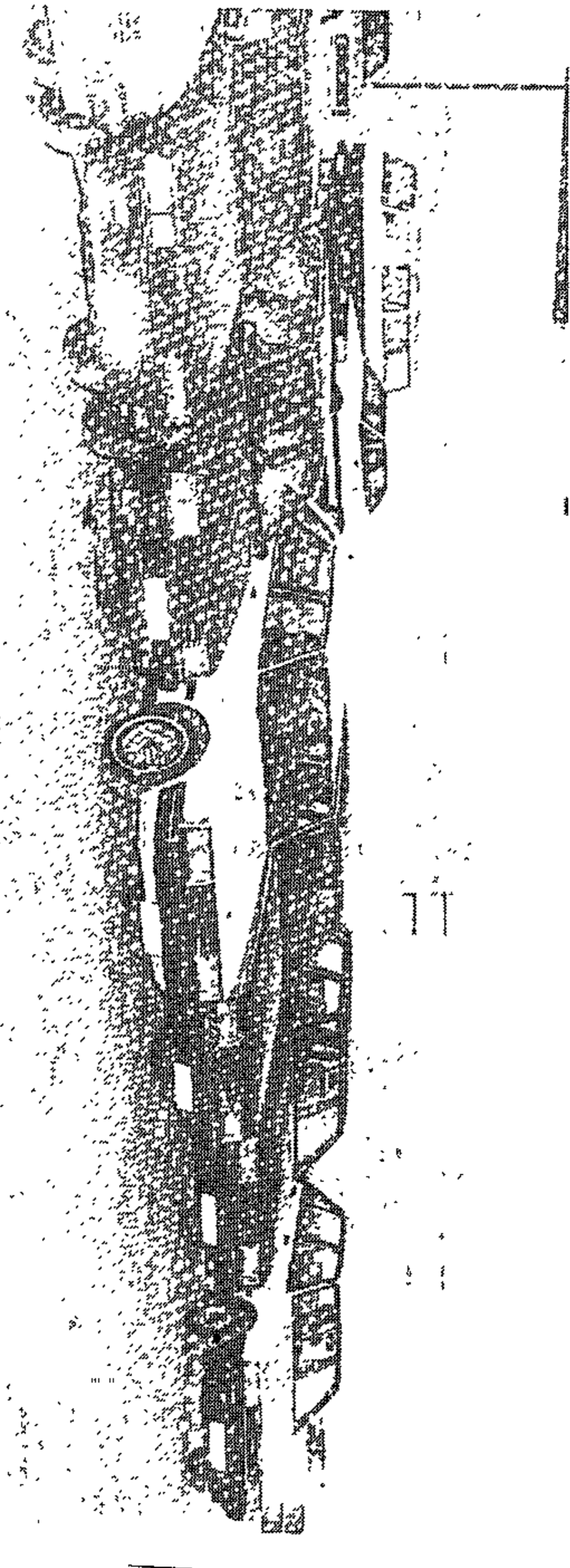
Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said the operation would not be a "one-off" exercise and similar operations could occur at any time.

During the operation, a car ploughed into a house in NY 91, Guguletu, when the driver, a suspected car thief, was shot and killed while trying to escape in a stolen vehicle. Two accomplices were arrested.

A pedestrian was killed in another highspeed chase after two policemen spotted a vehicle with false registration plates in Manenberg and went after it when the driver refused to stop.

RECOVERED: Stolen vehicles found in Cape Town after the police vehicle squad cracked a Johannesburg theft syndicate.

Picture: WILLIE de KLERK, The Argus.



The pedestrian was knocked down in Khayelitsha by the speeding car which then collided with more than five shacks.

A car was recovered but the occupants escaped.

Vehicle branch policemen also arrested two well-known car theft suspects who had been on the run for a some time.

A stolen car recovered in Woodstock bore the registration plates of another stolen vehicle. Police arrested two men in connection with the two cases.

For written reply: THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Own Affairs:

Matriculation examinations: certain school boys entered (1) 106; (2) (a) (i) (aa) 20 (ii) 75 (bb) 18 (iii) 25, (b) 6;

1. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Education and Culture: (3) Afrikaans First Language (HG): 5 English First Language (HG): 2 Mathematics (HG): 14 Mathematics (SG): 2 Physical Science (HG): 14 Accounting (HG): 7 Latin (HG): 5 Biology (HG): 9 History (HG): 1 Computer Studies (HG): 1 Geography (HG): 2 Economics (HG): 1 German Third Language (HG): 1 Music (HG): 1 Art (HG): 2 Woodwork (SG): 1

(1) How many boys were entered by a certain school in Stellenbosch, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to write the matriculation examinations in 1990;

(2) how many of these boys (a) obtained (i) (aa) A and (bb) B aggregate symbols, (ii) matriculation exemption and (iii) school-leaving certificates and (b) failed outright;

(3) how many A symbols were obtained by these boys in respect of each subject so written? B2E

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

*Precedence given to interpellations on own affairs on this day pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 8 February 1991.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

Crime: combating of

Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police intends instituting a programme to combat the unacceptably high crime rate in the Republic; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of this programme?

D7E INT

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! As I see the hon the Minister of Law and Order here, with the leave of hon members could the House first dispose of the interpellation to which the hon the Minister of Law and Order has to respond?

HON MEMBERS: Yes, Mr Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: I support that, Mr Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Then we shall do that.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, I wish to thank the hon members for allowing me to respond to the interpellation now. I really appreciate that because I am a little bit pressed for time.

The reply to this interpellation is as follows: Yes, the SA Police has a special crime prevention programme called Operation Sentry.

In order to reduce crime and achieve the mutual goals of the SA Police and the community the following matters are receiving urgent attention: Increasing our manpower, more effective utilisation of our existing manpower, greater police

visibility and presence, the maintenance and increasing of specialised police units, improved control over firearms, action against deeds of intimidation, effective action in the event of attacks on members of the Force, a special allowance for exceptionally dangerous duties, crime research by the SA Police Academy at Graaff-Reinet, expanding of reservists and the neighbourhood watch, the establishment of temporary police stations and reporting offices, an improved remuneration package for policemen, discussions with community leaders, financial institutions and organised commerce, improved involvement with the media, sporadic police actions, mounted police patrols, etc.

In referring to these matters, I wish to emphasise that the SA Police is engaged on a full-time basis in combating the unacceptably high crime rate in the RSA. For this purpose all personnel at our disposal, including administrative personnel, are being employed in order to achieve our goals.

Since the beginning of January 1991 we have also distributed thousands of crime prevention pamphlets, posters, etc. Various pamphlets are being circulated, each concentrating on a specific subject, for example, the safety of our senior citizens, women and children, as well as the general public. Hints on how to safeguard life and property and how to avoid high-risk situations are given.

In addition to regular countrywide crime prevention operations, special large-scale crime prevention operations such as Operation Thunderbolt, which took place on Friday 8 February 1991, are also conducted. The results achieved up till now are excellent and speak for themselves.

It has also become necessary, more than ever before, for the full nature and extent of crime as manifested in the Republic to be scientifically analysed and for methods and techniques to be devised to combat it more effectively. For this reason a research centre is being established at the Police Academy in Graaff-Reinet where criminologists of the SA Police in co-operation with criminologists and experts from other universities, institutions and departments will carry out intensive research in order to determine how this problem can best be combated. Close liaison with the Departments of Justice and Correctional Services will take place in this regard. However, I wish to emphasise that if one considers the root causes of crime, such as the accel-

ating rate of urbanisation, the unacceptably high level of unemployment and other socio-economic factors, crime prevention cannot be the task of the SA Police alone. Creating sufficient job opportunities, adequate housing and other socio-economic needs, is the mutual task of the Government . . .

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

THE MINISTER: . . . the private sector and the different communities. Only when these bodies and organisations stand together will we be able to address the problem of soaring crime effectively

***THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE:** Order! We have allowed the hon the Minister some injury time!

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, if the hon the Minister wishes, he may take some of my time, particularly if he has to make such important announcements as the ones that he has made.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: I thank the hon member for Springfield.

Mr M RAJAB: The fact of the matter is—and this is something that we have consistently argued from this side of the House—that, in our view, the reason for the tremendous lawlessness we see in operation at the present time is the hopelessly undermanned police force we have. I am very pleased to have been told by the hon the Minister this afternoon that this particular issue is being addressed.

The other point is that we all have to do our bit to combat this lawlessness that is stalking the land. I think we must support what has been said in the Press recently, namely that 1991 must be made into the year against crime. This is something that is tremendously important and in which all of us, the SA Police, members of the public and the various institutions that are involved in this, must play an equal part in making 1991 the year against crime. We are of the view that unless this is done, the law of the jungle is going to prevail as is in fact the case at the present time.

We are not only afraid that the law of the jungle will continue to operate on the level of crime, but that this will go a long way towards derailing the reform process that has begun. I say this advisedly because people out there, in this period of transition, are afraid, particularly when law and order has broken down completely. When ordi-

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that we look beyond the symptoms to the absolute causes of crime in this country. If we do not address that, no matter how many men we superimpose at the top, we are never going to be able to eradicate the problem which exists on the ground.

The employment opportunities are also something that have to be considered in tandem with fighting crime, because we know that in all societies where unemployment increases, crime increases. [Time expired.]

THE LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Mr Chairman, I concur with the views expressed by the hon member for Springfield as well as the hon member Mr Cassim. The police is actually an institution of social control. We are appreciative of what the hon the State President has been doing. In line with that, advertisements have recently been placed in newspapers in respect of the improvement of the image of the Police Force.

The hon the Minister quite correctly referred to one of the causes being urbanisation on a very big scale in this country. I want to suggest to the hon the Minister however, that while crime and lawlessness in the urban areas are being highlighted, we must not forget the people who provide food for the nation. The agricultural areas are also subjected to lawlessness, in that people take the law into their own hands and occupy homes and farms that do not belong to them, but that they have taken by sheer force. The attention must therefore not be directed only to areas which are conspicuous under the bright lights of cities.

No number of operations like Operation Thunderbolt will be able to right the wrongs that South Africa is being subjected to. We must not place very strong emphasis only on curative measures. Emphasis must also be placed on preventative measures. As long as our growth rate does not increase, we do not create jobs and the social conditions remain the same as they are now, people will resort to crime for a living, irrespective of the race they belong to. Therefore, preventative measures must go hand in hand with these curative measures.

I appeal to the hon the Minister that while crime in certain townships is being highlighted, we have noticed in respect of our own Indian areas

that practically all qualified policemen are now being posted in the Transvaal. [Time expired.]

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, at the outset I would like to commend the Department of Law and Order for the manner in which they are coping in, if I may say so, a trying situation. With regard to the need to increase manpower in the Department of Law and Order, the hon the Minister is abundantly aware of the fact that there is a shortfall of manpower. The hon the Minister once indicated that everything possible should be done to increase the manpower. There was a lack of funds, however.

Subsequently we have again heard from the hon the Minister that a certain sum of money was made available. I suggest that that money be utilised speedily in order to find the people and to give them the necessary training so that they can get on with the job. We are maintaining a certain standard of lawfulness and peace, but if society becomes more and more destabilised there will be more and more lawlessness. I think it is worthwhile finding more money and utilising it now, rather than trying to find millions later, when the situation will have become uncontrollable. I think all of us will regret that. I think the hon the Minister is aware of this. I would also like the hon the Minister to apply himself to a greater extent to the need for preventative measures. [Time expired.]

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, strange as it may sound, I am in full agreement with what has been expressed in this House this afternoon. Let me make one further point, regarding the issue on which the hon member for Cavendish wanted to speak, the preventative aspect.

May I, Mr Chairman, speak about the deterrent aspect? I think it was the hon the Minister or the Commissioner of Police—I am not sure who it was—who made the comment the other day that in fact it was the process of law, the lenient sentences which were being handed out by the courts, which was affecting very adversely the high crime rate we have. I am not sure whether I can agree with that, but I would like to say that there is certainly a deterrent aspect involved in punishment, and I would say that that is a very important component of sentencing. I would think that particularly at the present time, when we find that a kind of lawlessness prevails, courts must be seen to be acting in order to preserve the rights of law-abiding citizens. What I am saying is

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

that courts must not become a law unto themselves, but, certainly in consultation with all the various agencies, I think the courts have this power to . . . [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, I would like to thank the hon member for the introduction of this interpellation here. This is an issue which is important to all of us, and I am really looking forward to further discussions in the House on this issue this year. I also think it is a good idea that we should call 1991 the year to combat crime. I think this is a good suggestion and we are going to look into this. I want to thank the hon member for his suggestion.

The hon member for Springfield also said that we need more operations like Operation Thunderbolt. I want to assure him that they are on the way. People will not know when they will take place. They will strike them like a bolt of lightning out of the blue, but they will be coming. I can assure the hon member of this. I thank him very much for this suggestion.

The hon member also referred to the question of the deterrent aspect. I agree with him. However, it is a matter for the courts and I will not elaborate on it any further at the moment.

The hon member Mr Cassim also referred to social conditions which are conducive to crime. He is quite right. It is true. There are conditions about which the SAP and any police force in the world can do very little, but they exist and this is something to which we must all attend. That is why it is so important to me that we have this opportunity here in the House to discuss this sort of thing, because we need all hon members here. They are leaders in their communities and they must help us to take all our communities along with us in the fight to combat crime.

The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition referred to the question of the rural areas. He is quite right. They must also get attention, and I would like to point out that Operation Thunderbolt did not only take place in the cities, but also in the rural areas. It was really intended to hit everywhere in the country.

The hon member for Cavendish said there was a shortfall of manpower. He is quite right. He requested me to use the money that was made available to us. I want to assure him that we are on schedule with recruiting policemen, men and women, for the Force, as well as with the building of temporary police stations in Natal. So we are on schedule. We will spend the money on

the things for which it was allocated to the SAP. [Time expired.] Debate concluded.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Education: single ministry

Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether he will bring about an immediate change to his Ministry so as to conform to the concept of a single ministry of education; if not, why not; if so, what steps does he envisage taking in this regard?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I am not presently empowered to do what this interpellation asks for, but in responding to the question put by the hon member, I must point out at the outset that my ministry is in support of the concept of a single ministry of education. Due, however, to the legal constraints placed upon my ministry by the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, Act No 110 of 1983, it is not possible to institute immediate changes at this stage.

In this connection, I want to inform hon members that the hon the leader of Solidarity asked for a single education ministry. However, hon members will appreciate that the Constitution will have to be amended to provide for this change and therefore it cannot be done unilaterally. Notwithstanding this impediment, I am pleased to report that my ministry has been instrumental in introducing the following changes within the framework of existing legislation in its contribution towards creating a single ministry of education.

Firstly, schools under the control of my ministry are now open to all persons irrespective of race, creed or colour. Secondly, teacher-training institutions are also open to persons of other race groups. Thirdly, in-service training is being arranged for lowly qualified Black educators. Fourthly, senior officials of my department are currently engaged in negotiations with the Kwa-

Zulu and Transkeian governments with a view to assisting in their examination and curricular programmes. Fifthly, senior officials in my department are involved in discussions with the Department of National Education in formulating structures for a single ministry of education.

My ministry has established a job-creation component, the function of which is to create job opportunities for school-leavers of all population groups. Until such time as a new constitution is determined for the new South Africa, may I assure the hon member that I shall vigorously voice my demand for a unitary system of education to cater for all the peoples of South Africa without any form of discrimination.

I would like to thank the hon member for Reservoir Hills for putting forward this interpellation because it is a crucial one for nation-building. May I add that the Transkeian government has been assisted by my ministry of education for the past three years and by the hon the Minister before that. In this regard we have had tremendous success and have received acknowledgement from the Transkeian government. In KwaZulu right now we intend to train five hundred teachers in a part-time programme of correspondence studies in order to upgrade the skills of those teachers who have low levels of skill. I think it is in our best interests to train teachers so that they can train students better, in order for the latter to be able to take their rightful place in South Africa.

We have the same type of arrangement in the training college of the Department of Education and Training in Landium. I would like to assure everyone in this House that the Ministry of Education and Culture will do its part to do what is best for education in South Africa.

Mr K PANDAY: Mr Chairman, I am pleased with the announcements and the progress made by the hon the Minister in this field. I have no doubt about the fact that he is doing all that he can to bring about a unitary system of education.

However, I wish to make further suggestions to the hon the Minister in order to help him to reach his desired goal. A unitary system of education is virtually upon us. The Department of Education and Culture must immediately embark on a programme to break down the barriers erected by apartheid education. I would like to suggest that the following be done immediately.

Firstly, there should be a rationalisation of the use of buildings. The two colleges of education in Natal and the Transvaal must now enrol students of all races to full capacity. The hostels should also be thrown open to all students.

Secondly, there should be a rationalisation of services. Approaches should be made to other departments to rationalise services. Negotiations should take place about the transfer of schools in the Transvaal and the Cape Province to the various departments, be it the TED, the DET or the CED.

Regarding departmental personnel at the DET head-office in Durban, negotiations should be held with other education departments in Natal for the services of personnel to be extended, where possible, to schools of other race groups. This will promote the exchange of ideas and practices, making it easier for a transition to a unitary system of education. Personnel from other departments in Natal should be invited to visit the House of Delegates, officials and schools.

The hon the Minister of Education and Culture and the Chief Executive Director should be studying the personnel structure and practices of other departments so as to create structures for educational management for a unitary system of education.

A teacher-exchange system between departments should also be considered to remove the trauma both of teachers and pupils which could result from a sudden change to a unitary system. A syllabus common to all departments and South Africans should be embarked upon.

In the seventh place, there should be only one policy for education in South Africa, rather than a myriad of confusing policies. In the eighth place, admission of non-Indians to Indian schools is an excellent practice. However, a subsidy should be demanded from the Government. The Government should not be allowed to shirk its responsibility. It is the department's duty first and foremost to utilise the funds they have to enhance or improve the education of the Indian child in terms of the own affairs budget. They should do as much as they can to uplift the quality of education for the other race groups, but concurrently with that, they should demand a subsidy from the Government. [Time expired.]

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Old Mutual announced yesterday that certain members of its staff had been suspended pending the outcome of investigations into investment transactions.

Old Mutual chairman Mr Mike Levett would not comment on how the development might effect policy holders, but an official statement said the amounts involved were an insignificant portion of Old Mutual's business.

Estimates on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) floor, however, suggest that irregular transactions could have cost the country's largest life insurer hundreds of thousands of rands.

Rumours at the JSE suggest

Mutual
CAK TRIP 15/2/91
suspends
investment
staffers

that certain members of Old Mutual's investment staff were involved in irregular deals — including financial rand transactions — with one or more stockbroking firms.

According to a source, an Old Mutual board meeting was held

yesterday morning after a week of investigation into the matter.

A JSE source said the company had suspended two senior staff members.

The Old Mutual statement said: "Some investment transactions which require investigation have come to our notice. An internal investigation into these transactions is under way.

"As is customary under such circumstances, certain personnel within whose area of responsibility the transactions fall, have been temporarily suspended.

"It has to be stressed that it is transactions that are being investigated, and that no reflection on any person should be inferred," the statement concluded.

News gatherers require protection

Star 18/2/91

THE recent use of a section 205 subpoena against Weekly Mail co-editor Anton Harber and former Sapa journalist Joan Rubbs highlighted once again the indiscriminate use of this clause of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Section 205 was intended to be applied only as a last resort in cases where police, after exhausting all other channels, required assistance in their investigations.

But journalists and editors say the fact that section 205 is being applied indiscriminately, resulting in journalists being harassed and prosecuted unnecessarily, questions the form of 205 and its application.

"The police have arbitrary control over journalists, which has in the past been used in political ways. This must be removed from the statute books," said one journalist.

There are reasons why journalists refuse to reveal their sources and this needed to be respected by the law, he added.

Mr Harber, who refused to testify under a subpoena to reveal the names of journalists present at Cosatu House in an alleged kidnapping and assault case, argued that the police could do their own primary investigations rather than use journalists to do police work.

Although the subpoena against Mr Harber and Ms Rubbs was later withdrawn, journalists believe their issue in the first place was an act of intimidation.

Restrictions

In 1974, Peter Wellman, Sunday Star news editor, who was a Rand Daily Mail reporter at the time, served a six-month jail sentence under the Criminal Procedure Act.

Mr Wellman had refused under a section 205 subpoena to testify that he had had lunch with a contact, Father Cosmas Desmond, who was under restrictions at the time.

More than four policemen barged in on them at a restaurant and witnessed Mr

SHAREEN SINGH reports on the feared section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act and the way it is used against journalists.

Desmond contravening his restrictions. Despite the police having their own witnesses, Mr Wellman was asked to testify.

At the end of his six-month sentence, Mr Wellman was subpoenaed again on the same issue and might have been given the full sentence of one year had Mr Desmond not stopped contesting the State's case against him.

Mr Wellman believes "the only way the problems presented by 205 for journalists and every other ordinary citizen can be overcome is when the courts, at all levels, reflect the legitimate democratic demands and aspirations of all the people of South Africa.

"If that is properly implemented, I see no problem with the equivalent of a democratic section 205.

"Journalists are ordinary citizens, but sometimes we are told things that must be

published in the public interest. If you want to be a journalist, it's a burden you have to bear.

"Journalists should not be set apart from the rest of the people. They should come from the people on all political sides. The law on giving or refusing to give evidence should be the same for every South African."

Last year journalist Keri Harvey uncovered the existence of illegal abortions, and how prevalent the practice was, with the help of sources whose qualifications were described but not named.

Ms Harvey upheld the journalistic code and refused to disclose her sources. She was sentenced to 30 days' jail.

This was dropped before going on appeal because police had apparently traced Ms Harvey's sources.

This event convinced the Media Council further of the necessity to adapt the formu-

lation and application of section 205 to the demands of good journalism in the public interest.

Steps taken against Ms Harvey were in spite of reassurances by senior police officers and from the Minister of Law and Order that the police would use section 205 sparingly and only after thorough consideration, the Media Council said.

But the present formulation of the section is used injudiciously and often runs counter to the public interest, the council says.

Adaptations

Journalists are in a very special position and this position should be recognised.

Without undertaking to protect their sources, it would be difficult for journalists to report on various issues which might be of interest to police investigations and public interest.

Mr Harber pointed out it was crucial that provisions be written into the law to avoid the abuse of section

205. In this regard, the Media Council proposed to the Minister of Justice amendments to section 205 and adaptations to its application.

Among them were:

● That its application be limited to specified serious crimes, for instance crimes carrying the death penalty.

● That police discuss the matter in the first instance with the editor before the journalist is approached. The nature and scope of the journalist's undertaking to the confidential source must be discussed with the editor. The possibility that the source might exempt the journalist from any undertaking should also be investigated, with the editor's co-operation.

● Only senior police officers with the necessary experience and skill must be responsible for such negotiations with the editor.

● The magistrate's sentence must be subject to automatic review.

Negotiations between the Minister and the Media Council are continuing. □

AK-47S RULE

Then roots

Stouffer

18/2/91

34

THE country is reeling from crime and violence involving AK-47 rifles.

**By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent**

Crimes involving AK-47s have been reported almost every day since the start of December, South African Police spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said in Cape Town yesterday.

If the liberation movements hand in their arms caches, the South African Police could concentrate on eradicating the mayhem in South African society, Mellet said.

He added that the police were

“determined to rid the country of illegal and unlicensed firearms”.

In terms of Friday's agreement between the Government and the ANC, individual weapons will be licensed under existing legislation.

Last week's working group also agreed that the democratic process obliged all political parties and movements to further their aims peacefully and without resort to the use of force.

In this regard, Mellet yesterday said: “This agreement - and should the ANC hand over their arms - makes it easier for us to

clamp down on the possible armaments of the AWB (Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging) too.”

With the escalation in crime involving AK-47s, he said, right-wing groupings are enticed into arming themselves.

Violence

Mellet said this was particularly distressing because it generates a season of crime and violence.

Last week's pact, hailed by Ministers as “a victory for peace,” and which has been approved by both the ANC's national executive committee and the Cabinet, commits the ANC to cease:

- * Attacks by means of armaments, firearms, explosives or incendiary devices;
 - * Infiltration of men and material into South Africa;
 - * The creation of underground structures;
 - * Statements inciting violence; and
 - * Threats of armed action and military training inside the country.
- The pact also secured an agreement whereby Umkhonto weSizwe cadres would come into the open and identify their weapons caches, to ensure “vital control” by both parties.
- See also Page 9



ADRIAAN VLOK

5 000 held in swoop

MORE than 5 000 people were arrested in another nationwide crime prevention exercise on Saturday, the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria disclosed yesterday.

Saturday's eight-hour crackdown - part of Operation Sentry, the nationwide anti-crime drive announced by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok - follows a 10-hour blitz last Friday night (Operation Thunderbolt) in which 11 363 people were arrested.

Of the countrywide total of arrests, 663 took place in the Witwatersrand area.

18/2/91

Sprenger

24

5 551 arrested in weekend crime swoop

Staff Reporter

OVER 4 000 local policeman, traffic officers and police reservists took part in Saturday's Operation Guiltwatch — a nationwide swoop to combat crime which yielded 5 551 countrywide arrests and 2 449 arrests in the Western Cape.

The operation was a follow-up to last week's Operation Thunderbolt and a part of the crime-combating measure Operation Sentry.

The countrywide swoop began at 8am and ended about 3pm on Saturday.

Two of the biggest successes from the raid were in the Strand and Pretoria.

Six armed bankrobbers were confronted by traffic officers and police while holding up staff at the Trustbank in Rosslyn, Pretoria.

A shootout ensued outside the bank and one of the gang was hit and arrested. The others escaped in a white Toyoto Corolla.

Police in the Strand swooped on the Retief Street area where Mrs Catharina Olivier, 21, was assaulted and robbed, and arrested a man minutes later.

The Western Cape arrests included: 93 involving possession and dealing in dagga and drugs, 68 for theft, 19 for murder, 34 for housebreaking and

theft, 12 for illegal dealings in alcohol and 243 arrests for other alcohol-related offences.

Four people were also arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.

The nationwide arrest figures included: 17 arrests for possession of unlicensed firearms, 336 arrests for robbery, 32 for motor vehicle theft, 18 for armed robbery, 49 for murder, 19 for attempted murder, 118 for housebreaking and theft, 26 for driving under the influence of alcohol and 194 for illegal dealings in alcohol.

A further 217 people were arrested for possession of drugs, 68 for dealing in dagga, eight others for dealing in other drugs and 13 for possession of other drugs.

In other arrests, 155 people were arrested for being illegal immigrants, one person for forgery and nine people for being in possession of dangerous weapons.

In Natal, 640 people were arrested, including 17 for murder, 39 for housebreaking and theft, 14 for vehicle theft, 75 for illegal dealing in alcohol, 91 for other alcohol-related offences and 22 for possession of dagga.

A police spokesman said that 11 unlicensed firearms had been recovered, including an AK-47 rifle, two .38 revolvers and two home-made firearms known as 'quashas'.

Armed gangs target hotels

34

A NUMBER of hotels and restaurants around the country have been raided in the past few months by armed gangs and thugs according to an article in the latest issue of *Hoteller and Caterer*.

It says that in one incident a guest walked into a Johannesburg restaurant while a robbery was in progress and was shot in the head. He died four days later.

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31/12/10

“For years, tourists loaded with cash, cameras and watches have been easy prey for muggers who take over the streets of the main centres from the early evening. Shocked and bleeding guests are not an infrequent sight for the staff of hotels and restaurants. “Even if guests escape the muggers, they are quite likely to find that their cars have been

broken into or stolen.”

Hoteller and Caterer says crime was, unfortunately, a sign of the times. The mugging of tourists in streets was a particularly difficult problem to deal with, but the establishment of tourist protection units in Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town by the SAP at the beginning of the year

was certainly “a step in the right direction as they will have a deterrent effect”.

“However, few victims can spare the time to give evidence in court in the event of the muggers being arrested because the wheels of justice grind exceedingly slowly,” the magazine says. - *Sapa*

Hausward 26/2/91
and follow up of their treatment. The policy is thus not to take patients out of their social environment for long periods. Over the past year the average stay of leprosy patients at Westfort Hospital was 66 days.

Robertson: SAP action
*7. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order: *Hausward* 26/2/91

Whether, with reference to an incident at Robertson on 11 April 1990 (in which, allegedly, more than 140 people were injured during police action), the South African Police (a) has instituted a second investigation into the incident and/or (b) is still conducting such an investigation at present; if so, (i) why was it decided to institute the present investigation, (ii) who is in charge of the investigation and (iii) what progress has been made to date?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: B178E

- (a) Yes.
(b) Yes.

(i) After the docket, which was investigated as a result of the occurrence at Robertson on 11 April 1990, was referred to the Attorney-General, and he had refused to institute any prosecution, the Commissioner of the South African Police instructed that the evidence in the docket be analysed and further investigation instituted into matters arising therefrom, also with a view to possible departmental steps, so that the unfortunate incident that occurred could be settled to the satisfaction of all the parties.

The honourable member was also requested to render any such assistance that he could give in the further investigation. All indications are that the matter will be settled to the satisfaction of all the parties.

- (ii) Major-General R N van der Westhuizen.
(iii) The investigation has already been completed. Only medical reports are still outstanding. The docket will soon be resubmitted to the Attorney-General.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Police training colleges

*8. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether all police training colleges train recruits of all race groups; if so, since when; if not, (a) why not and (b) for which race groups does each such college cater;

(2) whether any changes are being considered in this regard; if so, what changes? *Hausward* 26/2/91 B185E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) and (2)

The Police Colleges in Pretoria, Hammanskraal, Wentworth (now Chatsworth) as well as Bishop Lavis, have, as a result of tradition, but also for practical considerations such as religious practices, food preferences and customs, language preferences and location, until now trained only students belonging to the same population groups respectively.

Advanced training at the College for Advanced Training in Paarl; internal protection courses at Maleoskop and Verdrag; training for dog handlers at the South African Police Dog School in Pretoria and Appingendam; management development training at Silverton and courses offered by the South African Police Mechanical Training Centre in Benoni, have already been integrated.

The reason why this is being done here is because:

courses are presented for older members, who are more proficient in the official languages;

members are accommodated for shorter periods of time and the sacrifices with regard to food, etc, are therefore not as disruptive; as during basic training.

A thorough and urgent investigation is at present being carried out in order to determine how students will, in respect of their basic training, in future be grouped and a statement in this regard will be made shortly.

Commercial concerns: concessions *Hausward* 26/2/91
*9. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Regional Development: *Hausward* 26/2/91

(1) Whether any concessions have been paid to commercial concerns in respect of industries located in terms of the regional industrial development programme; if so, (a) what amount was paid in total in respect of the 1989-90 financial year and (b) what amount is expected to be incurred in respect of the 1990-91 financial year;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *Hausward* 26/2/91 B207E

The MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

(a) No commercial concerns receive concessions under the Regional Industrial Development Programme (RIDDP). Only secondary industries qualify for concessions. An amount of R780 249 000 was paid to approved regional industries under the RIDDP in the 1989/90 financial year. An amount of R916 506 000 is budgeted for the 1990/91 financial year.

(b) None.

Aids programme: funds *Hausward* 26/2/91

*10. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health: *Hausward* 26/2/91

(1) Whether her Department allocated any funds to an Aids programme recently; if so, (a) what total sum of money was allocated during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available and (b) what were the main areas of expenditure in this programme;

(2) whether the money initially allocated to this programme was sufficient; if not,

(3) whether additional money was allocated for this purpose; if so, from what source? B212E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) (a) The Department of National Health and Population Development allocates funds to AIDS prevention through a number of different channels. This is a reflection of the polycentric nature of the HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) pandemic. It is not possible to determine the exact funds that have been

Hausward 26/2/91
spent on the combating of AIDS, because the combating of AIDS, a multidisciplinary responsibility is also narrowly entwined in the total Primary Health Care Programme and

(b) the Department has a specific AIDS unit based in Pretoria which has been involved in setting up and supporting the AIDS Training and Information Centres (ATICS), of which there are now ten in the country. The AIDS unit has been responsible for updating the National AIDS strategy and for promoting and developing educational interventions for young persons. The sum allocated for this unit for 1990/1991 was R5,4 million. The allocation for 1991/1992 has not been made public yet.

For nearly 6 years the administration has encouraged the screening for HIV antibodies of all donated blood. This small, but important part of HIV prevention costs about R10 million a year;

(2) in no country are there sufficient funds for all aspects of HIV prevention and this country is no exception. The Department of National Health and Population Development will continue to try and use such resources as we have in an efficient way and look for ways of mobilising further resources to meet the ongoing challenge of AIDS prevention.

(3) yes, additional funds for 1991/1992 have been diverted from the new allocation to the Primary Health Care budget.

AK 47 rifles

*11. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order: *Hausward* 26/2/91 (34)
(a) How many AK 47 rifles have been (i) seized in the course of police action and (ii) voluntarily surrendered to the South African Police for reward since 1 January 1991 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: B215E.

(a) (i) 106.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hansford (ii) 0. (34)
 26/2/91
 (b) From 4 January 1991 up to and including 15 February 1991.

Margate police station: illegal practices

*12. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any steps have been taken by the Commissioner of Police to investigate the alleged illegal practices at the Margate police station detailed in the judgment in the matter of *The State v S V Madikane and Others* (1990 (1) SACR 377 (ND))—if so, what steps; if not, why not?
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

Hansford 26/2/91 B216E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

The unfortunate incident which resulted in the death of Sithembiso Mbuto and during which Ke Nywose was assaulted, was adjudicated by a competent court and the responsible members of the South African Police punished accordingly. They have in the meantime been dishonourably discharged from the Force.

The Commissioner of the South African Police received a copy of the judgment from the honourable Judge and immediately gave instructions that the negative remarks contained therein must be investigated. The investigation revealed that the reprehensible conduct of the members concerned was an isolated incident and that it was by no means an everyday practice at the Margate Police Station.

It was also found that the general supervision and control at the aforementioned police station left nothing to be desired and that the use of a shock apparatus at the police station was limited to the members who were convicted for their deeds.

- (2) Conduct of this nature by members of the Force is totally unacceptable to the Commissioner, the South African Police and to me and will under no circumstances be tolerated. The conviction of the members involved after the investigation had been

“Die Immigrasiebeamptes Poortbeheer te Kaapstad poog deurlopend om ’n professionele diens aan die reisigerspubliek te lewer en is om die volgende redes ontstel oor die eensydige wyse waarop hul beeld algetakel is:

- (i) Daar word moeite gedoen om vlugte in Kaapstad ’n kort tydbestek in te klaar. Verwagte passiersgetalle word byvoorbeeld vooraf vanaf British Airways verkry en die skroefroosters word dienoreenkomsstig saamgestel in ’n poging om beskikbare personeel optimaal te benut.

(ii) In gereverdigde omstandighede word personeel na die lughawe getrek en oortydings word verrig ten einde te verseker dat ’n professionele diens gelewer word. Oor die tydperk 9 Desember 1990 tot 5 Januarie 1991 het hierdie afdeling byvoorbeeld 211 uur oortydings verrig ten einde vlugte behoorlik te dek—248,75 uur oortydings vir die tydperk 6 Januarie 1991 tot 9 Februarie 1991.

(iii) In die geskiedenis van Poortbeheer het dit nog nooit gebeur dat ’n vlug twee ure geneem het om in te klaar—tyd geneem vanaf die eerste passasier wat aanmeld tot die laaste een geklaar. Normaalweg word vol vlugte binne die bestek van ’n uur ingeklaar. Op Sondag, 3 Februarie 1991 is vlug SA231 met 267 passasiers aan boord, byvoorbeeld in 40 minute ingeklaar en op Vrydag, 8 Februarie 1991 is vlug SA237 met 229 passasiers aan boord in 45 minute ingeklaar.

Stegs in hoogs uitsonderlike gevalle word daar nie daarin geslaag om ’n vlug binne die bestek van 1 uur in te klaar nie.

Dit gebeur gewoonlik as binnekomsvorms (BIS’s) swak of glad nie voltooi is nie en die aantal probleemgevalle abnormaal hoog is.

(iv) Nog nooit is dit skriftelik of by die “You make the difference” vergaderings onder aandaag gebring dat die Immigrasiebeamptes tydsam is nie. Hierdie kantoor beskik oor talryke briewe waarin die reisigerspubliek hul waardeering teenoor die Departement uitspreek vir die dienslewering wat hulle te beurt geval het deur die Immigrasiebeamptes Poortbeheer.

(v) U grondpersoneel sal daarvan kan getuig dat die Immigrasiebeamptes altyd hulpvaardig is en dat daar ’n gees van onderlinge samewerking heers. Onlangse voorbeelde hiervan is die drie Namibiërs wat sonder studiepermite en retoerkaartjies geland is na onderhandelinge met die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland en uself, asook die wyse waarop daar saamgewerk is om vlug SA237 (wat met 6 uur op 8 Februarie 1991 vertraag is) in te klaar.”

The full letter, as well as copies of various letters in which the officials of the Department are being lauded for their excellent services rendered at the airport concerned, is available for the honourable member’s perusal at my Department’s Parliamentary Office.

*14. Mr J A Jordan — Justice. † [Withdrawn.]

Anti-Aids advertisements

*15. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs: Hansford 26/2/91

- (1) Whether any representations have been made to him concerning free air-time on radio and television for anti-Aids advertisements of any form and/or Aids information or education programmes; if so, (a) by whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to these representations; if not,
- (2) whether he will give consideration to the matter?

B194E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, (a), (b) and (c) fall away.
- (2) Should such a request be received, it would be considered as in all other cases, in accordance with the guidelines for such programmes and advertisements.

Zeerust: assistance to refugees

*16. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: Hansford 26/2/91

Whether his Department recently assisted South African citizens who left their homes in Braklaagte and sought refuge in Zeerust; if so, (a) why was this assistance given, (b) what form did the assistance take, (c) what was the

Need to ⁽³⁸⁾ act over ⁽³⁴⁾ shop theft

- expert

Sowetan 27/2/91

by NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

POLITICAL and social changes taking place in South Africa will do little to stem shoplifting, says an expert on article surveillance and MD of Actronic Systems, Mr Bruce Craig.

Actronic Systems manufactures and distributes imported theft deterrent systems and is also the agent for Sensormatic - the world's largest article surveillance firm.

According to Craig, shoplifting is reaching epidemic proportions and needs to be combatted urgently.

He maintains that public perceptions towards shoplifting need to change before the problem can be better controlled.

Reasons

There were several reasons why shoplifters do not consider it a hard crime. These were:

- * only about one in 20 offenders are caught, creating the impression that this crime is easy to commit;

- * retailers only prosecute about 30 percent of offenders, reinforcing the perception that it is not a serious offence;

- * as many small items are stolen, the public feels little harm is done; and

- * as big business is usually the victim, and not individuals, the public attitude is that losses can easily be absorbed.

Increase

"The opportunity to steal, as a result of inadequate security measures, is what retailers need to overcome," Craig said.

"Shoplifting is a worldwide phenomenon that is increasingly being combatted by electronic and electro-magnetic systems.

"Shop theft is very complex problem which needs to be addressed in various ways by community service, the courts and shopowners."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign used subsequently, in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Criminal cases: protection of witnesses

Mr L T Landers asked the Minister of Justice: Whether it is the intention to provide adequate and effective protection of witnesses in criminal cases in order to prevent harassment, intimidation and threats; if not, why not; if so, what steps are envisaged?

C9E.INT

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Chairman, I just want to give the following perspective on the protection of witnesses. I would like to use the first three minutes to explain the present position.

We have on the Statute Book section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act which empowers the Attorney-General to apply to a judge-in-chambers that a witness whose life is in danger be detained in custody. The Attorney-General himself may even order such a detention for a maximum period of 72 hours if he is of the opinion that the case before a judge may defeat the object of the application.

Furthermore, we have section 31 of the Internal Security Act of 1982, which also empowers the Attorney-General to issue a warrant for the arrest and detention of a witness if the witness must testify and there is danger that he will be interfered with or intimidated.

There are also sections 153 and 202 of the Criminal Procedure Act which provide for the protection of witnesses in that the court proceedings at which the witnesses testify are held behind closed doors so that the identities of the witnesses may not be disclosed and, to some extent, to prevent intimidation. We have the Intimidation Act as well, and to a certain extent it provides protection to witnesses.

Witnesses may furthermore apply to the Su-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

preme Court for an interdict prohibiting a person or persons from having contact with him or them. In the past criticism has been forthcoming, particularly in respect of the application of these sections, that is section 31 and section 185. I have taken special precautions to make sure that these sections are properly and sparingly applied.

However, there was still a gap regarding children as witnesses. Therefore I requested the Law Commission to consider whether protective measures along the following lines should not be introduced, namely that the child who gives evidence should be represented by a lawyer, etc. The Law Commission undertook the investigation and published a working paper on 30 June 1989 and again considered its file report on the 21 February 1991. I expect this report to be handed over to me soon, and I will submit it to Parliament in due course. That is as far as child witnesses are concerned, especially when it comes to safeguarding the child against the experience of being intimidated and fearing for his safety.

Furthermore, in 1990 I requested the department to inform me of all provisions in terms of which a witness could be protected and to come forward with proposals regarding further measures which could be taken in this regard. A comparative study, especially about the measures taken for instance in this regard in the United States, produced proposals from the department which I think will perhaps alleviate the position. In short, the legislation envisages that a witness who is being threatened and whose life is in danger can voluntarily report to a place of detention where he will be kept in voluntary custody.

It will, however, also be possible to declare certain buildings and houses as places of detention for this purpose and to provide protection to witnesses in those buildings and houses. In order to ensure that we only protect genuine witnesses, and not persons seeking accommodation for the night, it will be provided that the Attorney-General must confirm such voluntary detention within 48 hours. In order to ensure that only volunteers are detained in terms of this measure, provision will be made for the witness to be visited by a magistrate at least once a week. [Time expired.]

*Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, in putting this interpellation the LPSA wishes to express its serious concern about the apparent disintegration and collapse of the South African legal system. The LPSA regards events of the recent past seriously. Witnesses who initially agreed to give important evidence on behalf of the State in criminal cases either refused to do so out of fear of or as a result of intimidation or have disappeared mysteriously and have allegedly been kidnapped. Many South Africans share our concern.

†This is evidenced by the tremendous interest displayed in this matter by, amongst others, the media and the entire legal fraternity. Therefore we must agree with the organisations in the legal fraternity when they say:

The disappearance or refusal of important witnesses in the criminal trial of Mrs Winnie Mandela and others is a serious blow to the principal that justice must not only be done, but must be seen to be done through a full public trial before an impartial tribunal.

*Regardless of the Transvaal Attorney-General's explanation, it is inconceivable that State witnesses in cases of such a serious nature as this could be permitted to stay in the Methodist Church in Soweto which is saturated with AK47s without the necessary essential protection being provided by the State.

†I cannot accept the argument that these witnesses refused the protection which was offered to them. Obviously, in the circumstances, the use of security legislation to afford such protection would have been unacceptable. Therefore we must ask of the hon the Minister of Justice: Firstly, what exactly was offered to these witnesses by the State in the way of protection so that they could safely come forward to give their valuable evidence without fear of intimidation? [Time expired.]

Mr P C MCKENZIE: Mr Chairman, I think that to some extent I am a little disappointed by the hon the Minister's opening remarks, if one takes into account that yesterday the hon the Minister said in the House of Assembly that he would be reporting to the Cabinet on what protection there would be for prisoners. I really thought that the hon the Minister's opening remarks would tell South Africa today what protection they would be giving to our witnesses in future. It

is useless having all those things on the Statute Book, when things like this still happen anyway, with witnesses getting lost or being kidnapped or taken away.

It is true that this Winnie Mandela trial, as it is now being called, will perhaps go down in our history as one of the most important trials or cases that we have had in our courts. The high standard of the South African courts must be maintained and upheld. It is true that everyone inside and outside this country is looking at this case to see what the outcome will be.

I agree that what has happened to this young man is most unfortunate. We know that this is perhaps not the first time that something like this has happened, but it has happened, and in Mrs Mandela's own interests, and in order for her to prove her own innocence, it is important that this witness be found. I believe, as I read in the newspaper the other day, that even Mrs Mandela herself is worried about the disappearance of this witness. [Time expired.]

Mr M A HENDRICKSE: Mr Chairman, with recent developments in the Rand Supreme Court, I am reminded of the words from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*:

There is something rotten in the state of Denmark.

The perception created outside is that it does not pay to give evidence in any trial which has political connections, from cases involving murder to malicious damage to property and intimidation. Justice must not only be done, but must also be seen to be done, and right now it appears that justice is taking a long walk on a very short pier.

The courts of law in our country already have a notorious legacy in regard to the enforcement of apartheid legislation, and now the image is being worsened because of their inability to hold all persons accountable. People, no matter who or what they are, must not be allowed to commit criminal acts and to walk free simply because witnesses have been intimidated or removed permanently. One cannot blame prospective witnesses when they have no guarantee of their safety. In an interview with *The Sunday Star*, reported on 17 February 1991, a witness expressed his anguish and fear as follows:

My life is over. I cannot run away. They will find me wherever I am. I cannot hire bodyguards. I am a poor man.

This is the perception of people outside, looking in, and when they look at what happens to people who actually go and testify, they know that if they want to stay alive it is in their best interests rather to remain silent.

There is also a suspicion that the State has played a passive or an active role in the disappearance of certain witnesses. I quote from *The Sunday Star* of 17 February 1991:

The Government, on the other hand, allowed the fiasco to occur by doing nothing concrete to protect witnesses, despite repeated warnings of their fears. It was left to the Methodist Church to offer its services and this proved insufficient.

Why did the State not offer a better system of protection to the witnesses, because the present case has come a long way, and it is not only now that these people decided to give evidence. The State knew full well, a long time ago, that these people were going to give evidence, and consequently did not give them the necessary protection. [Time expired.]

*Mr A J ROPER: Mr Chairman, I should like to share the sentiments as placed on record by my colleagues in this House today. In the light of the Mandela case, I would not want a distorted version to be sent out that the fact that it is Mrs Winnie Mandela specifically provides the reason why the LPSA has come forward with such an interpellation.

Against the background of the times in which we are living, it is of paramount importance that witnesses in any case who are threatened or feel intimidated should receive adequate protection. The hon the Minister already has sufficient legislation at his disposal.

I agree with what he said, but the burning question is whether existing legislation cannot be improved. I should like to see whether the Department of Justice could not perhaps come forward with an interesting improvement to the existing legislation. In the USA provision is made for the FBI to protect such witnesses. [Time expired.]

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, we take careful note of the hon the Minister's pronouncement at the beginning of the interpellation, but he must please tell the House whether witnesses like Gabriel Mekgwe were sufficiently motivated by the State. In other words, were they provided with sufficient incentive to come forward and provide the court with their valuable evidence. If not, we would like to know why not.

We are equally concerned about the mass mobilisation of people and the toyi-toying demonstrators outside our courts, particularly our supreme courts. This adds to the atmosphere of fear and intimidation and is certainly most unhealthy for any court hearing. Are we heading for a situation in which people can march on the homes of our learned and respected judges in order to intimidate them or to influence their decisions?

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Chairman, I am delighted at the spirit of the debate because this spirit indicates that the House has come out strongly in favour of and in support of the administration of justice of this country. This is positive. I am delighted that hon members have said that the status of our courts should be maintained and that nothing should affect this. This is to be welcomed. Of course, this is why the House also supports the police in taking action against demonstrators, as they certainly do, where people try to enforce their own law. I like this.

My proposals fill a gap. The gap is that at present a warrant is required. A person is taken and locked up or detained in a prison. He cannot care for his wife and children. He is not in familiar surroundings and this represents total disruption to him. The proposal makes provision for him to be detained in a place of safekeeping or perhaps even in his house. It makes provision for the Methodist Church possibly to be declared a place of safekeeping with the same status as a prison where people are subject to discipline. It makes provision for indemnity for the State because such a person voluntarily requests protection.

All the provisions stipulate that there shall be a warrant and that the person be detained against his will to a great extent. He can actually be detained for a shorter period with his co-operation, but we now foresee a much longer period

even after the court hearing. One would then perhaps be able to work with him and, with his co-operation, move and further protect him.

This is a programme that we want to tackle with great caution because we see that we shall be filling a gap here. As regards children as witnesses too, I said that we had given instructions that this should take place with co-operation.

In speaking of a witness protection programme, we can look at the USA which has introduced it and where it has already come to light that 39% of witnesses with whom interviews were conducted feared reprisals. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Single education authority/education system

*1. Mr J A RABIE asked the Minister of National Education:†

(1) Whether it is the intention to introduce a single education authority and education system in South Africa; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether the State will have the final say in the opening of schools to all population groups; if not,

(3) whether the parents concerned will have this say; if not, what procedure will be followed in the opening of schools;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†Indicates translated version. CSE

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) The different education departments which at present provide education form part of the same single education system which is merely administered by the different Ministers. The unity in the system is achieved by means of the general education policy which is determined by

the Minister of National Education.

The intention of the Government is to continue to conduct education within a single education system. Whether this entails introducing a single education authority, however, is a matter which depends on the outcome of constitutional negotiations which have not yet begun. No premature announcement can therefore be made in this regard.

(2) and (3) The policy relating to the admission of pupils to schools is at present determined and applied by the respective education departments controlling them. It is not possible to speculate on what the structure of the education system and the position as regards the admission of scholars to schools will be under a new constitutional dispensation.

(4) No.

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: Mr Chairman, as it is my first opportunity to reply to a question in this House, I would like to express my respect to the House and the hon members present here.

†Mr P W SAAIMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to put a question. I do not want to make a debate out of this, but at the beginning of his reply the hon the Minister actually admitted that we are not going to have one education system. Now I want to ask whether this role that the parents are going to play to determine whether a school will be open or not, is not merely a way to delegate apartheid to the parent level so that the State does not have to decide whether a school may be open or not.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the present education system and division in the various education departments is contained in the Constitution as it stands at the moment. If the hon member looks at Schedule 1 of the Constitution, he will see that provision is made for education to be referred to own affairs departments. It is thus part of the Constitution that must be changed with the whole process of constitutional negotiations in which we are now involved.

†Mr C INASSON: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I wish to ask whether he, having said that his department is an

'Crime, not terror, new danger'

Secret police scrapped

CME Tm 18
1/3/91

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[Handwritten initials]

Political Staff
ONE of the main reasons for scrapping the security police is the shocking crime wave that is battering South Africa.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, used these words yesterday when he announced the security police would be merged with the Criminal Investigation Department to boost the police's crime-fighting capacity, in line with the force's change of emphasis.

More people were afraid of crime than of terrorism, he said.

The controversial National Intelligence Services (NIS), which dealt with political crimes, are to be scrapped on April 1.

Mr Vlok said this would "remove the police from the political playing field".

Another step towards this end is the Police Amendment Bill, before Parliament, that will forbid members of the police force being members of political parties.

The SAP had investigated comprehensively the components of the police force, Mr Vlok said.

There had been a marked reduction in

crimes against the state, whereas crime, violence and terror attacks had become directed more towards individuals.

"These factors, combined with various agreements reached between the government and the ANC — which hold out the possibility of further reduction in terrorism — were all analysed and taken into account."

Mr Vlok said there had been 27 incidents of terrorism in the past three months, but crime had increased by almost 9% in the past year.

Structures

It was for this reason that the NIS were to be merged with the CID under security chief Lieutenant-General Basie Smit. The amalgamated force would be called the Crime Combating and Investigation Section (CCI).

The two divisions would keep their structures and General Smit would use all members in combating crime until a new system was devised. However, the security police would no longer be used exclusively to gather intelligence.

The regional command structure was being studied to determine who would be in charge, Mr Vlok said.

Asked if the move was merely a change of name and image, Mr Vlok said: "We are very serious about our endeavours to shift the emphasis from the political terrain to combating and investigating crime — and their (the security police's) knowledge is extremely valuable."

All members of the police, including the security police, were re-trained periodically.

Mr Vlok denied the government was going soft on security, saying the new division would continue to safeguard it. Security programmes that were under way also would be continued.

In another vital change, the Training Service was to be upgraded to a fully-fledged police branch, led by CID chief Lieutenant-General Alwyn Conradie.

Mr Vlok said 60% of the police force was black, coloured or Indian, but few were in management positions. This had to change, but promotions would continue to be made on merit.

Sapa reports that the Democratic Party's spokesman on law and order, Mr Tian van der Merwe, and Lawyers for Human Rights have welcomed the announcement.

Both said the move will help prepare police for a new South Africa.



Own file night . . . women marching against violence against women march through Hillbrow.

■ Pic: LESLIE HLAKATI

Women march for right to walk at night

By LULAMA LUTI

ABOUT 500 women took to the streets of Hillbrow on Friday night demanding the right to walk at night without fear of attack.

Hoisting placards proclaiming "Women reclaim the night", "Women unite - sisterhood is powerful" and "Stop violence and exploitation against women", they marched from the Jack Mincer Plein at Joubert Park along Edith Cavell Street and ended their march in Hillbrow's Pretoria Street.

Not even the drenching rain could dampen their spirits.

Numerous onlookers encouraged the marchers with shouts of 'Amandla' as the

1 10/3/91 - C (press) procession went by.

The march, organised to mark International Women's Day and to demand an end to violence against women, went off without incident.

Among the organisations represented by the marchers were the ANC Women's League, the South African Domestic Workers Union, the Black Sash, and People Opposing Women Abuse.

Asked why the women chose to march at night, ANCWL spokesman Monique Marks said: "It is because this is the time that women fear most. We want to register our protest at our inability to walk at night

without being attacked."

The socialization of South African women into accepting violence against them as a way of life, was attacked by all three speakers who addressed the candle-lit procession at the end of the march.

Powa spokesman Sonti Maseko said: "We are here because we all understand violence despite the difference in our social backgrounds."

The ANC's Feroza Adams said women in South Africa "should ensure that their demands were catered for in a new constitution and should aim as high as having a woman state president".

'Loan' companies ensnare blacks

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Star 11/3/91

Unscrupulous "loan" company operators countrywide have trapped thousands of blacks in their shadowy enterprises by taking advantage of this community's inaccessibility to cash loans and advancement aspirations.

Most blacks shopping for loans at financial institutions are seriously hamstrung as loan approval through conventional methods hinges on property ownership or long-term investments. Few blacks have such fixed assets.

Probed

The wheeler-dealers realise this is the case and have jumped onto the black-advancement bandwagon using ruses and adverts promising "easy loans with no sureties for small administration fees".

A Cape Town-based loan scheme went to the lengths of luring clients by claiming to have the backing of the ANC.

Over the last two weeks Star Line has probed and highlighted the activities of Monaid Finance in Kempton Park, Four Seasons Housing and Development in Johannesburg, BDS Fi-

Star
Line

JUNE
BEARZI



nance in Elandsfontein, and the African National Co-Operation bank in Cape Town which preyed on blacks seeking financial aid for housing and taxis or to set up their own businesses.

These companies have taken huge sums in downpayments from applicants but have failed to provide the cash loans.

The African National Co-Operation, or ANC "bank", opened up last year, decorated its premises in the ANC's black, green and yellow colours, and promised interest-free cash loans in return for "security and membership" fees.

However, the Legal Resources Centre and the Cape Town police were approached by unhappy clients when loans were not forthcoming, and the bank's account has been frozen.

An ANC spokesman told Star Line the "bank" was not connected to the organisation and that the ANC's western Cape office had issued a statement disassociating itself.

A Primrose, Germiston, cou-

ple, Gladys and Eric Shangase, have no hope of retrieving R5 000 paid to BDS Finance, run by Oscar Davies from offices in Elandsfontein.

Mr Davies, who is apparently also known as Oscar van Heerden, has vanished and the couple have been told that legal action would be fruitless.

Mrs Shangase, a domestic worker earning R150 a month, told Star Line they had decided to acquire a minibus taxi to boost the family income after her husband lost his job.

Unsuccessful

They approached Mr Davies's offices in Elandsfontein and were told that if they handed their R5 000 savings over, BDS would raise the balance and obtain the vehicle.

When the loan was not granted, Mr Shangase approached a lawyer who referred them to Star Line.

Attempts to trace Mr van Heerden have been unsuccessful.

A woman who now works in the North Reef Road, Elandsfontein, offices vacated by BDS Finance confirmed that several other dissatisfied clients were looking for Mr Davies.

Police seek 'third man' Warrants out for Old Mutual men who left SA

APR - Times 12/3/91

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police have issued a warrant of arrest for a third man following the government probe into suspected irregularities in dealing at Old Mutual and the JSE.

His London-based broker Mr Peter Rawson, who has extensive South African contacts.

An arrest warrant has been issued against him for fraud, as were warrants for the arrest of suspended Old Mutual employees Mr Marco Celotti and Mr David Schapiro.

This was confirmed in a joint statement yesterday by Old Mutual and a Cape attorney-general, Mr Frank Kahn.

Senior portfolio manager Mr Celotti, of Bishops-court, and investment team member Mr Schapiro, of Hout Bay, left the country at the weekend.

Although the joint statement said only that the two were "out of the country", market talk was that they had gone to the Netherlands. This could not be confirmed.

The president of the JSE, Mr Tony Norton, said the warrant issued for Mr Rawson indicated a firm currency link with the alleged irregularities in

dealing. A well-placed source indicated the amount involved was R6 million, but Mr Norton could not confirm this.

Meanwhile, a director of Frankel Max Pollak Vindine (FMPV), Mr Greg Blank, and Mr Kenneth Fouche, dealing clerk with Ed Hern Rudolph, were arrested for alleged fraud on Sunday night and released on bail of R500 000 each after appearing in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

They were ordered to surrender their passports and the case was postponed until June 10.

Mr Blank and Mr Fouche have been suspended from their firms pending the outcome of the investigation.

Another director of FMPV, Mr Sydney Frankel, has confirmed Mr Blank's suspension. He said yesterday that to the best of his knowledge, Mr Blank was the only FMPV employee suspected of involvement.

Only two or three FMPV accounts were involved, but this did not necessarily mean only this number of deals were involved, Mr Frankel said. The firm would give full support to the investigation. A director of Ed Hern Rudolph, Mr Ed Hern, also

confirmed Mr Fouche's suspension, but was unaware of his alleged involvement until the arrest. The firm put up a portion of the bail money.

Mr Hern said investigations at the Reserve Bank had stopped in June last year. However, JSE investigations had continued and a former Ed Hern Rudolph director was to appear before the JSE committee on Friday.

Old Mutual's chief operating officer, Mr Gerhard van Niekerk, said in a statement the company was pleased the authorities had acted swiftly.

"The authorities seemed to have made considerable progress during the first week of their investigation," he said.

Individual policy holders and unit trust investors were not affected and "the few pension funds that have been affected have been informed".

A colleague of the two suspended Old Mutual employees said both had called in regularly to ask when they could return to work.

A woman answered the telephone at the home of Mr Celotti but refused to disclose her identity.

Mr Kahn declined to comment on the investigation, but confirmed that warrants of arrest had been issued for Mr Celotti and Mr Schapiro.

Extradition unlikely in Old Mutual probe

By Helen Grange *Star* 13/3/41

South Africa is not likely to ask for the extradition of suspects sought in the Old Mutual investigation, says the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Two senior company officials have disappeared — they are believed to be in the Netherlands — in the wake of an investigation into alleged irregular transactions between the Old Mutual and top stockbrokers.

Marco Celotti, a senior portfolio manager at the Old Mutual until his suspension three weeks

ago, and David Schapiro, a dealer in the investment department, left the country at the weekend.

Vaughan Dewing of the Department of Foreign Affairs said he was not aware of any extradition orders issued by the Department of Justice.

"In commercial crime, there has to be a watertight case against people if attempts are to be made to extradite them. They have to be more or less proved guilty before a country will arrest a fraud suspect," Mr Dewing said.

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The police have issued warrants of arrest in respect of alleged fraud for Mr Celotti and Mr Schapiro, as well as a third man, Peter Rawson.

Mr Rawson, an ex-Zimbabwean, runs a Channel Islands-based broking firm called A Bradshaw.

At the weekend, police arrested Gregory Lex Blank, a director of stockbroking firm Frankel Max Pollak, and Kenny Fouche, a dealer at Ed Hern Rudolph, on fraud charges.

The two have been released on bail of R500 000 each.

White-collar 'geniuses' redistribute the wealth

W/ment 15/3 - 21/3/91.
By MONDLI MAKHANYA

RISING LEVELS of white-collar crime are compelling businesses to spend money on sophisticated security systems.

Although none would reveal figures for business reasons, financial institutions confirmed that the level of fraudulent activity was becoming "phenomenal" and attributed it partly to rising unemployment caused by the recession.

A spokesman for Central Statistical Services said in 1988 and 1989 there were 9 158 convictions for fraud and this was likely to increase.

Increasing sophistication is the hallmark of this mechanism of "wealth redistribution".

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While internal fraud accounts for a sizable portion of these crimes, the bulk of it is perpetrated by outsiders. Although cash-card fraud is still prevalent it has taken a backseat to credit card and cheque fraud. This is because most financial institutions have placed guards at auto-tellers outside banks during banking hours and have a 24-hour service where card holders can report lost documents and temporarily close their accounts to prevent misuse. Credit cards, on the other hand, are intercepted in the post before the client is aware the application for his card has been granted. Cheque fraud is also favoured due to lax controls of some businesses.

Internally, computer crime is also becoming a headache, according to South African Chamber of Business (Sacob) legal affairs manager Ken Warren.

"This is a worldwide wide phenomenon and South African criminals have not been slow in catching up. False entries are made into computer systems resulting in prejudice to the business. The problem is that these are only detected after a long time and after substantial amounts of money have been lost," Warren says.

The reintroduction of the financial rand has made exchange control violation very popular with defrauders. "Hundreds of millions of rands are lost in this way and this is exerting an unnecessary strain on the economy."

First National Bank internal auditing manager Gerrie Christie said white collar crime was reaching "phenomenal proportions".

"From my bank's position and from other banks you get the same story that fraud is on the increase. The downturn in the economy has bred a state of lawlessness in the country and businesses have not escaped this," he said.

He added that there are highly organised gangs of defrauders. A major problem was that "runners" were used and "the police only catch the runners but not the mastermind, who then gathers other runners around him and continues".

The sophisticated nature of fraudulent crimes makes detection and prosecution very difficult.

Warren says: "As in any crime, the longer the time lag between detection and prosecution, the more difficult it is to get a conviction."

Sacob says shrinkage in the retail sector for November-December last year was R300-million as compared to R220-million in 1989.

Guardian reports Star 15/3/91 underwriting loss

By Sven Lünsche

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The results of short-term insurer Guardian National Insurance reflect the soaring crime levels and higher claims experienced by all its major competitors.

Guardian yesterday reported an underwriting loss of R14 million in financial 1990, a R23 million turnaround from a surplus of R9,2 million in 1989.

A R70 million rise in gross premiums to R501,4 million (R423,2 million) was more than offset by a steep rise in the net value of claims over the year.

The underwriting loss was cushioned somewhat by a 24 percent rise in investment income to R44,9 million (R36,2 million) and a substantial drop in tax payments to R4,2 million (R15,4 million).

Earnings subsequently declined only slightly by 11,6 percent to 266,4c (301,2c) a share. A total dividend of 130c (110c) was declared for the year.

Commenting the directors said the dramatic increase in the level of crime had caused a major deterioration in both the domestic and commercial areas of the group's business.

The property account also suffered underwriting losses as a result of higher fire and engineering losses at a time when premium rates were under pressure from severe competition.

LAW

Assault: unlawful, intentional, physical attack

Assault is an unlawful and intentional physical attack or threat of attack on someone.

The threatened person also must believe that he or she is in immediate danger. For example, if Titus points an unloaded gun at Mary, it would be an assault if Mary believes the gun was loaded.

Assault can be defined as "the unlawful and intentional use of force on another, or

making another believe that force is about to be immediately applied to him or her".

Actual injury is not necessary, but the person must have acted unlawfully and intentionally.

Several "assaults" are law-

Professor David McQuoid-Mason, dean of law at the University of Natal, discusses "assault" in this extract from his series on "Street Law" (Juta, R15).

ful: for instance, a person defending himself or herself against an attack by another; reasonable punishment of a child by a parent; corporal punishment ordered by the court; a policeman using reasonable force during an ar-

rest; some sports (eg rugby and boxing); and medical treatment (eg operations).

The least serious form of assault is "common assault" where a person does not intend to injure another seriously.

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If, however, a person assaults another with the intention to commit some other crime (eg murder, robbery, rape, housebreaking) the court would regard the crime as much more serious.

The same applies where a person assaults another "with intent to do grievous bodily harm".

For example, if a person uses a dangerous bush knife to slash at another and slightly cuts his wrist it will still be assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

R4,6-b more for

Crime fighting

Sowetan

21/3/91

DEFENCE force spending would be cut back to 11 per cent of the total Budget, but the Police vote would be increased by 53 percent over the 1990/91 main Budget in an effort to combat crime.

This was said by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

He said in his Budget Review that Defence Force expenditure as a percentage of total State spending fell from 15,2 percent in 1989/90 to 13,5 percent in 1990/91.

"This trend will be continued in the 1991/92 financial year: R9,187 billion has been budgeted for, or 11 percent of the total expenditure level before the contingency reserve.

Important

"Had the Defence Force's share in the Budget remained at the 1989/90 level, the 1991/92 vote would have had to be R3,6 billion higher - a good indication of the release of funds already achieved."

Mines' contribution down



INDIVIDUAL income tax comprised 32,7 percent of total tax revenue in 1990/91, compared with 30,4 percent in 1989/90 and 21,9 percent in 1981/82, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

In his Budget Review tabled in Parliament, he said non-mining company tax fell from 21,7 percent of total tax in 1981/82 to 14,7 percent in 1986/87; then it began to rise again, to 18,4 percent in 1990/91.

The contribution of gold mines to total total tax revenue had fallen continuously since 1981/82 - from 10,7 percent in that year to a mere 0,9 per cent in 1990/91. - *Sapa*

Sowetan 21/3/91

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over the 1990/91 main Budget.

If one took into account the sums provided for the Police in the Additional Appropriation and on the Vote: Improvement in Conditions of Service, the increase came to 17,4 percent.

"Rising crime, the need for certain security steps, and mass action require a larger visible police presence, implying that the emphasis must shift from reactive to proactive police action with a larger personnel.

"In the light of the continuing high priority given to efficient policing and the need for emergency police stations, it is proposed that R20 million of the R950 million set aside for urgent capital requirements be made available for this purpose." - *Sapa*

BUDGET / '91

Individuals' savings are

less than ever

Sowetan 21/3/91

INDIVIDUALS are saving less than ever - but the good news is that the rate of increase in Government spending is the lowest it has been in 12 years.

The ratio of personal saving to personal disposable income fell to only 1,5 per cent in 1990, which was half the comparable figure for the last two years.

The Finance Minister, Mr Du Plessis, said the sustained upward trend in people's spending was the result mainly of a moderate growth in people's income and a continuing growth in consumer credit.

Total real Government consumption expenditure in 1990 was about one per cent higher than in the previous year. This rate of increase was the lowest growth rate for the past 12 years.

He said total real gross domestic fixed investment fell by 1,5 percent last year. The expansion of capital expenditure by public corporations, in particular Mossagas, had prevented a still greater fall.

"Real fixed capital expenditure in the private sector, however, fell moderately while that of public authorities fell by 10 per cent in 1990.

"The decline in real inventory investment since mid-1989 was also an important contributory factor to the acceleration of the fall in total domestic expenditure.

"The prevailing relatively high interest rates led enterprises, in trade and manufacturing in particular, to hold low inventories." - *Sapa*



R975m in forex frauds

CML Times 22/3/91
Own Correspondent *34 68*

JOHANNESBURG. — Financial rand foreign exchange fraud cases under police investigation involve amounts of more than R975 million, a police spokesman said yesterday.

However, Witwatersrand Attorney-General Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau said yesterday that R975m was a "low figure" and that cases outstanding on the Witwatersrand involved between R1bn and R1.5bn.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Burger van Rooyen said the SAP was investigating 69 forex cases and had instituted prosecutions in 33 cases since last April.



STUNNING BLOW . . . Top racehorse trainer and record breaking former jockey, Mr Stanley Amos, 72, holds the skull cap which saved him from a serious injury after he was assaulted with an iron pipe.

Picture: ANNE LAING

Capt. T. 22/3/91

Stanley Amos hurt in attack

Staff Reporter

RACING trainer and former record-breaking jockey Mr Stanley Amos, 72, was attacked with an iron pipe this week — but he escaped serious injury because the riding skull cap he wore absorbed the impact of a blow to the head.

The attack occurred at dawn on Monday while Mr Amos was riding at the Milnerton cinder track.

After four stitches for a deep laceration on his forehead, Mr Amos said that had he not been wearing the cap the blow would "definitely have cracked my skull".

He was confronted by a man speaking in Xhosa as he rode through a gate.

"As I turned around I saw this pipe come flying through the air and I tried to move away but the blow caught me on the head," Mr Amos said.

As he rode away, he was hit in the back by a brick, which cracked several ribs.

● Horseracing trainer Mr Alan Forbes is in serious condition in Johannesburg Hospital after being beaten on the head early yesterday morning at Turffontein. He was attacked while watching the horses train.

Section 205 threatens the free flow of information, says Raymond Louw

The watchdog's painful muzzle

Star 22/3/91.

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THE State's stepped-up use of the legalised torture of the "reveal-your-sources-and-tell-what-you-know" section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to try to force journalists to disclose sources of information, has created confusion about the law and its application.

The other day a newspaper commentator, who should know better, described journalists' protests against the law as "foolish" and wrote that they were mistaken in demanding the repeal of the law. Rather, he said, they should demand its improvement so that the torture aspect could be eliminated. He then proposed an "improvement" whereby police would have to affirm under oath that they had exhausted all other avenues of inquiry and that the information they sought was not available in any other way.

If one looks cynically at what police are prepared to swear to as revealed in court cases and commissions of inquiry, this is meaningless. It merely requires the police to take one small extra step that poses no problems for them to justify starting the torture procedure. And their testimony that they cannot acquire the information in any other way will, in the public view, merely add weight to the justification for using this obnoxious law against journalists.

It is quite true that most countries have a section 205 on their statute books that enables them to extract information from citizens who are thwarting justice. Indeed, it is a necessary adjunct to the legal weapons required by society to deal with criminals.

The original intention of the legislation was to provide a stick to force lesser villains who knew about the activities of bigger villains to disclose information so that the latter could be brought to justice. However, even in regard to crime, democratic states use this legislation sparingly.

Changed

The increasing use of this law against journalists has grown as the emphasis of the journalist's role has changed from chronicler of events and admirer of the accomplishments of the establishment to watchdog of the public interest. In earlier years, too, the public interest generated by disclosures of deceit, corruption or mismanagement in public affairs was so great that authorities were more cautious about acting against the messenger.

But today a blasé public is much more apathetic about public issues and journalists are regarded in much less esteem. Some sections of the public are defensive of

the political order and thus antagonistic towards journalists whom they believe are trying to break down that cosy arrangement. These attitudes make it much easier for the authorities to act against journalists.

In South Africa, the situation has been compounded because the Government criminalised opposition politics, extending the range of criminal acts into what would normally be regarded as political matters. With a police force compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to support Government policies and, indeed, helping to carry them out, it is but a small step to torturing journalists with section 205 demands for their sources of information.

Overseas sensitivities are more acute, although even in the United States and Britain, journalists have been jailed for refusing to reveal sources.

But apart from the raw political implications of tackling journalists, the more sophisticated democracies appear to have an understanding of the implications of interference with the free flow of information for the wellbeing of their countries. There are severe detrimental implications for the public.

The first victim is, of course, truth and the disclosure of corruption and maladministration in the

public domain. People who become aware of such things and want to bring them into the open normally go to the newspapers — generally as an act of last resort when all other avenues prove fruitless. They have always known that newspapers protect sources of information.

But as the police invoke section 205 and try to force journalists to reveal their sources, these informants become increasingly nervous, fearing that the journalist may crack, or worse, that they themselves may feel obliged to come forward to prevent the journalist from going to jail. The inevitable result is that they don't tell — and without public exposure, the likelihood is that the malpractice, or whatever, grows and permeates the administration.

The second result is that journalists and editors will avoid publishing information from confidential sources for fear of the journalist spending long periods in jail.

And in South Africa, of course, one of the overriding dangers ever present in the minds of editors and journalists is the real physical danger that informants could be exposed to if their identities were revealed. There are too many hit squads of all political persuasions and colours.

And so the flow of information

becomes unfree.

At least one country, Sweden, is acutely aware of this danger and has gone to great lengths to ensure that the public is informed, particularly about the conduct of public administrations. Its Freedom of the Press Act expressly protects journalists against having to disclose sources of information.

Swedish law provides for a "responsible publisher" to be appointed to be accountable for all breaches of law. This means that no legal action can be brought against persons who contribute to a newspaper as reporters or sources of information.

Demand

Except where State security is involved, State and municipal officials are generally free to give information to newspapers and other media without running the risk of prosecution, and the authorities cannot demand disclosure of a newspaperman's sources.

The law is such that a policeman, who is under an obligation to maintain silence and could be prosecuted for disclosing information about his work to a private person, is free to give that information to a journalist.

But the law goes further in its protection of informants. It lays

down that an author of an article or other contributors to newspapers are entitled to remain anonymous, and the "responsible publisher" and the newspaper staff are expressly prohibited from revealing their identities against their wishes. If they do, the publisher or staff can be prosecuted.

The exception to this rule is in criminal cases where freedom of the press is not involved or where the gathering or divulging of information constitutes or involves high treason, espionage or other related serious crimes, in which event a witness may be summoned, but this seldom arises.

Sweden believes that in the interests of clean administration, newspapers should have the maximum opportunity to print information on matters of public importance, especially regarding the conduct of public agencies, and therefore, that their sources should be protected.

Exponents of clean administration in South Africa — such as President de Klerk and his Government — may want to take note.

● Raymond Louw, editor and publisher of the weekly current affairs newsletter, Southern Africa Report, is chairman of the Campaign for Open Media. □

SA: World champion car thieves

CAPT TRIPS 26/3/91

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SOUTH AFRICAN car thieves have become true professionals, and have acquired a level of expertise far superior to that of their overseas counterparts, Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok said yesterday in Cape Town.

Opening the 1991 mid-year conference of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (IAATI), Mr Vlok said he believed the establishment of an African equivalent of Interpol — which could be called "Afripol" — was necessary to combat crime more effectively, and to give special attention to the multi-million-rand car theft and drug rackets on the continent of Africa.

Mr Vlok said that in 1990 more than 60 000 motor vehicles were stolen in South Africa.

Sergeant Brook T Schaub of the City of Saint Paul Police Department in

Minnesota, US, advised South Africa to beef up its legislation to deter car theft more effectively, and to create a uniform registration system throughout the country to streamline the tracing of stolen vehicles.

He told the conference that while South Africa and the US experienced "similar problems" with car theft, his country had more effective legislation to deal with the crime.

He attributed South Africa's "horrendous" car-theft problems partly to its sharing large borders with its poorer northern neighbours, and its numerous poverty-ridden townships.

Sergeant Schaub said ways of easing the expensive trend were to enact more legislation and to create uniformity in the registration, and even the serial numbers, of vehicles.

He believed that the methods at the disposal of the SAP to deal with car-theft were at least 20 years out of date.

— Staff Reporter and Sapa

Police nab fugitive car syndicate 'chief'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The alleged leader of a massive car theft syndicate which has smuggled more than R12 million worth of stolen vehicles out of the country, was arrested on a northern Natal farm this week.

The 46-year-old Dundee used car dealer was wanted on charges of car theft, cheque fraud and sale under false pretences. He allegedly ran a national network which stole cars and sent them to Botswana and Swaziland to be resprayed.

He was arrested last July, but disappeared after being released on a warning. He allegedly left the country, spending time in India and several neighbouring states.

The man was captured yesterday after police received an anonymous tip-off, and will appear in Dundee Magistrate's Court this morning.

R11-m fraud shock in SA film industry

JOHANNESBURG. — A government investigation into the South African film industry's subsidy system has revealed large scale fraud — with more than R11,5 million paid out on the basis of false declarations.

This was said in a statement yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw. The statement was issued through the Bureau for Information.

Mr Louw said the State Attorney has already reclaimed more than R9,7 million from 29 film producers, and 57 film files have been referred to the SA Police for further investigation.

He said the frauds were uncovered after a full-scale audit of the film subsidy scheme was conducted by the Auditor-General.

A total of 193 films were involved in the investigation which probed as far back as 1985/86.

Hundreds of fraud cases could be expected from each film investigation, he said.

"It is apparently certain particular distributors who supplied false box office returns to producers and received a portion of



Mr Gene Louw

the subsidy from the producers," he said.

Mr Louw noted, however, that the subsidy system would continue — with considerably stepped up controls.

"We all know that it is not tenable to be truly competitive against American films in particular. As with other industries the legitimate South African film industry needs assistance.

"An estimate of the subsidies needed for 1990/91 amounted to R52 million, based on the claims history and the current formula

of a subsidy equal to 70 percent of the gross box-office receipts and sales to local television stations," he said.

"The government voted R50 million for the purpose," he said.

Moreover, South Africa did have a good basis of "honest, readily devoted film people".

"It is also already clear that the electronic media, TV in particular, the printed media and the film media (films and videos) are becoming increasingly interwoven.

"A film is furthermore a very expensive and high risk medium in which high standards are being set.

"Without state aid and sufficient TV markets the South African film industry cannot meaningfully continue to exist."

Mr Louw said the department has held intensive discussions over the past few months with the organised film industry and producers at all levels.

The department has also noted the recommendations made by a "task group" in the film industry which was appointed in 1988 to investigate the problems of the industry. — Sapa.

African Interpol needed, says Vlok

Star 26/3/91

Political Staff

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CAPE TOWN — South African police are spearheading a drive to form an African equivalent of Interpol to tackle the multimillion-rand car theft and drugs racket right across the continent.

Some of the thousands of cars stolen in South Africa have ended up as far afield as Cairo and appear to be a vital link in the illegal trafficking of currency, drugs and ivory.

Overdue

South Africa is also preparing to resume a more active role in Interpol now that political change is bringing an end to international isolation.

Opening an international conference on motor vehicle theft in Cape Town yesterday — attended by representatives from

15 countries, mostly African — Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok raised the prospect of creating a continent-wide network of police, which could be called "Afrapol".

Mr Vlok told the conference: "I believe the time is long overdue for the establishment of an Afrapol on the lines of Interpol, in which the whole continent can pool resources and expertise in fighting crime more effectively.

"Stolen cars appear to be the golden thread which links a variety of crimes such as ivory and rhino horn smuggling, drug trafficking and currency contraventions.

"The areas of co-operation for such an Afrapol would have to include modern technology, effective communication, exchange of information and a centralised computer system," he said.

African police forces could

also benefit in preventing and detecting crime.

Mr Vlok hailed the conference as a "step towards an alliance against crime".

Mr Vlok revealed that more than 60 000 vehicles were stolen in South Africa last year.

Beat

"It has become a multimillion-rand business. Motor vehicles stolen in South Africa are worth millions of rands."

He said South African car thieves had "acquired a level of expertise that is far superior to that of their American counterparts".

He added: "If we are to beat them, we need assistance from the manufacturers, the insurance companies, inventors and manufacturers of security instruments, and we need policemen with experience and ingenuity to beat these criminals."

Car thefts: Natal businessman in court

*CAR THEFTS
7/13/77*

DURBAN. — A Northern Natal businessman was remanded in custody in Dundee Magistrate's Court yesterday when he appeared in connection with a massive car-theft syndicate which stole more than R12 million worth of vehicles.

Mr Goolam Mohammed Manack, 45, also known as "Bob", was arrested at the weekend on his farm Bonny Doon.

No charges were put to the former used-car dealer who will appear in court again on April 30.

The syndicate allegedly operated on the Reef and in other parts of the country and smuggled cars out of South Africa to neighbouring states.

● Car theft trends — Page 3

NEW YORK JOURNAL

CAT - Tim's
27/3/91

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Top investment quits after 'irregularities'

Staff Reporters

THE chief investment manager of Momentum Life, Dr Chris Auret, has resigned as a result of the investigation into trading irregularities on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

This was announced in a dramatic statement yesterday by Momentum Life, who said Cape attorney-general Mr Frank Kahn had advised directors of "certain irregularities".

This shock development comes on top of the dismissal last week of two Old Mutual investment managers in the probe headed by Mr Kahn.

Momentum Life is part of the giant Sanlam stable of life insurance companies.

Mr Kahn's investigation into possible trading irregularities by stockbrokers on the JSE was initiated by the recent Old Mutual probe into irregular investment transactions allegedly made by senior

investment team members Mr Marco Celotti and Mr David Schapiro.

The two Old Mutual men are believed to have subsequently left for the Netherlands.

Two weeks ago stockbrokers Mr Greg Blank and Mr Ken Fouche were arrested on fraud charges, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of London stockbroker Mr Peter Rawson.

Sum not disclosed

In the statement released yesterday, Momentum Life said Mr Kahn had advised executive directors last Friday of certain transaction irregularities made in 1988 and 1989.

Directors then met Mr Kahn's team at the weekend and a joint investigation was launched into dealing transactions involving a particular stock-broking firm.

These initial investigations were completed on Monday.

As a consequence, a senior employee of Momentum Life, Dr C J Auret, had resigned with immediate effect, the company said.

Momentum has declined to divulge the amount involved, but said it was "insignificant in relation to the earnings, income and assets of the company".

It also noted that Momentum was indemnified against losses of this nature.

Mr Kahn said last night that he was unable to comment at this stage on the Momentum-linked trading irregularities.

Dr Auret said he also could not say anything as he was bound by the sub judge rule.

Momentum's managing director, Mr Niel Krige, said he was most disappointed that one of the company's employees might be involved in something of this nature. Momentum planned to hold an internal audit on its other transactions.

According to Mr Peter du Toit, director in charge of investments at Momentum, the irregularities involved four deals made in 1988/89.

The losses were not significant but it was the principle that mattered.

"We plan to launch our own internal investigation, looking into every transaction done in the last three years", he said.

plection has unfortunately been delayed further.

Buccleuch—30 September 1991

The following supplementary information is furnished for the sake of completeness:

- (i) Investigations have revealed that a post office in Morningside will not yield sufficient revenue to make it economically viable. The efforts to obtain hired accommodation have accordingly been ceased. The situation is, however, being kept under surveillance with a view to providing such facilities when justified.
- (ii) The anticipated date of completion of the new Wendywood Post Office is now June 1993.

Schools: enrolments

185. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (a) How many pupils were enrolled in schools under the control of his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what amount was appropriated for his Department for the year in respect of which the above-mentioned figure is furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) 2 225 713.
(b) R2 536 823 000.
Enrolment as on 4 March 1990.

Note:

The above amount excludes the amount of R226 818 000 which has been allocated for the improvement of conditions of service on budget vote 31, but it includes the provision for four universities and one technikon.

Rape: prosecutions/convictions

186. Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) Blacks, (b) Whites, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians were (i) prosecuted for and (ii) convicted of rape during the periods 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 and 1 July 1989 to

30 June 1990, respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (i) Number of persons prosecuted for rape
- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 | 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 |
| (a) Blacks | 7 249 | 6 983 |
| (b) Whites | 224 | 254 |
| (c) Coloureds | 2 545 | 2 525 |
| (d) Indians | 76 | 75 |
- (ii) number of persons convicted of rape:
- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 | 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 |
| (a) Blacks | 3 577 | 3 466 |
| (b) Whites | 123 | 135 |
| (c) Coloureds | 1 431 | 1 366 |
| (d) Indians | 36 | 24 |

Suburban trains: persons injured/killed

192. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises:

- (1) (a) How many persons were injured and killed, respectively, on suburban trains during each month from 1 April 1990 to 31 January 1991 as a result of incidents of (i) political unrest and/or (ii) unrest, (b) how many of these persons were Spoornet employees and (c) where did these incidents occur?
- (2) (a) how many additional members of staff is it estimated will be necessary to safeguard trains against incidents of this nature and (b) in what capacities will these members of staff have to be employed;
- (3) what security measures have already been taken in this connection in order to protect commuters?

BS24E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The Managing Director of TRANSNET LIMITED has indicated that the information required by the honourable member is as follows:

	(a)		(b)		(c)	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
	INJURED	KILLED	INJURED	KILLED	INJURED	KILLED
JOHANNESBURG STATION	1	—	—	—	1	—
DURBAN	1	—	—	—	1	—
LYNDELLA	1	—	—	—	1	—
EERSTE FABRIEKE	—	—	—	—	—	—
WYNBERG	—	—	—	—	—	—
GEORGE GOCH	—	—	—	—	—	—
WYNBERG	—	—	—	—	—	—
BLACKHEATH	—	—	—	—	—	—
FLORIDA	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAYFAIR	—	—	—	—	—	—
ATHLONE	—	—	—	—	—	—
KHAYELITSHA	—	—	—	—	—	—
EERSTE FABRIEKE	—	—	—	—	—	—
NALEDI	—	—	—	—	—	—
CROWN	—	—	—	—	—	—
SALT RIVER	—	—	—	—	—	—
SALT RIVER	—	—	—	—	—	—
UMKOMMAAS	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARADENE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IRENE	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 1990	1	—	—	—	1	—
KHAYELITSHA	—	—	—	—	—	—
AMANZIMTOTTI	—	—	—	—	—	—
VERWOERDDBURG	—	—	—	—	—	—
KLIPTOWN	—	—	—	—	—	—
RETREAT	—	—	—	—	—	—
UMBULO	—	—	—	—	—	—
KHAYELITSHA	—	—	—	—	—	—
NANCEFIELD	—	—	—	—	—	—
DELVILLEWOOD	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHELL CROSS	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROSSBURGH	—	—	—	—	—	—
WINKLESPRUIT	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROODEPOORT	—	—	—	—	—	—
ATHLONE	—	—	—	—	—	—
ILLOVO BEACH	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 1990	5	2	11	1	5	—

'Mastermind' system to help stem vehicle theft

By STEFAANS BRÜMMER
Staff Reporter

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MKB 4-1
28/3/91

THE full implementation of the National Traffic Information System (Natis) by mid-1994 will eliminate deficiencies in vehicle registration systems, say consultants for the Department of Transport.

Natis, commissioned by the department, will computerise the administration of road traffic legislation and give authorities quick access to details about registration, licensing, ownership and the driver.

The system, which will standardise information previously separately administered by the four provinces, will support the needs of the Road Traffic Act, which came into partial effect in June last year and aims to consolidate traffic administration country-wide.

R10,2-m SAVING

Benefits are expected to include a conservatively-estimated R10,2-million annual saving of amounts lost by vehicle thefts, consultants Mr Gerrit Fischer and Mr Gert van Eeden told an international vehicle theft conference in Cape Town.

They told the International Association of Auto-Theft Investigators (IAATI) conference, attended by representatives from 15 countries, that tenders for the supply, development and maintenance of Natis had already been invited and close on April 5.

Implementation of the vehicle subsystem, comprising the registration and licensing of vehicles, will start towards the middle of next year and be completed a year later.

Natis terminals will be distributed to more than 460 sites countrywide. Law enforcers will have 24-hour ac-

cess to the system at the roadside, to immediately verify ownership and other details.

Information to be stored on Natis includes:

- Vehicle registration and identification. Details such as registration number, vehicle register number (a "unique" number assigned by Natis to catalogue every vehicle permanently), a vehicle identification number stamped on the chassis, and engine number will be recorded.

- Licensing. The annual licensing, as well as data on roadworthiness will be recorded.

- Driver registration.

- Law enforcement. Data on violations of the Road Transport Act and the envisaged Passenger Transport Act will be stored.

- Traffic accidents will be recorded.

PREVENT FRAUD

Approved manufacturers, importers and builders of vehicles will register vehicles directly on Natis, even before sale, and vehicles will have to be cleared before registration.

This, the consultants said, will prevent the creation of "fictitious" vehicles, later reported stolen and claimed from insurance companies.

The single and immediately-accessible register created by Natis will also prevent stolen vehicles being re-registered with an authority unaware of the theft.

Ownership details, including the previously unrecorded distinction between statutory and common-law ownership, will be recorded. This will prevent unauthorised resale by a "statutory owner" who bought a vehicle on a financing agreement.

Star 11/19/91

'The aged' - targets of violence



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ELDERLY people living on farms and plots are being murdered at an alarming rate — and those who insist on living alone are risking their lives, according to police.

Two weeks ago, three elderly people were murdered on their farms.

An Eastern Cape farmer, Eric Troilip (65) was killed on his farm in Maclear and his 65-year old wife June was badly beaten by robbers on 23 March. Mr. Troilip's body was found the next day while his wife wandered around the area in severe shock until she managed to contact someone.

A Cartersville couple, Willem (70) and Frederika (69) Naudé were stabbed to death by robbers in their farmhouse in the Pochville area.

Although the house was near the road, it was hidden by thick foliage. There was no burglar proofing. Their guard dogs were not enough to protect them.

Despite family members pleading with them to move into town, Mr Naudé had refused to leave the land he had lived on all his life.

Tyrrell (69), who lives alone on a smallholding outside Johannesburg, won't let fear push him off his home.

He has little security. His house has no burglar bars and he doesn't believe in using dogs to guard him.

However, he believes the families who live on the property are his "insurance policy".

"If I get murdered, they will be homeless and penniless so it's in their interests to look after my safety," he said.

Liz, who rents a cottage on a

Barely a day passes without reports of a robbery, and all too often brutal beatings and murders on isolated farmhouses and smallholdings.

MONICA OOSTERBROEK
Investigates security problems.

farm near Warmbaths, said she was terrified someone would attack her — but she cannot afford to move into town.

"My cottage is a little fort with bars and security gates — but I'm too scared to go outside even during the day," she said.

Police said elderly people in isolated areas were a source of great anxiety to the SAP as they were very vulnerable to attack. The police strongly recommended they considered alternative accommodation. Failing that, police suggested elderly people shared their homes with lodgers or relatives to avoid living alone.

In a pamphlet by the SAP to educate people about the problem, police said it was very dangerous for such people to sell farm produce such as sheep, goats or vegetable to the passing public as it attracted undesirable characters and had cost many lives.

It suggested people keep a large watchdog in the house and another in the yard and even recommended geese as a handy warning system and deterrent.

Police warn people not to go outside alone at night, even if well-armed.

They suggest people stay in the safety of their homes and try to handle the situation from there.

In particular, elderly people were warned to be extremely careful and selective if they employed unknown people on a plot and told to check particulars and references thoroughly.

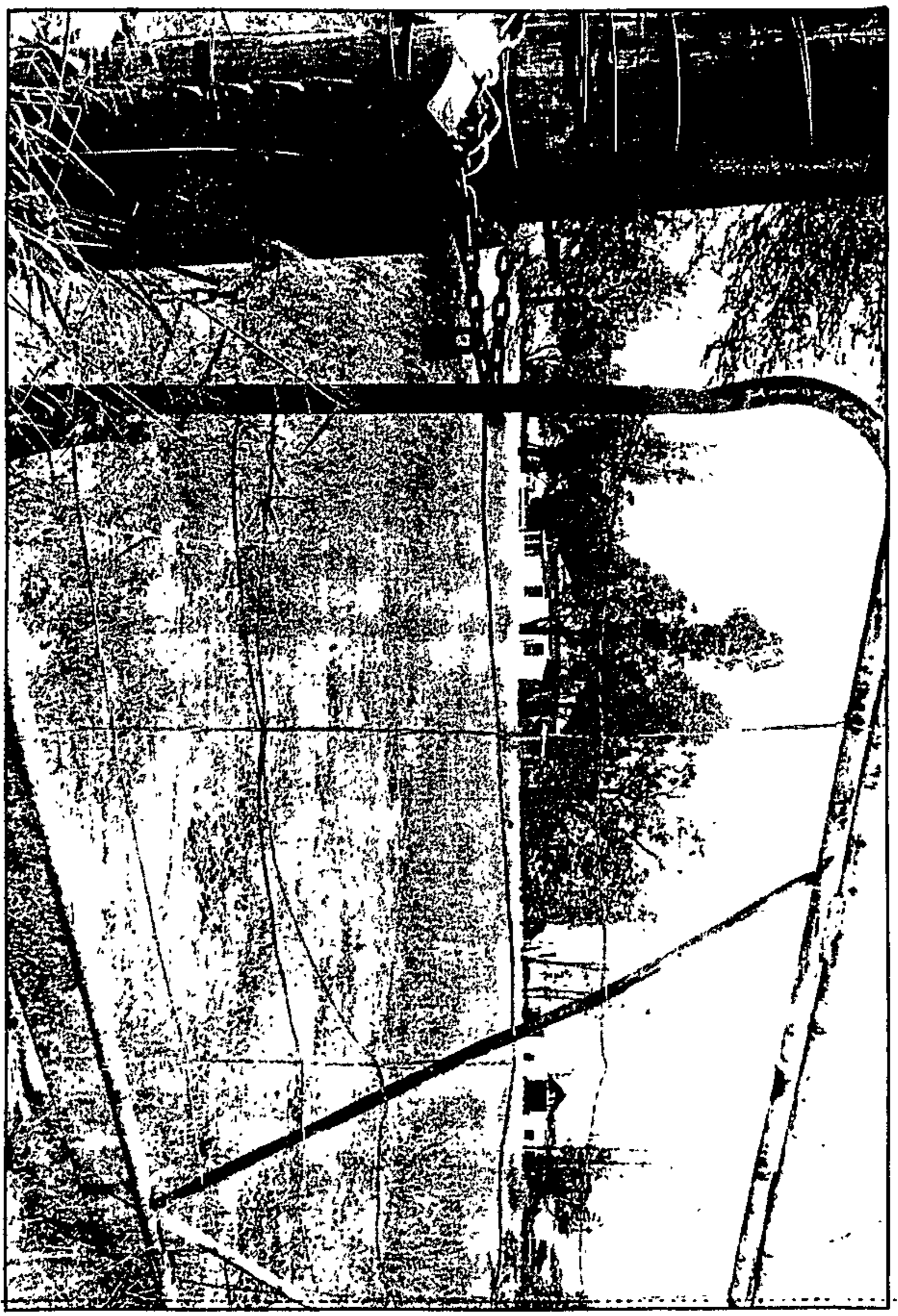
Elaine Barsoff, spokesman for the SA Armed Reaction Association of Security Associations, said elderly people living in rural areas should try to arrange protection by their local police. She said some areas had an open radio system connecting them to neighbours, but said it was expensive to set up and maintain.

In an attempt to stabilise isolated border areas, the SADF is now paying farmers and members of the local citizen force commandos a territory allowance to help keep crime down.

Some communities have formed action groups to patrol farming areas day and night to control robberies and protect elderly people and women living alone.

The farming community in the Elandsfontein area near Germiston formed a very successful action group.

One member, Lynn Kinsey, has said that people living in rural areas are very vulnerable and exposed — and the community had to work together and protect each other. She said crime dropped significantly in the area when they began the regular patrols. □



Padlocks, but no real security . . . a scene typical of the lack of security on many Transvaal smallholdings. Police say elderly people in isolated areas are a source of great anxiety as they are vulnerable to attack.

Ex-GM to help with JSE probe

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Momentum Life Assurers' former assistant general manager, investments, Mr Christo Auret, is understood to be helping in attorney-general Mr Frank Kahn's investigation into irregular transactions on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

A source linked to the investigation confirmed that Mr Auret was assisting the Kahn investigating team in its probe which has centered on offshore dealings.

Mr Kahn returned to Cape Town early last week from the JSE due to a major lead in the investigation. Both the Registrar of Financial Institutions and the Reserve Bank are working closely with the Kahn team.

Meanwhile, it has emerged that the four suspect Momentum deals, which were made during 1988/89, involved gold shares.

At the same time British authorities were examining alleged insider trading in Consgold shares ahead of the takeover bid by Minorco.

Unusually high share and options dealings in Consgold, just before the bid, were eventually traced to a Cape-based syndicate, Link Syndicate. A W Bradshaw, a Guernsey-based brokerage, was identified as a dealer for the syndicate.

Mr Peter Rawson, a former Zimbabwean stockbroker who is wanted by police and Mr Kahn, was publicly linked to both A W Bradshaw and Link Syndicate at the time of the Consgold scandal.

Retrenchments by embattled stockbrokers

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Stockbroking firm Ed Hern, Rudolph — one of the two largest stockbroking firms linked to the Old Mutual affair involving improper trading on the JSE — has officially laid off 14 of its 88 employees as a result of lost business.

This was confirmed yesterday by Hern managing director Mr Johann Blersch. Earlier in the day, however, the broking firm's executive chairman, Mr Ed Hern, had said that 23 of the brokerage's 110 employees had been given notice last Thursday.

Mr Blersch also confirmed that Mr Hern himself had offered his resignation last week. Mr Blersch added, however, that Mr Hern's proposal was "totally unacceptable" to the firm.

Mr Hern said the employees had been laid off as a direct result of declining business stemming from the alleged involvement of its dealing clerk Mr Kenneth Fouché in the Old Mutual affair. Mr Fouché was arrested and released on R500 000 bail three weeks ago.

Vlok discloses shock child abuse data

REPORTED cases of serious assault, rape, child neglect and sodomy involving young children in SA have rocketed in the past year, figures released by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok show.

Vlok said at the launch of an anti-child abuse campaign in Pretoria this week that reported cases of serious assault on children under 14 years of age had reached 1 297 cases in 1990 — a jump of 54% over the previous year. *BIDAM 4/4/91*

The rape of girls younger than 14 years

Political Staff

rose by 23% in 1990 to a total of 2 623 cases. The incidence of child neglect increased by 39% to 1 453 cases, while sodomy of children increased by 14% to 475 cases.

Vlok said most of the victims were classified black or coloured. *34*

He announced Anglo American and four black sports stars had agreed to assist in an information project to warn children about the dangers of such crimes.

Making punishment fit the crime

34

South Africa 4/4 - 10/4/91.

KEEPING the daily average prison population of 97 066 people behind bars in South Africa costs

taxpayers R1,6 million a day. Overcrowding in South African prisons has clearly reached crisis proportions.

The Minister of Correctional Services, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced in parliament last month that the most overcrowded prison in the country was Pollsmoor in Cape Town, which was 122 per cent overcrowded on December 31 last year.

South Africa has one of the highest crime rates in the world. Cape Town has the highest murder rate of the world's 100 largest metropolitan areas.

It is not surprising, then, that South Africa also has the highest per capita prison population, with an average of 111 557 inmates on any given day in prison.

In an attempt to overcome the problem of prison overcrowding, legislation is to be introduced during the current session of parliament authorising magistrates and judges to impose "a sentence option of probation or correctional supervision".

This will be managed by the Department of Correctional Services and is expected to help minimise the overcrowding of prisons.

A spokesperson for the department said he could not divulge details of the proposed legislation, as it was "still in the process".

They were still investigating sentence options and will present them to interested parties, such as magistrates and judges, the police and departments of health once the proposals are drafted.

The Bill could be presented to parliament by May and may include sentence options of probation or correctional supervision.

The department will rely on recommendations from a commission established under the chairmanship of a Pretoria magistrate Mr Willem Krugel, which advised the Minister of Justice on ways to deal with prison overcrowding.

Real solution

The commission has since made several recommendations, most of them dealing with community-based sentences.

It seems South Africa has caught up with the rest of the world in realising that the only real solution to prison overcrowding is to send fewer people to prison.

In the United States, a wide range of alternative — or creative — sentences are available as options to the judiciary.

The prison population in the United States is growing faster than the prisons are and alternative sentences are finding favour with more and more judges and jailers.

In courts throughout the country, people convicted of nonviolent crimes, from drunken driving and fraud to car theft and burglary are being sentenced to confinement at home or dormitory halfway houses, with permission to go to and from work.

The sentences may also include stiff fines, community service and a brief taste of prison life.

The programme allows lawbreakers

to live at home, cutting costs while keeping families intact and off welfare. Since the offenders can get or keep jobs, part of their salaries can be paid out as fines or as compensation to their victims.

In the US, about 30 states have funded "intensive probation supervision" in which participants are required to work, keep a curfew, pay victims restitution and, if necessary, receive alcohol or drug counselling.

Surprise visits each week from corrections officers ensure that the offenders stick to the rules.

Other states have a more restrictive option: the work-release centre, a halfway house where offenders must live out their sentences.

The system allows them to go to work, often at jobs found by the local government, but maintains more of the trappings of confinement, such as dormitory life and security checks.

A few localities have resorted to the most low-tech deterrent of all — shame.

The "scarlet letter" approach requires motorists convicted of drunken driving to paste bumper stickers on their cars announcing the fact.

However, after two decades of operation in the United States, criminologists are questioning the effectiveness of alternative sentencing.

While these methods are certainly cheap enough, they do not seem to have an impact on the real problem — the soaring crime rate.

Some criminologists suggest that offenders placed on intensive probation are less likely to commit the crimes again than those placed on traditional probation or sent to prison.

But the most pressing concern is whether society supports this new form of criminal law and enforcement. The judiciary is under constant pressure to let the "punishment fit the crime".

At the 1989 conference of the American Society of Criminology, two criminologists from the School of Criminol-

ogy at Florida State University, Eugene H Czajkoski and Laurin A Wollan, exposed the "dark side" of alternative sentencing.

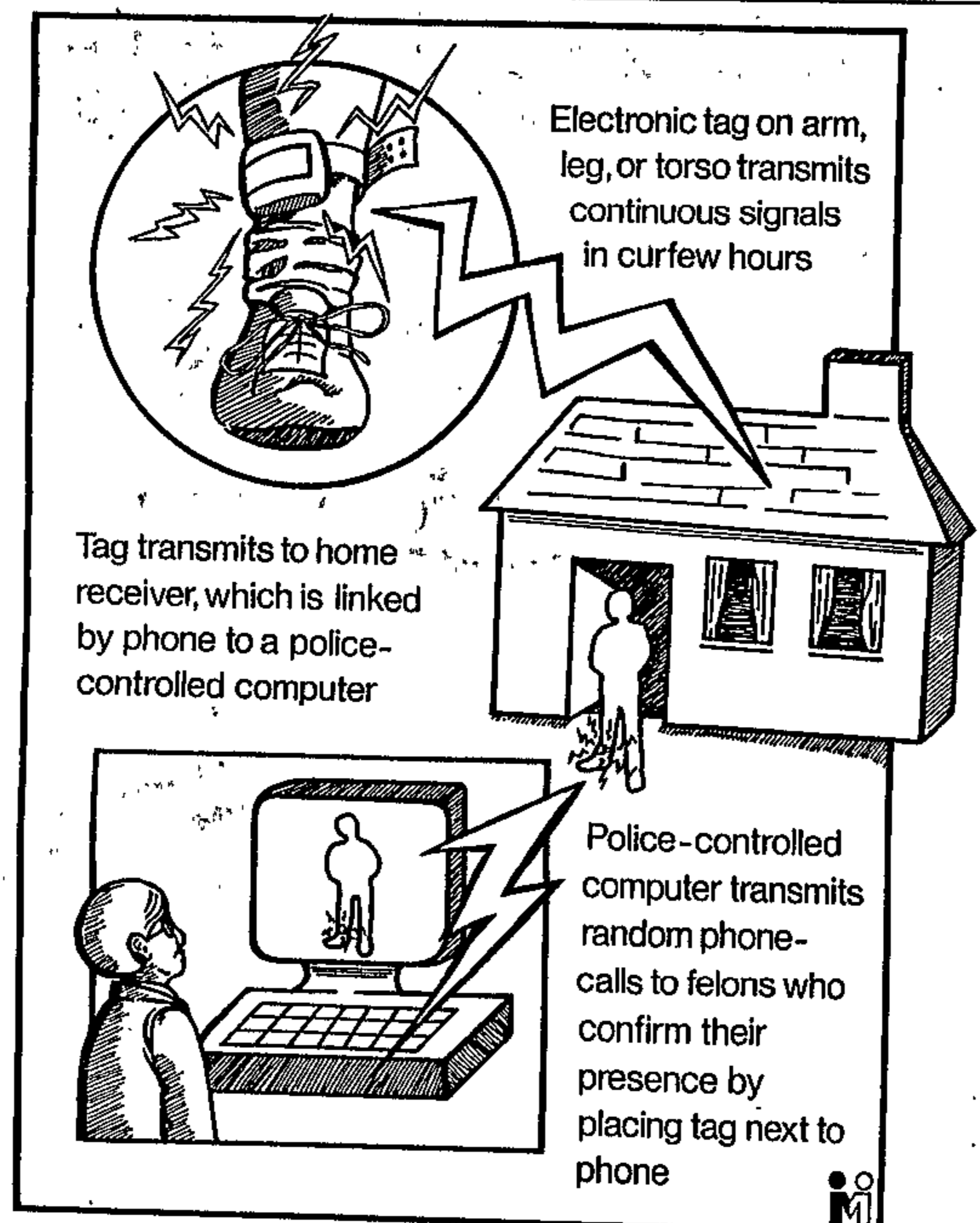
Alternative sentencing has come a long way in the last few centuries, considering that punishment used to range from castration, sterilisation, donating blood, going to church and joining the armed forces, to memorising the Ten Commandments.

"There is no doubt that creative sentencing is efficacious in reducing incarceration levels; but in the long run, that issue is not as important as whether certain freedoms are unduly abused by alternative sentencing practices," they said.

"At the most elementary level, it can be argued, that the criminal justice system can intrude in the lives of offenders only to the extent that the crime has affected the lives of others.

"While 'fitting the punishment to the crime' may be an oversimplification in

Chronic overcrowding in South Africa's jails has prompted the Department of Correctional Services to examine ways of keeping people convicted of non-violent crimes out of prisons. By the end of this session of parliament, legislation will have been passed introducing new sentence options for the judiciary. But the experience in other countries is that alternative sentences give rise to widespread abuses, REHANA ROSSOUW discovered:



the modern criminal justice system, the idea does demand that the degree of controlling action taken against an offender be limited by a sense of proportion to the crime committed," argue Czajkoski and Wollan.

They criticised the US probation system, citing it as an example of what is meant by the criminal judiciary's enforcement of non-legal standards of behaviour.

To remain out of prison, probationers and parolees have been required to abide by rules of conduct, sometimes quite elaborate, which have little direct bearing on the offence committed.

"For example, a person placed on probation for stealing a car would likely be constrained in his sex habits, his drinking habits and his work habits.

"The relationship between stealing a car and refraining from sexual intercourse with someone not one's spouse was never clear, but sexual conduct was a major restriction for all manner of offenders on probation and parole."

Another requirement which borders on non-legal punishment was the requirement to seek and maintain employment — yet it has never been a crime to be unemployed.

Simple guidelines

Czajkoski and Wollan also criticised community service orders which frequently bore no relation whatsoever to either the crime or the victim.

To benefit the community, courts usually followed simple guidelines specifying that profit-making organisations could not be beneficiaries of community service orders.

"Beyond that, it is virtually open season for judges and others in the criminal justice system to promote their favourite charities and noble causes."

A recent case which caused a tremendous row in the US, involved a judge who had before him a woman convicted of a drug offence.

The woman was receiving public assistance and had several out-of-wedlock children. With each new child her public assistance increased.

The judge placed the woman on probation for her drug offence and set a condition of her probation that she undergo sterilisation.

"He was obviously incensed by her behaviour in generating children for the welfare rolls," Czajkoski and Wollan said.

The world-wide problem of overcrowded prisons is forcing more and more countries to consider implementing forms of alternative sentencing.

At the United Nations General Assembly's Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Prisoners in 1988, the meeting concluded that while the dangers of alternatives were appreciated, it was appropriate to pursue the "ambitious target" of the general reduction of prison population.

"Too great an emphasis on the negative side-effects of the use of alternatives could be counter-productive," the Congress noted.

The meeting heard reports that in some countries alternative sentencing had met with success.

They proposed three principles: That there be a minimum intervention in the life of the individual concerned; that where the safety of the community was not at risk, reparation should take priority over deterrence or retribution and, thirdly, that imprisonment should not be the "centre piece" of the judicial system.

"However, it is important to remember that the perception of the degree of safety or risk to the community should reflect the views of the public at large," the Congress stated.

During 1990 murder by White on White increased by 40,25%. An increase of 28,06% in respect of murders of non-White persons also occurred in the same year. This can be chiefly attributed to clashes between black persons and groups consisting of black persons. All murders committed during unrest, are included in the given statistics.

Rape:	1989	1990
White victims	1 002	1 203
non-White victims	19 456	19 118
TOTAL	20 458	20 321

The increase of 20,6% in rape where White victims are involved, can chiefly be attributed to the fact that the rape of White women by White men increased by 23,70% in 1990. Rape of non-White women by White men shows a decline.

The South African Police are involved in a concerted effort to pay special attention to combating the crime of rape, and comprehensive planning is being carried out in this regard, including inter alia numerous television programmes on rape and the safeguarding of woman made for "Good Morning South Africa". A pamphlet "Vrou alleen/Woman alone" was compiled and is being distributed by the South African Police.

Speeches and lectures by lecturers of the South African Police are being presented on a continuous basis to cultural and service organisations, churches and schools.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

~~9/14/91~~
Designated areas: Act

* Adv T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Agricultural Development: ~~Hansard~~ 9/14/91.

(1) Whether he envisages the continued existence of the designated areas referred to in section 3 of the Designated Areas Development Act, No 87 of 1979; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Speaker, the question is whether or not the continued assistance of the designated area—that is the present designated area, is envisaged. ~~Hansard~~ 9/14/91

Designated areas are created and operated in terms of the provisions of the Designated Areas Development Act, Act 87 of 1979, and the Promotion of the Density of Population in Designated Areas Amendment Act, Act 80 of 1984. The most important object of these Acts is briefly, and I quote—

... to provide for the designation of certain areas with a view to the taking of measures for ...

And these are important words—

... the promotion of the density of population and of farming activities in those areas. Measured against the objective of improving the density of population and promoting farming activities, the aid measures as prescribed by law and implemented in the existing designated area were not successful, and were even counterproductive.

It was on these grounds that the designated area was deproclaimed with effect from 22 February 1991. The implication of this is that the special financial assistance measures in respect of the purchase of land, Marnet Radios, security measures for residents and the purchase of landmine-proof vehicles in the designated area, administered by the Department of Agricultural Development, were discontinued.

However, the deproclamation does not mean the suspension of assistance that has already been granted to farmers in respect of long-term loans with low interest rates. The existing financial obligations in respect of interest subsidies on all the existing approved loans by the Department of Agricultural Development of the Administration: House of Assembly will therefore be continued. The payment of a monthly allowance to farmers and members of the Commandos will be under the full financial control of the SA Defence Force.

Furthermore, the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966, makes adequate provision for the introduction of differentiated assistance measures with reduced interest rates. All farmers in the designated area that has been deproclaimed, therefore still come into consideration for all the existing assistance measures that are available to all farmers in the rest of South Africa. The continued assistance of the present designated areas is therefore not envisaged, nor is it envisaged that they will be reinstated under the existing measures. I do not intend issuing a statement in this regard either.

The decision was based on a variety of reasons which were thoroughly investigated and which received close attention on a number of occasions. If we look at the objectives set by the Act for the designated area and at what the consequences of this are, the most important of these reasons is that it did not really turn out that way, and we had to make adjustments. This was the correct step to take. [Time expired.]

*Mr T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister is quite correct in telling us that the Act was introduced in 1979 because that Government had reason to stimulate development in the designated areas. The hon the Minister is also correct in saying that this was largely in the form of assistance to farmers in the most isolated areas of the country and on our international borders to help encourage the population in those areas and to keep the people who lived in such areas, in those areas. He is quite correct.

He is now saying that these efforts were unsuccessful and counterproductive. I do not agree with him. That Act was in force during one of the most difficult periods of drought in this country. That Act existed and was implemented when daily attacks were being launched by the enemies of South Africa, the ANC and the SACP, against the safety and the lives of the people living in such areas. [Interjections.]

It was thanks to that assistance that the people who were there were able to stay there and that people went to those areas at that time. If that assistance had been lacking, the situation of the people who are there at present would have been ten times worse. This is the problem which the hon the Minister and his Government are overlooking. They are overlooking it because their hearts have become cold to the farmers. [Interjections.] Just as the farmers have rejected them

because of their policies, now they are rejecting the farmers in the designated areas.

* An HON MEMBER: What farmers?

*Mr T LANGLEY: That is what this is all about. That hon member asked what farmers. I am referring to the farmers who live in those areas, who produce meat and vegetables, but who in addition to this have played a vitally important role in respect of the security of that area and of the whole of South Africa for more than ten years, when the terrorists, the murderers and the intimidators were striking at South Africa daily. These are the farmers I am talking about—not any other farmers—the Government's heart has now become cold towards them, it rejects them and no longer has any sympathy for them—and all this for a few hundred thousand rands a year, or perhaps a million or two, because that is all it costs this country. [Interjections.] The hon the Minister of Defence willingly admitted that this was the case. [Time expired.]

Mr P GSOAL: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Soutpansberg said this Act was brought into being at a difficult time, and we agree with him, because our party supported the Act at the time, in 1979, when it was introduced into the House.

I am, however, pleased that the operation of this Act has been suspended, because essentially it is a racist measure. It was designed to assist White farmers—Blacks are specifically excluded. Section 2 of the Act specifically excludes land owned by the Development Trust, or by Blacks, or by Coloured people. It is a measure which has no place in the new South Africa, and one would have hoped that the hon the Minister would have announced today that in the light of the changes taking place, and in the light of all the Acts that are being repealed, such as the Group Areas Act and the Land Acts, this Act would be repealed as well, because while it was important to get farmers onto the land at that time, there are people on those farms at this time.

They are Black people. They are the foremen and the labourers who run those farms. In the new South Africa it will not be important to have Black, Coloured or White farmers. It will be important to have farmers, as the hon member for Soutpansberg said, to provide us with vegetables and agricultural products so that we will be able to survive. I am disappointed that the Government has not announced that it is going

Certain person resident in RSA

*32. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, is in the Republic at present; if so, (a) in what capacity is he resident in the Republic, (b) (i) how and (ii) by whom was he authorised to be here and (c) what is his name;
- (2) whether this person entered the Republic on a passport; if so, what are the relevant details of his entry?

B713E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, according to available records in the Department of Home Affairs:
 - (a) as a holder of a permit for permanent residence in the Republic of South Africa;
 - (b) (i) in terms of an application as contemplated in section 4 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937);
 - (ii) the Immigrants Selection Board established under section 3 of the aforesaid Act;
- (c) Robert Von Palace Kolbatschenko (also known as Vito Roberto Palazzolo);
- (2) Yes, after a visa had been approved by the Department of Home Affairs during September 1989. He was in possession of passport No A752401 issued in Italy when he entered the RSA at Jan Smuts Airport on 1 October 1989. It can be mentioned that reports of recent court proceedings in which Mr Palazzolo was involved as witness, are presently being studied by the Department

Joint Committee on Parliamentary Privilege:

*33. Adv C D DE JAGER asked the Leader of the House:† *Hansard 9/14/91*
 Whether he envisages the report of the Joint Committee on Parliamentary Privilege, dated 25 May 1989, being discussed by Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when? B727E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) The Joint Committee on Parliamentary Privilege [el-89] was appointed during March 1988 and it submitted its report on 25 May 1989. It is an important report and the most comprehensive investigation into privilege in the Parliamentary history of South Africa. The Committee's report contains proposals for legislative amendments, amendments of the Standing Rules and the preparation of a publication on Parliamentary privilege.

- (2) The recommendations affect the internal business of Parliament and the recommendations of the Joint Committee must consequently be considered by the Rules Committee. Steps are being taken to place the matter on the agenda of the Rules Committee. *Hansard 9/14/91*
- (3) Concerning the recommendation that suitable steps should be taken to make a publication on Parliamentary privilege possible [paragraph 9.1.7 of the report], the Minister of Justice has, in line with this undertaking to the Committee, requested an official of his Department to compile such a publication. The task commenced during July 1990 and it is almost completed. The final manuscript is presently being typed and edited.

Olifants River: dam

*34. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

- (1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to build a dam on the Olifants River, in the Western Cape, in the vicinity of the gorge; if so, what are the relevant particulars;
- (2) whether any rare or endangered fish species will be threatened by this development; if so, (a) how many species and (b) to what extent will this affect his decision on whether or not to allow the dam to be built?

B730E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

- (1) A severe shortage of water for irrigation purposes exists in the Citrusdal Irrigation District upstream of the Clanwilliam

Dam. The Citrusdal Irrigation Board is considering a dam on the farm Rosendaal in the upper reaches of the Olifants River to augment the available water supply. To ensure that such a dam is in accordance with the long term development plan of the river, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is undertaking a study of alternative storage possibilities at present, which includes possible storage dams in the vicinity of the gorge.

- (2) (a) Ten fish species, of which eight are endemic, occur in the gorge area. These eight species are all listed in the South African National Scientific Programmes Report No 173 (South African Red Data Book—Fishes). The area upstream of the proposed dam sites (the so-called Visgat area) serves as primary breeding area for seven of this eight endemic species.
- (b) According to the process of Integrated Environmental Management the Department is co-ordinating studies so that the environmental factors of each possible alternative site can be considered in the decision-making process.

Supreme Court building in Durban: maintenance

*35. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs:†

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the maintenance of the Supreme Court building in Durban; if so, what is the present condition of this building;
- (2) whether any estimate has been made of what the cost of renovating this building will be; if so, what will the cost be;
- (3) whether it is the intention to renovate the building; if not, why not; if so, when? B732E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, the condition of the building whilst not entirely satisfactory is nevertheless still reasonable.
- (2) The estimate for the current phase of renovations to the building as well as the

provision of security measures amounts to R1 024 300.

- (3) Yes, it is intended to invite tenders in the second half of 1991 for the current phase of renovation and the provision of security measures. The overall restoration of the building does not appear on the Department's five-year building programme, consequently the estimated cost thereof cannot be provided at this stage.

Whites murdered/raped/robbed

*36. Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

How many Whites were (a) murdered, (b) raped and (c) robbed by (i) Blacks and (ii) Coloureds during the period 1 January to 31 December in 1988, 1989 and 1990, respectively? *Hansard 9/14/91*

54 B757E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	1988	1989	1990
(a) (i)	26	20	34
(ii)	114	126	196
(b) (i)	84	96	118
(ii)	202	252	276
(c)	4 248	4 958	8 244

Note: In respect of robbery, statistically there is no differentiation between coloureds and blacks and they are consolidated as non-white persons.

In order to put this serious and sensitive issue in perspective, the following information of the total number of, inter alia murders and rapes in the RSA is furnished to hon members of the House:

Murder:	1988	1989	1990
Whites	302	305	453
Non-Whites	10 329	11 445	14 656
TOTAL	10 631	11 750	15 109

The total number of cases for 1990 in respect of paragraph (a) are 230—that is to say murders committed on Whites by non-Whites. This represents a percentage point of 1,52 of the total figure of murders committed in the Republic in 1990. The percentage point for 1988 is 1,32 and 1,24 in 1989.

Smuggled arms 'a major factor'

34
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Arms smuggled into SA were probably a major factor in escalating township violence, the head of Pretoria University's Strategic Studies Department Mike Hough said yesterday.

Hough was reacting to ANC claims that government was dragging its heels over township violence.

He said the sources of arms being used in township violence and other criminal activities had to be pinpointed and dealt with.

There were weapons caches laid down during the ANC's "armed struggle" which had not been found and which could be a source.

But he said there was probably a lucrative illegal arms trade from neighbouring states.

In SA's transitional stage, a measure of violence and unrest was inevitable, but this had reached a critical level which demanded urgent short-term action. *B/Day 11/4/91*

Until there was a sincere and co-operative effort by all the players involved there was little prospect of curbing escalating violence.

Hough said weapons such as axes and sharpened pieces of metal were not traditional weapons.

Traditional weapons should be clearly defined and anyone carrying weapons which fell outside this definition should be apprehended.

Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said anti-crime drives, including searches for illegal weapons, were a police priority.

He said police were alert to the probability of arms smuggling from territories outside SA.

Academic hospitals: statistics

260. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of National Health: *Answered 15/4/91*

- (1) How many academic hospitals are there in South Africa;
- (2) what percentage of the (a) total number of hospital beds in South Africa, (b) number of (i) in-patients and (ii) out-patients treated and (c) total national health budget does each of these hospitals account for;

(3) whether her Department has statistics on the number of magnetic resonance scanners in use in South Africa; if so, how many such scanners were in use in the (a) public and (b) private health sector as at the latest specified date for which statistics are available?

B687E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) 14;
- (2)

	(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)
		(i)	(ii)	
Groote Schuur	2,45	1,80	4,53	5,12
Tygerberg	3,28	1,63	1,73	3,99
Pelonomi	2,12	0,75	1,92	1,40
Universitas	0,78	0,42	0,25	2,07
National	0,41	0,21	0,06	
King Edward VIII	3,31	1,80	3,55	2,72
Baragwanath	5,18	2,45	1,79	2,85
Coronation	1,03	0,60	1,00	0,73
Ga-Rankuwa	3,38	1,28	1,07	1,87
HF Verwoerd	1,66	0,69	2,91	2,41
Hillbrow	1,37	0,51	1,12	1,32
JG Strijdom	0,86	0,20	0,48	0,73
Johannesburg	1,62	0,74	2,97	2,83
Katlong	2,13	1,19	1,49	1,26

- (3) yes,
- (a) 1 and
- (b) 14 as on 27 March 1991.

Children: places of safety

261. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health: *Answered 15/4/91*

- (1) (a) How many places of safety other than police cells and prisons were there in South Africa for children of each race group, and (b) what was the total number of children who (i) could be accommo-

dated and (ii) were being held in each of these places of safety, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

- (2) whether her Department has statistics on the number of children of each race group being held in police cells as places of safety; if so, (a) what are the relevant statistics and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

Answered 15/4/91 B695E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) (a) (b) (i) (b)(ii)

Population group	Number of places available on 28/2/91	Population group	Number of children
Indian	2	148	112
White	7	505	374
Coloured	8	675	598
Black	10	1 279	1 008;

- (2) yes,

(a)	Indian	White	Coloured	Black
(b)	1	9	103	222 and
(i)				
(ii)				

(b) 28 February 1991.

Illegal strikes: workers charged/convicted

278. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice: *Answered 15/4/91*

How many workers in each race group were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of illegal strikes and related conduct in 1990?

B737E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the honourable member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Service for the period 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990:

(a)	Males	Females	Total
(b)	49	4	53
(i)	31	3	34
(ii)	3	3	6

Divorce cases: guardianship/custody of children

280. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) wives and (b) husbands were given (i) guardianship and (ii) custody of their children in divorce cases during each of the latest specified five years for which information is available?

B744E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information all court records pertaining to divorce cases will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.

Infanticide

288. Mr I FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any (a) men, (b) women, (c) mothers and (d) fathers were (i) charged with, (ii) taken to court for and (iii) sentenced for infanticide during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so,

- (2) (a) how many in each case and (b) how many of the (i) men, (ii) women, (iii) mothers and (iv) fathers so sentenced were certified insane?

Answered 15/4/91 B758E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the honourable member, the following information for the period 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 was obtained from the Central Statistical Service:

	Male	Female	Total
Prosecuted for infanticide	24	6	30
Convicted of infanticide	17	5	22

Murder of spouses: charges

289. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many (a) men and (b) women charged with murdering their spouses were convicted of (i) murder and (ii) culpable homicide during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available;

- (2) whether any such (a) men and (b) women were found not guilty as a result of diminished responsibility; if so, how many in each case?

B759E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information all court records pertaining to the crimes concerned will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.

Legal abortions

290. Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health: *Answered 15/4/91*

- (1) Whether any applications for legal abortions were made to her Department in 1989 and 1990, respectively; if so, how many (a) such applications were made and (b) legal abortions were performed as a result;
- (2) how many of these legal abortions were authorized in respect of (a) statutory rape, (b) rape and (c) incest?

B765E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) (a) Applications for legal abortions are not made to this Department. Applications are being referred to the Superintendents of the relevant hospitals and
- (b) 960 in 1988/90
868 in 1989/90;

- (2) in respect of section 3(12)(d) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 where rape or incest is involved, 34 legal abortions in 1988/89 and 70 in 1989/90 were performed. There is no distinction between (a) statutory rape, (b) rape and (c) incest in the available data.

Crimes: persons sentenced

292. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

- For each of the crimes of (a) murder, (b) rape, (c) car theft and (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, how many persons were sentenced to (i) a fine, (ii) corporal punishment, (iii) imprisonment for less than two years, (iv) imprisonment for two to four years,

(v) imprisonment for four to six years, (vi) imprisonment for six to eight years, (vii) imprisonment for eight to 10 years and (viii) imprisonment for more than 10 years in each province in 1989 and 1990, respectively?

Answered 15/4/91 **B773E**
 The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: **34**

The required information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the honourable member, the Central Statistical Service was approached. Only statistics regarding convictions of the crimes concerned are kept by the Central Statistical Service and statistics regarding sentences cannot be furnished. The statistics regarding convictions obtained from the Central Statistical Service for the periods 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 and 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990, are as follows:

(a) <i>Murder</i>		1/7/88- 1/7/89-	
Cape Province	760	921	
Natal	578	548	
Transvaal	1 066	1 010	
Orange Free State	290	240	

(b) <i>Rape</i>			
Cape Province	1 956	1 842	
Natal	551	559	
Transvaal	2 211	2 121	
Orange Free State	442	469	

(c) <i>Car theft</i>			
Cape Province	1 381	1 175	
Natal	705	678	
Transvaal	2 316	2 289	
Orange Free State	219	241	

(d) <i>Assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm</i>			
Cape Province	20 755	19 441	
Natal	6 569	5 544	
Transvaal	19 365	17 730	
Orange Free State	3 934	3 601	

Non-payment of maintenance

293. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many cases relating to the non-payment of maintenance were heard in maintenance courts in 1989 and 1990, respectively;

(2) how many appeals relating to the non-payment of maintenance were noted in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available. To obtain the information all court records pertaining to the cases concerned will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.

Own Affairs:

Pre-primary schools: subsidies

33. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Answered 15/4/91*

(a) What amount was provided in each provincial education department for subsidies to pre-primary schools in 1990, (b) how many schools in each province received such subsidies in that year and (c) what policy was followed in each of these departments regarding the payment of this subsidy?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

*	(a)	(b)
CAPE	R14 991 000	172
NATAL	R14 780 000	96
OFS	R 7 749 000	81
TRANSVAAL	R 4 804 137	184

(c) the policy as set out in the "Regulations relating to the Registration, Classification and Subsidization of Private Pre-Primary Schools" promulgated on 30 March 1990 in terms of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), 1988.
 * private pre-primary schools only.

Closure/amalgamation of schools: planning programmes

60. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *Answered 15/4/91*

(1) Whether the Executive Director of the Cape Education Department has instituted planning programmes for the (a)

closure and/or (b) amalgamation of schools and other education institutions falling under his control; if so, (i) what are the names of the (aa) schools and (bb) other institutions involved in each case and (ii) when will the intended or suggested action be taken;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

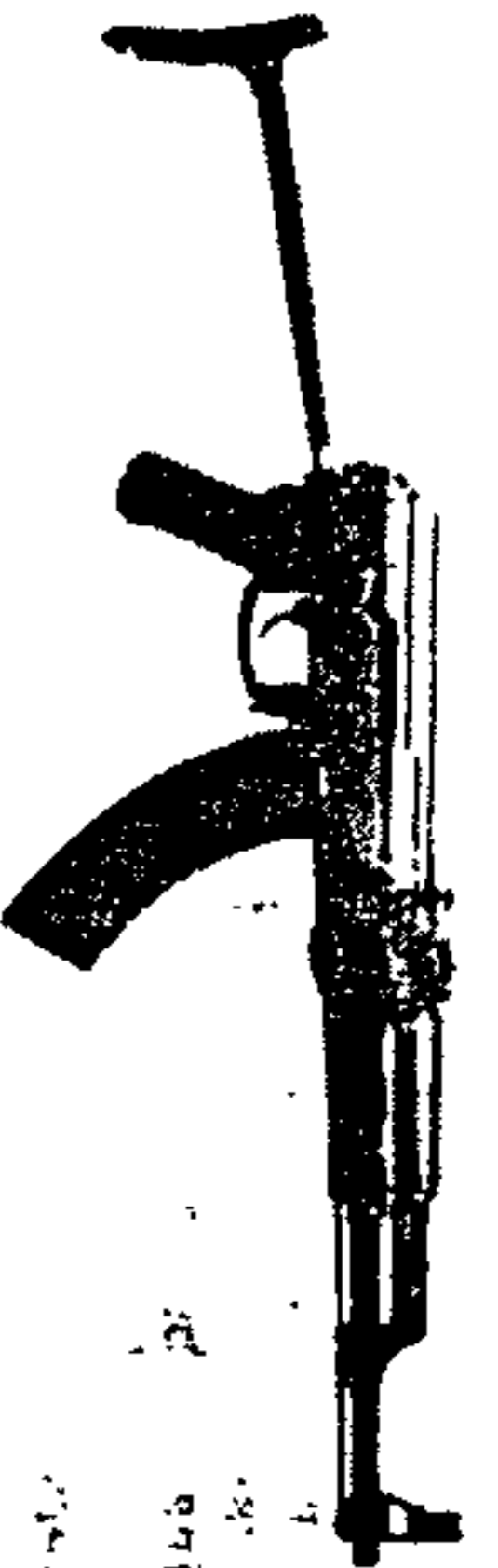
B749E

(2) no.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, (i) (aa), (bb) and (ii) since the matter is still under consideration and negotiations with the interested parties are still taking place, the information is not available at present;

● AK-47s for only R20
or exchanged for food



● Smuggling in trucks
and across border fences

Illegal weapons flood in

Staff Reporters

AK-47 assault rifles are so readily available, they can be bought for as little as R20 on the Swaziland-Mozambique border.

An investigation by the Star Africa Service has uncovered the existence of a seemingly unlimited supply of the deadly weapons which reach South Africa in growing numbers from Mozambique through the Swaziland

border town of Lomahasha.

The town, where South Africans and Swazis can buy Soviet AK-47s for R20 and Makarov pistols for a mere R5, has been described by Swaziland's CID chief as the "nerve centre" of the booming gun trade.

After being offered three AK-47s for R70 in Lomahasha this week, Ike Motsapi of Star Africa Service concluded that the border was at the heart of a major smuggling route along which the weap-

ons reach South Africa in growing numbers for use in political violence, faction fighting and robberies.

The man who offered to sell the weapons to Mr Motsapi said he usually obtained them from Renamo soldiers in exchange for food. An anonymous caller to The Star's Nelspruit office yesterday claimed that weapons from Mozambique were hidden in the fuel tanks of vehicles and smuggled through border posts. Others, wrapped in blan-

kets, have reached destinations in KaNgwane from Swaziland by being carried through border fences. From KaNgwane the weapons were transported to towns throughout South Africa, the caller claimed.

"Very few of these weapons remain in KaNgwane, which is used only as a base from which to reconsign them to a number of ANC destinations in big towns." Confirming the smuggling operation, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said

that since January the SAP had exposed several weapons networks and seized large numbers of illegal firerarms.

"Weapons seized include 302 AK-47 rifles and 37 other firerarms, including Scorpion machine pistols and Tokarev and Makarov pistols. Several arrests have been made," Mr Vlok said in a statement.

Further arrests and seizures of weapons were expected soon, the Minister said, adding that due to the

sensitive nature of the investigations, no further information could be divulged at present.

Today, The Weekly Mail revealed that it had purchased an AK-47 for R1 500 "and exposed an extensive and sophisticated arms sales network supplying Inkatha members on the East Rand." The network operated from Komatipoort to townships and hostels on the East Rand, the paper said.

● AK-47s for sale — Page 11.

314 *Stev 19/11/91*

CAPT T. J. J. S.
19/4/91 (30)

Inkatha weapon smugglers 'exposed'

JOHANNESBURG. — The Weekly Mail said yesterday it had exposed a gun-running network supplying heavy weaponry to Inkatha supporters on the East Rand and had this week bought an AK-47 automatic rifle.

For R1 500, the paper said in a preview of today's edition, one could buy a used heavy weapon, carrying case, magazine of ammunition and basic training in use of the weapon.

One such network supplied AK-47s, Scorpion machine guns, Makarov pistols and shotguns to anyone who had enough money and could convince the buyer they were not a "comrade". The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok had responded by saying police had themselves exposed a number of gun-running networks since January, the Weekly Mail said.

The Weekly Mail said it would hand the weapons over to the police today. — Sapa

34 27/4
* Cape Times, Friday, April 19 1991 5

Gun-running networks smashed, claim police

Political Staff

THE police have broken up several weapons smuggling networks, seizing 362 AK-47 rifles and making several arrests since January, according to Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Further arrests and seizures of weapons were expectedly shortly, but no further information can be divulged yet. Police are still trying to determine whether the suspects were linked to political organisations. They will be tried as soon as possible, at which stage all relevant information would be made public, Mr Vlok said.

Apart from the AK-47s, 37 other firearms, including Skorpion machine pistols and Tokarev and Makarov pistols, had been seized.

Mr Vlok said the availability of AK-47s was one of the most important factors contributing towards the unacceptably high rate of crime and unrest.

We don't need armed vigilantes, says Vlok

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Government call for people to form neighbourhood watches in their communities was in no way a call for them to arm themselves and form vigilante groups, Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said last night.

"We want to impress on you the need for public participation in the fight to combat crime ... The South African Police needs the support of our communities in this regard."

But the neighbourhood watch system is under no circumstances to arm people — it is just to become the ears and eyes of the police in your community," Mr Vlok said.

Addressing a public meeting at the Amamzintoti Civic Centre, Mr Vlok faced a barrage of angry questions about the country's escalating crime rate.

A heavy police presence at the meeting dampened rightwing attempts at disruption. Uniformed and plainclothes policemen were scat-

tered throughout the 250-strong audience and around the centre.

Mr Vlok said the police were well aware of the dangers of neighbourhood watch systems degenerating into vigilante groups, and would watch the development of all such systems very carefully.

He said that considering the "difficult period" South Africa was going through, it was "quite acceptable" for people to arm themselves for self-defence purposes.

However, patrolling the streets in one's com-

munity and going out in groups to attack other communities was a "recipe for disaster" which would only lead to heightened conflict, he said.

A determined group of rightwingers in the hall heckled Mr Vlok throughout, but no incidents occurred and the Minister responded to the jeers with humour.

When a well-known rightwinger raised his hand to ask a question, he said: "I see there is a man over there with his hand up. Would you like to leave the room?"

Top SABC men on corruption charges

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two top SABC sports officials were arrested after investigations by police and auditors into corruption.

The arrests of director of sport Hein Jordaan and manager of TV2 and TV3 sport Etienne Dorfling would not affect sports programmes, the SABC said in a statement yesterday.

In addition to police investigations, the SABC would implement disciplinary action.



Mr Hein Jordaan

The SABC said overspending in the sports departments last year was because of the World Cup and other international events, and was not linked to the corruption investigations.

The corporation declined to comment further.

Sapa reports that the men were granted bail yesterday of R10 000 each when they appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court. Mr Jordaan was charged with three counts of corruption and Mr Dorfling faces two similar charges. The case has been postponed to May 14.

A condition of bail was that they did not communicate with senior National Soccer League official Mr Abdul Bhamjee or other NSL officials.

THIS WEEK: LAWLESSNESS AND

Armed to the teeth, we're a nation gunning for disaster

SOUTH Africa is rapidly becoming a nation of armed men and women. Over the past year about 1,4-million firearms were licensed, meaning that today around 3-million firearms are owned by well over a million people. Most of these are white people — in fact, on average, there's one gun for each white adult.

Then of course there are the guns illegally owned — stolen, lost, or smuggled into the country. Most of these are possessed by black people — how many is anyone's guess, but the figure may be close to 100 000.

The firearms are used to protect, to prevent attack, to discourage crime. They are also used to commit murders, rapes and robberies, to massacre political opponents, and, in general, to promote the current rapidly spiralling crime wave.

Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok recently provided figures showing a staggering rise in violent crime. The 15 000 murders reported last year was 3 359 (28,6 percent) more than the 1989 figure. There were also 10 496 more robberies last year than in 1989 (19 percent). Just about everybody — gunshop

owners, police, opposition groups — seem to agree that something needs to be done about this, and that there need to be stricter controls on purchasing and safeguarding firearms.

"It is very difficult to assume that the freer availability of firearms doesn't lead to more violence," says Democratic Party Law and Order spokesman Tian van der Merwe.

"I would like to see a stricter licensing system, more tightly controlled than is the case at the moment. The purchaser should be required to undergo training, and pass an exam in the maintenance, protection and safeguarding of his firearm."

This, in fact, is close to what the po-

lice are planning. Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said that later this year tighter controls would come into effect.

The police are particularly concerned about the rapidly growing number of stolen and lost firearms getting into the wrong hands. The figure has been increasing steadily — from 1 602 reported in 1974 to 10 111 in 1986, for instance.

"It's a bad situation and the current controls are not good enough. So we are planning measures to help ensure that people who own firearms or apply for licences are capable of possessing them."

He said this would involve a practical and theory test for applicants administered by the police — "almost like a driver's licence" and stricter controls over where the firearms are kept. At the moment to buy a gun all you need to do is choose it from the shop,

and take delivery once you have produced a police licence for the weapon. Perhaps because police assume that white males have completed military service they are not asked to produce certificates of competency, which blacks often are.

Along with the increased demand for pistols, revolvers, rifles and shotguns has come a growing number of arms dealers — 4 531 new dealers' licences were issued between 1982 and April 1988, for instance.

All dealers spoken to by *The Weekly Mail* were in favour of stricter controls, and most said it would have no effect on sales.

"As far as I'm concerned, stricter control and competency tests are great. They'll certainly have no effect on business," said the manager of Gunrunner in Orange Grove, who asked not to be named.

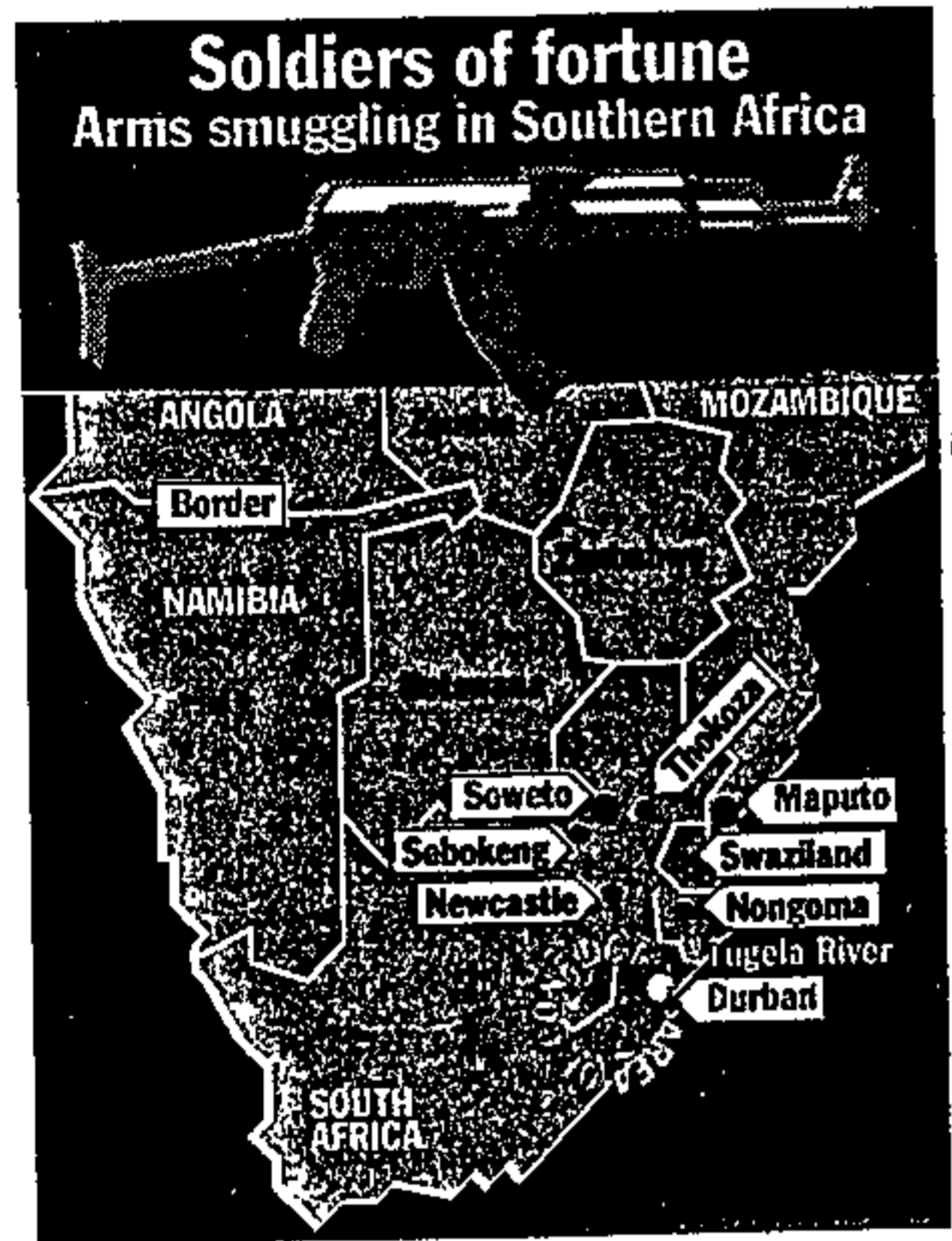
Rosettenville arms dealer Donovan Smith said most people in the business were happy about competency tests. All parties seem to agree, however, that this will not solve the problem while there are so many illegally owned guns around.

THE ROUTES OF WAR

The smuggling of arms and ammunition which feeds SA's mounting township — and criminal — violence has led to accusations by many that the police are doing little to curb it. This is because a wealth of allegations about gun-runners and arms smuggling routes has been documented — some of it by the *FM*.

On December 14 we focused on arms smuggling, often by taxi operators, from Mozambique to major arms dealers in Sebokeng and Soweto. And, in an interview with Law & Order Minister Adriaan Vlok a fortnight ago, we asked whether police were aware of major arms dealers in Thokoza, Sebokeng and Soweto (*Leaders* April 19). Vlok said that he was and that police were investigating.

The accessibility of arms has been high-



lighted in other newspapers — the *Weekly Mail*, for example, managed to buy an AK-47 from a Thokoza arms dealer; and *The Star* has published details of alleged arms smuggling from Mozambique through Swaziland.

Arms from Mozambique are a fact. Last Sunday night police were reported to have

continue ->

shot dead four men near Komatipoort and seized a number of arms including 16 AK-47s and a grenade launcher. But the scale of the arms smuggling has been a matter of public speculation for some time and what has been seized so far is obviously only the tip of a huge iceberg.

In November the ANC submitted detailed information to government about alleged major township arms dealers and arms smuggling routes. That information appears never to have borne fruit to the organisation's satisfaction: in its recent ultimatum on violence the ANC said that "not a single arrest has been made and not a single arms cache uncovered, nor has the supply line been interrupted. The apparent incapacity of the SA authorities in this regard beggars description."

Even allowing for exaggeration, the overall picture of what is occurring suggests that the police have much to do.

Arms apparently come from a number of sources. There is trade from Mozambique, not only from Renamo bandits selling to people in Natal, but starving Frelimo soldiers who sometimes go without pay for lengthy periods and are selling arms across the supposedly heavily guarded SA border. In addition there appears to be a mysterious major arms seller based in Maputo who sells arms and ammunition at rock-bottom rates.

AK-47s are selling in the townships from as little as R150; and some newspapers have reported that in Swaziland an AK can be bought for as little as R20 — but that has not been confirmed.

The Scorpion and Makarov machine pistols are also extremely popular for their versatility and comparative smallness.

Arms and ammunition are often transported separately and usually in specially converted vehicles, generally taxis. They are sometimes conveyed in coffins in the back of minibuses or other vehicles. A major ammunition route cuts through the eastern Transvaal and Nelspruit while arms also appear to come down through the less populous areas of KwaZulu to either Durban or Johannesburg, with a major arms storage area reported in the Nongoma district.

Arms are also filtering down — though to a far lesser extent — from the Angolan border, reportedly from Unita rebels.

Fanyana Shiburi, of the SA Black Taxi Owners' Association, says they have heard rumours of taxis being involved in arms smuggling and are investigating the allegations.

Hostels have become major arms storage and sorting houses in many areas around Johannesburg. *FM* investigations at hostels have not only found prolific arms manufacturing centres — pangas and spears are being honed from pipes and even car parts — but residents claim that firearms are being stored and relocated from these sites. The *FM* has also seen firearms ranging from rifles to AK-47s being displayed at some hostels, some of which are now being run along military lines, with "captains" heading

military wings of some organisations. Major Reg Crewe of the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria was able to give little information on police progress into the illegal arms trade, other than to repeat figures given by Vlok last week of arms seized by police this year — 362 AK-47s and 37 weapons of "communist" origin. He could give no information on the seizure of ammunition or how many people had been charged.

Crewe dismissed rumours that there were corrupt elements in the police and the SADF involved in illegal arms smuggling and selling — though this is a common township claim.

Charlene Smith

Stockbroking staff suspended

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Fictitious gilt transactions at stockbroking firm Kaplan & Stewart aimed at hiding deals from the JSE inspectorate has resulted in the suspension of a director and the restriction of the activities of an authorised clerk.

This emerges from two confidential JSE circulars posted on the JSE noticeboard for internal consumption.

The director, Karen Claassen, was suspended for 18 months. The authorised clerk, Yolanda Uljee, was prohibited from dealing with the exchange for five years.

Claassen is understood to have resigned and will soon be leaving the firm. Uljee no longer works there.

Kaplan & Stewart senior director Malcolm Stewart confirmed the suspension, but declined to comment further, or indicate whether there had been similar incidents at the firm.

A market source said the irregular deals involved the "parking" of certain gilt transactions in client accounts to hide them from the JSE inspectorate.

The apparent reason for this move is the requirement that certain classes of gilt trades be limited by the amount of security lodged with the exchange. Hiding deals enables this limit to be exceeded without the need to lodge additional security.

Inspectorate head Ian Fullerton confirmed the accuracy of what he called the "parking theory".

Acknowledging that this was "one of the more serious types of misdemeanours", he said the inspectorate looked at open gilt positions on a daily basis.

"We pick up this sort of thing," he said, and confirmed that one other JSE member had been suspended within the past 12 months for the same reason.

Fullerton described the incidents as "confined" and not linked to the investigation into the Old Mutual affair.

(1) (a) (i) (ii) (b) (c)

INJURED	KILLED	INJURED	KILLED	(b)	(c)
—	—	—	—	1	SOUTH FIELD
—	—	—	—	1	BELLVILLE
—	—	—	—	—	CLEVELAND
—	—	—	—	—	PLUMSTEAD
—	—	—	—	—	WALSLEY
—	—	—	—	1	KLIPTOWN
—	—	—	—	—	REUNION
—	—	—	—	1	ELANDSFONTEIN
—	—	—	—	—	CROWN
—	—	—	—	—	CROWN
—	—	—	—	—	CROWN
—	—	—	—	—	ROSSBURGH
—	—	—	—	—	MULDERSVLEI
—	—	—	—	—	STEENBERG
—	—	—	—	—	MAITLAND
—	—	—	—	—	ELSIES RIVER
—	—	—	—	—	RANDFONTEIN
—	—	—	—	1	SITUNDU HILLS
—	—	—	—	—	BENONI
6	—	13	—	1	6

Statistics from 1 April to 30 June 1990 are not available.

(2) (a) and (b)

The safety situation on trains varies continually and it is therefore not practicable to furnish the information as requested by the Honourable Member. Additional personnel will, however, be appointed as and when necessary.

(3) Security personnel are being utilized at stations and on trains in conjunction with the SA Police.

Secondary schools: Latin

204. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Education and Training: *Hansard 27/3/91*

(a) How many secondary schools fall under his jurisdiction and (b) how many of these schools offer Latin as a matriculation course?

B549E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Services for the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 and 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990: *Hansard 27/3/91*

1. Crimes against the human life and bodily security of a person (including culpable homicide, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, common assault and murder):

34 Sentences imposed

1988/89 1989/90

Fine : 17 831 16 576

Corporal punishment : 6 303 5 134

Imprisonment (Not specified) : 42 702 50 187

Suspended sentence : 13 189 12 762

2. Theft and related crimes:

34 Sentences imposed

1988/89 1989/90

Fine : 522 616

Corporal punishment : 11 686 11 744

Imprisonment (Not specified) : 57 741 58 305

Suspended sentence : 13 386 13 854

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING: *Hansard 27/3/91*

(a) 501 (1990) *Hansard 27/3/91*
(b) 1 (1990)

Certain crimes: sentences

214. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

For each of the crimes of (a) culpable homicide, (b) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (c) common assault and (d) theft, how many persons (i) were sentenced to (aa) a fine, (bb) corporal punishment, (cc) imprisonment for less than two years, (dd) imprisonment for less than 10 years but more than two years, and (ee) imprisonment for longer than 10 years, and (ii) received suspended sentences, in 1989 and 1990, respectively? *Hansard 27/3/91*

B562E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: *34*

The required information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of

the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

Period: 1/7/88—30/6/89 1/7/89—30/6/90

Crimes Persons Persons

(a) Murder 2 696 4 721

(b) Culpable homicide 3 689 3 508

(c) Rape (attempted rape included) 5 160 4 990

(d) Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm 50 188 45 897

(e) Common assault 41 325 37 438

(f) Theft 83 736 85 298

(2) The information is not readily available, because the statistics are no longer kept separately for each race group.

Strikes: man-days lost

227. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many man-days were lost as a result of strikes in the Republic in 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990, respectively? *Hansard 27/3/91*

B599E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

1986 = 1 308 958

1987 = 5 825 231

1988 = 914 388

1989 = 1 238 686

1990 = 2 973 921

Note:

The figures for 1989 and 1990 are for the period 1 November until 31 October of the following year, while for 1986, 1987 and 1988 it is for the period 1 January until 31 December.

Own Affairs:

Hormone herbicides

44. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Agricultural Development: *Hansard 27/3/91*

(1) Whether it has been brought to his attention and/or that of his Department that physiologically active levels of certain hormone herbicides, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, have been found in the air, rain-water and

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1961. [Interjections.] The second central reason as to why that side of the House will not . . .

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member must resume his seat. I am not prepared to allow this interpellation debate to degenerate into a shouting match between hon members. The hon member will have a fair opportunity to make his speech. The hon member may proceed.

*Mr S C JACOBS: The second reason as to why the hon members on that side of the House do not want to hold a central, country-wide Republic Day celebration, is that they now subscribe to an ideology that is totally alien to their people, namely that of Black majority rule; what our enemies sought to achieve over the centuries is now being done by this Government within the space of a few years, and the method being employed is that of misleading and misrepresentation in regard to the White voters.

By not holding country-wide official celebrations of the 30th year of the existence of our Republic, the NP are now becoming joint decision-makers together with the ANC and the SACP. [Interjections.] What is important, is that they are now also becoming boycotters of what we hold dear, namely a free, own White Republic. [Interjections.] This state of affairs is becoming another gravestone on the path of the NP under the present hon State President. [Interjections.]

*Mr J A JORDAAN: Mr Speaker, if ever there was an exhibition of absolutely distorted thinking in regard to Republic Day, we have just listened to it. When one thinks back to what the hon the Minister of National Education referred to, viz 31 May 1902, 31 May 1910, 31 May 1961, one realises that it is engraved in the history of every one of us who comes from an Afrikaners background, as well as in the history of every White South African.

I wholeheartedly agree with the ideal that is being stated to the effect that we should enter a Republic which all the people of South Africa can be proud of and which can be inclusive, but I think there is some merit in the standpoint regarding how the celebrations are going to take place. They are going to take place country-wide, and they are going to centre on our national flag, of which we are all appreciative. For our part we are entirely in agreement that in the present economic climate massive amounts of money that should be used for the elimination

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of backlogs, should not be used for Republic Day celebrations simply to oblige those people.

It is not a question of the scale on which one celebrates Republic Day; it is a question of how one acts and lives one's daily life with a view to developing this Republic which we have at present in accordance with the ideals which we all expound to the effect that we can be one nation, true to this Republic, and develop it in the future. [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: Mr Speaker, I thank the hon member for Umhlanga for the reasonableness he has introduced to this debate. I do not understand the hon member for Losberg at all—he asked me whether we were going to hold country-wide official celebrations and I replied to the question, but when I told him that the celebrations would be held country-wide, he said no, they would not be held country-wide. Surely if they are held in all four of the provinces, they will be held country-wide, not so? I simply do not understand how one can arrive at a different interpretation of the word "country-wide". [Interjections.]

The only quarrel he has with me, is that country-wide means that they ought to take place nationally at one place and not in the four provinces. I think that is a totally ridiculous argument. [Interjections.] It is just as ridiculous as the idea that because we are now celebrating it in this way, we are complying with certain parties's wishes. We are complying with the wishes of the entire South African population, who can take part in these celebrations. There will be public events in which everyone can take part, and the hon member can also take part in them if he so wishes, but it is for the hon member to decide whether he wishes to participate in these celebrations which will not be concentrated in one place nationally, but will be held country-wide.

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, the sage Dr Verwoerd said the following on 31 May 1960 on the occasion of the Union jubilee:

Veertig jaar vorentoe is maar 'n kort tydjie in die lewe van 'n volk. Sal ons wat vandag die toekoms van ons taak en van ons volk beheer so getrou wees dat ons kinders oor 40 jaar 'n veilige toekoms kan beërwe en belewe, of sal ons uit swakheid of uit selfsug of uit vrees vir dit wat in ons probeer indringing hulpe verhoen?

The NP has renounced South Africa, the Whites and all the other peoples in Southern Africa. When one has lost one's principle, moral and historical basis, like the NP, one has lost everything. The NP is hiding behind the financial economic condition of the country, which they themselves created by way of their policy of power-sharing.

When one looks at the NP of today and goes back into the past, one finds that the NP is the most left-wing party this southern land has ever produced. [Interjections.] This party is way to the left of, and very hostile to the founders of the Union in 1910. That is why most Whites—over 90% of them—are today aligning themselves with this school of thought, with the CP, so that we can once again build upon and fight for that historical idea, the foundation of our people, namely the Christian National foundation, and then we shall once again be able to establish in South Africa what our forefathers lived and fought for.

*Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, we are talking about a country-wide celebration that is organised by the central Government. Surely it is very clear that there are no central Government celebrations in regard to the 30th year of existence of the Republic of South Africa.

Secondly, we are speaking in very clear language about an own free White Republic and celebrations to commemorate the establishment of such a Republic. [Interjections.] We are not talking about what the NP Government has made of this Republic, namely a total constitutional catastrophe. [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION: Mr Speaker, I should like to hear the hon member's argument some other time regarding since when the various provinces are no longer part of South Africa and since when the various provincial administrations are no longer part of the central Government authority either. [Interjections.] If the central Government issues instructions to the various provinces, then it is still the central Government that is making these arrangements. [Interjections.]

I want to tell the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe that he is making a big mistake. This day is a day for the citizens of South Africa, not for the Afrikaners alone. It is the privilege of every citizen in this country and of everyone who

considers himself a citizen of this country to participate in such a Republic Day celebration, and not only that of the Afrikaners. That is why it must also be presented in such a way that all the population groups may participate in it.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The time for this interpellation has expired and we shall now proceed to the second interpellation.

Soaring crime rate

2. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~Mansel~~ 30/4/91

- (1) What steps are being taken by the South African Police to curb the soaring crime rate in the suburbs of South Africa;
- (2) whether these steps have proved to be adequate; if not, why not?

34 ~~34~~

B896E.INT

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, the reply is as follows—(1) and (2): Currently there is an issue in South Africa which is of concern to us all. Although the SA Police is the most important establishment in society to control crime, its capabilities when it comes to achieving this goal are limited. Social conditions which stimulate crime are not created by the SA Police. Nor can the SA Police do anything about the creation of unrealistic expectations which lead to frustrations and negative attitudes.

The Police are merely a part of the judicial system, and the judiciary is only one branch of the Government, and the Government is a part of society. For all that, the Police are so often a convenient scapegoat or whipping boy on whom inner conscientious objection, guilt feelings and failures can be projected.

However, it must be realised that the fluctuation and escalation in crime in South Africa show a proportional pattern which is being experienced worldwide. South Africa is faced with the challenge of overcoming this problem in society, and the responsibility in this regard rests on each and every citizen in our country.

The Government, however, accepts its responsibility in respect of the protection of the life and property of our citizens. In order to curb this unacceptable occurrence of crime, and to achieve the mutual goal of a partnership between

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the Police and the community, the following matters are *inter alia* receiving urgent attention. One of these is an increase in manpower. The more effective utilisation of existing manpower, implies *inter alia* that administrative personnel are utilised to perform functional duties in our suburbs on a daily basis, and so ensure a more visible Police presence.

The expansion of the Reserve Police Force and the optimal utilisation of reservists on foot and vehicle patrols in the suburbs are also receiving attention. National servicemen are allocated to airports so as to release permanent members for the execution of functional duties.

The District Crime-Prevention Units, Robbery Reaction Units, the Narcotics Bureau of the Police and traffic departments are utilised on a co-ordinated basis to address identified problems of specific crimes in suburbs and areas, with significant success. In many instances Police helicopters assist in these operations.

A computer system connecting various police stations in the Johannesburg area with the Crisis Control Centre at the Sandton Fire Department has resulted in a more expedient receipt of, and attention to, calls and emergencies.

The expansion of Neighbourhood Watches and Business Watches is also receiving attention. Where these systems are functioning, a drastic decrease in crime is noticeable. The establishment of temporary police stations and reporting offices is another matter which is receiving attention. Discussions are taking place with community leaders, financial institutions and organised commerce regarding crime and its prevention. [Time expired.]

Mr A J LEON: Mr Speaker, I listened with great interest and sympathy to the reply of the hon the Minister of Law and Order. However, in essence he passed the buck, citing other factors and actors in society.

I think it is fair to say that the people of South Africa are angry and have had enough. Crime sweeps through our suburbs, tearing the fabric of our country apart. There are few issues which unite all MP's in this Chamber. One of them, surely, is the revulsion which we all feel at the ongoing crime wave and the seeming inability of the Police to put an end to it. We unite in a demand that the hon the Minister end the heart

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

of darkness into which this country has been plunged.

Yet, in doing this, we do not issue ultimatums to the hon the State President. We do not demand the resignation of the hon the Minister of Law and Order. We simply give voice to the single issue *par excellence* which could derail this country and its future. I agree with the hon the Minister that the Police cannot deal with the many causes of crime. However, they can and must deal with the interdiction, the detection and combating of such crime.

Parliament has voted overwhelmingly for millions of rands in additional funds for the Police for the deployment of 10 000 more policemen on the streets of South Africa since last July. We have watched with hope the unveiling of one Police plan after another, some of which were announced again this afternoon. They range from Operation Watchdog to Operation Sentry. At the beginning of this year, and again today, we heard the hon the Minister announcing a war against crime. And yet, the results are scant.

Law enforcement is sporadic and ineffectual. Criminals enforce their writs through the barrel of an AK-47 rifle. Our constituents live behind barricades of razor wire and high walls. They arm themselves and they hold onto panic buttons if they can afford them. If they cannot, they are left to the mercy of marauding gangs.

This is an urban nightmare which has led to massive emigration, to a breakdown in the physical and mental health of people in our country, to R36 million being snatched in major bank robberies last year and to a murder rate last year that is five times higher per head of population than that of the USA. In short, this is a descent into what Thomas Hobbes calls the life of man becoming "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short".

Last week the Commissioner of Police stated in his annual report "The Police will continue to maintain law and order". But the reality is that during last week alone there were five major bank robberies in South Africa, 50 people died violently in the townships, and in my own constituency—in the very peaceful suburb of Cheltondale—a two-year old girl, Maria Cristina Mariotti, was murdered. Hers was a life briefly lived and violently extinguished. She died because her father attempted to stop two armed

men from robbing his neighbours. Thus the good neighbour becomes the mourning father. In Klerksdorp an aged man gets killed shielding his wife from violent attack. Last week, on average, there were 2 000 burglaries and 500 robberies in South Africa.

The job of the hon the Minister is to put a visible, armed and massive Police presence on the streets of South Africa. Instead of building a fancy research station at Graaff-Reinet "to analyse the extent and nature of crime in South Africa", we need policemen on the streets.

*Mr M J MENTZ: Mr Speaker, it is clear from the way in which this question was asked that the hon member for Houghton is actually concerned about the crime and the increase in crime in the rich man's suburbs, of which his own constituency is a good example. [Interjections.] Surely he would otherwise have asked the question about the nationwide increase in crime in South Africa.

Surely it was that hon member who made the scandalous statement last year on 12 June 1990 in this House to the effect that those who could afford to buy their apartheid were entitled to do so. [Interjections.]

*An HON MEMBER: That is chequebook apartheid!

*Mr M J MENTZ: With that the DP once again showed that it did not really care about the poor man in South Africa.

*Mr J H MOMBORG: You are foolish!

*Mr M J MENTZ: Now they discover, however, that money cannot buy them out of crime. Now the SA Police must intervene and help to draw up new plans. Surely it was the DP which encouraged the NP to open everything up, to scale down or completely abolish influx control. We now want to predict that if the Group Areas Act is also going to be abolished those hon members can expect crime in their areas to increase again. I want to tell them that there is a high price to be paid for reform.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, I would just like to . . .

*Mr C H PIENAAR: Mr Speaker, on a point of order.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Heilbron wishes to raise a point of order.

*Mr C H PIENAAR: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: I want to suggest that it is not correct for the hon member for Simon's Town to tell the hon member for Ermelo that he is foolish. [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! That is not a point of order. [Interjections.] The hon the Minister may proceed. [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: Mr Speaker . . .

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, on a further point of order.

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon the Chief Whip of the CP wishes to raise a further point of order.

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, on a further point of order: Must we accept that your ruling is that if an hon member tells another hon member that he is foolish, it is not unparliamentary? [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! In the past the Chair has repeatedly ruled that the presiding officer is not going to become involved in this type of private discussion. This incident was an example of a private discussion. I now rule that if one hon member tells another hon member that he is foolish, it is not unparliamentary. The hon the Minister may proceed. [Interjections.]

THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I would just like to finish what I was saying. The SA Police and I acknowledge that the occurrence of crime in the Republic and its violent nature are cause for grave concern. I agree with the hon member. We are equally disturbed by this reality which endangers the normal lives of many people in this country. I assure hon members that the SA Police are utilising all their resources to the utmost, not only to bring about a decrease in the occurrence of crime, but also to control it in a manner which will be more acceptable to all of us.

The hon member has said that we have promised to increase the number of policemen by 10 000 within a year. This is correct! However, I would like to point out to the hon member that to place a man on duty for 24 hours a day, I need at least four policemen, because they work in eight-hour shifts. One must then also make provision for a

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 policeman to be available to testify in court or to go on leave or on sick leave. Ten thousand extra policemen seem to be a large number. However, if one looks at the matter in this way, there are not that many people in real terms. I would also like to point out to the hon member that the ratio of police per thousand of the population in South Africa is still one of the lowest in the world. It is about two per thousand of the population.

*We have a great deal of unrest and violence which the Police have to deal with. These things are related to each other. If unrest increases, violence increases as well. This is part of our problem. [Time expired.]

Mr C W EGLIN: Mr Speaker, firstly I want to say to the hon member for Ermelo that long before he came to this House there were those of us in the then Progressive Federal Party who were raising the issue of crime, and we will continue to raise it, whether or not the hon member makes his racist jibes at us. [Interjections.]

Secondly, we will raise it with the hon the Minister. We have heard of his good intentions and plans. We want to tell him that the people are concerned, fed-up and angry. They are angry with crime, but they are also angry with the inability of the Police to protect the ordinary law-abiding citizen in the suburbs and cities.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: If the Police takes action, you ask for a commission!

Mr C W EGLIN: I once again this year asked the hon the Minister questions about crime in the Cape Peninsula. It appears that the fairest Cape in all the world is becoming the crime capital of South Africa. These are not only crimes associated with poverty and deprivation. They are crimes of violence like murder, rape, assault and, more particularly, the assault and murder of elderly people. This shows an increasing disregard for life and humanity.

It is correct that it is not solely the task of the Police to resolve the problem of increasing crime. Yet, in any civilised country the Police Force is the main body that stands between the criminal and the ordinary people in society. It is the function of the Police to stand between them. In spite of the good intentions, the public want to know whether the Police are properly staffed, equipped and trained, and whether members of the Police stand close enough to the communities

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

this year to do this again. The hon member was not telling me anything new. We know about that. ~~3014191~~ 3014191

We must tell one another as well. The South African Police's task in this country is not being made easy. There are many people who are placing obstacles in the path of the Police, which makes matters difficult for us. I am not accusing anyone; I am just saying that our task is not made easy. [Interjections.]

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 It is also a fact that the SA Police will do everything to prevent crime. We will do everything to investigate crime and to solve crime, but we live in a community which does not respect the lives and property of others. [Interjections.] The SA Police cannot rectify that. [Interjections.]

I want to tell hon members here today that of course we can do far more to get the communities to co-operate, but if one voice could be heard from this Chamber telling people to join the neighbourhood watch systems, it would help us a great deal.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Yes, but the CP may not join! [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER: In many cases this system is used for party politics. [Interjections.] We say no, we must not do that. The public and the Police must work together and stand together against crime. I am telling hon members that I am far more dissatisfied with the present crime rate than these hon members. We are doing our utmost with the limited manpower and means at our disposal, and I want to give hon members the assurance that we will do everything to triumph in the struggle against crime. We ask for co-operation and we ask for the help of the total South African community. [Time expired.]

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: Just before the hon the Minister rose to answer the question which I have on the Order Paper, the hon member for Newcastle, as the hon the Minister for Law and Order sat down, said in reference to the hon member for Claremont: "Hy is 'n klipgooi-instrukteur." [Interjections.]

Mr SPEAKER: Order! That is not a point of order. [Interjections.]
 Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 9 April 1991:

Arrest of MP for Claremont

*29. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~3014191~~ 3014191

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 12 February 1991, the reasons for the arrest by the South African Police on 3 November 1990 of the member of Parliament for Claremont, as furnished by the Western Cape Commissioner of Police and quoted in certain newspapers on 3 November 1990 (copies of which have been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply), are still the valid reasons for the arrest of this member of Parliament; if not, why not; if so, how can these reasons be reconciled with those furnished in the reply to the above-mentioned Question No 7;
- (2) on the strength of what unrest-related incidents and circumstances that occurred and applied in the area of Khayelitsha where the member of Parliament concerned was arrested did the officer who arrested him come to the decision to arrest him;
- (3) whether the presence, in the relevant area of Khayelitsha, of the members of the ANC and the leader of the Khayelitsha Civic Association who accompanied the said member of Parliament could have contributed to public disturbance, disorderliness or public violence; if not, why not; if so, why was only the member of Parliament for Claremont arrested and removed from the area by the police officer concerned;
- (4) with reference to his reply to standing-over Question No 6 on 12 March 1991, on what date was the case docket on the arrest of this member submitted to the Attorney-General?

B691E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SAP 'hobbled by unrest, protests'

Biday 24/4/91

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2/7/91

PRETORIA — Unrest and mass action took up so much of the police's time and manpower last year that crime prevention was greatly hindered, Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe said in his annual report released at the weekend.

Van der Merwe said large-scale urbanisation, squatting, unemployment and deteriorating economic conditions had contributed to higher crime levels, particularly murder, robbery, vehicle theft and housebreaking.

Police efforts to protect hostel residents and squatter communities had also interfered with normal police duties.

During the year, 68 policemen died in unrest-related incidents and another 13 were killed in terror attacks.

Van der Merwe said growing right-wing violence and the creation of self-defence units in white and black communities had contributed to destabilising the security situation.

There were 254 terrorist attacks last year, of which 87 were aimed at the SAP.

Van der Merwe said the current "radical

GERALD REILLY

fermentation" process would continue in the short and medium term, which would raise the level of tension and violence.

The situation was complicated further by a lack of control by opposing groups over their followers and supporters.

Last year 1 599 090 general offences were reported to police — an increase of 8,5% over 1989, the largest annual increase in 10 years. Of these cases, 53,11% were solved.

Public violence cases increased by 49,8% to 4 756. A total of 20 321 rape cases were reported.

Burglary on business premises increased by 27% to 65 755 cases, and on white homes by 22,4% to 108 828 cases.

Van der Merwe said the incidence of unprovoked murder was causing particular concern.

He added the target of increasing the police force by 10 000 members could be achieved by June.

Improvements in police salaries and benefits had resulted in an increase of 7 119 members since July last year.

Police probe R5,6bn white collar crimes

PRETORIA — The amounts involved in white collar crime investigated by police increased by 74,3% last year to R5,6bn, Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe says in his annual report.

Some 4 979 commercial crime dossiers are being investigated currently by only 182 investigating officers connected with the Commercial Crime Unit.

Van der Merwe said an effort was being made to relieve the unit of some of its workload by using computers.

"The personnel situation at the unit

GERALD REILLY

leaves much to be desired. In spite of improved salaries and fringe benefits, a serious shortage of skilled personnel is a problem."

Last year the unit used professionally qualified national servicemen as accountants in investigating complicated financial crimes. This had saved the state R280 000 in auditing fees in a few months.

● See Page 2

8/10/91 29/4/91

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Vlok announces steps to curb growing crime rate

Star 11/5/91. (34)

The Government accepted its responsibility to the right to life and property of all and had decided on a number of steps to curb the crime rate, because crime was an issue of concern to all South Africans, Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during an interpellation debate on a question from Tony Leon (DP Houghton), he said steps included:

- Increasing the SAP's manpower.
- Expanding the police reserve force.
- Making policemen more "visible".
- Consigning national servicemen to help.
- Introducing a computer system linking police stations in Johannesburg's northern suburbs and the Sandton fire station.

Mr Leon said there were few issues which united the House's 178 MPs as "revulsion for the ongoing crime rate and the seeming inability of the police to put an end to it".

"The people of South Africa are angry and they have had enough: crime sweeps through our suburbs like a juggernaut. It engulfs all in its wake ... it is tearing the fabric of South Africa apart."

Mr Leon said the police could not deal with many of the causes of crime, "but they can



Tony Leon ... the people of South Africa are angry.

and must deal with the interdiction, detection and combating of such crime ... the job of this Minister is to put a visible, armed and massive police presence on the streets of our suburbs".

Moolman Mentz (CP Ermelo) said it was clear Mr Leon was concerned about crime in the "rich man's suburbs".

The DP had shown it did not really care about the poor man in South Africa.

Mr Vlok said the SAP was using all its resources "to the utmost" to control crime at an acceptable level to all.

Colin Eglin (DP Sea Point) said people were angry with the police for failing to deal with crime.

The Cape Peninsula had be-

Parliament

1991



come the crime capital of the world, he said.

In any civilised society the police stood between ordinary members of the community and criminals.

The DP believed "(in returning) to the old-fashioned concept of the bobby on the beat".

Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) said the steps announced by Mr Vlok were inadequate.

The people of Johannesburg's northern suburbs were a "community living under siege".

There were simply not enough policemen on the beat.

Mr Vlok said he had no argument with members' arguments — that was why the Government had provided funds for 10 000 extra policemen last year.

The SAP would do all in its power to combat crime, but South Africans were living in a society in which not all had respect for others' possessions.

He appealed for one voice to go out from the chamber that the police and public should cooperate in such fields as Crime Watch. — Sapa.

Police presence on streets must be increased - Leon

By Shirley Woodgate

34
Lawlessness has spawned an urban nightmare which could only be curbed by immediately diverting every resource available to the police to prevent violent crime, said Houghton MP Tony Leon.

Despite Parliament voting massive funds for the police and the deployment of 10 000 more policemen since last July, results were scant.

"Law enforcement is sporadic and ineffectual, criminals enforce their writs through the barrel of an AK-47 and our constituents live behind razor wire barricades.

"This is the situation which

Star 2/5/91
has led to massive emigration, a breakdown in physical and mental health, a murder rate five times higher than America's and R36 million being snatched in major bank robberies last year."

Last week, when the Commissioner of Police claimed in his annual report that "the police will continue to maintain law and order", five major bank robberies were reported, 50 people died violently in the townships and two-year-old Christina Mariotti was murdered in Cheltondale.

"The job of the Minister is to put a visible, armed and massive police presence on the streets," said Mr Leon.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Messina: person charged

241. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the State intends charging a certain person from Messina, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply and who purportedly assaulted various youths in the Messina area in or about November 1989; if not, why not; if so, (a) what will this person be charged with, (b) what is his name and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the alleged assaults;
- (2) whether any other complaints were laid against this person in the past two years; if so, what other complaints?

B626E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Nine charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
 - (b) Wynand Johannes Erasmus.
 - (c) In the charge sheet it is alleged that Mr Erasmus beat nine persons with a cane on their buttocks. No further particulars can be furnished because the case is *sub judice*.
- (2) The Department of Justice does not have such information at its disposal.

~~Answered~~ Townships: hostels

315191
242. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing:

- (1) With reference to the reply to Question No 956 on 4 June 1986, (a) how many (i) hostels for (aa) males and (bb) females were there in each township falling direct-

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ly or indirectly under his Department, and (ii) persons were accommodated in each hostel, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many persons were each of these hostels designed to accommodate;

~~Answered~~ 315191

- (2) whether any single-sex hostels have been converted to family housing units since 1 May 1985; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many, and (b) at what cost in respect of each such township, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) whether any further single-sex hostels are to be built; if so, (a) why, (b) for how many persons, (c) when, (d) at what cost, and (e) where, in each case;
- (4) whether any further single-sex hostels are to be converted to family housing units; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) how many, and (d) at what cost, in each case;
- (5) whether his Department is planning to provide improved types of bedsitter and single-room accommodation in the future; if so, (a) when, (b) where, and (c) at what cost, in each case?

B630E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

Reply bound in Annexures of House—see M249.

Rape: sentences

281. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Justice: ~~Answered~~ 315191

- (1) How many (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian men had been (i) taken to court for, (ii) convicted of and (iii) sentenced for rape during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available; ~~34~~
- (2) (a) how many of those sentenced (i) received death sentences, (ii) were hanged and (iii) were certified insane and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (3) how many of those convicted were (a) found guilty of multiple rapes and (b)

were (i) juveniles and (ii) (aa) acquaintances of and (bb) strangers to their victims? ~~Answered~~ 315191 (34) B745E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information all court records will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible. I, however, refer the hon member to my reply to Question No 186 on 27 March 1991 (see col 791). A copy is attached for the hon member's convenience.

Magalies toll gates: figures

301. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Transport:

- (1) (a) What, from the putting into operation of the Magalies toll gates on the N4 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (i) were the total receipts and (ii) was the total expenditure in respect of the operation of these gates, (b) how many vehicles made use of this toll road during the above-mentioned period and (c) what was the total cost involved in the erection of the toll gates;
- (2) whether the completion of the road concerned is being delayed until such time as the toll gates yield enough profit to cover construction costs; if not, what is being contemplated in this regard; if so, when is it anticipated that the road will be completed?

B782E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) (a) (i) The total toll income at the Pelindaba toll plaza on the Magalies Toll Road for the first two months after the commencement of toll collection on 1 February 1991 was as follows—

February 1991:	R22 427
March 1991:	R26 762
Total	R49 189
- (ii) The operating expenditure for the first two months of operation of the Pelindaba toll plaza was as follows—

February 1991:	R 74 619
March 1991:	R 75 610
Total	R150 229

- (b) The total number of vehicles which used the toll road during the first two months of operation was as follows:

February 1991:	R22 553
March 1991:	R27 136
Total	R49 689
- (c) The total cost involved in the construction of the Pelindaba toll plaza was approximately R8,7 million.

(2) No. The completion of the road is not directly connected to the toll income at the Pelindaba toll plaza. The total project will be completed in phases. The tolling of the first phase of the project, ie the 12 km section between Ateridgeville and Pelindaba was undertaken because the location for the main toll plaza on the toll road is on this section. The location of the toll plaza at Pelindaba will, in future, make it possible to distinguish between Pelindaba/Pretoria, Pelindaba/Brits and Brits/Pretoria traffic and, therefore, to levy equitable toll tariffs in respect of these different traffic movements at one toll plaza complex. The first phase of the Magalies toll road between Ateridgeville and Pelindaba is only a link in the toll road and the viability of the toll road is based on the complete toll road.

In order to provide a further vital link of the toll road, the Department of Transport will be putting the construction of the N4 between Ateridgeville and the Central Business District of Pretoria to open tender by the middle of 1991, and it is expected that this road section will be completed by the middle of 1993. It is anticipated that the construction will be financed from capital market loans which can be supported by future toll revenue. The completion of the section of the N4 between Pelindaba and road 980, south of Brits, is currently not on the five-year plan of the Department. It will be constructed when warranted from both an economic and financial point of view.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Paramilitary units

'add to violence'

FROM AWB commandos to ANC defence units, new paramilitary forces are springing up, all asserting their claim to be protecting their communities from crime and violence.

To some observers, however, these organisations are a prescription for disaster. Rather than stopping the violence, they believe they will only provoke further unrest.

Others have drawn parallels to the early failure of the kitskonstabel system, noting the problems that befell the townships when large num-

bers of poorly trained but well-armed policemen abused their authority.

According to Derrick Fine, a researcher at the Legal Education Action project of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology, in the past the kitskonstabels repeatedly misused their power and as a result became part of the problem rather than a solution.

Sub-culture

In all, by 1989 over 1 000 complaints had been brought against these special policemen including theft, rape, assault and murder.

Describing the system as an extension of "black-on-black policing" that was first started by using

black armies and police forces to keep control in the homelands, Mr Fine notes that this form of keeping order has helped generate a subculture of organised violence.

The latest such organisation to be mooted has been the Township Defence Units proposed by Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (CAST) and endorsed by the ANC and the SA Communist Party.

According to CAST secretary general Sam Ntuli, over 50 such defence units are already in place, many of them reactivated "sleeper units" from the township unrest of the mid-1980s. More may follow.

A recent document by

MARK SUZMAN

the ANC, "For the Sake of Our Lives", sets out a series of guidelines for such units, asserting that defence units be formalised into a series of 500-man companies that will be trained to defend their townships.

Envisaging a force of 2 000 to protect a township of 20 000, the report, largely drawn up by the SA Communist Party, endorses the wearing of uniforms, constant drilling, "political education", martial arts classes and use of weapons like crossbows until sufficient firearms can be procured.

Nevertheless, Mr Ntuli

insists that any comparisons to the kitskonstabels are spurious because they operated in opposition to the community while the defence units are designed to defend it.

And although he admits that MK members would feature prominently in the units, he denies that they would become a political army for the ANC. "Even Inkatha members would be free to be elected by a street committee."

But when pressed on the question of whether MK and SACP involvement, especially with regard to the question of political education, did not already imply some kind of partisanship, Mr Ntuli said that he could not discuss training as the issue was still "very sensitive".

Nevertheless, in justifying their existence by the principle of self-defence, the units bear a distinct resemblance to their political opposites, the Boerekommandos organised by the AWB.

According to AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche, the commandos, which claim to have tripled in size since their formation early last year, provide training in methods such as "hand-guns, shotguns and karate" for people to defend the white communities, and are supplemented by a "brandwagte" group of women and children who also receive weapons training.

'Takeover'

"The commandos are there to protect our people from the total takeover by the ANC. They (the ANC) have declared war and we must defend ourselves," he asserts.

But while these two groups are the most conspicuous, other organisations are considering creating their own defence forces.

On the right wing, the Blanke Vryheidsbeweging has announced a plan to set up a "people's security network", while the Transvaal Agricultural Union has announced it is also considering setting up "independent defence structures" to protect land and property.

In addition, the PAC is reportedly discussing similar structures, while Inkatha "impis" have already transformed themselves into loose defence units.

And as Graeme Simpson, acting director of Wits University's Project for the Study of Violence, notes, the key theme to all of these units is the notion of self defence.

"The underlying assumption is that an externalised enemy is directed against an internal community. But it fails to recognise the reality that the community is often politically divided against itself," he said.

Whatever the source, the South African Police unequivocally reject the formation of such private defence groups.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, said the SAP accepts the right of any individual to protect himself or his family but rejects the concept of "so-called self-defence units".

"They do nothing but polarise the situation further. It is a recipe for violence, bloodshed and even civil war."

Perception

Nevertheless, as Mr Simpson notes, a large part of the motivation for these private armies lies in the public's perception of the SAP itself.

"The problem is that in the minds of many people the SAP is not a credible law enforcement agency in the context of political conflict."

In addition, he argues that as the violence continues it becomes increasingly less political and generates its own subculture of warlords and fighters who depend on the continuation of such conflict for their livelihood.

To end the violence, Mr Simpson says, two main things are necessary: a rapid political settlement to ease uncertainties on the ground, and a reconstituted police force that can win the trust of the communities it purports to protect.

"A new image is not enough. To regain credibility, we need a new police force that relies on the expertise of the old SAP, but is independent from it, and accountable to civilian authorities," he asserts.

And in the meantime, the potential for further conflict, as more and more people start patrolling the streets to defend themselves, continues to escalate.

Big rush to buy guns

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There has been a dramatic leap in the sale of firearms to South Africans confronted with a steady increase in serious crime, police statistics released yesterday showed.

A police spokesman said the issuing of gun licences jumped by 74% in 1990 when compared with about 123 000 licences granted the previous year.

Gunshop owners said many of the buyers were first-time buyers who were buying handguns for "self-protection".

Police attributed the increase in the number of applications to the increase in crime and the unrest in the country.

Statistics published in the SA Barometer in February this year showed a 28,59% increase in murders from 1989 to 1990, bringing the number of murders per thousand population to 39 — about six times the United States rate of eight or nine per thousand.

A Bill tightening control of firearms was introduced in Parliament in March.

†THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Transport):

- (1) (a) (i) R914 044.01;
(ii) 2 May 1991;
(b) (i) During the middle of 1992;
(ii) R1 650 000; and
(2) No.

Schools: monetary allocations

*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether his Department makes funds directly available to schools in the form of monetary allocations, over and above teacher remuneration; if not, what policy is followed in this regard; if so, (a) what basis is used for determining the amounts allocated to each school and (b) what sum is provided, *per capita*, for (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools;
(2) whether any changes are being considered to the above-mentioned basis; if so, what changes;
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B903E
†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) No.
The rendering of services to schools and the delivery of stocks are done upon formal application for such goods and services by principals to either the area office or the regional office concerned. In all cases the regional offices pay the accounts.
(2) No.
(3) No.

School principals: attendance

*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) Whether any principals of schools falling under his Department (a) have been refused admittance to their schools by pupils, or (b) have declined to attend their schools, at any time since the commence-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (3) No.
Note:
Information as on 3 May 1991.

Inhazane station incident: investigation

*8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) What are the circumstances surrounding the incident during which, it is alleged, one woman was killed and three persons were injured on a train near the Inhazane station in Soweto on or about 23 April 1991;
(2) whether any (a) arrests have been made in connection with, and (b) investigation has been made into, this incident; if not, why not in each case; if so, what progress has been made in this investigation;
(3) whether the South African Police have been approached with a view to increasing security on commuter trains; if so, (a) by whom and (b) with what result?

B907E
†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) At 18:30 on 23 April 1991 fights broke out between ANC and Inkatha supporters on a train en route to Naledi. At the Inhazane railway station the train came to a standstill and the fighting continued on the railway premises. Both groups used traditional weapons and fire-arms. The South African Police intervened and found that one person had been killed and three injured.
(2) (a) No.
(b) Yes, a murder docket is being investigated. As yet no arrests have been made. No charges were laid with the Police by the injured persons.
(3) Yes.

- (a) The management of the South African Rail Commuter Corporation Ltd.
(b) Comprehensive policing and admission control has already been implemented at identified railway stations in Soweto and the Witwatersrand. In co-operation

with the Commuter Corporation the service will be extended to other commuter stations. Policing of the areas appear to be effective and the South African Police will continue to render the service so that law and order can be maintained on railway stations.

SAP members: crimes committed

*9. Mr I FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many policemen and policewomen were convicted of crimes committed in the course of duty in 1989 and 1990, respectively;
(2) (a) how many complaints of assault were laid against the South African Police in each of these years and (b) how many (i) prosecutions and (ii) convictions have resulted from complaints of assault by members of the Police in each such year;
(3) (a) how many civil claims arising out of complaints laid against the Police in 1989 and 1990, respectively, have been filed to date and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B909E
†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| (1) | 1989 | 1990 |
| (2) (a) | 961 | 871 |
| (2) (b) | 4 293 | 4 524 |
| (3) (a) | 790 | 633 |
| (3) (b) | 474 | 372 |
| (3) (a) | 1 296 | 1 979 |

Note:
The number of civil claims given in (3) (a) includes civil claims arising from motor vehicle accidents.

As a result of the nature of the work of members of the South African Police it is a fact that numerous unfounded allegations, especially assaults, are made against them. Paragraph (2) above confirms this statement. The figures in paragraph (2) (b) (ii) are included in those of paragraph (1) which shows

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

a decrease of 9.37% in 1990 as compared to 1989.

As regards assaults there was an increase of 5.38% in the number of cases laid against members while 21.52% less members were found guilty.

I would like to assure hon members that criminal offences are not tolerated by the Commissioner, the South African Police as a whole or myself. Steps taken against members of the Force who make themselves guilty of offences, and existing instructions on discipline in the South African Police which were reaffirmed recently, illustrate this point of view.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

New constitutional dispensation: "own affairs"

*1. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council:

Whether he will support and promote the concept of "own affairs", as defined in section 14 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, Act No 110 of 1983, read with section 100(1)(ix) of and Schedule 1 to this Act, in a new constitutional dispensation for the Republic; if not, why not; if so, to what extent?

B927E.INT

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Speaker, the idea of own affairs of a specific community is as old as the diversity of humanity, and the desire for autonomy, self-determination and self-government is as strong as and stronger than the military divisions of the world, as was proved in Soviet Russia.

This is an idea which is accepted as legitimate in many constitutions and bills of rights. What is federalism other than a form of control over own affairs? What is regionalism? What is devolution of power, to the third tier of government for example, other than a form of control over own affairs?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Without being prescriptive and taking into account that we would like to achieve the greatest possible national consensus on this between ourselves, the CP, the DP and all extra-parliamentary groups, we are asking how this can be arranged.

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister will agree with me that this aspect goes back to the basis or the crux of politics of today.

This hon member was himself a member of the Constitution Committee in 1983 under the chairmanship of Mr Heunis because, as hon members know, "once upon a Heunis, there was a time". [Interjections.] It is interesting to look at what was said then. They must not tell me again that we are quoting things from the past, because at that time we said this and now we are saying that, because what we are dealing with here are facts. We are dealing with the crux of the tricameral system and therefore the matter of own affairs.

The DP said that racially based differentiation was unacceptable, because they believed in the right of free association. The CP said this was actually a sop to try to bluff the electorate that this was the remains of the right to self-determination of peoples, which eventually disappeared entirely.

It is interesting to note what the attitude of the NP was. They asked how one could protect a minority group if one could not define it. [Interjections.] This question still applies today. How are they going to protect a minority group without defining the group, or are the hon members of the NP forming groups with the DP, the LPSA or other groups? [Interjections.] Is that the dynamic matter the hon the Minister of Home Affairs spoke about?

It is interesting to note what the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development said in 1983. I am quoting from Hansard: House of Assembly, vol 108, col 12188:

We are continuing to build on what the NP has repeatedly emphasised as being its point of departure in its approach to constitutional reform, namely the fact of the diversity of peoples in this country . . . it is an indisputable fact and almost a natural phenomenon . . . that we are clearly identifiable population groups.

On the basis of what argument or magic formula can an indisputable fact now be something else in the new South Africa? An indisputable fact remains an indisputable fact. [Interjections.] It is a natural phenomenon. What tremendous bluff is this? Or are they bluffing their voters to such an extent because they now want to bid farewell to race, that they are bluffing themselves?

In this connection I also want to quote the hon the State President. His speech appears in col 12196 in Hansard. He argues that the Coloureds are an identifiable population group. He takes it amiss of my hon leader that he is suggesting that the NP does not recognise the differentiating factors . . . [Time expired.]

*Mr D J WORRALL: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Brakpan said the concept of own affairs was the crux of the 1983 Constitution Act. That is absolutely correct. What is, however, also correct is the fact that the concept of own affairs has failed. It has failed in this Parliament. This Parliament is moving away from the concept of own affairs. The Indians have rejected it, the Coloureds have rejected it, and many Whites have rejected it.

Now I want to ask the CP whether they are thinking in terms of own affairs for Whites or own affairs for Afrikaners. If they are talking about own affairs for Afrikaners and cultural, language and education matters, then they do have a case and this is a case they can argue in order to have it implemented in the new constitution. The fact is, if they emphasise White interests as the basis for own affairs, then they are making the same mistake as the Rhodesians made when Zimbabwe became independent.

†The Whites in Rhodesia made exactly the same mistake that the CP is making. They said that interests should be defined in terms of colour. The minute one does that, one defines oneself—given one's demographic numbers—as a minority in the future. [Interjections.]

We very largely agree with the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Assembly, who spoke in this respect, in his argument that it rather depends on how one defines groups. We in the DP say there is no basis, first of all, for the recognition of racial groups and, secondly, there is no basis for prescriptive groups in the new South Africa. [Time expired.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Leave police alone - Vlok

GUN smugglers, using creative methods, bring in AK-47 rifles to attack police and the Inkatha Freedom Party, writes ISMAIL LAGARDIEN.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said in Parliament yesterday that more than 1 000 civilians had been killed with these weapons in the past eight months.

To Page 2

Vlok warns on AK-47s

From Page 1

Since January, police have seized 517 automatic rifles, more than 1 400 machineguns, pistols and revolvers as well as 34 handgrenades, limpet mines and mortars.

Last month police seized 87 AK-47 rifles and sub-machineguns, one RPG rocket launcher and hundreds of rounds of ammunition and 51 magazines for the Kalashnikov rifles during a 10-day raid. Twelve people were arrested in connection with the weapons.

During interrogations, it had been learnt that weapons were brought in to "sow death and destruction".

"Members of the South African Police and Inkatha Freedom Party were identified as targets," Vlok said.

He warned gun-runners and people in possession of illegal arms, threatening to root them out "wherever they may be". He said AK-47 assault rifles were smuggled into the country in the petrol tanks of vehicles.

"Help us rid the country of the curse of the AK-47. Help us stop the merciless bloodletting on civilians and the police force," Vlok appealed to the public.

Attacks on police were "devastatingly wicked and unnecessary" as the police belonged to the people and were their servants.

The SAP was the only police force in the country and would be the police force of a new South Africa, he said.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

SAP: labour disputes/work stoppages/strikes

199. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~151~~ ~~152~~

In how many instances were the South African Police called to the scene of (a) labour disputes, (b) work stoppages and (c) strikes in 1990?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: B520E

- (a) 241
(b) 67
(c) 628

Illegal strikes: arrests

245. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~151~~

How many workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1990? B633E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

796 persons

SAP: staff composition

258. Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Law and Order:† ~~151~~

What was the staff composition, expressed as percentages, of the South African Police in respect of (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians in 1988, 1989 and 1990, respectively? B683E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	1988	1989	1990
(a)	44,96	43,47	42,61
(b)	44,23	45,83	46,30
(c)	7,61	7,45	7,75
(d)	3,20	3,25	3,34

Rape: charges/arrests

283. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~151~~ ~~152~~

How many (a) Black, (b) White (c) Coloured and (d) Indian men were (i) arrested for and (ii) charged with rape during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available? ~~151~~ ~~152~~

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: B747E

Statistics are not kept in separate categories as set out in the question. To acquire this information would not only be extremely time-consuming, but would take place to the detriment of other more important police duties. I can therefore unfortunately not supply the hon member with the information requested.

Statistics are only kept of cases brought before court. I wish to point out that more than one person can be arrested and charged in the same case.

Statistics of cases brought before court in 1990 are as follows:

(a)	Black males	11 646 cases.
(b)	White males	497 cases.
(c) and (d)	Coloured and Indian males	52 cases.

Statistically, no differentiation is made between Coloured and Indian men.

As regards convictions for rape, I refer the hon member to the answer by the hon Minister of Justice on 27 March 1991 to written question no 215 in the House of Assembly.

Children's homes: statistics

318. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health: ~~151~~

(a) How many children's homes are there for each population group in each province of the Republic, (b) what are their names, (c) how many children can be accommodated in each and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B828E

12/15/78
11:51 AM

12 000 charged with rape (34)

MORE than 12 000 men appeared in SA courts on rape charges last year, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday in reply to a tabled question.

Bill (34) aims to curb financial crimes

THE Government has decided to create a department to deal with what it calls "serious economic offences".

The move has been brought about by increasing "white-collar crime" including fraud and theft involving financial transactions and the contravention of foreign currency exchange measures.

The biggest concern is that large amounts of money have been taken out of the country illegally.

The Serious Economic Offences Bill was tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee.

He explained in the Bill that a permanent body would be established with experienced jurists, who in co-operation with other related disciplines, could take swift measures to investigate relevant offences with a view to the prosecution of offenders.

When the Bill is declared law by the State President, it will also be effective in the self-governing territories.

Political Correspondent.

Thousands of shotguns illegally shipped to SA from US — claim

By David Braun
Star Bureau

Star
30/5/91

WASHINGTON — The US Department of Commerce is investigating allegations that thousands of shotguns may have been exported illegally to South Africa.

There are fears that they have been used in township violence.

A spokesman for the Commerce Department in Washington confirmed this week that an investigation was being made into the possibility that shotguns, supposedly shipped through Cape Town for Zimbabwe and Namibia, had remained in South Africa.

She said she was not permitted to provide any further information, and would not confirm that

the US Commerce Department had sent investigators to South Africa only a few weeks ago.

The allegations about the shotguns were brought to the attention of the US Commerce Department and the State Department by Dumisani Kumalo of the New York-based Africa Fund, one of the oldest and most respected anti-apartheid activist organisations in the US.

Mr Kumalo, a South African-born US citizen, last week sent letters to anti-apartheid activists and organisations which said more than 20 tons of shotguns and ammunition had left the US for South Africa in the past 10 months.

While Nelson Mandela was touring the US in

June last year, eight tons of shotguns left New York harbour for South Africa, he said.

"Since we discovered that thousands of shotguns were going to South Africa, more than 1 000 people have died violently in the townships, many from shotgun wounds," he said.

He said the guns were not being smuggled out but were being shipped with US government licences on the pretext that they were going to Zimbabwe or Namibia.

The letter said that the Africa Fund had, in November 1990, given the US Department of Commerce details about the shotgun shipments but that six months later, the department was still investigating.

18/5/91

M



Doing it for themselves

South 6/6-12/6/91.

33A

THE BUTHISIZWE co-operative in Crossroads celebrated its fourth anniversary last month — a milestone for the workers, since they have not received a cent in outside financial assistance since the co-operative's inception.

Unlike many co-operatives in South Africa, Buthisizwe was started by money collected from the participants themselves; their salaries are paid from whatever money they earn from the goods they produce.

Buthisizwe — which means "collect your nation" — was formed by Mrs Nomahlubi Benge in response to the violence which swept through Crossroads in 1986.

After witdoek vigilantes destroyed the KTC squatter camp, Benge's house in New Crossroads became a refuge for homeless victims.

Because of police harassment, Benge went into hiding and, when she returned to her home six months later, found it was still occupied by the refugees.

"I started thinking about what to do with these homeless people; I couldn't just leave them sitting there or begging in the streets," Benge said.

"I was not in the struggle; I was just struggling to help my people."

Benge was also concerned about the tensions between people.

Squatters who were driven out of Crossroads by the vigilantes could not return for fear of death and families were being torn apart by the violence.

She approached church leaders in the community and asked them about projects which could assist in building bridges between the factions in Crossroads.

Although she had no money, she wanted to start a project which could provide employment for her group of refugees.

"At first it was difficult for people to understand what I was saying, what kind of project I wanted," Benge said.

She found a disused factory near Crossroads which had been abandoned by its white owner during the violence, and held the first meeting of the co-operative.

Present at the first meeting were victims of the violence — including a man who had been blinded by police pellets and another in a wheelchair. They all donated R50 each for the first two months' rent.

The building was in a shoddy state when they moved in, Benge said. It was covered in spiderwebs, flooded with rainwater and filthy.

The co-operative workers restored it — the carpentry project made the

When the Buthisizwe co-operative was established, many people scoffed. But the workers' perseverance has earned them the respect of the community — and financial independence. **REHANA ROSSOUW** reports:



PERSEVERANCE: These workers at the Buthisizwe Co-operative have reaped the respect of the community

PIC: YUNUS MOHAMED

refurbishment of the premises their first task, building partitions, adding new wooden floors and making chairs and benches for the workers.

Because the co-operative did not make profits immediately and there was no money to pay salaries, most of the participants pulled out by the second month.

Buthisizwe became a target of scorn

in the community. Many people felt that Benge was wasting her time, misleading the unemployed workers.

"We had to take drastic action because people were beginning to feel very disheartened, so we pooled the little extra money we had and bought groceries for just two staff members each week," Benge said.

"So the two workers went home with

the grocery parcels and the community could see that Buthisizwe gave its people enough money to support its workers."

Four years later, money is still in short supply at Buthisizwe. The project has no outside financial assistance, except for sewing machines bought by the British embassy.

The project first started paying sala-

ries in January 1988. Each worker received R1,50 a week, which later grew to R4,80 a week.

However, the project was not without its problems. When conditions improved at Buthisizwe and the community heard that it was paying salaries, many of those who had abandoned the project earlier came rushing back.

"We also had people from organisations coming in here, telling us that we did not know how to run things, that we needed to employ them to show us how," said Benge.

"We told them that we did not need them. Now that the potato was peeled, they all had teeth to eat, but none of them would help us peel it in the first place."

BUTHISIZWE DELIBERATELY does not accept outside funding. Staff are told that if they want to make money, they have to work hard.

The project is built on the understanding that the workers are producing goods for themselves and their communities, not to impress funders or political organisations.

They sell their shirts, jackets, dresses, jerseys, bags, mats, pillows, duvets and woodwork at fleamarkets all over Cape Town.

The most successful project is the brick-making project, which was started with one bag of cement and now orders more than 100 a month.

The co-operative is managed by a committee of eight people, representing the four projects — sewing, weaving, brick making and carpentry.

They also run a training programme, teaching people from the community designing skills to assist them with their sewing projects at home.

Despite all its problems, Buthisizwe workers are proud of the fact that they have made it on their own, even if they still occasionally go home at the end of the week with barely enough money to survive.

"I'd rather be left here alone than take outside funding," said Benge.

"I want to teach my people that they must stop waiting for other people to walk through the door with money to help them, instead of helping themselves.

"Nothing in this world is given to you free of charge; you have to struggle for everything that you've got.

"Even if we aren't sure that there will be a salary, one thing we are sure of is that we have work.

"Buthisizwe will survive, and we will show South Africa that if it wants to survive the future, our people will have to work very hard."

Shoplifters poised to pass R1bn mark

SHOPLIFTING was at its highest level yet in SA, with retailers standing to lose more than R1bn this year, an electronic surveillance firm MD said in a statement this week. *8/10/91 4/7/91.*

During the past few months there had been a swing towards the theft of food, "and the situation is going to get worse", said Bruce Craig.

"People are stealing food because they are hungry and it is easier to steal than many other items, but it satisfies only one basic need."

He believed there would be a shift back to stealing easily saleable non-edible goods to satisfy other needs such as rent, clothes and transport. *(34)*

Small items, such as audio cassettes, were being traded for taxi fares and bigger items were also being used for "barter" deals, he said.

"A major problem for retailers is that their security guards can easily be intimidated, no matter how many beefy guards are employed," Craig said. — Sapa.

Shoplifting may cost stores R1-bn in '91

Shoplifting is at its highest level yet in South Africa, with retailers standing to lose more than R1 billion this year, the managing director of an electronic surveillance firm said in a statement on Tuesday.

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"A major problem for retailers is that their security guards can easily be intimidated, no matter how many beefy guards are employed."

Another big problem for retailers was collusion between staff members to steal from their employers, especially from warehouses and during transportation of goods. — Sapa.

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Sowetan 5/7/91

4 200 freed
from prison
this week

5/7/91 THEO RAWANA 34

BY MIDNIGHT tonight, about 4 200 prisoners will have been released from SA jails this week, cutting about R78 500 off the R1,6m the state spends daily on feeding, clothing and housing inmates.

Correctional Services spokesman Col Danie Immelman said last night that the 4 200 first offenders were all benefiting directly from the special one-third remission of sentence announced by President F W de Klerk on Monday.

Yesterday Correctional Services said there were 87 000 prisoners in SA's 202 jails.

It cost R18,67 each day to keep one prisoner in jail.

This translated into a daily bill of R1 624 290 for the prisoners' upkeep.

Immelman said attention was also being given to the possible release on parole of prisoners where the nature of their crimes justified such a release.

Sapa reports that top PAC member Enoch Zulu and eight other PAC soldiers were released from Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town yesterday.

PAC secretary for information Barney Desai said in a telephone interview that although the nine had refused to apply for indemnity, they had been released unconditionally by the authorities.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said the releases were based on a composite statement on behalf of the nine prisoners by their attorneys "to the satisfaction of the government".

Star 517191
**Cape MP to
face fraud,
theft charges**

KIMBERLEY — The Attorney-General in the northern Cape has decided to prosecute the MP for Diamantstad, Leslie Charles Abrahams, on three counts of theft and two counts of fraud arising from matters concerning the Resthaven Welfare Society.

Mr Abrahams defected from the Labour Party on May 31 and is now a National Party member in the House of Representatives.

Mr Abrahams is charged, among other things, with withdrawing R10 000 from the society's trust account and depositing it into his own bank account.

He is charged with buying goods valued at R9 896,17 from a commercial concern, Bredells, on behalf of the old age home and then using it at Tip's Tavern, which belongs to Colville Investments of which he was a director. — Own Correspondent.

Lawyers say killer policemen's release was no coincidence

PRETORIA — Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) yesterday reiterated its objection to the recent release of four policemen jailed for criminal offences.

The LHR was reacting to Deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte saying it was surprising "those who had recently argued for the unconditional release of among others, murderers, objected to prisoners being released under strict parole conditions".

The LHR said it had called for the unconditional release of all who qualified in terms of the agreement between government and the ANC. "Such people certainly include people convicted of murder."

The agreement was a political one, quite different from the normal process of prisoner releases, remissions and parole. "Indeed, with the recent releases of political prisoners, our call has been vindicated," the LHR said.

It had no objection to enlightened sentencing or early parole — "we see such advances as important in our moves towards democratising society".

The LHR said its objection was to what it perceived as unfair and preferential treatment being given to, "in this case", policemen sentenced for violent and criminal activi-

ties. "We cannot believe that coincidentally four policemen ... qualified for parole on the same day."

The policemen's release came two days before another bulk release of ANC members, "and to us the conclusions are obvious".

"All we are asking for, is equal treatment for criminal offenders. The Ministry of Justice has in past months been at great pains to ensure that its criminal justice system is not subverted through the release of political prisoners in terms of an agreement to which it is party. Where is that caution now?" it asked.

DP spokesman Dave Dalling said in Cape Town the prisoner release programme appeared to be going "drastically wrong".

It was one thing to release political prisoners, but it was quite another to release "dangerous and murderous criminals into the public midst". "Whether it be 'on parole' or otherwise, it is manifestly a perversion of justice to release such killers as Jack la Grange and Robert van der Merwe, after having served only three years."

The other two former policemen in question were W/O Leon de Villiers and Const David Goosen, sentenced to death in 1988 for a Cradock murder. — Sapa.

● Comment: Page 8

Cops' release unfair LHR

LAWYERS for Human Rights have objected to the recent release of four policemen jailed for criminal offences.

LHR was reacting to statements by Deputy Justice Minister Mr Dannie Schutte that he found it surprising "those who had recently argued for the unconditional release of among others, murderers, objected to prisoners being released under strict parole conditions".

LHR said they had called for the unconditional release from prison of all those who qualified for release in terms of the agreement reached between the Government and the ANC.

"Such people certainly include people convicted of murder... this is clearly stated in the Pretoria Minute," the LHR said.

The agreement was a political one, which was quite different from the normal process of prisoner releases, remissions and parole.

"Indeed, with the recent releases of political prisoners, our call has been vindicated. "In addition to this, we have no objection to either enlightened sentencing or early parole - we see such advances as important in our moves towards democratising society," said LHR.

"We cannot believe that coincidentally four policemen... all qualified for parole on ex-

actly the same day. "It should be remembered that all four policemen were sentenced to death in 1988 and were reprieved by (then President) Mr PW Botha after spending approximately six months in jail."

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criminal offenders. The Ministry of Justice has in past months been at great pains to ensure that its criminal justice system is not subverted through the release of political prisoners in terms of an agreement to which it is party. Where is that caution now?" it asked. Sapa.

Sowetan 9/7/91



Marital blues kill families

MARITAL problems and depression, in combination with other problems, are the main causes of the large number of family murders that have afflicted South Africa in recent years, a three-year Human Sciences Research Council investigation has found.

According to a 300-page report released yesterday, there is no single solution to the problem.

People should be taught to cope with their problems and call for professional assistance timeously, the report says.

The researchers recommend that psychologists be permitted to advertise their services so that people with problems could know about the help available.

Family murder should be recognised in law as a unique phenomenon, they recommend.

Couples who plan to marry should receive marital counselling. People should learn life skills that include coping with stress.

The researchers found no confirmation of the theory that family murders occurred mainly among Afrikaners or whites.

Alcohol, narcotics, psychological deviations, hours of work, unemployment or financial problems usually play no role in such murders, the report says.

As far as could be ascertained, the South African political system, the media and violence in the community

also do not have a direct influence either.

Autumn is apparently the season for family murders.

The family murderer shows a preference for firearms. Most of them are between 24 and 35 years old.

Murder

Twice as many men as women commit family murder.

The murderers are usually married and families have an income of more than R30 000 a year.

There are many factors which could lead to family murder:

"The murderer may be a man who suffers from depression, burnout and stress - symptoms which become

worse before the murder.

"The murderer experiences both active and passive aggression, but cannot express it in a socially acceptable way and, therefore, is unable to assert himself."

Such people struggle to communicate and socialise. In addition, they are emotionally immature, dependent, asocial and have a poor self-image.

They feel inadequate, inferior, helpless and jealous and react impulsively.

They also want to control others and be rigid, the report says.

"Family murderers have intense feelings of desperation and helplessness. Despite feeling persecuted, they are reliable people.

The murderer's spouse usually tends to dominate the relationship and such marriages are characterised by poor communication and a superficial relationship in which both partners threaten each other emotionally and physically.

They are also jealous and do not trust or respect each other, and one of the partners withdraws emotionally.

The marriage structure is shaky and has neither a patriarchal nor matriarchal pattern. The couple are also dependent on their parents.

The HSRC team found many other typical factors, such as isolation from religious and social activities, stress at work and financial mismanagement. - *Sapa*

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SOWETAN RADIO METRO



TALKBACK

Sowetan

10/7/91. (34)
**Callers
oppose
mass
release**

VICTIMS of violent crimes were left at risk with no protection, following the mass release of prisoners in terms of the Presidential pardon to a third of first-time offenders.

This was the opinion of Rector from Industria in the *Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show* hosted by DJ Tim Modise yesterday.

Rector said the Government's amnesty would also lead to people taking the law into their own hands and was encouraging would-be criminals.

Callers said they were not happy with the release of prisoners and Jackie from Evander said murderers would only commit more crimes and kill more people.

Themba from Naledi, Soweto said he felt bad because, by granting amnesty to criminals, the Government did not show regard for those people who had suffered the loss of loved ones and those who had died.

Afros from Daveyton said the amnesty should apply only to political prisoners in terms of the agreement between the Government and the ANC. This attitude was also supported by Siphon Mofolo.

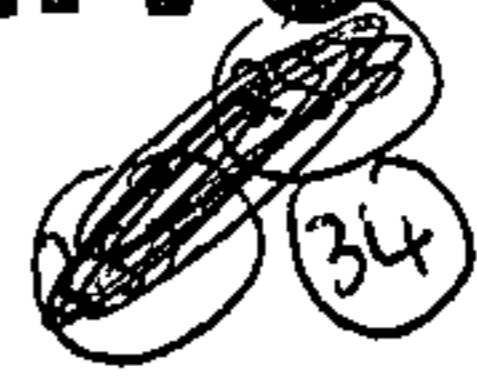
"What the Government has done is totally out, people like the Sharpeville Six should be released because their actions were for the benefit of the community as a whole," he said.

Daniel from Eldorado Park accused the Government of trying to free policemen in jail by putting them in the same category as political offenders.

Mankombe from Bethal said the authorities should have involved the ANC in the selection of people to be granted amnesty.

Lawyers hit at selective release of prisoners

Sowetan 10/17/71



THERE is no parity in the way the authorities are releasing prisoners in terms of the State President's announcement of remission of sentences, Lawyers for Human

Rights (LHR) told a news conference in Pretoria yesterday.

LHR national director Brian Currin said police murderer Jack le Grange had been released after

serving three-and-a-half years of a 25-year sentence, while a man who had murdered a policeman, Henry Burt, was still in prison and would serve an eight-and-a-half-year sentence.

LHR said it would be irresponsible to "open prison doors to all", but the Government should, to be fair, apply the same criteria to all when it came to paroling prisoners.

To be consistent, it should, therefore, release all "three-and-a-half year out of 25-year category" prisoners.

Black Sash spokesperson Ms Kerry Harris said the way prisoners were being released was "apartheid at its worst".

Currin accused the Correctional Services

Parole Board of applying the State President's remission provisions in an "obscure and dishonest" way.

He asked why the Sharpeville Six had not yet been released.

As far as the LHR knew, the six convicted murderers released from Death Row as common law prisoners so far had all been whites - four policemen, Maureen Smith, and Fox Street return to international football - if the go-ahead was given - a tour to this country by a top overseas team would probably take place before the year was out.

"It's been a long time coming and we are now more confident than ever that we'll get back." - Sapa

Family murders researched

^{Bisway 10/7/91}
PRETORIA — The majority of family murders in SA were caused by marital problems and depression, and were not an exclusive Afrikaner phenomenon, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) said yesterday.

The HSRC findings by a three-year investigation showed there was no evidence to confirm the long-held theory that family murders occurred mainly among Afrikaners or whites.

A team of 20 researchers, led by Dr Louise Olivier, concluded that family slayings occurred in all racial communities and were generally caused by marital difficulties and depression, coupled with other problems.

The research also rejected theories that family slayings were linked to religious affiliations. As far as the researchers could ascertain the SA political system and community violence did not have a direct influence on the problem of family murders.

The report said that autumn appeared to be the favoured season for family murders with the murderer normally using a firearm. Most of the killers were between 24 and 35 years old. Men were twice as likely to commit family murders as women.

The report said the murderer's spouse usually had higher educational qualifica-

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Own Correspondent

tions, tended to dominate the relationship, suffered from stress and was emotionally ambivalent, confrontational, disapproving, convictive and felt superior.

The researchers found there was no single solution to the problem and advocated an educational approach aimed at teaching people to cope with their problems.

The report made a number of recommendations including that couples planning to marry should receive marital counselling and psychologists should be permitted to advertise their services so that people with problems could know about the help available.

SA Medical and Dental Association spokesman Nico Prinsloo said the Professional Board of Psychologists would be meeting in August, where they would discuss the issue of advertising their services.

Researchers also studied 10 family murders in which the family murderer survived and was referred to a psychiatric institution for observation.

One of the recommendations of the HSRC's report is that family murder be recognised in law as a unique phenomenon: a move which would help with future research into family murders.

Bid to curb cross-border irregularities

Pretoria Bureau

(25/10/79) 34

A new corruption law eliminating current loopholes which have been used in cross-border irregularities has been proposed by the South African Law Commission.

The proposal comes after the commission investigated the deficiencies of the present Prevention of Corruption Act of 1958 — exposed dur-

ing the Harms Commission when evidence arose of cross-border irregularities which were largely left unprosecuted.

"The most important shortcoming of the present legal position is that provision is not made for all categories of persons," a commission statement said.

"There is also no criminal provision for acts of bribery that take place outside the

borders but that adversely affect the interests of the country."

The commission has in addition made certain recommendations regarding the law of succession — including the relaxation of some formalities required to have a will or revocation of a will declared valid.

It also makes recommendations regarding illegitimate children.

Star 10/7/91



Probing family murders

Star 10/7/91

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The Human Sciences Research Council has completed an investigation into the large number of family murders that have afflicted South Africa in recent times. Carried out over three years, it comes up with some surprising conclusions.

According to a 300-page report released yesterday, there was no single solution to the problem.

People should be taught to cope with their problems and call for professional assistance timeously.

Family murder should be recognised in law as a unique phenomenon, it said.

Couples, who planned to marry, should receive marital counselling and people should learn life skills that included coping with stress.

The researchers had found no confirmation that family murders occurred mainly

among Afrikaners or whites. And neither the religious affiliation nor the method used to commit family murder showed a regular pattern, they said.

Alcohol, narcotics, psychological deviations, hours of work, unemployment or financial problems usually played no role in such murders, the report said.

As far as could be ascertained, the political system, the media and violence in the community also did not have a direct influence.

Autumn was the season for family murders and there was a preference for using firearms.

Most of the killers were between 24 and 35 years old, with twice as many men as woman committing family murder.

The murderers were usually married, and families had an income of more than R30 000 a year.

"The murderer may be a man who suffers from depression, burnout and stress — symptoms which become worse before the murder. The murderer experiences both active and passive aggression, but cannot express it in a socially acceptable way and, therefore, is unable to assert himself."

Such people struggled to communicate and socialise. In addition, they were emotionally immature, dependent, asocial and had a poor self-image.

They felt inadequate, inferior, helpless and jealous and reacted impulsively.

They also wanted to control others and be rigid, the report said.

"Family murderers have intense feelings of desperation and helplessness. Despite feeling persecuted, they are reliable people.

"The murderer's spouse usually has higher education-

al qualifications, tends to dominate the relationship, suffers from stress and is emotionally ambivalent, confrontational, disapproving, convictive and feels superior."

Such marriages were characterised by poor communication and a superficial relationship in which both partners threatened each other emotionally and physically.

They were also jealous and did not trust or respect each other, and one of the partners withdrew emotionally.

The couple were also dependent on their parents.

The HSRC team found many other typical factors, such as isolation from religious and social activities, stress at work and financial mismanagement.

The research was carried out by 20 HSRC researchers, led by Dr Louis Olivier, of the Centre for Child and Adult Guidance. — Sapa.

Why the Govt is setting criminals free

It's a smokescreen for
'difficult' cases - HRC

Political prisoners are being freed anonymously, amid an on-going release of thousands of common law prisoners, the Human Rights Commission (HRC) says.

By simultaneously releasing political and non-political prisoners — as many as 50 000 have been released since December — the authorities have deliberately thrown up a "smokescreen", the HRC reckons.

Their purpose, according to the HRC, is to free prisoners whose political status they dispute without acknowledging that they are doing so.

The authorities, however, deny any subterfuge. Their objective, they say, is to adopt an "even-handed approach" to all prisoners.

Controversial

Two of the "Sharpeville Six", Oupa Diniso and Joshua Khumalo, who were released under President F W de Klerk's July 1 special amnesty, illustrate the point concretely.

Together with four co-accused they were originally sentenced to death under the controversial doctrine of "common purpose" for the murder of deputy mayor Khuzwayo Dlamini in September 1984.

After a long and dramatic series of court hearings, including one leading to a last-minute stay of execution, the six were rescued from the gallows by Presidential prerogative. Their death sentences were commuted to long terms of imprisonment.

From the outset the status of the Sharpeville Six was a matter of dispute. Their lawyers argued that their motivation was political and that they were therefore political prisoners. State lawyers regarded them as common-law criminals.

Their present lawyer, Amichand Soman, applied for their release as political prisoners in terms of the Pretoria Minute of August last year. The application was, however, turned down.

Then Mr Diniso and Mr Khumalo were freed on parole, together with prisoners who did not claim political status, under

PATRICK LAURENCE

President de Klerk's latest amnesty. As first offenders they qualified for parole. Their four co-accused were not first offenders.

Since the signing of the Pretoria Minute between the Government and the ANC, there have been three general amnesties under which prisoners have been released, irrespective of whether they claimed political status.

The first, announced in December, granted a six-month remission to all prisoners. The second, announced in April, granted a further remission of six months.

The latest went considerably further. It granted a remission of one-third of sentence to all first offenders, over and above the normal one third for good behaviour.

In addition, however, first offenders who had served less than a third of their sentence could qualify for parole under stricter than normal conditions.

Ex-policemen Jack la Grange and Robert van der Merwe, both of whom were given a double death sentence, were released last weekend under the parole clause. Mr Diniso and Mr Khumalo were freed after calls for their release in the wake of the paroling of Mr la Grange and Mr van der Merwe.

The HRC estimates that nearly 30 000 prisoners have been released already, of whom only about 3,000 are political prisoners. By the time the process runs its course, 50 000 prisoners will have been freed, it calculates.

The release of "a huge number of criminals" is the price the authorities have had to pay "to climb out of the hole they dug for themselves".

Saturday Star established independently yesterday that more than 50 000 prisoners have already been released since December. The total is made up of 30 000 prisoners who benefited from the December remission, 23 000 who were freed under the April remission, and 4 200 who were released between July 1 and 5 under Mr de Klerk's latest amnesty.

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Star 13/7/91

Now 'worried' Transvaal A-G warns on freed prisoners

JAMES BRIDGES

STimes 14/1/91

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DON BRUNETTE ... 'Few prisoners turn into angels'

By CHARIS PERKINS

TRANSVAAL attorney-general Don Brunette has warned that many of the criminals freed under President FW de Klerk's amnesty will soon be back in court.

Mr Brunette, who is concerned about the mass releases, said: "We can expect a large majority of criminals to go back to their old ways."

His warning came after two weeks of mounting public outrage over the freeing of criminals, including murderers, under President De Klerk's amnesty.

Mr Brunette said: "The question one needs to be asking is: Is the president's discretion being used properly?"

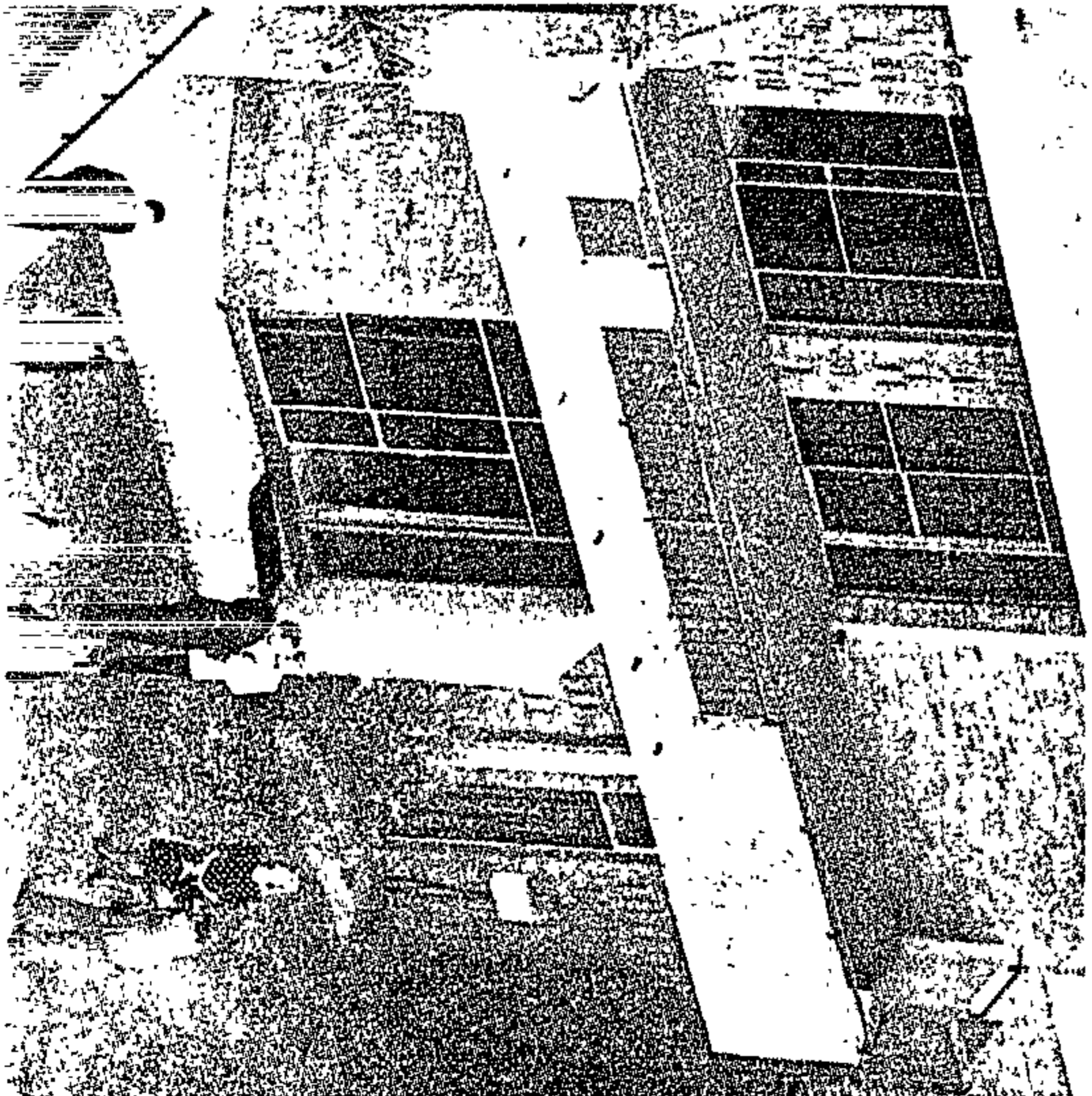
"Those powers should be exercised very carefully. Normally, amnesty is granted only in special cases, for example if someone in jail is very sick or old.

"There is a perception among the public that the legal system is being undermined, and that should never happen. It's very worrying, and hundreds of my advocates are unhappy about the situation."

Mr Brunette warned that the courts would have to deal with the consequences of the releases.



Here comes the bride!





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large number of criminals will prob-
ably slip into their old ways — and
we will then have to deal with them
back in court."

Mr Brunette said other attorneys-
general were also concerned about
the large-scale releases.

However, Cape attorney-general
Neil Rossouw and Eastern Cape at-
torney-general Dr Jan D'Oliveira de-
clined to comment yester-
day, while Natal's
attorney-general was not
available.

Free State attorney-gen-
eral Tim McNally said he
was not in favour of crimi-
nals being released too
soon, but added that "every
case must be considered on
its merits".

Deputy Justice Minister
Danie Schutte acknow-
ledged in an interview with
the Sunday Times on Fri-
day that measures taken to
release more than 57 000
prisoners unconditionally
or on parole since Decem-
ber were "extraordinary".

He said: "We need to get
to the end of these releases.
The decisions of the courts
must be enforced normally
from now on, as was clear
from President De Klerk's
announcement of the latest
amnesty."

Three amnesties in the
last seven months, freeing
57 000 convicts, have
reduced South Africa's
prison population to 86 594.

In the past two weeks, an
estimated 4 200 prisoners
have walked out of jail
under the president's one-
third remission of sentence
for first offenders. Some of
them are on parole.

Fears

Thousands more prison-
ers are due for release in
the next few weeks.

Most of them are first
offenders, but President De
Klerk is also considering
proposals for the release of
other previous offenders.

The latest available
crime statistics confirm
Mr Brunette's fears.

Serious crime soared to
121 000 reported incidents
in May — the highest
figure in South African
criminal history.

The crimes include mur-
der, rape, armed robbery,
housebreaking, theft, fraud
and arson.

Seven percent of the
prisoners released since
December have already
been rearrested by the
police on fresh criminal
charges.

Explaining the remis-
sion for non-political first
offenders, President De
Klerk said it would redress
the imbalance brought

□ To Page 2

NAAS BOTHA, in a
controversial, top-st
(AND FIND OUT HO

Now for the Africa Games

By COLIN BRYDEN

MOVES to have South
Africa admitted to the
All-Africa Games in
Cairo in September
came to light yesterday,
as local officials chafed
about what they see as
unnecessary delays in
the country's return to
international competi-
tion.

The organiser of the Cairo
games, Mr Abdel-Mon-
eim Emara, confirmed
South Africa had applied
to enter — and had
offered to help finance
the event.

Mr Emara said he support-
ed South Africa's partic-
ipation, because it
would attract greater
world attention to the
games, resulting in
greater income from ad-
vertising and tickets.

Concern

However, a decision would
have to come from the
OAU, which maintains a
boycott of South Africa.

The application concludes
a dramatic week for
sport during which
South Africa was invited
to the Olympic Games
in Barcelona next year
and re-admitted to the
International Cricket
Council.

But local officials have
expressed concern at
what they see as delay-
ing tactics by Mr Sam
Ramsamy, chairman of
the National Olympic
Committee of SA.

Mr Ramsamy warned that
participation in Barce-
lona was not guaranteed
and that unity remained
the prime objective for
sport.

● See Pain before Spain,
Page 26

A three-year investigation into family murders gives tragic insight, writes Helen Grange

Throwing light on a dark crime

Star 15/1/91

THE real tragedy of family murder is that the suicidal depression of one person results in the death, often by terrible means, of another adult as well as innocent children who have no choice in the matter.

South Africa has seen an increasing number of family murders in recent years, leading to many hypotheses on the phenomenon — one of which was that these tragedies tend to afflict mainly white Afrikaners because of their intense sense of responsibility for the family.

Were it this simple, one could examine and address the factors which lead to such an over-protective attitude. However, further study has revealed that, in fact, family murder affects a wide cross-section of people in South Africa and the causes are very di-

verse.

After a three-year investigation conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council, commissioned by the Department of National Health and Population Development, and released this week, the phenomenon of family murder has shown itself to be an extremely complex one.

Of course, the problems which lead to the fatal act lie mainly with the murderer himself — and researchers have found some very definite traits which render the murderer incapable of dealing with his situation.

Depression is a strong feature among family murderers, and most of them experience "burn-out" and stress some time before the point of no return.

Stress is very predominant in the South African context, as

there is much emphasis on achievement.

In most cases, the symptoms of depression and stress become intensified immediately before the murders. A feeling of desperation creeps in — a state of acute isolation where life has lost its meaning.

A host of personality traits usually assist in driving the murderer to his final tragic act — including emotional immaturity, dependency, poor social and self-image, feelings of inadequacy, jealousy, aggression, and the desire to control others — to speak of a few.

But more important are the circumstances of the family itself — the role of the spouse and of the children.

Researchers found that the murderer would be more deeply

involved emotionally with the children than the spouse.

In most cases, the children are involved in a power struggle between the couple — and children are used by the parents to manipulate one another or to vent their aggression, and they assume grown-up roles such as taking responsibility for a sibling or being the confidants of the adults.

Most family murderers tend to have a better relationship with the children than with the spouse. It follows then that the structure of such a marriage is shaky.

The murderer's spouse usually has higher educational qualifications, tends to dominate the relationship, suffers from stress and is emotionally ambivalent, confrontational, disapproving, convictive and feels superior.

Surprisingly, alcohol, narcotics,

psychological deviations, hours of work, unemployment and financial problems have been found not to play a role in family murders.

Nor does the political system, the media or violence in the community have a direct influence.

It is the dynamics of the family, and the inadequate adaptation of the murderer to his or her circumstances, that seems to be most important.

The murderer's motives for finally resorting to killing his family could be the last act of despair and helplessness, an attempt at gaining control, a wish for revenge or a desire not to leave the children without care after the parent has committed suicide.

Apparently autumn is the season for many family murders, with the sleeping hours chosen for the deed — although no reason has

been offered for why this is so.

Researchers have made a number of recommendations for preventing family murder — one of them being that professional health workers should be trained not only to recognise the symptoms, but also to intervene successfully.

People should also be taught life skills in order to cope better with the demands of daily life and with stress.

The community should also become actively involved so that people can support and care for one another.

In addition, it is also necessary to determine how to change the attitude of South Africans — too many believe that aggression is the only solution to problems. □

WOMEN PROTEST

34
 16/1

Gathering storm over release of 'dangerous' prisoners

PRETORIA. — The Women's Bureau of South Africa today backed the Attorneys-General combined objections to the government's release of dangerous criminals.

The Attorneys-General sent a letter to the Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee expressing their "objection in principle" and "deep concern and dissatisfaction" over the releases in an unprecedented move.

But right-wing mass murder accused Mr Piet Botha who is being held in custody while on trial for a revenge attack on a bus last year which resulted in the deaths of seven people has gone on hunger strike because of the "government's unfairness" in releasing other prisoners and not him.

Regretted leak

The letter to Mr Coetsee was signed on behalf of all the Attorneys-General by Mr Mike Imber, SC, Attorney-General for Natal.

However Mr Imber said the letter had been confidential and he regretted it had been leaked to the Press.

"The intention was to get clarification from the Minister on the latest amnesty which had resulted in releases and parole," he said.

The Attorneys-General said: "Persons who have been found guilty of serious and horrible crimes — and who have served only a meagre portion of particularly long terms of imprisonment — are apparently being released injudiciously.

"This release of ordinary criminals cannot be justified in terms of the political settlement negotiations.

"The releases only contribute to a prevailing extremely unhappy state of affairs."

'Protect public'

Mrs Margaret Lessing, executive director of the Women's Bureau, said all efforts should be taken to protect the public from rapists, child abusers and wife batterers.

"We are concerned with the effects of these crimes on their victims and condemn all forms of violence particularly against women and children."

A spokesman from the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) said the release of about 57 000 prisoners because of amnesties and remissions would inevitably lead to an increase of crime.

The Johannesburg office of Nicro, which deals with about seven percent of all parolees, was unable to place a single released prisoner in employment over the past six weeks.

The speed of the current releases — some took place with as little as 24 hours notice to the prisoner — meant, in many instances, there had not even been time to consult families in advance nor to undergo any pre-release programme.

Call to fiancée
 Their protest follows sharp criticism of the releases by Lawyers for Human Rights, the Democratic Party and the Conservative Party, in the wake of the State President's recent announcement of one-third remission of sentence for first offenders.

Right-wing murderer Piet Botha, who began his hunger strike at midnight yesterday, has vowed not to eat until he is released.

In a telephone call to his girlfriend, who identified herself only as Glyn, Mr Botha said he was fasting because of the "government's unfairness in releasing other prisoners".

Glyn said her fiancée's reasons for embarking on a hunger strike were much the same as those of convicted Pretoria mass killer Barend Strydom. — Sapa and The Argus Correspondent.

Cops join outcry over mass pardons

SENIOR policemen yesterday joined South Africa's Attorneys-General in the growing outcry over the mass release of common-law prisoners.

Top retired and working policemen yesterday warned that a substantial number of criminals released would again commit serious crimes.

Angry policemen feared an even worse crimewave could be in the offing, there were not enough policemen to cope and the wide-scale release of hardened criminals was

Staff Reporters

a recipe for even more violence in South Africa.

The anger and fears expressed by top policemen followed the revelation yesterday that a joint letter had been sent to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, on behalf of the country's Attorneys-General, voicing strong objections to the Minister's release of certain prisoners "found guilty of serious and horrible crimes".

Yesterday Heather Regenass, national marketing manager of the independent National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Rehabilitation of Offenders, said the conditional one-third remission of sentence for first offenders announced by President FW de Klerk was inconsistent and would lead to an increase in crime.

Prisoners qualify for a further third of their

sentence remission for good behaviour.

Regenass warned that many released prisoners would be unable to find jobs.

It is estimated that recent amnesties have set 57 000 convicts free.

A retired police general said yesterday: "In my experience, once a criminal, always a criminal - especially in the current political and economic situation.

"Furthermore, we are short of policemen to again investigate and bring to justice criminals who commit their second crimes. It seems to me there is justification for concern over these releases."

A former CID chief said the most possible leniency shown towards a criminal had been shown in court and in sentence.

"To simply alter the sentence is wrong. The courts meted out the right punishment."

Sowetan 17/7/91

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253

Village plan for Rondebosch

have orchestrated these charges against me," said Mrs Tupper.

Mrs Tupper said "vicious rumours" had been spread in Fish Hoek, alleging that she and her family were involved in charges against her.

Regional Court yesterday charges of production after her

the incident was reported to the police...

2 Cape Times, Wednesday, July 17 1991

FWW's amnesty under fire

By PETER DENNEHY

LEGAL academics and social workers yesterday joined in the broadside of criticism of President F W de Klerk's amnesty programme in which roughly half of South Africa's prisoners have been released.

Mrs Heather Regenass, of the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Rehabilitation of Offenders, said 57 000 prisoners had been released this year.

If you did not count the 20 000 awaiting-trial prisoners, this left a mere 56 000 criminals who were still in jail, she said.

A Correctional Services spokesman said yesterday that common criminals normally got one third off their sentences for good behaviour. The president's special remission took another third off the sentences of most first offenders.

Those whose sentences expired when these remissions were taken into account had been released unconditionally.

Others who had served less than a third of their sentences had also been released, but on "an increased parole period, not exceeding five years", and depending on various factors.

Mrs Regenass said the recidivism ("going

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Natal's attorney-general, Mr Mike Imber, SC, has issued a statement regretting that a confidential letter addressed to Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee from the attorney-general of South Africa on the release of prisoners was leaked to the press.

The statement was issued yesterday by the Department of Justice liaison division at Mr Imber's request. It follows the publication of a joint letter by the attorney-general to Mr Coetsee objecting to the release of

Regret over letter leak

certain prisoners guilty of "serious and horrible crimes". Mr Imber said there had been a healthy and constructive interaction between the attorney-general and the minister in the past.

second offence were jailed for nine years. "Sentencing officers' learned opinions of how to punish people are being put on the line," Mrs Regenass said. "Perhaps they will hand down longer sentences now."

Some murderers had been released after 3 1/2 years, while housebreakers on their back to crime") rate in South Africa was between 70 and 86%.

"We are told that there will be strict parole conditions, but we don't have enough parole officers," she said, "and it is practically impossible to revoke parole."

Some murderers had been released after 3 1/2 years, while housebreakers on their

"The intention was to get clarification from the minister on the latest amnesty which had resulted in releases and parole," he said.

"The attorneys-general will continue to pursue the open channel to the minister," he said.

At least 53 000 of the 57 000 prisoners released under political and other amnesties would have been let out in terms of their sentences by the end of this year, the Commissioner of Correctional Services, Lieutenant-General W H Willemse, said in a statement last night. — Sapa

at the discretion of the executive arm of the state were usurping the role of the courts to determine the length of prison sentences.

He said the courts ought to be involved in the remission process. Distortions tended to arise when an executive authority granted remissions for all prisoners except those in certain categories.

Pretoria-based Women's Bureau of South Africa says it backs the objections of the attorney-general to the government's release of dangerous criminals.

The Bureau's executive director, Mrs Margaret Lessing, said all efforts should be taken to protect the public from rapists, child abusers and wife batterers.

"We are particularly concerned with the effects of these crimes on their victims and we condemn all forms of violence, particularly against women and children," she said.

The National Director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Brian Curran, commented that, as the organisation had said before, it saw no relation between political prisoners and common-law criminals and could not understand the state president's rationale to get some sort of balance.

South Africa is no longer the country with the highest per capita jail population in the world. The United States now has a higher rate.

Itz, who was attached to the Paarl unrest unit at the time, would face an alternative charge of negligently causing injuries with a firearm.

During the incident in April last year, police allegedly fired teargas

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Freed prisoners face jobless future ²⁸ 34 ^{REC 17/7/11} Nicro

ALAN DUNN, Political Staff

SOCIETY will not be able to absorb 57 000 freed prisoners, the National Institute for Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) has warned government.

Nicro said it would be almost impossible to find jobs for the glut of convicts returning to society in terms of a new government release plan which has sparked an outcry.

"What are we going to do with these people?" asked Ms Heather Regenass, Nicro's national marketing manager.

A cornerstone of prisoner rehabilitation took place outside prison walls, she said. It involved taking care of oneself.

"With the official estimate of five million unemployed — it is probably a great deal more

— their chances of getting jobs are few and far between," she said.

Nicro, which tries to facilitate prisoner re-integration in society, had probably only been able to find jobs for 200 former convicts nationally, Ms Regenass noted.

The 57 000 were returning to a slumped economy and country in turmoil, "and they are going to be rejected because of conditions in South Africa", she said.

"So what are our choices?" There were not enough shelters in any city for the homeless. Former convicts who were jobless would gravitate together because they were suffering the same rejection.

"This is not what you want," Ms Regenass said.

Top policemen join outcry over releases

Staff Reporters

Senior policemen yesterday joined South Africa's attorneys-general in the growing outcry over the mass release of common-law prisoners.

Top retired and working policemen — including generals — interviewed by The Star yesterday warned that a substantial number of the criminals released would again commit serious crimes.

Angry officers feared that:

- An even worse crime wave could be in the offing.
- There were not enough policemen to cope.
- The wide-scale release of serious law-breakers was a recipe for even more violence.

The fears they expressed followed the disclosure yesterday that a joint letter had been sent to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee on behalf of the country's attorneys-general voicing strong objections to the Minister's release of certain prisoners "found guilty of serious and horrible crimes".

Heather Regenass, national marketing manager of the Na-

tional Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), this week said the conditional one-third remission of sentence for first offenders was inconsistent and would lead to an increase in crime.

Prisoners qualify for a remission of a further third of their sentence for good behaviour.

Mrs Regenass warned that many released prisoners would be unable to find work.

It is estimated that recent amnesties have set 57 000 convicts free.

A former CID chief said the greatest degree of leniency had already been shown in court and in sentencing.

"To simply alter the sentence is wrong," he said.

"An experienced policeman knows the calibre of criminals — whether they are innately vicious or not. Some criminals, even first offenders, are brutal and vicious and will stay criminals while others won't."

One policeman said he could understand people who committed emotional crimes being released from prison, but "people who committed cold-blooded and vicious crimes should not

be allowed to go free."

Describing recent releases as something he could not understand, one high-ranking officer said it was a recipe for more violence.

"Hardened criminals at the best of time need guidance and help after having served their sentences. Can you imagine what a prisoner, after having been in jail for only a fraction of his term, will do once he's out?" the officer asked.

Another policeman described the releases as demoralising.

"I cannot see the purpose in bringing such people to justice any longer."

Yet another expressed concern that criminals, once freed, would somehow try to get back at the person responsible for placing them behind bars.

In an interview with The Star, a senior detective described how he had tracked down a gang that had murdered an elderly woman.

"When they were arrested, all three swore they would kill me, the judge and those who got them jailed," he said.

No further comment was available yesterday from the Department of Justice.

Star 17/7/91

34



Courts caned

30 000 — Nicro

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
More than 30 000 people
were sentenced to can-
ing last year, the
National Institute for
Crime Prevention and
Rehabilitation of Of-
fenders (Nicro) said yes-
terday.

Nicro regional direc-
tor Ms Heather Rege-
nass said government
figures showing that
31 647 people were sen-
tenced to caning last
year were "shameful".

30 000 whippings shameful — Nicro

DARIUS SANAI

MORE than 30 000 people were sentenced to whipping last year, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) said yesterday.

Nicro regional director Heather Regenass said yesterday government figures showing that 31 647 people were sentenced to whipping last year were "shameful".

The figure excluded "a large number" of prisoners whipped for offences committed while in prison. *B10 am 18/7/91*

Latest figures did not give a breakdown by race of people sentenced to whipping. Regenass said figures for previous years showed coloureds were far more likely to be whipped than blacks or whites.

Juveniles of all races could expect to be sentenced to between four and eight strokes with a light cane for minor offences such as fighting in public.

Corporal punishment should be abolished, she said. The Nicro programme of rehabilitating offenders and teaching schoolchildren about the effects of violent crime was being undermined by a legal system that dealt out violent punishments.

A Justice Department spokesman said yesterday the department had no plans to change or abolish the corporal punishment system.

15 Bophuthatswana convicts still on fast

THEO RAWANA

ALL but 15 prisoners in Bophuthatswana hospitals had suspended their strike by last night after intervention by ANC president Nelson Mandela, the Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum said.

Mandela, on a midnight visit to hunger strikers at Odi Hospital on Saturday, persuaded prisoners to suspend their strike so that "other strategies" could be pursued in the campaign for their release.

This resulted in 25 prisoners suspending their strike at the weekend, and these in turn called on the other 41 to suspend the fast. Forum spokesman Laura Taylor said last night 26 prisoners had suspended their action, but the full facts had not been explained to the remaining 15.

"I have been granted permission to visit them at Bophelong Hospital and will be talking to them tomorrow (Thursday)," she added.

Taylor, who had gone to the hospital in the hope of meeting the prisoners yesterday, said a Human Rights Commission report that only one prisoner was still on hunger strike was incorrect.

Sapa reports that three political prisoners at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town have resumed their hunger strike, after fasting for 27 days in April.

● Comment: Page 10

'Kill Mandela' retort was joke, court told

WILSON ZWANE

POLICE Warrant Officer Gideon Cornelius Lubbe was not thinking straight when he "jokingly" told a group of Inkatha supporters to wait and kill ANC president Nelson Mandela on the night of May 1, the Protea Magistrates' Court heard yesterday.

Lubbe has pleaded not guilty to charges of improper conduct and/or alternatively bringing the SAP into disrepute. The charges against him arose from an incident in Soweto when he allegedly told a group of Inkatha supporters: "If you want to kill Mandela, wait till tonight."

The incident was filmed by a video cameraman working for an international news agency.

Prosecutor Carin Nienaber submitted that Lubbe had admitted he did not have to utter those words, which she said rendered his conduct unbecoming and which dented the SAP image.

Defence attorney Ike Swartzberg said Lubbe had not had time to consult with his superiors about what to say to the group. Had he had time Lubbe would not have uttered those words.

Giving evidence earlier in the day before magistrate I Olivier, Lubbe said he was joking.

Lubbe said he thought he was under threat from the group, which had stopped and surrounded a police van in which he was travelling.

The group was talking about killing Mandela and in an attempt to defuse the situation which had grown tense, Lubbe told them "jokingly" to "wait till tonight if you want to kill Mandela".

"I did not think the situation out properly then, but on reflection I think it was not necessary to say those words," he said.

But he did not agree with the State that his words dented the SAP image, he said.

The case was postponed to August 5 for judgment.

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Mass imprisonment is not the answer to the crime wave, writes Hugh Robertson

US rocked by the jailhouse blues

THOSE South Africans who warn the Government that its mass release of common-law prisoners will cause a surge in the crime rate may be right. But if the current experience of the US is anything to go by, they could also be tragically wrong — and much hangs upon the difference.

There are more than a million Americans behind bars today, and the highest number in history, and this population of prisoners is growing annually by 13 percent.

But, in spite of applying the toughest law enforcement yet used in the battle against crime, and in spite of putting criminals behind bars for longer periods — the Supreme Court has just upheld a life sentence on a first-time drug offender — the US is plagued by an unprecedented crime wave. Yet the police and the attorneys-general seem to believe that mass imprisonment and the hand-

ing out of ferocious sentences are the cure. And because conservatives now occupy the political high ground after a long hiatus under liberal domination, they tend to denounce those who point to disturbing symptoms of social decay and who would suggest that the crime wave may be linked to it. One of the symptoms is the fact that those in prison are overwhelmingly the poor and uneducated, the castoffs of a modern industrial society.

About a quarter of all black American males between the ages of 19 and 30 are now in prison, or are going through the criminal justice system. When a quarter of an entire community's younger males are behind bars, the question arises: What is the limit? At what point is this mass imprisonment supposed to cure crime? And if it does not cure crime, what stands in the way of accept-

ing the possibility that the misguided "cure" might be a part of the problem?

One obstacle is the messy inconvenience of having to deal with the uneducated and the unemployed. It is much more convenient to simply lock them up.

It costs American taxpayers as much as \$500 (R1 440) a week to keep a fellow citizen in prison. But many would rather do that than face the inconvenience of social welfare, special education and job creation programmes. In the past 10 years federal funding for education — primarily for the poor — was cut by 25 percent while funds to fight crime rose by almost 30 percent. Could there be a more arithmetically succinct distillation of the problem?

For South Africans many familiar bells ring in this absurd tilt rightwards, but few are as familiar as that tolled this week when

Chicago's police superintendent Leroy Martin was roundly applauded for calling for the suspension of certain constitutional rights in order to help the police fight the crime wave.

And in several cities where unconstitutional police action against citizens has been exposed by the media authorities face popular antipathy to any steps against the guardians of the law.

It gets even worse. While the Government in South Africa has taken effective steps to drastically reduce the country's high rate of executions, a majority of Americans are baying for more.

When all the quick fixes to the crime wave have been exhausted, and the failure of mass imprisonment becomes unavoidable, as it is beginning to, perhaps the US may turn to South Africa in its search for real solutions. □



Judges slam 'senseless' amnesty

2/1/91 19/7-25/7/91

NATAL'S acting judge president has contacted Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee about the government's granting of amnesty to thousands of prisoners, including many convicted of serious crimes.

In his letter to the minister, Mr Justice Shearer outlined his views and those of the judges in the province on duty (it is official court vacation at the moment) on the question of the release of these prisoners.

Although the contents of the letter have not been disclosed, the decision to write to the minister comes amid growing expressions of concern by the country's attorneys-general, prisoners' assistance organisations, political groups, human rights and lawyers' organisations, all of whom say they fear a significant increase in violent crime following the amnesty.

They have also expressed anxiety that the release of these prisoners could undermine the credibility of the courts and the whole legal system in the eyes of the public, especially at this time of heightened violence country wide.

In Natal particularly, the courts and the system of justice have been severely criticised because comparatively few perpetrators of violence are convicted and jailed. There is concern that the government's action in releasing prisoners will further undermine the courts.

Officials of Lawyers for Human Rights said it was counter-productive to release prisoners convicted of dangerous crimes when the call among the public was for action to be taken to stop violence no matter who the perpetrator.

National director of LHR, Brian Currin, said the amnesty "made no sense at all".

He said he believed that the government decided to introduce the remission of sentence as an appeasement to the right wing, "disguising" the release of further African National Congress-related political prisoners — a view shared, ironically, by the Conservative Party.

One of the most significant aspects of the row is the unprecedented joint letter to Coetsee by all the country's attorneys-general.

Natal's attorney-general, Mike Imber, who sent the letter acting on behalf

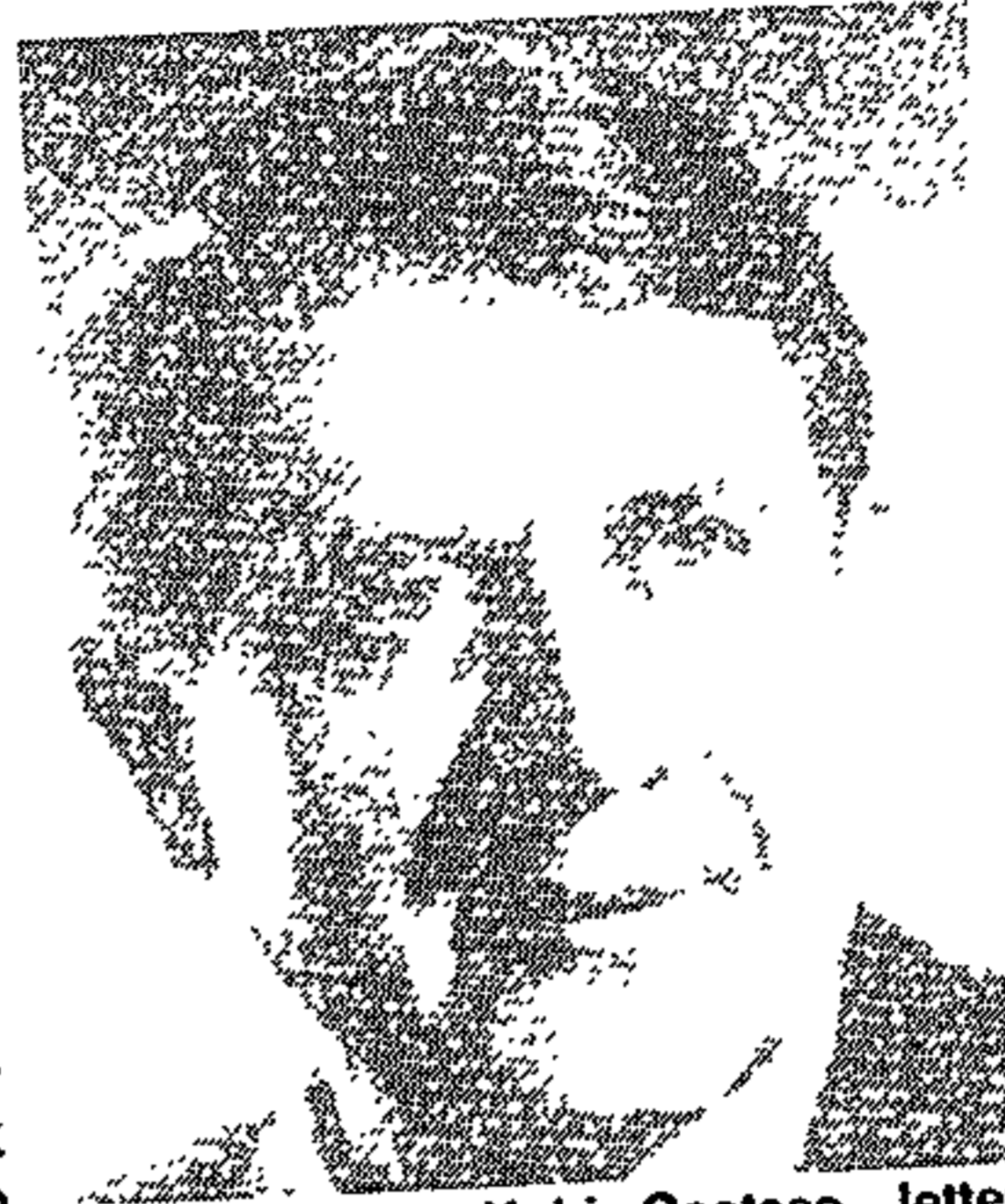
Natal judges have expressed reservations about the amnesty granted to many prisoners. They fear there could be an increase in violent crime as a result of the releases.

By CARMEL RICKARD

of all his colleagues said he "regretted" the leak of the letter to the media but, embarrassing as it must have been, the disclosure could have a positive spin-off: it reveals that the attorneys-general, sometimes viewed as civil servants in the pocket of the state, do act independently and are even prepared to criticise government actions in strong language when the administration of justice is at stake.

It can only improve the image of the attorneys-general as independent.

Imber's letter spoke of prisoners convicted of "serious and horrible crimes"



Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee .. letter from Natal's acting judge president

who had served "only a meagre portion of particularly long terms of imprisonment" being "injudiciously" released.

It referred to media criticism of the courts and staff of the attorneys-

general and the allegation that the community had lost confidence in the courts and the administration of justice.

"The releases only contribute to a prevailing extremely unhappy state of affairs," the letter said.

Among those freed by the amnesty was police officer Jack le Grange, convicted of murder and sentenced to 25 years after his death sentence was commuted; at the time of his release he had served a little more than three years of his jail term.

More than 50 000 prisoners have been released since last December, and Currin estimated that 20 000 to 30 000 more would be released before the programme ended. At the same time, serious crime has reached an all-time high with prisoners' assistance organisations warning that the releases were happening so quickly it was impossible to prepare families or even the prisoner for proper re-entry into society.

...KILLING Angolan oil workers killed a fellow worker who refused to join their walkout in the northern enclave of Cabinda, the state's Jornal de Angola reported yesterday.

The paper said the strikers on Wednesday beat to death the shift chief on the Cabinda-Gulf (Cabgoc) Tacula well.

It said the men responsible were being held by police.

Oil Minister Joao Landoite described the strike, which began on Monday at the offshore Cabinda-Gulf field operated by the US Chevron oil company, as "a wildcat strike doing great harm to the Angolan economy".

He was speaking on state radio after the failure of management negotiations with the strikers seeking higher pay and better living conditions.

Landoite said that under a production-sharing agreement, the state oil company Sonangol received 51% of the Cabgoc daily

production, currently around 260 000 barrels a day, out of Angola's total oil production of 470 000 barrels a day.

He said this meant Angola was losing about half the estimated daily losses of \$4.5m.

The minister accused the strikers of sabotaging efforts to maximise resources for reconstruction after the country's 16-year civil war ended on May 31.

Meanwhile, Angola's state diamond company Endiama has signed an agreement with Cuba's foreign trade company Antex for a social development project in the diamond producing northeastern province of Lunda Norte.

Cuban experts are expected to arrive in Angola in September to begin work on the project.

Cuba withdrew the last of its troops from Angola in May and many civilian experts left with them — Sapa-Reuter.

'draw up will'

attack on an Untag base.

Cornelius said he would appear in court on August 1 and 2, but would probably not be in any condition to stand trial. He suffered permanent kidney and liver damage during a previous hunger strike.

Cornelius said Veenendal was "really firm" about sticking to his strike.

number sixteen

the homeland's Commissioner Maj-Gen Cas Delpont. Seven belong Hospital and one is in son.

oners at Bophelong have indicated they will suspend their hunger strike if they can be transferred to Victoria Delpont said.

r five prisoners refusing food rations. — Sapa.

Charles Schulz



Political murder still murder ³⁴ SAIRR

THE dividing line between political and ordinary crimes of violence was a thin one, if it existed at all, John Kane-Berman, head of the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), said in Johannesburg last night.

Addressing a DP meeting in Orange Grove, Kane-Berman referred to the mass release of prisoners, including convicted murderers.

"The government in fact paved the way for these releases by agreeing last year that even murderers could be considered for amnesty if the murders were committed for political reasons," he said.

"Even before public outrage was expressed at the release of policemen convicted of murder and originally sentenced to death, a number of people piled for particularly heinous crimes of violence had been released."

Frenzied

These crimes included: setting a hut alight and burning five people to death; killing six people by burning their house down; stoning a mother and child; killing the three-year-old child; stoning a woman to death and setting her hut alight; and beating a woman to death with a sjambok.

"Are people, who killed workers who continued to work during strikes, to be amnestied on the grounds that their crime was political? Or is murder in the course of an industrial dispute regarded as an ordinary rather than as a political crime?" he asked.

"What of people found guilty of participating in crimes committed by frenzied mobs? Did they commit these acts when they were not in full control of their faculties, or are we now to be told that these offences were after all committed for political reasons in the furtherance of some or other political organisation?"

"What is the situation of people convicted of murder by the necklace method? Are such people to be amnestied on the grounds that murder by this method is in furtherance of one or another political organisation?" — Sapa.

Power cuts will hit non-payers

(12/19/91)
19/11/91 THEO RAWANA
THE Atteridgeville Town Council will selectively cut power to non-paying residents in a bid to avert a total cut-off, the Pretoria City Council said yesterday.

Pretoria has threatened to cut power to Atteridgeville — a move which would affect all 170 000 residents — because most residents have not paid new monthly tariffs which range from R75 to R190. Atteridgeville owes Pretoria R5,8m.

The Pretoria management committee said in a statement yesterday payment was disappointing and only 15% of residents were paying the new tariffs.

Pretoria rejected a last-minute attempt by the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Residents Organisation to convene a meeting because it had "no new information".

Police called to probe rising medicine thefts

13/Day 19/11/91
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THEFT of medicines in the pharmaceutical industry and in the medicine distribution system should be investigated by the police, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association of SA has said.

Yesterday's announcement by PMASA executive director John Toerien followed statements earlier this week in the annual report of Premier Group subsidiary PDC Trading, in which PDC Holdings chairman Gordon Utian said crime in the pharmaceutical industry was at its highest level.

He alleged a grey market had developed as a result of pricing and manufacturers' policies. He said manufacturers favoured short-line wholesalers, dispensing doctors, trading doctors, private clinics and other pharmaceutical buying groups by supplying goods at lower prices than they supply to traditional full service wholesalers.

The PMASA — which represents almost all of the country's pharmaceutical manufacturers — had for some time been con-

cerned about shrinkage. Toerien said. "It is for this reason that the PMASA has been in contact with the Department of Law and Order to ensure that special attention be given to what could (be) termed theft of medicines.

"We interpret 'burgeoning grey market', as contained in the PDC statement, to mean the difference between a dispensing doctor and a trading doctor.

"We interpret a trading doctor as somebody who buys medicine and sells it (at a profit).

"This, naturally, is illegal and cases of this nature should be reported to the SA Medical and Dental Council."

Toerien described the tender market situation as very sensitive. Among the reasons why manufacturers could quote competitive prices to the State Tender Board were that huge quantities and limited delivery points were involved. — Sapa.

Row flares

Row flares over dispensing chain stores

WILLIAM GILFILLAN

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CHAIN stores would be able to dispense medicines "when the SA Pharmacy Council is persuaded to change its rules which prevent the stores from employing pharmacists", Competition Board chairman Pierre Brookes said yesterday.

Brookes said the council would be persuaded "either on the basis of their own conviction or as a result of pressure from government or the general public".

The controversy surrounding the dispensing of medicines by chain stores was brought to the fore again by Gordon Utian, chairman of pharmaceutical distributor PDC Holdings.

In the PDC annual report, Utian said that as chain stores might possibly be permitted to dispense medicines soon, PDC was expanding its customer base from retail pharma-

cies to the "entire health industry". In terms of the SA Pharmacy Council's ethical rules, pharmacists may not be in the employ of anyone other than a fellow pharmacist.

This is a stumbling block for chain stores as they would have to employ pharmacists to dispense medicines.

Pharmaceutical Society executive director Boet van der Merwe justified this: "Owners who are not pharmacists do not feel bound by the ethical rules of the council, because they do not fall under it".

Pharmacy Council registrar Daan Naude said he did not foresee the present situation changing "in the light of the current views of the council and current legislation".

The Pharmacies Act prohibits chain stores from opening pharmacies.

Checkers MD Serge Martinengo said it would be some months before anything came to fruition.

Spar group CE Peter Hughes said chain stores in America, Germany and Austria had been dispensing medicines for some time.

He did not think the Spar group would be much effected by any changes, with possibly "only one or two of the very big stores" dispensing medicines.

Analysts said that while Pick 'n Pay, Checkers and OK stores would benefit through any changes, it was the Clicks group that would benefit most. They believed Clicks, which had around 100 stores countrywide, had been making representations calling for changes for some time.

Medicine makers call for police check-up

183
34

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of South Africa has called in the police to investigate medicine theft in the industry and the distribution system.

The announcement yesterday by PMASA executive director John Toerien came after statements earlier this week in the annual report of PDC Trading, a Premier Group subsidiary.

"It is ironic that in the pharmaceutical industry, which is supposed to be ethical, the level of crime is at its highest and the levels of shrinkages have become endemic," PDC Holdings chairman Gordon Utian said in the report.

He claimed that a grey market had developed as a

result of pricing and policies of manufacturers and that they favoured short-line wholesalers, dispensing doctors, trading doctors, private clinics and other pharmaceutical buying groups by supplying goods at lower prices than they supplied to traditional full-service wholesalers — which includes PDC Trading.

Mr Utian also claimed that doctors traded in sample products.

The PMASA — which represents almost all the country's pharmaceutical manufacturers — had for some time been concerned about "product shrinkage", Mr Toerien said.

He described the tender market situation as very sensitive. — Sapa.

Start 1977/78



Crime not just a written drama

FANNY GROSS

6/10/91 23/7/91 34

NEVER in SA's history has there been so much visible crime as today.

It is as if the crime balloon has exploded like a Molotov cocktail, with the fragments scattered all over the perimeters of the larger cities and towns.

Hardly a day passes that we do not read of some serious crime with its inbuilt element of suspense and drama arousing considerable interest and holding the attention of the public, since crime usually provides material for the media.

People like to read about it and view it in all its dimensions.

Stable people, young and old, are despondent and frustrated by the events that permit the fires of crime to be kept alive by irresponsible chieftains and spokesmen.

Evidence

There is considerable speculation that young, impressionable people may be negatively influenced in their behaviour by the saturated exposure they receive from pictures and drama based on an underlying and recurring theme of lawlessness and crime, depicting human violence and lack of concern for their fellow man.

As evidence we have the reports of the number of people killed in fraternal strife in the PVW area, Western Cape and Natal. The public is being sensitised to the prevalence and threatening nature of offences such as rape, mugging and murder.

By the dramatisation of crime, the mass media helps to arouse public opinion to the menace of large-scale criminality.

There can be no denying that certain crimes lend themselves to sensational coverage, followed by demands that appropriate action be taken in the name not only of the victim but of society. Hence demands by the public for action against attacks by anti-social elements on the elderly and other vulnerable citizens.

In such cases the Press tends to assume the voice of the public and to demand vengeance and retribution in the name of the people.

Although the sensational treatment of crime has resulted in the spread of irrational fear of crime in many instances, the Press has merely been responding to a public demand for that type of news: "People avidly read news which titillates their sensibilities and confirms their prejudices," it has been said.

Since the principle of a free Press has to be maintained, the mass media should be supplied with as much objective information as possible about the latest criminal activities, including crime as a social phenomenon, rather than pandering to the instincts of the gullible masses.

Public opinion about the crime situation to a large extent determines the limits within which governments can pursue a rational and humane criminal policy. However, Press practice maintains and encourages traditional and emotional attitudes to crime and punishment rather than to progress with a more effective penal system, which aims to rehabilitate and reabsorb offenders into the community.

Defenders of Press freedom maintain that criticism is one of the chief duties of the Press. It is concerned with meeting the ends of justice even if this involves questioning certain aspects of the law, the courts and the police.

Press freedom alone, however, is not good enough. Attention should also be paid to the way in which it is exercised.

Journalists should concentrate more on criminal justice rather than melodramatic and salacious reporting.

Certain newspapers often share popular prejudices rather than stand up for and pursue impartial justice.

Vocation

Others are more constructive in their treatment of penal matters, not forgetting the underlying reason "why" certain individuals resort to delinquency and crime, and therefore promoting the use of preventative measures.

Crime reporting is a responsible vocation and should be treated as such. It requires a basic knowledge and understanding of criminology and a modern approach to rehabilitation. Not enough crime reporters have this knowledge and experience.

Feeding on reports of senseless murders and the distorted portrayal of crime and criminals counteracts efforts to rehabilitate offenders.

Public opinion readily responds with demands for repressive measures and the retention of archaic punishment systems. These outmoded systems do not help to solve the problem.

Gross is a Cape Town-based attorney and criminologist.

R2,5-m rewards paid for illegal arms

34

POLICE have paid out more than R2,5 million so far this year in rewards for information concerning illegal weapons.

Several weapons smuggling syndicates were discovered by police and hundreds of weapons found because of information supplied by the public.

The confiscated weapons include 580 AK-47 rifles, 380 pistols, 220 revolvers, six limpit mines and a rocket launcher.

Four-hundred of the AK-47 rifles were found in the Lowveld. Police arrested 145 people.

Police were quoted as saying the weapons could not be connected to any political party and had been sold mainly to individuals.

The AK-47 rifles sold for between R30 near the border and R2 500 in the Cape. - Sapa.

Crisis looms as thousands

Star 27/7/91

CARRIE CURZON

THE State President's offer of remission of sentence for first-time offenders could mean that up to 60 000 ex-convicts will be put back on the streets. It could also mean a major crisis for the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Already suffering from shortage of funds and manpower (there are only nine Nicro social workers to cover the Johannesburg area), the prospect of trying to care for thousands more unemployed, often homeless people, looks daunting.

According to one social worker at Nicro, the Gov-

At 43 no ID, no work and no money

"AMOS", a second-time offender, was released on June 10, after serving 12 years of a 17-year sentence for house-breaking and theft.

Educated up to Std 6, black, and once employed as a van assistant, Amos is now back in society at 43, with no ID, no job, and no money.

He was referred to Nicro by the prison and attempts are being made to obtain an ID.

Amos has a common-law wife and three children. He is living with relatives and has been given money for his ID application and bus fares, clothes, and a small food parcel.

ernment's present move to drastically cut down its prison population is nothing short of "crazy".

"It has all been such a rushed job," said Ivan Evans, "and I don't think we are going to be able to cope. We are already battling to help the normal stream of people from prison and we just don't have an adequate supply of basic material aid (ie food and money). We are particularly concerned about finding jobs for them."

Some of those released (and already the figure is

up to about 30 000) have been given amnesty. Some are out on parole. But the problems facing an organisation like Nicro remain the same.

Where are they to be housed? How will they find jobs? (many don't even have ID cards). What are they going to live on?

"I think the whole thing is crazy. There was no consultation with this agency, and I am sure the prisoners themselves, and their families, were quite unprepared for it," said Mr Evans.

"Our basic ethos at Nicro is for the prison population to be as small as possible, but when a whole batch of people suddenly get released it is very hard to help them. We need time to prepare their families, and re-integrate them back into the community."

"This is very unfair on them, their families and society at large." According to Nicro's marketing manager, and local branch director, Mrs Heather Regenass, the most critical problem facing the institute is the

attitude of the community at large.

Even the 1991 White Paper describing the "mission" of the Department of Correctional Services, says that a prerequisite for correctional supervision is "a stable community". Meanwhile, says Mrs Regenass, "Nobody in South Africa feels safe at the moment."

A feeling of security, she believes, is a basic right of a community and impacts directly on goodwill and kindness. "If you are feeling threatened and unsafe, you are not going to reach out and help. At the moment the greater part of the white community is busy building higher walls and buying more guns. It has never been harder to sell the cause of the ex-offender."

Mrs Regenass also maintains that the critical area regarding attention lies between the arrest of the offender and his eventual imprisonment.

not the only form of punishment.

Mrs Regenass herself upholds the philosophy that there must be a move away from imprisonment, but sees today's problem as being a lack of infrastructure before this move is made.

"We are just not ready for this new system. The

projects like PEDRO (aimed at educating the drug related offender).

Where possible material aid is available in the form of food parcels, money and accommodation, but finances are limited.

At the end of the day Nicro believes that jail has a place for violent criminals, but that it is

rested person and offender.

To this end the 82 social workers nationwide concentrate on school projects, public awareness campaigns, the assistance of families through group work and bus services to prisons, and the assistance of the offender through parolee groups, research, and

While the Government had an option, it chose to release known offenders AFTER they have served some portion of their prison sentence, rather than freeing the (approximate) 20 000 people inside awaiting trial, who could yet be proved innocent.

"We are working at the end of the problem rather than the beginning. It is like giving an abortion rather than offering the first options of birth control," she says. "We should be starting at the point of the prisoner awaiting trial, and at the sentencing stage. Instead we are facing the problem of offenders being let out. And what makes it so terribly bad is the lack of jobs.

"The cornerstone of reintegration and rehabilitation into society is employment, and yet Johannesburg today is facing a storm of unemployment." Mrs Regenass adds that it has been said for years that our prison population is too high.

More prisons

"Latest figures showed an occupational level of 130 000 in prisons designed for 82 000 inmates. And yet we are still building more, very large prisons that have been proved not to work."

One positive aspect is that Johannesburg Municipality is showing huge concern for the problem and has given more money than ever before to Nicro. "We are currently looking at two main projects for crime prevention and employment," she says.

Nicro is an old welfare organisation that has been in existence for 81 years. Over the last 30 years it has studied the problem of recidivism and decided its work was neither cost-effective nor efficient. Since then it has become more pro-active and moved into the area of crime prevention. It is now concentrating on three main programmes involving youth crime, family care and the ar-

Government has come up with a new policy but no one has told us who is going to implement it. Community service may be cheaper than prison, but it means proper supervision. It is the way we should be going, but we should not be doing it so quickly, and we cannot let people out of prison before we are ready for them."

Nicro have been anti-pa- gurgs a help at their offices, say the minimum need say believe, is that prisoners were such a rush that the availability of the out- side was never explained.

Fire



LENDING A HAND: Social worker at Nicro (Johannesburg), Ivan Evans, talks to a client. ● Photograph: Stephen Davimes.

Bright young man any mum could be proud of

IN Nicro's ideal society where prison is reserved for those criminals who pose a threat to society, "James" would be a classic example.

Apart from three weeks in "Sun City" (Johannesburg's holding prison) awaiting trial, he has otherwise avoided any long-term negative prison influence, thanks to an enlightened Johannesburg judge.

Earlier this month James was found guilty of defrauding a bank of R16 million. He could have been incarcerated for seven years, and possibly emerged as a hardened, violent criminal. Instead he was given 1 500 hours of community service. His sentence was met with some scepticism in the media. But one needs to know the facts.

At 25, James is a handsome, bright young man any mother would be proud of. And he has just escaped a horrendous sentence

34 star 27/7/91
that quite likely would have turned him into a hopeless recidivist.

Realising he was a first offender and that his actions were taken under severe duress, the judge decided community service was the answer. James now has to devote 10 hours of his week for the next three years to administrative work for Nicro. But he knows he was lucky.

During his three weeks in Johannesburg's holding prison awaiting trial he was subjected to the hard-core of crime.

"They treated me like a celebrity because of the amount involved," he said. "There were murderers and all sorts awaiting trial, and all they could talk about was what crimes they would commit when they got out. It was horrifying.

"When you serve time, you have nothing

to do but sit and think. Supper was at 3 pm and after that you are locked in your cell until 7.00 the next morning. We were three men to a cell and any influence was negative, rather than positive.

"You are no longer responsible for yourself and every moment of your day is dictated by authority."

Because James's crime was committed under threat to his family's and his own safety; because he was a first offender, and because the bank concerned never lost a cent (the plan was to transfer the money to an overseas account and James did not stand to gain), Nicro believes his punishment was quite appropriate.

"He has no history of offensive behaviour, no drug or related problems, and he can continue to be a productive member of society," says Mrs Regenes.

Crime victims can claim damages

ET 3017/91 34
PRETORIA — In an attempt to curb the rising crime rate, the South African Police Public Liaison yesterday said victims of crime who suffer losses or damages are able to claim damages from the perpetrators of the crime.

The SAP said in a statement the law, Article 300 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), empowered courts to grant victims or complainants compensation where a loss has occurred due to a criminal offence.

In practical terms the perpetrator of the crime would have to be found guilty of the crime before any compensation may be awarded.

The statement said this had particular reference to theft, fraud and intentional damage to business. Regional courts may award compensation to a maximum of R20 000, a magistrate to a maximum of R5 000, while in a higher court there is no restriction on the amount that may be awarded.

The onus rests though with those who have suffered losses as a result of crime to initiate and request compensation.

The commissioner of police has instructed investigating officers to bring the provisions of the act to the attention of victims of crime, the statement added. — Sapa

Crime victims can claim for damages

Svetlan 11/8/91
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Victims may apply for this compensation themselves or they may request the prosecutor to claim on their behalf. - *Sapa*.

2/8/91

flasco car.

Star 2/8/91

Truck hijackings cost about R6-bn a year

Up to R6,1 billion a year — that's the cost to the country as a result of truck hijackings, according to a brokers' newsletter.

Santam's Focus, the agents and brokers newsletter, reports in its latest edition that last year there were 208 vehicle hijackings reported to the police, 183 of them

in the Transvaal, 23 in Natal and one each in the Free State and Cape.

The PWV area accounted for 80 percent of the hijackings in the Transvaal.

Focus reported that the main types of freight being stolen included food, clothing, cleaning materials, furniture and

electrical equipment such as VCRs and radios as well as cigarettes and liquor — all easy to get rid of.

It said the estimated "direct cost" of hijackings was some R1,5 billion and the estimated cost to the country as a whole was R6,1 billion last year.— Sapa.

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Hardcore criminals may soon be freed

HARDCORE criminals in prison may soon be eligible for amnesty.

A lawyer representing mutinous convicts who are angered at the "unfair" release of prisoners in recent months has been assured an amnesty is on the cards for multiple offenders.

Johannesburg lawyer Peter Wentzel met Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee this week to discuss the tension created in several prisons by the release of

By CHARIS PERKINS

political prisoners and first offenders.

Neither would disclose what was said at the meeting, but Mr Wentzel said he was satisfied the question of multiple offenders was receiving attention.

He said the amnesty would not be as sweeping as the one granted to first offenders.

"The department will apply a more stringent set

of guidelines and scrutinise individual cases carefully," he said. "The interests of offenders have to be balanced with the interests of the community."

A group of 38 prisoners at Zonderwater prison near Pretoria went on hunger strike on Tuesday to put pressure on the government to release them in the light of the amnesty granted to first offenders last month.

Eleven of them had given up their fasts by the end of the week.

A spokesman for the Department of Correctional Services confirmed that 27 prisoners were now refusing meals.

Strike

He would not give information on other prisons, but said "a number" of inmates at Pretoria prison were protesting by refusing to participate in any programmes.

Trouble started at the Zonderwater prison on June 3 when inmates began a protest work strike.

Mr Wentzel wrote to President FW de Klerk and Mr Coetsee on June 10, warning them of nationwide prison riots if the matter was not addressed.

"Prisoners threatened to necklace their warders if something wasn't done," said Mr Wentzel.

Over 57 000 convicts have walked free from SA prisons since the beginning of the year.

Demo over subpoena

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CP Correspondent

HISTORY was made on Thursday when more than 70 Durban and Maritzburg journalists took to the streets and staged placard demonstrations in protest against Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

Under the act, journalists can be required to reveal confidential sources of information.

Placards at the protest read: "Section 205 gags depress", "Society needs a free press" and "Stop gagging the press".

The protests followed the serving of a Section 205 subpoena on a *Daily News* political reporter, Nicola Cunningham-Brown.

She appeared in the

Pietermaritzburg Magistrate's Court on Thursday to answer questions concerning her sources in an article about alleged AWB operations in the troubled Richmond area in the Natal Midlands.

The case was postponed. *CP news 4/8/91*

In the article, which appeared in the *Daily News* of July 26, Cunningham-Brown reported that AWB training camps had been set up near Richmond.

At the camps, operatives are trained in the use of firearms and explosives. They allegedly practised their skills in raids on Ndaleni, Magota and N'kobeni townships in which at least two people had died, the report said.

The article said the AWB attackers wore camouflaged uniforms in an attempt to mislead township residents into thinking they were SAP members.

Meanwhile, the Durban Supreme Court dismissed with costs a R20 000 defamation claim by advocate Gideon Sheltema against the *Sunday Tribune* last week.

Sheltema was defence counsel for the KwaZulu Deputy Minister of the Interior, Samuel Jamile, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in June this year.

The claim arose from a report headed "Judge slams handing over of privileged statements".

TED bans school heads at meeting

TANIA LEVY

THE Transvaal Education Department (TED) banned principals from attending a meeting organised by the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) to explain its planned occupation of white schools.

Johannesburg headmasters said at the weekend that they had been informed telephonically that they could not attend a meeting scheduled for last Thursday.

The NECC's Southern Transvaal region has postponed the meeting until this week.

A high school headmaster said the TED had not given a reason for the ban.

TED executive director Pieter Bredenkamp, contacted yesterday, said he was not prepared to comment on a Sunday, and that inquiries could be made to his liaison department today.

NECC national assistant general secretary James Maseko said when a date was decided on for the national occupation of empty and under-utilised white schools, it would not be publicised in an attempt to avoid the kind of police presence which thwarted the NECC's original attempt to occupy Johannesburg's empty Orange Grove Primary School.

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase has done an about-turn and approved an application from the management council of the Paarl Boys' High School to be allowed to implement Model B at the school.

Theft 'may cost retailers R16bn'

B/day 12/8/91

PROSECUTIONS for theft from retail outlets amounting to R800m were conducted in 1990, a study by Betty Naude of Unisa's criminology department discloses.

Naude estimates prosecutions took place in one out of 15 thefts, meaning loss through theft could be as high as R16bn this year.

And commerce and industry spokesmen say losses through hijacking and shrinkage have soared to unprecedented levels.

Sacob spokesman Ken Warren says latest estimates suggest shrinkages are between 1,5% and two percent of retail sales.

Shrinkage could have increased by as much as 35% this year with rising unemployment and more sophisticated criminal syndicates to blame.

Checkers MD Sergio Martinengo said shrinkage at the big three retail outlets could be about R210m this year. Last year shrinkage was estimated at around R150m.

He says theft is mostly perpetrated in-house, where employees collude with suppliers' drivers.

Security specialist John McBrearty said the industries most affected were those where stolen goods were easy to transport. These included foodstuffs and clothing.

Clothing manufacturer Seardel experienced a large rise in its in-house pilferage this year and CE Aaron Searil said the theft occurred where employees colluded with organised

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WILLIAM GILFILLAN

syndicates.

The pharmaceutical industry is also experiencing unprecedented levels of pilferage, and industry sources believe there are well-organised criminal syndicates behind this.

Pick 'n Pay MD Hugh Herman said the company's shortages "certainly will not increase by as much as 35% this year" as management had been giving more attention to security systems.

He said the company's shrinkage was "of the order of one percent" of sales.

As turnover in 1991 increased to R5,2bn from R4,4bn in 1990, shrinkage increased by 18% to about R52m from R44m.

According to SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) statistics, hijacking is believed to cost the country R6bn a year after taking into account time lost due to vehicles being off the road.

Witwatersrand SAP spokesman Major Bruce Craig said heavy duty truck hijackings on the Reef increased to 370 in 1990 from 196 in 1989.

Pharmaceutical manufacturer Twins executive director Phil Naute said its delivery vehicles were now followed by unmarked security vehicles as a result of a surge in hijackings.

"A high proportion of highjackings involved driver collusion," according to McBrearty.

Businesses

hit hard by

cheque fraud

Sowetan 19/8/91

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SOUTH AFRICAN businesses are being hit hard by an epidemic of cheque fraud.

And legitimate cheque book owners are as guilty as cheque book thieves.

Mr David Rosin, managing director of Veri-Cheque, a division of Information Trust Corporation, says Central Statistical Services figures released for the first four months of this year show that the value of judgments against businesses and private individuals for bounced cheques has jumped by more than 40 percent.

This is against the same period last year and, even when adjusted for inflation, it is approaching the R100 million mark.

"The number of sum-

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

monses issued against both business and private individuals is averaging 5 600 a month, as opposed to 4 600 a month over the same period last year," Rosin said.

Problem

"These figures do not reflect the real magnitude of the problem, because for every case that goes to judgment there are four or five where the retailer simply takes the loss without recourse to the law."

In another development, it has been revealed that the number of civil summonses issued by businesses is rapidly approaching record levels and is another indication

of the credit squeeze.

Tony Leng, managing director of Information Trust Corporation, says the Central Bureau of Statistics figures released for the first four months of the year indicate that an average of 9 000 civil summonses a month are being issued by businesses.

In 1986, the worst year of the last recession, the average was about 9 700. "Traditionally March reflects high figures as businesses begin suing for payment for goods bought at Christmas," Leng says.

"This year the figure leapt by almost 3 000 to 9 947 in February, and a high level has been maintained for March and April.

Credit

"This could indicate a stricter credit policy by businesses in anticipation of debtors being unable to pay. It is also an indication that businesses are aware of the need to clean up their books well before the implementation of VAT in October this year.

"All companies will initially be subject to severe cash-flow strains."

Rosin says that cheque fraud is being perpetrated by people working in pairs. One, who may be a legitimate cheque book holder, claims his book has been stolen. The second person buys, using the "stolen" cheques which are then stopped, and the pair split the goods between them.

SA crime rate rising fast

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

(34) ET 20/8/91
SOUTH Africa has one of the fastest growing crime rates in the world, particularly for violent crime, according to Nicro.

The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders said in its latest newsletter that the high crime rate was caused by a combination of social, economic and political factors.

"Only a complete overhaul and rehabilitation of the South African socio-political scheme will begin to address the problem," it said.

However, as was evident, the roots of maladjustment lay deep and the mass of social problems which underpinned the violence and crime had developed over many years and would take many years to resolve.

Nicro said the latest police figures showed that armed robbery was up by 17,5%, with a 34,6% increase in the PWV area, where the 7 261 cases in 1988 rose to 9 773 in 1989.

"Murder has increased by 10,5%. South Africa has an average of more than 32 murders a day, that is 1,333 murders per hour.

"Rape is up 5,6%. Unofficial statistics cited one rape every two minutes and official statistics one every 26 minutes."

Nicro said: "There is a direct correlation between unemployment, poor education, poor housing, poverty and crime.

"These social conditions help to generate feelings of helplessness and frustration which create an environment where violence and crime are often seen as the only release and the only means of survival.

"If people in authority use violence, they are condoning violence," Nicro said.

Shrinkage estimated at *Star 28/8/91* R2-bn a year

Finance Staff (34) (18/0)

Corporate losses stemming from theft and other crime soared by 50 percent last year.

Shrinkage alone costs the economy R2 billion annually.

That is the estimate of Fidelity Guards (FG) marketing director Johan Schoeman, who says some companies which spurn proper security measures have lost as much as 35 percent of turnover through shrinkage, armed attacks, burglaries and other crimes.

He expects such losses to increase sharply as unemployment forces more people to turn to crime in order to survive and estimates 70 percent of all companies do not have an integrated and professional approach to security.

FG is aiming to increase its share of the market from seven to 12,5 percent.

When She Says "No" — It's Rape!

New Nation (Learning) N) 23/5-29/8/91. ~~23/5-29/8/91~~ 34

While you are reading this article, at least five South African women will be raped.

What is rape?

The definition of rape used in South African courts is "the act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent". This means that rape happens every time a man has sex with a woman if she has said she doesn't want to sleep with him.

The law says that sexual intercourse has only happened when a man's penis has entered a woman's vagina. Because of this, many women think that this definition of rape is not good enough. Sometimes women have to suffer terrible acts in the course of rape, such as sex in her mouth (oral) or her bum (anal).

Women's organisations are also concerned about the fact that a husband cannot be charged for raping his wife. For example, if a woman is raped by her boss or her boyfriend, she can report the rape to the police, but if her husband rapes her, she can only lay a charge of assault against him.

How often does rape happen?

According to NICRO (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) only one in twenty rapes are ever reported. In 1988, for example, 19 308 rapes were reported to the South African Police. This means that as many as 386 160 combined reported and unreported rapes occurred. So, according to statistics, 1 058 women are being raped every day in South Africa.

The myths and facts about rape

A myth is something which many people believe, but which is usually untrue. There are a lot of myths about rape, who the rapist is, and about the woman who is raped. These myths usually blame the woman, not the rapist, for the rape.

Myths also influence the way friends and family respond to the survivor. They inform the way she is treated by the police, doctors and the courts.

Some of the myths

1. Rapes occur in dark places

In South Africa, many people believe that rapes occur in dark alleys and open fields. In fact, more than half the rapes which occur happen in the "safety" of the rapist's or rape survivor's home. Many of these rapes occur in broad daylight.

2. Nice girls don't get raped

A lot of people believe that "nice girls" don't get raped. This is not true - any woman can be raped. Women from all occupations, age groups, races and social classes can be raped. Children as young as six months old and women as old as ninety-six have been raped. Teachers, secretaries, prostitutes, students and nuns have been raped.

This article was written by members of People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA). POWA is a non-racial women's organisation which organises around violence against women. POWA offers support and advice to women who have been raped and battered. You can phone POWA at (011) 642 4345. The support service runs between 6 and 10 pm Mondays to Thursdays. If you phone at any other time, you can leave a message on the answering machine and a support worker will return your call.

POWA also offers a public education programme working with other organisations interested in violence against women. POWA gives talks, workshops and seminars, on rape, battery and sexual harassment. If your organisation or school is interested in this service please phone POWA at 642 4345 and leave a message for the Education Worker. Your call will be returned the following day.

POWA also runs a training course for new members. If you would like to join POWA please phone the organisation.

3. Men rape because they want sex

It is commonly believed that a man will rape a woman because he desires her and wants to have sex with her. But rapists don't rape to get sexual pleasure. A man rapes a woman to make her feel weak, while he feels more powerful.

Along with this myth comes another - that women could stop/prevent the rape. People believe that a man could not rape a woman if she does not want to have sex with him. This is not true.

Most men are stronger than most women. Rapists often use weapons, physical violence or blackmail to force a woman to have sex with them. Sometimes, a whole group of men will rape a woman. In cases of gang rape, a woman is obviously powerless to stop the rape.

Further than this, women are not brought up to fight. We are taught to be passive, gentle and caring and many women find it difficult to fight. Most women who have been raped say that during the rape, they felt that their life was threatened, they felt the rapist might try to kill them. Because they fear for their lives, they do not fight but want the terrible experience to be "over with" as quickly as possible.

4. All rapists are mad people

Many people think that rapists are mad. In fact, studies show that men who rape are considered "normal" and even respected members of their communities. Many of them are married or have steady girlfriends and most of them hold down respectable jobs.

Most South Africans think that rapists are strangers. This is not true. Seventy five percent of all rapes are committed by someone that the rape survivor knows - a neighbour, uncle, comrade, boyfriend, teacher, boss, or even husband.

In South Africa, a lot of people think that most rapes



are committed by black men against white women. In fact, more white men rape black women than black men rape white women. Most rapes occur within the rapist's own community - white men rape white women and black men rape black women.

Rape is a result of unequal power relations

We have all grown up in a society where people do not have equal rights. We understand that racism means that people are discriminated against - legally, politically and individually - because of their skin colour. Sexism is not different from racism. Sexism means inequality between men and women. The myths about rape which we have discussed are based on sexist attitudes in our society.

In South Africa, and in fact in most countries in the world, men are taught that they are the strong ones; they are expected to look after the family. Women are taught that they are weak and that they must obey men, cook and clean for them, and look after the children. Women and men are not equal. Women are often the victims of sexism.

Women need to fight against sexism in society. In our fight against sexism we can make demands in the same way that the black majority who are fighting against racism have made demands. We can demand equal rights with men. Women in our country have made many demands through the years, many of which have been ignored. Women have demanded equal salaries, improved childcare and education facilities for their children, equal access to education, and the right to control their own bodies.

Every time a man rapes a woman, he is violating her right to control her own body. Once the rape has occurred, because of sexist attitudes in our society, the woman may be afraid to report the rape, she may be treated badly by the police and the courts - people will ask her what she was wearing and ask her where she was when the rape happened. Her family members may not even believe her. She is made to feel as if the rape was her fault.

Many people in our country are struggling for a non-racial, democratic South Africa. Only when all people are equal - men and women, black and white - will South Africa be a truly democratic country.

Next week's article will look at the way rape survivors may feel after they have been raped, where a woman can go for help and ways in which her family and friends can offer her support.

HEALTH MATTERS



Rape: A Crime of Violence

New Nation (Learning Nation)

Any woman can be raped at any time by any man. Last week we looked at what rape is, who the rapist is and at the fact that for many women, rape is clearly just one aspect of women's oppression. Because rape happens so frequently in our country, we need to think carefully about how we can support women who have been raped.

30/8 - 5/9/91

How the rape survivor feels

Each person will react differently to the terrible experience of being raped. Many rape survivors feel used and angry because of what has happened to them. Some rape survivors may be upset and cry a lot. Many women may not want to be with other people. The rape survivor may feel confused, as though she is having a bad dream. She may become very quiet or she may feel a mixture of all these things.

Very often, the woman feels guilty about the rape. Sometimes she will think that she could somehow have fought the rapist off, or talked him out of it, that somehow she should have stopped the rapist from raping her. She may feel that she did something to cause the attack; like walking alone at night, having a drink with the rapist; or allowing him to walk her home. At POWA we believe that nobody has the right to rape another person.

Many women feel too afraid to tell anyone what has happened to them. The rape survivor is often afraid of what her friends, family, partner, or people she works with will say about the rape. Many women think that people close to her may not believe her, or reject her, or tell her it was her fault. Unfortunately, this is sometimes the way people do react to rape.

We need to change our views about rape - rapists are to blame for rape, not the rape survivors. We need to treat rape survivors with respect, support and love. When a woman has been raped, it is important that she is told that it is not her fault and that people still love her.

In the days or weeks after the rape, the woman may feel physically sick - she may want to vomit, she may not want to eat, she may not be able to sleep properly and may have bad dreams. She can develop diarrhoea and become very depressed. Not all women who have been raped get sick, but for those that do, the symptoms usually get better with time.

How friends and family members can help

It is important that the woman who has been raped feels that she can talk about what has happened to her, whenever she needs to. It is good for her to talk about the rape - rape is wrong; she has a right to be angry and to talk about her anger.

Many rape survivors never talk about the rape; they keep it to themselves sometimes for their whole life; they do not know that many other women have suffered in the same way. It is unhealthy for people to suffer alone. Sometimes, a woman will only talk about the rape weeks or years after it has happened. She will still need the support and love of her friends and family at this time.

It is important for those close to the rape survivor to remember that after the rape she may feel worthless because she has been treated so badly. Her friends and family can help by being there when she needs them or feels afraid to be alone; they can encourage her to talk about the rape; they can listen to her and believe her.

Friends and family members must remember that it is understandable for the rape survivor to feel confused and she shouldn't be forced to make any important decisions at this time.

If the family feels they are not able to really help the rape survivor, they should persuade her to phone a rape crisis centre like POWA, so she can talk to a trained



counsellor about her experiences. The rape crisis counsellors will also be able to give the rape survivor legal and medical information if she needs it.

The boyfriend or husband of the rape survivor must also remember that after a rape, many women feel used and dirty and do not trust men. Her partner needs to be sensitive towards her and must make sure that when he makes love to her - it is what she wants; when she is ready for it.

What to do if you have been raped

It is important that you talk to someone about the rape - contact a friend, family member or a Rape Crisis Centre immediately. You will need support and if you decide to report the rape to the police, they will be able to tell the police how upset you were after it happened. If you feel unable to go to the police station, you can phone them and ask them to come to your home to take a statement about the rape.

Reporting the rape to the police

Take a friend with you to the police station, or you could phone a rape crisis centre and ask for someone to accompany you to the police. When you get to the police station, ask to see a woman police officer/detective. If no woman is available, ask to see a senior police officer. You must also ask for your statement to be taken in a private room. The police will ask you all sorts of questions about the rape; they will want to know exactly what happened.

The medical examination

When the police have taken your statement they will accompany you to the District Surgeon. If you are 18 years or older, they will ask you to sign an SAP 308 form - which gives the District Surgeon permission to examine you. If a District surgeon is not available, or you would prefer your own doctor to do the examination, you can request this.

It is a good idea to go to the police station and the

District Surgeon as soon after the rape as possible. For the future court case as much evidence as possible is required to prove the rape and the crime of the rapist. For the same reason it is a good idea not to bath first. If you have already taken a bath, remember to take the clothes that you were wearing at the time of the rape with you to the police station.

The District surgeon will examine you and write up a report on your physical state. If you have been hurt, the District Surgeon will not be able to treat you, you will need to go to a hospital or your own doctor for stitches, etc.

General advice

Even if you decide not to report the rape to the police, it is important that you find someone that you can talk to about the rape.

It is also important to have tests for sexually transmitted diseases.

If you are not using contraception, it is important that you have a pregnancy test too.

If you are pregnant as a result of the rape, it is much easier to have a legal abortion if you have reported the rape as soon as possible.

This article has been written by POWA (People Opposing Women Abuse)

Resources

The resources page contains a list of organisations that will be able to give you information and support if you have been raped. Remember that you are not alone - many South African women have been raped and it is time that we spoke out against this terrible act of violence against us; and put an end to it.

The government's amnesty for first offenders will benefit 15 000 criminals, and not the 57 000 reported earlier. Nevertheless, ex-prisoners face manifold problems, and for many it's not long before they return to crime — and jail — adding to South Africa's recidivism rate of 70 to 80 percent. **HENRY LUDSKI reports:**

Released prisoners face hard battle

HERE IS NO place like home, the saying goes, but for many of the thousands of first offenders released from prison recently it's beginning to look like there's no place like prison.

This is the view of Mrs Isabel Hancock, branch director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

"There is a definite notion among certain prisoners that 'at least when we are inside (jail), the food may not be wonderful, but at least we have a plate of food and a roof over our head'."

"This is the kind of dependency that prison creates and it is one of the reasons why alternatives have to be found to prison sentences and why it has to be realised that prison is not the cure-all that some people think it is."

The problems Nicro social worker Quinton Arendse has to handle illustrate the problems of former prisoners.

"I have been helping about 20 of these former prisoners to find work but after weeks of searching I have been able to find jobs for only five of them," said Arendse.

He runs an Empowerment for Employment programme which is aimed at helping ex-prisoners find work.

"They are desperately trying to go straight and they are job-hunting at least four days a week. Some of them have families and that is the terrible part of the story.

"It's extremely tough because many of them are semi-skilled. I assist them with job-hunting, teach them how to dress for interviews, how to speak and

how to approach prospective employers but things have not been easy for them," he said.

Since February Arendse has assisted about 90 people with his programme and has been fortunate in finding work for about half of them.

"Sometimes all they need is some inspiration," he said.

However, he foresees that after a while if many do not find jobs the "cycle is going to be completed" and they will end up in jail again.

"They have the same basic needs as other people. They want to eat and sleep and work. If they don't know where their next plate of food is coming from and can't readjust to their family set-up, then it's almost inevitable that they will return to their old ways."

DURING THE years John Johnson spent in Caledon's Helderstruom prison, he nurtured a dream — finding a job "even it meant having to sweep floors".

He was released on remission earlier this year, before the government's amnesty. Now, after frustrating weeks of searching for work, despondency has crept in and he has already made what he describes as his "biggest mistake".

"You start thinking that in that place (prison) you don't have any worries, everything is free and you have a place to sleep. But I know that even to think that is your biggest mistake," said Johnson, who completed his matric in prison.

"I knew that without a proper education I didn't stand a chance of competing in the job market against college

graduates and school-leavers. Now I know that matric doesn't mean anything if you have a criminal conviction," said Johnson.

"If it wasn't for the support of my family I would probably have been back in jail," he said.

Although not among those released in terms of the government's amnesty — it excluded rape for which Johnson was convicted in 1985 — his problem illustrates the plight of thousands of former prisoners.

According to Department of Correctional Services spokesperson Major Wena Greyling, the department is well aware of the problems prisoners face after their release.

"The ultimate aim of the department is to equip the prisoner with the skills which are necessary for his effective reintegration into society.

"The most important aspect in the total integration process, however, is for a person to have suitable employment and accommodation."

Greyling said the department had appointed integration clerks at all the prison commands to recruit suitable employers and to assist prisoners.

"To a large extent they act as intermediates in job and salary negotiations. Unfortunately, employment cannot be found for all prisoners before release."

A police public relations officer said police had no statistics on how many offenders had been rearrested, and what impact their release has had on crime.

"Although the crime level continues rising to the highest level in history, other factors such as socio-economic factors, do play a role."



ROAD TO REFORM: Nicro official interviews an ex-prisoner

REPORT BY HENRY LUDSKI



SIMET KCVF

333 jailed each month ³⁴ ~~33~~ Nicro

SKW 13/9/91

By Shirley Woodgate

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Nearly 32 000 people were sentenced to whipping in South Africa last year, according to the 1990 annual report of the Johannesburg branch of the South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

A total of 333 people were jailed each month (compared with 426 in America and 97 in Britain) for crimes which included theft of 17 658 vehicles (48 a day) and one crime every seven minutes against property in Johannesburg (excluding Soweto), the report states.

Unrest-related statistics are that from June 1990 to the end of April 1991 firearms were involved in about 28 percent of attacks; explosives, incendiary devices and knives were used in 22 percent, and pangas and

sharp objects were used in 18 percent. Reef branch director Heather Regenass urged greater use of community service for the 18 percent of prisoners serving jail sentences of less than two years.

According to the report, the cost of imprisonment is high at R18,61 daily for each prisoner, with a total daily cost of R2,2 million for the prison population.

Civilised

"Community service is tailored for offenders serving sentences of less than two years, during which time they receive no education or training," said Ms Regenass.

"But while Nicro in Cape Town has 200 servers, only 32 offenders are involved in our area."

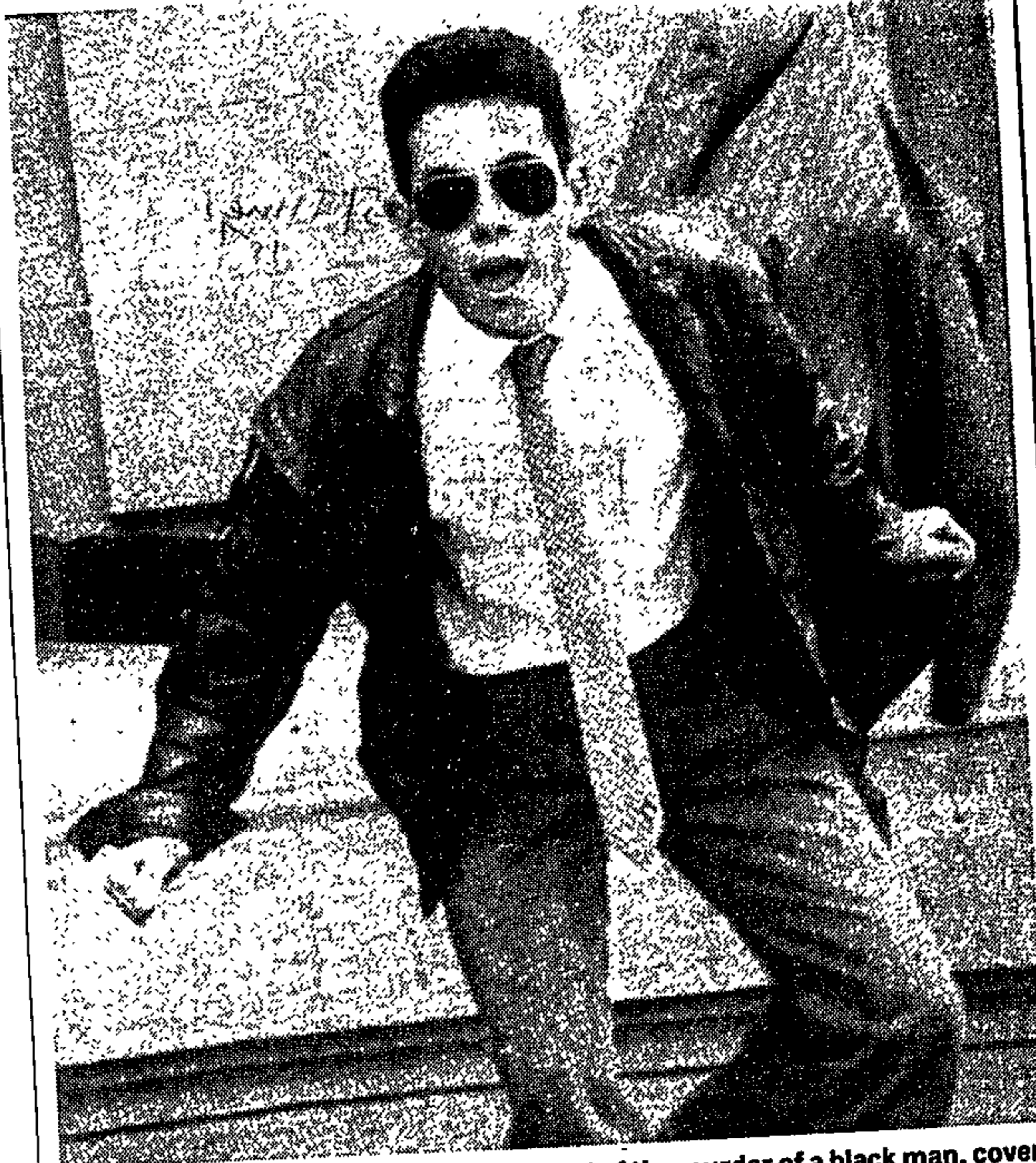
Branch chairman David Unterhalter said that if South Afri-

ca were to become a civilised society, then its institutions had to foster justice and seek to eliminate the conditions in which crime thrived.

Saying the country was on the verge of becoming a society governed by the rule of law and a democratic constitution, he added:

"But massive unemployment, rising levels of crime and consequent insecurity make the pursuit of justice and the cause of the offenders difficult to pursue."

He said society was best judged by the way it protected itself: through just criminal law and its punishments, fair trials, respect exercised by administrators for the purpose of the punishment and the rights of the punished, and an awareness that crimes, criminals and their victims were rooted in circumstances neither chosen nor inconsequential.



GUILTY: Craig Lambton-Carr, 20, convicted of the murder of a black man, covers his head as he leaves the Rand Supreme Court, as his younger brother runs towards the photographer
Picture: BRIAN HENDLER

New trend emerges in white-on-black attacks

STimes 15/9/91. (34)

By CATHY STAGG

CRIMINOLOGISTS and social psychologists say recent cases in which young white men have hunted in packs to kill single, unarmed blacks may reveal a new trend.

In the Rand Supreme Court on Monday, Mr Justice MS Stegmann found that two youths from Germiston had set out with the common purpose of finding a victim. They armed themselves with a bedpost and Oriental fighting sticks, went into the veld opposite their home where they found a sleeping black man and murdered him, the judge said.

"It appears that this type of crime is being committed more frequently and the courts must act to stop it," Mr Justice Stegmann said.

Masculinity

On Friday, four white youths from Edenvale were found guilty of murdering Mr William Mbethe as he walked along the main street on his way to work. Mr Justice J Labuschagne described the attack as "brutal, senseless and unprovoked".

Mr Mbethe was punched, stabbed, hit with a hammer and a hockey stick and struck by a car.

Professor Don Foster, of the University of Cape Town, said the attacks had to be seen in the context of the deeply racist nature of South African society. It was possible the young white men were trying to defend what they saw as their rightful place.

Heather Regenass, of Nicro's Johannes-

burg office, said: "The boys need to prove themselves and do so by not going one-to-one with someone who has the same position in society as themselves. It is yet another legacy of apartheid. They have got to prove their masculinity, but do not pick on an equally strong, young black man. This is a type of sub-gang which acts because of a number of causes.

"Never before have white males felt as uncertain as they do now. Twenty years ago the white male was supreme."

The Edenvale accused will not be sentenced until the court has heard evidence from a criminologist and probation officers. Brian Scheepers, 19, Brenden Hastings, 18, Craig Lambton-Carr, 20, and Gary Martin, 19, have had their bail extended and they will return to the Rand Supreme Court on September 25.

The Germiston incident resulted in a 12-year jail sentence for Ettiene Ferreira, 19. His 16-year-old co-accused was sent to a reformatory.

Three weeks ago, two white men from Newlands, Johannesburg, Deon van Deventer, 25, and Evert Boonzaier, 24, were each sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment for necklacing a black man.

Earlier this year, four scholars at Dale College in King William's Town were convicted of culpable homicide and of assault after beating an elderly coloured man to death.

Investigators pull 24 policemen off duty on suspicion of serious

Bloubaag 18/9/91
AT LEAST 24 policemen had been suspended and faced possible charges ranging from assault to murder, SAP special investigations head Maj-Gen Ronnie van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

He said in an interview that several cases of political violence were likely to come before the courts in the next few weeks as a result of nine months of countrywide investigations conducted in co-operation with the ANC and human rights lawyers.
Monthly meetings are taking place between Van der Westhuizen and ANC legal

(34)
department officials, who provide evidence and possible leads for investigation.

Van der Westhuizen's unit is likely to link up with the national peace committee being formed in terms of the peace accord signed at the weekend. Van der Westhuizen said it was likely that he would report to the committee and conduct investigations on its behalf.

His 29-team unit was set up at the start of this year specifically to investigate politically motivated violence.

Defining progress made in 22 cases of political violence, Van der Westhuizen said

PATRICK BULGER

the investigation into the "headphone" murder of ANC lawyer Bheki Mlangeni in January was nearing completion and that police were waiting for an independent forensics report from the SA Bureau of Standards before forwarding the case to the Witwatersrand attorney-general for a Supreme Court inquest.

He said 11 policemen attached to the Welverdiend riot unit near Carletonville had been suspended and the docket would be handed over to the Transvaal attorney-general next Friday.

The inquest into the death of Chief Maphumulo Mhlabuzima was under way, and four arrests had been made in connection with the killings of Mzoi River ANC members Sonnyboy Majola and Mandla Mabida. A chief had been arrested in connection with the murder of five ANC members at Richmond in Natal, and a search was on for a second chief.

He said two people had been arrested in connection with the murder of five people at Erica's Tavern at Sebokeng in July and 10 people had been held in connection with the Swanieville massacre in May.

The Klipdown train killing of June 25, in

which six people died, had resulted in three arrests. Police believed they knew the identity of those responsible for killing recently released Robben Islander Mziwonke Jack in June, and were searching for them. It was suspected that the two men also killed a policeman earlier this year, Van der Westhuizen said.

Thirty-six members of the Three Million Gang, which allegedly killed 10 people in Kroonstad earlier this year, had been arrested, while four policemen had been suspended after the death during interro-

To Page 2

Policemen

Bloubaag 18/9/91
gation of a man known only as "Sambo" at Komatiport.

Four special constables and two police officers had been suspended in connection with 11 murders at New Hanover in 1988 (known as the Trust Feeds killings). They would appear in court on October 15.

Meanwhile, self-confessed train killer and former SA Defence Force member Felix Ndumane has fled SA for Mozambique. In the Maritzburg area, 67 people involved in a people's court face charges resulting from 15 deaths, and two policemen have been suspended following another Natal killing.

Among other incidents, a complaint about an SAP investigation that resulted in

(34)
From Page 1

an attorney-general failing to prosecute in a public unrest incident had been reopened and a policeman charged with assault. He had been suspended and would appear in court in Worcester later this month. An ANC complaint after a recent alleged police assault at Ermelo was being investigated and an identification parade would be held next week.

Charges in connection with the Jeppe train massacre in September last year, in which 21 people died, had been provisionally withdrawn, but the investigation is continuing and a man is due to appear in court later this month.

● Comment: Page 12

Shock figures show law and order crumbling

The Grim Graph of crime

16/18/91
314

By Monica Oosterbroek
and Bronwyn Wilkinson

South Africa is in the grip of an unprecedented crime wave, with between 8 000 and 9 000 more serious crimes being reported nationally each month this year than for the corresponding months last year, official statistics show.

While politically motivated violence racks the country in spasms such as the orgy of death on the Reef last week, serious crime is escalating virtually daily. Police statistics provided to the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob) back this up.

Asked by The Star to comment, Sacob security committee secretary Ken Warren said that 1990 had been considered a bad year, but that statistics showed "it was nothing compared with this year".

Statistics presented to Parliament indicated that in Johannesburg (excluding Soweto) alone in 1990, a total of 951 people were murdered, 8 311 were assaulted and 1 563 were raped.

In 1990 serious crime, according to police national statistics, included:

- 15 109 murders.
- 125 000 serious assaults.
- 61 000 robberies.
- 20 321 rapes.
- 225 000 housebreakings.

Mr Warren said police could not control crime without help. He said partnership schemes between business and police already in existence had proved that this was the way to lower the crime rate.

"Businesswatch is now op-

erational in 48 major centres, and the statistics show a marked decrease in crime in these areas," he said.

But, he said, Sacob was very concerned at the sharp increase in serious crimes, and this had to be addressed. He said the supplementary unit launched by the Division of Crime Combating and Investigation — a partnership between the private sector and the SAP — was a start, but it was too early for its effectiveness to be judged.

Some larger commercial organisations had sophisticated security systems and "a lot of former police experience". This experience could be channelled to assisting the police.

Police liaison officer Major Dave Bruce agreed co-operation between the public and the police was vital.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Captain Craig Kotze, said rising crime was a worldwide phenomenon.

He said police were doing the best they could to fight the problem but no amount of policing would solve the high crime rate if the factors feeding crime were not addressed.

"We only treat the symptoms of socio-economic factors which cause high crime, like accelerating urbanisation, squatting and unemployment," he said.

Of the 10 000 policemen recruited by the Government in the past year, many had been deployed in the townships to control unrest.

"It takes much manpower to control politically motivated unrest, so ending the fight crime more effectively," he said.

● Crime Special — Page 2

Crime wave soars daily to new shock levels

34
AUG 15/91

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa is in the grip of an unprecedented crime wave, with between 8 000 and 9 000 more serious crimes being reported every month this year nationally than for the corresponding months last year, official figures show.

While politically-motivated violence such as the orgy of death on the Reef last week wracks the country, other serious crime is escalating virtually daily to alarming proportions.

Police figures given the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob) show the soaring rate of serious crime.

Mr Ken Warren, Sacob's security committee secretary, said 1990 had been considered a bad year, but the figures showed "it was nothing compared with this year."

Figures for 1990 given in Parliament showed that in Johannesburg alone, excluding Soweto, 951 people were murdered, 8 311 were assaulted and 1 563 were raped.

In 1990 serious crime included 15 109 murders, 125 000 serious assaults, 61 000 robberies, 20 321 rapes and 225 000 housebreakings.

Mr Warren said police could not control crime without help, and partnerships between business and police already in existence had proved this was the way to lower the crime rate.

"Business Watch is now operational in 48 major centres and the figures show a marked decrease in crime in these areas," he said.

Sacob was very worried about the sharp increase in serious crimes, and this should be addressed. The supplementary Division of Crime Combatting and Investigation — a partnership of the private sector and the police — was a start but the unit had been established too recently for its effectiveness to be judged.

Some larger commercial organisations had sophisticated security systems and "a lot of former police experience." This experience could be channelled toward helping the police prevent crime, he said.

Police liaison officer Major Dave Bruce agreed co-operation between the public and the police was vital if the crime rate was to be brought down.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said rising crime was a worldwide phenomenon and South Africa was not an exception.

Police were doing their best but no amount of policing would solve the high crime rate if the factors feeding it were not addressed.



SOLVED MYSTERY: Detectives and rescue workers lift the body of the murdered Mr Daniels from a steep slope near Silvermine Nature Reserve.

Picture: JOHAN SCHRÖNEN, The Argus.

Criminals have killed 22 000 in the past 15 months - police

Star 19/9/91
Crime Staff

The killer crime wave is claiming innocent lives at the rate of seven for every "unrest" victim, according to police statistics.

And warnings have been made that the surge in violent crime cannot be stemmed unless underlying socio-economic causes are addressed.

Following yesterday's shock revelations by The Star that this year there are between 8 000 and 9 000 more reports of serious crime each month compared with last year's already sky-high crime figures, it has now been revealed that criminals killed 22 000 people in the 15 months up to February this year.

In the same period 3 000 died in "unrest", according to Lieutenant-Colonel Johan Mostert of police headquarters in Pretoria.

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Johan

Scheepers, yesterday said "the development of social intolerance is evident from the high incidence of violent crimes and also from politically inspired violence."

This posed a threat to economic growth and foreign investment, which were needed "to address the socio-economic problems that are in turn creating more crime, violence and social intolerance."

He said police were in a position only to treat the symptoms of crime and unrest.

Police had little or no control over the root cause of crime and political violence, such as unemployment and urbanisation, he said.

Announcing a new drive to improve the effectiveness and image of the SAP, the Deputy Minister unveiled plans to promote the greater involvement of civilians in the activities of the SAP.

Speaking of civilian involvement in a non-partisan po-

lice force combating crime and political violence, he said a police board was to be set up, consisting of equal representation by the public and the police. Its function would be to correlate the interests of the public and the police.

The board would concern itself with policies of training and efficient functioning of the police, Mr Scheepers said in an address to Cape Town businessmen.

A civilian would be appointed as a "police reporting officer" to make recommendations to the Commissioner of Police regarding the suspension or transfer of policemen under investigation.

He would also make recommendations to the commissioner regarding disciplinary action for police officials found guilty of misconduct.

Police would consult regularly with a dispute resolu-

● To Page 3

22 000⁽³⁴⁾
killed in

15 months

Star 19/9/91

● From Page 1

tion committee in each community to increase police accountability.

Mr Scheepers said: "The police will be guided by the belief that they are accountable to society in rendering their policing services.

"This is a basic principle in any democratic country and accountability in South Africa means that better communication will be forged with the community."

Speaking at a press briefing in Pretoria yesterday, Colonel Frans Malherbe said allegations had been made that the police favoured whites, that they favoured blacks, that they favoured the National Party, that they favoured the African National Congress, and that they favoured the Inkatha Freedom Party.

There were also allegations that the SAP was the cause of the violence in the country, Sapa reports.

"Needless for me to say that this isn't the case. This isn't true," Colonel Malherbe said.

This did not mean the police were angels — there had been certain elements in the force in the past who had overstepped the bounds.

Although mistakes had been made, the police had learnt from these.

Colonel Malherbe said certain sections of the media regarded the police as "the enemy".

"I don't think it's reasonable to believe that we are your enemies," he said.

'Crime kills more in SA than unrest'

34 CT 19/9/91
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police say 22 000 people died violently in crime and traffic-related incidents in the 15 months up to end-February this year, compared to 3 300 political or unrest-related deaths during the same period.

Public perceptions were that political violence was tearing South Africa apart. However, violent crime and other factors killed far more people than unrest, Lieutenant-Colonel Johan Mostert said yesterday.

He said South Africa's crime rate was higher than ever, and the police were over-extended trying to combat crime and violence.

"Even if we deployed our entire force on the Witwatersrand, how can 103 000 policemen control five million people?" Colonel Mostert asked.

In January, police released statistics showing a 28.59% increase in the number of reported murders from 1989 to 1990.

During the same period the number of reported robberies climbed by more than 10 000 cases, to reach a new high of just over 61 000 reported cases.

SAP spokesman Col Frans Malherbe said no section of South Africa's population had reason to regard the police as an enemy.

The "new South Africa" was a myth. "What we need are new South Africans, bred and cultured to face the future with confidence and to work towards peace and prosperity for all."

Unrest 'a lesser killer than crime'

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Crime in SA was at its highest level, and the SAP, trying to combat crime and

JONATHON REES

violence, was over-extended, he said. (34)

"Even if we deployed our entire force on the Witwatersrand, how can 103 000 policemen control 5-million people?" Mostert asked. *Monday 19/9/91*

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The "new SA" was a myth. "What we need are new South Africans, bred and cultured to face the

future with confidence and to work towards peace and prosperity for all."

The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, quoting police statistics, said crime had risen 40% between 1989 and 1990. However, it was difficult to differentiate between political violence and criminal activity in a society where the two were so linked.

Police statistics released earlier this year showed a 29% increase in murders between 1989 (11 750) and 1990 (15 1090).

Zulus quit after weekend clashes at Winkelhaak mine

VERA VON LIERES

THE majority of Zulu workers at Winkelhaak mine near Evander — where 19 people died in two ethnic clashes at the weekend — had left the mine by yesterday, Gengold MD Gary Maude said. *Monday 19/9/91*

Maude said most workers at the mine's No 1 hostel returned to work yesterday while workers at the No 2 hostel were expected to report for the night shift.

There was no production on Monday and Tuesday following the violence which erupted on Saturday.

NUM acting general secretary Marcel Golding said that although the situation was "still very tense" miners were expected to return to work today.

Maude said most of the mine's 1 700 Zulus (out of a total workforce of 7 500) had asked to go back home and by yesterday afternoon, only about 600 had not been paid off. No Zulus or any other miners were still armed after security searches since the weekend.

He said the Zulus had left because they had tired of the violence.

Mine security had filled three two-ton trucks with weapons confiscated during searches at the mine.

He added that the parties were working jointly to normalise the situation as soon as possible.

Reacting to the departure of the Zulu workers, Golding said last night that the NUM was not anti-Zulu. The union was committed to uniting workers irrespective of language. One of the main problems at the mine related to management's policy of recruiting workers from specific geographical areas, Golding said. The union was also concerned about management's tendency to use police and mine security in industrial relations disputes.

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Killer crime-wave shock

CITY/NATIONAL

34 AUG 23/91

JOHANNESBURG. — The killer crime wave is claiming innocent lives at the rate of seven for every "unrest" victim, according to police statistics.

And warnings have been sounded that the surge in violent crime cannot be stemmed unless underlying socio-economic causes are addressed.

Following shock revelations that this year there are between 8 000 and 9 000 more reports of serious crime each month compared to last year's already sky-high crime figures, it has now been revealed that criminals killed 22 000 people in the 15 months up to February this year.

In the same period, 3 000 died in "unrest", according to Lieutenant-Colonel Johan Mostert of police headquarters in Pretoria.

Police and business leaders have called for more joint public-SAP measures to combat crime — while massive investment is needed to create jobs and opportunity to stop unemployed masses turning to crime.

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Johan Scheepers, said "the development of social intolerance is evident from the high incidence of violent crimes and also from politically-inspired violence".

This posed a threat to economic growth and foreign investment, which were needed "to address the socio-economic problems that are in turn creating more crime, violence and social intolerance".

Mr Scheepers said police were in a position only to treat the symptoms of crime and unrest.

Police had little or no control over the root cause of crime and political violence, like unemployment and urbanisation.

Announcing a new drive to improve the effectiveness and image of the SAP, the deputy minister unveiled plans to promote the greater involvement of civilians in police activities.

Speaking about civilian involvement in a non-partisan police force combating crime and political violence, he said a police board was to be set up, consisting of equal representation by the public and the police. Its function would be to correlate the interests of the public and the police.

The board would concern itself with policies of training and efficient functioning of the police, Mr Scheepers said in an address to Cape Town businessmen.

A civilian would be appointed as a "police reporting officer" to make recommendations to the Commissioner of Police regarding the suspension or transfer of policemen under investigation.

He would also make recommendations to the commissioner regarding disciplinary action for police officials found guilty of misconduct.

Mr Scheepers said: "The police will be guided by the belief that they are accountable to society in rendering their policing services.

"This is a basic principle in any democratic country and accountability in South Africa means that better communication will be forged with the community."

Colonel Frans Malherbe of police liaison in the Witwatersrand said allegations had been made that police favoured whites, that they favoured blacks, that they favoured the National Party, that they favoured the ANC or Inkatha. "Needless for me to say that this isn't the case."

"We all have a job to do. As long as everyone's approach is objective and honest, I don't think it's reasonable to believe that we are your enemies." Colonel Malherbe said the police wanted to invite "outsiders to come into the circle and adopt us as a friend and accept our open policy".

'Criminals to blame for wave of violence'

Star 23/9/91

34

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Mafia-style warlords are exploiting political violence in the townships and making money out of the business of killing, according to Graeme Simpson, acting director of the Project for the Study of Violence.

"You pay for weapons, you pay for assassinations and you have to pay for your safety."

He said that previous attempts at defining the alleged "Third Force" in the current violence had been somewhat simplistic.

Scant attention had been paid to the group of

people who not only had a political interest in disrupting the peace process, but a material interest as well.

SAP Brigadier Leon Mellet said the police had no information about warlords as such, but that intimidation with no real political motives was prevalent.

"It's true that people are using the violence and ethnic differences for financial gain — for example, through the smuggling of weapons," he said.

Mafia-style protection rackets did exist and people were deliberately intimidated to make

them toe the line, he added.

Mr Simpson said the prevailing climate of political violence and intolerance, plus the unshackling of organisations which were previously oppressed, had created the space for a criminal element.

In the context of this climate of violence and the economic recession there was a fine line between political and criminal violence.

"What started off as having a political motive spirals, and the perpetrators of the violence turn into hired killers," he said.

Nearly half white adults have guns

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Nearly half of South Africa's white adults, about 1,6 million, live in a household which possesses a firearm, according to a survey by a market research group.

Market Research Africa said yesterday that its Sociomonitor survey of 2 211 urban adults found late last year that 56% of Afrikaans-speaking households had firearms, compared with 38% of English-speaking households.

In the A income group (with a monthly household income of more than R8 000) three out of five households had a firearm.

Fifty-three percent of B income households had firearms, as had 31% of D income households.

MRA chairman Mr Clive Corder said: "The high occurrence of private ownership of weapons in South Africa is creating considerable anxiety. Many people who have had no formal training in the use of firearms have potential access to a dangerous weapon."

White South Africans were overwhelmingly in favour of the deployment of the South African Defence force in unrest areas, the survey also found.

Four out of every five people interviewed supported the use of soldiers in unrest areas.

Men were more in favour of this step than women: 77% of women supported the move and 86% of men were in favour of troops being used in the townships. — Sapa

(24) (34) CT 24/9/91

Star 24/9/91.

Bill widens constraint on corruption ⁽³⁴⁾

Life imprisonment could be the penalty for those guilty of corruption in any position of power — even as a lowly paid employee — when the new Corruption Bill is passed in Parliament next year.

The Bill, published last week and adopting resolutions made by the Law Commission, makes it a crime for a person in a position of power to accept any remuneration in exchange for favours which exceed or neg-

lect the mandate of their power. ~~(25)~~

The law also makes it an offence for anybody to give or offer such remuneration.

Sentencing is in the hands of a judge. Only the death penalty does not apply.

Suspected fraud sum 'rising'

THE suspected fraud at Sage Holdings subsidiary Financial Planning Services (FPS) now involves about R14m and looks set to escalate, according to well-placed sources. The figure initially mentioned was R10m.

Attorneys acting on behalf of a Johannesburg businessman, whom they say stands to lose R2,3m, claim the FPS consultant involved in the case has put a substantial amount of money into a luxury yacht in Cape Town.

However, attorneys have so far been unable to link outright ownership of the yacht with the consultant, whose name is known to Business Day.

Sources said FPS had also taken steps to sequester the estate of the suspected consultant.

Sage director and FPS spokesman Bernard Nakan refused to comment yesterday, saying only that in-depth investigations were continuing.

He said as far as FPS was concerned the

BRENT VON MELVILLE

matter was sub judice and mere "speculation" could not be commented on.

Police liaison officer Capt Eugene Opperman said a case had been opened, and that investigations were continuing.

He said he could not confirm whether a warrant had been issued for the FPS consultant, who is thought to be in London.

Sources add that aside from Randbond Investments, which says it has claims against the consultant for R2,1m, there are at least two other private clients with claims said to involve more than R4m.

A lawyer said it was "more than likely" that FPS would be liable for debts incurred by the consultant.

He said there was a 1989 case on record where FPS was legally obliged to pay for a fraud perpetrated by its consultant.

The newly formed banking group Absa holds 49% of FPS.

Security group starts feeding scheme

THE security organisation Neighbourhood Watch has started a feeding scheme for underprivileged communities in a bid to curb rampant suburban crime.

Marius Wessels, the organisation's convener, said yesterday increasing poverty in squatter areas had forced people to resort to theft for a living.

He said the non-profit project had been started in Durban and would be extended throughout the country.

ANTHONY NDLOVU

"Many of the people in these camps are living on the breadline; they spend the little money they have buying food with low nutritional value, at exorbitant prices," said Wessels.

Neighbourhood Watch, whose members carry arms while on duty, is putting together special food packs for distribution to squatters.

A survey will be conduc-

ted to ensure that the contents of the packs meet people's daily dietary requirements.

Wessels believes the scheme will go a long way to furthering safety and security in SA.

"It would be short-sighted for us to barricade our neighbourhoods without addressing the cause of the problem," he said.

He said the Department of Health was approached for further assistance and he was awaiting a response.

Free State files global flight plan

LINDEN BIRNS

SA's latest hopeful international airline, African International Airways, yesterday began recruiting air hostesses for flights it plans to operate from a base in the Free State.

A newspaper advertisement yesterday said only Asian and Chinese hostesses aged between 18 and 25 should apply. They would be required to move to the central Free State immediately.

According to the advertisement, the airline will fly to southern African destinations and "internationally".

One of the airline's owners, Sonja Delpert, last night declined to elaborate on the company's plans, but said a full media briefing would be given once all operating details were finalised.

Sources said African International Airlines would use Boeing 707s and BAC1-11s. *Bl Day 4/10/91*

Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) chief director Japie Smit last night confirmed that an application had been lodged with his department, but said the airline had applied only for a freight charter service licence.

According to a recent Government Gazette, the airline would use two Swazi-registered Douglas DC-8 cargo aircraft and had applied to base its operations at Jan Smuts Airport.

Several second-hand Boeing 707s, Douglas DC-8s and BAC1-11s are on sale in Africa. The latest Avmark world aircraft pricings lists 707s at between \$1m and \$5m, DC-8s between \$1m and \$18m, and BAC1 11s at between \$0,6m and \$1,5m each.

It is not known which institution will finance the airline's acquisitions.

Fraud trials surge as state clamps down

B/day 4/10/91.

FRAUD cases involving at least R5bn are to be heard in the Rand Supreme Court soon as the state legal system shifts its attention from political trials to commercial investigations.

Fourteen trials are already on the court's roll. Witwatersrand Deputy Attorney-General J Henning said yesterday 42 new cases of major fraud were put before the court in the period between July last year and June this year, as opposed to 23 new cases in the preceding year.

This is over and above the hundreds of fraud charges in SA's lower courts.

"In the days when we were fighting the total onslaught, security cases were given priority. The emphasis has now completely changed," Henning said. There was an enormous backlog of cases the courts were only now dealing with. Increasingly people wishing to initiate fraud charges were going straight to the attorney-general's office rather than the SAP's commercial branch.

From June 1989 to July 1990 the Supreme Court spent 651 hours preparing fraud indictments; in the following year this figure leapt to 8 882 hours. In addition, 211 insolvencies have been reported by the Master of the Supreme Court in the past year for possible contraventions of the Companies Act.

Henning said cases due to come before the Rand Supreme Court included:

- Former JSE stockbroker Greg Blank is expected to be charged in the Goodwood Magistrate's Court on Monday before a Supreme Court appearance next year;
- Former Interboard chairman Ed Dutton

PATRICK BULGER

is facing a charge resulting from finrand deals worth R160m, a R50m property deal with Standard Bank and R11m in connection with "phantom share" deals;

□ Former Nampak executive Adrian Barker will appear in court next week in connection with charges involving "several million" rands;

□ Former NSL PRO Abdul Bhamjee will appear in court in December to face fraud charges involving about R6m;

□ Walter Peu and another person are expected to appear in court soon in connection with the illegal sale of gold in Switzerland and finrand roundtripping from the proceeds of the sale of gold;

□ The case resulting from the activities of the Magnum group, which collapsed in 1982, is due to restart; and

□ The fraud trial of Austrian Rainer Moring and former Allied Bank GM in charge of the international business division, Ulrich Leitich, involving finrand deals worth at least R5m starts next week.

The attorney-general is also considering pressing charges in connection with Protol Foods, a company that had dealings with SA prisons.

A number of extradition applications are in the pipeline. Hendrikus Welman, who will face charges in connection with the alleged R47m TrustBank fraud, was recently brought back from Portugal and is being held in custody pending a court appearance. An attempt is also being made to extradite former SA diamond dealer Alan Taydz from San Diego in the US.

SA tops list for credit card fraud

ROBERT GENTLE

34

SA accounted for 71% of the estimated \$2.3m of fraud losses run up by credit card company MasterCard in Africa, MasterCard International senior vice-president Joel Lisker said yesterday.

Lisker, speaking at the final session of the retail financial services conference in Johannesburg, said SA was followed by Kenya (6.8%), Morocco (4.6%), Egypt (0.5%) and Mauritius (0.3%).
5/10/91 4/10/91

The SA losses were mainly due to theft of credit cards in the mail by Post Office staff who recognised the envelopes in which the cards were mailed to their intended users, said Lisker.

This category of fraud was known in the business as NRIs — or Never Received Issues. In the US, it had resulted in the arrest of employees of the US postal service.

However, the SA fraud problem could be solved, he said.

One solution would be to require intended card users to acknowledge receipt of their cards before the credit facility was activated.

MasterCard said its worldwide fraud losses were expected to reach about \$360m — or \$30m a month — in 1991. The figure for the entire industry would be around \$1.3bn.

Task force to tackle crime in pharmaceutical industry

A NATIONAL task force has been convened to investigate widespread and massive theft and fraud in the pharmaceutical industry.

The task force has been convened by Professor Johan van der Walt of Potchefstroom University at the request of a group of pharmaceutical industrialists.

Professor Van der Walt said this week: "There is great concern at the extent of theft and fraud in the pharmaceutical industry."

"Many millions on-rands of goods are being stolen, sometimes hijacked from trucks transporting them, and finding their way back into the normal channels by devious means."

"This has been going on for years as pharmaceuticals are a highly tradeable commodity. They are often in small packs which are easy to steal and very easy to sell back to people at ridiculous discounts."

Professor Van der Walt said some of the practices within the industry were "very bad".

"There's no way on earth that they could buy these things legitimately and sell them at such discounts," he said.

Professor Van der Walt said the investigation was in its early stages. The task force would co-operate with the South African Police, he said.

S/ Times 6/10/91

PATRICK BULGER

Unsolved murders clog the courts (34)

THOUSANDS of criminally related death cases in which the killers are never found are flooding SA's courts.

Each month the Rand Supreme Court deals with about 300 such cases, says a court prosecutor who prefers not to be named. Another legal source says prosecution results from one in every 150 inquests.

Between June last year and July this year, the court handled 3 330 inquests. These are judicial procedures that take place after an unnatural death is not followed by criminal proceedings. In the previous year the figure was 2 988.

The prosecutor said it was widely accepted that inadequate and ineffective policing were responsible for the large number of murders that remained unsolved.

"There are a lot of unsolved criminally related deaths coming before the courts. These can be attributed in part to the lack of manpower in the police force," he said.

Many of the deaths are unrest-related.

Another prosecutor said police were spending too much time chasing petty criminals rather than devoting more attention to SA's soaring homicide rate.

"By far the biggest number of deaths resulting in inquests are criminally related," he said.

"We very rarely prosecute. In about one case out of 150 a prosecution may result from an inquest."

Police adamant about units

Spur
By IKE MOTSAPI
11/10/91

THEIR appeals to communities to help curb crime did not mean the police were going to recognise so-called self defence units in black townships.

Captain Craig Kotze, Ministry of Law and Order spokesman, was reacting to stories that the police were "about to recognise" these units.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hernus Kriel, was reported to have told the Cape National Party Congress:

"We are investigating whether we can make use of specific people in communities, who would be recommended by those communities to become involved.

Confused

"This would also give the so-called self-defence units in the townships an opportunity to become involved," he said.

Kotze said this should not be "confused" with the idea that police were now beginning to recognise the self-defence units called for by the ANC.

He said: "The police are calling on communities to get involved in helping police combat crime within the ambit of the law."

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WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 16 1991

CITY LATE

Staff Reporters

Proposals to combat violence by curbing the carrying and use of firearms were published yesterday.

Proposed amendments to the Arms and Ammunition Act, published for comment in yesterday's Government Gazette, effectively make it more difficult to possess and use firearms legally.

A significant effect of the draft Bill will be that gun owners who are not defined

Govt crackdown on firearms set out in draft Bill

as collectors will not readily be issued with licences for a second firearm of the same type.

"For example, if you own a pistol and apply for a licence on the grounds of self-defence, and then apply for a licence for another pistol, you will have to give sufficient reasons why you need it," a police spokesman said.

"If you've got a number of firearms, the Commissioner of Police can declare you a collector, and then you might be compelled to take stringent safety measures such as installing a special safe."

Owners declared collectors by the Commissioner would have 60 days to appeal to the Minister of Law and

Order.

In the proposals, definitions of arms and ammunition — over which stringent rules apply — have been widened to include teargas cartridges, gas rifles of 4.5 mm or larger, gas pistols, air rifles of 4.5 mm or larger, and machineguns.

If passed by Parliament, the Arms and Ammunition

34

Amendment Act would oblige gunsmiths to carry an official identity document issued by the State, and a prescribed fee would have to be paid for permission to possess a firearm for a prescribed period of time.

Authorisation for possession could also be withdrawn at any time by the Commissioner of Police.

Prior written consent would have to be issued by a licensed firearm owner for anyone else to be in possession of his or her firearm.

Anyone carrying a firearm would have to carry a licence at all times.

Stricter rules would apply to negligence and the loss of a firearm.

Affirmative plan must be free of colour, says judge

S Times 20/10/91 By BILL KRIGE

AN APPEAL Court judge believes affirmative action is essential in South Africa, but must not be based on race.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone was speaking at a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders conference in Port Elizabeth this week on the challenge of transforming the criminal and social justice system.

The judge said any affirmative action plan must be enforced by law.

"People must be forced into it. The law must be used to redress racial discrimination," he said.

But the Nicro president said the most important point was not to "make the mistake of having racial criteria for affirmative action."

Organised medicine theft costs SA millions yearly

By Carina le Grange
Medical Reporter

Star 21/10/91.
34

Organised theft and illicit diversion of medicines from private and State medical institutions have assumed "alarming proportions", the National Wholesale Drug Association has reported.

In its newsletter last week, the NWDA reported this was costing the country millions of rands annually.

The report, based on an account by the police, said the consequences for individuals and corporate bodies who indulged in these practices could be disastrous.

These individuals and groups could face serious

civil and criminal liability.

The police also warned of the worldwide manufacture and distribution of counterfeit drugs, including some of the best-known medicines on the international market.

Value

This cost hundreds of lives in the Third World each year.

The exact value of the stolen and diverted medicines is not known.

Commenting on the report, NWDA executive director Wolf Furst said members of his association would distribute only medicines that were legally available in South Africa and pro-

cured directly by NWDA members from registered manufacturers or their accredited agents.

He said his industry was governed by strict legislation and was bound by strong codes of ethics.

However, due to the behaviour of a minority, the industry had become the target for adverse publicity.

The Pharmacy Council was currently evaluating a draft Code of Practice and Minimum Standards for Pharmaceutical Wholesale and Distribution, he said.

When introduced, the code would require pharmaceutical wholesalers to be licensed with the council.

When members of the public are called as witnesses in a criminal trial, it is important they know what is expected of them and what their rights are. LEE ANNE DE LA HUNT gives advice:

Being a witness against crimes: what is expected?

34

South (Southside) 24/10 - 30/10/91

EARLIER THIS YEAR Mr Jacobs was at his local café when he witnessed a hold-up. The police were called and he gave them a statement saying what he had seen, which he signed. A month ago the two men who had robbed the café were arrested and Mr Jacobs was asked to identify them, which he did. The two men were charged with armed robbery and appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court.

The state, to prove its case against the men, called witnesses to testify, including Mr Jacobs. What is expected of him and what are his rights?

Getting witnesses to come to court

Usually the policeman investigating the case will come to Mr Jacobs's home or place of work with a written notice or subpoena. This document will bear the stamp of the clerk of the court and the time and day on which Mr Jacobs must be in court. It will usually state a specific court, for example, court A, at 8:30am.

The court starts hearing cases at 9am. The prosecutor, who is the State's lawyer, will be in his/her office or in court from about 8am. As soon as Mr Jacobs gets to court he must let the prosecutor or the court orderly, a policeman or -woman, know he is present. The court orderly usually reads out the names of people who have to be in court on that day.

Failure to appear in court

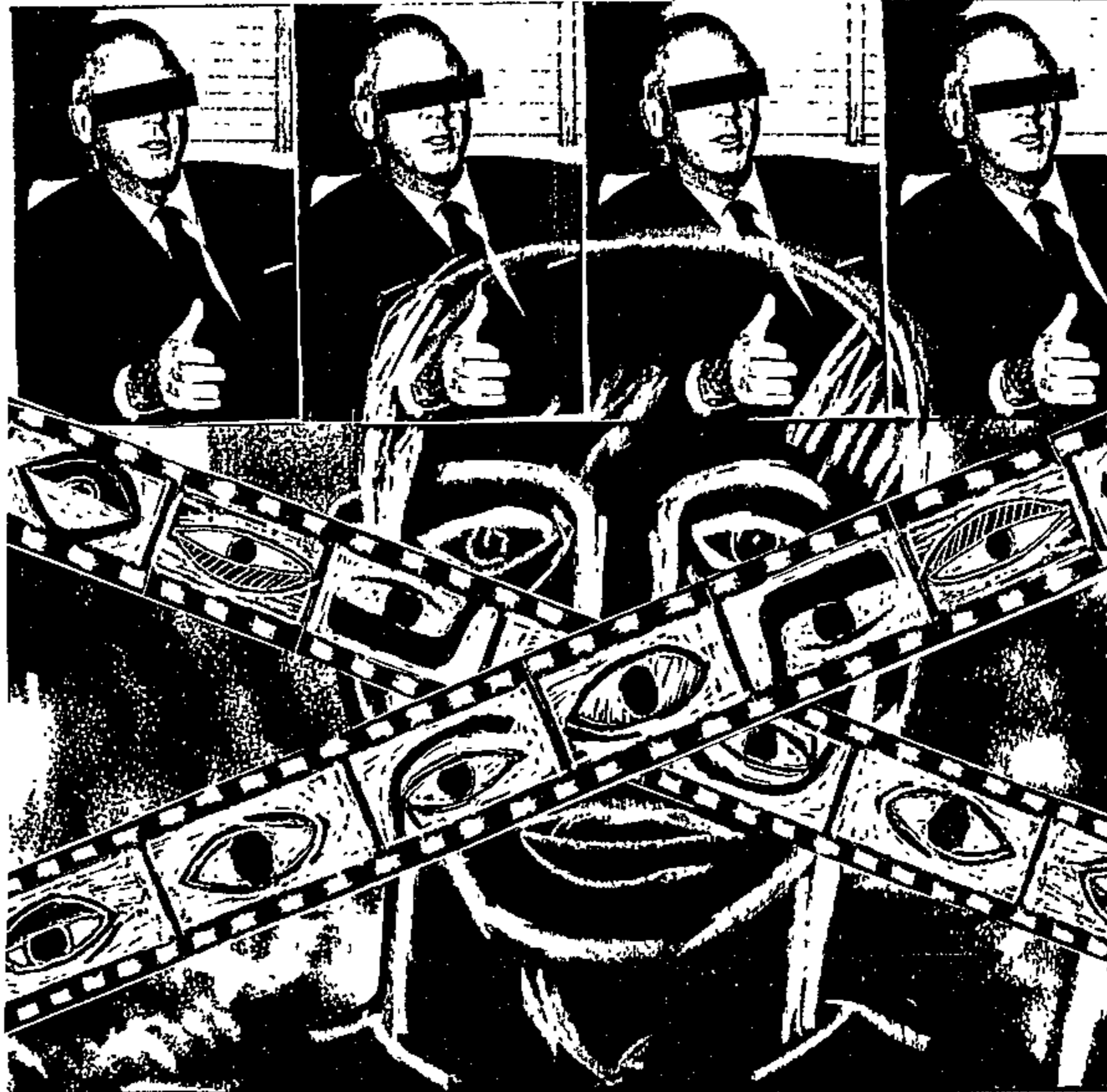
If Mr Jacobs does not attend court he can be summonsed to come to court to explain why he was not there. The magistrate, after listening to his reasons, if any, can fine him an amount of up to R300 for failing to appear in court. If Mr Jacobs refuses to answer questions in court, he could face a sentence of up to two years.

The trial

On the day of the trial the investigating officer will usually be at court as it is his duty to ensure all witnesses come to court. He may have to arrange transport for the witnesses. Mr Jacobs should ask to read his statement again to refresh his memory.

The prosecutor may want to go through a few points with him.

Mr Jacobs must wait at the court for the case in which he is a witness to be called. He may sit inside the court and listen to other cases, but as soon as his case is called he must go outside. He cannot listen to the evidence of other state witness. When it is his turn to give evidence the orderly will call his name and direct him to the witness box.



his language, or, if he is deaf and dumb, a person who will interpret through sign language.

Witness's friend

When Mr Jacobs has given evidence the magistrate will excuse him. He is entitled to assistance in getting back to work or home.

The office that will help him with his fare is known as the Witnesses' Friend. This office will also give him a letter stating he was in court on that particular day, should he need proof for his employer.

Mr Jacobs may stay in court until the end of the case to hear the outcome. If he has to leave he can telephone the investigating officer at a later stage to find out whether the accused were convicted.

Compensation

When the court decides on a sentence to be imposed it must consider the interests of the community in general as well as the interests of the accused. The courts also look at how the victim of the crime has been affected when deciding on a sentence.

The magistrate often imposes a suspended sentence on condition the person found guilty compensates the victim.

If, for instance, your car has been stolen or your vibracrete wall destroyed, the person held responsible by the court may be ordered to pay you money to buy another car or to fix your wall. If your money has been stolen the thief may be ordered to pay you back. If a breadwinner of a family is killed, the person who killed him or her may have to take out a policy to provide for the dependants. You may, of course, sue for your damages in a civil court, but that may take longer and involve legal costs.

The oath and evidence

The magistrate will ask him to give his full names and ask whether he has any objection to taking the oath.

He will swear the evidence he is about to give is the truth, raise his right hand and say "so help me God". The prosecutor, who has read Mr Jacobs's statement, will ask him questions about the robbery and he will have a chance to tell the court exactly what he saw. Then the men accused of committing the crime, or their lawyers, may ask Mr Jacobs questions. This is known as cross-examination. They will try and

show, for example, that Mr Jacobs can't really remember what happened, or that he is lying or that he can't be sure they were present at the crime. The prosecutor may ask more questions to clear up any points raised in cross-examination and the magistrate may ask questions. Mr Jacobs should remember to speak clearly.

If he doesn't understand a question or doesn't hear correctly he must ask the questioner to ask the question again or in a different way.

Interpreters

If he cannot understand English or Afrikaans the court will provide an interpreter who speaks

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Crime wave at all-time high, says DP's Soal

Political Staff (34) AFG 30/10/91

JOHANNESBURG. — The unprecedented crime wave in South Africa would continue until a new constitution was in place, confidence was restored and foreign investment returned.

Democratic Party Southern Transvaal chairman Mr Peter Soal said this yesterday when he officially opened the new Rosebank police station in Johannesburg.

Mr Soal said that there was no magic answer to the crime wave which had now reached an all-time high — with between 8 000 and 9 000 more serious crimes reported monthly this year than last.

"Poverty on a huge scale is a major factor, as is the political and social instability.

"Until we reach agreement on a new constitution and confidence in the economy is restored to the extent that foreign investors are sufficiently satisfied to return to this country, an enormous responsibility rests on the policemen and women who patrol our streets and guard our property."

Mr Soal said his party would try to encourage the authorities to further increase police recruitment to put more "bobbies on the beat."

More police on suburban pavements would help to combat the crime wave.

He thanked Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel for asking him to open the station. Mr Kriel said he had done so because Mr Soal had campaigned for the building of a police station in Rosebank.

Parties differ on ways to combat crime

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Political parties across the spectrum have condemned the explosion of crime on the Reef, but they disagree substantially on practical steps to be taken to quell rising crime.

Suggestions on how the wave of terror could be stopped ranged from an increase in the number of police officers to the speedy implementation of a new non-racial constitution.

The parties agree that crime is inextricably linked to socio-economic hardship and that the factors contributing to crime include staggering unemployment, a lack of education, a culture of violence and political instability.

Democratic Party MP for Houghton Mr Tony Leon said the government should speedily implement its plans to deploy more policemen in crime-prevention units.

"They should stop frivolous activities like raiding brothels and shebeens and be more visible on the streets. Where they are short of people, they should consider using the Defence Force as a back-up."

Mr Leon, whose appeal to Johannesburg residents to write to him about their experiences of muggings, robberies and burglaries has met with an enthusiastic response, added that all political parties should denounce crime vigorously.

"All politicians must brand

criminals as complete outlaws who need to be ostracised and dealt with in the harshest possible terms."

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said that among the short-term measures necessary was for the police force to act in such a way as to win the respect and trust of citizens.

"Unfortunately they are often seen as the enemies and not the protectors of communities. That undermines their ability to function as crime detectors."

"The ANC condemns crime very strongly but it has to be put in its social context. We would like to see more bobbies on the beat and a better allocation of resources for the prevention of crime."

PAC publicity secretary Mr Barney Desai said the wave of crime was linked to socio-economic problems.

"When people are desperate they do desperate things."

He said the Peace Accord was in tatters and hundreds of people had died in violence since the signing of the accord.

He said: "One doesn't want to show undue attention to crime but no one seems to care about people who get killed in train massacres."

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze appealed to all political groupings to "form a united front with the police" against crime.

He added: "There is a direct correlation between the state of the economy and rising crime and violence. Rising crime is a worldwide phenomenon because of the worldwide recession."

Sanctions should be lifted as soon as possible so that the economy could start expanding, he said.

21 May 30 10 91 (34)
**Poor policing
at root of crime**

WILSON ZWANE

POOR policing was at the bottom of the unparalleled crime wave in SA, Wits Project for the Study of Violence director Lloyd Vogelmann said yesterday.

He was commenting on figures of serious crimes, including murder and rape, released by Sacob recently.

Sacob legal adviser Ken Warren said earlier between 8 000 and 9 000 more serious crimes were reported countrywide each month during the first half of this year compared to the same period last year.

Police spokesman Capt Ruben Bloomberg said 1 126 526 serious crimes were reported during this year's first seven months. "For the whole of last year, 1 599 091 cases were reported," he said.

The figures grossly understated the scale of the problem because many incidents went unreported "because of the perception that perpetrators were getting away with it," Vogelmann said.

"There is clearly a problem with policing in this country. Last year the police solved only 53% of reported crimes."

SS/7126

Crime a 'big scourge'

Sowetan 30/10/91.

34

THE unprecedented crime wave in South Africa would continue until a new constitution was in place, confidence was restored and foreign investment returned.

Mr Peter Soal, chairman of the Southern Transvaal region of the Democratic Party, said this yesterday during a parade at the new Rosebank police station.

Soal said there was no magic answer to the crime wave which had now reached an all-time high - with between 8 000 and 9 000 serious crimes reported monthly this year.

"Poverty on a huge scale is a major factor, as is the political and social instability.

"Until we reach agreement on a new constitution and confidence in the economy is restored to the extent that foreign investors are sufficiently satisfied to return to this country, an enormous responsibility rests on the policemen and women who patrol our streets and guard our property," Soal said.

He said his party would try to encourage the authorities to increase police recruitment and put more "bobbies on the beat".

More police on suburban pavements would help to combat the crime wave.

He thanked Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel for asking him to open the station.

Law priced out of the citizen's reach

SOUTH AFRICAN law assumes that all are equal before it but it is estimated that 80 percent of people who appear in court accused of crimes - many serious - are unrepresented by attorneys or advocates.

According to one legal academic "only the very rich or the very poor can afford legal counsel", and the fees charged by legal practitioners are "absolutely outrageous".

A senior advocate can earn up to R3 000 for a day in court, while a consultation fee of R400 is not unusual. Young advocates starting out can earn between R200 and R300 a day. Attorneys earn about half.

Just having particulars of a simple claim drawn up by an advocate costs about R80.

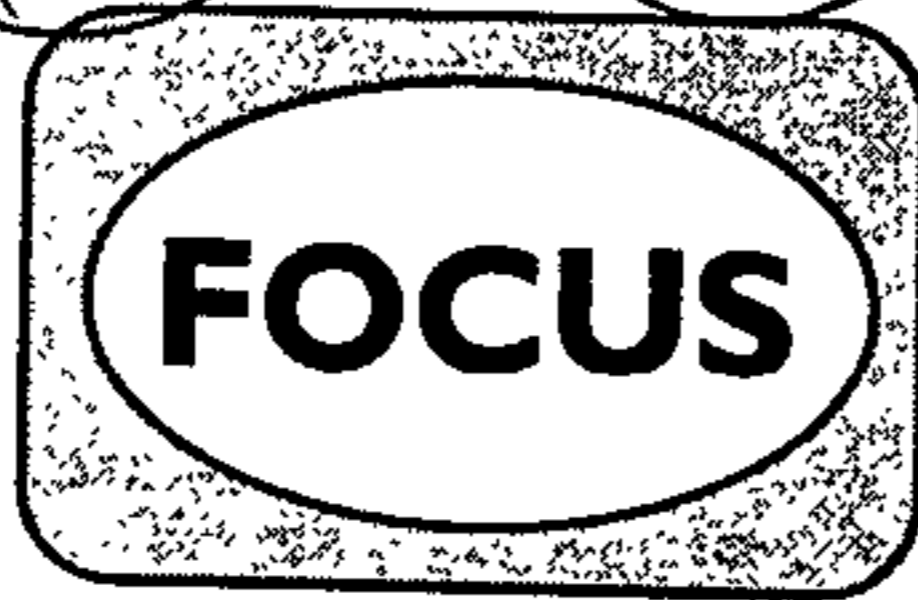
Recently the Supreme Court dismissed two court applications by a former journalist on the grounds that his papers did not conform with the rules of court governing applications and motions and were "materially and procedurally defective".

Mr Brian Grobber, retired motoring editor of the Cape Times and a former Supreme Court reporter, told the court he could not afford a lawyer and drew his own papers in a dispute with two former business partners.

But the judge threw the case out, advising Grobber to obtain the services of an attorney and counsel "to present your case properly".

Grobber said he did not even have the R10 000 deposit he had been asked to pay before lawyers would take on the case.

Professor Dennis Davis, the director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of Witwatersrand, said: "One has to ask oneself the extent to which one can say one has a fair legal system



Sowetan
Correspondent

without a right to counsel and the answer must be 'no'."

It was likely there would be argument for the right to counsel as a basic human right to be incorporated in a bill of rights, he said.

"I doubt very much, in the context of our resources, whether that will extend to civil matters."

The answer regarding civil cases could be to simplify and restructure legal procedures.

"Only the very rich or the very poor can afford legal counsel," he said.

Mr Johan van den Berg, an advocate connected to the legal aid clinic in Stellenbosch, said: "For the average person the law is a very expensive process."

"Some procedures, where a matter is decided only on papers, such as urgent interdicts, are affordable, but where expert witnesses are called, it's more expensive."

The answer was either to simplify the system which, he said, would lead to a lesser degree of fairness and effectiveness, or to lower lawyers' fees.

"In ideal circumstances everybody would have access to a legal representative, but one has to face up to economic realities."

A city advocate said: "It is not a legal system for the people, but one for the elite. Only companies can afford to litigate, not middle-of-

34
the-road people."

A pro Deo system run by the Department of Justice provides free legal representation for people accused of capital crimes.

The advocate said pro Deo counsel were usually young and inexperienced, often not standing a chance against experienced State counsel, to the disadvantage of the their clients.

According to a recent Appeal Court judgment, accused people need not have legal representation for a trial to be fair.

The court, however, did indicate sympathy for the issue and recommended that a feasibility study be done on guaranteeing legal representation for every accused.

This follows the 1988 landmark judgment of Natal judge Mr Justice J Didcott who ruled that all accused should be entitled to legal representation as the denial of this right would result in unfair trials.

Mrs Ingrid Hoffmann, director of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, said attorneys charged various tariffs, most of which were prescribed by statute.

A certain range of work was covered by statutory tariff, but the society provided guidelines.

It is estimated that about 80 percent of the more than two million people appearing in the lower courts annually are unrepresented. Of these more than 100 000 are sent to jail.

The Legal Aid Act has established a board which provides legal assistance for indigent people.

In terms of a means test, single people qualify for aid if they have a "calculated" income up to R500 a month, while married people with a "calculated" income up to R1 000 a month qualify. In both cases R150 a month a dependent child is added.

The assistant director of the Le-

gal Aid Board, Mr Hans Klingenberg, said the board had "a whole new approach to calculating income" and had succeeded "in quite a big way" to reach the ordinary citizen.

"In our calculations we deduct full bonds and make deductions for tax and annuity policies. We also take rented accommodation into account."

In addition, the Legal Aid Board director could make exceptions on merit and type of case.

"We have problems coping with the large numbers of people who apply to the board."

The board also recently launched a public defender system, and two legally qualified "public defenders" were employed to defend indigent accused free.

The director of Lawyers for Human Rights in the Western Cape, Mr Stefan Raubenheimer, said one could not deny that the legal system was inaccessible to the majority of South Africans.

"There is no doubt that a sophisticated legal system is required for serious issues such as murder trials or large civil disputes where much is at stake. Most people however confront the law with smaller problems but are still required to finance an expensive legal process when a less sophisticated one would suffice."

There were moves afoot to remedy this situation, such as public defenders Lawyers for Human Rights' pro bono system, the small claims courts and alternative dispute resolution, which needed to be supported on a large scale by the State, he said.

"The legal system is as accessible as its image presents it to be. To many black people the legal process is an alien system which they cannot trust, let alone afford."

Sowetan 31/10/91

Policemen bitter about amnesty

Star 31/10/91
34

By Bronwyn Wilkinson
Glen Elsas
and Clyde Johnson

The general amnesty for first-time offenders declared by the State President earlier this year is responsible for the rising tide of crime, bitter police officers warn.

Senior police officers are complaining to the commissioner of police because criminals they put behind bars had been released on amnesty or early parole.

One captain said the general amnesty created a euphoria among criminals who felt it gave them carte blanche to do as they pleased.

He was furious because of the number of people he had put behind bars who were back on the streets "having a field day with a gun in their hands".

"Once a criminal, always a criminal," he said.

Under the State President's amnesty granted in August, a third of the sentence for first-time offenders was commuted. Several criminals convicted of serious

crimes have been released, and many had previous convictions for similar offences.

"It is well known that crime has gone haywire over the last 18 months. There may be several factors, but we know one of them is all the people wandering around who should have stayed locked up," he said.

Several magistrates feel the entire amnesty and parole system has possibly made the criminals bolder. Some feel it makes a mockery of the judicial system.

The office of the commissioner of police could not be reached for comment.

Another police colonel, who retired recently, said millions of excuses could be given as to why the "so-called political prisoners should have been released".

He however would like one question answered.

"Hardened criminals have been set free and are planning. How are policemen in a new South Africa going to control and handle these people? It can only end in chaos," he said.

Amnesty led to a crime wave - cops

Sowetan 1/11/91

34

THE general amnesty for first-time offenders declared by the State President earlier this year was responsible for the rising tide of crime, bitter police officers have warned.

Senior police officers have complained to the Commissioner of the South African Police because criminals they put behind bars are released on amnesty or early parole.

One captain said the general amnesty created a euphoria among criminals, who felt it gave them carte blanche to do as they pleased.

Having a field day

"Once a criminal, always a criminal," he said.

He was furious at the number of people he had put behind bars who were back on the streets "having a field day with a gun in their hands".

Another senior officer said he knew of several officers who had complained to the commissioner about the amnesty.

"I would complain too, if I felt it would do any good," he said.

Under the President's amnesty granted in August, a third of the sentence for first-time offenders was commuted.

Police say the amnesty is not being applied properly as many of the criminals released had previously been convicted for the same offences.

"How many criminals who go to jail and serve their sentence come out and go straight back into crime?" asked one officer.

"There are thousands of them. So, the guys who didn't even have to serve their sentence think this is great. And next time they will get out on parole," a disgruntled colonel charged.

"It is well-known that crime has gone haywire over the last 18 months. There may be several factors, but we know one of them is all the people wandering around who should have stayed locked up," he said.

Several magistrates feel that the whole amnesty and parole system has possibly made the criminals bolder.

Sentences do not act as a deterrent any more as criminals in many cases feel they will be granted amnesty or parole sooner, magistrates say.

Some feel that it makes a mockery of the judicial system as stiff sentences are meted out and are often promptly reduced.

Violent crimes

The office of the Commissioner of the South African Police could not be reached for comment.

A colonel with several years experience said:

"A large percentage of prisoners who claim to have been jailed for political reasons were indeed convicted of violent crimes such as murder, rape and theft.

"These people are hardened criminals and experience has shown that once they have committed a violent crime there is a 90 percent chance of them doing it again once they leave prison." - *Sowetan Correspondent*.

200 motor vehicles stolen each day in SA

34

ET 11/1/91
Staff Reporter

MORE than 36 000 motor vehicles were stolen countrywide in the first six months of this year at a rate of about 200 a day, according to figures from the South African Insurance Association.

This was said by Mr David Hersch, managing director of a comparative quotation and information bureau for insurance and finance industries.

He said insurance premiums, which have already risen 30% in the past nine months, on top of an increase of 52% in 1990, are expected to rise between 25 and 50% in the next year.

The installation of immobilisers in vehicles had increased the incidence of hijacking. He advised people to carry house and car keys separately.

'Crime not tied to amnesty'

No one released under an amnesty announced by President de Klerk had been rearrested for crimes committed since their pardon, Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday.

The Law and Order Ministry was monitoring the situation closely, he said, but the recent increase in crime did not seem to be linked.

Under the President's amnesty in August, a third of the sentence for first-time offenders was commuted. (34)

Several criminals convicted of serious crimes have been released and police are bitter because, they say, most these criminals have previous convictions and sentences for similar offences. — Staff Reporter, Sapa.

Joint business-police initiative planned to tackle soaring crime

Star 1/11/91

By Shareen Singh (34) and Monica Oosterbroek

A joint business and police blueprint aimed at combating the shocking increase in crime is to be formulated next week.

Between 8 000 and 9 000 more cases of serious crime were reported every month during the first six months of this year compared to last year, according to Ken Warren, legal adviser for the South African Chamber of Business.

"This is obviously very disturbing and of considerable concern to the business community, which is why Sacob as well as other business concerns such as the mining houses have teamed up with the SAP's crime-combating and investigation division in a joint initiative known as partnership policing," Mr Warren said.

Several partnership policing meetings were held this year and it was expected that a blueprint would be drawn up next week, aimed not only at preventing the crime wave but also detecting crime.

The horrifying crime statistics follow a dramatic increase in serious crime from 1989 to 1990 — including a 50 percent increase in white victims murdered — which left police, businessmen and residents desperate for drastic remedies.

Totting up the figures for last year, the SAP found there had been 15 109 murders — 28 percent more than the previous year.

Statistics for white victims increased by nearly 50 percent.

Robbery with aggravating circumstances was up 27 percent. And for the first time, there were more than 100 000 reports of housebreaking in white residential areas.

Rapid response firms said calls for help coming into control rooms were up at least 40 percent on 1990 figures and they expected an alarming increase over the festive season.

Cosatu blamed the soaring crime rate on the deteriorating economic situation, particularly the Government's "callous and destructive

economic policies which provide no social security in the face of increasing unemployment and inflation".

The current economic strategy — not least of which was the shifting, through VAT, of the taxation burden on to the shoulders of workers — would exacerbate the situation.

"People are forced to resort to crime out of sheer poverty and hunger," Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said.

Furthermore, he pointed out, the increase in crime had a political dimension.

"The SAP have been trained in repression and counter-insurgency and not in crime prevention. Their energies are not primarily directed at crime prevention, hence they are seen as the enemy by the majority of the population," Mr Coleman said.

Experiences throughout the world showed that without effective policing which had community support, and without a coherent social security network, trying to stop crime would be impossible, he added.

Amnesty not to blame - police

Southern 11/11/91
NONE of the people released as part of an amnesty announced by President FW de Klerk had been re-arrested for crimes committed since their pardon, a Law and Order spokesman said yesterday.

Captain Craig Kotze said the ministry was watching for renegings on the amnesty and monitoring the situation closely.

He said the recent increase in crime did not appear to be linked to the amnesty.

Although thousands of prisoners were eligible for the amnesty, mainly for first time offenders, their release had been phased over a period of weeks and were not all put out on the streets at once.

"We have had no information of any of those released being arrested in connection with any crime since their release," Kotze said.

Captain Burger van Rooyen of the SAP public relations division in Pretoria said the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe, had received no formal complaints that the crime wave was due to the amnesty.

Whites vulnerable targets

STimes 3/11/91
RECENT research by the Human Sciences Research Council, which examined attitudes, experiences and perceptions of more than 2 000 elderly people throughout the Cape Peninsula, revealed that old men and women cower behind locked doors for fear of becoming victims of criminals.

The divisional chief researcher, Dr L Glanz, presented the report at a workshop at Valkenberg hospital this week.

She found that the white aged considered the impact of crime to have had the greatest effect on the

lives of other people. Police "pre-occupation" with political unrest and the lack of attention to ordinary crime were also referred to in interviews, she said. The most common type of crime reported by all respondents was theft.

Dr Glanz found that 16 of every 1 000 elderly whites were likely to become victims of violent crime, compared with 26 in the coloured community and 52 in the black community. Bus stops and terminuses, railway stations and subways were mentioned by respondents as being dangerous areas for elderly people. And collecting

pensions was an extremely hazardous exercise because of the threat of robbery.

In my opinion, the government exacerbated the already serious position this year by unwisely releasing 57 000 hardened criminals — who had, inter alia, committed and attempted murders, rapes, larceny and mugging — under an amnesty, with the most serious results imaginable.

For example, a few weeks after the amnesty was applied, a local newspaper reported that 121 of the aforementioned criminals had

already been arrested for new crimes. Imagine how many more have committed new crimes and will continue to do so until they are arrested.

I was shocked to read in a local newspaper this week that a former Dale College pupil, aged 18, was released after serving less than four months in jail for murder. Lawyers for Human Rights described it as another demonstration of the "surprisingly uneven manner" of South African justice. All I can say is "God help us". — OLD-TIMER, Cape Town.

Peace force to serve all says Govt

Star 9/11/91

34

PRETORIA — The Government promised last night it would subject its proposed special political crime fighting unit to consultations with a variety of parties, including those at the all party talks.

The Minister of Law and Order, Hernus Kriel, said that the Government had taken no "fixed" decision about the unit.

He yesterday told the Transvaal National Party Congress the Government was considering establishing a special new police unit to fight and prevent political violence.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus last night said the ANC could not comment on the proposal at this stage and would wait for the consultations with the Government about the matter.

He said the unit, which could be called the Internal Stability Special Unit, would be a fifth police unit of about 17 500 personnel under the command of a Lieutenant-General.

Mr Kriel was expanding upon earlier remarks to the congress by President de Klerk who said

ESTHER WAUGH

that the Cabinet was considering proposals for a neutral peace-keeping unit.

Mr de Klerk disclosed that the Government was also considering a major restructuring of the police force to free its hands to fight ordinary crime better.

Mr Kriel said the members of the new proposed unit would be especially selected, highly-trained specialists in combating unrest.

The unit would be highly mobile, equipped with light vehicles to arrive quickly where it was needed.

It would use highly sophisticated equipment to enable it to control unrest "firmly but fairly".

It would wear its own uniform and its vehicles would be clearly identified as belonging to the unit.

The unit would also have the task of preventing political violence and its staff would be posted in the worst unrest areas.

Mr Kriel said that further details would be announced when they were available.

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FW launches insurance inquiry

A COMMISSION of inquiry into the activities of the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accident Fund has been appointed following "disquieting allegations".

Transport Minister Dr Piet Welgemoed announced that the decision by State President FW de Klerk to appoint the commission follows on the heels of a report compiled by the Auditor-General, who was assigned to audit the accounts of the MMF earlier this year.

Welgemoed said he had noted that the MMF activities warranted closer investi-

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So what?

14/11/91

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Police statistics 'show crime is being curbed'

34

TIM COHEN

THE SAP yesterday denied claims that police were unable to curb crime, quoting statistics showing they had solved 32 283 more serious crimes this year than in 1990. Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said although serious crime had increased during the past year, the rate of increase had slowed down compared with the rate of increase between 1989 and 1990. SAP statistics showed that murders increased 29% in 1990 compared with 1989, but increased only 3% this year. Armed robbery increased 17% this year compared with 27% the previous year.

Between January and August this year 11 764 murders were committed, of which 806 were unrest-related. In the past, enormous emphasis was placed on "so-called political violence", he said. However, only 6,85% of all murders committed between January and August this year were unrest-related. *8/0am 14/11/91*

The main causes of crime were unemployment and urbanisation. It was of the utmost importance that perspective be maintained and that every member of the public actively take part in preventing crime.

Van der Merwe said there were misconceptions regarding the crime situation, and ascribed the SAP's success to the restructuring of the force and hard work. He referred to the recent murder of Cape Town-based ANC member Pro Jack, saying the firearm used had been found and ballistically linked to attacks on SAP members. This indicated that claims alleging police involvement in his death were false, he said. An arrest was expected soon.

He also referred to the deaths of right-wingers Johannes Grobbelaar and Jurgen White at Noenieput last week, saying the investigation had led to the arrest of two men in Pretoria allegedly involved in firearms thefts and three murders near Louis Trichardt last month.

Dept of Public Safety



Cops must take blame for crime

CRIME and lawlessness in South Africa must be placed squarely on the shoulders of the police, a caller to the *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show said yesterday.

The caller, Linda, said police had become lethargic and were indifferent to helping law-abiding citizens.

She said it was not surprising that they were seen in many quarters as helping "give confidence to criminals".

Former journalist, PRO of a major company and coordinator of the Anti-Crime Initiative Derrick Thema said people in areas like Soweto had been brutalised.

He said the concern the Government showed when violence spilled over into white areas should be the same for blacks and to curb crime in those areas.

He said rape was on the increase and that women were vulnerable because they were the weaker sex.



Other callers attributed crime to the high rate of employment, and did not see anything wrong with sanctions.

Politics also impacts on the rate of crime, a caller said.

He said it was imperative that there should be reconciliation among various people of this land if crime was to be reduced.

Symbolism was another factor which was responsible for the high crime rate.

The caller said some criminals were hero-worshipped by youngsters. This behaviour, he said, would make young people turn to crime because they identified with criminals who drive around in flashy cars.

1988 gross revenue.

Bafokeng protest against 'repression'

B/day 15/11/91

VERA VON LIERES

ABOUT 40 Bafokeng Action Committee members, including several pensioners, picketed outside the Bophuthatswana consulate in Johannesburg yesterday to protest against what they said was growing repression by the homeland's government and police against their community.

Bafokeng tribe spokesman Kebareng Bogopane told a news briefing yesterday the tribe was embarking on a defiance campaign as repression was "increasing daily" in Phokeng and other parts of the homeland.

Bogopane said the campaign would continue until President FW de Klerk and Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope met the community's

demands. These included the safe and unconditional return of exiled chief Edward Lebone Molotlegi to Phokeng and that Bophuthatswana police "immediately stop their brutal assaults, intimidation and harassment towards the Bafokeng community".

Molotlegi was allegedly linked to the 1988 abortive coup attempt and was served with deportation orders by the internal affairs department in Bophuthatswana earlier this year.

Bogopane said in the past two weeks, De Klerk had handed more areas to the Mangope regime. The tribe believed De Klerk was the per-

son who was sustaining and strengthening Mangope's government.

The committee called on De Klerk to reincorporate Bophuthatswana back into SA before the all-party conference was convened. It also called on government to apply the provisions of the Pretoria Minute to Bophuthatswana, including the release of political prisoners and freedom of political expression.

The Bafokeng region near Rustenburg had become the target of repression by the Bophuthatswana government because of the tribe's campaigns to secure Molotlegi's safe return, one committee member said.

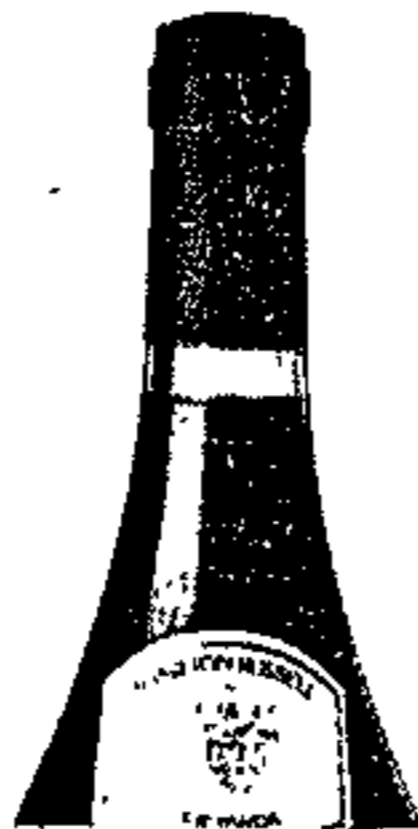
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High rates for car crimes

B/day 15/11/91

WILSON ZWANE

34

ONE in 10 urban whites had their car radios stolen in the past year, a survey by Market Research Africa (MRA) has found.

MRA chairman and MD Clive Corder said in a statement 218 000 (6%) of urban whites had cars stolen while 340 000 (10%) had their car radios or tape decks stolen.

The incidence of car theft was highest in Natal (10%) and lowest in the Cape (3%).

MRA conducted the survey in August on a representative sample of 1 000 urban white adults. Results showed automotive crime had increased in the past year.

Last year about 150 000 cars and about 280 000 car radios and tape decks were stolen.

In another survey, MRA found that more than two-million white motorists were prepared to have their vehicles converted to use lead-free fuel and more than 1,7-million would pay R500 for the conversion.

Sick of violence, public fights back

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — "Shoot first ... ask questions later."

The South African public is fighting back, sickened by the wave of violent robberies and attacks all over the country.

Normally law-abiding citizens are no longer prepared to step aside for what they see as "anarchy".

Robberies too often end in blood-letting with innocent bystanders falling victim to indiscriminate gunmen.

The bloody-minded bandits — heavily armed and always ready to shoot their way out of trouble — show scant regard for human life.

Newspaper headlines daily scream out murder and mayhem and although police claim that the crime rate is dropping, the public doesn't believe it.

People are fed up ... and scared.

After Wednesday's robbery at the First National Bank in Johannesburg, a divisional

manager charged: "We are fighting a war."

Robbers' contempt for the authorities was evident in the brazen way five of them held up the bank, on the 12th floor!

Earlier this month, a shootout in Umhlanga reaffirmed the public's intolerance when several bystanders blazed away trying to "bag" a robber.

In the small town of Richmond, under siege by an ANC-organised consumer boycott, tempers are frayed and battle-weary residents walk around

heavily armed — a tiny incident could spark a massacre.

The problem when the public decides to fight back is that innocent people might get hurt or that police could mistake a gun-toting civilian for one of the gang.

This prospect prompted a pep-talk from Umhlanga Protection Service chief Mr John Bannermann, who warned of the dangers of the man in the street taking the law into his own hands.

be caught

w/maul 22/11/91 - 28/11/91 (34)

from killing each other". The willingness of police to prevent these killings has, however, often been questioned.

The SAP this week launched a new operation at Soweto stations which involved the searching of passengers with metal detectors for guns. However, police are powerless to seize weapons other than firearms unless persons carrying these weapons display "criminal intent".

This revelation followed fighting aboard a train travelling between Mlamlankunzi and New Canada sta-

tions, where men used umbrellas to conceal their pangas and knobkerries.

A suspect arrested in connection with the biggest train massacre yet — when 26 died near Jeppe station — was released a few days later. The police reason for releasing the man was that survivors were too frightened to attend an identification parade.

Asked why the man was not held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, police spokesman Captain Ida van Zweel said the Act could not be applied because the man had not been arrested for security reasons. 22/11/91 - 28/11/91

"We obviously could not hold the man for more than 48 hours. He could also not be linked to the incident."

Lost generation: Symbol of chaos

Following a seminar on crime this week, Soweto Anti-crime Initiative spokesman DERRICK THEMA gives a background to the gruesome murder of a young schoolgirl.

ARE the children of the lost generation getting their just rewards?

In a tense courtroom this week a judge sentenced two such youths to death for their part in gang-raping and murdering a schoolgirl.

There was no doubt that this was an atrocity of enormous social proportions: the deed was described frequently during the trial as callous, savage and, finally, an act of gross bestiality.

The judge had to consider how Kefiwe Kesilwe, a lively 18-year-old Meadowlands girl, came to die in a classroom, her body violated and stabbed 41 times.

She had been feeling carefree and full of the joys of life having recently finished a term at boarding school in Botswana.

Ironically, this was where she was sent to avoid the township violence.

Now, back in her hometown, with a boyfriend at her side, she was strolling through the gathering dusk trading warm greetings with her community. It was not as if the gang of five were

CP Press 24/11/91 Are our kids taking the rap for a faulty system?

complete strangers. In fact, they were mostly boys from the neighbourhood. The members of the group were socially acquainted.

The attack was almost brutal beyond words: the boyfriend was chased off and a few stones hurled at him to speed him on his way, while she was dragged, begging for help, into the darkness.

Now, in retrospect, it seems as if her killers delivered the death blows to try and strike out forever the living evidence of their crime.

It seems she was "jackrolled", as the term is used in gang circles. Yet, the gang let her boyfriend escape their clutches with the almost chummy warning: "Don't be foolish enough to die for a woman."

A day later they offered him cash to keep his trap shut. One of the things was only 17, the others slightly older.

Perhaps we will never know exactly what went on in their heads, but it's clear that the youths are symbolic of

what has become known as the lost generation.

Since 1985 social scientists and psychologists have been warning about youth alienation.

They have spoken of teenagers, who, finding themselves trapped in a brutal war-wracked society, have generated their own sub-culture infused with a sense of life's pointlessness and based, unsurprisingly, on the denial of human morality.

Having lost all faith in social institutions, they have abandoned education, some even their families. In their aimlessness they have turned to murder, mayhem and destruction to get their kicks.

Many are comrades who leave school to become "com-issosits".

Today's issosi, however, is no longer an uneducated, knife-scarred malingerer.

Instead, they are mostly young, smartly dressed and battle-toughened by State and township violence. "Jackrolling" and car-hijacking is

but a part of this culture.

As a generation that does not know the satisfaction of cash hard earned, they have fostered a culture of taking, of plunder and pillaging.

Yet, the com-issosi generation is as much a vivid symbol of the apartheid system as are the South African townships which spawned them.

It is the entry into the apartheid education system which completes their alienation.

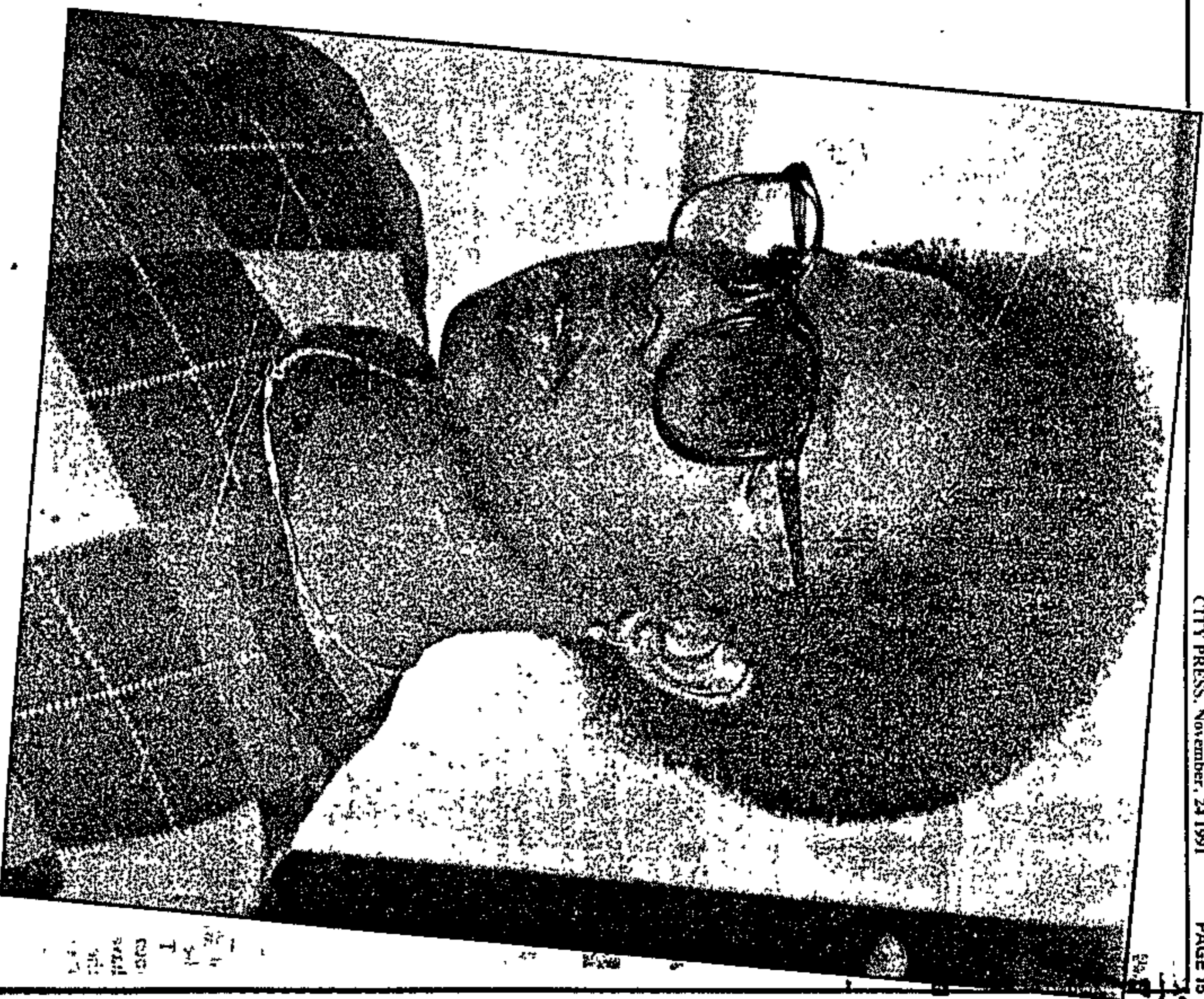
From there it the lost generation has launched itself back at the society which has rejected them.

It's too easy, amid the outcry against the escalating crime wave, to forget the system of inferior black education schools and its effect on the kids.

It is clear that a culture of mob violence has emerged from township schools. When revenge is to be exacted from those who have killed a colleague, the students go out in a group.

It is this group mentality which manifests itself in "jackroller" murder and carjacking. Does this extend to the gangs of bank robbers?

The government's appalling education and socio-political system has spawned a generation which will rape and murder the girl on the block and feel nothing. We must stop all of this.



VICTIM OF BRUTALITY ... Was Kefiwe Kesilwe, 18, gang-raped and murdered by boys belonging to South Africa's much-talked-about "lost generation".

102 elderly folk slain this year

Staff Reporter and Sapa (34)

STAR 27/11/91

Police statistics confirm a renewed spate of attacks on senior citizens this year, with 102 elderly people murdered between January and October.

Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe said yesterday there had been 621 attacks on the elderly between January 1 and October 31.

These figures comprised 102 murders, 441 robberies, 29 rapes and 93 serious assaults. General van der Merwe said in 340 of the 621 attacks, intruders had not needed to use force to gain entry to their victims' premises.

"If one takes into considera-

tion that unforced entry was attained in nearly 60 percent of the attacks on senior citizens, it is obvious that the aged should take more care to adapt to changing circumstances."

General van der Merwe warned senior citizens to take elementary precautions such as burglar-proofing windows and not employing temporary workers off the streets.

The director of a large senior citizens' welfare association said it was a reality that elderly people were becoming virtual prisoners in their homes.

"It seems that the only way to stop attacks is for people to remain indoors and to secure

their premises. We have recently joined forces with a group of concerned persons who are trying to educate the elderly in aspects of personal safety.

"We tell them to go out in groups and to make sure they have nothing valuable on their persons. Some of the people at our senior citizens' service centre have bought an alarm device to carry on their person that emits a shrill sound if they are attacked.

"These attacks appear impossible to stop totally because the elderly are such a soft target. But I would advise senior citizens to watch where they go out and to go in groups," he said.

Crime brings gloom to business

34

STAR 2/11/91
By Michael Chester

The dramatic increase in violent crime has plunged businessmen into gloom and raised the risk of a new wave of white emigration, say researchers at a noted economic think-tank.

The Econometrix research unit has warned that business has been pervaded by a sense of gloom without parallel.

Its latest analysis of the economic outlook says the impact of violent crime on business confidence has been even more devastating than earlier bouts of gloom caused by political violence and the sanctions blockade.

The savagery of the crime wave is blamed on unemployment, hunger and "the spirit of anarchy which has arisen out of an atmosphere of mass action on an almost daily scale".

Econometrix director Dr Azar Jammie added: "For the first time since the large-scale emigration of white skills in the mid-1980s, there is widespread talk of leaving the country.

"The risk of a fourth wave of white emigration, together with the loss of vital skills for the economy this would entail, has increased dramatically over the past month."

The first three exoduses were all inspired by prospects of political upheaval — following the Sharpeville drama, the Soweto riots and the Rubicon controversy. New talk of emigration was centred on the fear of more violent crime.

The atmosphere of business gloom had been further exacerbated by the nationwide strike called by Cosatu on November 4 and 5. The indirect psychological harm inflicted on business confidence could turn out to be far more detrimental than the multimillion-rand economic cost of the strike.

"In addition to these factors and in spite of the lifting of many international economic sanctions," said Dr Jammie, "the stand adopted by the ANC from time to time in regard to such matters as nationalisation or reneging on foreign loans issued to the National Party regime has harmed confidence further.

"As each day goes by it is becoming ever more apparent that foreigners will not invest in this country before they feel more certain about the nature of the economic system in a new South Africa and feel more assured that political transition will not blow up into a civil war," he said.

Public can aid in crime fight

Sowetan 29/11/91
By ALI MPHAKI

SOWETO police yesterday urged the public to cooperate with police in anticipation of crime which is expected to soar as the year draws to a close.

Giving some crime prevention hints, public relations officer Colonel Jac de Vries said December was usually a time of joy but also a time when crime soars, especially housebreaking, theft, rape and robbery.

He offered the following hints to reduce the opportunity for criminals to make you their next victim:

- Always lock your car's doors when driving.
- Have the vehicle serviced regularly to reduce mechanical breakdowns that would leave you stranded and vulnerable.
- Let your family know where you are going, when you are going, what time you'll be back and the routes you will take. Also of any changes in your plans.
- Keep your house properly locked and secure. Do NOT open the door to strangers, regardless of who they claim to be.
- Firearms should be kept on your person or locked in a safe, and should not be displayed in public places.
- Do not display any cash you are carrying. Put your money in your purse before leaving the bank.
- Put your car in the garage and close the gate before

off-loading your purchases, whenever possible.

- If suspicious looking persons are hanging around your gate, drive past and return later to avoid being hijacked.
- Do not attack a criminal unless you are 100 percent sure of winning the encounter.
- Take careful note of any distinctive marks or traits in a criminal so you can describe him accurately to the police and be able to identify him later. Also note vehicle makes, colours and registration numbers.
- Do not accept lifts from strangers.
- You are your brother's keeper. Keep an eye open for the safety of your fellow Sowetans and they will look after you.
- When calling for police assistance, keep as calm as possible, give your name, address and state clearly the nature of your complaint such as "I am being threatened with a gun", or "Someone is trying to break down my front door".

De Vries said in cases of emergency, always call the Flying Squad at telephone 10111.

JACQUELINE MYBURGH
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa is heading for a fourth wave of white emigration because of the dramatic increase in violent crime, an economic researcher has said.

Econometrix director Dr Azar Jammine said several of his clients had expressed concern over the growing crime rate and had asked him whether he thought it viable to stay in the country.

"The exodus has not started yet — but people are already scared and a brain drain will start in earnest, should the level of crime increase," he said.

According to the Central Statistical Services, emigration increased significantly in the first half of this year.

The most recent statistics available are for January to July 1991, when 2 747 people left the country. This is almost 50 percent up on the figure for the second half of 1990, when 1 932 South Africans emigrated.

The most popular destinations were Europe (including the United Kingdom), the United States, Australia and Canada.

However, international removal firms report that business is very quiet.

"Although this could mean that people want to leave, but cannot afford to," said Mr John Hull of Stuttafords.

Dr Jammine said daily reports of attacks all over South Africa meant that people were beginning to fear for their personal safety.

"It is making people think in a way I have not encountered in the past six years."

This fourth wave of emigration would not be politically motivated as in the past, but could be blamed exclusively on the fear of attack. The increase in crime was the result of high unemployment levels, he said.

The first three exoduses from South Africa were all inspired by prospects of political upheaval: following the Sharpeville drama, the Soweto riots and the Rubicon controversy.

Dr Jammine said advising clients who were concerned about the crime situation was awkward because there he believed there was a chance that South Africa would degenerate into "total anarchy and chaos".

"Look at the fundamental problem: Unemployment is something that even kick-starting the economy will hardly help.

"Creating between 100 000 and 200 000 jobs will be a drop in the ocean when between four and six million people are out of work," he said.

Crime level may spur fourth emigration wave

ARG 29/11/91

34

Siege of the suburbs

CRIME in South Africa has exploded like a huge Molotov cocktail and every citizen is a casualty.

In the townships people are dying in the streets, residents of affluent suburbs tremble behind high walls and fences and virtual curfews exist in city centres after business hours.

White-collar crime, political murders, thuggery and petty theft have become commonplace and efforts to curb the killer crime wave appear to have little effect.

People seem to accept the increase in crime with apathy or point fingers at the State to find solutions. Politicians, meanwhile, seem to be interested only in stirring the explosive cocktail by pointing fingers at their opponents or spewing rhetoric.

Police statistics clearly indicate that serious crime is on the increase. A 28,59 percent increase in murders from 1989 to 1990 brought the number of murders for every thousand head of population to 39 — about six times the United States's rate of eight to nine per thousand.

The crime wave was claiming innocent lives at the rate of seven for every "unrest" victim. Criminals killed 22 000 people in the 15 months up to February this year and 3 000 of these were in "unrest" incidents.

Criminal Investigation Department deputy head Lieutenant-General Jaap Joubert identified several contributing factors: the changed political climate, rapid urbanisation and "ineffective punishment" by the judicial and prison systems. He also said that since the government had effectively declared a moratorium on death sentences, capital crime had reached record heights.

Police statistics also show as many as 1 500 of the 15 000 prisoners released earlier this year were back in jail. Most of the freed prisoners were released on parole and the rest had their jail terms reduced under President De Klerk's amnesty.

The SA Security Federation, Security Association of SA (Sasa), police and banks believe a review of the conditions for the granting of bail in cases involving serious crimes of violence is needed. Sasa executive consultant Mr Frank Sims said alleged offenders had been granted bail and had then com-

mitted other serious crimes while pending trial.

Every South African is victimised by crime. Many have woken up in the morning to discover their cars have been stolen, others have been mugged while walking home from work, some have been conned out of money and a few have even witnessed someone being necklaced in their neighbourhood. Those who have not directly experienced the horror of crime live in fear of the day it will happen to them. What are the causes of the killer crime wave and how can it be stopped? Weekend Argus Reporter **DALE KNEEN** investigates.

mitted other serious crimes while pending trial.

South Africa has only 1,9 policemen for every 1 000 people compared with three to 1 000 in the United Kingdom, five to 1 000 in the United States and eight to 1 000 in the Soviet Union. Observers note that the SAP's relatively small staff was remarkably successful in combating crime despite their heavy workload.

Other commentators point to poverty, unemployment, lack of education, deprivation, political instability and a culture of violence as being contributing causes.

They say it is hopeless to blame the soaring crime rate on police inefficiencies and suggest the community get involved in fighting crime.

Human Sciences Research Council chief researcher Lorraine Glanz says neighbourhood watches could play a preventative and educational role.

These theories partly explain the rise in violent crimes and petty crime such as theft and pick-pocketing, but do not address the increase in white-collar crime, which is attributed to an apparent decline in business morality.

The press has also been blamed for fuelling the increase in crime. Criminologist Mrs Fanny Gross said there was speculation that young, impressionable people were being negatively influenced by their exposure to media reports of incidents depicting human violence and lack of concern for their fellow man.

The South African Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), which encourages alternative punishment to prison terms, has suggested weekend imprisonment, community service and "sentencing" youngsters to finishing their schooling.

Addressing the crime problem is complex and fraught with problems. The police are attempting to increase the use of the citizen force and more special constables and municipal policemen have also been appointed.

The SAP was also attempting to work in co-operation with traffic authorities and security firms and they often pooled their energies on large-scale crime-prevention operations.

The government is considering establishing a single, national emergency telephone number similar to America's 911 number. They are also debating launching an Office for Serious Economic Offences to prosecute major financial crime and are starting talks which could lead to formal links between the police and township self-defence units.

These measures should help curb crime, but what about the socio-economic and political factors which cause crime?

Politicians readily suggest panaceas like a new constitution, political empowerment of the disenfranchised, State policies to encourage foreign investment and the implementation of either free market or socialist doctrine.

Though victims of crime who suffer losses or damages are able to claim damages from the perpetrators of the crime according to the Criminal Procedures Act, they still bear the financial burden of crime. The cost is massive increases in household and vehicle insurance premiums. Short-term insurers face more claims and, in turn, raise premiums — sometimes by as much as 80 percent.

Everyone has had a taste of the Molotov cocktail, yet many people appear reluctant to do anything personally to stop it from exploding.

South Africa faces crisis of identity

Sunday Times (Business) 1/12/91



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THROUGH the concrete canyons of Johannesburg came a burst of AK-47 gunfire.

Pools of blood, shattered glass, four corpses and 50 spent cartridges littered the floor of the First National Bank in the central business district.

Another day, another armed robbery: this time the gunmen were caught by helicopter-borne police.

It has become all too frequent an occurrence.

"We are," said First National's Gerry Christy, "now fighting a war."

A few blocks away in Commissioner Street, I was caught up in a demonstration of 10 000 Inkatha supporters with white head-bands and Zulu shields, protesting against township violence with an awe-some command of the central streets of Johannesburg.

Their average age was about 15 and each carried steel bars, or wooden staves, sharpened to a point. A bystander said the staves were waved and carried for ritual purposes only. You could have fooled me.

This is a city and this is a country in which the drama for its heart and future has reached a turning point. SA is not facing only great violence. It faces, unless action is taken, economic oblivion.

It is an economy of contrasts. Inflation is at 15%, prime rate is 20.25%, industrial output is down 4.2% and retail sales down 1.8%.

The industrial index of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, a hothouse created by exchange controls and restrictions on buying overseas equities, is soaring. Anglo American in the van.

But there is appalling violence at Anglo's President Steyn mine in the Free State. More than 80 miners have been killed in tribal fighting — ostensibly over the introduction of 10% VAT — between the members of the Sotho tribe in the mine hostel and the Xhosa.

The details, omitted by the press here,

BILL JAMIESON of the Sunday Telegraph in London, paints a depressing picture of a land in the torment of change

suggest a ferocity that almost defies belief.

Each evening in Johannesburg's central business district brings the sound of police sirens, an event now so commonplace as to barely figure in conversation. Businessmen are advised to leave the area at night — or stay in their hotels.

In the northern suburb of Saxonwold, the dinner party redoubt of South Africa's rich English liberals, the moment of truth dawned.

Famous for rattling their 22-carat diamonds and lifestyles in support of the liberation struggle behind high-voltage security fencing, 400 turned out for an anti-crime rally. It was like Glenda Jackson supporters in Hampstead throwing a benefit for the police.

The Democratic MP for Houghton (the constituency where Harry Oppenheimer lives) demanded that the Government and the African National Congress end "the terror of lawlessness".

He said the whites of northern Johannesburg were "as mad as hell and they're simply not going to sit back and take any more".

I looked across Pretoria from the top floor of the new Reserve Bank.

From here, the view of three economic dilemmas is sharply focused.

The first for Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals is how to hold inflation in check in the face of vast social spending pressure: about 17.5-million people (47% of the population) live in households below the minimum living level of R695 a month. About R15 billion would be needed to raise these households to the minimum living level.

The second dilemma is how, in the absence of rising gold and commodity prices, which have in the past lifted this country out of crisis, to kick-start the economy.

According to Johannesburg Consolidated Investment economist Rommie Bethlehem, merely to balance off the increase in the

economically active population here would require "a highly unlikely" growth in jobs of 4.2% a year and a staggering growth in gross domestic product of 13.1%.

That is a measure of the crisis ahead of constitutional talks this month.

But the real nightmare is that ANC statements about nationalisation and talks of "reviewing" foreign-debt commitments not only put the skids under foreign confidence but render absurd the notion of International Monetary Fund and World Bank millions heading for South Africa.

Given the \$100-billion that the World Bank estimates will be needed for Eastern European reconstruction, what chance has Southern Africa?

Economists here are convinced a flood of capital and aid is a pipe dream until a radical economic strategy is devised, one that turns on its head every colonial socialist nostrum that has brought the rest of Africa to its knees.

Leon Louw of the Free Market Foundation believes that, if SA is to be spared oblivion, it has to become a low-tax, investment-attractive and entrepreneurially driven economy.

He believes no money will come until foreign investors can both earn competitive returns and remit them. Not only do exchange controls and tariffs have to go, but the ANC has to abandon "redistributive" taxation.

A corporate tax cut to 15% from 48% and the lifting of most blacks out of the tax net offer the best hope of creating more black employment. This would achieve ANC economic aspirations and turn SA into a powerhouse for the regeneration of sub-Saharan Africa.

This is important for the West. SA pro-

vides 80% of our platinum, used in cleaning exhaust emissions. It has the largest reserves of gold, chromium, rhodium, vanadium, uranium and, through a joint venture between Gencor and Anglo American, is about to build one of the world's largest stainless-steel plants.

It provides 40% of Africa's industrial production and generates 60% of its electricity. If the lights go out in SA, they will go out across the sub-Saharan continent.

The lives of most Africans depend on SA not muddling through, but being a big success story.

What has fuelled the rise in the market is the privatisation of the Post Office pension funds which are now allowed to buy equities.

These are the funds the ANC would like to take into public ownership.

Ironically, more Anglo American stock is now owned by the black National Union of Mineworkers than the Oppenheimer family.

The politicians have put more privatisation on the back burner. But it is impossible to see how anything like the social programme of a new government can be fulfilled without big privatisation receipts.

Above all, what is required is vision: the tribal conflicts that mar Alan Paton's "beloved country" need to give way to a greater sense of citizenship and a sense of the economic power Southern Africa could become.

The trouble with SA is that everybody knows what he wants. What really matters is a grasp of who they wish to be.

Give a people a sense of who they are, and there is no stopping them.

Companies wide open to 'insider' fraud

By Sue Segar

(34)

STAR 3/12/91

DURBAN — Exposures of frauds and alleged frauds totalling hundreds of millions of rands have rocked the country in the past few years — and it is probable that this type of activity is occurring somewhere in most companies, says a recent review of leading accounting firm, Deloitte Pim Goldby.

While there is a ten-

dency to believe that significant fraud could not happen in "my company" this is often not true, the review states.

"Studies have shown that major fraud has occurred in large companies which generally have excellent controls and financial people."

According to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, fraud and corruption cases involving R130 million were pres-

ently being investigated in the Transvaal alone. "That is probably the tip of the iceberg," the review found.

"While the incidence of fraud is high internationally, the problem in South Africa has been compounded by a decline in business morality. This is considered to be due to one or more of the following factors:

- High tax rates;
- Stress caused by the

economic and political scenario;

- Shortage of financial skills;
- High inflation and interest rates leading to a lowering of living standards.

According to the review, studies of fraud found that employees steal or embezzle from their employers because "they feel they can get away with it and that stealing a little from a

big company won't hurt it.

"Most employees are caught by accident rather than by audit or design. Therefore the fear of being caught is not a significant deterrent to theft.

"In many cases, perpetrators of fraud intend to borrow the money hoping to pay it back soon. Frequently the fraud starts in a small way and grows progressively."

'No attempt to STAR 5/12/91. disarm public'

Crime Staff

The Government's controversial Draft Amendment Bill on Ammunition — which will come before Parliament in the new year — was not an attempt to disarm the public, says deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers.

In a statement Mr Scheepers said despite repeated efforts by the ministry to clarify the Bill, it was clear from the extensive comments received on the proposed legislation that "public misperceptions still exist".

"I must again emphasise that the intention or practical effect of the Amendment Bill is not and will not be, the disarming of the public, the implementation of a so-called "one man one gun" system or the restriction of firearm ownership in any way whatsoever," Mr Scheepers said.

The deputy Minister categorically denied that the proposed legislation would in any way affect the existing

rights of licensed firearm owners. "In fact, the Amendment Bill could extend firearm ownership in certain cases, giving collectors greater opportunity to acquire firearms."

The Amendment Bill would therefore receive the necessary attention into early 1992, with the aim of finalising and introducing it to Parliament.

Mr Scheepers said he would also shortly be signing two Government Notices on firearms. The first concerned the validity in South Africa of firearm licences issued in the TBVC states and Namibia.

Subject to certain conditions, these licences will be recognised as valid authorisation to possess a firearm or firearms inside South Africa — with the exception of automatic firearms such as AK-47 rifles.

Mr Scheepers said the second notice would effectively "declassify" certain air rifles and pistols, meaning that owners would no longer require licences.

SOUTH African courts could be affected by a landmark judgment in the Ciskei Supreme Court which overturned the rule that a husband could not be convicted of raping his wife, according to legal experts.

Welcoming the judgment, Dr Kate O' Regan of the University of Cape Town's law faculty said the marital rape exemption in South Africa could now become a "dead letter".

She said the whole of common law underpinning the marital rape exemption had been "swept away" by last week's judgment by Mr Justice William Heath.

Although SA's Criminal Procedure Act of 1989 confirms the exemption, simply stating rape within a marriage to be an "aggravating factor" in an assault case, Dr O' Regan said the statute was not without doubt.

The statute still stood, she said, but it appeared the Ciskei judgment could affect South African courts.

Criminal law expert Mr Clive Plasket of the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) in Grahamstown also welcomed the judgment,

Marital rape looked upon as a crime

Sowetan 6/12/91

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[Handwritten scribbles]

saying he hoped it would be followed in SA courts.

"Mr Justice Heath's judgment shows that the courts can, in the absence of legislative reform, intervene decisively to protect these victims if they want to."

He said: "The 'rule' that a husband cannot be convicted for raping his wife only has to be stated for its repugnance to be demonstrated. Despite this, however, it has been assumed to be part of South African law."

Plasket said the LRC hoped Heath's strong rejection of the contention that a husband enjoys immunity from prosecution for the rape of his wife would play a role in "putting the myth to rest" in

other jurisdictions, and bring South African law into line with the law of other countries.

In 1989 the South African Parliament rejected the Law Commission's recommendation that marital rape be criminalised.

Plasket said Parliament chose to ignore the interests of the victims of marital rape "for largely unconvincing reasons."

The national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Brian Currin, said his organisation regarded the Ciskei judgment as "a major step forward in the long and hard battle for an end to legitimated violence against women".

He said LHR hoped the

precedent set by the judgment would be noted by those entrusted with legal decisions, and by husbands who believed marriage was akin to ownership and control.

In his judgment, Heath said: "The fiction of consent and irrevocable consent by a wife to intercourse with her husband has no foundation in law... the marital obligation does not entitle the husband to take the law into his own hands by having intercourse with his wife against her will".

A volunteer worker for Rape Crisis in Cape Town, Ms Karen Buckingham, said they welcomed the judgment and demanded South African legislators unequivocally

recognise marital rape as a crime.

She said Rape Crisis also called on judges to challenge the conservatism of the Criminal Procedure Act.

"Our statistics show about 60 percent of battered women have experienced marital rape. However considering the prevalence of rape in our society, it would be foolish to consider rape within marriage is confined to battering relationships," said Buckingham.

O' Regan said there was a fear that women would "cry rape" when there was no rape, but research overseas had shown this to be a false premise. - *e!news*

Police swoop on arms cache

By Guy Jepson
Crime Staff

STAR 11/12/91
Detectives acting on a tip-off yesterday intercepted a truck carrying more than 30 automatic weapons and a large quantity of ammunition outside Barberton in the eastern Transvaal.

Police spokesman Captain Oosie van Niekerk said six men were arrested in connection with the weapons haul, which included 29 AK-47 assault rifles and two Uzi sub-machineguns.

Also uncovered were more than 1 000 AK-47 rounds, 25 AK magazines, 90 Uzi rounds

and three Uzi magazines. The haul is one of the largest arms caches confiscated by the SAP in a single operation.

There was intense speculation that the cache was bound for the troubled townships of the East Rand.

Captain van Niekerk said Crime Combating and Investigation Services (CCI) chief Lieutenant-General Basie Smit was scheduled to make an announcement on the weapons haul later today.

He said that after receiving information, detectives swooped on a three-ton truck travelling on the Low's

Creek Road, about 15 km from Barberton.

The owner of the Bougainvillea Hotel outside Barberton told The Star last night that she saw police unloading the weapons and ammunition from a truck.

She said she saw police pulling the truck over on the Concert Mine Road. A few minutes later four police cars arrived.

"Looking through my binoculars, I saw police unloading the truck. It looked as though it was full of AK-47 rifles and ammunition," she said.

Captain van Niekerk said

due to the sensitivity of the case, police were not in a position to disclose further information until the general's statement.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze declined to comment on the operation, but said police were pouring "enormous" resources into the fight against arms smugglers and the eradication of illegal weapons such as AK-47 rifles.

The suspects are scheduled to appear in Barberton Magistrate's Court soon, Captain van Niekerk said.

EC agrees on a united Europe, single currency

STAR 11/12/91
MAASTRICHT (Netherlands) — European Community leaders agreed on a historic political and monetary union treaty early today that will give Western Europe a single currency by 1999 and a stronger joint voice in world affairs.

The accord came after a marathon, hard-fought 12-nation summit spilled over into a third day to circumvent deep British reservations about giving increased powers to Brussels.

The breakthrough came when 11 member states agreed to implement a Social Charter enshrining basic workers' rights outside the EC's legal framework, enabling Britain to sign a comprehensive treaty on other issues.

Under the deal a single currency, the Ecu, managed by an independent European

central bank, will be introduced as early as 1997 if seven EC states meet strict economic criteria, and at the latest in 1999.

Britain obtained a special protocol allowing it to defer a commitment on whether and when to join monetary union.

"I am very satisfied with the outcome, very satisfied," declared British Prime Minister John Major.

'Bolt-holes'

But Liberal Democrat leader Paddy Ashdown said that Britain was left "with more bolt-holes than a Gruyere cheese".

Tony Blair, employment spokesman for the main opposition Labour Party, said the deal on social affairs was "an opt-out in all but name".

Trades Union Congress

general secretary Norman Willis said the government had made a "bad miscalculation".

"They have left British industry and workers isolated. Workers in this country will be denied rights guaranteed to their colleagues in the rest of the community," he said.

The dispute over labour regulations underlined a gulf between Britain and the centrist or left-of-centre governments on the continent, which provide generous state-funded benefits and consult regularly with labour unions.

Britain's Conservative Party said the labour regulations undermined its union clampdown and would lower the community's ability to compete with the US and Japan. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

● Major hails victory
— Page 4.

Medicines racket being investigated

STAR 11/12/91
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A special police unit has been established to investigate criminal networks which are plundering scheduled medicines worth millions of rands from South African institutions and feeding them back into legitimate markets.

The medicines, most of them prescription drugs of Schedule 3 and upwards, are disappearing in massive numbers from within the pharmaceutical industry, and also from provincial and state hospitals.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association executive director John Toerien said today nobody could get to the bottom of how medicines re-entered the legal market.

"Those on Schedule 3 and upwards can only be held, sold or prescribed by doctors, pharmacists, dentists and veterinarians."

TELSTAR

Win a trip to cricket's World Cup series — Page 11

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Law set
to act on
dangerous
psychos
STAR
12/12/91

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The law governing treatment and sentencing of dangerous psychopaths looks set to become far stricter — a move which would prevent the recurrence of releases such as that of psychopathic killers Freddie Phillips and Keven Brits.

A commission of inquiry investigating the continued inclusion of psychopathy as a certifiable mental illness, and the sentencing and release of sexual and violent offenders, is currently finalising its report.

But proposals have leant strongly towards indeterminate prison sentences for dangerous psychopathic criminals, it was revealed yesterday.

The issue of how to deal with psychopaths has again become a point of angry debate in the wake of the release back into society of Phillips (27) and Brits (26) — who last week left a trail of murder, attempted murder, robbery and abandoned stolen cars, days after being released from prison.

Commission chairman Mr Justice WH Booysen said yesterday that as a result of worldwide acknowledgement by psychiatrists that psychopathy cannot be treated, the commission was considering recommending that psychopaths be excluded from the Mental Disorder Act — which is based on the principle that mental disorders can be treated and patients rehabilitated.

Criminals

It was likely to be recommended, therefore, that criminal psychopaths found by the courts to be dangerous should be sentenced to indeterminate imprisonment — and released only upon another court hearing following a recommendation for release by a statutory body.

The current position is that psychopathic criminals have access to the same prison conditions as ordinary criminals — and can qualify for the one-third remission of sentence as well as another one-third remission for good behaviour.

They need not return to court to be released.

The commission's report is expected to be finalised in March and will then be handed to the state president.

A Department of Correctional Services spokesman said most psychopathic criminals were sent to Zonderwater prison for treatment of up to four years.

This period at Zonderwater may or may not be included in their prison sentence.

Brits was in Zonderwater for five years before being released last December after being decertified as a psychopath. (He was originally sentenced to 7½ years' jail in 1983.)

Phillips was decertified and released after three years in Zonderwater in February 1988. (He was originally sentenced to four years and four months' jail in 1984.)

They again fell foul of the law this year — on dagga and theft charges respectively.

They were subsequently both briefly in prison before being released days before another crime spree which ended in both committing suicide.

The human price of security

ARMED gangs have killed at least 18 guards in the cash transit industry over the past 20 months. That is how many burial claims have been submitted to the Motor Transport Workers' Union. The figure for lives lost could be higher — the South African Security Association, the industry employers association have been unavailable for comment.

Nine of those killed were employed by Fidelity Guards, which has the largest cash transit division in the country. "We are 10 times bigger than our nearest competitor and are therefore 10 times more likely to be hit," says Jeremy Frere, managing director of the company's cash-in-transit division. "Violent crime is prevalent and the weapons and tactics the gangs are using are overwhelming," he added.

According to Frere, attacks by gangs of seven or more armed with AK-47s are not unusual. "Last year our vehicles would only be attacked about once a month, but now we are being hit every 10 days." *W/maul 13/12 - 18/12/91*

The company performs about 15 000 cash movements a day, which means the 30 vehicles attacked this year are a relatively small percentage of its operations. But the cost in human life has to be compensated in rands and cents.

Fidelity employees receive a basic salary of between R1 600 and R1 800 a month, depending on their training and length of service. This is slightly above the R1 653 to R1 730 recommended by the industrial council but well below the ideal of R3 000 set by the union. The union represents about 90 percent of the workers in the industry, nationally.

The company has a pension fund to which all of its employees belong. In case of death the fund will pay out the equivalent of two years' salary, between between R45 000 and R48 000.

Paul Stober

Riding shotgun for Christmas

w/Man/13/12 - 18/12/91

Five security guards were delivering a payroll to a brickworks last week when an armed gang attacked. The brickworks lost R400 000. Two of the guards lost their lives. Security guards have always been hold-up targets, but in recent months their job has turned nastier: the new-style robber is willing to kill.

BEATHUR BAKER

talks to the men who risk their lives for other people's money



Moment of tension ... while one armed Fidelity Guard keeps watch, his colleague loads a briefcase of money

THE two men peering through the bottle-green tinted windows of their van hardly notice the Christmas decorations hanging overhead in Commissioner Street, hardly hear the carols chiming out from speakers on the decorated street poles.

Donovan Peters, the driver of Fidelity Guards vehicle Tango Nine, scans the road ahead, his eyes skinned for anything suspicious, and occasionally talks into his radio. Marius Kruger, his partner, is already putting together a mental picture of the place where they will drop off their next payroll.

For most people, Christmas time means fun and money to spend. But for security companies and the people who work for them, this is peak month — more and bigger payrolls, more money to move, more chance of getting shot. In the money-moving divisions of big security companies, guards face the possibility each day of leaving home for work and never coming back.

Just 48 hours before, five of their colleagues were on their way to make a routine delivery to a Nigel brickworks and were ambushed by seven men in a bakkie carrying AK-47s. The gunmen made off with more than R400 000 — all of the Fidelity Guards men were hit, two fatally.

This year, Fidelity Guards' cash-in-transit division has been hit by armed gunmen at least 30 times. But Kruger and Peters chat easily, no sign of tension except for the darting movement of their eyes. Neither of them is the bulky, security type. Both are slightly built; Peters (24) has an almost boyish grin.

Kruger says: "It's better if you don't go on to the road thinking you're going to be killed.

"You've just got to follow closely the procedures we've learnt in train-

ing, be alert and observant."

Neither of them has ever been in a shootout. "We wouldn't want to be in one," they say, almost in chorus. "It's not that we aren't prepared," says Peters, who followed his father into the business straight from school. "But robberies are not just hold-ups anymore, these guys shoot to kill. That's what so bad about it, hey, one could get killed for other people's money."

Says Kruger (23), a security guard for two years: "Some robberies have taken place when our trucks carried absolutely nothing and people lost their lives. But because we never know what we will be carrying or how much, there's no way you can tell a robber that. At other times when we carry a normal or even above normal load, like the one we just off-loaded, we never get hit. But it's our job, hey."

They talk about a guard they knew who was shot at close range by two men carrying AK-47s who grabbed the money containers from him and sped off in a car — both containers were empty at the time.

The day had begun at 7.45am, as Peters rolled the dark-green truck out of the cigarette-strewn parking lot at "base", and headed towards central Johannesburg. A normal shift usually runs from 7.30am to 4.30pm, but when deliveries have to be made further afield, the men start work at six.

Our first stopping point is a mid-city reserve bank, situated in a busy street opposite a bustling taxi pick-up point. As the vehicle stops in front of a heavy, metal roll-up door, Kruger jumps out and checks for danger, then gives Peters the OK. Both men are visibly more nervous now, but Kruger moves quickly and gets the two containers inside while Peters stands firm, rifle in hand. The delivery done, the van moves off; Peters calls in to the control office — "all clear, no hazards".

People in the street seem oblivious to the fact that a few hundred thousand

rand has just been transferred, but Kruger says: "From now until just before Christmas will be the worst period to work in. The crowds make it difficult to spot robbers.

"TABs — horse racing betting depots — are one of the more dangerous points, hey. The huge crowds make it impossible for a man to watch his back, the money and shoot back if attacked. The risk of injuring a bystander is unavoidable. We lost three guys in the last two years at one of these TABs," says Kruger.

When the men notice something unusual, they report this to the control office. Twenty minutes later, on our way to collect money at a major bank's head office, we see a small

orange car with the bonnet and the boot wide open, parked near the stopping point. A man is leaning over the front of the car.

We park close by and watch for a few minutes. "Now this could be suspicious, but the guy looks OK," says Peters, steering the van into an underground entrance. Metal doors roll shut behind us.

Back on the road, Kruger and Peters talk about the tactics robbers might use against them. "It's possible that about 80 percent of the robberies are inside jobs," says Peters. Kruger agrees. When money goes missing on a vehicle, crews assigned to the van and even ex-crew members are questioned and searched. Plans are often

uncovered by the company's investigative branch — several well-orchestrated hits have been stopped in the nick of time, often after last minute tip-offs from anonymous callers.

Fidelity is the biggest security company in South Africa, with 394 cash-in-transit vehicles on the road serving 10 000 to 11 000 clients.

Says Jeremy Frere, managing director of the cash-in-transit division: "People are far more important to us than money. But if it were not for our service, people would not get paid. The movements of our vehicles are very unpredictable so when a man comes to work he doesn't know what his job is going to be. But we find that our people are generally loyal, long-serving staff."

Back at the base for a break, men from other crews talk about what keeps them in this dangerous job. Ian Werner (20) is a former salesman. "This job, for me has the money and that is what I'm interested in. If you worry you'll crack, so I try not to."

But tucked in a corner above his seat is a popular brand of painkillers. His colleague joins in: "There is no work for us, you walk for days and find no job. I have a wife and a kid and have to provide for them."

Back on the city streets, we tune in to the radio transmitter and listen to the conversations of other crews and their controllers. Martin Baillie can't compete with these guys, they're like all-day deejays," says Peters with a shake of his head.

"It is a risky job, but on slow days like this one you actually wish for some excitement," he says. "Not to get anyone killed, just to catch the bad guys."

A bus goes by with an advert for assertiveness training, with a promise of "gaining a positive attitude towards life". Both men laugh. "That's exactly what keeps you going in this business, being positive," says Peters. "But when your time comes, it comes."

Moves to speed up prosecutions

34
LINDEN BIRNS

THE Justice Department has established mechanisms to get serious economic crime cases to trial quicker than if normal judicial procedures were followed.

And the department says progress has already been made in preparing charges for several major cases.

A spokesman for Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said legislation on the establishment of a Serious Economic Offences office had been promulgated, and the designated head of the office and his specialist staff were in the process of being withdrawn from their existing posts.

They were already operating within the framework of the proposed new bureau. S. (D.C.) 17/12/91

He said the CIB, Masterbond and Fundstrust cases had received "speedy attention" by the specialists.

Two arrests had been made in the Fundstrust case, he said.

An indictment containing 49 counts had been served after investigation into another case and the prosecution was arranging a trial date.

An indictment of 200 counts was being prepared in a third case.

The spokesman did not specify which companies were involved.

He added that Coetsee was satisfied these cases had been dealt with "much swifter than would have been the situation in comparable cases under ordinary procedures".

Power cut-offs averted

WILSON ZWANE

NEGOTIATIONS this week averted a blanket cut-off of power to four Vaal Triangle townships.

A Vaal Civic Association (VCA) spokesman said bulk suppliers — the Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging councils — had made it clear this week at a meeting of the Vaal Negotiating Forum (VNF) that they were not prepared to continue supplying to neighbouring townships unless an electricity debt of R350 000 was settled.

The forum had raised some money which, together with residents' payments, would be used to settle part of the bulk suppliers' debts, the spokesman said.

He would not disclose the source of money nor the amount, saying such a disclosure "might encourage residents not to step up the payment of service charges".

"The money we have raised will only avert a blanket switch-off in the townships. Concerted efforts will be made to encourage residents of Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Bojpatong and Bophelong to step up their payments for services," the spokesman said.

He said the non-payment of service charges would result in individual power cuts.

The town councils last week threatened to pull the plug on 28 000 households on Tuesday this week unless at least 65% of the residents paid their November accounts.

Top team fights economic crime

JONATHAN REES

THE Office for Serious Economic Offences would be established early next year with powers wider than those of the SAP to investigate white-collar and other economic crimes, a Justice Department source said yesterday.

The department is awaiting the appointment of a director, probably from the attorney-general's office, but possibly from the business world.

The Justice Department is examining candidates with expertise in financial matters, strong legal backgrounds and experience in auditing and criminal law.

The office will be able to act swiftly against economic crimes with wide outside co-operation and without the hindrance of red tape.

The director and his officials are empowered, in terms of the Investigation of Serious Economic Offences Act passed this year, to inspect and

search premises without notice.

They may seize property on the premises and make copies or take extracts from books or documents. The source said this would give officials direct access to a company's financial audits and other documents.

Persons obstructing the director or his staff in their duties, or refusing to disclose information, can be found guilty of an offence and be liable for a fine of up to R8 000, two years' imprisonment, or both.

The Act and establishment of the Office for Serious Economic Offences are a response by government to an unprecedented increase in the incidence of white-collar crime, and enormous sums of money leaving SA illegally.

The office would also be empowered to investigate other offences

with financial implications, like arson and unrest, the source said.

Investigating officials will draw on the expertise of corporate, academic and other experts and will work closely with the SAP and the Reserve Bank. "High IQ crimes will be combated with high IQ personnel," the source said.

The office aimed quickly to establish a credible reputation abroad and to receive and give international co-operation in investigations.

Police, in the normal course of investigations, are required to obtain search warrants and show that probable cause exists in order to obtain permission to enter premises.

Various functions of the office are already being performed, before its establishment, by Justice Department officials.

Winnipeg News



1991: Year of crime

MONICA OOSTERBROEK,
in JOHANNESBURG

NEVER in South African history has crime been as rampant as 1991.

After a dramatic increase in crime in 1990, the terrifying crime wave soared even higher in 1991, with murder increasing by 28 percent.

An estimated 11 764 people were murdered in the country in the first six months of the year — and these figures do not include the 2 510 people who died in unrest-related killings this year.

Statistics soared, with serious crimes up nationwide by nearly 9 000 a month more than the previous year. Burglaries increased by 14 percent on last year and armed attacks went up by 16 percent.

Elderly people came under vicious attack this year with 102 people murdered from January to October and 621 elderly people seriously assaulted during robberies.

A example which shocked the public was the murder of Johannesburg resident, Anna Struck (68), who was bludgeoned to death in her home in October. She was found in a pool of blood next to her bed and her husband, Ben (84) was found unconscious and handcuffed to their spiral staircase.

Not even children escaped the killers. Two-year old Maria Marriotti was gunned down by robbers outside their Parktown home in March this year.

The killers were found and arrested but police are still looking for the men who raped and strangled 14-year old schoolgirl, Anna-Lousie Lowe, who was found naked and tied to a tree in Homestead Park this month.

Armed robberies and senseless murders in the affluent northern suburbs of Johannesburg terrified residents who jailed themselves in their homes.

The nation was particularly horrified when a Sandton housewife was gunned down by two men when she was reversing her car down the driveway.

Although she put up no resistance, the men shot her through the head at point blank range, leaving two small children orphaned.

Socialites, living in a grip of fear, put up huge spiked

walls, electronic gates and intercom systems and hired armed response companies. Many bought guns and slept with them next to their beds. Some women wouldn't even venture into their gardens without a gun.

Thousands of people became literally sick with fear. When the MP for Houghton, Tony Leon invited victims of crime in his area to write to him about their experiences, he heard hundreds of stories of people whose health had been ruined by criminal attacks.

One woman, whose husband was mugged while they were walking in a nearby park, had to be committed to a mental institution as she was unable to deal with the shock and stress.

Another woman, whose shop was burgled, told Mr Leon that she wanted to abort her unborn child because she did not want to bring a baby into the violent society. Frightened children were not able to sleep at night, elderly people wouldn't leave their homes and dozens of housewives resorted to taking tranquilisers to help them cope.

As banks and other wealthy businesses increased their security, family businesses became soft targets and reports of shop-owners killed for a few hundred rands appeared in newspapers every week.

One example which horrified the Soweto community was the murder of well-known Soweto businessman and socialite, Sanza Modkioane (50) who was robbed and shot dead in September after an attempted robbery of his shop.

Particularly brutal were the series of boot murders, where the victims were found dead in the boot of their cars.

An East Rand doctor, Raymond Kobrin was found in the boot of his luxury German car at Jan Smuts airport — a week after a Boksburg businessman, Alan Kidger (48) was found in his car. In what police described as the most gruesome murder in recent years, Mr Kidger's body had been cut into small pieces and coated with a black substance.

The job of the policeman became increasingly dangerous with about 210 policemen murdered while on duty.

According to Witwatersrand Police liaison officer,

Captain Eugene Opperman, an increasing number of criminals armed themselves with AK-47's and therefore not longer feared the force. Instead of surrendering when police cornered them, armed robbers tried to shoot their way out, often killing policemen in the process.

Politicians and police chiefs blamed the frightening crime surge socio-economic factors — with unemployment, hunger, the rapid population growth, the release of political prisoners and the release of first time offenders who received amnesty from FW de Klerk.

Police made a concerted effort to clamp down on crime as the country teetered on the verge of what some people claimed was a state of anarchy.

Police Commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, said police solved more than 32 283 serious crimes this year compared to 1990.

Dozens of operations were launched where policemen concentrated on arresting criminals. During the biggest crime prevention exercise ever mounted in this country, nick-named Operation Blitz, police arrested 4 593 criminals for crimes ranging from murder to drug possession.

Police embarked on more specialised training. Policemen, trained as helicopter pilots, made a serious dent into the crime world in the Witwatersrand during Operation Chopper. About 1 300 criminals were arrested during the nine day exercise in November.

Satellite stations were launched all over the Reef in high crime areas and 1 200 new recruits were put onto the streets in the Witwatersrand — the highest number of students ever employed in the SAP.

To combat the spiralling white collar crime, the government established a super sleuth's office to stop people spiriting billions of rands out of South Africa.

Despite strong police action, crime is still continuing to blossom.

As Captain Opperman has said, police can only try to be one step ahead of the criminal. But as police find a way to successfully combat a certain crime, a new problem arises.

Burglary insurance claims show modest rise

By Tom Hood

CAPE TOWN — Insurance claims for burglaries rose a modest 0,6 percent in the 12 months to September, says Santam, SA's largest short-term insurer.

The rate of increase in crime-related claims seems to have reached a plateau, MD Osie Oosthuizen says in the annual report. "Crime and crime-related claims continue to be a feature and it is clear the police cannot concentrate sufficiently on crime prevention.

"Crime is at an unacceptably high level, but the extent is not really grasped by the public." There is a burglary every three minutes, he says. A car is stolen every nine minutes and a rape every 20 minutes.

In white suburban areas there are 243 burglaries every day. "These crimes can be ascribed to unemployment, declining moral standards, delinquency and left unattended because more women have to go out to work is a contributing factor."

"The fact that more houses are left unattended because more women have to go out to work is a contributing factor." Santam's experience is that motor vehicle theft claims rose 11,7 percent in number and the average amount per vehicle theft claim rose 7,6 percent. While burglaries rose 0,6 percent in number, the amount of the average claim jumped 16 percent.

Santam handled more than 200 000 claims in the year, the average amount being 15,6 percent higher than the previous year.

In the current year it aims to increase gross premium income by about 20 percent which, after inflation, represents a growth rate of 4 to 5 percent.

Gross premium income rose 22 percent to top R1 billion for the first time. The underwriting profit of R12,4 million showed a big recovery from last year's R2,1 million, when it plunged from R26 million.

Taxed profit and provisions improved to R51 million from last year's R42,7 million, but still lagged 1989's R51,3 million. At the year-end, the group had R817 million of investments — mostly shares — and cash.

Mr Oosthuizen says the company will continue to divert more of its investment income into ordinary shares.

He welcomes the new legislation which allows insurers to invest up to 50 percent of their liabilities in ordinary shares.

Changes to court rules are mooted

A TOP legal adviser for the police has supported a proposal by a senior state advocate that accused people should no longer be allowed to refuse to give self-incriminating evidence.

The suggested amendments to the Criminal Procedures Act 51 of 1977 was made by Graham Bursey, senior state ad-

vocate in the Attorney-General's office in Grahamstown.

Brigadier Dirk Lambrechts, who compiles the legal column in the monthly police magazine *Servamus*, wrote in its December 1991 issue that he fully endorsed these recommendations.

"The South African Police should officially pursue the introduction (of these recommendations) into our statute books," he said.

Under the present South African criminal laws accused people are entitled to remain silent and may refuse to testify in the face of incriminating evidence - mainly based on the premise, especially prevalent in the legal system of the USA, that they may not incriminate themselves.

However, in other Western countries, like France, suspects are required by law to reveal all the relevant evidence during examination by an officer of the court - such as a justice or a magistrate.

This is called an inquisitorial system of law, and is based on society's assumption that a person claiming to be innocent of a crime should be required to speak out and state why he/she is not guilty.

Bursey wrote: "Often, (in South Africa) a guilty man goes free and justice is defeated by these peculiar requirements of our law. "Furthermore, it appears that a not insubstantial portion of our First World contingent also shares the view that to a certain extent our criminal legal system is in need of an urgent overhaul. "Sanctions and unemployment have contributed to the rampant increase in crime and our criminal justice system appears to be incapable of adapting itself to meet the exigencies and urgency of the present situation in South Africa.

The law must be changed so that an accused, even if refusing to answer relevant questions put to him, should undergo cross-examination anyway.

He also urged that the distinction between confessions and admissions in our criminal system be abolished. Importantly, the present prohibition should be lifted which prevents a policeman below the rank of lieutenant from giving court evidence about a confession made by an accused. - *Steph.*

See below 27/12/91

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911 police convicted

JONATHAN REES 34

A TOTAL of 911 policemen were charged and convicted of offences ranging from murder to common assault and driving offences in 1991, the SAP said at the weekend.

Pending disciplinary or criminal offences against them, sixty-six policemen were suspended from duty without pay. Departmental charges were laid against 3 433 policemen. A police spokesman said this should be seen within the context of the SAP having almost 100 000 personnel overworked in a struggle to combat crime and unrest. B | 02/1

Policemen suspended without pay were entitled to apply to the SAP for assistance in accordance with their financial needs. 30 | 12/91

They would receive back pay if found not guilty of the offence and reinstated, the spokesman said.

Police recently disclosed that five policemen would appear in court on January 16 on charges of murder.

This followed investigations into alleged atrocities at the Welverdiend unrest unit in the western Transvaal.

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Crime wave at its highest peak

STAR 30/12/91

AFTER a dramatic increase in crime last year, the crime rate soared even higher in 1991, with murder increasing by 28 percent.

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Statistics soared, with serious crimes up nationwide by nearly 9 000 a month over the previous year. Burglaries increased by 14 percent from last year and armed attacks went up by 16 percent.

Elderly people came under vicious attack this year, with 102 murdered between January and October and 621 seriously assaulted during robberies.

An example which shocked the public was the murder of Johannesburg resident, Anna Struck (68), who was bludgeoned to death in her home in October. She was found covered in blood next to her bed and her husband Ben (84) was found unconscious and handcuffed to the staircase.

Not even children escaped the killers. Two-year-old Maria-Christina Mariotti was gunned down by robbers in Cheltondale,

Never before has crime been as rampant in South Africa as it was in 1991. MONICA OOSTERBROEK reports.

Johannesburg, in April.

The killers were found and arrested but police are still looking for the men who raped and strangled 14-year-old schoolgirl Anna-Louise Lowe, who was found naked and tied to a tree in Homestead Park this month.

Armed robberies and senseless murders in the affluent suburbs of Johannesburg terrified residents, who locked themselves in their homes.

Socialites, living in the grip of fear, put up huge spiked walls, electronic gates and intercom systems, and hired armed response companies. Many bought guns and slept with them next to their beds. Some women wouldn't even venture into their gardens without a gun.

Thousands of people became literally sick with fear. When the MP for Houghton, Tony Leon, invited victims of crime in his area to write to him about their experiences, he heard hundreds of stories of people whose

health had been impaired by criminal attacks.

As banks and other wealthy businesses increased their security, family businesses became soft targets, with reports of shop-owners killed for a few hundred rands appearing in newspapers every week.

One example which horrified the Soweto community was the murder of well-known Soweto businessman and socialite Sanza Modikwane (50), who was robbed and shot dead in September after an attempted robbery at his shop.

Particularly brutal were the series of boot murders, where the victims were found dead in the boots of their cars.

An East Rand doctor, Raymond Kobrin, was found in the boot of his luxury German car at Jan Smuts Airport — a week after a Boksburg businessman, Alan Kidger, was found in his car. In what police described as the most gruesome murder in recent years, Mr Kidger's body had been cut into small pieces

and coated with a black substance.

The public are still following the bloody trail of murder left by the two psychopaths, alleged to be Antonie Wessels (30) and his 16-year-old lover.

They have been accused of murdering American tourist Edward Permutter (24), slitting the throat of Port Elizabeth businessman Clive Newman and murdering two other men.

The job of the policeman became increasingly dangerous in 1991 with about 144 policemen murdered while on duty.

Politicians and police chiefs blamed the frightening crime surge on socio-economic factors such as unemployment, hunger and rapid population growth, the release of political prisoners and the release of first-time offenders who received amnesty from President de Klerk.

Police made a concerted effort to clamp down on crime as the country teetered on the verge of what some people claimed was a state of anarchy.

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Despite strong police action, crime is continuing to blossom.

According to an SAP spokesman, police can only try to be one step ahead of the criminal. But as police find a way to successfully combat a certain crime, a new problem arises. □

Police seek aid to fight rural crime

B1 Daily 31/12/91

JONATHON REES

THE Law and Order Ministry has called on farmers and other people in rural areas to throw their weight behind the police to counter growing crime and threats to the lives of rural dwellers.

A spokesman said, however, that individuals taking the law into their own hands would not be tolerated.

He said that people in both urban and rural areas should sign up as police reservists and form neighbourhood watch systems to assist the SAP in combatting the threat to lives and property.

"We would like greater community involvement in rural policing to extend the crime prevention capabilities of the SAP. These people must supplement and complement the resources of the SAP."

A high-powered delegation of farmers is scheduled to meet Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and De-

fence Minister Roelf Meyer next year to discuss spiralling crime in rural areas.

In certain situations, the spokesman said, SADF troops could aid in police functions, but only acting under the command of SAP officers.

The military were free to patrol in a crime deterrent function, but could not take initiatives without the consent of the police force.

The spokesman said police had the expertise, but needed help with manpower availability.

A police spokesman said each rural police station had its own strategy to counter crime, and many had radio contact with farmers to enable a rapid response.

The SADF said at the weekend that in border areas it maintained patrols to facilitate border protection, but in

most areas routine police work and protection of citizens was left up to the SAP.

A spokesman said the Defence Act empowered the SADF and its personnel to serve the SAP in a reinforcement capacity.

Sapa reports from Bloemfontein that the Free State Agricultural Union has expressed concern at the number of farmers and their relatives who have been murdered or assaulted in the province recently.

Union GM Lullu de Jager has appealed to farmers to become more security conscious and co-operate with fellow farmers, the local commandos and the civil protection organisations in this regard.

He said the executive of the agricultural union had already decided to hold a special conference early next year to discuss safety on farms and in the rural areas.

This advertisement was kindly sponsored

CRIME GENERAL - 1992 .

Security firms step up training to fight crime

B 10 Dec 14/1/92

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ROBERT WICKS

THE growing incidence of violent crime has prompted security firms to recruit more guards, improve training and campaign for greater firepower in an attempt to combat losses and provide better customer service.

But Security Officers Board registrar Frans Lubbe said he did not envisage any change in gun legislation, adding that the maintenance of law and order remained a police function.

The Security Officers Board, a statutory body established under the Security Officers Act, was formed to establish a degree of regulation and adequate training standards, and to set up a general "watchdog" over the security industry.

Some 60 000 individuals and 850 firms are registered with the board, but Lubbe estimated there were still about 650 companies which had to register in terms of the Act.

Fidelity Guards marketing director Johan Schoeman said a great deal of money was being spent on improved standards of training as the best method of "combating the escalating crime rate." Vehicles were being heavily armed and staffed, with escort vehicles accompanying cash trucks.

The Fidelity group recently opened a new training centre to supplement its in-house training programme.

Paramed Security MD Mark Flemmer said the worsening crime situation was forcing his company to "double up" on staff and to implement improved weapons training.

He said a number of residents' associations had approached him regarding Paramed's recently announced plans to create a suburban security force, the Johannesburg Crime Prevention Service (JCPS).

"Residents are willing to band together to generate funds for the protection of their neighbourhoods as they no longer have faith in the police," Flemmer said.

He said the board had taken a long time to get going, and criticised it for not taking sufficient action to prosecute "illegal" security companies and for not instituting minimum standards.

SA National Security Employees' Association national vice chairman John Hammill said the board was making a valuable contribution to the "professionalisation" of the industry.

He emphasised the need for improved training, but criticised firms advocating the need for greater firepower.

Coin Security group director John Beard said the increase in crime had prompted the group to recruit many new trainees.

"The law prevents our guards from carrying automatic weapons, and with well-armed criminals out there, we are always on the receiving end," Beard said.

He said he admired the board's work, but admitted it was a small body trying to regulate a very large industry.

The board is soon to implement a code of conduct to serve as a vehicle for the investigation of malpractice in the industry.

5/08/51
2/17/51

Criminal Procedure Act

THE Criminal Procedure Act is to be amended to allow for payment of an admission of guilt fine for an accused charged with failing to appear in court. (34) (252)

A memorandum to the Bill says admission of guilt fines will not only alleviate the work load of the courts but will also save the accused inconvenience.

More guns are used in crime wave

Sowetan 20/1/92 (34)

● From page 1

11 months of last year was relatively low compared to 1990, incidents of criminal violence took over from political violence as the biggest national disaster.

But while actual unrest-related violence declined by more than 50 percent last year from 17 088 in 1990 to 8 805, almost the same amount of people were killed - 2 238 last year and 2 674 the year before.

With regard to unrest-related deaths, almost three times as many people who were killed in 1985 were murdered last year - 823 rising to 2 238.

Gunshot wounds

"An analysis of the causes of death indicates that the majority of victims since August 1990, when an escalation in the number of deaths began, died as a result of gunshot wounds," Pruis said.

The Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe, said in his briefing that despite all that has been done to combat it, crime in general "has shown a disturbing increase".

Van der Merwe was particularly distressed by the amount of politicised crime and the use of illegal firearms.

During 1991, 11 577 firearms were reported stolen, 3 803 of which were used in murders or attempted murders, 6 449 in robberies, 466 in rapes and 1 800 in what Van der Merwe called "less serious offences".

More than 2 000 acts of armed violence took place last year, 1 365 of which were committed with firearms. In 1 365 cases 313 AK47s were used.

The figure for criminal incidents between January and November last year is 1 566 392.

● See comment on page 8.

Crime not out of control — police

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

34

SALDANHA — Serious crime increased by more than 10 percent in 1991 — but the South African Police believe they are starting to bring under control the “runaway” crime figures.

A comprehensive picture of the state of crime and crime prevention in South Africa was given at a weekend press briefing in Saldanha by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, Police Commissioner General Johann van der Merwe and other police generals.

Mr Kriel said the Government would present Parliament this year with a special plan to combat rising crime.

But he confirmed that because of a lack of funds, the SAP had stopped recruiting new members until it knew its 1991/92 budget.

Major-General Chris Serfontein of the Crime Investigation Service said although incidents of more serious crime had risen by 10,29 percent in 1991 compared with 1990, this was lower than the 12,06 percent increase in 1990 over 1989.

The 1991 increase was “relatively high but does not certainly indicate that the situation is out of control”.

But the 1991 increases in certain crimes were “disturbing”, he said.

Rapes had increased by 12,10 percent compared with the 0,67 percent decrease in

1990, burglaries in black areas had shot up by 26,42 percent, compared with 6,91 percent, and burglaries in white areas by 13,44 percent compared with a 22,43 percent rise in 1990.

But the number of murders had slightly decreased — by 3,5 percent, a dramatic improvement on the 28,59 percent increase in 1990.

Armed robberies increased by 16,71 percent — compared with the 27,34 percent increase of 1990, and motor thefts by 3,74 percent (compared with 17,76 percent).

Hijackings

General Serfontein said that although the increase in motor thefts was considerably lower, there was an “unacceptable” increase in the number of vehicles forcibly hijacked.

Armed thefts of vehicles — most of them on the Witwatersrand or in Soweto — were almost exclusively responsible for the increase in armed robberies.

In December, 332 cars were stolen at gunpoint, 414 in November, 397 in October, 320 in September, 315 in August and 232 in July.

Attacks on senior citizens (over 50) in their homes — most on the Witwatersrand — had increased “alarmingly”.

There were 737 attacks in 1991, a 36 percent increase on the 540 in 1990.

By far the greatest number

of attacks (269) was on the Witwatersrand, while the second largest number (107) was in Natal.

Attackers entered by force in 20 percent of the attacks; in 56 percent they entered through open doors or windows.

General Serfontein attributed the lower increase in serious crime largely to better policing.

General van der Merwe said the SAP believed the apparent moratorium on executions was one of the reasons for the increase in armed robbery and the “reckless” way in which victims were killed.

He also pointed out that between January and September last year, 1 410 criminals were re-arrested for committing serious crimes while on bail, including 66 murders, 106 robberies and 392 burglaries.

He said 11 577 firearms were reported stolen in 1991, while 6 715 were recovered.

Over 3 800 murders and attempted murders, 6 449 robberies and 466 rapes were carried out with stolen firearms.

“Drastic” steps would have to be taken by the SAP and the community to curb crime.

One solution the SAP was considering was an increase in the police presence through special policemen who would receive cheaper training.

Lieutenant-General Louw Malan suggested that subsidies or tax rebates should be given to householders to increase security.

STAR 20/1/92

Record crime ⁽³⁴⁾ levels

CT 20/1/92

Political Staff

SALDANHA. — Crime in November last year reached record levels, with an average of 4 083 cases reported daily compared with 3 862 in November 1990.

Addressing a press briefing here, Major-General Chris Serfontein said the daily figure in November last year was "the highest ever".

He added that the number of attacks on senior citizens in their own homes had "increased alarmingly" with the highest number of attacks taking place on the Rand and the second-highest in Natal.

There were 69 cases in the Eastern Cape.

He said that in 56,36% of cases, the means of access had been unforced entry. Last year there were 737 attacks involving 939 victims.

General Serfontein said 1 566 392 cases of serious crime had been reported in the first 11 months of last year as against 1 599 091 for the whole of last year. Indications were that there would be an increase of some 9% for the whole year.

During the first eight months of 1991, the South African Police had solved a total of 600 145 cases and taken 613 097 sets of fingerprints from perpetrators of serious crimes.

Of those arrested, 171 558 of those arrested were first offenders and 243 634 had previous convictions.

The highest percentage increase in serious crime between 1990 and 1991 was in the Northern Cape (16,44%), followed by the Free State (12,97%) and the Western Transvaal (10,57%).

50% drop in unrest incidents

Political Staff

SALDANHA. — The number of unrest-related incidents dropped by more than 50% last year to 8 805, but there was only a slight decline in the number of murders.

Addressing a press briefing here, Major-General Andre Pruis said the high level of violence was cause for concern, but although the situation was "extremely volatile", indications were that during last year South Africa entered a "quantitatively declining phase".

The "varied nature and manifestation" of the violence indicated that a variety of groups were involved, and that it was not an exclusively ANC-Inkatha conflict as was generally believed.

"These people attempt under the guise of ideological and ethnic strife to promote sectional and personal interests and even settle old scores."

The number of stone-throwing incidents had declined from 5 870 in 1990 to 2 307; the number of petrol bombs thrown had dropped from 2 109 to 709.

Reported cases of arson fell from 1 009 to 557, and that of damage to property from 1 388 to 852.

There were 1 246 murders in 1991 (1 372) and 831 cases of attempted murder (425).

The Eastern Cape showed an increase of 5,53%.

General Serfontein said that burglaries at white homes was one of the most prevalent categories of crime; 1990 had shown an increase of 22,4% in burglaries while for the first 11 months of last year, the increase year on year was 13,4%.

"It would thus appear that the 'run-away' escalation has been slowed down."

The number of rapes also increased monthly and the total for November and daily average was the "largest ever".

Burglaries at "non-white" homes had stabilised at an "abnormally high level" but were about 24% higher than the figures for the previous year.

Sowetan 22/1/92

PAC in car theft racket court is told

PART of the Pan Africanist Congress' struggle for liberation was to steal cars in South Africa and sell them on the black market in Zimbabwe to raise funds, it was claimed in the Harare Regional Court yesterday.

Acting Commissioner of Police Augustine Chihuri was quoted in documents before the court as saying a car theft racket was part of the PAC's strategy to raise funds.

Chihuri and another top police officer, Assistant Commissioner James Ndove, are appearing on charges of corruption for allegedly using their positions to have stolen cars released from police custody to friends. They have pleaded not guilty.

Liberation

Chihuri told the court that the "liberation desk" in the office of President Robert Mugabe and the Central Intelligence Organisation, the country's secret service agency, had secretly given the PAC the go-ahead to import stolen vehicles.

Ndove said a PAC member, Tony Biko, had alleged the PAC's car theft racket was run by a PAC official known as "Mkhwanazi".

Biko and several others were arrested but released.

"Because of their involvement with the PAC no action would be taken," Ndove told the court.

The PAC's chief representative in Harare, Mr Thobile Gola, denied there was a "programme" to import stolen cars to boost the movement's funds but said it could have been done by party members acting on their own. - Sapa.

Violence high on Major's agenda for De Klerk visit

34 ~~34~~ IAN HOBBS ~~IAN HOBBS~~

LONDON — John Major yesterday said concern about escalating crime and violence in SA would be high on the agenda when he held talks in London early next month with President F W de Klerk. *8/day 22/1/92*

Major told parliament economic growth was an antidote, but remaining sanctions were harmful. He said his government would fight for their removal.

Responding to MPs who expressed concern about rampant violence in SA, he said he would discuss the issue with De Klerk during his visit next month.

"I believe that all parties have a role to play in implementing the peace accord, but of course the South African government has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order," Major said.

Replying to a Labour backbencher who urged that "no precipitate action" be taken over sanctions while the "delicate" peace process was under way, the prime minister rebuffed him and said: "One of the great difficulties faced by the SA government and the SA people at the moment is the need to see some growth in their economy. "It runs at the moment with no growth, and a population growth of around 3% a year. That is leading to very real economic hardship for all the people of South Africa, most noticeably those who have least."

**PAC in car theft
racket - claim**

Star Africa Service 22/11/92

HARARE — Allegations were made in court here yesterday that the PAC raised funds by stealing cars in South Africa and selling them in Zimbabwe.

In court were Zimbabwe's acting Police Commissioner, Augustine Chihuru, and a former top policeman, James Ndove, who have been charged with corruption. Both pleaded not guilty.

The case centres on two cars brought to Zimbabwe from South Africa which were allegedly released from the car compound on the instructions of the two.

The PAC representative in Zimbabwe, Timothy Gola, said if any PAC members were involved they were doing it on their own accord.

Mr Chihuri said he had been told by the Central Intelligence Organisation that some PAC members were involved in criminal activities in the name of PAC.

● In Cape Town today, PAC spokesman Barney Desai said he would study the allegations before commenting.

Angry Desiree dismisses crime claims

CRIME statistics are nonsense, says independent Johannesburg city councillor Desiree Simpson.

She was reacting to police figures which indicated a reduction of serious crime. *STAR 25/1/92*

Mrs Simpson said: "I know from my own experience as a resident, businesswoman and city councillor in Hillbrow/Joubert Park — one of the most serious crime centres in the country — how few crimes are actually reported to the police.

"And I am referring to serious crimes: assault and battery, rob-

bery, armed robbery and rape.

"Residents and businessmen in this area are so sick of the police doing little or nothing for them that they simply don't report crime. That is why the police are so quick to use statistics whenever criticism reaches a high level. They know they are only talking about reported crime, and that reported crime represents only a fraction of actual crime.

"The SAP should spend more time dealing with reality. (34)

"Just apply some common-sense to those statistics. Accord-

ing to the SAP, the worst-affected area in the country — the Witwatersrand region — shows the smallest increase in serious crime. They show that serious crime rose by 10,27 percent in 1991 over 1990 for this region, while in the northern Cape it was up 16,44 percent, in the Free State 12,97 percent and in the western Transvaal 10,57 percent.

"The increase in the Witwatersrand region is even below the national figure of 10,29 percent. This is ridiculous and quite obviously incorrect." — Sapa.

Serious bid to curb

STAR 25/11/92

34

Despite tiny budget, successful new squad has crooks on the run

MANDY JEAN WOODS

serious fraud cases, became evident with the exposure of the Vermaas fraud in November 1988. The Harms Commission, headed by Justice Louis Harms, took just weeks to investigate before arrests were made. The case was then handed over

to the Attorney-General's office, which had to duplicate the commission's work to prepare the case for trial. This took almost three years. The trial, which began last September, is not yet over. Vermaas prosecution team

WHITE-COLLAR criminals — for many years almost protected species — are on the run following the formation of a special high-level investigation squad to track them down.

Although the Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO) has not yet been launched officially, it is already in operation.

Working on a shoe-string budget, it has collared a number of suspects in fraud cases involving hundreds of millions of pounds — and cut the periods it usually takes to investigate serious fraud cases from years to

months.

For example, police began investigating the case involving former Interboard chairman Ed Dutton in 1988. His trial on 13 counts of alleged fraud involving R280 million begins next week.

Investigations into the Magnum group began in 1982. The four accused, George Murrison Trail, John Derek, Pennington, Martin Edward Summerley and Kevin John Rollo Summerley, charged with 172 counts of fraud totalling R226 million, will hear the final judgment in their case on April 7.

Investigations into Brokers Investment Company which began in 1987 are still being pursued.

The foreign exchange fraud case against Pretoria attorney Albert Vermaas, involving R150 mil-

lion, was exposed in 1988; the trial began only three years later.

Since the Serious Economic Offences Bill was passed last year, investigative bodies such as the police and attorneys-general offices have been working together.

Within two months of the alleged discovery of "massive irregularities" within the operations of Old Mutual, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee appointed Cape Attorney-General Frank Kahn to conduct a special investigation.

Six days later stockbrokers Greg Blank and Kenny Fouché were arrested. Investigations into their affairs were completed within nine months.

The need for a body similar to Britain's Serious Fraud Office, which specialises in investigating

member Advocate Jan Swanepoel says lack of staff, lengthy procedural systems and the gathering of evidence from abroad inhibited speedy investigation.

"Such problems would not arise in investigations conducted in terms of the new legislation," Mr Swanepoel says.

Colonel Frikkie Kitching, chief police investigator in the Dutton case, echoes this sentiment.

"The benefit of the new fraud office will be that the investigators will be working as a team from the word go.

"I think continuity will improve because the office will use the services of senior people who are unlikely to resign, as is often the case with junior police investigators and junior advocates."

The investigation of fraud, he says, is becoming a profession within a profession.

"This is not the kind of training you get at police college. It needs the dedicated and focused attention of investigators with specialist knowledge."

Advocates and police agree that the greater powers afforded the office will go far in speeding up investigations.

According to the memorandum attached to the Serious Economic Offences Bill of 1991, the office will be made up of skilled jurists under an experienced director supported by officers of the Justice Department, seconded personnel and other experts. Cases may be reported to the office by the simple lodging of an

affidavit.

The director would then be entitled to hold an inquiry to determine whether or not there was sufficient evidence for prosecution. If so, investigators would be able to invoke special powers to secure speedy justice. These are:

- No person called before the inquiry may refuse to answer questions on the grounds of self-incrimination.
- Summonses may be issued by the director to compel witnesses to appear at an inquiry.
- Searches and seizing of evidence may be done on the strength of authorisation from the director. Anyone hindering such operations may be fined up to R8 000 and/or jailed for two years.

Economic crime

Police branch out as fraud crimes soar

STAR 25/1/92

34

AS SOUTH Africa learns to bite the recessionary bullet, so-called "white-collar" crimes have increased dramatically, according to the SAP.

Commercial Branch head Brigadier Martin Nel said police were currently investigating almost 13 000 fraud cases totalling R10,8 billion, up a staggering R5 billion in the past year.

In an effort to curb the rising tide of crimes involving fraud, which had almost reached the levels of violent crimes such as robberies, thefts, assaults and murder, 26 regional fraud offices had been set up to investigate fraud, particularly cheque and credit card frauds, he said.

Bounced

The offices officially began operating this month.

"According to banking figures given to us, there has been a marked increase in the number of bounced cheques and returned cheques in the past few months," Brigadier Nel said. "For example, returned cheques have increased by more than 30 percent in the past three months, compared to the same period in 1989/90."

South Africa had more than 1,2 million credit cards in circulation, with triple that number of cheque account holders registered. This formed a great foundation for a schemer who wanted to commit fraud, he noted.

"Last week, for example, we arrested two men who had stolen 1944 blank government cheques which were signed. When we arrested them, they had already opened four false bank accounts and deposited four of the stolen cheques with a total value of R572 832 into the accounts."

MANDY JEAN WOODS

One fraud office found that 36 other blank cheques had been filled out to the tune of R4,2 million. "If these men had succeeded in their venture, they would have defrauded the Government of more than R5 million," Brigadier Nel said.

Acting on a tip-off on January 13, police had traced the men and followed them, observing them depositing the four cheques on January 14.

"We are not entirely satisfied we have enough staff and sufficient expertise in the force to speed up investigations. But we are trying to improve and to achieve successful conclusions to our investigations," he said.

The Commercial Crime Unit (CCU), established in 1969, has also been restructured and streamlined to enable it to deal more effectively and efficiently with commercial-crime cases.

The CCU has three legs: the 12 fraud offices, the Commercial Branch, and the recently formed Syndicate Fraud Office.


Bank Act

The Commercial Branch comprises 12 offices situated around the country responsible for investigating fraud arising from the contravention of certain statutory laws, such as the Companies Act, the Usury Act, the Close Corporations Act and the Bank Act.

It also investigates fraud related to trust accounts, foreign exchange, Stock Exchange transactions, computers, and theft relating to trust moneys, insolvent estates, and bribery and corruption in the public service.

Community service to be extended countrywide

By Shareen Singh

(34) 
An alternative sentencing option will be implemented throughout South Africa from March, which would enable petty crime prisoners to serve their sentences in the community, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok announced yesterday.

The alternative sentence, known as Correctional Supervision, would allow certain categories of prisoners to work in the community, free of charge, under certain conditions and supervision.

This means that except for normal working hours and "other essential purposes" such as shopping and transportation of children, a probationer could not leave his home without approval.

Probationers were obliged to work 16 hours out of every month of their sentence.

They would be carefully monitored and would have to report to Correctional Service offices

on a weekly or monthly basis.

The system came into effect in the Pretoria/Wonderboom districts last year and would be extended to Cape Town early in March and to other parts of the country from April.

Mr Vlok said for every 100 000 South Africans, 357 were languishing in jails at the expense of taxpayers and the numbers were increasing rapidly. It cost R41,85 a day to keep a person in prison.

The system had worked well in the Pretoria/Wonderboom districts where 1 300 people had been sentenced to Correctional Supervision since August 15 last year, for crimes relating mainly to housebreaking, theft, fraud, reckless and negligent driving, failure to pay maintenance, possession of dagga and other drugs and culpable homicide.

But in some cases, people guilty of more serious crimes had been placed under Correctional Supervision, Brigadier Gert Jonker, director of Community Corrections of the Department of Correctional Ser-

vices, told The Star.

A few people guilty of assault and one guilty of rape had also been given the alternative sentence.

The courts had to inform a Correctional Supervision official in every case it intended imposing the new sentence, and the official would decide whether the person's circumstances enabled him to serve the sentence, Brigadier Jonker said.

If the person had fixed accommodation, did not pose a threat to the community and was employed or supported by family or friends, Correctional Service would suit him.

In some cases unemployed people were given Correctional Supervision with the undertaking that they would find a job, he said.

Lawyers for Human Rights said that broadly speaking it welcomed the new sentencing option but needed to study it carefully before commenting further.

A spokesman said: "Categories of offenders who qualify must be carefully defined."

STAR 28/1/92

Crackdown on white-collar crime planned

(34)

SEAN VAN ZYL

GOVERNMENT watchdog the Financial Services Board has announced planned steps to stamp out white-collar crime in the financial services industry.

The board was reviewing the Stock Exchange and Financial Market Control Acts to increase surveillance of investment transactions between stockbrokers and financial institutions, board executive officer Piet Badenhorst said yesterday.

The recommended changes, still to be presented to stockbrokers and financial institutions, include the registration of institutional dealers, regular audits of transactions and the appointment of surveillance officers at institutions.

Badenhorst said the proposed changes — resulting from an investigation by former London Stock Exchange enforcement director Bob Wilkinson at the board's and the JSE's request — followed alleged irregular share activities disclosed last year by Attorney-General Frank Kahn.

The proposed rulings applying to life assurers, banks and unit trusts were expected to come into effect by the end of the year under the new Financial Services Act, Badenhorst said. B(pay) 28/1/92

Amendments to the existing Stock Exchange and Financial Market Control Acts might also be necessary. This would give the board full supervisory jurisdiction over the fund management industry and widen its control over stockbrokers. This would also introduce a "stock-watch" system to monitor share price movements to detect possible insider trading deals.

With regard to stockbrokers, Badenhorst said the board would push for accountability by senior members for the activities of their firms and also greater disclosure of the identity of clients and their use of nominee trading companies.

"Discussions with the relevant authorities are being held to implement the above recommendations."

The board planned to develop a closer relationship with the Office for Serious Economic Offences, the JSE and international securities commissions.

The increased surveillance proposals still had to be thrashed out with the affect-

□ To Page 2

Crackdown

B10cm
28/1/92

ed industries. However, Badenhorst noted the new rulings would be put forward as "self-regulatory" to contain costs. As a result, it would not be necessary for the board to hire additional staff or invest in new computer technology.

Spokesman for the life assurance and unit trust industries said they had not been notified of the recommended changes and therefore could not comment. However, a senior partner of a leading stockbroking firm said he welcomed any moves to tight-

en up against dubious share transactions. He noted the proposed changes would have more of an impact on the dealings of financial institutions than the stockbroking community which was already heavily regulated by the JSE.

Other major recommendations applicable to financial institutions include: fit and proper tests for institutional dealing staff, registration of dealing staff, controls and systems declarations, and audits.

(34)

□ From Page 1

Court's

new
scheme

is 'a
success'

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Magistrates in the Pretoria area have sentenced 265 petty criminals to correctional supervision since the alternative sentencing option was introduced in the area in August last year.

Although 11 percent of these criminals did not comply with the curfews and restrictions imposed on them, the project -- started as a pilot in the Pretoria/Wondeboom magisterial district -- has been dubbed successful by the Department of Correctional Services.

Correctional supervision is to be implemented in the Cape Peninsula in March and in other parts of the country from April.

Director of Community Corrections Brigadier Gert Jonker, said although 11 percent of those sentenced in this manner had failed to comply with the prescribed conditions, authorities still had immediate control over the convicts as long as they remained in the magisterial district.

A few had slipped through the net and left the district -- "but the percentage is small".

Strict

A "very small number" of the convicts had repeated petty crimes, but the Department still considered Correctional Supervision strict enough to prevent the majority from again committing crimes.

"We find the sentence fills their time quite amply. The sentence can only be passed if the convict has a fixed address in the community and can be cared for in some way," said Brigadier Jonker.

Correctional supervision had only been in practice in Pretoria for five months and one of the convicts sentenced to this option had yet completed the sentence term, so it was difficult to accurately assess the success of the project, he said.

The sentence is directed at petty criminals and allows them to work in the community, free of charge, under constant supervision.

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Judge in Bhamjee trial slams prisons for early release

6/10/92 11/2/92

THE Rand Supreme Court judge who last month convicted former National Soccer League PRO Abdul Bhamjee of stealing R7,4m from the league, yesterday strongly criticised the early release of criminals sentenced to lengthy prison terms.

Mr Justice M J Strydom made his remarks after Bhamjee's trial resumed for closing arguments on sentence.

Bhamjee, who did not testify, pleaded not guilty, claiming he was entitled to the money as a 10% commission on sponsorships he obtained in terms of an agreement between himself and the NSL management

committee.

The judge asked State counsel what he should make of the fact that prison authorities released criminals shortly after they had been given long prison terms.

"What purpose will it serve if I send the accused to jail for any considerable period of 10, 12 or 15 years and after two years he is released by the prison authorities?"

"What must I do? Treble the sentence I think should be imposed? I cannot treble the sentence and I cannot impose a sentence that the prison authorities think fit." State counsel Kevin Lawlor said he did

SUSAN RUSSELL

not believe the court should be discouraged or hampered by seemingly irresponsible decisions by those administering prisons.

In this particular case, Lawlor said, society demanded a lengthy prison term. "Society demands it, the court imposes it and the prison authorities do not have any regard for it," the judge replied.

Mr Justice Strydom also noted that Bhamjee had been able to steal the money because of the secrecy surrounding the millions of rands the SABBC had paid for TV

rights to soccer matches since 1988.

The court heard earlier that Bhamjee took R5,7m of the total he stole from the annual amounts paid to the NSL by the SABBC. He then presented falsified contracts to the NSL management committee which reflected less than the SABBC had paid.

"What must I make of the fact that the SABBC saw fit not to make the amounts of sponsorship public?" the judge asked.

"This really opened the door for the accused to do what he did. That was public money was it not? They kept it secret from

... those paying for licences."

The judge said he would have considered a suspended sentence at least in part if Bhamjee had been frank with the court or shown some remorse.

"But as he sits there today he is still denying that he has stolen any money."

Mr Justice Strydom added that Bhamjee had remained silent throughout his trial, except to plead not guilty, had shown no remorse and been of no assistance to the court in deciding an appropriate sentence. The judge will pass sentence tomorrow.

● Picture: Page 2

of criminals

Judge slams jamming of the law

A RETIRING senior judge, adding his voice to recent judicial attacks on government justice policy, has strongly criticised a law which, he says, has "emasculated" the Bench and has led to more violent crime.

Mr Justice George Munnik, Judge President of the Cape, who retired on Friday after 30 years on the Bench, was referring to the 1990 amendment to the Criminal Procedure Act which gave the Appeal Court authority to set aside a death sentence — even if the original sentence could not be faulted.

Other amendments have also broadened the discretion of judges in sentencing and provide for an automatic right of appeal for those sentenced to death.

Mr Justice Munnik, an advocate of the death penalty, said: "It's got to the stage where we might as well leave sentencing to the Appeal Court."

He disclosed that "a number of judges" were upset by the amendment.

In August last year, the Deputy Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice DT Curlewis, branded the amendment "a deplorable piece of legislation."

"If the government wishes to do away with the death penalty, let it do so openly and immediately and not try to do so in this underhand way," he declared.

Murder

At the end of last month, Mr Justice Munnik's successor, Mr Justice Gerald Friedmann, slammed the government's decision to prematurely release large numbers of common criminals, saying it was a matter of "grave concern".

Interviewed this week as he prepared to leave office, Mr Justice Munnik said the substitution of terms of imprisonment for the death sentence, in addition to the fact that there had been no executions in the past two years, "is not only emasculating judges, but helping to create the perception among ordinary people that the death sentence has been abolished."

"This, I believe, is contributing to the escalation of crime such as murder, rape and armed robberies in South Africa," he said. There have been 30 executions in SA since February 2 1990, when State

Government policy has

emasculated

Bench, says

advocate

of hanging

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

President FW de Klerk declared a moratorium on hanging.

The moratorium expired when the new legislation was enacted six months later.

Since then, 124 people have been sentenced to death. None of them have been executed.

The amendment was introduced after heated debate over the number of executions in SA.

Democratic Party MP Dave Dalling claimed in Parliament in June 1990 that Mr Justice Munnik had initiated a "hastily mounted" campaign to block the amendment.

Confused

"I warned them then that this would happen," said Mr Justice Munnik. "Now, as I predicted, a number of judges are extremely unhappy."

"They are confused and believe they have been emasculated."

Prior to the amendment, a death sentence could only be set aside if the Appeal Court found a judge had not properly exercised his discretion or that he had reasoned wrongly.

"I have always believed that the judge presiding over the case is in the best position to make the decision," Mr Justice Munnik said.

Even in the Appellate

Division there had on occasions been dissenting judgments in the same case, Mr Justice Munnik said.

"It's a bit of the huck of the draw," he said. "I do not believe the Appellate Division judges have really worked out a rationale for when they consider death the only proper sentence."

Support

A Department of Justice spokesman said: "I respect the opinion of the Honorable GGA Munnik, but remain convinced that in view of the severity and finality of the death sentence, the extension of discretionary powers of both provincial and appellate divisions of the Supreme Court in capital cases was in the interests of justice."

"The amendment enjoyed broad support in the legal fraternity and in parliament."

Mr Justice Munnik served in the Transvaal, the Eastern Cape and was the first Chief Justice of the Transkei Supreme Court before being appointed Judge President of the Cape Provincial Division in 1981.

He has been praised by jurists in Cape Town as an "exceptional administrator" who had "served with distinction".



JUDGES HAVE BEEN EMASCULATED... Mr Justice George Munnik before his retirement this week

Picture: TERRY SHEAM

Drugs probe men quit Over death threats

THREE members of a task force investigating a lucrative black market in the pharmaceutical industry have resigned after receiving death threats.

And a fourth member of the group has employed a 24-hour armed guard to protect his family after receiving similar threats.

He said: "These people are not kidding around. They are powerful with influence in high places. I fear for the lives of my family."

The four men — who do not want to be named for fear of reprisals — are Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association officials, appointed last August to probe thefts of scheduled drugs valued at more than R750-million a year.

Disaster

The drugs — stolen mainly from dispensaries at government and provincial hospitals and bulk storage depots — find their way into the retail market via what sources describe as a "well-connected syndicate".

This week, a senior executive in the pharmaceutical industry warned that South Africa was facing "a major disaster" if the drug theft ring was not cracked.

"This is a health time bomb," he said.

"Some of the drugs involved have to be stored at

By DE WET POTGIETER

a certain temperature to remain stable and to perform effectively. There is little chance that such precautions are taken by the thieves, who also tamper with expiry dates and place outdated products on the market.

"This not only represents a serious health risk, but results in the death of patients to whom the products are dispensed."

Mr Johan van der Walt, chairman of the Medicine Control Council and executive chairman of one of the biggest wholesalers in the pharmaceutical industry, SA Drugists, confirmed the recovery of large quantities of

stolen products which had been repacked before being channelled into the marketplace.

"In such cases, we have no idea of the stability of the products. This could be extremely dangerous," he said.

Mr Van der Walt said he was disappointed that plans to establish a special police investigation unit into pharmaceutical thefts had not materialised.

Last August, representatives of the PMA, the Department of Health and the police decided that an SAP unit would tackle the problem.

But an SAP spokesman said this week that plans had been shelved for "functional reasons".

"It was decided that all medicine-related cases would be investigated by the Narcotics Bureau," he said.

He added that "a possible breakthrough" in the drugs theft case was expected by the end of March.

The thefts have cost the pharmaceutical industry billions of rands.

Urgent negotiations between PMA officials, the police and the Department of Health are expected to take place next week in an attempt to stem the flow of scheduled drugs on to the black market.

PMA executive director John Toerien said although the thefts had occurred over a number of years, police had

made little headway. "In November, the PMA considered hiring private investigators," he said.

"But we decided to wait and give the special police unit a chance, not knowing it would never materialise."

An executive source in the pharmaceutical industry said it was "a miracle" that no one had fallen seriously ill or died from stolen medicines.

Drug wholesalers have tightened stock controls and increased security at warehouses to curb the losses, but millions of rands worth of medicines continue to disappear.

The PMA is seeking special dispensation to transport

scheduled drugs in unmarked vehicles to foil truck hijackers.

By law, wholesalers must transport medical supplies in clearly marked vehicles.

Industry sources believe the thefts are organised by "a well-connected syndicate with inside information" as only trucks carrying the most valuable consignments are targeted by hijackers.

Last November, East Rand doctor Raymond Kobrin was murdered and dumped in the boot of his car while investigating claims of corruption in the medical and pharmaceutical industry.

Shot

Dr Kobrin, 43, handed a six-page report on his investigation to the Sunday Times a month before he was shot.

The report listed prominent members of the industry who, he claimed, had interests in, or were associated with, drug wholesalers.

Dr Kobrin supported moves by pharmacists to be allowed to dispense generic drugs and believed the pharmaceutical industry was being controlled by a cartel with vested interests in restricting or preventing dispensing by doctors.

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Industry call for SAP drug theft unit

JONATHAN REES

THE pharmaceutical industry is pressing the SAP to set up a promised special unit to combat the theft every month of millions of rands worth of drugs.

Executives from pharmaceutical companies will meet senior police early this month to discuss the matter. *Blom*

SA Druggists executive chairman Johan van der Walt, who heads a five-man committee probing pharmaceutical theft, said an SAP special unit was the only way to effectively beat illicit dealing in legal drugs. *3/2/92*

But a source in the police's SA Narcotics and Alcohol Bureau said last week police were unlikely to accept that a special unit was necessary. Personnel had already been appointed to investigate drug theft — in co-operation with the pharmaceutical industry.

Van der Walt said the industry had tightened security in recent months but shrinkage still occurred. The weak point, he said, appeared to be state and provincial drug warehouses.

Scheduled medicines destined for state hospitals continued to emerge in the general trade at discount prices, undermining the industry and posing a threat to consumers.

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Police look for ways to stop theft of explosives

81 Day 3/2/92 JONATHAN REES (34)

PRETORIA — Police are giving urgent attention to closing loopholes in legislation that allows explosives to fall into the wrong hands, but admit it is virtually impossible to halt the theft of explosives.

Large quantities of explosives could still be in the hands of extremists determined to derail the peace and negotiation process, police sources said.

All indications are that explosives used in recent blasts were stolen from mines, which are widely acknowledged as the weak link in explosives control, says SAP explosives inspector head Lt-Col Lukas Noeth.

He said it was impossible to develop a foolproof means of eliminating thefts of explosives.

The mining industry has for years been concerned with stopping thefts, but extensive research has yet to find a way of preventing them, say industry sources.

Electronic monitors at mine shaft entrances, and sniffer dogs were too sensitive, and detected the scent of explosive on the clothing of people who handled them.

It was "impossible" to search every miner coming up from underground, the sources said.

Noeth said police conducted regular inspections and kept a tight watch on the use of explosives, but could not exert total control without shutting down industries and mines where they were widely used.

SA manufactures 25 000 tons of explosives monthly for domestic and export use. Those earmarked for local consumption are stored in thousands of magazines across SA, mainly on the Reef and in the Free State. Police, in co-operation with the inspectorate of mines, were constantly searching for weak links in explosives legislation, Noeth said.

JCI Gold Division MD Bill Nairn said the group's gold mines applied additional security beyond the legal requirements of the Mines and Works Act.

A Gold Fields of SA consulting engineer said the group recognised the difficulties in preventing thefts and concentrated on promoting an awareness underground of the need for security in the handling of explosives.

Groups call for action on crime

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Pressure on Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis to help resolve the national crime crisis increased yesterday when the Johannesburg City Council, the SA Chamber of Business and the Afrikaner Handelsinstituut all appealed to him to substantially increase funding for policing.

The council's management committee sent a letter to Mr Du Plessis "seeking for funds to combat the unacceptable law and order crisis in Johannesburg".

Management committee chairman Mr Ian Davidson said the letter had been approved at a council meeting yesterday.

It comes in the wake of discussions last week between Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel and representatives of business and local government here.

In a joint representation from Sacob and the AHI, Mr Du Plessis was told "the existing manpower, equipment and technological resources available to the police for combating and preventing crime are wholly inadequate to meet the present serious situation".

They called for "the immediate introduction into central Johannesburg of both a 24-hour anti-mugging force and a special crime prevention unit to deal with escalating urban crime".

A comprehensive strategy for dealing with the national crime crisis is expected to be announced in conjunction with the budget in March.

Police to ask for 10 000 extra men to fight rising lawlessness

Crime-busters plan for suburbs

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government is to be asked by police to finance a force of 10 000 "assistant policemen" to fight crime in the suburbs.

Details of the new campaign are being finalised by the Ministry of Law and Order.

It is understood that Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel is seeking finance for the huge suburban security operation to augment the over-stretched police.

If finance is forthcoming, details will be announced by Mr Kriel during the Police Vote in parliament next month.

The recruits would be given three months' intensive training before being deployed, under police command, in crime-ridden suburbs around the country, according to sources.

In a statement last week Mr Kriel said a comprehensive crime-combating strategy would be announced in parliament soon.

According to Captain Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Law and Order Ministry, the major thrust of the new strategy would be to improve the public image of the police and to work towards better communication with the community.

He said many details had still to be ironed out.

Mr Gerald Heine, National Business Watch coordinator for the South African Chamber of Business, said police would need to employ "at least a couple of thousand people" to make any difference to burgeoning crime.

"We need more effective policing and a special type of strategy," Mr Heine said.

"Police should adopt the Business Watch system in which patrols are tightly controlled. Police need to be divided into sections and communicate closely and frequently with each other.

"Police should be able to get to the scene of any crime within minutes," said Mr Heine.

It is also believed that part of the new anti-crime strategy could involve security companies working much more closely with police.

Commerce and industry and police drew up a blueprint last year of ways police and security companies could co-operate. Police are deciding whether to adopt the plan.

Bo-Kaap man, 19, chased by gang, stabbed to death

DON HOLLIDAY Crime Reporter

A 19-YEAR-OLD Bo-Kaap man was stabbed to death after being chased by a gang of youths as he made his way home.

Mr Whaheed Isaacs, a textile industry worker from Astana Street, Scotsche Kloof, alighted from a taxi near his home about 11 last night, said his mother, Mrs Aziza Isaacs.

"I was looking through the window and saw three boys chasing someone down the road.

"I did not know it was my son but then my brother-in-law, who was standing on the stoep, shouted that it was Whaheed they were chasing.

"I ran down and found Whaheed staggering in the road with blood spurting out of his neck.

"I held him in my arms but he was too heavy and fell to the ground.

"He died within minutes," said Mrs Isaacs.

● In Johannesburg, police have arrested seven people who allegedly beat up a Munsieville resident and then set fire to his house and motor vehicle because he refused to accept the authority of a "people's court".



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H20 5/2/92

Cover-up of illegal arms to SA alleged

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

STAR 5/2/92 (34)

WASHINGTON — An alleged illegal shipment to South Africa of 20 tons of American weapons and armaments has become the focus of a lawsuit filed by a leading civil rights group against US Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher.

The suit, filed by the Africa Fund in New York, claims that Mr Mosbacher wrongfully refused to release documents relating to the shipment and that the Commerce Department is attempting a cover-up of illegal American weapon exports to South Africa.

An Africa Fund spokesman said the shipment was not related in any way to the case now proceeding in Philadelphia against 10 Americans, seven South Africans and three South African corporations accused of having shipped huge quantities

of sophisticated weapons to South Africa, and of having been involved in more than \$1 billion (about R2,8 billion) in fraudulent deals and more than \$700 million (about R2 billion) in money laundering activities.

US arms exports to SA are prohibited by both US law and, following the binding arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council in 1976, by international law.

Denied

According to the Africa Fund's lawyers, a formal request for documents relating to the 20 ton arms shipment was made under the Freedom of Information Act in June 1991. The Act can be used by any US citizen to obtain otherwise secret information from any government department.

The government can only deny such a request for cogent reasons pertaining to US national security, or for a limited number of other reasons.

The June-1991 request was

denied by the Commerce Department, but on August 14 the Africa Fund claims it made an appeal to Mr Mosbacher personally — a procedure allowed under the Freedom of Information Act — and that this, too, was rejected.

Now, a judge will have to determine whether the reasons for the decisions taken by the department and by Mr Mosbacher are valid under the Act.

If he determines that the material was wrongfully denied, the documents will have to be publicly surrendered.

Yesterday the Africa Fund's lawyers said they had alerted the Commerce Department to the arms shipment in November 1990. When no action appeared to have been taken, attempts were made to obtain documents routinely filed by exporters with the Commerce Department.

Mr Mosbacher, who is soon to leave his post to head President Bush's re-election campaign, has 30 days in which to respond to the lawsuit.

Gr
be

Cover-up of illegal arms to SA alleged

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An alleged illegal shipment to South Africa of 20 tons of American weapons and armaments has become the focus of a lawsuit filed by a leading civil rights group against US Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher.

The suit, filed by the Africa Fund in New York, claims that Mr Mosbacher wrongfully refused to release documents relating to the shipment and that the Commerce Department is attempting a cover-up of illegal American weapon exports to South Africa.

An Africa Fund spokesman said the shipment was not related in any way to the case now proceeding in Philadelphia against 10 Americans, seven South Africans and three South African corporations accused of having shipped huge quantities

of sophisticated weapons to South Africa, and of having been involved in more than \$1 billion (about R2,8 billion) in fraudulent deals and more than \$700 million (about R2 billion) in money laundering activities.

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STAR 512192

34

AK-47 task force

Sowetan 5/2/92
THE police have established a special task force of top intelligence officers to stop a major cross-border gun racket in which AK-47 assault rifles are being smuggled into the country.

The guns now feature almost daily in reports of armed robberies, violence and killings.

Police on Monday disclosed that last year 102 armed robberies were committed with AK-47 rifles. The total amount stolen was R9 386 400. Many people were killed or injured during these robberies but police have not given these details yet.

AK-47s were used in 313 incidents of unrest last year - police seized 1 081 of them. About 200 of these were nabbed through information supplied by the public to the police for rewards. The rest were unearthed through police work.

In Natal alone, police seized 323 AK-47s as well 2 635 other guns, including homemade weapons.

Captain Craig Kotze, of the Ministry of Law and Order, said the South African Police were using "some of its best brains to smash the cross-border gun racket".

'1 000 rapes in SA every day' (34)

Staff Reporter ET 8/2/92

A THOUSAND women are raped in South Africa every day, magazine editor and publisher Ms Jane Raphaely told the President 100 Club at the Cape Sun yesterday.

She said the number of victims was expected to double this year.

Ms Raphaely described rape as "the most destructive thing one person can do to another — with the possible exception of torture, solitary confinement and child abuse".

She said according to the University of Cape Town's study on sexual harassment, more than two million women in the country had been raped since 1984.

"Only when a society seriously addresses the problem of violence against women will it begin to create the conditions in which political reform might flourish," she said.

Ms Raphaely also said "the way some people are defining rape in the '90s means that every sexually active woman in this room has been raped".

Cop faces
prison

in break charges

STimes 9/2/92

Constable ⁽³⁴⁾ is accused of plot to free criminals

A MEMBER of the SAP's Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad is facing charges in connection with the escape of dangerous criminals from Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison.

Constable NJ Oelofse was arrested in November, it was disclosed yesterday by the head of the crack Brixton squad, Colonel Chris Earle.

He said further arrests in connection with the disappearance of 75 awaiting-trial prisoners from the prison in the past year were expected soon.

Colonel Earle said suspects in what appeared to be a well-organised plot to free dangerous criminals included police, warders and prisoners.

"This is an extremely serious situation and one that is receiving top priority," he said.

"The people escaping from this prison are hardcore criminals, but following months of investigation, we are on the verge of a breakthrough."

Shooting

The latest in a series of escapes from Diepkloof is that of Blue Light gang member Gavin Schultz, 18, convicted in November of attempted murder and armed robbery.

Schultz and accomplice Clinton Kramer were found guilty of shooting Rand Merchant Bank executive chairman Gerrit Ferreira. Posing as traffic cops, they got away with his BMW750i after pulling him off the road in Bryanston near Johannesburg.

It was revealed this week that Schultz and East Rand businessman Godwin Webb, who is being held in connection with a R3,7-million foreign exchange fraud, were taken from the prison on January 30 by a

By PETA KROST

man in a police uniform.

In an affidavit filed this week to support his bail application, Mr Webb said he and Schultz were told to get into a white car, driven by a second man wearing a police uniform, and driven about 100m from the prison gates to a waiting yellow Opel Kadett.

Mr Webb said he was told by the driver that the two men in civilian clothing in the Kadett were also SAP members.

He was ordered into the car and ordered at gunpoint to lie flat on the floor.

About 45 minutes later, the car stopped at a garage and Mr Webb was taken into an adjoining room. The men — called Tokkie and Chris — then began questioning him about

forged R50 notes and diamonds, Mr Webb said.

He was held for three days, questioned and assaulted and then dumped on an Alberton highway last Sunday. He phoned his attorney, who returned him to Diepkloof.

Warders

Schultz is believed to have left the country.

Last year, at least 75 dangerous Diepkloof inmates were helped to freedom in similar fashion.

An internal inquiry resulted in more warders being transferred to Diepkloof and intensified administrative procedures.

Among those freed from Diepkloof Prison was Office Nkopo Nkuma, due to stand trial for the rape and murder of Financial Mail journalist Pat Kenney in November 1989.



MARRIED ... Rian, 27, and his bride, Nicolette, whose wedding day bliss was marred by the tragedy

"He and the seller could not understand why the gun was not working. Thinking it was dirty, they dismantled it on the bar counter.

"All the time they were making jokes about the pistol. After putting it together, Werner told his friends there was no way the gun would work.

"To show them just how wrecked he believed it was, he put it in his mouth and pulled the trigger.

"It went off and killed him. Werner had expert knowledge of guns.

"I know he was grossly negligent and should never have played around the way he did."

Off to court in style

FORMER TV1 personality Annette du Plessis arrived at the Randburg magistrate's court in a Rolls-Royce this week to plead not guilty to a charge of shoplifting a blouse worth R219,99.

The car was driven by her lawyer, Mr AP Joubert.

An Artes winner and former *Agenda* and *Good Morning South Africa* presenter, Miss du Plessis, 41, was charged with stealing the blouse from Stuttafords in Sandton on December 1 last year.

The case was postponed to March 5.

Why Laurent's plan backfired



NICOLETTE LAURENT: A sketch from Cathy Stagg's notebook

NICOLETTE LAURENT, a middle-aged matronly bookkeeper, attracted a packed public gallery this week. They came to see the woman who had committed theft and murder — and had come within a hair's breadth of Death Row.

Women so seldom tangle with the law that any major trial in which the accused is a woman is of instant interest.

Consider the statistics. The latest figures, from July 1 1989 to June 30 1990, list the daily averages for sentenced and unsentenced prisoners — 4 270 women compared to 105 924 men. So women awaiting trial or serving time in South Africa amounted to 3.8 percent of the total.

Lately though, more women are becoming involved in serious theft and fraud. But Laurent

went one step further. She cold-bloodedly killed to save herself — and then, as a red herring, introduced the sordid subject of sex.

What was unusual about Laurent was that she mixed her images in the picture she tried to paint of herself — the devoted mother, the competent bookkeeper and the innocent sex slave. Her boss, accountant John Royce Fernandez, she told the court, made her pay for his silence with illicit sex.

The ploy backfired. The Good Woman was transformed into the Manipulative Bitch.

Traditionally, the stereotyped good woman has two faces. If young, she projects virginal innocence. If older, respectability, possibly wholesome motherhood. In combination: the biblical Madonna.

THE theory is that lady criminals are treated more leniently than men. But with convicted murderess Nicolette Laurent's recent heavy sentence, the theory may need revision. CATHY STAGG investigates

Contrast this with the image so profitably portrayed by the modern, material girl Madonna: the super slut, a woman who exploits her sexuality and couldn't care less about the consequences.

Usually a woman who has killed someone will opt for the virtuous Madonna role. And the person she killed was, she will insist, practically a monster. The subtext reads: "Help me

Daddy, he was mean to me. I couldn't help it."

A notable example was Maria Krebbs who was given a suspended sentence and a fine after shooting her husband in the notorious three-in-a-bed case. Krebbs became the innocent, misunderstood wife while the callgirl who gave state evidence was the degraded liar.

Regular court-watchers are accustomed to attempts by murderers to perform character assassinations on their victims.

Laurent tried that. And her performance clearly offended the judge. He spoke scathingly of her attack on Fernandez's reputation and the pain it must have caused his widow and children.

Although she escaped the gallows, her sentence was not

light. It surprised many and contradicts the real belief that women on trial are treated more leniently than men. Other luckier ones have been perceived to be getting away with murder, tormented by their hormones and given the benefit of the doubt.

Even-handed justice, says Heather Regness of Nicro, is what is needed. But if judicial officers are influenced by their attitudes to women or the sheer parity of a female accused — they are, after all, human. However, when women attempt to use their gender to their advantage, a judicial officer would send an expectant mother to jail was misplaced. But their belief that no one a pregnancy before sentencing, other of fraud — both arranged one accused of murder and another of fraud — both arranged a pregnancy before sentencing. But their belief that no one would send an expectant mother to jail was misplaced.

The fraud accused was rebuked for her irresponsibility and got 15 years.

THE murder accused, between killing her married lover and standing trial, had married and become pregnant. She also went to jail leaving her new husband holding the baby. The prison service allows women to breastfeed for about 18 months before the child has to leave. Between July 1 1989 to June 30 1990, 81 babies were born in prison.

The idea persists that simply because they are women, female criminals can blame depression or anxiety or that exclusive female defence, premenstrual tension.

Of another exclusive women's defence, post-partum psychosis, Dr Meryl Foster of Sterkfontein Hospital says many women who have killed babies are not found guilty because they genuinely suffer from a recognised mental illness.

Laurent's defence was of the "poor little me" variety. Her mistake was that she does not look like the helpless victim of a man's desire for illicit sex, nor was her behaviour compatible with that image.

34

STW 912192

Sentencing: support for frustrated judge

By Monica Oosterbroek

Political parties and other organisations have come out in strong support of the Rand Supreme Court judge who yesterday deplored the early release of jailed criminals.

Democratic Party spokesman, Tony Leon, said Mr Justice MJ Strydom was "quite right" in condemning the fact that some criminals sentenced to long prison terms were being released after serving vastly reduced time behind bars.

Mr Justice Strydom made his observations when the trial of former National Soccer League public relations manager Abdul Bhamjee resumed in Johannesburg yesterday.

Bhamjee, found guilty of stealing more than R7,4 million from his employers, will be sentenced tomorrow.

Mr Leon said if the Ministry of Correctional Services continued to carry on giving prisoners general amnesty, the Government might as well close down the courts.

STAR 11/2/92
34

"Their current policy on releasing prisoners is making a mockery of justice because the department is substituting their own sentences.

"The Ministry have already admitted that the situation is out of control and they keep re-admitting released prisoners.

'Smokescreen'

"It's like some kind of bizarre revolving door with the same people going in and out of jail."

Spokesman for the Human Right's Commission, Max Coleman, said the Government's policy of releasing prisoners was "a smokescreen" because they had not fulfilled promises to release political prisoners.

Dr Coleman said over 60 000 prisoners had been released in the six months following President de Klerk's granting amnesty to first time offenders — nearly three quarters of the convicted prison population.

"The Government thought that by doing this, the issue of political prisoners would be for-

gotten about — but it's a very heavy price to pay."

Black Sash regional chairman, Barbara Klugman, said the matter was very confusing and has called on the Minister to clarify the situation.

"We want to know why people are being released early."

Sapa reports that Cape Law Society director Ingrid Hoffmann said slashing a judge's sentence makes the whole system of justice laughable.

"The situation will probably get worse before it gets better because of the high crime rate and economic depression. We are concerned about it."

Reacting to the criticism, a spokesman for the Ministry of Correctional Services said that the policy of releasing prisoners was to be re-evaluated.

The spokesman said that decisions to release prisoners were made on the recommendation of the Release Advisory Board under the chairmanship of a Supreme Court judge who was assisted by senior police officers and university professors in related fields.

SAP members: complaints

27. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 15 on 14 May 1991, he will furnish particulars in regard to complaints laid against policemen and policewomen in 1991 arising out of incidents that occurred while they were on duty; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many such complaints were laid, (b) how many policemen and policewomen were prosecuted for crimes committed whilst on duty and (c) (i) how many policemen and policewomen faced disciplinary hearings and (ii) how many of those who faced such hearings were dismissed from the Police Force?

B74E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 10 597
- (b) 1 467
- (c) (i) 3 476
- (ii) 80

Crime statistics: Berea police station

28. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the Berea police station in the Durban police district of the Natal Region in 1991?

B90E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 10
- (b) 15
- (c) 42
- (d) 189
- (e) 13
- (f) 3
- (g) 791
- (h) 123

Crime statistics: Point police station

30. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the Point police station in the Durban police district of the Natal Region in 1991?

B92E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 15
- (b) 3
- (c) 107
- (d) 396
- (e) 21
- (f) 184
- (g) 62
- (h) 122
- (i) 117
- (j) 1 415
- (k1) 372
- (k2) 81
- (l) 427
- (m) 131

Note:

- k1—vehicles
- k2—bicycles

Women: assault/battery complaints against husbands

50. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many women laid complaints against their husbands for assault and battery during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available;
- (2) (a) how many of these complaints have been investigated, (b) how many of the

men involved have been (i) charged, (ii) brought to court, (iii) sentenced and (iv) imprisoned for assault and battery and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(3) whether any of these charges have been withdrawn; if so, how many?

B102E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1), (2) and (3)
- The South African Police does not keep statistics in respect of this question.

Own Affairs:

Hospitals: bed occupancy rate

1. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

What was the average bed occupancy rate in 1991 in each specified hospital falling under the control of her Department in (a) Natal, (b) the Orange Free State, (c) the Cape Province and (d) the Transvaal?

B23E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) Natal	(b) Orange Free State	(c) Cape Province	(d) Transvaal
Greys Hospital, Pietermaritzburg	Voortrekker Hospital, Kroonstad	Alexandra Hospital, Cape Town	Andrew McCollm Hospital, Pretoria
63,13%	61,95%	104,00%	32,7%
Hillcrest Hospital	Bethlehem Hospital	P E Provincial Volks Hospital, Cape Town	
92,72%	58,06%	53,06%	
Greytown Hospital	Sasolburg Hospital	William Slater Hospital, Cape Town	
36,33%	38,43%	45,23%	
	Jagersfontein Hospital	Walvis Bay Hospital	
	Zastron Hospital		
	8,26%		

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

34

Mandrax: arrests

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

D2E

1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many (a) Indian, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Black persons were arrested for being in possession of Mandrax tablets while entering the Republic

at (i) Jan Smuts and (ii) Louis Botha Airport during the period 1 January 1991 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) (a) how many Mandrax tablets were confiscated, and (b) what was the total monetary value of the tablets so confiscated, during the above period?

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(i)	7	0	0	3
(ii)	1	0	0	0

(2) (a) 423 000 mandrax tablets.
(b) R6,3 million (R6 345 000,00).

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Two persons released from prison

2. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

- (1) With reference to the two persons whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, (a) on what dates were they released from prison, (b) of what were they convicted, (c) what sentences did they receive, (d) on what grounds were they released and (e) what are their names;

- (2) whether these two persons were known or found to have psychopathic tendencies; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

B8E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

K Britz

- (1) (a) 7 December 1990
(b) and (c)

Count 1:

Armed robbery

Eight (8) years' imprisonment of which two (2) years' imprisonment were suspended conditionally for five (5) years.

Count 2:

Theft

Twelve (12) months' imprisonment.

Count 3:

Possession of a fire-arm without a licence

Nine (9) months' imprisonment.

Count 4:

Illegal possession of ammunition

Three (3) months' imprisonment.

Count 5:

Reckless driving

Six (6) months' imprisonment.

Count 6:

Speed limit exceeded

Three (3) months' imprisonment.

Count 7:

Failed to stop on the order of a traffic officer

Three (3) months' imprisonment. The court ordered that the sentences on counts 2, 3 and 4 must run concurrently and that the sentences on counts 5, 6 and 7 must run concurrently.

Effective sentence: seven (7) years and six (6) months imprisonment of which he served six (6) years, eleven (11) months and twenty six (26) days.

- (d) He was released after six (6) months and four (4) days special remission of sentence (amnesty) in terms of Section 69 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) was granted to him and his sentence had expired. (NB: Neither normal remission of sentence nor parole was granted to him.)

(e) K Britz.

- (2) In terms of Section 32 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973) he was admitted for treatment to a prison hospital for psychopaths on 20 July 1984. He was discharged from the prison hospital and transferred to an ordinary prison on 30 November 1990 in terms of Section 33 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973) after two (2) medical practitioners certified in accordance with the Mental Health Act that he had recovered to such an extent that his detention in the prison hospital was no longer necessary.

CONF -- D
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

F A Phillips

- (1) (a) 4 February 1988
(b) and (c)

Housebreaking with the intention to steal and theft (3 counts)

One (1) year imprisonment on each count.

Theft out of a car (2 counts)

Six (6) months' imprisonment on each count.

Housebreaking with the intention to steal and theft

A suspended sentence of four (4) months' imprisonment was put into operation.

Effective sentence: Four (4) years and four (4) months imprisonment of which he served three (3) years, ten (10) months and fourteen (14) days.

(d) He was released after five (5) months and seventeen (17) days special remission of sentence (amnesty) in terms of Section 69 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) was granted to him and his sentence had expired. (NB: Neither normal remission of sentence nor parole was granted to him.)

(e) F A Phillips.

(2) In terms of Section 32 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973) he was admitted for treatment to a prison hospital for psychopaths on 25 February 1985. He was discharged from the prison hospital and transferred to an ordinary prison on 3 February 1988 in terms of Section 33

of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act 18 of 1973) after two (2) medical practitioners certified in accordance with the Mental Health Act that he had recovered to such an extent that his detention in the prison hospital was no longer necessary.

Awaiting-trial prisoners

47. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1991?

B97E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1991, are as follows:

31 January 1991	—	23 869
28 February 1991	—	23 222
31 March 1991	—	21 880
30 April 1991	—	24 332
31 May 1991	—	22 984
30 June 1991	—	21 855
31 July 1991	—	22 896
31 August 1991	—	22 254
30 September 1991	—	21 892
31 October 1991	—	21 657
30 November 1991	—	22 407
31 December 1991	—	23 320

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Four persons released before completion of sentence

3. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

With reference to each of the four persons whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, (a) of what were they convicted, (b) what sentences did they receive, (c) when did they commence serving these sentences, (d) how long did they serve, (e) on what dates were they released, (f) what formula was applied in allowing them to be released on these dates and (g) what are their names?

B9E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

D Goosen

(a) and (b)

Murder

Defeating the ends of justice

Sentenced to death.

Six (6) months' imprisonment suspended for three (3) years.

The death sentence was commuted to fifteen (15) years' imprisonment by the State President on 23 November 1988.

Effective sentence: fifteen (15) years' imprisonment.

Previous conviction: none.

(c) 26 May 1988.

(d) Three (3) years, one (1) month and nine (9) days' imprisonment.

(e) and (f)

(g) D Goosen.

L de Villiers

(a) and (b)

Murder

Defeating the ends of justice

Sentenced to death.

Six (6) months' imprisonment suspended for three (3) years.

The death sentence was commuted to twenty (20) years' imprisonment by the State President on 23 November 1988.

Effective sentence: twenty (20) years' imprisonment.

Previous conviction: none.

(c) 26 May 1988.

(d) Three (3) years, one (1) month and nine (9) days' imprisonment.

(e) and (f)

He was released on parole on 4 July 1991 in terms of the stipulations of section 63(2) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) after special remission of sentence in terms of section 69(1) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) was granted to him. His parole is subject to prescribed supervision measures as well as specific conditions which have to be adhered to.

Should he fail to comply with any of the conditions of his release a warrant for his arrest can be issued in terms of section 68 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) to serve the unexpired portion of his parole period in prison.

(g) L de Villiers.
R E van der Merwe
(a) and (b)
Murder (2 counts)
Attempted murder

Twice (2) sentenced to death.
Ten (10) years' imprisonment.
The death sentences were commuted by the State President on 23 November 1988 to fifteen (15) years' imprisonment on each count and must run concurrently.
The sentence of ten (10) years' imprisonment must also run concurrently with the sentence of fifteen (15) years' imprisonment.

Effective sentence: fifteen (15) years' imprisonment.
Previous convictions: none.
(c) 31 March 1988.
(d) Three (3) years, three (3) months and four (4) days' imprisonment.
(e) and (f)

He was released on parole on 4 July 1991 in terms of the stipulations of section 63(2) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) after special remission of sentence in terms of section 69(1) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) was granted to him. His parole is subject to prescribed supervision measures as well as specific conditions which have to be adhered to.

Should he fail to comply with any of the conditions of his release a warrant for his arrest can be issued in terms of section 68 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of

1959) to serve the unexpired portion of his parole period in prison.

(g) R E van der Merwe.
H J le Grange
(a) and (b)
Murder (2 counts)
Attempted murder

Twice (2) sentenced to death.
Ten (10) years' imprisonment.
The death sentences were commuted by the State President on 23 November 1988 to twenty-five (25) years' imprisonment on each count and must run concurrently.
The sentence of ten (10) years' imprisonment must also run concurrently with the sentence of twenty-five (25) years' imprisonment.

Effective sentence: twenty-five (25) years' imprisonment.
Previous conviction: one (1) previous conviction was recorded but was condoned and he was regarded as a first offender:
1970-09-14: Assault: R100 or fifty (50) days' imprisonment. A further three (3) months' imprisonment was suspended for three (3) years'.
(c) 31 March 1988.
(d) Three (3) years, three (3) months and five (5) days' imprisonment.
(e) and (f)

He was released on parole on 5 July 1991 in terms of the stipulations of section 63(2) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) after special remission of sentence in terms of section 69(1) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) was granted to him. His parole is subject to prescribed supervision measures as well as specific conditions which have to be adhered to.

Continue

Should he fail to comply with any of the conditions of his release a warrant for his arrest can be issued in terms of section 68 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) to serve the unexpired portion of his parole period in prison.

(g) H J le Grange.

Electrified fences: persons killed

6. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence: What total number of persons (a) had died as at 31 December 1991 as a result of contact with the electrified fence on the (i) northern and (ii) eastern border of the Republic since the construction of each of these fences and (b) died as a result of such contact in 1991?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(i)	(ii)
(a) 14	78
(b) 0	1

Failure to report for national service

14. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether he will furnish particulars in regard to the number of persons who failed to report for (a) national service in February 1991 and August 1991, respectively, and (b)(i) Citizen Force camps and (ii) Commando duty in 1991; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant figures?

B31E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

No, because mentioning the figures creates the opportunity for certain individuals and/or organisations to use them for political gain and this is not in the national interest or in the interest of the SA Defence Force.

Spare the rod and spoil the thief

MR. JUSTICE Strydom's predicament in deciding on an appropriate punishment for this Abdul Bhamjee has reignited the debate on how South Africa should be dealing with its criminals.

Deep frustration is evident among the three sectors responsible for catching, dispatching and latching them.

Police are angry at prison authorities for freeing convicts early — recidivism is extremely high (about 80 percent), they argue, and convicts are being released only to perpetrate more wrongdoing. Judges are also fuming at the warders for reducing the penal-

ties they mete out, eroding their authority and undermining their considered punishments.

But the courts do not escape indictment: police have long been disgruntled with judges and magistrates who grant bail to suspects who frequently commit further crimes while awaiting trial.

Prison authorities seem frustrated at their lot. They have room for 83 000 charges; about 97 000 are currently behind bars, at least 85 percent of whom are repeat offenders.

So lock-ups are bursting, and growing fuller, as roughly 10 000 jailbirds are routinely released each month and replaced by 11 000 fresh from the courts.

South Africa, in an era of a global crime surge, holds the dubious distinction of having the world's second highest prisoner ratio: 357 people per 100 000, behind the US with 425.

Overloaded prisons mean busting budgets as well — each prisoner costs R41,85, a day. Since there is no money to expand, prison facilities and wardens are stretched to cope.

Political sensitivities and a sense of loyalty prevent Government departments from mauling each other publicly. It takes judges and politicians, who are not bound by that unwritten code, to air the dispute.

"What purpose will it serve if I send the accused to jail for

any considerable period of 10, 12 or 15 years, and after two years he is released by the prison authorities?" Mr Justice Strydom pondered aloud on the Bench on Monday.

"What must I do? Treble the sentence I think should be imposed? I cannot treble the sentence and I cannot impose a sentence that the prison authorities think fit."

Police are muted in their on-record remarks, but complain bitterly in private about the money and man-hours it takes

to bring offenders to book, just to have them allowed back on the streets.

Retired police veteran Major-General Herman Stadler is reluctant to criticise, but believes early releases do contribute to the crime wave. He also thinks ready bail is a bugbear.

"It is a difficult situation and a definite problem for the police." It was difficult for police to always gather the type of evidence courts needed to hear to keep suspects behind bars in the

pre-trial phase. The most valuable details were often gleaned after arrests and the initial court appearances, he said.

The closest the courts have come to receiving a public blast from the police occurred when General Johan van der Merwe, the Police Commissioner, spoke out last month on the death penalty.

"There is at present the perception in the world of crime," he said, "that the courts are hesitant to impose the death penalty or imprisonment."

"Where this is indeed imposed, it is not carried out," he told reporters. "Although this has not been determined scientifically, the

SAP are of the opinion that this state of affairs plays an important role in the increase in crime."

He said police believed senseless, cold-blooded killings and armed robberies occurred had much to do with this.

On last year's early releases, where at least 50 000 convicts benefited, top prisons officials point out that the convicts were in any case only months away from freedom in the normal course of events.

There is no doubt, however, that Correctional Services was simply implementing a political decision prompted by the release of political prisoners.

They were giving effect to a bid by the Government to show an even-handedness between political and common convicts.

Critics have difficulty, however, in swallowing the line that prisoners gained only a few months. "I know of cases where people served 20 percent of their jail terms," said Tony Leon, the Democratic Party MP for Houghton.

Certainly the startling episode of Stellenbosch farm manager Rudolf Rix (27), who achieved a hat trick of three different Government amnesties and served only six days for beating a labourer to death with a pick-axe handle, screams against the official assertion. □

34

Star 13/2/92

Over 11 000 guns stolen, lost in 1991

STAR 14/2/92

Political Staff

34

CAPE TOWN — The police received almost 200 000 applications for firearm licences last year, Deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Scheepers said yesterday.

He also announced in a statement that higher fines were on the way to curb illegal weapons possession.

Mr Scheepers disclosed that 11 577 firearms were stolen or reported missing last year — 3 228 stolen from homes, 861 from vehicles, 1 007 from business premises, 1 153 robbed from people and 819 stolen from safes.

In a statement seeking to dispel rumours about the Government acting against firearm owners, he said police had seized 6 715 unlicensed and stolen firearms last year.

Prosecutions for illegal possession of AK-47s and other weapons totalled 533 last year.

He said 6 988 people were de-

clared unfit to possess weapons because they had infringed the Arms and Ammunition Act.

A total of 197 509 firearm applications were received last year, and 18 268 were rejected, Mr Scheepers added.

There were 3 407 prosecutions last year for negligent loss of firearms.

Mr Scheepers noted that stolen firearms had been used in 3 803 murder or attempted murder cases, and licensed firearms in 446 murders.

Robberies with stolen firearms totalled 6 449, and they were used in 466 rapes.

He appealed to weapon owners to take heed of suspicion-mongering, misrepresentations and rumours.

"Firearm licences for self-defence, sport and hunting will, for example, still be issued on the same basis as they presently are, taking the needs of the applicant and the law into account," Mr Scheepers said.

The Government was aware of calculated efforts to propagate certain falsehoods for own and political gain.

The SA Rifle Owners Association had alleged that licensed firearm owners were worried about the way police were administering the Act, and that it was leading to an escalation of illegal firearm possession.

"This allegation is not true," he said.

The Government and police were dealing with the matter "extremely responsibly". Existing and envisaged legislation was aimed at serving the community and limiting the misuse of firearms.

"People's rights are not being impinged on in any way," Mr Scheepers said.

Weapons possession could, in terms of envisaged legislation, be extended with good reason to allow a person possession of more than 12 firearms without the minister's approval.

"No weapon owner will be deprived of his licensed firearm/s except in those cases where the law permits it, such as in the cases of negligent weapons loss or the misuse of them," he said.

Breakout shows

all was not well

STAR 17/2/92

34

at Valkenberg

BEFORE 1890, mentally ill patients, then termed lunatics, were kept on Robben Island alongside lepers and political prisoners, where they remained out of sight and there was little chance of escape.

Conditions on the island were appalling and the erection of a hospital on the mainland was recommended. Valkenberg was established in Observatory in 1891, in the shadow of Devil's Peak, with the greenery of the suburbs creating a sylvan backdrop to what was then a "modern" institution.

But things do change, and almost 10 years ago the medical superintendent, Dr G M Garrett, said the old idea of a mental hospital — to crowd mentally ill patients together in big wards — had given way to the philosophy of treatment in a more home-like environment, in small wards with a village-like atmosphere.

Then, about two years ago, the hospital began to "rationalise" along nonracial lines and a spokesman for Valkenberg wrote that the hospital had become in a sense a "microcosm of the new unfolding South Africa".

But like the new cash-strapped South Africa, Valkenberg has also had to face smaller budgets with more mouths to feed and more disturbed souls to care for.

Since then there have been a number of reports that the institution, particularly the maximum security wing, had started sliding back to the dark Victorian age of Robben Island where overcrowding and lack of proper care were again evident.

Last year, the head of the Department of Psychiatry at UCT, Dr Brian Robertson, issued an ultimatum to the Cape Provincial Administration that unless more funds were made available to the hospital it would have to close.

He warned that the staff situation at the hospital was so bad that domestic workers were left in charge of wards at night.

He also pointed out that lack of care was leading to an in-

In the light of last week's escape by 34 patients who are criminally insane, GRAHAM LIZAMORE takes a look at Valkenberg Psychiatric Hospital near Cape Town.

crease in patient stress which was provoking an escalation in assaults on doctors, nurses and domestic staff.

Less than six months later, 34 criminally-insane patients broke out of the maximum security wing.

Within 48 hours 22 had been rearrested, but 10 potentially violent men have the communities that spawned and nurtured them in a stranglehold of fear.

As their powerful medication wears off, these criminally insane patients are hidden, lethal time-bombs in the back streets of Cape Town.

Police are scouring the streets and questioning friends and families in a desperate search to find the men before some innocent becomes the victim of a twisted, violent mind.

The mass breakout has at last forced the CPA to admit that they knew all along that all was not well at Valkenberg.

Dr G S Watermeyer, chief director of hospitals and health services, said in a statement:

"We want to stress that the Cape Provincial Administration has, for some time, been concerned about the fact that considerably more patients have had to be accommodated in this unit than provided for by the facilities.

"Although this maximum security unit only makes provision for 65 patients, the hospital has had to accommodate up to 120 patients (90 at present)."

While authorities sort out their priorities, there will be many who might be thinking that old-timers did know something: after all, dangerous "lunatics" could not escape from Robben Island. □

City. These two stations are operational in the city centre where immediate attention can be given to complaints received by the public.

(34)

A crime unit has also recently been established comprising an officer and twenty-five members, and is situated at Small Street Satellite Station. This unit is chiefly deployed in areas where an increase in crime occurs. A computer is also in operation at this unit to determine crime tendencies.

A business watch comprising 60 members is also situated at Small Street Satellite Station.

Johannesburg's city centre is divided into twenty blocks and crime prevention patrols are carried out daily between 07:30 and 17:30 by the business watch.

A tourist protection unit comprising six members is also situated at Small Street Satellite Station.

In other station areas in the Johannesburg district where there is an increase in crime, crime prevention units are employed with investigation units are employed in order to prevent crime.

Observation duties are planned regularly. Special mopping-up operations and general crime prevention is carried out in the city centre.

The Traffic Department is employed in all large operations.

Areas are first identified and then patrolled daily, as part of Operation Sentry, with radio-equipped vehicles.

At least once a month all available members with vehicles, and when available with helicopters, are employed in problem areas.

Special crime prevention units have been established at each station in the Randburg area. In addition to these units, a crime prevention unit has also been established for the district. Problem areas are identified by them and vehicle and foot patrols are carried out by members of this unit in civilian clothes.

Office personnel are relieved daily of

Continued
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

teachers to other education departments when their services are terminated in his Department,

(34)

(a) and (b) fall away,

(2) yes,

(a) on conditions as prescribed in the Government Service Pension Act, 1973 (Act No 57 of 1973) and Regulations promulgated in terms of this Act,

(b) in accordance with Section 71(1)(b) of the Education Affairs Act, 1988 (Act No 70 of 1988) and Regulation 4(2)(a) promulgated under the Act.

These sections indicate when the Minister may discharge a person in his service and under what terms he may be appointed to a vacant teaching post;

(3) no.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

SAP: crime prevention

43. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(34)

(1) Whether special steps are being taken by the South African Police to prevent crime from increasing in the Johannesburg police districts; if so, what steps;

(2) whether steps are being taken to inform the public of the existence of the Reserve Police Force and neighbourhood watch concepts; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

B72E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, I wish to draw the attention of the honourable member to my answer to written question 25 on 17 February 1992 in the House of Assembly.

At present there are two satellite police stations in the centre of the city, namely in Small Street, Wandel Avenue and Bank

how many teachers (a) does this affect and (b) have acted on this offer:

(c) whether, when this offer was being made, teachers were informed that a future government could repudiate benefits under the Government Service Pension Fund and that it was to their advantage to take up the early retirement and re-employment offer; if so, why were they so informed;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B140E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, teachers have been offered retirement benefits or re-employment, (a) and (b) fall away;

(2) no;

(3) no.

Teachers offered alternative employment

*4. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he has taken or intends to take action to ensure that all teachers whose services are to be terminated as a result of restructuring are offered alternative employment in other education departments before being offered the possibility of early retirement benefits; if not, why not; if so, (a) under what conditions will the transfer be offered and (b) how many personnel does this affect;

(2) whether the services of teaching staff employed on a permanent basis may be terminated early as a result of the abolition of a post; if so, (a) under what conditions and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B141E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) No, because the Minister of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly is not empowered to transfer

Continued

(a) *Hansard* Pre-Primary School, Tygerberg
Melkbosstrand
Paarl-Hospital Pre-primary School, Paarl
Pedo-Audiological Pre-primary School, Tygerberg
Parow Preparatory School, Parow
Parowvallei Preparatory School, Parowvallei
De Hoop Primary School, Somerset West
Hendrik Louw Primary School, Strand
Laerskool Lochnerhof, Strand
Monte Vista Primary School, Monte Vista
Boland Agricultural High School, Windmeul
Du Preez/Tygerberg High School, Parow East
Fairbairn High School, Goodwood
Huguenot High School, Wellington
Labi High School, Paarl
Hoerskool Strand, Strand
Hoerskool Tygerberg, Parow,

(b) Husselnd Pre-primary School, Tygerberg
Melkbosstrand Pre-primary School, Melkbosstrand
Paarl-Hospital Pre-primary School, Paarl
Pedo-Audiological Pre-primary School, Tygerberg
Parow Preparatory School, Parow
Parowvallei Preparatory School, Parowvallei
Hendrik Louw Primary School, Strand
Laerskool Lochnerhof, Strand
Boland Agricultural High School, Windmeul
Du Preez/Tygerberg High School, Parow East
Fairbairn High School, Goodwood
Hoerskool Strand, Strand
Hoerskool Tygerberg, Parow.

The other schools have obtained permission to implement model B.

Teachers at models C and B schools: Transvaal
*3 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether teachers at model C schools in the Transvaal have been offered early retirement benefits and re-employment in model B schools in that province; if so,

their administrative duties to perform special crime prevention. (34)

In certain areas a special business watch has been established where members in uniform perform regular foot patrol at shops and business offices.

(2) The following methods have been instituted to advise the Public of the existence of the Reserve Police and neighbourhood watches.

* Various neighbourhood watch systems are currently in operation with reasonable success. The general feeling is that the public react favourably to these methods. The South African Police attend meetings on a regular basis.

* The Public is also informed by the local media of the existence of the neighbourhood watch system and at the same time request their support. This method seems to have a positive effect.

* Reservists are positively orientated and are indispensable in liaison between the South African Police and the Public. Reservists and permanent members constantly endeavour to make the public aware of the existence of the Reserve Police. The number of applications pending are proof of the interest of the public in joining the Reservists.

Issuing of identity documents

54. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether he will furnish the information on identity documents requested below; if not, why not; if so,

(2) how many identity documents had been issued to (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Asians in each of the (i) provinces and (ii) self-governing territories as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(3) what are his estimates of the number of identity documents still to be issued to persons in each of the above categories;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(4) how long does he estimate will it take to issue identity documents to those persons not yet in possession of them with a view to voting in the projected referendum? B133E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2)

Statistics in respect of the issuing of identity documents are not kept per province or self-governing territory, and also no longer per population group in respect of persons who are recorded in the population register since 28 June 1991. The total number of identity documents issued, as at 31 January 1992, was:

(a) Whites	3 966 724
(b) Blacks	9 263 471
(c) Coloureds	2 115 408
(d) Asians	667 690
(e) Unclassified since 28 June 1991	207 161

(3) It is not possible to furnish exact figures as calculations have to be done on population estimates. Measured against the latest available population estimates of the Central Statistical Service there is an optimal issuing of identity documents to Whites, Coloureds and Indians, while 2 651 855 Blacks of 18 years and older still have to apply for identity documents.

(4) The time it would take to issue identity documents to persons who are not in possession of such a document as yet, would be determined by the rate at which applications are submitted, as well as the completeness of such applications.

SAP: members convicted

60. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many members of the South African Police were convicted of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and (d) common assault in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991, respectively? B148E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1988	(a) 27	(b) 48	(c) 118	(d) 413
1989	19	36	111	374
1990	11	37	87	309
1991	17	27	60	180

Commission for Administration: recruitment policy

62. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Tourism:

(1) Whether the Commission for Administration has considered or is considering a specific policy for the recruitment of qualified personnel of any South African race group other than White to the senior ranks of the Public Service; if not, why not; if so, what is this policy;

(2) whether Public Service bursaries and/or loans are made available in general proportion to the racial composition of the South African population; if not, why not; if so, what was the distribution of such bursaries and/or loans amongst the four race groups as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B150E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND TOURISM:

(1) With regard to the recruitment of personnel for the Public Service, the Commission for Administration continuously pays attention to bases and approaches aimed at ensuring that the Public Service is appropriately staffed to serve the diverse and complex RSA community effectively. In reflecting on the approaches and bases regarding the filling of Public Service posts the Commission is led by the merit principle, seen in conjunction with efficient rendering of service which is determined by a person's ability to perform optimally within a specific environment, as embodied in section 10 of the Public Service Act, 1984. Against this background the Commission has accepted the policy that, as a rule, all posts in the management echelon be advertised within and outside the Public Service, with equal prerequisites, with a view to affording all interested parties who qual-

ify the opportunity to be considered. As already indicated above, the Commission is continuously considering other possibilities of adapting the Public Service personnel provisioning policy to changing needs and circumstances;

(2) no. The position is that the general Public Service Bursary Scheme previously administered by the Office of the Commissioner for Administration has since last year been decentralised to departments/administrations. The granting of bursaries in accordance with this scheme takes place according to the future needs of departments for specific categories of manpower and is done purely with academic merit as the main criterium. As from this year, however, a special bursary scheme was instituted, aimed at affording students the opportunity to attain qualifications at universities and technikons largely serving the Black communities. The latter bursary scheme is administered by universities and technikons on behalf of the Commission for Administration on an agreed agency basis;

(3) no.

Unrest in Natal/KwaZulu: persons killed

63. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons have been killed in (i) Natal and (ii) KwaZulu as a result of unrest in each month since 1 January 1991 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B151E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) and (ii)

1991	Natal	KwaZulu
January	60	29
February	35	33
March	45	54
April	63	45
May	30	50
June	38	37
July	24	46
August	30	44
September	30	19
October	19	45
November	46	34
December	85	38

continued ->

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hansford
THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

- (1) (a) The property has been expropriated in terms of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), which determines that market value must be paid for the property. As valuations are still being awaited, the amount payable has not yet been determined.
- (b) It is envisaged that the compensation for the purchase of the property will be financed from the Community Development and Revolving Fund.
- (2) No claims have been received yet. The prescribed legal procedures will be followed in respect of any claims received.
- (3) Safety of the residents is the responsibility of the Minister of Law and Order.

Bank robberies: number/value of property

- *14. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order: (34)
- (a) How many bank robberies occurred in the Republic of South Africa in 1991 and (b) what was the total value of the money and valuables stolen in such robberies?

B199E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 2 536 (including Post Offices and Building Societies).
- (b) No statistics are kept with regard to the amount of money involved.

Citizens from TBVC countries: number/identity documents

- *15. Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs: (34)
- (1) (a) How many citizens from the TBVC countries were living in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many of them were eligible for South African identity documents and/or citizenship as at that date;

- (2) whether he intends issuing identity documents to all such persons living in South Africa; if not, why not?

B201E

Hansford
THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) (34)
- It is not possible to furnish the information as citizens of TBVC states are exempted from visa requirements and the possession of temporary residence permits. The entry into and departure from the Republic of TBVC citizens are thus not monitored or recorded. All that is required of these citizens to sojourn legally in the Republic is to be in possession of a valid travel document, which for this purpose could also be an identity document.

Identity documents are issued to these citizens who are permanently living in the Republic, should they apply therefor. If an applicant for an identity document should qualify for South African citizenship in terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (Act 73 of 1986), he would be issued with an identity document indicating that he is a South African citizen. If at that stage he does not qualify for SA citizenship, he will be entitled to an identity document indicating that he is not a South African citizen.

Theft of scheduled medicines

- *16. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health: (34)

Whether her Department has been notified of and/or has received complaints or representations about large quantities of scheduled medicines allegedly stolen from dispensaries under the control of the State, including the provinces, subsequently being repacked and re-channelled into the medicine market; if so, what are the details of the malpractices in this regard?

B203E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Yes, I am aware of the allegations made regarding this matter. There is however at present no proof about this and therefore no details regarding the alleged malpractices are available. A task group has been appointed to investigate the whole matter of the theft of medicine, in both the public sector and the private sector

Department of Manpower: money for two organizations

- *17. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower: (34)

- (1) Whether his Department spent any money on two organizations, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) how much was spent on each and (b) what are the names of the organizations in question;
- (2) whether a committee headed by a certain professor, whose name has also been furnished to the Minister's Department, was given any information on the above organizations, their operations and financing; if not, why not; if so, what information?

B204E

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) No. The Department is not aware of any information requested by the committee concerned or supplied to it by the Department in regard to the organizations concerned.

Fight against crime: SADF members

- *18. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order: (34)

- (1) Whether he will request the Minister of Defence to make available members of the Commandos and other South African Defence Force personnel with a view to deploying them in the fight against crime; if not, why not;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B205E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Members of the Commandos and other units of the South African Defence Force are already, as the need arises, at the disposal of the South African Police. At present an intensive investigation has been instituted to determine in which ways members of the Commandos, especially in rural areas, can be employed to

assist the Police in a co-ordinated manner to prevent crime.

- (2) No, but most certainly after completion of the relevant investigation.

UN Convention on the Rights of Children

*19. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: (34)

- (1) Whether South Africa is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B206E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2)

No. I would like to refer the hon member to the address of the State President at the opening of Parliament on 24 January 1992. The relevant section reads as follows:

A new constitution cannot be separated from a bill of fundamental rights. The Government is committed to the principle of a justiciable bill of fundamental rights as part of a new constitutional dispensation. That is why it took the initiative that led to the recent publication of the South African Law Commission's Interim Report on Group and Human Rights.

In conjunction with this, the Government has also taken the initiative in making a study of international conventions on fundamental rights, including the rights of women and children and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. We have already progressed a long way with this in the realisation that it is necessary for South Africa to come into line with the international community.

When we look at transitional constitutional arrangements, I believe fruitful consideration could also be given to whether a first phase of a bill of fundamental rights should not be part of them.

Such a phased arrangement could contribute a great deal to the establishment of a culture of fundamental rights and the orientation of governmental institutions, the legal fraternity and individuals to a coming, fully fledged bill of rights dispensation. It would also give the courts an opportunity to develop judicial precedents in accordance with a rights dispensation.

Further warnings on prisoner releases

STAR 21/2/92

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

34

Opposition to the early release of prisoners is becoming louder — with a warning that the law will not be respected if justice is not seen to be done.

The Association of Law Societies (ALS) is the latest body to join the protest against early prisoner releases, bolstering the views of several senior policemen and two prominent judges.

Meanwhile Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Correctional Services, announced in Parliament this week that the release advisory board looking into the issue of prisoner release policy is to be reconstituted as a national advisory board.

The move effectively means co-opting more representatives from the legal fraternity who will be able to contribute to possible policy changes.

Mr Vlok disclosed on Tuesday that jails were overcrowded by an average 15 percent.

There were 123 overfilled prisons in the country.

He said his department released about 10 000 prisoners a month, but it was receiving 11 000 from the court monthly.

Action being taken included extending prisons and building new ones, transferring prisoners to less crowded institutions, granting special remission and opting for correctional supervision whereby a prisoner was freed but placed under strict control in the community.

ALS president Ed Southey said that although his organisation was sympathetic towards prison authorities, there was an urgent need to resolve the problem through other means than merely early releases.

Two judges, Mr Justice Didcott and Mr Justice Strydom, have agreed with this.

Senior policemen have also expressed bitter frustration at the early releases, complaining that the effort made to arrest criminals is heavily undermined if they are back on the streets soon afterwards.

Said Mr Southey yesterday:

"The time and effort spent by various professionals in determining a suitable and just sentence is effectively overturned by an early release."

To uphold respect for the law, it was imperative that justice was seen to be done and that sentences imposed were served.

Some case could be made out for the early release of political prisoners when reviewing the political change in South Africa, but these remissions should not apply to ordinary common law prisoners, he said.

The association felt that in principle, no convicted criminal who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment should come off scot-free, even where the total remissions by the state equalled or exceeded the jail sentence, Mr Southey said.

Workers at the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) feel the community may not be able to cope with the responsibility of controlling convicts sentenced to correctional supervision.

releases deplored

THE Association of Law Societies said yesterday it shared the sentiments of Mr Justice JM Didcott and Mr Justice MJ Strydom in deploring the early release of jailed common-law criminals.

ALS president Mr Ed Southey was reacting to recent media reports in which it was said some judges deplored the early release of criminals. *Southey 21/2/92*

"To uphold respect for the law, it is imperative that justice is seen to be done and that sentences imposed are served accordingly," Southey said.

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Black businessmen to exhibit wares abroad

B100ay 24/2/92

20/10/1991
WILSON ZWANE

SA's black businessmen will have an opportunity to exhibit their wares in three African countries this year.

Business consultant Willie Ramoshaba said his company, WR Associates, had been co-ordinating trade missions for black businessmen in Africa and abroad for the past five years.

The intention was to broaden their horizons, Ramoshaba said.

The missions had been to the US, the Far East, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Cameroon.

"We are now setting a scene for business dealings between SA's black businessmen and their counterparts in other African countries.

"We have arranged for small- to medium-sized black businesses to

exhibit their goods in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Angola this year."

The first trade show at which the South Africans would exhibit was the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair.

This, he said, was expected to attract 270 000 visitors and 1 250 exhibitors.

Prospective exhibitors should not have qualms about financial support as his company had secured the co-operation of the Trade and Industries Department, he said.

"As a result (of this co-operation) each exhibitor will pay R6 980 instead of the normal cost of R16 000 or more."

Lawyers oppose early releases

24 **GERALD REILLY**

PRETORIA — The Association of Law Societies has come out strongly against the early release of common law criminals.

In a statement last week association president Ed Southey said sentences imposed by the courts had to be served if respect for the law was to be upheld. *B100ay*

The association shared the concern of judges Didcott and Strydom in deploring the early release of jailed common law criminals.

"The association is sympathetic towards prison authorities and has an understanding for the overcrowding in SA jails." *24/2/92*

But, Southey said, time and effort spent by professionals in determining suitable and just sentences were effectively overturned by early releases.

Vegetable milk, straw bricks compete for award

B100ay 24/2/92
LINDEN BIRNS

BRICKS made of straw, milk from vegetables and biodegradable oil are just some of the 200 innovations entered in the Audi Innovators for the Environment Programme.

The programme aims to encourage and reward solutions to environmental problems through the R250 000 Terra Nova Awards, which will be presented for the first time on Friday.

One innovator, Len Bes-tele, has devised a way of utilising waste products such as sawdust, maize

stalks and straw to produce lightweight bricks and panning. The system has been used in low-cost housing projects in Mauritius.

Alan Winer developed vegetable milk with the same high-protein content as dairy milk. The vegetable milk does not contain lactose, which can harm malnourished children.

Samples of Winer's milk have been sent to the UN, which is apparently interested in using it in a

Mozambique famine relief programme. *(S)*

Entrants are not limited to private individuals. Lubricant supplier Castrol has entered an environmentally friendly oil called Biolube 100. This marine engine oil recently won the Pollution Abatement Technology Award.

C G Smith Chemicals has entered a product which it says provides an instant and cost effective clean-up method for polluted rivers and waterways. The company found that hydrogen peroxide countered the ef-

fects of effluent spill quickly and efficiently.

Institute of Inventors and Innovators Research and Development president Donovan Pilkington said it was heartening to see such a wide interest in the programme. Entrants ranged from international firms to schoolchildren.



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FINANCE:
18 R 26 828
15 R 495 000
(bb) R 826 500
R 121 500
R 30 000
R 450 000
R 1 287 200
R 3 380 000
R 1 760 000

(b) R10 852 708

(c) The expenditure which serves as a basis for the determination of the concession must in the first instance comply with the general deduction formula contained in section 11(a) or (b) of the Income Tax Act, before it can be considered for the sponsorship allowance.

Furthermore, the Minister of Finance in consultation with the Minister of National Education, must be satisfied that the cultural event which is being sponsored, is of an international nature. The guidelines which the Act prescribes in this regard are the following:

- (1) it must be an event which is commonly participated in on an international basis;
- (2) a substantial number of the participants or the key participants must be non-residents of the Republic; and
- (3) the holding of the event must be of material advantage to cultural activities in the Republic.

(2) Yes: R 449 780
R 270 000
R1 350 000
R 180 000
R 150 300
R 75 600

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.
For written reply:

General Affairs:

Transfer of trial cases: Natal Supreme Court

38. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any cases of (a) murder, (b) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (c) culpable homicide and (d) attempted murder, related to political violence, were transferred from the Natal Supreme Court to other divisions of the Supreme Court in South Africa for hearing in 1990; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No.

B124E

Crimes committed within the area of jurisdiction of an attorney-general must be tried within that area of jurisdiction. Where the Minister of Justice deems it in the interest of the administration of justice, he may in terms of section 111(1) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), direct that a trial be removed to the area of jurisdiction of another attorney-general. In practice such directions are normally issued when crimes are committed by the same person(s) in the area of jurisdiction of more than one attorney-general, in order to centralise the trials.

Crime statistics in 1991

- 49. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:
 - (1) How many persons were convicted of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) rape, (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (e) common assault and (f) theft in each province in 1991;
 - (2) how many of the above persons were members of the (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black race group?

34

B101E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) The information is not readily available in the Department of Justice. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

Period: 1 July 1990 — 30 June 1991

Crimes	Total number of convictions	Cape	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State
(a) Murder	2 681	1 063	508	903	207
(b) Culpable homicide	3 051	1 282	629	899	241
(c) Rape	4 661	1 720	552	1 950	439
(d) Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	43 926	19 220	5 158	15 587	3 961
(e) Common assault	36 381	15 513	5 098	11 656	4 114
(f) Theft	114 145	41 155	21 750	41 036	10 204

(2) The information is no longer separately kept for each race group by the Central Statistical Services.

South African Police with a view to keep awaiting-trial juveniles out of prison.

Civil claims against SAP

89. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(Handwritten: 34)

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	1988	1989	1990	1991
(1)	3 903	3 768	5 456	4 791
(2) (a) (i)	360	277	229	231
(ii)	R699 594,86	R686 135,78	R611 132,48	R107 304,69
(b)	R209 995,74	R182 422,28	R845 317,67	R847 209,91

(1) How many civil claims were instituted against the South African Police in 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991, respectively;
 (2) in respect of each such year, (a) (i) how many such claims were settled out of court and (ii) at what cost to the State and (b) what total amount in damages was awarded against the Police by the courts?
 B234E

Durban South police district: crime statistics

96. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f)

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Amanzimtoti.....	51	57	57	220	33	194	360	76	163	656
Brighton Beach.....	36	14	73	302	25	166	251	49	161	602
Louis Botha Airport....	—	—	—	6	—	—	29	—	12	2
Montclair.....	55	32	98	256	51	323	167	16	148	365
Wentworth.....	19	11	207	689	24	128	103	11	370	234
Lamontville.....	41	16	73	185	58	182	12	7	79	128

robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Durban South Police district of the Natal Region in 1991?
 B242E

Pretoria police district: crime statistics

97. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f)

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Atteridgeville.....	29	7	638	991	200	400	115	2	498	337
Brooklyn.....	4	27	98	341	32	112	961	753	289	2 800
Erasmia.....	11	5	64	106	16	46	36	16	70	290
Verwoerdburg.....	7	31	72	164	20	83	396	170	164	1 099
Pta Central.....	21	37	243	910	53	537	983	67	426	932
Pta West.....	18	8	99	517	58	121	297	96	314	659
Sunnyside.....	8	13	33	501	17	55	1 042	134	629	1 140
Wierdabrug.....	11	14	105	247	38	101	243	173	207	1 286
Laundum.....	6	2	75	201	23	42	101	—	128	248

robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pretoria Police district in 1991?
 B246E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Bellair.....	1	12	27	150	5	21	59	27	83	322
Hillcrest.....	47	20	34	178	43	148	158	66	150	828
Kwa-Dabeka.....	65	15	187	137	74	117	92	—	117	285
Malvern.....	17	15	73	267	15	77	151	22	140	629
Mayville.....	13	12	23	200	25	72	288	17	152	542
Pinetown-West.....	64	23	251	236	85	366	151	5	290	636
Westville.....	8	11	27	106	10	74	84	54	102	635

95. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:
 How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pinetown Police district of the Natal Region in 1991?
 B241E

Crime statistics: Cape Town police district

103. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f)

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Function transfers of this nature have, however, not led to any increase in posts.

5. A number of education auxiliary personnel posts which have been created in accordance with teaching ordinances/regulations on the establishment of the Administration: House of Assembly have been converted to posts in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984. This action did not lead to an increase in posts and is therefore not reflected in the figures.

6. The Commission for Administration recommended, with effect from 1 November 1990, that non-classified posts of General Assistant I, II and III be created on the fixed establishments of departments/administrations. These posts are not reflected in the figures in all instances.

7. In certain instances the change in establishment figures is the result of reorganisation where a part of an organisation has been restructured by abolishing an existing establishment and replacing it with a new organisation structure and recreated posts.

8. Various new departments/organizational components were created in the course of 1991, while the names of others were changed. Names of departments/organizational components applicable before the aforementioned changes were brought about, are used.

Various sentences: number of persons

99. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice: For each of the crimes of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) rape, (d) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (e) common assault, (f) car theft and (g) theft, how many persons (i) were sentenced to (aa) a fine, (bb) corporal punishment, (cc) imprisonment for less than two years, (dd) imprisonment for less than ten but more than two years, and (ee) imprisonment for more than ten years, and (ii) received suspended sentences, in each province in 1991?

34

B248E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available. To obtain the information all court records pertaining to the crimes concerned will

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

have to be scrutinized which is not economically feasible. 34

Own Affairs:

Vacant school premises

16. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Housing and Works:

- (1) Whether vacant school premises are transferred from the Department of Education and Culture to his Department for disposal; if so, (a) how many school premises are on the books of his Department, (b) how many of these are not being utilized for education purposes and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) what is the average delay in handling requests from outside bodies and/or Government Departments for the use of unutilized school buildings for education purposes;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B64E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) Yes

41 have already been allocated to educational departments and other educational bodies;

24 are in the process of being allocated to educational departments and other educational bodies;

6 have been offered to educational departments and other educational bodies;

8 will shortly be offered to educational departments; and

51 schools are at present not being used for educational purposes.

(a) A sum of 130 school premises are on the books of the Department.

(b) * Of these 51 schools which are at present not being used for educational purposes:

— 42 schools were offered to educational departments and other educational bodies but they

could not be used.

were not interested in acquiring the schools;

— 11 of the 51 schools are being utilized by welfare organizations, local authorities and State Departments.

The 51 unutilized schools minus the 11 utilized schools are the remaining 40 schools which have to date not elicited any interest or are not considered suited to be offered to educational departments or other educational bodies. These 40 schools will be alienated.

(2)

(c) 6 February 1992.

In terms of procedures, applications from educational departments or other educational bodies, are submitted to me for consideration within 31 days after transfer of the schools to my Department.

The period varies depending on the number of applications which have been received and the location of the school. The Department endeavours as far as possible to finalize the applications within the prescribed period.

(3) No.

Persons declared bankrupt in 1991

52. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons were declared bankrupt in each division of the Supreme Court in 1991?

B107E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Bloemfontein	585
Grahamstown	245
Kimberley	126
Cape Town	480
Pietermaritzburg	241
Pretoria	1 474
TOTAL	<u>3 151</u>

Companies liquidated in 1991

53. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice:

How many companies were placed under compulsory liquidation in the area of each Master of the Supreme Court in 1991?

B108E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Bloemfontein	163
Grahamstown	29
Kimberley	26
Cape Town	227
Pietermaritzburg	282
Pretoria	1 490
TOTAL	<u>2 217</u>

Persons sentenced to whipping

88. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many persons were sentenced in South Africa in 1991 to a whipping (a) with and (b) without the option of a fine or imprisonment by (i) regional magistrates' courts and (ii) divisions of the Supreme Court;

(2) how many (a) such whippings were carried out, and (b) cuts were administered in each case, in 1991?

B233E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a) 5 635
- (b) 32 689

(i) and (ii)
The required information is not

ANNEXURE

Posts were abolished/created at the following Departments/Organizational components:

Departments/Organizational Components	Posts created 1-1-91 to 31-12-91	Posts abolished 1-1-91 to 31-12-91
Administration: House of Delegates	1 161	592
Administration: House of Representatives	1 060	380
Administration: House of Assembly	1 029	1 518
Planning and Provincial Affairs	433	512
Home Affairs	340	400
Foreign Affairs	169	0
Finance	419	75
Trade and Industry	59	134
Justice	711	39
Office of the Commissioner for Administration	3	33
Office of the Auditor-General	0	17
Office for Privatization	36	0
State President's Office	61	85
Office for Regional Development	0	0
Agriculture	61	195
Manpower	173	23
Mineral and Energy Affairs	13	12
National Health and Population Development	938	175
National Education	24	116
Environment	30	27
Affairs		

Departments/Organizational Components	Posts created 1-1-91 to 31-12-91	Posts abolished 1-1-91 to 31-12-91
Education and Training	4 359	627
Development Aid	1 188	503
Public Works and Land Affairs	40	32
Central Economic Advisory Service	5	0
Constitutional Development Service	5	0
State Expenditure	0	0
Regional and Land Affairs	30	0
South African Communication Service	73	26
Transport	50	36
Water Affairs and Forestry	18	25
Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope	1 767	1 202
Provincial Administration of Natal	1 397	660
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State	2 866	2 830
Provincial Administration of Transvaal	11 916	12 483
Total	30 434	22 757

Notes:

1. Above-mentioned figures only indicate posts created in civil departments.
2. Information with regard to service departments is not readily available.
3. The net increase in posts represents a growth of 3,10%.
4. In certain cases the abolishment and creation of posts reflect the transfer of a function from one institution to another.

JSE 'fights for honest market'

THE suspension imposed on a broking member by the JSE this week was further indication of efforts to maintain a fair and honest market. JSE executive president Tony Norton said yesterday.

He was commenting on the decision by the general committee of the JSE to

8/27/92
MERVYN HARRIS

suspend Frank Brewer from Monday, March 2, to the close of business on Friday, March 6.

Brewer, formerly a director of Frankel, Max Polak, Vinderine, was found guilty at a special meeting of the committee on February 25 of a charge of failing to comply with a committee decision while a director of the firm.

Norton said SA was experiencing a deterioration in white-collar behaviour, and people were tending to breach rules more frequently than used to be the case.

"We are aware that standards have slipped and the JSE has undoubtedly been feeling some of the effects of such behaviour."

Security now a top priority among whites

ONE in five whites in SA metropolitan areas took security measures last year, a Markinor poll shows. *B12 ay 28/2/92*

In the Durban-Maritzburg area, nearly one in three installed some form of security measure. Port Elizabeth and East London residents followed with 22% installing systems. Next was Cape Town at 18%, followed by the PWV area at 17% and

Bloemfontein at 3%. *(34) (10)*

"The results reflect white South Africans' response to escalating burglaries and violent crime," Markinor director Peter Scott-Wilson said yesterday. *(28)*

"One in 10 people plan to install security items in the current year. Over the past two years, one third of the white population has either installed or has planned to install some form of security." — Sapa.

Financial shops

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Killers to die

VIRGINIA — Two men were sentenced to death yesterday for the murders of four people in the Mshenguville squatter camp in 1990. *(28) (10)*

Philip Mathela, 25, and Phami Hlobo, 26, were sentenced in the Circuit Court in Virginia in the Free State, for killing four Oden-daalsrus residents, Anthony Marc Casey, Johannes Petrus van Niekerk, Michael Frederick Belelie and Shelly Erika Basson. *B12 ay*

Three other men, Mmandla Kapele Dlamini, 28, Jeremia Moikabi, 26, and Justus Segopa, 26, were each sentenced to 25 years in jail on the same charges.

Three youths were sentenced to five years, suspended for five years.

In sentencing, Mr Justice D J Lombard said the murders had been brutal, blood-thirsty and inhuman.

Their participation in crime, despite warnings to stop, and lack of remorse, had served as aggravating evidence. — Sapa. *28/2/92*

SAP killings: judge lashes politicians

STAR 29/2/92

ASA ~~29/2/92~~ (34)

DURBAN — Politicians, police generals who should put their medals away and get out into the field, and the media were lashed yesterday by a Supreme Court judge, as he jailed four riot policemen and special constables for murder.

Mr Justice Thirion criticised "mealy-mouthed" politicians who turned the country into a "hotbed of political intrigue, violence, double-talk and lawlessness".

It was in this atmosphere that the police had to try to perform their duties of maintaining law and order. "Young men are exposed to scenes of death and violence as grisly as can be imagined," he said.

It was natural that police should become demoralised, and indifferent and insensitive to suffering.

They were given the most difficult police task — riot control — without proper supervision.

"I'm told there are now 250 generals in the police. I think the time has come that some of them can profitably put their medals in a drawer and go and see how police work is performed in the field and exercise proper supervision."

The media was also slammed for widespread

By creating a climate of lawlessness, political leaders have demoralised the police, the Supreme Court heard this week

OWN CORRESPONDENT

publicity given to crimes committed by policemen which was often "out of all proportion to the seriousness of the crime".

"I'm not so sure that this attitude of the media did not contribute to the accused's decision to do away with the deceased rather than face a possible charge of assault," he said.

Mr Justice Thirion imposed sentences ranging from two to eight years' imprisonment on four young riot policemen and former special constables for murder.

A third special constable was convicted of attempted murder and also jailed for two years.

He found earlier that William Harrington (22),

Frans Erasmus, Philemon Madlala (24) and a 17-year-old formed a common purpose to kill Mbongeni Jama after he was picked up by the policemen and assaulted in the van by some of the special constables and Harrington.

They then drove to a spot in a plantation at Elandskop, where after escaping he was again strangled with a belt by Harrington and later shot in the face by Madlala with a shotgun. The court was unable to find whether Mr Jama was already dead (as alleged by Madlala) or still alive when he was shot.

7 000 held in police swoop

CPNEN 11/31/92

MORE than 7 000 people were arrested on Friday night in a combined operation by members of the SAP, SADF, Police Reserve Force and various traffic departments, a police statement said.

The countrywide crime prevention exercise, called "Operation Visibility", followed talks between Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel and a number of senior police officers.

Some 20 000 members of the force took part in the operation.

The emphasis of the operation was placed on crime prevention and high-visibility policing, said the statement, released in Pretoria early yesterday.

The 7 000 were arrested on charges ranging from driving under the influence of liquor to rape, robbery and murder.

Police said the value of the operation, which ended at midnight on Friday, would only be realised by the lack of cases reported by the public.

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Pre-determined trouble spots and other places frequented by criminals were visited by members on both foot and vehicle patrols.

Cordon and search operations, as well as roadblocks, were conducted, the statement added.

While such operations were "absolutely necessary", they also inconvenienced the public, said the police, adding though the operation was generally welcomed by the public. — Sapa

A simple strategy to fend off attacks

AN intensive, one-day workshop is to be held in Sea Point this week to teach people how to be their own best defence. ³⁴ ⁷⁰³ *SITimes (CMJ) 11/3/92*

The workshop, part of the Self-Protection Programme's "Building a Safer Nation Campaign", is supported by former mayor Mr Gordon Oliver, Cosmopolitan and Femina editor/publisher Ms Jane Raphaely, Ms Michelle Bruce, Nicro, Rape Crisis and Child Welfare.

Mr Martin Capito, who won one of the 1991 Four Outstanding Young South African awards for the programme, said the aim was to get South Africans to understand they were not "powerless against crime and violence".

"The workshop will provide you with the skills and self-confidence to prevent or counter an attack using strategies that are surprisingly simple but which don't normally spring to mind during the panic of a threatening situation," Mr Capito said.

The workshop is taking place at the Ritz Protea Hotel on Thursday from 6.30pm to 8.30pm. The fee of R20 covers refreshments and a free ticket to win a Citi Golf worth R36 000.

For more information ☎448-2113 or ☎448-6637.

C

Campus cue to self-defence

SELF-DEFENCE courses for women staff and students are being arranged by the Rape Crisis Unit on the University of the Western Cape campus. (34) (298)

According to Ms Cheryl Potgieter, a member of the unit's working committee, eight trained counsellors are completing the intensive training course, which includes workshops, seminars and evaluation sessions, offered by Rape Crisis. S. Timod (CM) 1/3/92

"This will enable the peer counsellors to have continuous contact with the working committee and provide a forum for feedback and discussions," she said.

C

Police on crime prevention drive 34

Sowetan 3/3/92
MORE than 13 000 people were arrested over the weekend on charges ranging from unlawful possession of firearms to shoplifting.

The nationwide arrests were carried out as part of an ongoing crime prevention patrol named Operation Visibility Crime Prevention.

A total number of 6 062 arrests, including new cases, were related to murder,

By TSIDI THINANE

prostitution, damage to property, pornography, arson, armed robbery, attempted murder, squatting and possession of explosives.

Captain RH Bloomberg of South African Police Public relations in Pretoria said the success of the operation could not be gauged yet.

Chief of economic offences unit named

DEPUTY Witwatersrand Attorney-General Jan Swanepoel SC has been appointed director of the newly formed Office for the Investigation of Serious Economic Offences, *8/04/92*

Swanepoel will be granted the same status as an attorney-general.

The office has not yet started operating, but an announcement on its operations is expected later this week from Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

Coetsee is also expected to use the occasion to announce the appointment of a new Transvaal attorney-general. The position was left vacant last year with the retirement of Don Brunette SC.

Swanepoel, assisted by three State advocates, will be based in Pretoria and there will be a similar office in Cape Town.

34
STEPHANE BOTHMA

The office will not take over existing commercial crime investigations but will concentrate on new cases.

Swanepoel and his staff will work closely with the SAP Commercial Branch and a police brigadier has been seconded to work in the Cape Town office.

Swanepoel, currently representing the State in the Pretoria Supreme Court fraud trial of businessman Albert Vermaas, last year headed the State team in the prosecution of Winnie Mandela on charges of kidnapping and assault.

The office was formed in terms of the 1991 Act on the Investigation of Serious Economic Offences.

Criminals 'belong in jail'

By MOKGADI PELA

IT was unfair to release prisoners before they had completed their sentences, callers to *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback said last night.

The callers said early releases undermined the credibility of the system of justice in the country.

"If this continues the wronged may be forced to take the law into their own hands," Kenny of Eesterivier told host Tim Modise.



An official of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offender, Heather Renegass, agreed and added that the self-esteem of offenders should be rebuilt.

Brigadier G Jonker and

General GJ Bruyn of the Department of Correctional Services said it cost the Government R42 a day to keep a prisoner in jail.

They said it was less costly to release criminals and supervise their actions outside the walls of prison.

"The society is therefore important in helping maintain law and order in the community," the policemen said.

They said they had an 86 percent success rate in terms of those prisoners who had already been released.

Some had been sent back to jail after committing new crimes.

They said the department took a very "serious look" into sexual offenders and child molesters.

They said these did not easily qualify for early releases.

Cops plan major blitz on crime

34
Sowetan
6/3/92

THOUSANDS of better equipped and better protected policemen will be deployed on foot, bicycle, motorcycle, in bulletproof patrol cars, helicopters and aircraft in the most comprehensive anti-crime blitz in South Africa yet.

The Government is also launching a new, semi-autonomous 5 600-strong unrest unit, called the Internal Stability Division, to relieve pressure on anti-crime units and boosting the technological capacity of the police through wider use of cameras, computers and night vision equipment.

Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel also announced at a news conference at Ysterplaat yesterday that:

- A total of 11 000 police assistants were being recruited for deployment countrywide.

- Their main task would be foot patrols and they would be equipped with radios and in direct contact with vehicles;

- Another 3 500 policemen and women would be recruited for training this year;

- R52,5 million was being used to build 80 new satellite police stations, 400 con-

Sowetan Correspondent

tact points and 50 mobile charge offices;

- A total of 10 000 modern and appropriately equipped bicycles had been budgeted for this year. Each bicycle patrol would consist of at least two members, equipped with radios. They would also link up with patrol vehicles;

- Two-thousand light motorcycles are being bought for patrols and 1 000 new police vehicles were to be made available immediately;

- There would be more countrywide, crime-prevention operations using road-blocks and mobile computers to speed up the identification of stolen vehicles and property;

- Almost 1 000 members countrywide were to be withdrawn from administrative tasks and deployed for visible policing; and

- The helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft air wing of the police to be expanded.

Legislation passed last year which banned police reservists from belonging to political parties would be removed during this parliamentary session to aid the expansion of the reservist force.

Kriel outlines grand plan to combat crime

BILLY PADDOCK (34)

LAW and Order Minister Henus Kriel unveiled a major policing plan yesterday to combat and prevent crime countrywide.

The plan, to be implemented immediately, includes greater visible policing, combating political unrest, mobile computerised policing methods, community co-operation and additional police firepower.

In a related development, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok announced a tightening up of the early release programme — notably short-term prisoners' parole, which he said was contributing to the unacceptable level of crime.

In future prisoners serving six months or less will have to serve at least a third of their sentences before being paroled. The same will apply to other prisoners, who will probably serve longer before being paroled under strict conditions.

This policy would not apply to those — such as child molesters — that did not qualify for the early release programme.

Kriel, who said the best way to prevent crime was to have a highly visible police force, announced that 1 000 more police vehicles, 10 000 bicycles and 2 000 motorcycles were being bought for patrols.

Another key area of the plan was to raise police morale. The freeze on police recruitment announced earlier this year had been effectively lifted, and an additional 3 500 men and women would join police colleges later this year. *B/day 6/3/92*

About 11 000 police assistants were being trained for deployment countrywide and 1 000 untrained applicants were to be trained as soon as possible. Civilians would be increasingly used for administrative tasks to free trained police.

Security companies, municipal and provincial traffic authorities and beach and city police would also be approached to play a greater role in law enforcement.

It is understood that Kriel is considering introducing legislation requiring security guards to undergo far more stringent training in order to equip them for wider policing duties while doing their jobs.

Kriel appealed to the business sector to

□ To Page 2

Crime *B/day 6/3/92*

join the existing business watch system. He said the neighbourhood watch scheme would be extended with a police official appointed at each station to co-ordinate such structures.

In rural areas, SADF commando members would be deployed for farm patrols as part of their military obligations. Farmers' associations could assist in planning through existing security committees.

Kriel said urgent attention was being given to granting more powers to SADF troops at present supporting police.

In all, R52,5m had been set aside for the immediate construction of 80 satellite police stations, 400 contact points and 50 mobile charge offices at strategic points countrywide. The police Air Wing would be expanded and private helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft would also be used.

Kriel said the formation of a semi-autonomous, rapid deployment unit re-

sponsible for combating unrest and politically related violence would also come into effect soon.

The 5 600-man Internal Stability Division (ISD) would complement the existing police riot squads.

Crime prevention operations such as those conducted countrywide on February 28 and 29 would take place regularly. These would include roadblocks and cordon-and-search operations. Mobile computers would be used to speed up the identification of stolen vehicles and property.

The safety of police was a priority and increased firepower and protective equipment was being made available.

Kriel also announced that legislation barring police reservists from belonging to political parties would be repealed during the current parliamentary session.

● Comment: Page 16

(34) ~~22~~ □ From Page 1

Mixed reaction to crime plan (34)

ET 7/8/92

THE government's comprehensive anti-crime plan has been given a mixed reception by political parties, with most seeing it as a bid to strengthen the "yes" vote in the March 17 referendum.

The ANC said in a statement it was greatly concerned that stringent police measures on crime, announced by Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel, were purely aimed at persuading whites to vote for the National Party in the referendum.

Conservative Party spokesman on law and order Mr Moolman Mentz said while the CP appreciated the minister's actions, the fact that the minister had only now reacted to requests showed that the announcement was aimed at gaining votes.

Democratic Party law and order spokesman Mr Jan van Eck said the package was "a truly mixed bag" that would result in the police being more effective in combating crime in white areas, while the violence-ridden black townships would get more of the same medicine — "more riot police, more soldiers and more special constables".

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Crime-busting plan will take time, say police.

WILLEM STEENKAMP, Staff Reporter

THE crime-busting plan announced by the government is being instituted as rapidly as possible, but could take up to a year to be implemented fully.

This is the opinion of sources in the police who say the logistics of the plan mean it could take some time to put it into operation.

The plan, which includes boosting the 94 000-strong police force by almost 16 000, building 80

(34)

APR 9 13 1972
new satellite police stations and 50 mobile charge offices, buying 2 000 motorcycles, expanding the air-arm and setting up a more effective crime information network, is well under way, according to Ministry of Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze.

"But we cannot appoint new policemen overnight. The normal procedures of recruitment and training have to be followed, but we are moving as rapidly as possible."

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Fraud case postponed

THE multibillion-rand fraud case involving a Boksburg businessman was postponed to April in the Johannesburg Regional Court on Friday.

Godwin Webb and his co-accused Ben Armstrong are charged with fraud involving R3,7bn in fake promissory notes. The notes were allegedly deposited at the Union Bank of Switzerland.

Economic crimes office

A SPECIAL office of the Attorney-General was established on Friday to deal with serious economic crimes including fraud and corruption, according to Justice Minister H J Coetsee. The office will operate in Pretoria and Cape Town with J A Swanepoel, SC, as its director.

34

8/10/92 9/13/92

LAW AND ORDER: Chief Reporter JOHN PERLMAN spells out conditions that will make or break the anti-crime plan announced last week

In search of a fair cop

STAR 14/3/92

IF LAW and Order Minister Herens Kriel wants a better idea of whether his plan to crack down on crime will work, there are a couple of people he might usefully meet.

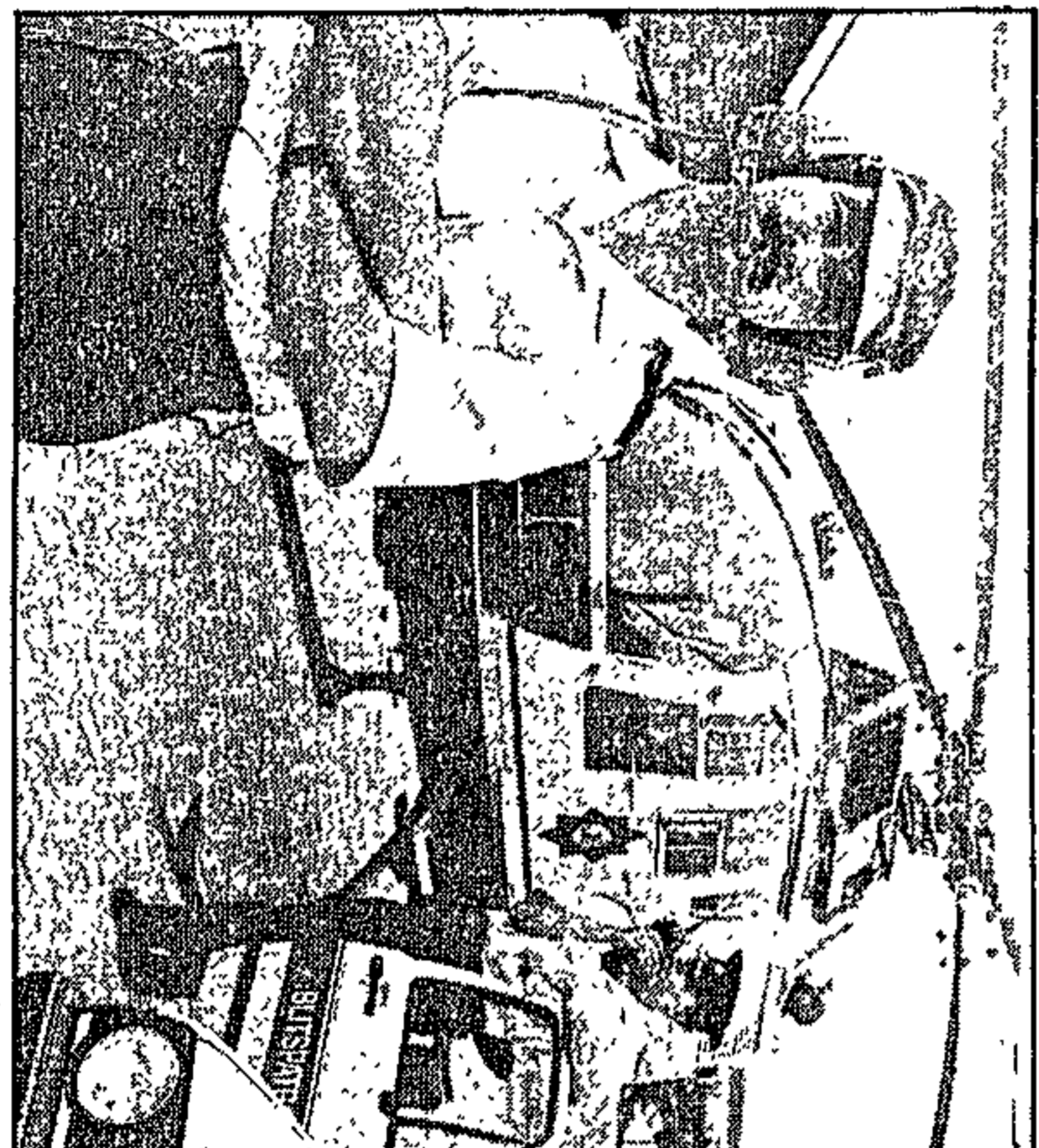
There is the family of Bethuel Japunnulo, a Soweto man who voluntarily turned himself in a Protea police station for questioning in regard to a cash-box robbery, and never returned.

The police said he drowned in the station swimming pool while trying to escape. The post-mortem report found multiple injuries and manual strangulation as the likely cause of death.

That happened in December 1987. To date, the matter remains unsolved. Is this an isolated incident or are there others with reason to doubt the willingness of the South African Police to act against their own?

Then there is Kobus Basson (of his real name). A policeman for 13 years, he packed it up because he couldn't take any more. The fact that he might get a bigger gun, more colleagues, perhaps a bicycle, if he had stayed wouldn't make him come back.

I left because of the long hours — some months I would work 300 hours overtime and



'The new equipment and the extra manpower will make policemen more positive about their work. But in the end, the image of the police depends on the type of service they give.'



'Relations between police and the people have not improved. It is in the police's own interests to curb their excesses so that the community can feel free to work with them.'



complaints against the police, with powers of subpoena. In the long term, we need to have greater community control over the police. Only then will they get the co-operation which they say they so badly need." The police and the LHR have banged heads countless times before, so it may not surprise this. But the Soweto Anti-Crime Initiative is an alliance of pretty middle-of-the-road organisations, including the Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and the South African National Council on Alcoholism. Shimane Kumalo, a founder member and an officer of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders, says: "Relations between police and the people have not improved. At the top, the PROs do their job. But down on the ground and in the charge offices, it leaves much to be desired. It is in their own interests to curb their excesses so that the community can feel free to work with them." The police readily concede that township crime is not just a township problem. But while it may appear that Kriel is up against a solid wall of suspicion, the ANC in fact is clearly looking long and hard at its attitude to the police.

When there's Kobus Basson (his real name), A policeman for 13 years, he packed it because he couldn't take any more. The fact that he might get a bigger gun, more col- legues, perhaps a bicycle, if he stayed wouldn't make him come back.

I left because of the long hours — some months I would work 300 hours overtime and get nothing for it — and because all the promises of better salaries were never kept. I also left because we didn't know who we were supposed to be attacking against anymore. Suddenly we were right in the middle."

Is Basson unusual or are there others — still in the force — who doubt the willingness of the SAP to look after their own?

Without answers to those questions some observers say, the long-term effectiveness of the anti-time plan announced by Kriel last week will always be open to question.

The numbers look impressive — 30 satellite police stations will be set up, 12 000 new R-5 semi-automatic weapons will be issued, 500 new policemen are to be recruited and 11 000 "police assistants" trained.

So too does the technological back-up — video cameras for surveillance, greater computer capacity, bullet-proof vehicles and vests, fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

The Kriel plan has certainly impressed some people. Professor Coen Maais, head of police science at the University of South Africa, is one of them — with a slight reservation. "This will make the police much more visible on the streets and that will make criminals think twice," he says. "They will also be able to cover a greater area and react more quickly."

"I think the new equipment and the extra manpower will make policemen more positive about their work," Marais says. "But in the end the image of the police depends on the type of service they give."

"If the extra policemen do a good job, the image will improve. But if the police assistants are to be like the special constables, then I have a con-

in the end, the image of the police depends on the type of service they give.



The crucial relationship in all policing is that between the community and police. This plan should have been part of a package that was negotiated with legitimate community organisations.

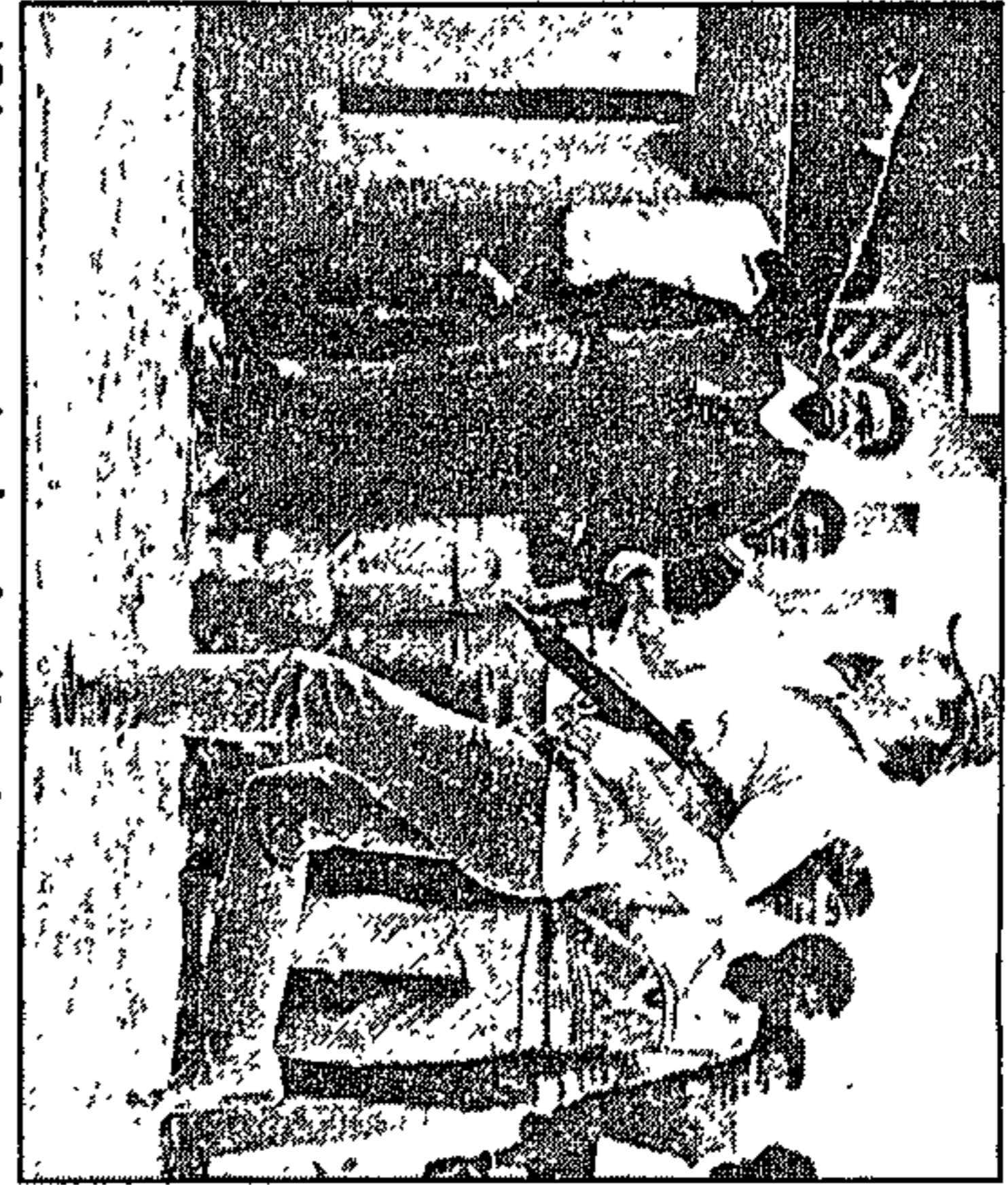
cern. If they are well-trained and can do their job, that's fine. But if not, they will make the image of the police worse."

According to SAP public relations, police assistants will train for 10 weeks and will work "under supervision of a permanent member of the force. Assistants will require a minimum education of Standard 6, will be employed on a daily basis and will have the same powers as permanent members of the SAP."

But the concerns of others go deeper than the details of the plan. "Police forces around the world face soaring crime, and this kind of spectacular increase in technology has been a very familiar response," says Elrina van der Spuy, lecturer in sociology at the University of Stellenbosch, who recently spent a year studying policing in Europe and the United States.

"Most police forces realise that hardware can only take you up to a certain point. Increasingly the question is being asked if modern policing technology really does increase effectiveness, especially in situations where community support

Relations between police and the people have not improved. It is in the police's own interests to curb their excesses so that the community can feel free to work with them.



Crimes are not simply solved by Sherlock Holmes with a magnifying glass. They depend on ordinary people identifying assailants, making statements, providing information as to where criminals are.

not simply solved by Sherlock Holmes with a magnifying glass. They depend on ordinary people identifying assailants, making statements, providing information as to where criminals are. That means the police have to take dramatic steps in the direction of community co-operation. And that can only happen if there is a degree of community accountability."

The police have recently placed great stress on community relations and on their willingness to negotiate. Steps in this direction have been taken in some of the war-torn townships around Durban, where Charles Talbot, Durban regional co-ordinator of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, has been intensely involved. "The police have generally been represented by their liaison structures, and down here they have a very capable and enthusiastic guy," Talbot says.

"But in local stations, there just isn't the same police culture, and the liaison people have no teeth to enforce it. You need something that will ensure that police act on the resolutions taken in meetings. "This new plan won't be a solution," says Talbot. "It's like the situation in Vietnam — they poured in billions of dollars of weaponry but it never got to the core of the problem." The core of the problem, says Ahmed Motlala, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, is that police excesses occur regularly and will hamper the war on crime unless they are curbed. "Last week alone we had five new cases of police brutality that we are going to take up," says Motlala. "The priority should be on training the existing police force in police-community relations. Without community backing, it will not help you to build up your firepower. We also need a team of independent ombudsmen to investigate

their own interests to curb their excesses so that the community can feel free to work with them."

The police readily concede that township crime is not just a township problem. But while it may appear that Kriel is up against a solid wall of suspicion, the ANC in fact is clearly looking long and hard at its attitude to the police.

That may have been prompted by the fact that crime is one of the biggest issues — maybe the biggest — for the ANC's constituents. "All would like to live safer lives, black and white," says Scharf. "Blacks in fact suffer a greater degree of crime. If one looks at the rate of violent crime and crime against property, the only crime where the rate is higher in white areas is housebreaking."

A softer line from the ANC might help ease the logjam, but if Basson's attitude is anything to go by, the average cop is going to take some persuading. When he left the force he was a detective-sergeant in one of the townships, where he was pulling a gross salary of just R29 000 a year, most of it in the form of subsidies. He has now landed a job in private security which pays four times that amount and reckons most of the best cops he knows will follow him.

"The guys are all looking for jobs, and the security industry is grabbing the best of them," he says.

Basson doesn't accept that police need to be brought under greater control and says the men he knows will react negatively if they are. "They say they can't use their powers because they will get charged," he says. "There was real anger after that Sharpeville inquiry by Judge (Richard) Goldstone. He said the police acted unlawfully and should be prosecuted, but I tell you something: I've been in those situations and he hasn't. They should put him in that situation, when there are just a few of you against thousands and you only have a few rounds. I'd like to see how the judge reacts when he feels that kind of fear."

its normal course.

In total, 422 prisoners were injured to such an extent as a result of assaults by fellow-prisoners that they had to be referred to prison hospitals or hospitals outside of prisons. These assaults took place at the following prisons:

Leeuwkop Maximum
Port Shepstone
Pollsmoor Maximum
Pollsmoor Medium A
Pollsmoor Medium B
Genl. J C Steyn
Port Elizabeth Male
Port Elizabeth Female
Victor Verster Maximum
Victor Verster Medium A
Waterval Medium B
Middelburg (TV)
Obiqua
Nylstroom
Ficksburg
Grootvlei Medium
Ladybrand
Senekal
Fort Beaufort
King William's Town
Pietermaritzburg Medium A
Umzinto
St Albans Maximum
St Albans Medium A
Warmbokveld
Zonderwater Medium A
Zonderwater Medium B
Kroonstad Medium A
Kroonstad Medium B
Staat van Paardeberg
Barberton Medium A
Barberton Medium B
Barberton Maximum
Nelspruit
Baviaanspoort Maximum
Grootvlei Maximum
Brandvlei Maximum
Caledon
Helderstrom Medium
Durban Female
Groenpunt Medium
Johannesburg Female
Krugersdorp
Klerksdorp

Rustenburg
Bethlehem

Criminal trials in 1991

115. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many criminal trials were conducted in (a) regional and (b) district magistrates' courts in South Africa in 1991;

(2) in how many such trials was the accused not legally represented?

34

B279E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) The statistics hereunder are only with regard to more serious criminal offences. Statistics with regard to minor offences, for example stationary traffic offences, are not included in the data. The required information regarding the Supreme Court is not readily available. To obtain the information all court records will have to be scrutinized which is not economically feasible.

(a) Total number of accused 69 329

(b) Total number of accused 706 753

(2) (a) Total number of accused not represented 45 110

(b) Total number of accused not represented 638 531

It is important to take cognizance of the fact that our system of adjudication of criminal matters provides for various intrinsic safeguards to prevent miscarriages of justice and this means that accused appearing in courts are not necessarily prejudiced by a lack of legal representation. Consequently only approximately 20 percent of the large number of accused which appeared in the courts without legal representation were convicted and committed to prison.

Sentences

128. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

How many sentences were handed down in the years ended 31 December 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991, respectively, in respect of the provisions of (a) section 54(2)(a), (b) section

54(2)(c) and (e) section 54(2)(d) of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959?

B329E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

With reference to the periods ending on 31 December 1988, 1989 and 1990 the hon member is referred to my written reply of 5 March 1991 to question number 64 in the House of Assembly (Hansard col 357-358). The information with regard to the period 1 January 1991 to 31 December 1991 are as follows:

(a) In 3 308 cases prisoners were reprimanded.

(b) In 27 930 cases prisoners were sentenced to the deprivation of one or more meals on any one day.

This represents 6,9% of the total number of prisoners admitted to South African prisons from police and courts during the calendar year 1991.

(c) In 44 cases corporal punishment not exceeding six strokes was imposed in respect of convicted male prisoners.

SAA: personnel

134. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) What total number of (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Asians was employed by the South African Airways (i) as apprentices, (ii) as technical staff, (iii) in the administrative services, (iv) as cabin crew (excluding pilots) and (v) as pilots as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether the Airways intends to increase the Black component of its staff; if so, what are the relevant details?

B335E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The Managing Director of TRANSNET LIMITED has furnished the following information in reply to the hon member's question:

(1) (a) (i) 336

(ii) 1 804

(iii) 4 914

(iv) 1 431

(v) 550

(b) (i) 19

(ii) 597

(iii) 1 034

(iv) 36

(v) 0

(c) (i) 19

(ii) 144

(iii) 96

(iv) 45

(v) 0

(d) (i) 17

(ii) 4

(iii) 15

(iv) 18

(v) 1

(2) SA Airways is constantly revising its employment policy to ensure that a better composition of its staff complement is obtained.

all adjustments to existing service benefits are subject to inclusion in the improvement plan for service conditions which is, on the basis of the availability of funds, negotiated annually with recognized personnel and trade associations.

- (2) no;
(3) no;
(4) falls away.

Reply substituting reply to Question No 102 on 12 March 1992, put by Mr L Fuchs (col 377):

Trade unions: legislation

102. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) Whether it is envisaged to introduce legislation to make trade unions vicariously liable for the acts of their members; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (2) whether it is envisaged that the rules of the Industrial Court will be amended so as to allow costs orders to be given in certain circumstances; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) No. The common law situation applies as supplemented by section 79 of the Labour Relations Act, Act 28 of 1956.
- (2) No. The powers of the Industrial Court to grant cost orders in specific circumstances are governed by sections 17(12)(a) and 43(4)(c) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956.

Own Affairs:

Theft from departmental hospitals

32. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) Whether any instances of theft of supplies and equipment other than medicines from hospitals under the control of her Department occurred during the course of 1991; if so, (a) what supplies and equipment form the bulk of these thefts, (b) at which hospitals in each province did these thefts occur and (c) what is the value of the supplies and equipment stolen;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (2) whether her Department is investigating the theft of such supplies and equipment; if not, why not; if so, with what result;
- (3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B312E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) Electrical equipment.
- (b) *Transvaal:*

Evander Hospital
Hendrik van der Bijl Hospital
J G Strijdom Hospital
Kempton Park Hospital
Onteckers Memorial Hospital
Paardekraal Hospital
Phalaborwa Hospital
South Rand Hospital
Willem Cruywagen Hospital
Cape Provincial Administration:
Port Elizabeth Provincial Hospital
Natal:
Greys Hospital
Orange Free State:
None.

Departmental Mental Health Hospitals:

Witrand Hospital
Tara: die H Moross centre
Alexandra Hospital

- (c) R92 334
- (2) Yes, the South African Police are notified of all thefts. The success rate in terms of transgressors located and stolen property repossessed is, however, low.
- (3) No.

Patients turned away from hospitals

51. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- Whether, during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available, any hospitals under her control turned patients away because they were members of a race group other than White; if so, (a) which hospitals and (b) for what reasons? B402E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (a) No
(b) Not applicable.

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

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Own Affairs:

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Some beef at last (34)

In a new attempt to check the rising crime rate, government has established a high-powered committee to examine the nature of the current crime wave and consider additional measures to deter potential criminals.

The move follows a growing public outcry at the apparent impunity with which many crimes are being committed and the early release policy, which is under attack by leading judges and criminologists.

It is reliably understood that there is a strong lobby within the departments concerned with law and order to lift the current suspension on capital punishment.

Proponents of the death penalty argue that in the present situation it is essential to have more of a deterrent to violent crime than simply a jail term. They believe hanging does deter potential murderers.

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(34)

It is also understood that there are moves to incorporate the needs of black communities in particular into the judicial process, in an effort to win greater co-operation in the fight against crime. This could include a new look at compensation for victims of crime as well as alternative punishment for some offences.

The SAP, in particular, is dissatisfied with current early release policies and some other judicial procedures. There is a feeling that the deterrent value of effective investigations and the apprehension of criminals is lost if

convicts are released after serving only a fraction of their sentences. These sentiments have also been expressed in recent weeks by leading judges.

Last month, Correctional Services Minister Adrian Vlok conceded that the existing early release policy was flawed and said it was under review.

Last week, an inter-departmental secretariat was established by the SAP, Correctional Services and the Department of Justice, following a meeting of the heads of the three departments at which they considered

the current state of crime in SA.

The meeting also decided on:

- "Immediate and goal-orientated attention" to co-ordinate efforts to counter crime;
- A "macro-investigation" of the capacity of the respective departments to develop in future;
- Urgent talks at local level in areas where there are particular problems and ad hoc actions where necessary, to resolve them; and
- The possible establishment of a national research centre to study all aspects of crime SA and to consider methods to combat it. ■



ANC to ban criminal 'comrades'

THE ANC eastern Transvaal region said yesterday it would disband the ANC Ogies branch next week and would impose a life-long membership ban on ANC members implicated in criminal activities in the Phola township near the town.

The measures follow the forced closure of shops in Phola by what the ANC called criminal elements and thugs who purported to be "comrades".

ANC publicity secretary for the region, Jackson Mthembu, said in a statement the conduct of the criminals at a meeting

called by the ANC eastern Transvaal region "left no doubt that the motive for closing the shops was mainly to force the local business community into giving money to the thugs".

There had been petrol-bomb attacks on the homes of business people in Phola after they had reopened their shops following the intervention of the ANC and police, Mthembu said.

"The ANC eastern Transvaal region strongly condemns the actions of the criminals in forcing shop owners to close their shops and in forcing the community not to buy from local shops."

The branch and the ANC Youth League would take "drastic constitutional measures to deal with both the ANC and the ANC Youth League branches in Ogies" and "members who have been implicated in this matter will be stripped of their ANC Youth League membership for life".

The ANC would also cooperate with police to ensure the safety and security of the business community and all other Ogies residents. It would not allow any community anywhere in SA to be subjected to criminal rule, Mthembu said. — Sapa.



Police ban all weapons at rail stations

Crime Staff STAR 20/3/92

Police yesterday announced a blanket ban on all dangerous weapons at stations and on all railway property.

Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel also announced that toll-free telephone numbers had been made available so that commuters could report crimes without any cost.

He said the ban would be published in the Government Gazette on Monday.

Three men were killed and at least 16 others were injured on trains in Johannesburg and Soweto yesterday. Seven people were injured in an attack between Braamfontein and Johannesburg stations.

A man was hacked to death and his body dumped at Longdale station. Another man was shot and thrown from a train at Langlaagte station.

The body of a man was found at Leeuhof station, Vereeniging.

Eight more people were injured in four other attacks on trains in Johannesburg.

At Phumolong station, Soweto, a man was found stabbed in the head. He was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital.

Toll-free numbers will also be displayed on stickers at all Metro stations. In Johannesburg the number is 0801-11-141.

● Two men were shot dead and a woman was gang-raped when eight armed men wearing balaclavas burst into a Khayelitsha home early today.

● Meadowlands was the scene of more violence yesterday.

A 24-year-old man was taken to hospital after being stabbed and set alight. At about 6.30 pm a photographer saw a man who had been shot in the face but survived. Earlier in the day six people were injured when a grenade was thrown into a queue of people at a taxi rank in Meadowlands.

Early today, an assegai-wielding man was shot when he allegedly attacked a policeman in Soweto. He is under guard in hospital.

● In Alexandra, police found a body of a man with bullet wounds yesterday. Local political organisations have called for a stayaway and a march next Thursday in protest against the violence.

DURING the last population census in the United States, the story is told, a small racial sub-group found it was not listed separately on the census forms. It was included under a broader category — something like “Other Asian or Pacific Islander”.

They were furious. Not being enumerated separately, they argued, meant they would not benefit from planning and spending aimed at reducing disparities between different communities.

The issue of discrimination resulting from racial classification didn't raise its head: *not* being categorised separately was regarded as racist.

In South Africa, with government agencies falling over each other in the rush for non-racialism, one of the first casualties is the racial element in gathering and disseminating statistics.

And there is a shadow of a new form of discrimination looming over this trend.

It is, for instance, no longer possible to obtain separate statistics for the different race groups in terms of criminal convictions and punishment.

While the ministry of justice advances the argument that it is racist to analyse crime and punishment in racial terms, the reality is less cosy.

A classic example of the drawbacks of this approach is the matter of corporal punishment meted out by the courts.

In 1990, the figures released in parliament showed that corporal punishment had been administered to 26 983 blacks, 305 Indians, 1 168 whites and 13 459 coloureds. The figure for coloureds was, percentage-wise, far above that of any other population group.

The figures caused an outcry and were used to make various assertions about unequal justice for different races.

In 1991, the figures showed corporal punishment had been administered to 36 707 people, but the racial categories were not provided. It was impossible to tell if the disparity between the groups had changed, and it was difficult to point fingers at a justice system that was so effectively illustrating its colour-blindness.

For the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), this is proving a major headache.

“From those statistics, one used to be able to determine that there was a skew towards traditional punishment of young, so-called coloured offenders, by whipping them,” says Heather Regenass, Nicro's national marketing manager. “Now, one cannot determine changes in this form of punishment.”

“We could do nothing with the figures; it was simply important that we could see we were still using a barbaric and inhumane form of punishment.”

The Ministry of Justice is unrepentant. “Racial statistics are not relevant anymore,” says a spokesman. “In our field of work, laws are not applied to one particular group. The law is the law — it applies to all people in all spheres and race groups.”

The spokesman rejected the argument over corporal punishment as “utter nonsense”.

“People have tried to use statistics vis-à-vis race. But if you look at other factors, the picture changes. It is simplistic to draw certain

When race is not a racist issue

The rush towards non-racialism is proving a headache for statisticians. And there is a shadow of a new form of discrimination looming over the trend, reports
ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK

LIES,
DAMNED LIES
AND STATISTICS



conclusions based on race, and ignore the socio-economic context.

“There's one specific study which showed that, if you take all relevant factors in crime and punishment into account, no particular importance could be attached to racial factors.”

The spokesman added there were “very valid reasons why caning would be a more applicable punishment in the coloured community”.

“One would have to look very closely at the demographics. These allegations have never been valid, because they look only at the statistics, not the context of the statistics.”

Some would argue that race is part of the context of the statistics. The Ministry of Justice believes that other socio-economic factors are more significant and that race plays no part. So people who depend on statistics to identify trends in discrimination find themselves facing a cul de sac.

“Statistics and research give us demographics about the groups that are most at risk in becoming victims or breaking the law,” explains Regenass. “They answers vital questions like: what is the group breaking a particular law most consistently, and why? What should be done to address this? What punishment trends are we experiencing? There is an increase in fraud by whites, coloureds and blacks, but is the corresponding punishment racially biased? Is the system truly just?”

“For me the whole point of correlating statistics is to ensure that there is justice.”

An example involves rape, still a seriously under-reported crime. The problem is compounded by not being able to identify trends where the crime is reported.

“There's a tremendous need in South Africa to know the sex and race of perpetrators and victims. Are we seeing an escalation in wife-battering, for instance? We can't tell if it's simply lumped under assault. We presume the increase is there, but we can't see it,” says Regenass.

The problem is acknowledged by the Central Statistical Services. But, comments a spokesman, the agency is merely comprised of civil servants who apply government policy in their gathering of statistics.

The census is broken down according to race groups, as are the motor vehicle register and divorce and labour statistics. However, the registration of births, deaths and marriages is no longer separately tallied, due to the repeal of the Population Registration Act.

“The usefulness of such data would be much improved with the racial element,” acknowledged the spokesman. “But the politicians don't like the idea of population groups anymore, and if the department of home affairs doesn't give us the information, there's nothing we can do about it. It's up to users of demographics to lobby for such details.”

It is likely the problem will grow worse before it gets better, as South Africa struggles to come to terms with its sensitivities over race. But, unless the long-term plans of welfare agencies, economic planners and development groups are hampered completely, South Africa will have to learn a new kind of concern with racial origin.

According to the American government's Bureau of the Census, in its Statistical Abstract of the United States 1991: “The concept of race as used by the census bureau does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock ... the data represents self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify.”

Having voted in favour of a non-racial future, South Africans will now have to come to terms with the notion that race in itself is not racist.

3 000 in crime blitz

STAT 213192 (34)
OVER 3 000 South African security force personnel hit the streets in a nationwide crackdown yesterday, making 42 arrests in the Witwatersrand alone for crimes ranging from attempted murder to possession of dagga.

The arrests were made for crimes including attempted murder, housebreaking, possession of stolen vehicles, stolen property, theft, armed robbery, rape, assault, driving under the influence of alcohol, possession of dagga, possession of firearms and fraud.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Colonel Dave Bruce said Operation Swift Service had included members of the police and the defence force, as well as reservists and traffic officers. — Sapa.

Many arrested in crackdown operation

MORE than 4 200 people were arrested in a countrywide crime crackdown operation, a police spokesman said on Saturday. *Sowetan 23/3/92*

The operation, concentrating on visible policing, netted 4 200 people, arrested for crimes ranging from minor traffic offence to murder.

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe thanked members of the public for their cooperation

during the operation. (34)

He said those who were inconvenienced during the operation should not be deterred from co-operating with the police in future.

The operation, code-named Operation Swift Service, was part of the Minister of Law and Order's response to bust crime and reduce the high crime rate, a statement from the police said.- Sapa

Showbiz

Actors want to replace crime with art

By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

BECAUSE of increasing crime and juvenile delinquency in Evaton, two local actors have decided to start an arts centre in the area.

Matongtong Sedumo and Sipiwe Tshabalala have founded the Bulamadiboho Community Arts Association which comprises actors, musicians and poets.

"We discovered that there was a lack of respect in parent and child relationships, and that our kids were roaming the streets and destroying our learning culture," said Sedumo.

Uplift art

Tshabalala said that one of their aims was to develop social norms and uplift art and culture in Evaton.

"We also like to promote peace and justice among our people, and develop a good relationship within the society," he said.

The two actors said that they found it most urgent to start an arts centre which never existed in the area. They have already acquired the use of a church, where drama workshops are in progress.

"The launch of other projects is being delayed by lack of a proper building. And we are appealing for sponsorship or any other help," said Sedumo.

More actors

Sedumo has produced and acted in a play titled *On My Way to Heaven*, which is due for the Standard Bank National Arts Festival in July. The play was previously staged at the Wits Theatre in Johannesburg.

Tshabalala acted in Gibson Kente's *Laduma*.

The two are still looking for more actors for their first drama project. Those interested should meet them at Maarogane Church Hall, opposite the bus terminus on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6pm and on Saturdays from noon to 5pm.

Anti-crime swoop nets over 8 000

34 CT 23/3/92

Staff Reporter

MORE than 8 000 arrests — of which 2 286 were in the Western Cape — were made at the weekend in Operation Swift Service, a huge nationwide crime prevention exercise.

More than 19 000 policemen, defence force members and traffic officials took part in the sweep, which began at noon on Friday and ended on Saturday afternoon.

The operation was split into two phases, one concentrating on combating crime and the other on police visibility.

According to police statistics yesterday, almost 1 700 road-blocks were set up nationwide, 73 566 vehicles were searched and 8 077 properties were searched.

Arrests were made for a host of crimes, including murder and rape, crimes against property, and drug and liquor offences.

Thirty-one people were arrested for murder, a further seven for attempted murder and 30 for rape or attempted rape.

More than 8 500ℓ of liquor was confiscated — and 3 105kg of dagga and more than 1 000 Mandrax tablets. Altogether 3 109 people were arrested for drunk-driving and other liquor offences, and 568 were apprehended for drug-related offences.

In the Western Cape there were seven arrests for murder, three for attempted murder, 11 for rape, 76 for

Death, violence fill weekend

JOHANNESBURG. — Three robbers allegedly tried to castrate their victim after robbing him on Saturday night, a police spokesman said. This was one incident in a gruesome two days of crime countrywide this weekend.

A police spokesman said yesterday three men robbed Mr Frans Buitendaght of Lindhaven, here. The trio then allegedly tried to castrate him.

And on Saturday night Mr Barend Cloete allegedly shot his two sons in the head with a rifle before shooting and killing himself. One son was killed and the other is in a critical condition.

In Alberton, an 80-year-old couple were found murdered in their bedroom on Saturday evening. Police said the couple, Mr Theuns and Petronella Stit, were last seen by neighbours on Thursday morning. Police suspect that a number of firearms were stolen from the house.

In Ficksburg in the Free State, Mr David Moore, 75, was found murdered on his farm on Sunday morning. A police spokesman said a motive had not been established as a safe and vehicles were untouched, but it was believed the farmer had had an argument with a former employee on Saturday.

Mr Moore's body was found in the garden with knife wounds in his face and neck.

No arrests have been made. — Sapa

housebreaking, 44 for robbery, 121 for theft and 12 for car theft.

Also in the Western Cape a man was arrested and charged with child theft after he threatened to throw himself and his four-year-old stepson off a bridge at the Esplanade Station, Manenberg, unless his estranged wife returned to him.

The man was apprehended after a policeman crept up behind him and grabbed him. The child was unhurt.

Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe, in a statement on Saturday, thanked the public for their co-operation, and said he "trusts that any inconvenience they might have been caused would not deter them from co-operating in the future".

Broker to answer to JSE committee

STOCKBROKER Kcos Bosman of stockbroking firm J Bosman & Co is to appear before the JSE Committee on April 8 to answer questions about his firm's handling of discretionary accounts. *B/D 23/3/92*

The outcome will determine whether the JSE committee will press formal charges against the firm. *(23) (34)*

Bosman has been given the chance to reply to charges following a meeting of the general purposes subcommittee last week. The subcommittee had been assessing the findings of several weeks of investigation into the firm's activities.

According to market sources, the NGK

MERVYN HARRIS

Pension Fund has withdrawn its account from J Bosman and handed it over to another stockbroking firm.

Bosman declined to comment on Friday when approached in his office in First National House. He said the matter was sub judice and alleged that this newspaper had previously printed "nonsense" about the matter.

When approached last week, JSE president Tony Norton was reluctant to comment on the Bosman issue, saying he did not want a "trial by media" while the matter was still in progress.

4 200 held in crime swoop

STAR 23/3/92

(34)

More than 4 200 people have been arrested in a countrywide crime crackdown operation, a police spokesman said on Saturday.

The operation concentrated on visible policing, and the 4 200 people were arrested for crimes ranging from minor traffic offences to murder.

Police Commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, thanked members of the public for their co-operation during the operation.

He said those inconvenienced should not be deterred from co-

operating with police in future.

The operation, codenamed "Operation Swift Service", was part of the Minister of Law and Order's response to reduce the high crime rate, a statement from the police said.

"The police are concerned about the high crime rate and consider it to be totally unacceptable.

"We are committed to provide a service to the community, and we are determined to do everything possible to stabilise the situation," the statement said. — Sapa.

People with different skin colour can have the same culture. [Interjections.] I still maintain that facts which are relevant with regard to education should apply, such as culture, religion, language and the person's background. I have stated repeatedly that the colour of a child's skin has no educational significance. [Interjections.] I say it again. Culture does have an educational significance and that is why the hon the State President stated more than a year ago... [Time expired.] Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Question standing over from Wednesday, 18 March 1992:

Welfare: Calitz/Robson Committees

*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 1 on 18 June 1991 and, in particular, the work of the Calitz and Robson Committees referred to in that reply, she is taking any additional steps, in the light of recommendations of the above committees, to alleviate the economic distress amongst (a) the recipients of social pensions, (b) those in receipt of welfare aid and (c) the unemployed; if not, why not; if so, what additional steps in each case;
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B347E

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes. As pointed out by the Minister of Finance in the reply to Question No 15 of 19 February 1992, the results of the Calitz working group were referred to Cabinet in the form of memoranda, on the basis of which various decisions were taken. These decisions were reflected in last year's Budget as well as in the Budget for

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the 1992/93 financial year. The hon member is probably aware of the amount of R220 million which was made available for food intervention programmes and which was increased to R440 million in the Budget for the 1992/93 financial year. The Robson working group was instructed with an internal management evaluation on the effectiveness of welfare and housing aid measures which are administered to combat poverty. Findings and recommendations are submitted to the responsible Ministers. It is not the intention to make available a public report. The Department of Health Services and Welfare, Administration: House of Assembly, however, has already submitted memoranda to the Ministers' Council on the basis of which certain decisions were taken. Continuous attention is therefore given to relieve the economic need amongst the poor, as I will now point out:

(a) Recipients of social pensions

Social pensions were increased by R10 per month as from 1 October 1991 to soften the effect of VAT on social pensioners. As recently announced during the Budget Speech, social pensions will be increased by 10% as from 1 April 1992. To stay on par with the increase, the income leg of the means test has been increased by the same percentage.

(b) Persons in receipt of welfare assistance

As pointed out in the reply to Question 1 of 18 June 1991, the above-mentioned Department administrators a social relief scheme where short-term help is given to a person or family to overcome a period of temporary need. The amounts which is paid in terms of the social relief scheme were increased as from 1 November 1991 and now amounts to the following:

- adults and children
10 years and older R28 per week

- (c) As also pointed out in the reply to Question 1 of 18 June 1991, the above-mentioned Department administrators a special scheme to provide relief to unemployed persons and their families in order to enable them to provide themselves with basic necessities. More than 200 adults and children have already been helped in terms of this scheme in the current financial year.

(2) No.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Theft from provincial hospitals

121. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether any instances of theft of supplies and equipment other than medicines from provincial hospitals occurred during the course of 1991; if so, (a) what supplies and equipment form the bulk of these thefts, (b) at which hospitals in each province did these thefts occur and (c) what is the value of the supplies and equipment stolen;
- (2) whether her Department is investigating the theft of such supplies and equipment; if not, why not; if so, with what result;
- (3) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B311E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

Provincial Administration of Transvaal

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) medical and domestic supplies and equipment,
 - (b) Baragwanath Hospital
Bethal Hospital
Coronation Hospital
Ga-Rankuwa Hospital
H F Verwoerd Hospital
Hillbrow Hospital
Johannesburg Hospital
Kalafong Hospital

- (2) thefts at provincial hospitals are locally investigated by the hospital management and as prescribed also reported to the Police for their own investigation. In case of employees of the hospital being involved in these thefts they are dealt with according to service regulations;
- (3) no.

<i>Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope (CPA)</i>	Kalie de Haas Hospital Klerksdorp Hospital Laudium Hospital Leratong Hospital Mamelodi Hospital Middelburg Hospital Natalspruit Hospital Northern Transvaal Region Eastern Transvaal Region Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital Sebokeng Hospital Central Transvaal Region Soweto Community Health Centres Standerton Hospital Sterkfontein Hospital Tembisa Hospital Witbank Hospital Zeerust Hospital and
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(c) R124 347;

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope (CPA)

- (1) Yes,
 - (a) furniture, linen and textiles,
 - (b) Conradie Hospital—Cape Town
Cumakala Youth Health Centre—Sutterheim
Duncan Village Day Hospital—East London
Guguletu Day Hospital—Cape Town
Cross Roads II Day Hospital—Cape Town
Hoopstraat Dental Health Clinic—Cape Town
Oudtshoorn Dental Health Clinic
Dora Nginza Hospital—Port Elizabeth
Eaton Rehabilitation Centre—Cape Town
Elizabeth Donkin Hospital—Port Elizabeth
Fort England Hospital—Grahams-town

cont...
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- Elliot Family Planning Clinic
Market Street Family Planning Clinic
—Graaff-Reinet
Grahamstown Family Planning Clinic
Fettes Road Family Planning Clinic
—Port Elizabeth
Frere Hospital—East London
Gelvandale Youth Health Centre—Port Elizabeth
Grey Hospital—King William's Town
Groote Schuur Hospital—Cape Town
Ida's Valley Clinic—Stellenbosch
Kimberley Hospital
Knysna Hospital
Komani Hospital—Queenstown
Livingstone Hospital—Port Elizabeth
Mowbray Maternity Hospital—Cape Town
Port Elizabeth Provincial Hospital
Princess Alice Orthopaedic Hospital—Cape Town
Red Cross War Memorial Hospital for Children—Cape Town
Settlers Hospital—Grahamstown
Somerset Hospital—Cape Town
Southern Peninsula Hospital Group—Cape Town
Stellenbosch Hospital
Swellendam Hospital
Tower Hospital—Fort Beaufort
Tygerberg Hospital—Bellville
Uitenhage Hospital
Victoria Hospital—Cape Town
Woodstock Hospital—Cape Town and
- (b) Ambulance and Emergency Medical Services
Clarwood Hospital
Eshowe Hospital
Empangeni Hospital
Head Office
King Edward VIII Hospital
King George V Hospital
Midlands Hospital
Provincial Medical Supply Centre
R K Khan Hospital
Regional Laundry Durban and Coastal Area
Utrecht Hospital
Wentworth Hospital and
- (c) R61 772 (excluding losses routinely written off during annual stocktaking);
- (2) the Health Services Branch of the Provincial Administration of Natal investigates all cases of reported theft and these are also referred to the South African Police for investigation. Losses are written off under delegated authority if the South African Police are unable to resolve the case;
- (3) no.
- Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State*
- (1) Yes,
(a) engineer's equipment,
(b) Universitas Hospital—Bloemfontein National Hospital—Bloemfontein Provincial Hospital—Welkom and
- (c) R3 812,90;
- (2) investigations have been made by the investigating officer as well as the South African Police. No guilty party has been traced. The amount has therefore been written off;
- (3) no.
- Administration: House of Representatives*
- (1) Yes,
(a) clothing, provisions, medical equipment such as diagnostic sets, forceps, torches, baumanometers, dental equipment and kitchen equipment,

- (b) Albany Road Day Hospital
Bellville Day Hospital
Bethesda Dental Health Clinic
Bishop Lavis Day Hospital
Dr Abdurahman Day Hospital
Elsies River Day Hospital
Lentegeur Hospital
Herdevel Day Hospital
Mitchells Plain Day Hospital
Pacaltsdorp Day Hospital
Rushhof Day Hospital
Scottsdale Day Hospital and
- (c) R30 740,71;
- (2) all the above incidents were reported to the South African Police. Few of the items stolen in these cases have been recovered;
- (3) no.
- Schools: average class size**
122. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:
- (1) What is the average class size in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools in each specified region of his Department;
- (2) what is the class size required by his Department for supplying a class teacher in (a) primary and (b) secondary schools;
- (3) what is his Department's policy in regard to the supply of additional teachers to schools?
- B316E
- | | (a) Primary | (b) Secondary |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| N-TVl | 41,44 | 36,40 |
| H/Veld | 41,99 | 36,41 |
| J/Burg | 35,13 | 30,05 |
| Orange-Vaal | 39,54 | 36,73 |
| OFS | 42,63 | 34,70 |
| Natal | 42,39 | 35,43 |
| Cape | 41,70 | 39,30 |
| D/Field | 42,50 | 37,77 |
- (2) (a) Primary—40 pupils (minimum)
- (b) Secondary—35 pupils (minimum)
- (3) The Department annually creates the maximum number of new posts, in accordance with the amount of money earmarked for this purpose. Posts are apportioned to the regions in terms of the policy (Question 2 above). The Regional Chief Directors allocate the posts to schools according to need.
- B317E
- Statistics as on 5 March 1991.
- Training institutions: applications refused**
123. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Training:
- (1) How many persons were refused admission to teacher-training institutions under the control of his Department in respect of the current academic year;
- (2) (a) what policy is being applied at present in regard to the acceptance of a specific number of persons into his Department's teacher-training institutions and (b) on what demographic projection and school admissions is the current acceptance policy into such institutions based;
- (3) whether his Department is experiencing a shortage of teachers; if so, (a) what is this shortage and (b) in what categories of skills is this shortage found?
- B317E
- The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:**
- (1) Approximately 70 000 applicants were refused admission. Since a large number of persons applied to more than one college, it is impossible to say exactly how many individuals were refused admission.
- (2) (a) The Department annually determines the maximum number of students who may be enrolled at each college of education, as well as the intake of new first year students. Ideal class sizes, the subjects to be offered, the school subjects for which teachers are needed, the current teacher/pupil ratio in schools, the ideal teacher/pupil ratio 1:40 (primary) and 1:35 (secondary), the projected increase in pupil numbers, the availability of classrooms, the num-

Southern Living 12

health

'Mentally ill and criminal divide has become blurred'

South 28/3-2/4/92

Mental hospital or prison? That was the question left in many people's minds by press reports of the "escape" from Ward 20, the maximum security unit at Valkenberg Hospital last month.

Readers could be forgiven for not knowing whether the Valkenberg escapees were convicted criminals or disturbed souls who had been locked away for their own safety, or whether they were typical of all Valkenberg's patients.

Anyone who has been treated in Valkenberg or who has had a friend or relative treated there will know that the average Valkenberg patient is anything but a criminal. Most of them are in full control of their own behaviour, but suffering disturbances to their emotional or perceptual functioning that are traumatic to themselves, yet which pose no threat to others.

So why should a hospital, intended for the treatment of ill people, include on its premises a unit with a small number of criminals?

The answer lies in the law. The Criminal Procedure Act states that a person charged with a crime may only be convicted if he or she can be held responsible for his or her actions at the time of the crime. An accused may enter a plea of insanity, upon which he or she is sent to the forensic unit of a mental hospital for a 30-day observation period.

Of the 65 patients now in Ward 20, between 40 and 50 have been remanded for observation. Most of the rest are state patients, with a small number, particularly new admissions, who are not criminals but are considered dangerous.

While it is generally accepted that some kind of screening is in the interests of justice, controversy surrounds the way this principle is put into practice.

Some psychiatrists question the necessity of keeping a patient within the hospital system for a whole month, when a diagnosis can often be made within a matter of days.

Someone may commit a crime while under the influence of drugs and be referred for observation, but be in full control of his or her mental faculties within hours.

Though it is possible in these cases for the patient to be discharged before the end of the 30 days, this is a bureaucratic process that may take days or weeks.

Psychiatrist Dr Frances Ames believes it was "an appalling mistake" to situate a maximum security unit such as Ward 20 within the grounds of Valkenberg. She pointed out that the building had been designed to be part of Pollsmoor Prison and staffed by psychiatric nurses from Valkenberg.

The distinction between the mentally ill and the criminal has become blurred," Ames said. "As soon as you have a prisoner remanded by the court you introduce a criminal element into the hospital. The forensic unit should go back to Pollsmoor."

Professor Francois Daubenton, head of Community Psychiatric Services at Valkenberg, disagrees. When a psychiatric unit is attached to a prison, "it is tacitly criminalising mental illness", he said.

"In South Africa the primary responsibility is to look after mentally ill people who are seen by the judicial and psychiatric communities not to be responsible for their actions. It is therefore appropriate that these people should be in a hospital."

Daubenton admits that this has the potential to cause confusion among the public about the role of a mental hospital but believes this can be rectified by means of greater public awareness.

Public ignorance remains, and affects nobody more than patients themselves. Ames tells of the distress experienced by mentally ill people in the community on hearing reports implying that mental patients are murderous.

"Most of the mentally ill are not violent," says Ames.

Anyone who has been in contact with a mentally ill person could only agree.

34



Women pay heavy price as state saves money in plea-bargains

South 28/3 - 2/4/92

Court cases cost a lot of money. In cases like murder or assault the state bears the cost of prosecution while the accused may hire someone to defend them.

If there is the possibility of a very heavy sentence, and the accused cannot afford a lawyer for the defence, the state will appoint a pro Deo defence.

Like any of us, the state will save money if it can. Plea-bargaining is one way to shorten court cases and save money.

A person charged with murder must be tried. This means a long trial, with the state leading evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused had the intention to

kill. Culpable homicide is killing through negligence — and is an alternative judgement for murder. This means that if murder cannot be proved, a person can still be convicted for "culp".

If a person pleads guilty to culpable homicide, that is he or she did not intend to kill his or her victim, it is obviously to the state's financial advantage to accept this plea.

In such a case, the state need only lead evidence for purposes of sentencing. Mostly this evidence is led in mitigation, but theoretically it can also be used for aggravation of sentence.

Unfortunately our prosecutors are heavily burdened with cases, and

unlike a defence lawyer, do not take a special interest in particular cases as happens in "LA Law." The defence will try to get the accused off with as light a sentence as possible, often pleading that he is a working man and must look after his wife and children.

Where a batterer has killed his lover, plea-bargaining works to the advantage of the man. But where a woman has killed her violent husband, her situation will predispose her to a charge of murder.

Until there is greater awareness among lawyers about what life with a batterer means, the law will not show lenience towards women who choose the ultimate escape.



CASE STUDY

'I will kill you before another man has you'

South 28/3-2/4/92



Mrs Thebus any chance to make his marriage work".

His plea of culpable homicide was accepted, and a psychologist gave evidence in mitigation of sentence.

The psychologist argued for periodic imprisonment and a monthly session of counselling over 12 months for De Jonge "to work through his emotional problems".

These problems were not new: he had attempted to choke his first wife, and his possessiveness and jealousy had led to him breaking Carol's spectacles at a dance when she danced with another man.

Although Carol had no interest in any other man, he was overheard saying to her at a party: "I will kill you before I will let another man have you."

When this second marriage showed strains after seven months, he killed his wife on December 28, 1990.

Earlier that day Carol had thrown her wedding rings at him and gone to visit a woman friend. During this time her mother, Mrs Christina Thebus, who lived with the couple, heard "filing noises like something being sharpened in the bedroom".

Clive went out before Carol returned, and when Mrs Thebus went upstairs to bed, Carol was already asleep.

When Mrs Thebus went to investigate noises of struggle coming from the couple's bedroom, Clive came rushing out in his underpants. Down the stairs he ran, did a rapid U-turn to snatch up his car keys and then raced off into the night.

DURING HIS trial for stabbing and killing his wife Carol, it was ironic to hear evidence that Clive de Jonge would have "grabbed

Mrs Thebus found her daughter lying in a pool of blood on the floor of the bedroom. The handle of a kitchen knife protruded from her back.

In the bedroom, the wedding rings were on the bedside table and sandpaper on the floor.

After his arrest the next morning, Clive could not remember what had happened. All he could recall was seeing his wife lying in the bed, stabbing her and running away when his mother-in-law appeared in the doorway asking "What is going on here?"

Thirteen months later Clive was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with two suspended for five years.

Mrs Thebus, a pensioner, is now responsible for her grandson while Clive is out on bail pending an appeal against his sentence.

Where would Clive be now if he had killed a stranger?

SA awash with guns as crime wave soars

A WHITE housewife puts a .32 revolver in her handbag before going shopping. Rival black groups battle with AK-47 rifles on a Soweto street.

A crazed farmer goes on a shooting spree and murders nine black people.

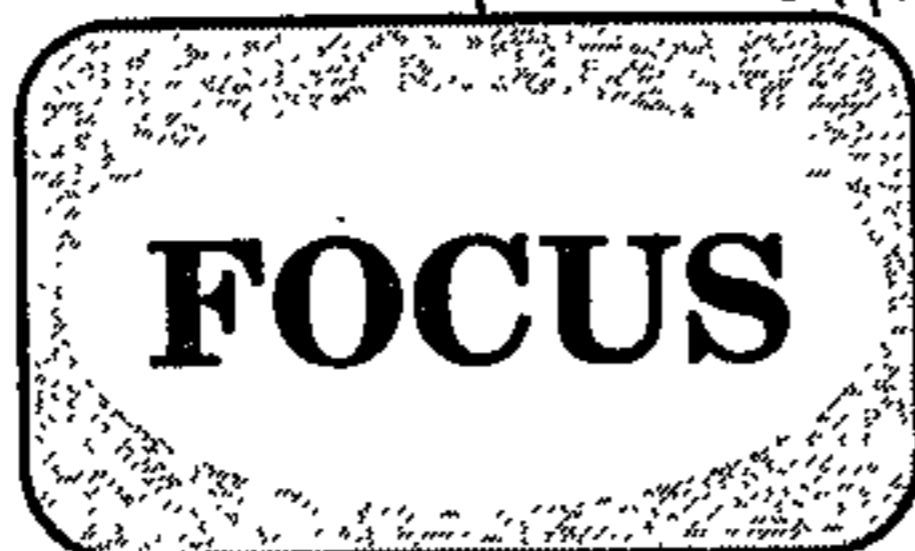
South Africa is awash with guns - millions and millions of them, from crowded black townships to the affluent white suburbs, many destined to be used in spiralling political and criminal violence.

"South Africans are remarkably creative in finding ways to kill themselves," said Mr Graeme Simpson of the Witwatersrand Project for the Study of Violence.

"You're talking about an astonishing availability of guns in the hands of a wide political spectrum."

Three million firearms are legally registered, most of them in the hands of the 5 million white minority.

But the private National Institute



for Crime Prevention estimates there are twice that many illegal firearms, stolen from white homes or smuggled from neighbouring Mozambique.

Nearly 12 000 guns went missing last year. More than half of violent crimes are committed with stolen firearms, the Law and Order Ministry says.

This huge arsenal is growing as South Africa's worst recession in decades increases black unemployment while the crumbling of apartheid sets blacks and whites of all political persuasions jockeying for power.

Neo-Nazi whites are stockpiling weapons in case a black government comes to power. Township wars between rival black groups

have claimed 11 000 lives since 1984. Black urban youths robbed of education and hope under generations of racial segregation turn to crime. Whites arm to protect themselves against the robberies.

Police around Johannesburg deal with, on average, a murder every 45 minutes, an assault every four minutes, a break-in every three minutes. Many more crimes, especially rapes, go unreported in the townships.

Violence is also endemic around Cape Town, which in 1990 had one of the world's highest murder rates - 647 per 100 000 people versus nine per 100 000 on average in the United States.

Bloodshed will continue as long as there is easy access to guns, says Ms Heather Regenass of the institute.

"It is very difficult to prevent crime under the current circumstances," she said.

A visit to any gun shop or shooting school in Johannesburg shows how easy it is for whites without

criminal records to buy and learn to use firearms. A powerful rightwing lobby maintains pressure to keep controls loose.

"All you need is enthusiasm," said a cheerful receptionist at "Gunrunner", a shooting school in the suburbs.

For a licence, whites need identification papers, proof they can use a firearm and R50. Even liberals are among those who pack a small revolver in the dashboard or beside the bed.

"I always carried a gun - until it was stolen," said a 37-year-old photographer who considers himself a quiet family man. "I've been robbed too many times."

Fears about crime have turned many homes in the white suburbs into fortresses with high walls and fancy alarms.

Over in the black townships, firearms have become a common commodity, hawked door-to-door.

Trade is flourishing in Soviet-designed AK-47 assault rifles, the preferred gun of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party and Mr Nelson Mandela's African National Congress which are competing for the loyalty of the 27 million black majority.

The main source is Mozambique, where hungry soldiers and Renamo rebels sell the guns for as little as R12,50.

Authorities have allocated more funds for policing and promised higher fines to curb illegal weapons possession.

Simpson's unit is trying to promote dialogue and education instead, but he is pessimistic about results in his lifetime.

"This spiral of violence is very difficult to turn around. You're talking about an entire generation of black youths who are under-educated and under-employed with nowhere to go." - SA Press Association-Reuter



Many guns find their way into South Africa from neighbouring countries.

Forums for trouble spots

Sweetan
114192 By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

THE Government would soon establish forums for consultation between police and various communities in troubled spots around the country, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Mr Johan Scheepers said in Parliament yesterday.

Scheepers said the forums would be accessible to every member of the public.

"These forums will be implemented on a countrywide basis in those areas where such measures do not already exist," he said.

Scheepers said the forums would ideally be for the exchange of constructive comments.

Meetings, he said, would take place regularly. Discussions and suggestions would serve to facilitate better police/community relations.

Scheepers said: "This will give the police the opportunity to discuss crime statistics and problems which may arise in that particular community.

"It will create a further opportunity for the police to provide the community with information and hints relating to the prevention of crime," he said.

Scheepers added that it was essential that the community became involved in these forums.

Police deny Masterbond cover-up

STAR 11/4/92

34

POLICE are ignoring the role played by banks in the R500 million Masterbond fiasco, says Masterbond Victims Trust spokesman Ray Netto.

The company went bottom-up last year.

More than 20 000 investors, most of them pensioners, were told their money was either lost or would be frozen for months.

Many had invested their life's savings through their banks or building societies which were acting as agents for Masterbond.

Netto this week called on Masterbond victims to lay criminal charges against their banks. He believes banks and building societies contravened the Deposit Taking Institutions Act if they accepted clients' money on Masterbond's behalf. A clause in the Act states: "A deposit taking institution (DTI)

BRENDAN TEMPLETON

shall not, for the purpose of effecting a money-lending transaction directly between a lender and a borrower, perform any act in the capacity of an agent."

Police could not deal with the torrent of calls which followed Netto's appeal. When the head of the Masterbond investigation, Captain Roy Melnick, asked people not to call because they were hindering inquiries, Netto accused police of not doing their job.

The police were obliged to investigate any breach of the law and it was clear the DTI Act had been broken by banks, he said.

"These institutions can go on contravening this Act and no action is taken against them.

"They should be investigated and, if these institutions are found guilty, they should have to refund all the money

plus the interest."

Netto laid a charge against his building society in February and said this week he was concerned that nothing was being done.

But police spokesman Lieutenant Wikus Weber said police would follow up any complaint.

Captain Melnick denied that police were trying to dodge doing their duty by asking people not to call them. Most of the complaints following Netto's call had been of a civil, not a criminal, nature, he said.

He denied allegations by Netto that police would "cover up" any criminal activities they might discover.

"Fears of a cover-up are unfounded and are being made because of the large amounts of money involved."

No specific charges were being investigated against Masterbond, but the police had encountered several "matters of concern", he added.

Hansard

Hansard

Malmesbury	1
Wellington	1
Relief Staff	1
George	1
Queenstown	1
Total	62
(iii) Camperdown	1
Kranskop	1
Verulam	1
Chatsworth	5
Durban	5
Scottburgh	9
Pietermaritzburg	2
Pinetown	2
Johannesburg	2
Dannhauser	1
Kimberley	1
Stanger	1
Soshanguve	1
Total	33

Legal training branch: courses

176. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons (i) attended and (ii) successfully completed courses in (aa) functional and (bb) legal training provided by the legal training branch of his Department in 1991?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(aa) Functional Training

- (a) White
 - (i) 1 165
 - (ii) 1 165
- (b) Coloured
 - (i) 19
 - (ii) 19
- (c) Indian
 - (i) 14
 - (ii) 14
- (d) Black
 - (i) 252
 - (ii) 252

Hansard

Hansard

What was the (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) enrolment in, (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools in each province in the first term of 1992?

[Signature]

B428E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	TED*	CED*	NED*	OFSED*
(a)	(i) 293 500	154 590	80 009	52 244
	(ii) 217 448	133 500	61 166	34 871
(b)	(i) 303 454	126 606	60 497	42 500
	(ii) 190 407	105 565	40 146	28 861

* Only permanent accommodation was taken into account to determine the potential capacity.

Pre-primary education: revised policy

54. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether his Department has a revised policy in respect of the provision of pre-primary education to children of all races of the pre-school year; if not, why not; if so, what is this policy;
- (2) whether this policy is uniformly applied throughout South Africa; if not, why not;
- (3) whether his Department has made this policy public; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner?

B429E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes, public pre-primary schools are now allowed to implement Model B or C. This will enable them to determine their own admission policy. Pre-primary classes which are accommodated in the buildings of a primary school, function according to the model which is applicable to the school concerned;
- (2) yes,
- (3) yes, with regard to Model C as with ordinary public school education and with regard to Model B,
- (a) November 1991,
- (b) information documents were made available to schools.

Subsidies to pre-primary schools

55. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) What amount was provided in each provincial education department for subsidies to pre-primary schools in 1991, (b) how many schools in each province received such subsidies in that year and (c) what policy was followed in each of these departments regarding the payment of this subsidy?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)**	(b)
Cape	R19 022 985	170
Natal	R15 510 345	96
OFS	R8 556 016	81
Transvaal	R6 893 400	187

(c) the policy as laid down on 30 March 1990 in the "Regulations relating to the Regulation, Classification and Subsidization of Private Pre-primary Schools", promulgated in terms of the Education Affairs Act (House of Assembly), Act 70 of 1988.

* Only pre-primary schools controlled by the Department and registered private pre-primary schools receiving a per capita subsidy.
 ** Estimated amount as on 20 March 1992; the financial year ends on 31 March 1992.

Ten schools: pupil numbers

56. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Education and Culture: In respect of each of the 10 schools the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, (a) how many pupils were there in each grade and standard as at 1 February 1992 and (b) how many of these pupils were (i) White and (ii) not White?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Statistics of this nature are not normally kept. According to a survey done to answer the question the following applies:

Crime up nearly 10 percent with 1,75-m offences

STAR 115192

34

CAPE TOWN — During 1991 a total of 1 755 738 offences, showing an increase of 9,8 percent, had been reported to the SAP, of which 52,33 percent had been solved, the Commissioner of Police said in his annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Although a few categories of crime showed alarming increases, those in the most widespread serious crimes last year had been considerably smaller than in 1990.

Serious crimes involving violence which had also showed a decrease on horrifically high figures for 1990 were rape of white victims, public violence and murder.

Armed robberies showed an increase of 16,4 percent in 1991 (27,07 percent up on 1990). Motor vehicle theft increased by 3,6 percent (17,76 percent in 1990) and housebreaking at homes in traditionally white areas showed an increase of 12,55 percent.

Rape, in which white victims were involved, showed a decrease of 3,91 percent compared with 1990 and rape in which victims from other population groups were involved increased by 13,03 percent.

The number of whites murdered increased by 7,73 percent while those of other population groups decreased by 3,08 percent. Total murders in 1991 fell 2,75 percent compared to a 28,59 percent rise in 1990.

Housebreaking into homes of "non-whites" had increased "abnormally" by 25,41 percent (6,9 percent in 1990).

Arson also showed an abnormal increase of 233,57 percent (57,16 percent in 1990) with a total of 23 920 cases reported last year.

General van der Merwe said this was attributable to the 16 178 cases reported in Inanda, Natal, in May and June 1991.

In that time a certain organisation called on the inhabitants to report cases of arson which had occurred during the unrest situation of the previous six years, as funds for compensation were to be available.

"As a result, thousands of cases of arson of doubtful nature had been reported," said General van der Merwe.

"If these cases are not taken into account, the percentage increase for arson in 1991 is only 7,96 percent." — Sapa.

Tough laws to curb druglords

STimes 3/5/92 (34)

SOUTH AMERICA'S cocaine barons have targeted South Africa as a new market for their drugs, says Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe.

The drug runners are also using SA as a transit route for getting cocaine into Europe.

Statistics released by General Van der Merwe this week reveal that drug trafficking has become a multi-billion-rand industry in the Republic.

In an effort to combat it, the government has announced plans to introduce tough new laws providing for the seizure of all

By **MIKE ROBERTSON**: Political Correspondent

property bought with drug money and sentences of up to 25 years for people found in possession of such property while knowing it had been bought with the proceeds of drug-related crimes.

Drastic

In his annual report to parliament, General Van der Merwe said that in the past year SA had been identified as a transit route for smuggling cocaine and heroin.

This route went from South America (cocaine) and the East (heroin) through SA and into

Europe, he said.

"It would appear that, as a result of stricter measures and legislation adopted in the United States and Europe, the drug syndicates regard South Africa as a new marketing area," said General Van der Merwe.

He added that in the past year police had arrested 100 people for possession and trafficking in 38,8kg of cocaine (estimated street value R14-million).

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said there were increasing indications that cocaine abuse was on the increase.

He also announced that the police had:

- Arrested 22 people for possession and trafficking in 40kg of heroin (street value R14-million);

- Arrested 9 091 people for having 171 000kg of dagga (street value R171-million);

- Destroyed an estimated five million kilograms of dagga (street value R5-billion) in cultivation areas; and

- Arrested 1 658 people for trafficking in more than one million mandrax tablets (estimated street value between R11,5-million and R28,5-million).

Mr Coetsee said the government had decided that drastic steps were necessary to deal with the situation. New legislation to implement these would be introduced in this session of parliament, he said.

In terms of the new laws, the courts would be able to impose up to 25 years' imprisonment for two new offences: manufacturing or supplying substances while knowing they were to be used for the unlawful production of drugs; and being in possession of property knowing it to be the proceeds of a drug-related crime.

Powers

The new legislation is aimed at depriving drug traffickers of the proceeds of their criminal activities.

Mr Coetsee said it would compel banks and other financial institutions to report to the police if they suspected drug money was being deposited with them.

The police would also be given new powers of entry, search, seizure and detention for interrogation of people believed to be withholding information relating to drug offences.

Mr Coetsee added that, when new the legislation was approved by Parliament, SA would qualify to sign the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

This convention provides a comprehensive framework of measures to enable countries to cooperate in combating drug trafficking.

Attacks on elderly increasing, says Kriel

STAR 6/5/92

34



There has been a dramatic increase in attacks on senior citizens, according to Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel.

Speaking at the launch of a national senior citizens safety campaign in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Kriel said the number of attacks on elderly people had increased from 229 during the period January to April 1991

to 319 during the same period this year.

There had been 52 murders by April this year compared with 40 during the same period last year.

Robberies had increased from 139 to 220 and rapes from eight to 15.

Most of the attacks occurred

during the day and most were on farms or in small towns, Mr Kriel said.

The safety campaign will comprise three rounds of seminars to be held country-wide between June and October, supplemented with videos and leaflets on security measures. — Sapa.

Robbers face a crime that cannot pay

Biday 7/5/92
STEPHANE BOTHMA

SECURITY firm Fidelity Guards has adopted a system which makes cash useless by staining it with dye in the event of a robbery.

A company spokesman said yesterday that once the system was adopted guards carrying large amounts of cash would be unarmed, instructed not to resist and to hand over the cash to robbers.

The system, imported from Europe, involved sealing notes in high-tech plastic security bags before they are put in a "cross pavement carrier" — a unit which contains a loud alarm and emits a cloud of red smoke and dye.

When activated, the plastic bags inside the unit melt

and a dye and treacle-like substance discharged to stain the cash inside. **34**

"The experience with this equipment in Europe has shown that the vast majority of robberies are aborted at this stage of the attack," said Richard Phillips, of Fidelity Guards' cash-in-transit division.

Notes marked by the dye were rendered void as legal tender, he said. **286**

"As a result of the co-operation of the SA Reserve Bank, the stained notes can be exchanged by Fidelity Guards for new currency," he said.

He said Fidelity Guards, which carried more than

R200bn annually, faced the prospect of becoming commercially unviable as a result of the dramatic increase in robberies.

Phillips said more than 90% of all attacks occurred on the pavement as cash was being taken off security vehicles for delivery.

The "pavement carrier" and allied equipment formed one leg of a three-part, R12,2m strategy by Fidelity Guards to combat armed attacks.

The second consisted of upgrading vehicle armour and design to resist attack and AK-47 assaults. The third part was upgrading security at Fidelity Guards branches to ensure they presented an unattractive option for attack.

MK rebels turn to gangsterism

W/Mail 8/5 - 14/5/92

The gap between the African National Congress leadership and rebel Umkhonto weSizwe groups is creating problems for the organisation and trouble in the townships. By **EDDIE KOCH**

RENEGADE groups of Umkhonto weSizwe guerrillas who act as a law unto themselves in many of the country's trouble spots are creating organisational problems for African National Congress branches in the townships as well as political embarrassment for the movement's national leadership.

The problem surfaced dramatically at the Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand last month when a local defence unit, reinforced by rogue MK men armed with AK-47 rifles, staged a coup d'etat and evicted the ANC-aligned residents committee.

Since then reports have filtered in to *The Weekly Mail* about bellicose cadres of MK fighters in other townships who, after returning from exile, refuse to take orders from the ANC, squabble with local civic leaders, and in some cases impose a reign of terror over the areas they live in.

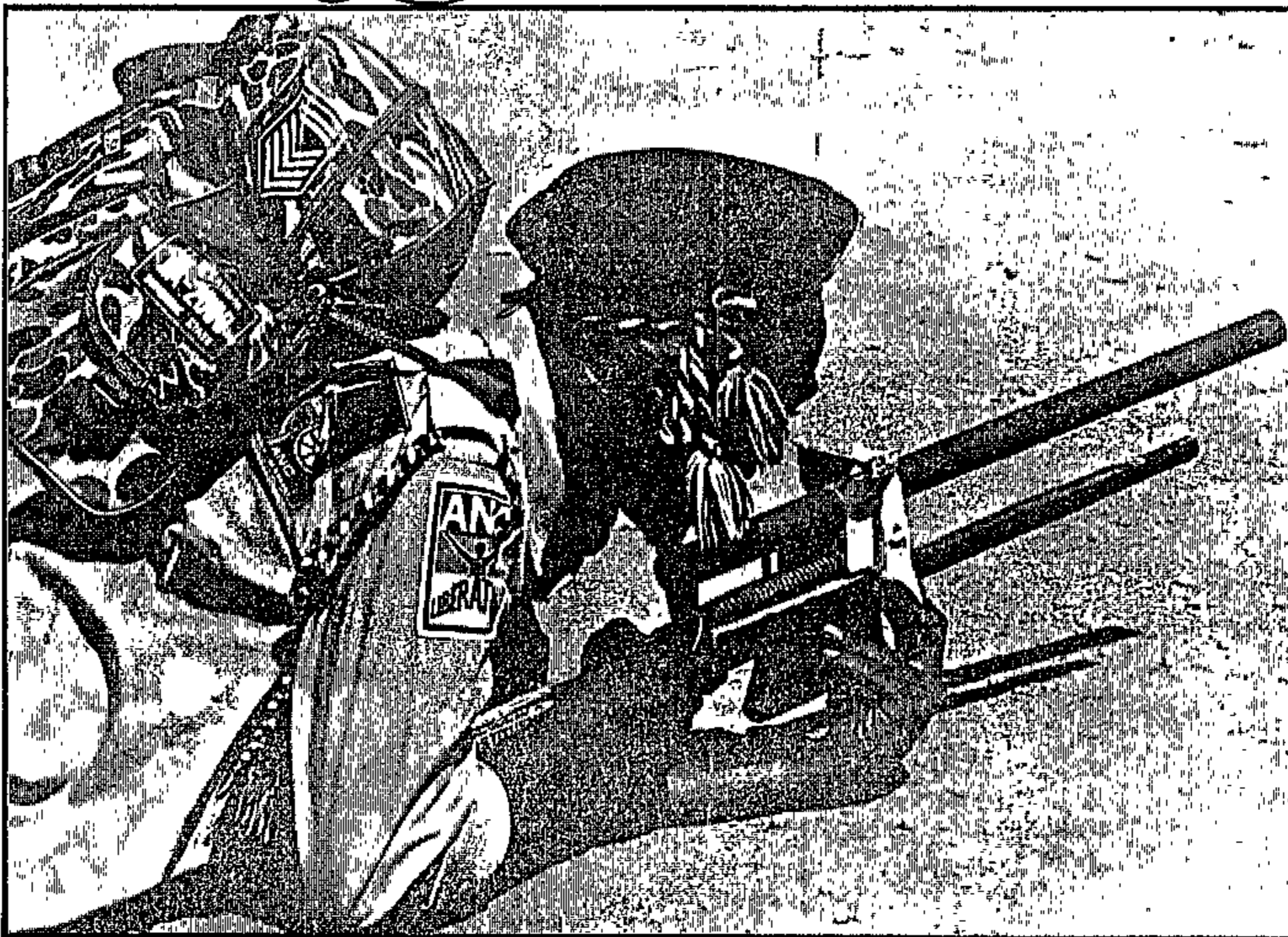
Members of an MK cell in one of the townships south of Johannesburg this week told reporters they saw themselves as an "independent military force with our own methods for sorting out the violence" that was not accountable to political structures of the ANC.

The problem has become so widespread that it is causing serious concern in top echelons of both political and military structures of the ANC. Fears abound that irresponsible acts by *agents provocateurs* — such as sniping at police and army patrols — open the way for brutal repression of the type that characterised the recent invasion of Phola Park by 32 Battalion.

And the ANC's leadership is worried about the way in which the government is making political capital by exaggerating violence carried out by MK units and deflecting attention away from the activities of its own security forces on the eve of the next round of negotiations at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

In some cases the activities of these renegade MK groups reflect ideological disagreement with the political direction of the ANC on the part of militant youths who bear the brunt of right-wing violence in the townships.

"We do not wish to overemphasise the fact that our members on the ground openly criticise the organisation's political tolerance in the face of



Armed struggle ... Some MK cadres submit to discipline, others do not

Photo: GUY ADAMS

the enemy's brutal murders suffered by the masses who are defenceless," says a document prepared by an MK cell in the Vaal region.

"Members of the underground who are heading the defence units should meet the MK leadership in order to plan a form of strategy to recruit and screen selected members within the community to be trained properly for defence units. We fully agree that negotiations are another terrain of struggle, but this should not be done at the expense of our lives."

There are more ominous reports, however, that some of these out-of-control cells operate in much the same way as township gangs to impose personal power and fiefdoms over areas they live in — except that they use the name of Umkhonto weSizwe and the prestige of being former freedom fighters to legitimate their activities.

The Phola Park rebels, for example, are clearly operating hand-in-glove with criminal groupings who are opposed to a sophisticated development scheme that was pioneered by the former residents' committee and would have brought some form of order to the settlement.

Activists in the Vaal report that a local warlord-type figure, who operates out of one of the hostels in the name of MK, runs a private army that has aroused considerable resentment by collecting levies for arms and imposing protection fees on residents.

"This is pure gangsterism parading as political activity," said one of *The Weekly Mail's* sources.

In some cases open tension, bordering on armed clashes, has erupted between MK cadres just back from exile and local youths and civic leaders who were engaged in above-board political mobilisation during the liberation war — and there have been reports of violent spats between returned "cadres" and resident "comrades" over the control of townships.

The problem is also reflected in the Natal Midlands.

The controversial statement by ANC leader Harry Gwala that "we kill Inkatha warlords" is backed by evidence that there is a highly-trained ANC squad carrying out professional hits on some of Inkatha's most notorious warlords in the region.

Gwala is clearly operating in response to a deep-felt militancy and impatience among residents about Inkatha-sponsored violence. There is no evidence that his groups are operating for personal gain.

But the lack of discipline and control over MK units probably also explains the mystery detentions this month of two armed groups in Swaziland whose members claimed to be ANC fighters on their way to Tanzania for military training — even though the movement's political leadership expressed genuine surprise and confusion about their claims.

Howard Barrell, a political analyst who is researching ANC strategic policy at Oxford University, says he is not surprised that these dynamics have surfaced in the townships.

"The phenomenon has its origins in the post-1976 period when there was a continual parallelism between the ANC's political and military operational structures characterised by dislocation and bickering," says Barrell.

"Apart from a small group of highly trained operatives that conducted special hit-and-run missions, MK strategy consisted of sending small groups of three or more guerrillas into the country with AK-47s, a few score rounds of ammunition each, some hand-grenades and a few thousand rand."

Barrell's research indicates there was little attempt to link these military cadres to the political leadership that began to emerge in the mass movement and he argues this reflects an underlying belief in the top ranks of MK that political mobilisation was secondary to its military operations.

"A lack of command and control came to characterise these operations. Their resort to banditry and a form of warlordship has clear historical roots."

The government is taking advantage of the situation by using the work of wayward MK groups to weaken the ANC at the negotiating table and has signalled its intention to use their activity as a means of resisting demands for a revamp of the security forces.

Drugs 'stolen at hospitals'

B10
12/5/92

Political Staff

(34)

CAPE TOWN — Most of the estimated R750m in drugs stolen in SA each year were taken from state health institutions, Parliament was told yesterday.

DP health spokesman Mike Ellis said many of the stolen medicines later returned to the health care system. In the own affairs Health Services budget vote, Ellis said most thefts occurred in hospital wards after the drugs had been dispensed from secure storerooms..

A special police unit to fight drug theft had been proposed but government had not acted on this, he said.

Biday 15/5/92

beneficiaries only in March.
Grobler said the "administrative

vation as a result of the TPA 'review' procedure".

Auditors seek indemnity against claims

Biday 15/5/92 (34)

MICK ELLINGHAM

THE increase in white collar crime is forcing many auditing firms to seek out professional indemnity to protect themselves against punitive claims.

Speaking at the Deneys Reitz seminar on accountants' liability held in Johannesburg yesterday, Absa chairman Herc Hefer blamed the high incidence of white collar crime in SA on "high inflation, high tax rates and political uncertainty".

Attempts at retribution were often directed at the auditors responsible for the financial statements of companies involved in litigation, said Hefer, requiring auditing firms to take out indemnity insurance.

Deneys Reitz partner Michael Hart said the scale of litigation against accountants had led to the arrival of "forensic accounting" as a business

development in SA.

"Until the second half of the '80s, expert accounting testimony was the domain of a selected number of senior practitioners," said Hart. However, in the past few years younger practitioners had set about developing their skills in this area.

Hart said accounting experts were required in two general areas:

- Technical accounting evidence which applies to issues such as share valuations and interpretations of financial records which fall outside a court's own expertise; and
- Liability evidence which essentially entails giving evidence in cases where the professional conduct of colleagues is being questioned.

Wim Trengrove SC said accountants' liability legislation ought to be such that "professional men of integrity are able to identify, assess and avoid the risks of liability to which the law exposes them".

UK-based indemnity lawyer David Arthur said it was unlikely that moves to limit auditors' exposure would occur until "there have been major accounting firms collapsing under the weight of litigation, investigation and disciplinary procedures".

Arthur said "large firms of accountants are becoming increasingly difficult to insure and are generally only insured at levels which might be considered as catastrophe cover for most other businesses". If this continued, the auditing profession would become an endangered species.

people, the Employment Department said in London yesterday.

REPORTS: Political Staff, Sage, Own Correspondent.

B1 Day 15/5/92

warning of upcoming reviews and dated in August had been received by beneficiaries only in March.

Grobler said the "administrative

stated by May 18.

It said its clients were "facing starvation as a result of the TPA 'review' procedure".

Auditors seek indemnity against claims

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Soaring crime rates will scar the new South Africa — unless a national crime-prevention strategy is drawn up, argue **Dr WJ**

Schurink and Ms Evanthe Schurink of the Human Sciences Research Council:

CRIME CAN strike fear in the heart of even the most zealous supporters of a new dispensation. Crime can thus bring to a standstill the whole process of creating an equal and just society.

High on Codesa's agenda for a new South Africa should be a national crime-prevention policy, together with new economic and social policies.

Crime is increasing sharply. And this diminishes the quality of life of all South Africans by exacting economic, physical and psychological costs.

Between January and November 1991, crimes recorded by police totalled 1 566 392 cases. Some of the most serious categories averaged some 3 900 cases daily.

These figures, when compared to previous years, show a marked increase. (Caution should be exercised in interpreting police compiled crime statistics as, for a variety of reasons, they are not an accurate reflection of the number of crimes committed.)

Certain phenomena give special cause for alarm — killings in hostels and trains on the Reef; public violence in the Natal/Kwazulu townships; taxi war casualties in the Western Cape; attacks on the Free State's farming community since December last year; the killing and wounding of more than two dozen people when a gunman went berserk in Ladysmith on January 20, 1992; and the murders of policemen.

And South Africans are feeling the cost of crime.

Codesa 'must plan strategy to blunt the knife of crime'

Fairly accurate estimations of some economic and physical costs can be made — such as damage to and loss of property; the cost of operating the criminal justice system; and medical costs as a result of injuries suffered. But it is not possible to assess the emotional harm that results.

One dimension of the psychological cost of crime is people's emotional reaction to the threat of victimisation.

A national crime-prevention policy is needed to allay such fears and ease in a new South Africa.

Local crime-prevention strategies have up to now been aimed largely at the potential offender and not the potential victim.

The upsurge in the crime rate suggests that these responses, based largely on the actions of the official criminal justice system, have failed to address the problem effectively.

South Africans are beginning to realise, as do most citizens overseas, that a victim-orientated approach can be more useful in preventing crime.

Crime control should not be regarded as the sole responsibility of the police and the conventional court and penal system.

South Africans are realising that local crime-prevention should no longer be totally dependent on the official criminal justice system.

They are becoming more aware of the necessity of self-protection and the initiation of crime-prevention actions in their immediate communities.

But these actions are not well planned or comprehensive. Rather they resemble strategies based on an animal kind of instinct for self preservation.

Crime is thus not addressed as a community problem and crime prevention is not seen as part of the fibre of community life.

This closed-mindedness intentionally creates a "fortress society" dominated by self-interest and self preservation.

Efforts to combat lawlessness and



SHADOWY FIGURE: Fear of crime poses a threat to the new South Africa

curb South Africa's soaring crime rate seem to reflect a loss of faith in the ability of official structures to protect innocent citizens.

These efforts include organised surveillance strategies undertaken in co-operation with the police, city or town councils and civic associations in neighbourhoods and business centres. Or frightened individuals retreat behind barbed-wire fences,

locks, bolts, costly security devices and electronic systems. Then there are the private security companies and vigilante groups which mete out instant justice.

It is clear that these strategies do not present any real solution to South Africa's crime problem. Some of these actions may even intensify it.

Naturally there is no "quick fix"

'If the criminal justice system is to retain some credibility in the eyes of the public, then crime prevention must be added to the list of priorities addressed by Codesa'

solution for a problem created by a complex range of unique social, political and economic circumstances.

It could be regarded as premature to propose a blueprint for crime prevention for the new South Africa. But it is clear that a national crime-prevention policy is urgently needed by the architects of the new dispensation.

If the criminal justice system is to retain some credibility in the eyes of the public, crime prevention should be added to the list of priorities that are to be addressed at Codesa.

Such a strategy should include a national council for crime prevention with the aim of developing co-operation between ministries, local government, police, voluntary organisations and the private sector.

It should also include a national crime-monitoring system. This should be developed through systematic gathering, analysing and interpretation of formal and informal crime data. Also, experts should develop local crime-prevention programmes in collaboration with concerned community members.

SI Times 17/5/97 ~~227~~

Thousands ³⁴ held in swoop

POLICE detained 5 000 suspects in a 48-hour, countrywide crime-prevention swoop dubbed "Operation Sentry".

They confiscated 52 guns, recovered 24 suspected stolen vehicles, and arrested 141 ~~dagga~~ dealers and more than 1 100 illegal immigrants.

Say thanks to your local copper

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has called on the public to co-operate with the police to prevent crime. ~~25~~ 34 CIPRES 17/5/92

"Support the SAP, help them, say 'thank you'."

"I cannot imagine what it will mean for a policeman or woman if a member of the public were to come up to them and say 'thank you'," Kriel said in Parliament this week.

Operation Sentry: police ⁽³⁴⁾ clamp on *Sowetan* crime 18/5/92

POLICE arrested more than 5 000 suspects in a 48-hour, country-wide crime-prevention swoop dubbed "Operation Sentry" which ended at the weekend.

Police, assisted by soldiers and various traffic departments, confiscated 52 firearms and recovered 24 suspected stolen vehicles.

More than 1 100 illegal immigrants were arrested, while 141 dagga dealers were put behind bars.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said the operation had once again placed emphasis on crime prevention and high-visibility policing.

Each regional commissioner had drawn up his own plan of action according to specific needs in his particular region.

Forty-seven suspect rapists were caught, while 48 suspected car thieves were arrested.

Other impressive crime prevention statistics were: theft and shoplifting, 390 arrests; housebreaking and theft, 248 arrests and stocktheft, 54. - SA Press Association.

Fraud trials on 1992 roll involve millions

8 (Dec) 20/5/92
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Several trials involving millions of rands would be held this year following Office of Serious Economic Crimes investigations, government disclosed yesterday.

Three to be held in Cape Town included forex fraud involving about R130m, the Fundstrust case in which R65m was involved, and a case against a former Gilbeys employee involving R1,1m.

Three Johannesburg trials would involve about R18m.

After complaints from the public, government was preparing to appoint a commission to probe Mas-

terbond's collapse. Government said it had taken several steps to counter fraud and corruption since President FW de Klerk had come to office.

This included amending various laws, appointing commissions and an ombudsman, and the establishment of the Serious Economic Crimes Office.

As a result of the office's investigations, two Zenith Industrial Consultants employees, Nicholaas Greisel, 35, of Welgemoed, and Alan Latham, 43, of Constantia and former Retfin Finance MD Adriaan

Prakke, 35, would appear on 62 charges of fraud involving about R130m.

All three, who first appeared in court in May last year, were on R500 000 bail.

It was reported then that R350m was involved in foreign currency fraud — one of the biggest fraud cases in SA's history.

Government said the investigations against Hansie Campher and Barend Johannes Engelbrecht in the Fundstrust case, involving R65m, were at "an advanced stage".

It was hoped that the case would be completed by the end of the year.

The case against Marga-

ret Harding, formerly of Gilbeys, involving R1,1m was to be resumed at the end of the month.

The case of the State versus Blank, involving R10m and 49 charges of fraud, had been placed on the roll in the Johannesburg Supreme Court for October, while State versus Rheeder, involving R3m-R4m began on April 28 in the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.

Another case, State versus Fouche and Coetzee, involving R4m, would begin during October in the Witwatersrand Local Division of the Supreme Court, government said.

Wholesaler warns of 'grey' drugs

8/10/92 20/5/92
A MASSIVE "grey network" supplying medicines to groups other than pharmacists had exposed the public to unsafe products, CE of ACA and PDC Trading pharmaceutical wholesaler Len Keating said yesterday.

Addressing a national conference of the Pharmaceutical Society of SA in Somerset West, Keating said much of the stock supplied to dispensing doctors, industrial clinics and private hospitals was stolen.

The grey network was a conduit for stock stolen from manufacturers,

KATHRYN STRACHAN

wholesalers and from public hospitals and for similar channeling of expired stock or simple placebos to the public.

Keating said up to one in five medications dispensed in the R2,5bn market came from the grey network and almost half that stock was stolen.

He questioned whether any guarantee could be given to the public regarding the safety or efficacy of the products that were presently being dispersed.

The abuse stemmed from the fact that there was no code of practice in the pharmaceutical wholesaling industry.

It was a sad reflection that an illegal business could not only threaten the viability of the professional ethical operators, but also presented a serious threat to public health, he said.

The corruptive strength of this operation was such that three of the nine-man task force working with police on uncovering the grey market had received death threats, Keating said.

CRIME

Cold comfort

34

The rate of increase in most serious crimes slowed down last year compared with 1990, says Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe.

But he concedes in his annual report, tabled in parliament recently, that crime in general reached "alarming proportions" due in part to socio-economic factors such as high unemployment and the "decline of society."

Overall, the number of serious crimes increased by 9,8% compared with an increase of 8,5% in 1990 over 1989. The 1990 figure was the highest in 10 years — which puts last year's increase into perspective.

It shows the extent to which serious crime has rocketed in SA in the past two years and justifies the costly beefing up of the SA Police announced earlier this year by Law and Order Minister Henus Kriel (*Current Affairs* March 13).

Kriel told parliament last week that the package was well into implementation and results were positive.

Actions taken so far include the recruitment of 2 500 additional police assistants (previously *kitskonstabels*) and 600 new reservists; the transfer of 800 SAP personnel from administrative duties to active policing; an increase in street patrols and crime prevention operations; and good progress towards the establishment of 80 new satellite

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police stations, 400 "contact points" and 50 mobile charge offices.

Logistically, the SAP's capability has been boosted by an additional 1 000 police vehicles and the issuing of 2 400 bullet-proof jackets, 16 000 handguns, 5 000 rifles, 3 200 shotguns and 1 000 UHF two-way radios.

Equipment on order includes 1 000 patrol bicycles, 1 000 motorcycles, 100 armoured vehicles and a further 16 000 handguns, 24 000 rifles and 32 700 shotguns. This year's Law and Order budget also provides for the purchase of another 10 helicopters for the police air wing.

The cost is obviously high — police spending was increased 21% to R5,6bn in this year's Budget — but there is clearly no alternative.

In his report for last year Van der Merwe says that in some categories of serious crime, there was a significant slowdown in the rate of increase compared with 1990 — but that is little consolation when the increase rates are already so high. For example, the number of armed robberies increased by "only" 16% last year (27% in 1990 over 1989).

The rate of housebreakings also "eased." At white residences, it was up 12,5% (22%) and at business premises 13,6% (27%). Vehicle theft increased by only 3,6% (18%).

But coming off the high base established in 1990 (compared with 1989), these figures mean crime is still very much on the increase. In some cases, the rise in the serious crime rate over the past two years has been horrific.

The murder of whites has gone up from 305 in 1989 to 488 last year, an increase of 60%, and of blacks from 11 445 to 14 205 (24%). However, there was a decrease of 3% last year compared with 1990 in the number of blacks murdered.

Housebreakings at white residences was up 38% from 88 890 to 122 487, at black residences 34% from 47 307 to 63 425 and at business premises 44% from 51 749 to 74 749.

Illegal possession of arms and ammunition increased 92% from 5 059 to 9 706, robbery with aggravating circumstances 48% from 30 498 to 45 103 and fraud and related crimes 27% from 43 321 to 55 280.

The number of unrest incidents decreased significantly last year to 8 815, compared with 17 088 in 1990, but the death toll in unrest relative to the number of incidents rocketed. In 1990, there were 2 674 unrest deaths compared with 2 239 last year.

Van der Merwe says most unrest deaths are caused by gunshots or stab and cut wounds. While the media tend to highlight unrest deaths, far more people are murdered. Last year, the unrest toll was only 15% of the figure for murders. He says the murder rate reached the record level last year of 49 victims per 100 000 people. In 1989, the figure was 39 per 100 000.

In spite of Van der Merwe's report, Law and Order Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers claims there are "clear signs" that government and the SAP are winning the war

CURRENT AFFAIRS

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against crime and unrest.

In a speech prepared for a function in Lydenburg a week before Van der Merwe's report was tabled, Scheepers said reform was reducing the conflict potential in SA.

He acknowledged that the current level of crime and unrest was "unacceptably high," but said the perception was incorrect that unrest was countrywide. It was limited main-

ly to certain regions such as Natal and areas of the Witwatersrand.

And in an attempt to show that crime wasn't as bad as many people believed, Scheepers said:

- The (total) number of murders increased by 8% from 1984 to 1985 while the increase last year over 1990 was only 3,5%;
- Housebreakings increased 18% from

1984 to 1985, but by only 15% from 1990 to 1991 and;

- Vehicle theft increased 22% from 1984 to 1985, but by only 4% from 1990 to 1991.

But what he didn't say was that between 1985 and 1991 the number of murders increased by 52%, housebreakings by 32% and vehicle thefts by 20%.

Statistics can be misleading. ■

R1bn lifters

RETAILERS can expect to lose more than R1-billion, or about 2% of sales, to shoplifters this year.

With unemployment running at more than 40%, the crime rate will worsen before it improves.

Bryan McDermott, general sales manager of Securisearch, an electronic article surveillance company, says some large retailers will lose as much as R50-million. Nearly every retailer will be hit in some way or another. Sophisticated networks are in operation and acquire stolen goods with ready markets. *ST Times (B455) 24/5/92*
 Theft almost always flows through to the consumer, "but he will not be able to continue to absorb the make-up charges to compensate for stock losses".

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- Canada
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Fertiliser staff cuts

By DON ROBERTSON

A RESTRUCTURING of the retail and marketing divisions at Sasol Fertilizer has resulted in a reported 160 employees being retrenched. Sasol had planned to give details this week, but considerations for employees and discussions with co-operatives forced a postponement. It is believed that divisional changes to the retail structure will result in savings, which are expected to be passed to farmers. *ST Times (B455) 24/5/92*
 The changes will not affect the entire marketing or all the sales representative team, nor will it result in any cut in production.

Domestic

- SARB accommodation: re
- Treasury bill tender rate
- Basic call of discount ho
- Three-month banker acc
- Three-month NCDs
- Three-year RSA stock
- Prime overdraft rate
- All-in yield of finest ac

SECONDARY MARK

- Long-term RSA stocks
- Long-term Escom stock

Best se

- Diamonds
- Development Capital
- Sugar
- Printing and Publish
- Engineering

Overall

London gold



50
23
22
18

NEWS IN BRIEF

Police convictions drop

THE number of policemen found guilty of murder, culpable homicide and assault in 1991 had decreased 70% since 1988, police said yesterday. ~~28~~ (34)

They said this proved news-reports accusing police of "violence and brusqueness" were unfounded. Of the 284 policemen found guilty of offences in 1991, only "a few" were guilty of murder and culpable homicide, police said. In 80% of cases the members had been found guilty of assault.

B/Dawg 26/5/92.

of agricultural and stock remedy marketing companies. At present training courses are being designed for the correct application of such remedies by end-users, especially for the application of hormone weedkillers and Group Ia agricultural remedies. The electronic media is also employed in this regard. A series of relevant programmes have already been televised in the programme, Agriforum.

The overall involvement of other bodies must be acknowledged. For instance, the Department of National Health and Population Development is responsible for monitoring residues in foodstuffs consumed locally by man. The Directorate: Plant and Quality Control monitor all export commodities. Likewise the Directorate: Meat Hygiene maintains a watch on the residues of agricultural and stock remedies found in meat.

Number of persons attacked/robbed/murdered on farms (34)

271. Adv J R DE VILLE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many persons (a) were (i) attacked, (ii) robbed and (iii) murdered on farms in South Africa in 1991 and (b) have been so (i) attacked, (ii) robbed and (iii) murdered from 1 January 1992 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B664E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 327
(ii) 239
(iii) 66
(b) (i) 148
(ii) 112
(iii) 26

21 May 1992.

NOTE:

The figures in (a)(i) and (b)(i) also include cases of assault and rape and only apply to persons and workers in and around own houses

Department of Education and Training
Department of Public Works
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State
Department of Local Government and National Housing
Department of State Expenditure
Department of Regional and Land Affairs
Transvaal Provincial Administration
Department of Transport
Department of Water Affairs
Department of Trade and Industry
Department of Justice
Cape Provincial Administration
Office of the Commission for Administration
Department of Agriculture
Department of Manpower
Department of National Education
Natal Provincial Administration
Department of Environment and Training

10
1 149
5
40
706
871
2
38
4 057
Workers from the South African Development Trust transferred to—
Cape Provincial Administration 90
Department of Agriculture 1 226
Natal Provincial Administration 1 414
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State 707
Transvaal Provincial Administration 1 176
TOTAL 4 703

(c)

Bombing of Cosatu House: alleged announcements

272. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 210 on 5 May 1992 in regard to the bombings of certain premises, any further investigations have been carried out in this matter following the announcements allegedly made by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, to the effect that he had been involved in the bombing of Cosatu House; if not, why not; if so, what (a) are the relevant details and (b) is the name of the person concerned?

B673E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

- (a) The person was arrested on 29 April 1992. He also appeared in court on a charge of sabotage on the same day. The case was remanded until 3 June 1992.

(b) Jacobus Johannes Christoffel Botha

Department of Development Aid: staff

273. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

How many members of staff (a) were employed by the Department of Development Aid at the time of its dissolution on 31 March 1992, (b) to which Government Departments were they transferred and (c) how many of them were transferred to each such Department?

B674E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (a) 4 057 as well as 4 703 workers from the South African Development Trust.
(b) Department of Trade and Industry
Department of Justice
Cape Provincial Administration
Office of the Commission for Administration
Department of Agriculture
Department of Manpower
Department of National Education
Natal Provincial Administration
Department of Environment Affairs

SOWETAN BUSINESS

Growth stifled says study

Sowetan 29/5/92
 By JOSHUA RABOROKO

34
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SOUTH Africa's economic growth is limited and its high unemployment rate has worsened through the lack of economic growth, says the 1991/92 Race Relations Survey.

In its overview, the survey quotes a study by Professor Servas van der Berg and Mr Krige Siebrits of the University of Stellenbosch which found that South Africa was a typical middle-income country in the same league as Algeria and Hungary.

The authors add: "The problem lies not in the unduly low priority of education and health expenditure but in a misplaced emphasis on the needs of the affluent rather than the poor."

The institute's own analysis of the 1991/92 budget showed that spending on education, health, welfare and housing amounted to 40 percent of total expenditure.

In one three-month period in Durban alone, 268 vehicles were hijacked, 220 of them at gunpoint.

According to the survey, the Commissioner of the South African Police, General JV van der Merwe, denied claims that the police were unable to curb crime. The rate of the increase in crime in 1991 was lower than the previous year, the police said.

In his report for 1990, published last year, the police said there had been an 8,53 percent increase in serious crime, the highest rise in 10 years.

By the end of December 1991 political violence during that year had claimed 2 672 lives, according to preliminary statistics compiled by the SAIRR.

Record

As a result, the institute said, the death toll for the year had been about 20 percent lower than the record figure of 3 699 the previous year.

The total number of fatalities recorded by the institute in the seven years and four months since violence erupted (in the Vaal Triangle) at the

beginning of September 1984 was 11 910.

The survey says more educational institutions desegregated themselves, among them Government schools.

The survey also says the Conservative Party, opposing the repeal of the Group Areas Act, had warned blacks who bought land in white areas that their right of ownership would be taken away from them should the party come to power.

However, two CP members sold their houses on the East Rand to blacks.

During 1991, the National Party was accused of arranging secret deals with the ANC but was also accused of forging an alliance with the Inkatha Freedom Party against the African National Congress, according to the survey.

The Pan Africanist Congress, shortly before a preparatory meeting at the end of November for Codesa, accused the ANC of "being in cahoots with the regime", adding that it had made secret deals with the Government in order to rule the country with the NP by decree for many years.

The country's defence budget, previously a major consumer of the budget cake, was cut by nine percent.

Poorest

The Stellenbosch study illustrates that South Africa's per capita income of R6 870 a year "just scraped it into the bottom layer of upper middle-income countries".

Ethiopia, at R630, was the poorest and Japan, at R63 060, the wealthiest country.

Turning to the question of unemployment, the survey quotes Dr Chris Stals, governor of the South African Reserve Bank, as saying that the ori-

Private sector analysis foresaw unionised workers' obtaining wage settlements of between 15 and 15,5 percent during 1992.

Referring to the rise of crime, the survey says the escalation of violent crime such as bank robberies, vehicle hijackings, murder and rape, had seriously increased the risk of large-scale emigration of white skills from South Africa.

It notes that in the six months between April 1 and September 30 1991, there were 146 bank robberies in which more than R12 million was

Unit labour costs rose by 17,2 percent in 1989 and 16,3 percent in 1990.

Unemployment was aggravated by the fact that the economy had shown virtually no growth during the year.

Indeed, the Reserve Bank reported in June last year that the economy had been contracting for about 27 months, "which was considerably longer than the average length of 17 months of such cyclical contractions since the beginning of the 1940s".

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Crime-hit underwriters warn of uninsurable cargo

11/6/92 MEREDITH JENSEN

THE marine insurance industry, already suffering from a stagnant economy, has been hard hit by the crime wave sweeping the country, says Association of Marine Underwriters in SA (Amusa) chairman Garvitte Lombard.

In his annual report, Lombard said the extent of the crime wave was beyond the scope of any reasonably optimistic forecast and said truck hijacking was the most serious of the problems.

"Many insurers have taken stringent steps to force clients to become involved in protection of their vehicles and their cargo, but the claims are quickly turning hijacking into an uninsurable risk."

Lombard said the problem could get worse as sanctions were lifted and the economy began to recover. "An increasing number of foreign airlines and vessels will be calling into SA bringing a greater volume of goods."

To counteract this problem, Amusa has started discussions with various officials at airports, harbours and railroads calling for increased emphasis on security.

"Such liaison has resulted in thefts from Jan Smuts Airport being virtually stopped, with no new fraud cases having been reported for months."

The privatisation of national transport has meant more goods were being moved inland by private road transport. According to Lombard, smaller operators tend to overlook security measures, thus increasing the risk of hijacking.

Govt clampdown on drug trade

CAPE TOWN — ^{Blopay 2/6/92} Government introduced tough new regulations yesterday to combat the drug trade, including the right to confiscate property acquired through trafficking.

The aim of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Bill, tabled in Parliament, is to bring SA's drug laws into line with the UN convention against illicit traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances.

According to the Justice Department memorandum, the Bill has been introduced to counter the expanding national and international dimensions of drug trafficking.

Apart from the harsh confiscation of property clause — which says all property that dealers have acquired through trafficking can be confiscated by the state — the Bill also increases the state's powers to combat

BILLY PADDOCK ³⁴

drug trafficking by increasing the number of drug-related crimes.

If the Bill is passed it will become a crime to:

- Manufacture or supply a scheduled substance, knowing or suspecting that it is to be used in or for the unlawful manufacture of a drug;
- Acquire property knowing that it is the proceeds of a defined crime; and
- Convert property knowing it is the proceeds of a defined crime.

The Bill makes it an obligation for the owner, occupier or manager of any place of entertainment to report to the police if they believe any person on the premises is in possession of or is dealing in drugs.

Failure to comply will become an offence.

Likewise, provision is made to

compel financial institutions to report to the police property purchases suspected of having a direct link to crime.

The central feature of the Bill is the wide powers it gives the state to confiscate from drug traffickers the entire proceeds of their trafficking retrospective to the passage of the Bill.

The memorandum states that the aim is to remove the incentive for people to become involved in drug trafficking by removing the proceeds and making the continued practice unattractive.

The Bill also contains mechanisms to improve co-operation with foreign authorities in an endeavour to combat drug trafficking.

The state will be able to confiscate property in SA of drug traffickers found guilty in foreign courts.

DP, CP slam bid to scrap Part Appropriation Act

CAPE TOWN — ^{Blopay 2/6/92} The DP and CP yesterday strongly objected to the proposed abolition of the Part Appropriation Act — saying that the step would undermine parliamentary control of government expenditure.

It would also reduce the time spent on debating vital financial, economic and other topical issues, they said.

The Part Appropriation Act governs state expenditure on current services from April 1 until about June when the main Budget is implemented.

In introducing the Part Appropriation Acts Abolition Bill, State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter said its motivation was to streamline the budgetary process by obtaining a standing authorisation from Parliament for interim expenditure on the basis of the previous year's approved budget.

A limit of 45% calculated on the previous year's parliamentary authorisation for expenditure during the first four months of the following financial year was proposed and thereafter 10% per month, calculated on the previous year's authorisations of already approved services.

Venter said it appeared that expenditure in the first four months would total about 35% of the previous year's total budget.

"The nature and limited analytical worth of information which is includ-

LINDA ENSOR ⁴⁹

ed in the part appropriation does not provide a basis for any in-depth parliamentary debate over economic policy and control of state expenditure," Venter said, adding it therefore appeared to be a waste of time and effort.

DP MP Ken Andrews said the proposed abolition of the Part Appropriation Act was another nail in the coffin of parliamentary accountability and democracy. At a time when greater control over government spending was required, a measure was being proposed which would leave government expenditure unchecked for a long time.

The DP objected to the magnitude of spending which the bill made possible and said the legislation was pernicious and extremely dangerous.

"The government can spend 45% of this year's budget amount in the first four months of next year — a spending increase of 12%. It can also spend a further 10% per month thereafter and we could end up with a situation in which the government only summons Parliament in January or February 1994, omitting the whole of 1993, having spent almost the total permissible budget amount for that financial year without having any parliamentary approval at all," DP MP Douglas Gibson said.

Tough move on guns proposed

CAPE TOWN — ^{Blopay 2/6/92} In a further attempt to crack down on weapons used in crime and political violence, government yesterday tabled a new Bill increasing penalties for illegal possession of semi-automatic guns and rifles to a maximum of 25 years.

The Arms and Ammunition Acts Amendment Bill excludes semi-automatic guns and semi-automatic rifles from the definition of "arms" and these may only be possessed once a special permit has been granted.

Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel proposes in the Bill that any rifle capable of firing repeatedly should be forbidden to civilians.

Police adviser Leon Kellerman said that an existing ban on sub-machineguns would be extended to civilian models of the AK-47 and the R1 and R5 rifles.

He said these weapons played the greatest role in crime and political violence in SA.

The penalty for owning a non-automatic AK-47 would rise from a fine of R12 000 to a prison sentence of between five and 25 years. The five-year minimum would be introduced as an amendment to the Bill next week.

A police spokesman said 1,2-million South Africans legally owned 3,3-million firearms, but declined to release details of how many were owned by whites and how many by blacks.

Neighbourhood watch 'ineffective'

The Argus Foreign Service

34 AUG 3/8/92

LONDON. — Neighbourhood watch schemes do little to reduce crime, a new British study has shown.

According to Michael McConville, professor of law at Warwick University, and Bristol Polytechnic's Dan Shepherd, there is little difference in crime levels in areas with or without such schemes.

Their book, *Watching police watching communities*, looks at schemes in London, Avon, Somerset and Gwent. Hundreds of beat policemen were interviewed and 200 people involved schemes were also spoken to.

The authors say: "Our conclusions add to a growing body of research which suggests that neighbourhood watch is ineffective in reducing crime and has few other noteworthy benefits."

Some police who ran schemes were derided by colleagues.

Neighbourhood watch schemes were introduced in Britain in 1983 to encourage neighbours to monitor suspicious behaviour of strangers and to report to the police.

Within less than 10 years there were about 91 000 schemes across the country, but the researchers believe most of these are active at only the weakest level.

Catching crooks (34)

THE Witwatersrand attorney-general has come up with a marvellous idea for fighting white-collar crime. He actually intends catching crooked businessmen, bringing them to trial and making examples of the most prominent of them.

It is a strategy government might follow against the crooks in its own ranks. There has been a proliferation of corruption, in business and in the public service. The few businessmen caught are tracked down by policemen and most go to jail; the few public servants discovered are slated by commissions and most are retired, transferred or promoted.

Now there is to be a crackdown on fraud and theft in the corporate world. Attorney-General Klaus von

Lieres is setting up a posse of experts to investigate these often complicated crimes. Specially trained lawyers and policemen will work on the backlog of 6 000 cases in the Witwatersrand area alone and make sure every company crook has his day in court.

Similar determination would help keep public servants out of the public purse. If 11 lawyers and 11 policemen can deal with 6 000 corporate crimes, a smaller team might manage a prosecution or two out of recent reports on bureaucratic dishonesty. Government, too, could start prosecutions at the top; one senior official in the dock could save the taxpayer millions.

On the evidence so far, the cheating chairman will go to jail but the cell next door will not hold a senior bureaucrat.

9/6/92
6/10/97

NEWS IN BRIEF

Same treatment for all

WITWATERSRAND attorney-general Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau has asked Business Day to correct any impression given in the second editorial yesterday that his efforts to combat white collar crime were aimed solely at the private sector.

"I don't know what is in the 6 000 dockets handed to me, but public officials will be treated with at least the same vigour as anyone else. Any other impression is incorrect." Von Lieres said last week a specially trained task force had been formed to investigate more than 6 000 cases of commerce-related crimes.

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R250m fraud cases

S(Times) (B455) 14/6/92

(34)

Business Times Reporter

THE Office for Serious Economic Offences — set up this year to ensure the speedy investigation of serious white-collar crimes — will have handled fraud cases involving R250-million by October.

Cape Town office head and assistant director Tommy Prins disclosed these figures this week in the wake of the office's first successful prosecution.

Among those still to be handled are the Gilbey's case, the JSE-Old Mutual investigation and Repfin.

This week the OSEO secured its first conviction in the Supreme Court in a R3-million fraud case involving prominent Pretoria liquidator Manie Rheader. He was sentenced to fines totalling R100 500 and given a seven-year prison sentence suspended for five years.

The OSEO investigation, headed by J C Gerber, began last August.

Mr Prins says: "We are ex-

cited that our first case has resulted in a conviction and I guess you could say that we have a 100% success rate at this stage."

A second case, involving former Gilbey's bookkeeper Margaret Harding, is being heard in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, and is expected to end in a week or two.

The R134-million fraud hearing involving former Repfin managing director Andrew Prakke and Nic Griesel and Alan Latham will begin in the Cape Town Supreme Court on August 10.

High-profile stockbroker Greg Blank goes on trial in the Witwatersrand Supreme Court in September for his alleged involvement in the JSE-Old Mutual case.

The trial of two other people involved in share dealings, Andre Fourie and Ken-

ny Fouche, will begin in October in the Witwatersrand Supreme Court.

The efficiency of the OSEO in bringing complex cases to trial is shown by the Margaret Harding case, for example, says Mr Prins.

"That case was brought to the attention of one of our investigators, Petrus Marais, last November. An indictment was handed down in March and the trial began in May."

The more complicated JSE-Old Mutual inquiry took 18 months, an indictment being served on Greg Blank eight months after his arrest.

"I don't doubt that it would have taken much longer to bring these cases to trial if they had to go through the normal channels of investigation and preparation," says Mr Prins.

Bill gives AGs more muscle

SITimes 14/6/92

34

ATTORNEYS general will be given sweeping powers to decide on whether bail should be granted in violence-related crimes in terms of a Bill to be tabled in Parliament tomorrow.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which also contained new provisions to deal with issues such as the possession of firearms, intimidation

By MIKE ROBERTSON: Political Correspondent

and private armies, amounted to "government's declaration of war on violence".

But Democratic Party justice spokesman Tony Leon said the Bill amounted to further evidence that the government was undermining fundamental liberties and the due process of law.

Treason

In recent weeks the government had tabled a range of legislation which, if implemented, would:

- Reverse the onus of proof in drug-related crimes. The measures would apply not only to drug traffickers but bank managers and stockbrokers who could unwittingly be in possession of drug money;

- Give attorneys general the right to authorise phone taps and mail interceptions in a wide range of suspected crimes, including drug trafficking, murder, treason, rape, bestiality, arson and serious economic crimes.

Mr Leon said he appreci-

ated the government's motivation in wanting to stamp out violence and drug-related offences.

However, by ditching procedural safeguards it was fashioning a club which the future government could use at will.

He said that, despite recent changes which made attorneys general independent of the government, AGs remained the chief prosecuting authority for the state.

When it came to phone taps, he said, this would result in "the state being able to determine whether it has the authorisation to invade a person's privacy".

"I have nothing against the AG, but he is not the right person to sit as judge and jury."

Mr Leon said he would be moving an amendment to replace the AG with a judge in chambers. "He will be a proper referee," he said.

"Fundamental liberties and due processes have to be preserved in the new South Africa. But this has

to be balanced with powers to protect the community."

He hoped that many of the worst aspects of the Bill would be removed once the parliamentary select committee that dealt with justice legislation had finished studying it.

He said one aspect that troubled him was that parliament would have just five days to discuss and approve the Criminal Law Amendment Bill if the government was determined to push it through this session.

Bail

A Justice Ministry spokesman said the Bill would give AGs the right to decide on bail applications in violence-related crimes.

If an AG decided not to grant bail he would have to issue a certificate to the court stating that the person concerned was being held in connection with a special offence relating to violence.

An onus would be placed on the state to proceed with the case against the person who was denied bail within a specific time frame.



KEVIN DAVIE

Business

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New steps to combat violence

By Ray 16/6/92

BILLY PADDOCK

CAPE TOWN — Government has put forward drastic measures to combat violence and "intimidation" — with penalties for intimidation being increased to 25 years' imprisonment.

The Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill, tabled in Parliament yesterday, scraps certain sections of the Internal Security Act — but introduces detention without trial for interrogation periods administered by the courts rather than the police.

Under the Bill a magistrate could issue a warrant of arrest for any person he believed might know where weapons were hidden.

The suspect could be held for 48 hours before appearing before a magistrate. Thereafter the suspect would have to appear before a magistrate every 10 days, and could be held indefinitely in this way.

The legislation forms the basis of government's strategy against political intolerance, violence, intimidation and the formation of private armies.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee did not in any way refer to any organisation, including Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), while discussing the section on private armies in a statement, but the terms of the new legislation made it clear

that MK and the AWB would fall into its ambit by virtue of applying to individuals and leaders of organisations.

Any person involved in the control, training or administration of private armies would be severely dealt with and brought to book, unless acting in the pursuit of support for the SA Police or SADF.

Where the organisers were politically motivated they exposed themselves automatically to prosecution.

Security firms and neighbourhood watches would have to apply for exemption from these control measures and this would, in the normal course of events, be granted by the Minister.

The main focus of the measures was to combat intimidation and even shifted the onus of proof to someone suspected of committing the offence.

Where previously the act of intimidation had to have been committed before security forces could act, the new legislation proposed "that a crime had already been committed once fear was inculcated".

Further, other acts which could reasonably be interpreted to instil fear would be considered to be a crime of intimidation.

Most of these harsh sections, including detention without trial in terms of this Bill, carried a sunset clause of one year. The aim is mainly to create conditions more attuned to conducting elections.

The President can, with the concurrence of Parliament, extend these provisions for a year at a time.

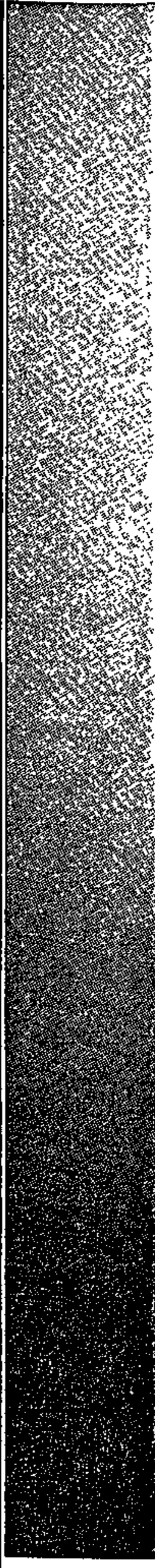
The legislation also specifically targets gun-running and aims to clamp down heavily on automatic weapons being brought into the country from neighbouring countries such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

It gives the security forces wide powers to arrest people suspected of knowing the whereabouts of arms caches or hidden weapons.

The Bill also proposes amendments to the Criminal Procedures Act whereby a certificate can be issued by the attorney-general declaring the crime a special crime in respect of crimes of violence and intimidation to speed up the process.

The prosecution and the defence have to have their case arguments ready for trial within 60 days or the court may rule insufficient evidence and set the accused free.

The suspect will not be allowed bail unless the attorney-general has issued written authorisation.



Grosskopf 'is still a suspect'

STEPHANE BOTHTMA
16/6/92

ANC member Hein Grosskopf was positively linked to the Quartz Street bomb blast in Johannesburg in 1987 which injured 68 people, and was still a suspect in two other blasts which killed seven, police said yesterday.

An SAP statement said a R50 000 reward for information linking Grosskopf or any other person to a blast at the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court in 1988, which left three people dead, was still on offer.

However, a reward for Grosskopf's arrest had lapsed, Sapa reports.

Police said Grosskopf, believed to be in Zambia, was still a suspect in the 1987 Johannesburg Magistrate's Court bomb blast and that at the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court in 1988.

No pay for staying away, say employers

DIRK HARTFORD
16/6/92

BUSINESS organisations yesterday called for a no work, no pay policy as they and unions engaged in a war of words over the ANC alliance's mass action campaign.

Sacob, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Spoornet and Anglo American's gold and uranium division all advised yesterday they would follow a policy of "no work, no pay", Sapa reports.

Seifsa recommended that disciplinary action be taken against employees staying away from work because of mass action.

"In this particular case, it would constitute an illegal strike," Seifsa spokesman Hendrik van der Heever said of the campaign, which starts today.

Cosatu yesterday said employers had done nothing about the issues motivating the mass action programme.

"If there is a better way to stop government corruption and death squads and get movement at Codesa, we would like to hear about it," a Cosatu spokesman said.

Cosatu has asked business organisations to support its mass action

Bill lifts ban on foreign funding

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Government has tabled an omnibus Bill which includes the temporary suspension of the ban on foreign funding of political parties.

A memorandum to the General Law Amendment Bill says the suspension of the Prohibition of Foreign Financing of Political Parties Act "emanates from the need of funds in order to expand the process of democratisation".

The Bill amends elements of another 20 Acts, among them the provision in the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977 that an accused's race must be mentioned in a charge sheet or an indictment.

The Criminal Procedure Act is being amended to make it clear correctional supervision may be imposed for statutory offences.

Clause 6 of the Sexual Offences Act is extended to include males in the provision that anyone found in a brothel who refuses to disclose the name and identity of the keeper or manager will be deemed to be keeping the brothel.

Section 99 of the Insolvency Act is also being amended so that a preferential claim will be granted to the state in respect of VAT, as was the case with GST.

Bill will fight against crime

Sowetan 17/6/92

THE Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill, which was tabled in Parliament on Monday, reflected the Government's commitment to fight violence and eradicate crime, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in a statement.

"The Government is irrevocably committed to the introduction of a Bill of fundamental rights.

"It is, however, quite obvious that a bill of rights and a rights culture cannot come to fruition in a climate of violence . . . which negates efforts to establish a rights culture."

Coetsee said the provisions of the Bill would effectively strengthen the hands of the men, women and children at grassroots level who suffered from violence, crime and intimidation.

"They deserve the full protection of the State. They must not hesitate to assist the State in its drive to combat violence, crime and intimidation."

Included in the provisions of the Bill are special measures to combat intimidation, measures to combat offences in respect of organisations with a military character and measures relating to the unlawful possession of weapons as well as measures creating trials for special offences.

Because of the far-reaching effect of the measures creating special trials and those relating to the possession of weapons, it is proposed that these provisions be valid for only one year unless Parliament agrees to an extension.

"Given the fact that 1 230 people were killed with firearms during 1991 and that violence continues unabated in certain areas, everyone who favours peace will agree that drastic measures need to be taken.

All peace-loving persons will agree that this legislation is both timely and necessary." - *Sapa*.

SA's most wanted



WEAPONS FOR AFRICA . . . The AK-47, also known as the "Soweto cheque book", is the weapon most often used in crimes committed in SA.

Search is on for AK-47s

caption 21/6/92

ITS barrel shone for the first time in southern African sun in the hands of cadres who have attacked South African soldiers. Now these attacks are longer needed and the gun has become one of the most deadly aids for criminals. In 1991 alone, the gun was used in more than 2 500 robberies.

This is the AK-47, also known as the "AK" or the "Soweto cheque book" - because people in Soweto supposedly believe you write your own cheques if you own an AK-47.

But why is it called the "AK-47"? In fact, the choice of name was very simple.

The "A" refers to the Russian word "awtomat" which means automatic. The "K" is the first letter of the name of the designer - the Russian Mikhael Kalashnikov.

Honoured

And the "47" has nothing to do with the barrel of the gun. It simply refers to the year in which Kalashnikov presented his brainchild to the Soviet government.

Kalashnikov, who was honoured for his invention a few years ago by the then Soviet government, was a soldier in the Soviet armoured division during the Second World War. He was seriously injured during one of the battles that he was declared medically unfit to pursue his career as a military officer.

Kalashnikov then concentrated his time on designing firearms.

The original gun was very heavy and unwieldy. Its tolerance was also extremely low with the result that it was very sensitive to dirt and dust. The gun was also not very reliable in these conditions.

Kalashnikov then designed an improved model in 1952. The gun was much more reliable and the shortcomings were nearly eliminated. The frame was made of light metal, hence the gun was much lighter than the initial version.

The AK-47 was only accepted as the official battle gun in 1952 after a number of adjustments were made to the

Most wanted gun

Search is on for AK-47s

CP/RS 21/4/92

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The AK-47 was only accepted as an official battle gun in 1952 after a few adjustments were made to the proto-

The AK-47 rifle has already become a household name in SA. During the last months hardly any murder, robbery or other act of violence has been committed without the feared AK-47 being mentioned.

Ten of these guns were found on a train coach filled with weapons which the police confiscated from Inkatha supporters in Soweto last weekend. Our SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT traced the origin of the AK-47.

type.

Shortly afterwards Kalashnikov also designed the AKM and the AKMS. The latter was equipped with foldable butt, making it ideal for paratroopers.

The success story of the AK-47 soon became known outside the borders of the Soviet Union. This gun was used all over the world where the Soviets wanted to expand their influence.

Not only was the gun exported to communist-led countries, it was even manufactured there. It is generally known that the gun was manufactured in countries like Finland, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and the then Eastern Germany.

Today the gun's easy handling and reliability contributes to its popularity among criminals. It can also easily be hidden underground for a long time and remain in a good condition.

An instance is known of a group of infiltrators who crossed the border between Swaziland and SA with a number of AK-47s. The men were trapped and their guns confiscated.

Fired

A year later the investigating team returned to the scene and found another gun which was still hidden in the ground.

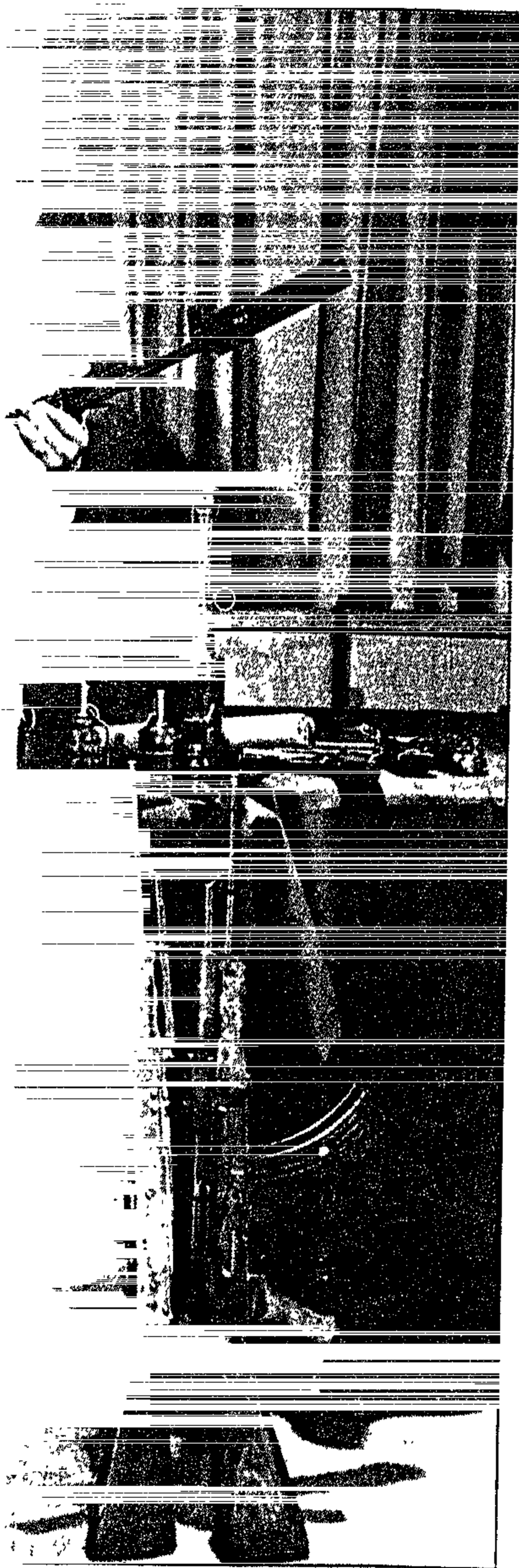
The gun was initially hidden in an ant heap. Rain had caused the soil to cave in and the gun was found as a result.

The investigating officer removed the soil from the barrel and fired a shot. To his surprise, the gun functioned perfectly.

The police launched an intensive campaign months ago in an endeavour to curtail the illegal distribution and possession of AK-47s. Since January this year a total of 238 AK-47s have been confiscated.

In the period January 1 to December 31 last year, AK-47s were used in more than 2 500 armed robberies, the SAP public relations division said. The robberies were especially aimed at institutions such as banks, building societies, post offices, shops and factories.

The police offers a reward of up to R6 000 for information which could lead to the confiscation of an AK-47.



"Soweto cheque book", is the weapon most

Over 60 000 held in May crime swoop

Sowetan
A TOTAL of 60 733 people were arrested in South Africa for serious crimes during May and goods worth millions of rands were confiscated, police said in Pretoria yesterday.

Successes included the confiscation of 1 503 vehicles valued at R44 594 140 and the charging of 338

24/6/92
people for fraud involving a total of R6 340 004.

A total of 1 128 044 Mandrax tablets were confiscated as were diamonds, gold and precious metals valued at R1 323 219.

Narcotics police arrested 2 145 people in connection with the Mandrax tablets, 31 376kg of dagga, 225g of cocaine and 28 units of LSD.

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Another 235 people were arrested by the diamond and gold unit in connection with the diamonds, gold and other precious metals.

In addition, Spoornet property - including raw copper and aluminium - worth R124 789 was recovered by the theft unit. This led to the arrest of 154 people. — Sapa.

Police 'cannot cope in townships without SADF'

Blom 26/6 92
PRETORIA — Heightened crime and intimidation would result if the SADF withdrew its support from the SAP in townships, defence force planning expert Brig G.P. H. Kruys said yesterday.

Speaking at a Security '92 Conference organised by Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, Kruys said until the endemic cycle of violence had been broken the support could not be withdrawn.

Against a background of increased numbers of destitute people, declining economic growth and worsening political intolerance, there was little chance the SAP would effectively discharge its duties without substantial assistance from the affected communities and state departments.

The maintenance of law and order was primarily the task of the SAP.

The involvement of the military over an extended period tended to politicise it. It would affect morale and combat readiness. "It should be called in only in exceptional circumstances and only for short periods."

On the future SADF, Kruys said a complete volunteer force was an ideal but it would probably not provide the numbers of junior ranks or the specialists needed in the reserve force.

A form of national service would

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GERALD REILLY
most likely be necessary to balance the force and some system of balloting might have to be devised.

There also had to be a commitment to non-discrimination coupled with uncompromising standards.

Sacob, security committee vice-chairman Gerald Heine said the increase in frauds and financial "manoeuvring" coincided with the deepening economic recession.

He said the increase in white collar crime was a great worry for organised business. In practically all cases of fraud lack of efficient controls was the root cause.

SA Eagle operations manager J. McIntosh said the economic downturn had produced a boom in fraudulent arson claims, dodgy vehicle claims and doubtful burglary losses.

"Factories are being burned down merely to acquire liquidity, motor vehicles under credit agreement are being sold and taken out of the country and claims lodged for theft."

Recent statistics showed arson-related claims constituted the third largest cause of fires.

The SAP had established that many drivers were involved in the hijacking of vehicles and their loads.

Rotten to the core

STAR 27/6/92

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HERE is nothing like a little contact with hardened criminals for forcing one to revise (downwards) one's estimate of humanity.

I have observed the liberal sentiments of several young doctors crumble to nothing, like a sandcastle before the tide, in the face of psychopathic murderers and rapists.

The young doctors enter prison convinced that incarceration is primitive, wasteful and serves no useful purpose. Until then, their idea of evil incarnate had been the Tory Minister of Health of the day. But a little later, they come out muttering that prisoners should never be released.

I admit there is much about prison that I like. I like the warders — their camaraderie, their gallows humour, even their rigidities and stubborn rituals. And I have seen many more acts of kindness done by them towards the prisoners than I have seen acts of brutality or cruelty.

As for the prisoners, they never cease to fascinate me. Much of the fascination is morbid, of course: to examine closely the hands of a strangler, the face of an arsonist, the brand of a poisoner, gives me the thrill which others derive from murder fiction.

But the prisoners also raise philosophical questions in acute and practical ways. In my youth I studied philosophy with a netting approaching passion — despairing of firm conclusions — gave it up as pointless. Prisoners, however, revive ultimate questions of free will and determinism. Of

armed robber about to be released into the wider world came to tell me that in his fantasies he strangled, decapitated and disarticulated people he met in the street.

"Have you ever..." I began. "Acted on my fantasies? Yes, I once strangled a lad I met down a dark alleyway at night."

"But you let go before it was too late?" "His jaw was smashed to pieces."

"Were you ever charged?" "They never knew it was me who did it." His sadistic leer was the most horrible expression I have ever seen.

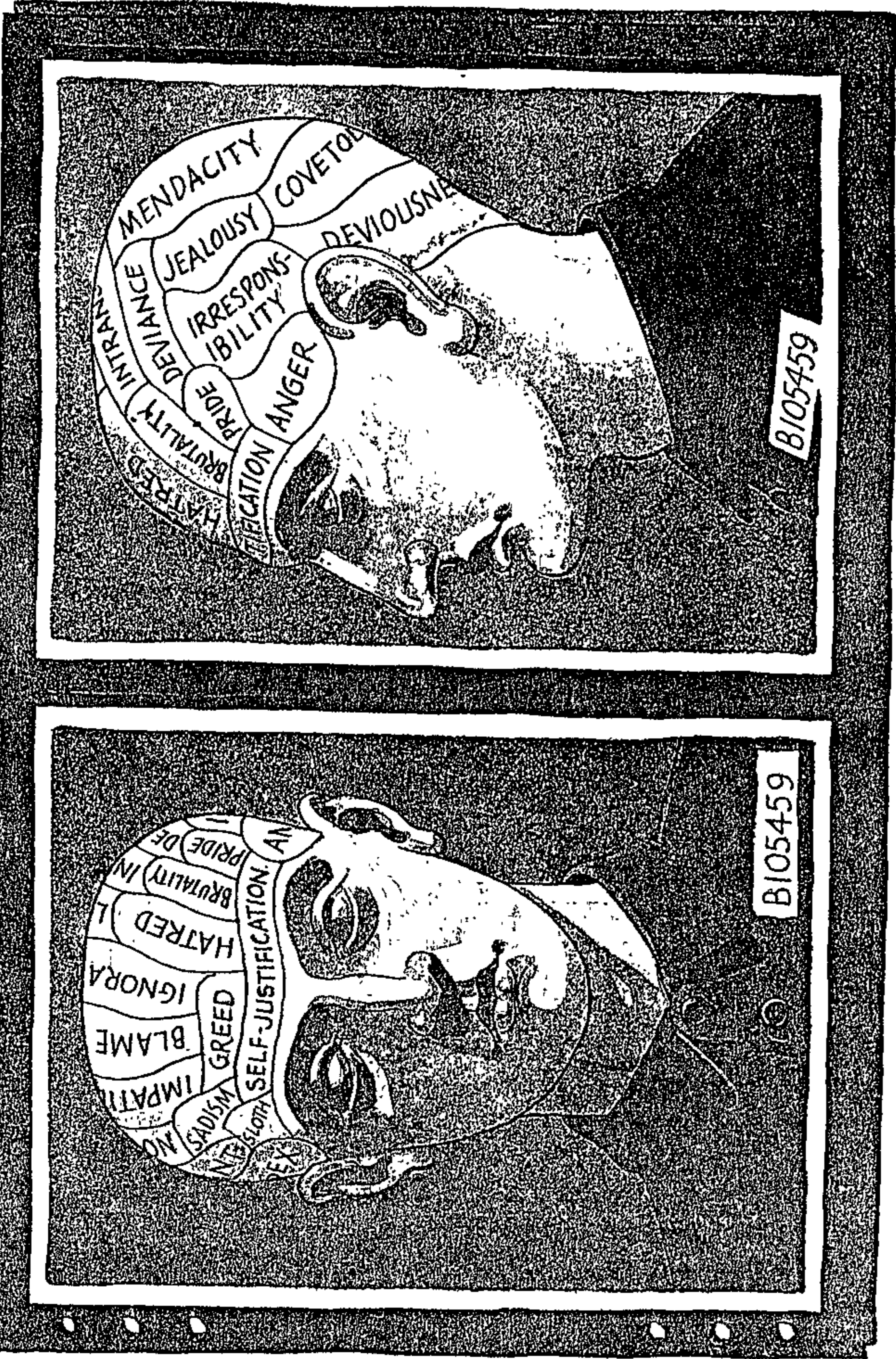
He thought that once he had informed me of his propensities, I had *ipso facto* released him from responsibility for them, and had granted him a kind of medical absolution. But how he would have complained, if — on the basis of his confession — I had arranged a form of medical preventive detention for him!

I do not know any longer what it is to "understand" another person, at least beyond banalities such as "he ate because he was hungry".

There seems to me an irreducible gap between psychopathic behaviour and all hypothesised explanations of it.

But I would make one general point, whose truth I cannot prove and which I admit is highly speculative: it is that the effort to explain psychopathic behaviour is itself likely to result in its spread.

In Brian Masters's book about Dennis Nilsen, "Killing for Company", which is unlikely ever to be surpassed as an effort to comprehend the mind of such a man, we are told that on one occasion Nilsen said to



Is imprisonment the best way to rehabilitate criminals? Does capital punishment serve as a deterrent? Should society accept blame for people's criminal tendencies? THEODORE DALRYMPLE, a British prison doctor, believes violent criminals are rotten to the core and seldom repentant.

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had broken into a house and raped an adolescent girl. He was sentenced to 10 years (the judge believing him to be the ringleader of the gang) and his accomplices received seven

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But the prisoners also raise philosophical questions in acute and practical ways. In my youth, I studied philosophy with something approaching passion but, despairing of firm conclusions, gave it up as pointless. The prisoners, however, revive the old ultimate questions of freewill and determinism, of good and evil, of the nature of explanation and the final unknowability of things.

Often I meet prisoners who have committed the most terrible crimes, but repentance is rare, except in front of the parole board, where it is quite common. Of course, the majority of prisoners have committed only petty offences, small (but repeated) crimes against property, or rather against the people who own the property.

They are often pathetic and inadequate individuals, thoroughly accustomed to prison life; the warmth and three square meals a day provided unconditionally in prison are for them an incentive to further crime. As for the loss of freedom, they welcome it; being told what to do all their waking hours obviates the need for thought and decision.

This is not to say that they accept their lot. Far from it. They may not be very intelligent or sensitive (I haven't met one who realises empathically how traumatic crime is to victims, or how it can change victims' lives), but few have not detected the liberal *zeitgeist* of the last quarter of century, who have not taken advantage of it

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to affix the blame for their behaviour elsewhere, and who do not desecrate at the first opportunity on the deformity of their own upbringing.

This allows them to retain their sense of moral worth: it is they, not the people whom they have robbed or assaulted, who are the real victims. Furthermore, blaming others for their predicament obscures from them the humiliating fact that they choose prison, that it is the life they have come to prefer.

But it is the notorious cases, the sadistic killers, the dismemberers and cannibals, the psychopaths and those who were once called the morally

thought there was such a class, and that it was genetically determined.

Thus Henry Boies, an American criminologist, wrote in 1893: "Everyone who has visited prisons and observed large numbers of prisoners together has undoubtedly been impressed, from the appearance of prisoners alone, that a large portion of them were born to be criminals."

"There would seem to be certain recognisable features which differentiate these from the rest of mankind, and set them apart as a criminal class of which it might be assumed — although any given individual might be reclaimed and saved — that as a class the whole were destined to live and die criminals."

To the untortured eye, such a conclusion might still seem plausible enough and, in its way, reassuring. But one has only to consider the soul of man under Nazism and communism, and reflect a little on the Khmer Rouge and their Peruvian imitators, Sendero Luminoso, to realise that the class of psychopaths can be indefinitely expanded.

Be that as it may, I have never actually met anyone who was morally insane, in the sense that he lacked the normal moral categories of thought.

On the contrary, the worst of criminals often have the acute sense of justice (or rather

injustice). But they apply it only to themselves, and in obviously self-serving ways.

It would be a mistake to conclude from this, however, that their sense of justice is insincere, for the human mind is a subtle instrument and quite capable of being morally earnest and viciously perverse at the same time.

A few months ago, I encountered a remanded kidnapper of very high IQ who had kept a small child in a box for more than two weeks while demanding a ransom from her parents. When finally he was arrested, he was charged also with the sexual assault of another small girl, a crime which he steadfastly maintained he did not commit.

He said that if he was found guilty — unjustly — of this second crime, he would kill himself in protest.

"Why would you do that?" I asked. "I don't want people to think I'm a nonce," he said. "But you are a kidnapper," I said. "And kidnapping is a very serious crime. You are certain to get a long sentence."

He fixed me with his expressionless, porcelain-blue eyes. "I looked after her well," he said. After a pause, he continued: "She came out of it alive. But I'm not a nonce, and I won't allow the f...s to pin it on me."

At about the same time, I interviewed a convicted rapist who, with three accomplices,

had broken into a house and raped an adolescent girl. He was sentenced to 10 years (the judge believing him to be the ringleader of the gang) and his accomplices received seven years.

His accomplices had now been released, and he was on hunger strike (which he later broke) because of what he saw as the terrible injustice done to him. He was perfectly immobile on the subject. There was no realisation that any so-called injustice — if it existed — was, compared with his terrible crime, trivial. He was clearly storing up his "reasons" for his next monstrous act.

Many a time have psycho-

The worst of criminals often have the acutest sense of justice (or rather injustice), but they apply it only to themselves, and in obvious self-serving ways.

paths burdened me with the responsibility for telling them why they do the things they do, and have mocked me because I have been unable to find the explanation.

A murderer who drove a fence picket through his wife's chest blamed his doctor because he had gone to him the week before complaining of agitation and anxiety and the doctor had done nothing.

It was therefore, he told me, the doctor, not he, who was the real culprit.

Last week in the prison, an

ducible gap between psychopathic behaviour and all hypothesised explanations of it.

But I would make one general point, whose truth I cannot prove and which I admit is highly speculative: it is that the effort to explain psychopathic behaviour is itself likely to result in its spread.

In Brian Masters's book about Dennis Nilsen, "Killing for Company", which is unlikely ever to be surpassed as an effort to comprehend the mind of such a man, we are told that on one occasion Nilsen said to the police that the real criminal, the person who should really be locked up, was in Number 10, not in the police station confessing to 15 murders.

And he later wrote a poem about one of his victims in which he accused society of hypocrisy, for it had concerned itself with the murdered boy, who was something of a vagrant, only after his death: during his life it had cared nothing for him.

Thus the locus of moral responsibility departs from the individual and settles on a distant abstraction. No doubt there will always be brain-damaged individuals who, for physiological reasons, cannot contain their rages and impulses.

But if, as is taught in the schools and universities, in the churches and on television, in the newspapers, and in the secular sermons of the *bien pensants*, responsibility lies not with the individual but with society, it is scarcely surprising that crime and other forms of social deviance are inexorably on the increase.

To deal justly oneself is a spiritual and intellectual discipline, to espy injustices elsewhere is often the merest self-indulgence. — The Spectator, London.

Crime probe head gets new powers

THE Office for Serious Economic Offences started operating in earnest last week when new, wide-ranging powers were granted its director Jan Swanepoel SC.

In some areas, Swanepoel now has more investigative power than the police and the attorneys-general.

In terms of the Investigation of Serious Economic Offences Act 117 of 1991, he can summons a witness to appear before him at any place and time he specifies and demand that the witness produce any documentation he might require.

Among the first cases Swanepoel's unit has tackled are allegations that syndicates of professionals have defrauded the Multi-lateral Motor Vehicle Insurance Fund.

The unit has been in existence since

STEPHANE BOTHMA (34)

earlier this year, but has been unable to tackle a growing backlog of commercial cases until now.

The Act was aimed at providing for swift and thorough investigation of serious white collar crimes, Swanepoel said at the weekend.

It states that any witness summonsed by him will not be entitled to refuse to answer questions, even if the answer incriminates the witness. Refusing to answer questions, deliberately giving false answers, failing to appear at the specified time and failing to produce the requested documentation constitute criminal offences punishable by

□ To Page 2

Crime (Dumy) 29/6/92

two years imprisonment, a fine of R8 000, or both.

However, a witness appearing before Swanepoel will have the right to be assisted by a lawyer.

In terms of the Act, Swanepoel or a person authorised by him in writing may for the purposes of an inquiry and without any prior notice, enter any premises connected with the investigation, search the

(34)

□ From Page 1

premises and question witnesses. Documents may be copied or seized.

Swanepoel said he was unable to directly institute prosecution. After his office had completed an investigation, a recommendation would be made to the Justice Minister, who would refer the matter to an attorney-general for prosecution.

The Act allows the unit director to second any person from any government department to assist with an investigation.

STAR 29/6/92
**Legal aid could
cut jail numbers**

A comprehensive legal aid scheme would lead to a substantial decrease in the prison population, according to the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Criminals (Nicro). (34)

In a press statement Nicro said of the R4 billion allocated for law and order in the 1990/1991 financial year, only R17 million had been set aside for legal aid.

A shift in State expenditure policies would reduce the problems of crime and curtail the cycle of recidivism.

Other statistics include:

- About 80 percent of the more than 2 million people tried in magistrates' courts annually are not represented.
- More than 100 000 of these people are sent to jail.
- The chances of acquittal are five times higher when accused are defended. — Staff Reporter.

BENCHMARKS

CARMEL RICKARD'S weekly look at the law, the lawyers and the courts



R50m more to defend the poor

W/Man 317-917192

THE right to be represented in court remains only a dream for most South Africans facing criminal charges. But R50-million could make it a reality.

That's how much the director of the Legal Aid Board, Nic Pretorius, estimates it would cost to expand the pilot "public defender scheme" now operating in the Johannesburg magistrates' courts, and offer a similar service countrywide.

The pilot scheme aims to help some of the more than 100 000 accused people, too poor to afford their own lawyer, who are jailed every year after a trial in which they defended themselves.

For a moment in 1988 it seemed the courts might step in and stop the unacceptable situation in which the quality of justice depended on the individual's bank balance. The Natal Supreme Court ruled that under certain circumstances a trial could not be fair unless the accused was represented.

But the Appeal Court squashed that hope. The judges said representation for all was an ideal which they supported. However, many different and urgent needs competed for public funds, and they could not find legal grounds allowing the right to counsel to jump the queue.

By the time this judgment was delivered, however, plans for a pilot scheme were close to completion.

Ten public defenders — three advocates and seven attorneys — together with an office manager, a secretary, an interpreter and a clerk, started business on January 2 on a budget of R2,5-million. Exactly six months later, their success is obvious.

They appear in the 40 Johannesburg regional and magistrates' courts, and have so far been able to accept virtually all the work that comes in. News of their service has spread quickly, so many more people are asking for their help. They are now booking cases "far into the future" which, senior defender Vivian Fortunat says, is cause for some concern. Like Pretorius she believes that the pilot scheme should expand — more staff would make it possible to handle cases without such long delays.

By the end of May they had been asked for help by 1 122 people whose cases included murder, rape, assault, house breaking and theft. Lawyers appeared in 203 bail related cases. In 89 of these bail was granted, it was reduced in 95 cases and refused in only 19.

In cases handled by the public defenders, where the accused pleaded not guilty, they have an acquittal rate of about 63 percent.

Fortunat wants more money and more staff so the scheme can be extended to the other courts around Johannesburg like Hillbrow, Soweto and Jeppe. She is also keen that the project should soon be established around the country.

Pretorius shares this hope. He says the only problem holding back expansion is money.

He estimates it would cost R50-million to employ 600 public defenders to staff legal defence centres at all the magistrates' courts in the country. Durban, Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg would probably be the next cities at which such a scheme would start. As for the more remote rural areas, Pretorius says some kind of arrangement would probably have to be made with the closest centre to send staff out as needed.

Many involved in the pilot project believe it has another value, apart from ensuring the best defence for the accused. It enhances the much-battered image of the legal system in the eyes of the public and begins to repair the alienation developed over many decades of apartheid.

This is also the view of Natal Supreme Court Judge Andrew Wilson, who says a national public defender scheme would be valuable. "It also has an important role in maintaining public confidence in this country's courts."

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee says the pilot project would provide experience from which to expand the service to other areas. Asking the legal profession to help look for money, he says it is "imperative" for the private sector to become more involved in funding. However, the minister might find resistance to the idea that business must provide legal defence for the country's poor.

RMA LABUSCHAGNE, University of South Africa criminologist and director of Rape Crisis, drew on a cigarette and on the outbreath exclaimed: "I adore murderers."

The statement was not meant to shock. It was rather an expression of professional fascination, by someone who spreads out on a cell floor for six hours at a time to share a pack of smokes with Brian Mitchell (who ordered the Trust Feeds massacre) or the other 88 murderers she has "profiled". She is just finding out what makes people tick.

"I talk about everything. I want to know what's going on in their heads, see the world through their eyes."

She abhors the white-collar frauds: "I can't understand what the buggars did, all this forensic stuff."

"But maybe I understand a murderer. There's something so human about them. It's not so totally impossible as one might think ..."

Labuschagne recently testified in mitigation not only for Mitchell but for Louis van Schoor, the East London "burglar-alarm investigator" who, between May 1986 and October 1989, shot at least 64 people and killed 41, putting in a claim to being the greatest mass murderer in South African history.

Van Schoor was sentenced to 20 years in jail after being found guilty of seven murders, the details of which were well publicised at the time.

What would possess anyone to plead leniency for such a monster? Labuschagne says her job is not to get people off the hook but to put herself in their shoes and attempt to explain them.

She says she found Van Schoor the most compelling of all the 89 murderers she has interviewed.

His story goes back to 1980 when he started his own firm, specialising in silent burglar alarms installed mainly in big factories, warehouses and shops; alarms that go off without the burglar hearing them.

"So the alarm goes off at two, three in the morning," says Labuschagne. "I cannot imagine the guts you must have to go in alone, to know there are burglars there and to confront them."

"It's deadly dangerous. He has holes in his body, scars where he's been attacked." For every one he killed, he arrested more than 200.

"The horrible part is that he was good, if we forget about 41 bodies. Those properties were very well protected.

"He would still have been good if he'd not killed people. He's pretty fearless. People with more brains than him just wouldn't do that job."

So what went wrong?

"I blame the criminal justice system for what happened," says Labuschagne.

"Louis arrests people, takes them to court. Inexperienced prosecutors give them bail, so they're out in the streets



Irma Labuschagne ... Never be bluffed by a criminal. They are all potential murderers. Photo: GUY ADAMS

Unlocking the mind of a mass murderer

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Irma Labuschagne's passion is talking to murderers. They're so human, she says. Right now her interest is a mass-murderer, security guard Louis van Schoor who specialised in executing burglars. Van Schoor's case, she explains, is the tale of a fundamentally decent man ...



in five minutes. "Fifteen kilometres away is the Ciskei where they disappear into. You never catch them ever again. But they do come back at night to rob, steal, whatever.

"So an idea gradually grows. Remember, this is not a brilliant man. "Eventually he thinks that if the courts aren't going to do the trick of getting these people into jail, then shooting is the only way to get rid of them."

That is the point at which the Van Schoor saga is no longer just about a mass murderer, a monster who has been safely locked up — but about a society that supports murder.

There were those East London whites who viewed Van Schoor as a hero and sported "I love Louis" stickers on their cars.

"In Pietermaritzburg I had to have an armed guard once the ANC found out I was going to argue in mitigation for Brian Mitchell," says Labuschagne. "In East London, the prosecutor had to have an armed guard."

The real indictment is that, before

Labuschagne, is the terrible contradiction of Van Schoor's personality.

At first, Labuschagne was as prejudiced as most other people — Van Schoor's wild Rasputin beard and low forehead said it all: a racist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging person.

What she discovered when she flew down to East London was — "and don't die laughing" — a gentle giant with an absence of racist sentiment.

"It wasn't his fault that the burglars were all black. But I can guarantee, whether black, pink or green, he would have shot them.

"The main motive wasn't an AWB thing like Barend Strydom, whom I also saw. Strydom is a sick little racist who will kill again the second he's let out of jail."

For 12 years in the police force Van Schoor was an outstanding dog handler. "For that you need a very specific kind of temperament, you have to be able to work with an animal.

"That kind and gentle side cannot be an act. Animals and children don't act. I saw Louis with children: little black children who adore him, who run after him, on his farm.

"He has a partly deaf and dumb black man to whom he's given a room in his home, right inside his house, and he's been taking care of him."

"I was with Louis when he went to go and say goodbye to this old man. And he explained: goodbye, he's going away for a long time, maybe he's going to get hanged. He made a gesture as if a rope was around his neck, and I saw this old soul weeping and clinging to Louis."

One detects a trace of clan sympathy for the poor dumb Boer kid from the wrong side of the tracks (his father was a transport driver on the railways) who does the dirty work for rich folk and then takes the rap.

Labuschagne concluded in her report that Van Schoor was not an inherently vicious or brutal person. But there is a momentary flicker of doubt.

"The thing that I have no explanation for is how the shootings became worse. At first it would be one shot in the leg to immobilise the suspect. Eventually it was a series of nine bullet holes in the body."

The taste of blood is intoxicating. Maybe Van Schoor discovered something terrifying inside himself on those dark nights, stalking burglars on the East London beachfront.

Perhaps the crusader against crime, now branded a criminal, understood himself better than any of us could. "He told me many times you must never be bluffed by a criminal," says Labuschagne. "They start off stealing little things ... but they are all potential murderers, dangerous, all of them."

"Had he been stopped in time, he would have stopped doing this." Does he feel remorse for the lives taken?

"None at all.

"Louis functioned in an environment where he had to combat crime every day of his life. The escalation of crime was a reality in his world. He believed criminals should be eradicated."

Does that not make him a psychopath?

"No. He weeps for the mothers and children of the people he killed: he doesn't care a fig for the people he killed."

"He does not have the insight to understand the magnitude of what he's done."

"He didn't drive around looking for a situation by shooting, but only when an alarm went off and only when he caught the burglar red-handed."

"Since he has been stopped, which was the middle of last year, he hasn't harmed a fly."

The strangest aspect, according to

Debt judgments rise 3.7%

THE number of civil judgments for debt in magistrates' courts countrywide rose 3.7% in April 1992, compared with April 1991, the CSS said yesterday.

While the number of judgments rose, the number of summonses issued in the same period dropped 5.9% from about 90 000 in April 1991 to 84 298 in April 1992. *Slovak 7/7/92*

The CSS said the rise was primarily related to a 31.6% hike in judgments involving promissory notes, bills, returned cheques and credit cards — the cumulative value of which jumped 73.1% on April last year.

However, a rise in the total value of all debtor judgments was less acute, increasing only 0.3%.

Standard Bank group economist Nico Cypionka said when taking inflation

into account, the more than 9% increase in the value of debtor's judgments was not significant.

However, the very high level of judgments and summonses — 141 518 and 202 541 respectively in the quarter ending April 1992 — indicated the deterioration of the economy.

The high incidence of summonses and judgments reflected stretched finances and employment conditions and was indicative of pressure from high interest rates and negative cashflows, Cypionka said.

The CSS said judgments for the quarter ending April 1992 were up 11 000 on last year, while summonses for the quarter had risen by more than 12 500 on the same period last year.

ANDREW KHOMM

The Commissioner... other senior British detective...
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WIN the Centre:

Police pay up for arms information

Blom 8/7/92
STEPHANE BOTHMA

POLICE have paid rewards totalling R336 215 to members of the public this year for information leading to the recovery of firearms.

The police public relations department said yesterday that rewards had been paid for 140 AK-47s, 23 shotguns, 78 homemade rifles, 205 pistols, 11 Makarov pistols, 54 homemade pistols, 121 revolvers and two arms caches.

A spokesman said the SAP had intensified its campaign to trace and remove illegal firearms from

the streets. It was prepared to pay up to R6 000 for information leading to the seizure of AK-47 rifles.

In addition to the incentive of rewards for the recovery of firearms, large full-colour posters would be distributed throughout the country urging the public to assist in ridding society of weapons used in terror attacks and crimes.

The posters would be printed in all languages and would also be distributed in

border areas, where weapons were being smuggled through, police spokesman Capt Burger van Rooyen said.

In the past six months police had seized more than 3 605 unlicensed firearms — including 479 AK-47s.

In the normal course of police investigations in the period January to June, police took possession of 1 153 rifles, 1 819 handguns and six arms caches.

However, a large number of illegal firearms was still in circulation.

More women buying guns for protection

STAR 8/19/92

34

By Charmeela Bhagowat

The number of suburban women who had invested in firearms for their safety had escalated sharply in the past six months, Johannesburg gun dealers said yesterday.

Women from Soweto, Lenasia and the northern and eastern areas were arming themselves in the wake of Reef violence and the recent spate of rapes and murders, dealers said.

A spokesman for Bentel Arms, which has outlets in Sandton, Southgate, Eastgate and Randburg, said the firm had sold an increasing number of guns to women "from all walks of life".

Police said it was difficult to keep records of gun registrations based on gender but dealers said the increase was visible at shooting ranges and training centres.

Bentel Arms' Sandton sales assistant Mark Joffe said: "Sales to women have definitely

escalated in the past six months. Rapists and murderers are on the loose and they feel they must protect themselves."

Gary Wheeler, a sales assistant at Basil's Den, in Southdale, said more women started buying guns about a year ago when unrest in the Transvaal intensified.

A gun dealer in Melville agreed. He said he had even sold shotguns to women.

Lawrence Theo, a sales assistant at Springbok Arms, Bedfordview, said they had always sold guns to many women because "people in this area have always been safety conscious".

He attributed the increase in gun sales by women in other areas to the fact that they were "only now becoming aware of the necessity to protect themselves properly". Academy of Marksmanship marketing director Alberto Derossi said about 70 percent of the clients at his Randburg training courses were women.

For the record
4 PLY ACRYLIC



SAP 'losing fight against crime'

CT 10/7/92

(34)

From WESSEL DE KOCK

PRETORIA. — A frightening picture of an outnumbered police force fighting a losing battle against rampant crime and violence in South Africa was presented at a top-level police conference here yesterday.

In the first four months of this year serious crimes shot up by 35 000 more cases compared with last year. On average the police force of 97 000 members has to deal with about 145 000 cases of serious crime a month.

It was understood yesterday that the police might call for a commission of inquiry into the whole judicial process of crime and punishment in South Africa.

Highlighting the problems the police have with the administration of justice, the conference was given these examples:

- Two prisoners sentenced to a total of

76 years were released after serving only 11 months in prison.

● Six men appearing on charges of cheque fraud involving hundreds of thousands of rands committed while they were on bail for other crimes, were then promptly given bail on the latest charges.

SAP general staff

● More than 4 000 crimes were committed by people on bail. Over the past nine months more than 61 000 accused were allowed bail.

The conference of senior media representatives was called by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan van der Merwe, and was attended by the entire general staff of the SAP.

While the police record in solving crimes could compare with the best in the

world, it was claimed, this was cancelled out by the politicisation of crime, by courts which gave bail to hardened criminals and by the seemingly indiscriminate release of prisoners.

The conference was also told that:

- The detective branch of 8 500 active investigators had on any given day to deal with about 280 000 crimes.
- 120 more murders a month were being committed compared with last year.
- Armed robbery had increased by 20%, rape by 7%.

● Normal police investigation was nearly impossible at Boipatong. While possible witnesses would not speak to the police, vital evidence was destroyed and the confusion regarding fingerprints was consistent with "that at an OK Bazaars cash counter on a Saturday morning".

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Crime is out of control — police

34

ARG 10/7/92

DIANA POWELL, Staff Reporter

THE police are likely to ask the government to appoint a commission to investigate criminal procedure and the penal system, which they say are not deterring serious crime.

At a briefing by Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe and other generals in Pretoria yesterday, journalists were told crime was out of control and the police could not cope. About 8 500 detectives were handling about 145 000 serious cases a month.

Major-General Chris Serfontein said that among the biggest headaches for police were the early release of convicted prisoners and people who committed crime while on bail.

This caused great dissatisfaction in communities badly affected by crime. Blacks especially could not understand this kind of justice and it led to their taking the law into their own hands and to so-called peoples' courts. Of 61 306 accused released on bail in a recent nine-month period, 10 353 had committed crime again before their trials.

General Van der Merwe said the police could not cope with burgeoning crime and he was considering calling for a commission to investigate the whole question of the administration of justice.

Serious crimes in the first four months this year increased by more than six percent to 35 158 — or 8 789 cases a month.

The number of people arrested during the first six months this year had increased by 5,8 percent over the same period last year.

Referring to violence, General Van der Merwe said the police could not hope to stop it — only to contain it. It was up to politicians to remove the causes of violence.

Major-General L C A Pruis said the most outstanding feature of the violence over the past few months had been the high death rate, apparently related to an increase in the use of guns.

During the last six months of 1990, 748 people had died from hack and stab wounds, while 618 had died from gunshot wounds. But last year, 1 238 people had died of gunshot wounds and 520 of hack and stab wounds. In the first six months of this year 779 people had died of gunshot wounds and 205 of hack and stab wounds.

General Pruis warned that the prominence given to unrest-related deaths gave the impression that the high murder rate could primarily be ascribed to politically-related violence.

But comparative data proved the opposite — in last year 2 240 people had died in unrest-related violence while 14 693 people had been murdered.

Referring to attacks on security forces, he said that during June this year in the Witwatersrand area there had been 269 attacks with unidentified firearms, 57 with AK-47s and 23 with handgrenades.

Last year 137 policemen had been killed in political violence while 96 had been killed from January 1 to June 30 this year.

Killings: Police 'can't cope'

34

17/11/92

■ The murder of a security guard in a recent statement from the Commissioner of Police that the force has no hope of curbing crime and violence.

TED MAGILL

Weekend Argus Crime Reporter

IN the wake of revelations that police have no hope of coping with spiralling crime and violence, a security guard has been shot dead in Philippi. The shooting took place at Manhattan Wholesalers Clothing in Lansdowne Road, Philippi yesterday. Still unidentified, the security guard at the clothing shop was found shot between the eyes shortly after two men had been forced to leave the premises.

Police spokeswoman Major Denise Brand said the shop owner's son, Mr Showret Mookrey, saw two "suspicious looking" men enter about 2.30pm. Mr Mookrey asked them to leave, eventually pushing them out of the door. He noticed that one of the men was carrying a firearm.

Two minutes later, Mr Mookrey heard a shot and went outside to find the 30-year-old security guard dead in the street. There was nobody in sight.

Anyone with information is asked to phone the Murder and Robbery branch at 951 6665. Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said this week police could not cope with burgeoning crime and he was considering calling for a commission to investigate the administration of justice.

General Van der Merwe said police could not hope to stop violence — only to contain it. It was up to politicians to move the causes of violence. Presenting some crime statistics, Major-General L C A Pruis said the most outstanding feature of the violence over the past few months had been the high death rate, apparently related to an increase in the use of guns.

Last year, 137 policemen were murdered. Major Brand said criminals were challenging the police's law-enforcement capability. "They don't ask you for your money or your life, they kill you first and then see if you have anything."

deaths as a result of the... He said police were victims of near Greytown in the Natal Midlands

Putco buses worth R2,8m destroyed during unrest

WILSON ZWANE

PUTCO has lost R2,8m in destroyed buses this year, but the company is not planning to ask the police for help. Putco MD Jack Visser said at the weekend that 14 buses had been destroyed in unrest-related incidents in the PWV region this year. Of these, three were destroyed in the East Rand township of Vosloorus last week after Umkhonto we Sizwe member George Mashele allegedly blew himself up with a handgrenade during a police raid on his house. Another three buses were destroyed in the township this year. Five were destroyed in the Vaal area, two in the Pretoria area and one in Soweto.

Visser estimated the replacement cost of the buses at R2,8m. Although he could not readily give figures of last year's attacks on his company's buses, he was convinced there had been as escalation. Putco has 2 000 buses

Visser stressed that Putco was not considering withdrawing from the areas where the buses were coming under attack "because we are rendering an essential service". Asked what the company could do to stave off the attacks on its buses, Visser said little could be done short of enlisting the help of police. But the company would not have policemen deployed on its buses as such a move was bound to cause friction between the company and commuters. "Since we want to remain at peace with our customers, we would rather render the services as best we can than get policemen in our buses." Visser said there had been no pattern to the attacks on the Putco vehicles. They seemed to depend on the mood of the townships.

bomb attack.

ANC 'in breach of arms deals'

PRETORIA — The stockpiling of arms in Angola by Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing, contravened agreements reached by the SA government and the ANC, an SADF spokesman said. BIDA

"These agreements stipulate that the ANC was to have pointed out all their arms caches and they were to have ceased recruiting people for MK as well as training MK personnel." The spokesman said in a statement to Sapa on Friday it was surprising the ANC dismissed the issue of what it intended to do about these weapons as "not being in the public interest". Weapons similar to those stored in Angola were being used in SA against innocent people. BIDA

The Sunday Times reported yesterday that the cache included 2 188 AK-47s and 2,2-m rounds of ammunition, 22 machineguns and hundreds of pistols and revolvers. Heavy weapons included five Soviet tanks and five light armoured troop carriers.

The dispute began when Russia's par...

Many crimes 'the work' of suspects granted bail

STEPHANE BOTHA

SA's lenient attitude to the granting of bail resulted in a high number of suspected criminals committing more crimes while awaiting trial, legal sources said at the weekend. Recent research by the SAP over a nine-month period showed that of a total of 61 306 accused released on bail, 10 353 breached their bail conditions and 3 850 committed crimes while on bail.

This situation not only placed a massive burden on police, but also caused growing dissatisfaction among the public, who suffered under a wave of crime, police said. "In particular the black population finds it difficult to come to terms with this type of administration of justice and they take the law into their own hands or turn to people's courts," the police said. Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres and Wilkau, SC, said: "It is a well known fact that SA criminal law has a very liberal view on the granting of bail to accused."

The granting of bail to accused should be seen against the background of the presumption in SA law of an accused's innocence until he or she had been proved guilty, he said. Other factors played an important role in courts' consideration of whether to grant bail.

These included the limited prison facilities for awaiting trial prisoners. "One must always keep in mind that bail applications by accused are brought at a very early stage of police investigations," Von Lieres said. Therefore, it was not always easy to convince a judge or magistrate that there was a strong case against an accused. Depending on the facts of the case — the seriousness or nature of the crime, or the possibility that the accused might commit another crime — State lawyers would do their best to oppose bail, said Von Lieres. Until 1977, attorneys-general had the jurisdiction to issue a certificate prohibiting bail in serious cases. Since then, it has been in the discretion of the courts to grant bail, or not, after an accused has satisfied the court that he should be released. Recently the Law Commission recommended that, at hearings on whether to grant bail, the onus should be moved from the accused having to prove why he should get bail to the State having to prove why the suspect should not be released on bail. If the recommendation was accepted, it would be even easier for courts to grant bail, informed legal sources said.



continue until there was majority rule. ... a large group of men gathered near the ...

SAP plea over trivial complaints

STEPHANE BOUTHMA (34)

STUDIES made of the calls received by police showed that well over half were not concerned with crime, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said the public should stop wasting the SAP's time and allow them to deal with real emergencies and crime.

Leaves from neighbours' trees falling into swimming pools, dog droppings on neighbours' lawn and braai smoke blowing into a complainant's house were some of the complaints police were expected to investigate.

Too often police were expected to get involved with domestic disputes.

The Brixton Flying squad, for instance, received more than 1,7-million telephone calls a year.

"The telephone number 10111 is an emergency telephone number, yet people misuse this service by reporting trivialities or to ask street directions," Opperman said.

Recently, some businesses had started to use certain laws — one being the Hire Purchase Act — to institute criminal proceedings against buyers who disappeared. Once located by the police, charges were withdrawn because the business could now institute civil proceedings.

Soweto townships to boycott Roodepoort

FOUR Greater Soweto townships are to start a boycott of white business in Roodepoort and surrounding areas tomorrow. This move is to back demands for an end to violence and the closure of hostels.

And the Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal (Cast) regards the action as the initial stage of a boycott by the whole 2,5-million Soweto population in line with the rolling mass action campaign against government.

The Consumer Boycott Committee of Dobsonville, Meadowlands, Mofolo and Killarney (Orlando West) said yesterday the boycott, which was embarked on after a mandate from the residents of the four areas, was a last resort after many efforts by residents to persuade government and the police to end the violence.

"We have staged marches and handed memorandums to government and the police, and got no response to our calls," boycott committee convener Mandla Dlamini told a news conference yesterday.

Towns targeted for boycott were Roodepoort, Florida, Maraisburg and

THEO RAWANA

Horison. The boycott was to back demands for:

- An end to violence;
- Closure of the Sipiwe Hostel in Dobsonville and the one in Mzimhlophe;
- The immediate release of, and withdrawal of charges against, all detained activists;
- The prosecution of people responsible for killings and the suspension of security forces allegedly involved; and
- The resignation of black local councillors.

The committee also called for the installation of an interim government and a constituent assembly before December.

Cast vice-president Kgabisi Mosunkuthu said yesterday boycott action would probably spread to the whole of Soweto. "These are initial stages in a campaign to demonstrate to (President F W) De Klerk that he has to go — that he will not be allowed to govern if he opposes an interim government."

Tiny's 'gift' to Tambo



SA crime 'can be controlled'

(34)
PRETORIA — Although a serious crime is committed every 20 seconds in South Africa — increasing at a rate of about 10% annually — crime can be managed and brought under control, the Human Sciences Research Council said in a statement yesterday. *CR 15/7/92*
A conference on the management of crime is to be held here in August. — Sapa

STAR 15/7/92 (34)

Conference aims to find crime solutions

Although a serious crime is committed every 20 seconds in South Africa — increasing at a rate of about 10 percent annually — crime can be managed and brought under control, the Human Sciences Research Council said yesterday.

Against the background of the increasing socio-economic and political problems which have contributed to the dramatic growth in the crime rate, a conference

on the management of crime is to be held in Pretoria next month.

The conference, dealing with possible solutions, will be presented by the HSRC, Unisa's department of criminal and procedural law, and the Criminological Society of Southern Africa. Specialists on crime and crime prevention, including representatives of the SA Police, ANC and the Inkatha, will address the conference. — Sapa.

Whether there would be a bond boycott Mofokeng said.

Development funds slashed

DEVELOPMENT Bank loans to support social and economic upliftment were reduced by nearly 25% last year because underdeveloped communities did not have the skills and structures to handle the funds allocated.

The lower level of funding comes at a time of increased pressure on the bank to provide funds for projects throughout the country.

In its 1991/92 annual report, the bank said loan disbursements fell to R760m (R988m), but interest income on development loans increased by 50% to nearly R200m.

The bank said the underdeveloped communities did not have the capacity, in terms of institutions and skills, to handle the funds. Project work had also been affected by "changes and constraints in the socio-political environment".

DUMA GOUBULE

But ANC development official Shaheed Raji said the bank's problem was that it was continuing to support illegitimate homeland governments and local authorities, while many communities in the rest of the country were crying out for funds.

Bank vice-chairman Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu said the capacity constraints had been caused by the fact that the bank was bound by its articles to provide funds only through homelands and local governments.

The situation had worsened over the past two years as the legitimacy of the homeland governments had come under even more stress.

Nkuhlu said it was only this year that the bank had realised the need to change its focus and steps had been taken to include non-governmental and other community organisations in the provision of funds.

Staff shortage blamed for customs fraud

CAPE TOWN — Low salaries offered by the Customs and Excise Department resulted in a shortage of skilled staff and were a contributing factor in the spate of import/export-related frauds currently under investigation.

This was claimed on Monday by Customs and Excise Commissioner Daan Colesky, who said his department did not have the human resources necessary to properly monitor all import and export dealings. "We have no problem recruiting, but we have a problem retaining staff once

they have been trained." (34) At least 13 cases involving millions of rands and relating to the falsification of customs declarations are under investigation. Sixteen customs officials have been prosecuted for complicity.

The biggest export scam detected to date involved the dumping of containers full of scrap metal into the sea. The "goods" had been billed as motor spare parts and an amount of R600m was milked from the government by way of a 50% export incentive subsidy. — Sapa.

Tax conscience money

STEPHANE BOTHMA

CONSCIENCE-stricken tax dodgers have anonymously sent the Receiver of Revenue a total of R16 115,18, a spokesman for his office said yesterday.

During the past three years alone, amounts ranging from as high as R3 000 to as little as R5,07, have been paid. Some of the payments were accompanied by notes stating the purpose, such as "underpayment of income tax years ago", "sales tax on vehicle", "unpaid tax — will send installments", or "repayment for petrol stolen from a government vehicle", but often no explanation accompanied the money, he said.

In March this year, three payments of R1 000 each were received. In April, two payments of R1 000 each and a third payment of R3 000 were received, followed in May by R2 500. All are believed to be from the same anonymous person.

Payments often included carefully calculated interest, he said. (157192)

"We believe most of the payments are for taxes outstanding for several years and paid to ease the citizens' conscience." To date, nobody caught for tax evasion had used such an anonymous payment as a defence.

PHILIPS
PABX

Soweto inquiry has yet to start

ADRIAN HADLAND
 AN URGENT inquiry into fraudulent construction company activities in Soweto has failed to begin its deliberations, three months after it was ordered to do so by the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council (RSC). **34** **B10A1 16/7/92**

In April the RSC requested the Soweto City Council to set up an inquiry "forthwith to investigate and apportion culpability for irregularities in the approval of contractors' certifications of payment by Soweto City Council employees".

Initial investigations by consulting engineer Van Wyk & Louw found almost R500 000 unaccounted for in just one project to supply roads and stormwater drainage to Soweto, undertaken by the recently sequestered Honiball civil engineering company.

The RSC ordered the disciplinary inquiry to produce a detailed report, including "any punitive or corrective actions taken", by not later than May 22 this year.

Three months after the inquiry's urgent creation was ordered by the RSC, it has yet to meet.

Newly appointed RSC CEO Leon de Wet said the Soweto council had requested financial aid to pay for the disciplinary inquiry and RSC assistance with structuring the inquiry.

"We are all anxious to proceed and are trying to sort out the details," he said.

De Wet said it was a matter of time before it met and compiled its report. He could give no indication of when the report could be expected.

SADF officer kept tabs on Coetzee

310A1 16/7/92

TIM COHEN

PRETORIA — The SADF admitted yesterday that a senior officer had "monitored" SAP renegade Capt Dirk Coetzee in the UK, but denied the monitoring had been authorised officially.

The SADF statement followed a report in the Independent newspaper in Britain that two SA agents were arrested by British authorities in April after allegedly plotting to kill Coetzee.

An SADF spokesman said no disciplinary action had been taken against the officer, but the SADF and President F W de Klerk said in statements yesterday that the matter was being investigated.

The Independent said the agents allegedly plotted to murder Coetzee in co-operation with Ulster loyalists, but the plot was foiled after a tip-off to British intelligence from within the SAP.

Coetzee fled to Zambia in 1989, where he told of his role in poisonings and killings by SA security agents. He subsequently joined the ANC, Sapa reports.

He sought asylum in Britain in 1991 and has been under police protection.

Coetzee was quoted as saying he had only narrowly escaped death. "Scotland Yard (London police headquarters) confirmed to me that this was a very serious attempt on my life," he said.

The two agents, Capt Pamela du Randt and Leon Flores, a former policeman, were arrested just before their departure from London and were interrogated for

three days before being sent home.

Du Randt was secretary to chief of staff, intelligence, Gen Christoffel van der Westhuizen, who has allegedly been linked to the assassination of four eastern Cape activists in 1986.

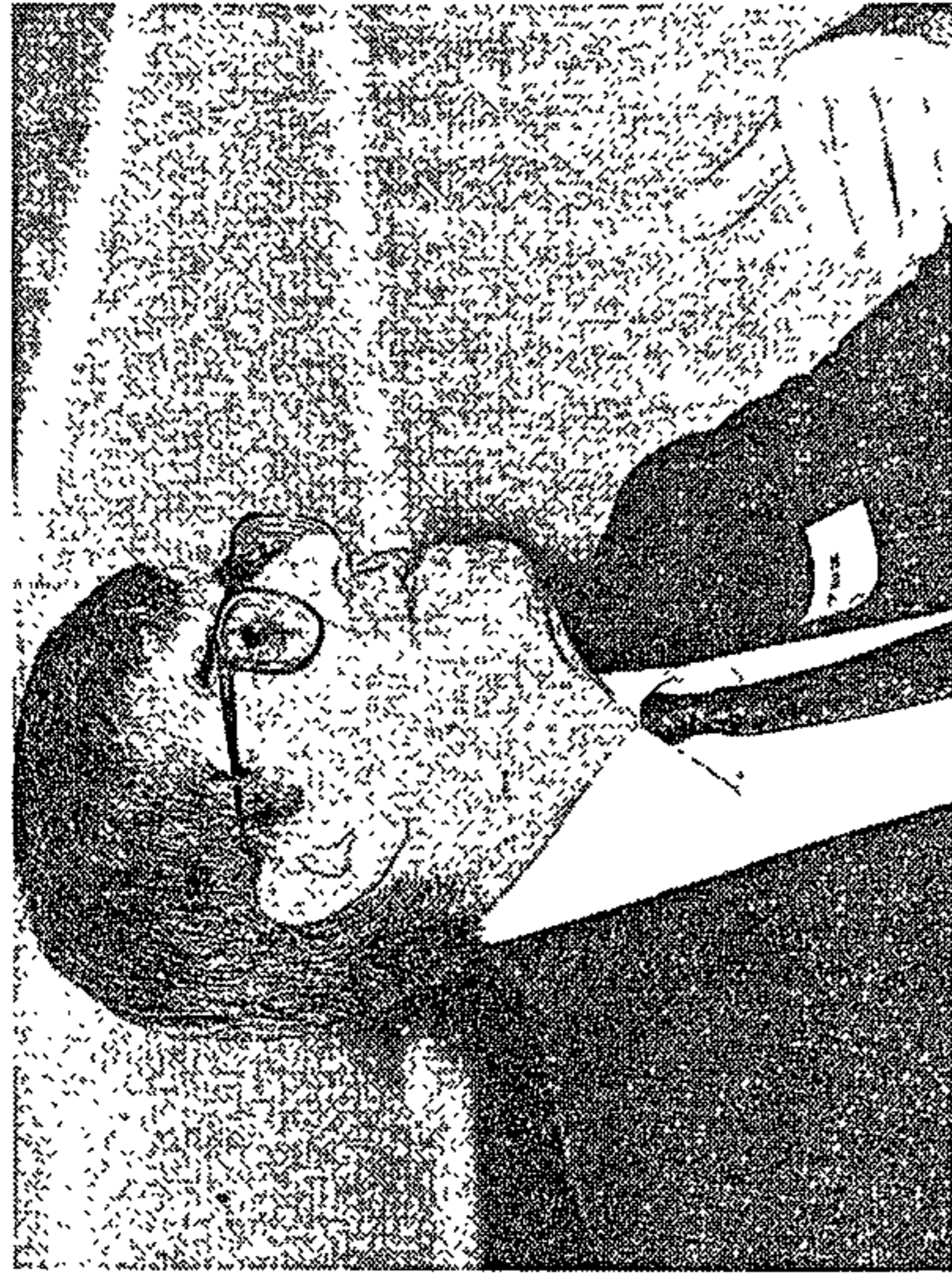
The SADF said that two members of the defence force were sent to London in April to confirm a possible international terrorism link between Umkhonto and the IRA.

"During the visit one member, acting without sanction, authority or knowledge of the SADF or any other government authority, allegedly decided to arrange for the monitoring of Dirk Coetzee."

The SADF denied the defence force had ever had any interest in Coetzee. "The possibility of collusion between the individual in question and an individual or individuals who are not members of the SADF is also being investigated".

De Klerk said he was fully informed of the situation at the time the incident occurred, and gave instructions that every assistance be given to the British authorities. "Departmental investigations are continuing and I hope to be informed of the final results in the near future."

"These results will be communicated also to the British authorities, at which time a decision will be taken whether a further public statement is deemed desirable," the statement said.



Gengold MD Gary Maude at yesterday's presentation of the group's quarterly results. Maude said Gengold, as a whole, had a good quarter. Picture: CATHERINE ROSS

Russian tender may lure SA firms

310A1 16/7/92

MADDEN COLE

THE Russian Federation would soon call for tenders for development of what could be the largest undeveloped copper deposit in the world, and it was likely that companies such as Anglo American and Gencor would be among the large international companies approached.

Executive-director Richard Gnodde of London-based Goldman Sachs International said last night that the Udokan project presented a unique opportunity to participate in a world class copper project with a potential life measurable in decades.

Market analysts said it was likely Russian mineral reserves

that Anglo American and Gencor would be competing with large international companies such as Phelps Dodge of the US, RTZ of the UK and BHP of Australia.

Udokan's copper deposits were estimated at 1,25-billion tons of ore containing about 18-million tons of copper. The deposit, discovered in 1949, was near the rail service connecting to the Trans-Siberian railroad.

Analysts said this was likely to be the first of many tenders concerning Russian mineral reserves

Crime rate 'drops to only 59 978 arrests'

THE crime rate is down — in June only 59 978 South Africans were arrested for serious offences, the SAP said at the weekend.

The crime rate for May 1991 was 4,61% down on May the previous year. "What makes this even more remarkable and encouraging is that the percentage of crime solved for the same month increased by 2%," police said.

However, in June 1 666 vehicles worth R45 770 960 were confiscated, of which 959 were stolen. More than 900 people were charged with motor vehicle theft.

PATRICK BULGER

Gold and diamonds worth R519 405 were confiscated and 247 people arrested. The commercial unit charged 424 people in 479 cases. The truck theft unit arrested 153 people and recovered goods valued at R171 294.

The SA narcotics bureau confiscated 74 779 mandrax tablets, 364 units of LSD and 430 grams of cocaine. Police arrested 1 378 people for drug-related offences.

The child protection unit arrested 441 people, including 145 people for rape, 75 for

indecent assault and 20 for assaults.

The SAP said that of the 59 978 people arrested in June for serious offences, 23 651 were previous offenders.

The SAP said the drop in crime was "a very clear indication that the recently-announced crime plan, coupled with the combination of the crime intelligence service and the crime investigation service, is now proving to be successful.

"Because of the higher visible policing, also a result of the crime plan, reaction time is shorter and more criminals are arrested at the scene of the crime."

Unexpected crime drop

(34)
'encouraging'

STAFF 20/7/92
Police are encouraged by an unexpected drop in crime — "only" 59 978 people were arrested for serious offences last month, and in May, crime dropped by 5 347 cases (4,61 per cent) compared with last year.

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said in a statement issued yesterday: "This is a very clear indication that the recently announced crime plan, coupled with the combination of the Crime Intelligence Service and Crime Investigation Service, is now proving to be successful."

"Because of the higher visible policing, reaction time is shorter and more criminals are arrested at the scene of the crime," he said.

Detailing police successes last month, General van der Merwe disclosed that:

- The Child Protection Unit arrested 441 people (including 145 for rape, 75 for indecent assault and 20 for assault).
- The Vehicle Theft Unit had confiscated 1 666 vehicles — valued at more than R45 million — of which 959 were stolen.
- The Diamond and Gold Unit confiscated diamonds, gold and other precious metals valued at more than R500 000 and arrested 247 people.
- The Commercial Crime Unit arrested 424 people, many of whom were charged.
- The Truck Theft Unit arrested 153 people and recovered goods valued at more than R170 000.
- The Narcotics Bureau arrested 1 378 people for possession of Mandrax, LSD and cocaine and confiscated more than 74 000 Mandrax tablets, 364 units of LSD and 430 g of cocaine. Of the 59 978 serious offenders held, 23 651 had previous convictions. — Sapa, Crime Staff.

Lawyers condemn killing of police

Crime Staff

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) has condemned "the current spate of necklacing and killing of police officers".

LHR executive director Brian Currin hit out at ANC Youth League President Peter Mokaba for making "unacceptable" comments on plans to identify and harass the families of policemen.

Mr Currin said the

comments needed to be retracted "before any further police officers lose their lives in senseless and mindless witch-hunts".

While the LHR understood the anger and frustration of the community and the mistrust of the police by so many South Africans, it did not believe the solution would be found in responding to violence with more violence, Mr Currin said.

"Undoubtedly there are rotten apples in the

police but there are also principled and courageous people."

Mr Currin said in the interests of stability and forward movement to a future democratic state, the Government "should co-operate on the control of the security forces, with representations of the majority of South Africans as well as international monitors to prove that they are there to protect all lives regardless of colour, creed or financial status".

STAR
2117192.

34

R3-m misappropriated by agents

By Frank Jeans

34 (40)

There has been a big increase in the misappropriation of trust money by agents in the real estate business.

At its recent claims meeting the board approved claims totalling R775 000 against 50 agents.

Andrew Harrison, the board's manager, says: "There is obviously a close connection between the poor economic times

in which we are living and the misappropriation of trust monies in our industry."

The board's latest figures shows that claims paid out in the first six months of this year totalled R3 million, compared with R1,3 million for the same period in 1991.

STAR
23/7/92

Alarming

"This is an alarming figure, but we are happy that the public is being protected by the

board's fidelity fund and that criminal action is implemented against these agents in all cases."

Ninety-five percent of all claims were made against registered estate agents.

Only five percent of all claims were rejected by the board because they were not within the board's jurisdiction.

"We actively seek to secure convictions by the courts in cases of misappropriation of trust funds," says Mr Harrison.

Intimidation is still rampant (34) SAP

STEPHANE BOTHEMA

THE arrest of more than 400 people during the past six months on charges of intimidation contradicted various organisations' claims that intimidation was not their policy, SAP Internal Stability Unit chief Lt-Gen Johan Swart said yesterday.

He also said 5 143 people were arrested by the unit for various crimes ranging from murder to public violence during the six-month period.

The unit confiscated more than 1 000 shotguns, pistols, homemade weapons and hunting rifles plus almost 6 000 rounds of ammunition.

It manned 15 1564 roadblocks, in which almost 112 000 vehicles and more than 335 000 people were searched. Rape-related arrests saw 266 apprehended.

SIDA 24719

5 143 arrested ~~(327)~~

A TOTAL of 5 143 people have been arrested by the South African Police's Internal Stability Units on crimes ranging from murder and public violence to intimidation over the past six months, police said yesterday. ~~(327)~~

Over this period the ISUs took possession of more than 1 000 shotguns, pistols, homemade weapons and hunting rifles and almost 6 000 rounds of ammunition. More than 400 people had been arrested for intimidation and 609kg of dagga with a street value of R609 000 and about 4 000 Mandrax tablets with a street value of more than R57 000 confiscated.

Sowetan 24/7/92

1

SOUTH AFRICA is in the middle of a transition that reaches the deepest levels of our society. It is a time of fear and uncertainty, of the new replacing the old. But the results are not always predictable.

Dr Louise Olivier is a Human Sciences Research Council psychologist who has just directed a pioneering study into family murder in South Africa. Her report is as interesting for the myths it sets out to explode as for the comment it makes on South African society in transition.

Before Olivier's report, the consensus of experts was that family murder was mainly an Afrikaans phenomenon, one that flowed from a deep-rooted fear of political and social change. Also according to this view, it was a product of the patriarchal nature of South African society, the desire of the man in the family not to leave behind his children, his responsibilities — accommodated by a religious belief in a life after death.

The first myth that Olivier and her team challenge is that only Afrikaners do it. She circulated her definition of family murders to the police — a murder in which the husband murders not only his wife but at least some of the children — and asked to be contacted whenever such a murder occurred.

Over a period of a year and a half, she was called 11 times (in each murder up to four people died). Not only was this fewer than she expected but of the 11 families only six were white.

"If it's a myth that it's only white South Africans, then it's also a myth that it's only Afrikaners," she says.

One may question such a finding by the HSRC. This is the institute that in days past filled in the "social science" gaps the theology of apologia of the Dutch Reformed Church couldn't reach in justifying apartheid. It is the council of Deneys Rhoadie and of all those reports showing that the majority of coloureds supported the tricameral parliament.

HSRC headquarters are in a building that looks like a gigantic Lego set constructed around organ pipes. Built to reflect originality and creativity, and the virtues of research, it can't quite shake its civil service origins and looks a bit like the Department of Home Affairs on a Friday night razzle. But Olivier is not the kind of HSRC researcher one expects. She is blonde with white high-heeled boots and mock leopardskin across the shoulders of her blouse. She is about to leave for Israel where she will be teaching a workshop on the use of hypnosis in sex therapy.

Though one retains the sense that Afrikaners murder their families more



Gentle murderers who can't cope with change

WIMBOA 2489 - 30/7/17
Behind the family murderer is a spouse, usually the man, who cannot cope with the changing roles in marriage. HSRC psychologist Dr Louise Olivier helps us understand why



By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

very dependent. The family murderer was the soft, dependent one, not the strong one — and he or she was the one who was most caring to the children. The family murderer couldn't get out of that relationship even though it was very bad.

"We also found that the extended family was very involved — her mother and his mother — in keeping them together. In one case, the father of the husband came to say, 'you can't get divorced'. The extended family played the role of pressure cooker."

"We found that the murderer was very dependent and inadequate in being able to express emotions. We also found the family murderer very emotionally sensitive. The spouse was the strong person, the one that was emotionally more cold."

And — far from the South African cliché of the macho male — family murderers were twice as likely to be men as women. "In one case, the man didn't have a job, the woman had a job, the house was in her name, she was running the business."

Here Olivier's findings coincide with the excellent documentary by Cliff Bestall, *An Act of Love*. The murders were committed, bizarrely, as an act of caring for the children.

"The family murderer was the most caring one. He was clearly feeling: 'If I kill myself then my kids won't be looked after anymore. I am the one that actually looks after them emotionally.'"

It may be a different kind of transition that is driving men to murder.

"At the moment we are in a transition period as regards the marital state, moving from a patriarchal to a partnership form of relationship," says Olivier.

"I do a lot of sex therapy and marriage counselling and I find that people in South Africa can't cope with transition because they're not educated in it."

"What happens is we get role changes. The man gets home, he wants his dinner, and he wants the wife to be there. She's been working, they start fighting. In Europe, the one who gets home first starts the cooking."

"One of the important things in the family murders was a diffusion of roles, especially when the other party was a woman and was the money earner. The family murderer feels resentful and inadequate."

"In South Africa, especially among blacks, it's very important for males to be the dominant partner. If it changes around it can be very destructive. We need to educate people towards partnership rather than patriarchal marriages."

sion so at the end there was no energy left to kill oneself. A lot of the family murderers said at the end they had no feeling left to do it, no psychic energy.

"In one case we had an incipient family murder. A psychologist discovered this while treating the man's wife. So we had him certified: he wanted to kill his whole family that same night."

"We actually prevented it and had him in Westkopps for a 28-day period of observation. He got better — and then he got out of the hospital, had a motor accident and died. It could have been suicide."

For many of these problems, the HSRC recommends that "life skills be taught at school, such as making a budget or solving problems, or how to be a good parent. We also found that these people were very ignorant of the law, from a basic skills perspective."

The one factor the murderers had in common was the state of their marriages.

"All the cases were identified by the fact that one of the marriage partners was very strong and the other one was

than any other ethnic group, Olivier's argument is compelling. It establishes that family murders are not uniquely the preserve of unemployed welders from Vanderbijlpark who go berserk after a night of drinking.

Nor is there any proof that white families are wiping themselves out to avoid having to live in the hell of black majority rule.

"We found that the families were so involved in what happened at the micro level of their own lives that they were quite unaware of politics," says Olivier. The basic motivations for black and white were the same. Only the methods are different. Whites tend to kill with handguns. One black mother killed her children by sawing off their heads with a blunt knife.

Olivier also found that the murderers were not psychotic. "There was no pathology. They were not very emotionally disturbed people," she says. What then were the common denominators?

Firstly, says Olivier, the families were isolated. "In one family murder, when I knocked on the door of the

neighbour just to talk about the family, they didn't even know there had been a family murder next door."

Secondly, in most of the cases the murderer actually told people what he was going to do. "He would say he wanted to kill his whole family. Instead of seeking help for him, people just wouldn't hear."

Thirdly, the families had poor problem-solving skills. "We didn't find financial problems per se, but we found they mismanaged their finances and went insolvent. The general income of most of the families was quite high."

Most family murderers became depressed before committing the deed. "They also left exact details of where their wills and their personal effects were. It is clear it wasn't impulsive, but well planned and well executed."

HSRC did an accompanying study of murderers who survived. "We found that as the tension built up, murdering the family was a release of ten-

Major clampdown imminent

Weapons

amnesty

announced

STAR
27/7/92

34

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Government has declared a four-day period of grace for the handing over of AK-47s and other weapons, explosives and ammunition before imposing a major clampdown on the use of them on Friday.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee announced the new measure last night in an attempt to curb the rapidly increasing number of crimes involving firearms.

Temporary indemnity from prosecution will be granted to people illegally possessing certain arms if they hand them over — or direct police to them — before Friday.

Rewards — including R400 for handing in an AK-47 or other automatic weapon — will be paid by the police.

The indemnity ceases on Friday, July 31, when the Criminal Law Second Amendment Act comes into force, carrying minimum jail sentences of five years — and maximum sentences of 25 years — for the wrongful use of certain defined weapons, including automat-



Hernus Kriel . . . new bid to curb violent crimes.

ic rifles.

The law also includes other drastic measures for curbing the use of arms, such as detention without trial for questioning, the suspension of bail and streamlining of court hearings.

"The Government is intensely concerned about the outbreak of violence and intimidation currently afflicting certain communities," the two ministers said.

This year up to the end of May, at least 2 438 people — including 125 policemen — had been killed with firearms.

The ministers' statement said the indemnity would be subject to the following conditions:

- Those illegally possessing weaponry, explosive devices, firearms or ammunition or having such items under their control must voluntarily and on their own initiative hand in or disclose them before July 31.

- They must be handed in or disclosed to a police officer at a police station or at a collection point still to be announced.

- Firearm owners will be allowed to apply for a firearm licence before July 31, although licences could not be issued for automatic arms or weaponry.

Rewards of R200 would be paid for surrendering non-automatic weapons if no licence was granted. The police were still deciding on the size of rewards for disclosing explosives, landmines and hand-grenades.

The ministers appealed to the public not to handle these explosives or hand them in but to report them to the police.

They said anyone found in illegal possession of arms and ammunition — and not meeting the conditions for indemnity — would be liable for prosecution.

Unit arrests 400 for intimidation

Crime Staff

(34)
More than 400 people have been arrested for intimidation by the Internal Stability Unit (ISU) alone in the first six months this year, according to ISU chief Lieutenant-General Johan Swart.

This was despite claims by political organisations that intimidation was contrary to their policy, General Swart said in a statement released last week.

He warned that the police would take stern action against those guilty of intimidation, which was a despicable offence as it involved the violation of the rights of individuals.

Between January 1 and June 30, the ISU had arrested 711 people for assault, 298 for attempted murder, 370 for murder, 186 for rape, 80 for attempted rape, 482 for robbery, 156 for attempted robbery, 776 for theft and 377 for housebreaking.

STAL
Assaults 27/7/92

Twenty-four people had been arrested for assaults on police officers, 136 for arson and 19 for malicious damage to property.

The unit had also arrested dozens of people for miscellaneous offences, such as drunk or negligent driving, using dirty language in public and dealing in li-

quor over the same period.

Members of the unit had seized more than R609 000 worth of dagga and Mandrax tablets with a street value of more than R57 000.

They arrested 246 people for dealing in dagga and 221 for possessing the drug.

The ISU had also confiscated 188 shotguns, 485 pistols, 343 home-made firearms, 44 hunting rifles and nearly 6 000 rounds of ammunition and arrested 213 people for possessing unlicensed firearms.

More than 15 000 roadblocks had been manned and more than 5 000 cordon and search operations carried out by the unit.

Why do some policemen turn to crime? Does the police force attract those with criminal leanings, or is there a violent sub-culture within the force? MONICA OOSTERBROEK looks into the issue.

Rotten apple theory

34

These are just a few examples of domestic violence within the force this year and, according to psychologists and specialists studying violence, crime related to the private lives of policemen could increase.

LANCE-SERGEANT Jacobus Petrus Geldenhuys was arrested last week in connection with five counts of murder and two brutal rapes on the Reef.

In another incident early this year, a drunken Riot Unit policeman, Gemaine Moodley (23), shot dead an innocent man, Mandlale Mdlatose, for no apparent reason.

This was followed by a spate of recorded incidents in which policemen became involved in pub arguments and fatally shot colleagues.

"Police work is extremely stressful, which would affect personality. Police are exposed to violent situations daily and could begin to accept this as the norm," one psychologist said.

Psychologists agree that the fact that crime is a policeman's reality means that crossing the barrier to become a participant is easier.

An additional factor is that policemen are alienated and found unacceptable by many.

Project for the Study of Violence acting director Graeme Simpson feels that the SAP condones violence and that, by accepting that violence resolves conflict, some policemen could become perpetrators of it.

Once a policeman accepts

violence, it creeps more easily into his personal and private life.

On their alienation in South African communities, Mr Simpson says policemen who feel they are under attack become afraid, aggressive and geared to counter-attack.

Police liaison officer Colonel Johan Mostert concurs that police work is frequently conducted under very tense and violent conditions and that circumstances would bring out the few "rotten apples".

While people with violent personalities might try to join the force, police sifted them out with psychometric tests, which included personality, interest and biographical questions. Personality characteristics like

emotional stability, tension level, aggression disturbances and stress tolerance were taken into consideration before a person was accepted for training.

Nearly 40 percent of applicants were turned down. However, Colonel Mostert says, the tests are not infallible and some applicants might get through.

He points out that Lance-Sergeant Geldenhuys was never tested as he moved from the Railway Police to the Internal Stability Unit due to the spiralling unrest in townships.

Not all those transferred had yet been tested. If Sergeant Geldenhuys had been tested and failed, police would have sent him for treatment.

Policemen unable to cope with stress levels are sent for clinical treatment. A number of police are already receiving therapy, the colonel says. □

FORENSIC pathologist



rief

Firearm deaths

A TOTAL of 2 313 people were killed by firearms between January and the end of May this year, police headquarters in Pretoria announced yesterday.

Police said recent statistics showed nearly two-thirds of the unrest-related deaths and injuries had been caused by firearms. *Sowetan 29/7/92*

Since January 19 512 illegal firearms were confiscated by the police and 8 633 of them were AK 47 rifles, police said. Last year 3 803 murders, 6 449 robberies and 466 rapes were committed with illegal firearms. - Sapa.

Banks lose millions on credit fraud

Sowetan 30/7/92

■ With banks losing literally millions of rands in credit fraud, they are forced to take counter action some of which their customers may not necessarily appreciate:

CREDIT fraud has spiralled this year, causing loss to banks of some R6 million.

So reports Alistair Graham, AGM of Standard's card division.

He says: "This amount is almost 100 percent higher than the amount lost by banks last year. The economic squeeze has rendered credit cards increasingly susceptible to manipulation."

How does this fraud take place? When does the card-holder bear the risk? And what can be done to reduce it?

Fraud frequently takes place following interception of credit cards mailed to potential card holders. As credit cards have a life span of one to two years before having to be renewed, most banks post the renewed card a few weeks before the old one expires.

"The theft sometimes takes place at post offices or at addresses where the posts sorted at one central point before being distributed to occupants," Graham says. It may often take a week or two following expiry of the old card for

the holder to realise that he hasn't received the new one.

340

The bank's loss

At present, banks are bearing the loss arising from credit cards not received. But First National's deputy GM Mr John Wildman says "if it gets any worse, we may have to consider compromising on customer convenience by insisting that cards be collected in person".

According to Graham, Standard has already adopted the practice of avoiding certain risky addresses, "where, for example, large numbers live in a communal set up" by sending credit cards by certified mail. "We also avoid using one post office consistently," he says.

Credit card fraud is also becoming increasingly prevalent at petrol stations, and, to a lesser extent, at retail stores, notes Graham. Attendants use the card to make two vouchers: one would be legitimate, while the card holder's signature would be forged on the second.

This second voucher is then used to account for a subsequent sale of petrol, paid for by another person in cash, which the attendant then pockets. Meanwhile, the card holder would be debited for that subsequent sale.

This is another instance in which the bank would bear the loss, says Graham, unless it was found that the garage owner had failed to comply with certain standard precautions - crucially, checking the signature - in which event he would be liable.

Card cover

Card-holders are most at risk when a card already in their possession is either lost or stolen. Here, the bank will assume liability only after it has been officially notified of the loss or theft. However, card holders can protect themselves from suffering loss in this situation by buying "card protection cover" for a negligible annual fee of R3.

Ways to reduce the incidence of credit card fraud are dictated by common sense, says Wildman: "Keep your card as securely as you would cash: if possible memorise your 'pin' number, and always keep watch when vouchers are processed."



Kriel in arms plea

LAW and Order Minister Hennis Kriel yesterday reiterated his call on owners of unlicensed firearms to hand in the weapons to the police and go "scot-free".

Sunday 30/7/92

"The moratorium on the possession of unlicensed firearms runs out Friday, and owners of such weapons, after this date, will face prosecution and increased jail sentences," Kriel said. Legislation on the possession of illegal firearms is to be toughened and new regulations will be published in the Government Gazette tomorrow. People handing in AK-47 assault rifles to the police will be paid R400 a rifle while other firearms carry a price of R200 each.

South Africa faces tidal wave of crime by 2010, experts warn

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — If crime continues to escalate at its present rate, South Africa will be swamped by a staggering 2.1 to 2.5 million serious offences a year by 2010.

So says criminologist Dr Lorraine Gantz of the Unit for Crime and Related Studies at the Human Sciences Research Council. She addressed criminology experts here to study ways of turning the crime tide in a new South Africa.

Two themes emerged repeatedly: A political solution is urgently required and relations between the SAP and township communi-

ties must be radically improved. The results of a survey on crime in Alexandra township, conducted by the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for the Study of Violence, illustrated the magnitude of community distrust of the police. A huge 94 per cent of Alex respondents alleged that police were involved in political and other criminal violence.

However, the problem of crime and violence in South Africa clearly has numerous other tentacles, some less obvious. According to Professor C B Naudé of the Criminology Department of the University of South Africa, very few South Af-

ricans have a true understanding of democracy — largely because so many black people have had no political rights, are socially isolated and economically abused in many ways.

The poor state of the economy, and subsequent urbanisation, means thousands of oppressed people were enmeshed in an immense, socially isolated and helpless — therefore transferring their hostility and anger to visible targets, often in an irrational manner.

The Centre for the Study of Violence has also discovered that

criminals have exploited the gap left open by the SAP's involvement in political conflict and commit crimes under the guise of political violence.

Spiralling unemployment is yet another factor in the crime rate.

In the face of this, it became clear at the conference that the SAP feels swamped. SAP Major-General J F Calitz said expansion of the SAP would have to be accelerated to a ratio of police to population higher than that for international standards.

He warned, however, that complete prevention of crime would require such a high degree of au-

thority that the principle of democratic freedom would be jeopardised.

But he agreed that obtaining and maintaining the involvement of the community as an absolute pre-requisite for effective preventive policing.

Connected to the need to improve relations between communities and the keepers of law and order was the need to streamline the judicial system, according to legal experts who attended the conference.

The critical overcrowding of prisons and huge cost of maintaining prisoners required alter-

native, community-based sentencing to be carefully looked at. Alternatives to the costly and time-consuming prosecution procedure also needed attention.

Professor Anthony Middleton of the Department of Criminal and Procedural Law at the University of SA, felt strongly that fines for crimes deserving less than six years imprisonment should be introduced — based on the Dutch legal system. This would provide prosecutors with cheaper and quicker alternatives. (South Africa has one of the highest per capita rates of imprisonment in the world.)

7 die in Vaal violence

The Argus Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG — At least seven people were killed in political violence in Transvaal townships, police reported.

Spokesman Major Henriette Bester said two murders took place in Alexandra township, north-east of Johannesburg.

Police also reported that two men were killed on the East Rand, one near Heidelberg, south-east of Johannesburg and two others near Secunda in the eastern Transvaal.

In Alexandra one of the victims — an unidentified man — was forced into a plastic dustbin and set on fire, while another died after being assaulted with a spade.

Yesterday, police found a 60mm mortar launcher, an AK47 magazine and several petrol bombs ready for use in the township.

The discovery was made by members of the Internal Stability Unit who conducted house-to-house searches in Alexandra, Phola Park, Mandela Park and in Vaal Triangle townships at the weekend as part of the joint police-SADF "peace and stabilisation" operation launched by the government 10 days ago.

In Phola Park a suspect in possession of a stolen M-Net decoder was arrested during the operation. Major Bester said the police were receiving "full co-operation" from residents.

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn said violence and crime had declined by 47 per cent in the township since July 1.

There had been a further decline since the launch of the police-SADF operation, Colonel Halgryn said. In the only violence reported in Soweto at the weekend, a municipal police hut was damaged in a grenade

attack in Central Western Jabavu on Friday night. No-one was injured.

On Saturday morning inmates of the Jabhani hostel found a limpet mine in one of the hostel's rooms. Police were called in and defused the device, Colonel Halgryn said.

In Vosloorus on the East Rand, where a man was arrested for possession of an unlicensed firearm and ammunition, the body of a man was found with multiple head wounds.

In nearby Kaitshong, police found the body of a man who had been repeatedly shot.

On Saturday the body of an unidentified man was found in Fatanda, Heidelberg. He had back wounds on his head.

In their countrywide unrest report for the 24-hour period ending at midnight on Saturday, police said at Thandhani, near Secunda, two men were murdered and several others seriously injured when striking workers allegedly attacked people who did not want to participate in a strike.

In other violence mentioned in the report:

● Several shots were fired at a police patrol vehicle which was ambushed early on Saturday in Evaton, near Vereeniging. Nobody was injured and no serious damage caused. The attackers fled when police retaliated.

● In Botshabelo, outside Bloemfontein, three houses owned by Provincial Administration workers were extensively damaged by petrol bombs. Two nurses returning home after work was forced out of their vehicle which was then set alight. The vehicle was destroyed.

The nurses had not participated in the Nehawu strike, the report said.

● A man was wounded and arrested following a shoot-out with the police in Maritzburg after the funeral of Midlands' ANC regional organiser Mandla Zebon Hadebe on Saturday.



CHEERS TO SCHNAPPS! It was third time lucky for Mrs Elizabeth Hennig of Bloubaer-grand when her eight-month-old red cameo Persian kitten, Anesia Douglas Furbank (better known as Schnapps), won the Best Kitten on Show prize. Schnapps was one of more than 200 cats at the All...

ANC won't talk until demands met

says Winnie

MARITZBURG — The ANC will not return to negotiations until the government has met all 14 demands made at the time of the organisation's withdrawal from Codesa, ANC national executive committee member Mrs Winnie Mandela told thousands of mourners at an Umkhonto we Sizwe funeral in Sobantu, near Maritzburg, at the weekend.

Mrs Mandela and SA Communist Party secretary-general Mr Chris Hani were speaking on Saturday at the funeral of MK commanders Mr Mandla Ni Hadebe of Sobantu and Mr Bhl Xaba of Imbali, who were both allegedly killed by gangsters known as Amagqala in Imbali last week.

Mrs Mandela, who was given a thunderous welcome by the crowd, said ANC leaders would only resume talks once all 14 demands had been met.

"Therefore, let us not hear the ramblings we are hearing now that we are about to talk, because that will not happen."

She said fewer people died when "we engaged the State openly in the townships in 1976. Since we decided to talk to them, 11 000 have been killed." "The Boers understand one language. When we talk to them, they kill us, when we fight them, they listen."

Guns blazed around the stadium when MK members greeted Mr Hani as he rose to speak.

He said there would be no negotiations "while the State wages a low-intensity war against people using hit-squads."

Experts alarmed over shock crime scenario

STAR 10/8/92

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

34

If crime continues to escalate at its present rate, South Africa will be faced with a staggering 2,1 to 2,5 million serious criminal offences in the year 2010, a criminologist has predicted.

In view of this prediction by Dr Lorraine Glanz of the Unit for Crime and Related Studies at the Human Sciences Research Council, a number of criminology experts gathered last week to brainstorm ways to turn the tide in a new South Africa.

Two themes emerged time and again: a political solution is urgently required, and relations between the SAP and township communities must be radically improved.

The results of a survey on crime in Alexandra, near Johannesburg, conducted by the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for the Study of Violence illustrated the magnitude of community distrust of the police. A huge 94 percent of Alex respondents alleged that police were involved in political and other criminal violence.

However, the problem of crime and violence clearly has

numerous other "tentacles".

According to Professor CB Naude of the criminology department at the University of SA, very few South Africans have a true understanding of democracy — largely because so many black people have had no political rights, are socially isolated and economically abused in many ways.

The poor, state of the economy, and subsequent urbanisation, meant thousands of oppressed people were enmeshed in an impersonal urban environment — feeling socially isolated and helpless, and therefore transferring their hostility and anger to visible targets, often in an irrational manner.

Swamped

The Centre for the Study of Violence has also discovered that criminals have exploited the gap left open by the SAP's involvement in political conflict; they commit crimes under the guise of political violence.

Spiralling unemployment is yet another factor.

In the face of this, it became clear at the conference that the SAP feels swamped. Major-General JF Calitz said expansion of the SAP would have to be accelerated to a ratio of po-

lice to population higher than international standards.

He warned, however, that complete prevention of crime would require such a high degree of authority that the principle of democratic freedom would be jeopardised.

But, turning to solutions, he agreed that obtaining and maintaining the involvement of the community was an absolute prerequisite for effective proactive policing.

Connected to the need to improve relations between communities and the keepers of law and order was the need to streamline the judicial system, according to legal experts.

The overcrowding of prisons and cost of maintaining prisoners required alternative, community-based sentencing to be carefully looked at. Alternatives to the costly and time-consuming prosecution procedure also needed attention.

Professor Anthony Middleton of the department of criminal and procedural law at Unisa felt that fines for crimes deserving less than six years' jail should be introduced — based on the Dutch legal system. This would provide prosecutors with cheaper and quicker alternatives. (South Africa has one of the highest per capita rates of imprisonment in the world.)

Minister raises murder case reward to R50 000

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel announced last night that, because of serious allegations of government involvement in the murder of Addo farmer Andre de Villiers, he was raising the reward from R10 000 to R50 000 for information leading to the conviction of the killers.

De Villiers' body was found on his farm on Monday. It is alleged he had information on an SADF hit squad called the "Hammer unit" which allegedly could have been involved in the murder of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe and three others.

Kriel said all avenues of investigation were to be pursued "with the greatest vigour in order to establish the truth as rapidly as possible".

He promised that a senior and experienced investigative team under the direction of Eastern Cape Regional Commissioner Maj-Gen Koos Calitz would be formed immediately to probe the case.

"I wish to give the assurance that everything possible will be done to apprehend those responsible for this murder and to establish the truth and

8/10/92
BILLY PADDOCK

motive behind his killing," Kriel said. Meanwhile, at a news conference in Pretoria yesterday, President F W de Klerk raised the possibility of appointing a judicial commission of inquiry into Goniwe's death.

He said the latest information indicated a breakthrough in the investigation, but should prosecutions not follow the option of an inquiry could be exercised.

He said the De Villiers case was getting the best possible attention and, on his instructions, "no effort will be spared" to find the murderer.

Asked if he had confidence in his Military Intelligence chief Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen and whether it was not time to dispose of him, De Klerk said he had full confidence in the legal system and only once evidence was forthcoming and could be proved would he take action.

DP MP (PE Central) Eddie Trent said he and DP defence spokesman Gen Bob Rogers had sent a memorandum to De Klerk stating that De Villiers had information on the Ham-

mer unit and its links with the killing of Goniwe and also with other serious fraud cases.

Trent said he had often spoken to De Villiers, who had made it clear he feared for his life. He said he and Rogers were collecting information.

The ANC called yesterday for the immediate introduction of a witness protection programme to be put under the direct control of the Goldstone commission.

"Such a witness protection programme should be widely publicised in order to counter the reign of fear and terror that any potential witness is faced with," it said in a statement.

It said such steps were essential to ensure the murderers of Goniwe "and the many other SA compatriots do not go free.

"The events of the past days only strengthen our belief that there are highly placed people in government and security structures who are desperate to prevent their involvement in murder and political terror being revealed. Is this the reason government is now so eager to declare a blanket amnesty?" it asked.

Police success rate greatly improved, says Kriel

INNOVATIVE crime-fighting methods, improved equipment and an expanded personnel base had greatly strengthened the efficiency and success of the police, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel told a media briefing yesterday.

He said a decision on getting the SADF to assist po-

8/10/92
GERALD REILLY

lice was imminent.

Kriel said more than 2 400 police assistants had been posted countrywide this year and more than 3 400 assistants were in training. In September a further 3 020 assistants would start training. More

than 2 155 permanent force members were undergoing training.

The commercial branch had been split into three units - commercial, syndicate fraud and general fraud - with 57 officers operating in 13 regions.

Kriel said a matter of extreme concern was the number of police being attacked. To date, 145 had been killed. Drastic protective measures had to be taken, which included providing bulletproof jackets.

On CBD crime, Kriel said more than 73 business watches had been established countrywide with more than 450 policemen involved. More than 25 000 businesses were visited every week.

He said an efficient informer system was in

place. The reward system had also been upgraded. Since March, an additional 2 555 informers had been registered.

Kriel said the crime prevention exercises held countrywide recently would be held regularly.

The police air wing had also been invaluable in the crime fight and, when used, led to a reduction of up to 80% in crime in a region.

There was a need for more aircraft, and as soon as funds were available this would be met.

Kriel said of the 80 satellite police stations envisaged, 55 were operating and an additional 80 stations were being planned.

A further 32 contact police points had also been established since March as well as 10 mobile stations.

Best people
Best choice

Reserve approves plan

Council to decide whether to resume train boycott

A MEETING of the ANC-aligned PWV Regional Action Council will decide tomorrow whether or not to resume a boycott of commuter trains in the region, says ANC PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa.

Mamoepa said yesterday the committee, on which the ANC, Cosatu, the SACP and the Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal (Cast) serve with several other organisations, would draft an "elaborate plan" to counter train violence.

A meeting with the SA Rail Commuter Corporation and the ANC was being planned to discuss the matter. This follows a low-key meeting last week.

Mamoepa described a heightened police presence at the station on Friday as a token show of force.

"If you go to Johannesburg station now, you won't see them there," he said.

Meanwhile, two more people were killed in train attacks at the weekend — one at Johannesburg's Jeppe Station — according to police.

Police reported yesterday the deaths of seven more people in other incidents of

RAY HARTLEY

violence, Sapa reports.

Four people were hacked to death and then burned at Inanda near Durban in a revenge attack after a man was killed on Saturday. No arrests were made.

Sapa reports that a young police constable is in a critical condition in hospital after being shot in the head at Meadowlands, Soweto, on Sunday night.

Police said Const Helmut Schubert, 22, had lost an eye and was in a critical condition in the Garden City Clinic. His attacker had not been arrested.

And police found the body of a man killed by the "necklace" method at Sharpeville, near Vereeniging. Another man was shot dead at Bekkersdal on the West Rand, the police report said.

Two men appeared in the Maritzburg Regional Court yesterday on several charges of attempted murder and public violence, including the petrol-bombing of the house of Greytown ANC leader Solomon Mzolo.

Staff theft 'is main cause of shrinkage'

SHOP assistants with their hands in the till were the main cause of shrinkage in the retail trade, Sacob president Hennie Viljoen told a Security Association of SA conference in Johannesburg last week.

He said retailers were having to allow for between

CHARLIE PRETZLIK

1% and 2,4% of turnover for shrinkage.

Worst hit were medicine and beauty outlets.

Security company Lodge Services MD Errol Ashman, also addressing the

conference; calculated that 13 000 trolley loads of goods were pilfered each day.

Viljoen warned that the law was ineffective as a tool to combat shrinkage.

The solution, he said, lay in "sound industrial relations, with a contented and motivated workforce".

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ayers for the nation
2pm.

Scientific research

ANZSEAS expert, Jim Mullin,
was called by the ANC to facilitate
the development of a national re-
search policy for a democratic SA.
Mullin, former chairman of the
OECD's Committee on Science and
Technology Policy, had already ar-
rived in SA to assist in the project, the
ANC said.

B1009
3/19/92

Fugitive stays in jail

FUGITIVE South African Katiza Ce-
bekhulu, a co-accused in the Winnie
Mandela kidnap and assault trial, is
still languishing in Lusaka's central
prison despite being served with a de-
portation order.

The Zambian authorities are consid-
ering whether to release him or deport
him to SA, where he is sought by police.

B1009
3/19/92

Nicro to assist witnesses

THE National Institute for Crime Pre-
vention and Rehabilitation of Offend-
ers (Nicro) had agreed to assist the
Goldstone commission with its witness
protection programme, Judge Richard
Goldstone said yesterday.

He said Nicro social workers would
be appointed as security officers, in
suitable cases, to ensure the general
welfare of a protected person.

REPORTS. Political Staff, Sapa

M... ..



Pik Hurd (34) sign pact STAN 319192 on drugs

South Africa and Britain yesterday signed an agreement to co-operate in the fight against drug trafficking and money laundering.

The agreement was signed in Pretoria by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Douglas Hurd.

The agreement commits both governments to work together to trace, freeze and confiscate the proceeds of drug trafficking and to act against money laundering. This follows indications of growing drug trafficking and attempts at money laundering between the two countries.

During the last parliamentary session the Government passed legislation compatible with strong British anti-drug legislation.

Britain has 25 such agreements with other countries. — Sapa.

Nicro Soweto to hold AGM

STAR 4/9/92
The Soweto branch of the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) is to hold its 11th annual general meeting at Nicro Service Centre, Mofolo South, at 2 pm on Sunday.

(34)
and the guest speaker is Soweto community leader Ishmael Mkhabela.

Nicro regional community developer Shimane Khumalo has called on Soweto residents to attend Sunday's meeting, and to take out membership or become volunteers so as "to help in this task of tackling crime and violence". — Staff Reporter.

(28)
The AGM's theme is "community involvement in the prevention of crime and violence"

By **CHERYLYN IRETON**

CORPORATE fraud has taken on critical dimensions, cases under investigation outstripping SA's gross domestic product.

The 19 982 fraud cases under investigation by the police at August 1 involve a loss or potential loss of R375-billion, says Mossie Myburg of the Commercial Branch.

Most cases are on the Witwatersrand.

The incredible figures, checked numerous times with the police to ensure their accuracy, include cases which have been under police investigation for several years.

Most involve companies and close corporations and

Fraud tops SA's GDP

S(Times) (BUS) 6/9/92 (34)

could total R374-billion, says Colonel Myburg.

Syndicate fraud cases, which include crimes against banks, such as credit-card fraud, have a potential loss of R301,8-million. "Normal" frauds, or cases involving individuals, could total R381-million.

Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau warns that the fraud picture is much worse

than official statistics indicate because at least half are not reported.

Businessmen fear that fraud is becoming a greater problem than the recession.

Sacob legal adviser Ken Warren says: "Figures of this staggering magnitude are a further blow for business and investor confidence."

Earlier this year the World Bank suggested that SA had only two years to rid itself of

the stereotyped image of black Africa where corruption is endemic.

Mr Warren says: "The kind of fraud taking place could blacken the image of South African businessmen when the political impasse and recession are taking their toll."

Peter Jordi, internal auditor at Eskom, confirms that the corporate fraud problem is vast and has been worsening since January 1991.

Mr Jordi attributes the increase in white-collar crime to the recession and the erosion of pay packets by taxes at a time when people are under pressure to maintain living standards.

"Because concealment is an element of fraud, it becomes an under-the-carpet

● To Page 3

Fraud zooms

(34) (180)

● From Page 1

thing which is not exposed until an actual incident is detected. Most companies tend to ignore the fact that they are at risk. S(Times) (BUS)

Jordi says the sanctions era made secrecy an acceptable business practice.

Business leaders agree that now that trade links have been revived with black Africa, where business ethics are sometimes questionable, the problem facing SA will increase. 6/9/92

Commercial fraud cases on the increase

COMPANIES were not doing enough to combat fraud in the commercial sector, Transvaal Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres and Wilkau said at the weekend.

Last year, 55 000 cases of fraud were reported to the police — an increase of 67% over the previous five years, he said. Amounts totalling R1bn were involved in the 6 000 cases reported in the Witwatersrand area alone.

"Companies are the first line of defence against fraud and they are not doing enough to institute crime prevention strategies," he said. The result was that the evidence had often been destroyed by the time police arrived on the scene to investi-

CHARLIE PRETZLIK (34)

gate, he said.

Serious Economic Offences Office chief Jan Swanepoel, currently investigating 12 cases of fraud with a total value of R1,2bn, blamed the "very serious problem" of fraud on an "erosion of morality".

Sacob legal manager Ken Warren confirmed that businesses were reluctant to take incidents of fraud to court. "Legal action takes time and in a recession this can be more than businesses can afford."

Sacking a guilty individual generally solved the problem as far as the company was concerned, he said.

13/11/92
BIP/11/7/1/92

ment committed to probing crimes

Cops not targeting ANC, says Kriel

Sowetan 17/9/92

■ Police are investigating all unsolved crimes: 34

MINISTER of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel yesterday denied police were only investigating crimes committed by ANC members to pressurise the organisation into accepting a blanket general amnesty.

Kriel said police had a long list of outstanding unsolved crimes, such as murder and robbery, committed by supporters of various political convictions.

"It is the duty of the SAP to investigate all outstanding unsolved crimes ... no special police team has been established for this purpose and these crimes

will be further investigated as part of the ongoing duties of the South African Police," he said.

Kriel emphasised the Government was also "fully committed" to investigating crimes allegedly committed by security force members.

He was surprised that the ANC, which was constantly demanding that crimes committed by security force members before 1990 be investigated, presented investigations into itself as an obstacle to reconciliation and negotiation. - *Sapa*.

Lack of male role models a problem in both SA and US, writes Hugh Robertson

Analysis of a crime wave

STAR 18/9/92

34

THE death of a young mother in a Virginia suburb last week has unleashed one of those galloping national frenzies which overwhelm America from time to time. Two thugs apparently wrenched her from her car at a stop sign, but she became entangled in her seat belt and died an appalling death as she was dragged alongside the speeding vehicle. Her infant was tossed from the car, but survived miraculously with only slight injuries.

Suddenly, carjacking has become the focus of television talk shows, news bulletins, editorial writers, and indignant politicians across the country. State governors have proposed tough new laws to combat what they see as a rising new menace, vigilantes patrol traffic intersections, newspapers have revealed how commonplace carjackings have become — there have been 247 in Washington alone this year — and the ever-smouldering issue of crime has burst upon the presi-

dential election campaign.

To South Africans, by now inured to carjackings, the intriguing question arises: why should this phenomenon evolve, apparently spontaneously, in two countries, but rarely elsewhere? And why should both countries, with such vast differences in so many other spheres, share the burden of crime waves unprecedented in their histories and vie with one another for the world record in the number of prisoners they incarcerate relative to their general populations?

The US, after all, is not facing the same social and political transition as is South Africa. Yet on any given day more than a million Americans are behind bars — the highest ratio in the world after South Africa — and last year there were 1.9 million instances of violent crime reported.

One of the most obvious similarities between the two countries, of course, is that both have large populations of haves and have-nots with the disparity between

the two becoming ever wider. In both countries, too, the haves and have-nots live increasingly cheek-by-jowl. But another striking similarity is in the degree of contempt for law, property and life which pervades both societies.

A report from the National Centre on Institutions and Alternatives found that in Baltimore, for instance, 56 percent of all black males between the ages of 18 and 35 in the city were in trouble with the law on any given day last year. The figure for Washington was 42 percent. These men were in prison, or awaiting trial, or on parole, or otherwise passing through the criminal justice system. Among America's have-nots, crime has become a way of life for millions of young men.

Is it merely a question of dazzling affluence rubbing shoulders every day with grinding poverty? A question of the disaffected seeing on television, on the streets, in shop windows, a world of affluence so outrageously different

from the reality of their own lives that they cannot restrain the temptation to seek a share of it by fair means or foul?

The American experience suggests the problem is far more profound — and that it is shared in disturbingly large measure by South Africa. One of the biggest research projects on crime yet undertaken — a National Institute of Justice study headed by distinguished experts at Harvard and Yale universities, who are monitoring the development of more than 10 000 randomly selected children through adolescence and early adulthood — has pointed tentatively to some preliminary conclusions.

One is that there could be a strong correlation between the development of criminal tendencies and the absence of a father figure in early childhood. The number of single-parent families in America is now approaching 22 million. The overwhelming majority are headed by women. Typically they

are poor and black. The proportion of male children in these families who turn to crime is vastly disproportionate to the national average.

The mutilation which apartheid wrought on black families in South Africa — the migrant labour system, which left millions of families fatherless for long periods, the Group Areas Act which forced fathers to leave home for work before their children got up and return long after they had gone to bed, and all the other dislocations of the system — have tended to create in South Africa much the same patriarchal structure which now is being associated with crime in America.

The transforming of the male role in a community — in the case of America, the drift of male role models into drug dealing and a swaggering contempt for the law — has also been linked in the American study to the evolution of criminals in such communities. With more than half of all young

black males being arrested or going to prison in some US cities, a brush with the law is almost a part of growing up. How many South Africans recall that in the grim decades of the pass laws, there were more than 14 million arrests and imprisonments, about 70 percent of them of males?

It would be rash to draw much further the parallels that exist between the US and South Africa. But it would seem safe to suggest that the whirlwind of crime in both countries has some comparable roots and that the debate on "family values" which now pervades the US presidential election campaign might be usefully pursued in South Africa.

Although perhaps, as the Rev Jesse Jackson has suggested, it would be more appropriate to talk of "family needs".

Either way, South Africans should find little difficulty in mounting a debate unencumbered by the cynical opportunism which characterises it in the US. □



ROY ANDERSEN: Maintaining ethical standards a challenge

Police on trail of other scamsters

(Times (BUS)) 20/9/92 (34)

CHARGES against other members of the financial community could follow this week's fines on two former stockbrokers involved in share-dealing irregularities.

But attempts by the JSE to bring infringers to trial have so far failed. Many brokers believe that irregular and insider trading will not be stamped out until there is an open trial and conviction.

This week former Ed Hern Rudolph brokers Kenneth Fouche and Andre Coetzee paid admission of guilt fines of R200 000 for 200 statutory offences in dealings on behalf of Old Mutual and four other institutions.

There had been fears that not all the details of this scam, uncovered early last year, would emerge.

This week's announcement that the case would not go to trial revived concern.

However, the two men are now expected to assist in prosecuting others involved

By ZILLA EFRAI

in the same scam.

Investigations are almost complete and will provide the basis of the State's case against other institutional dealers, says a Department of Justice source.

In addition, the case against former Frankel, Max Pollak, Vinderine stockbroker Greg Blank goes to the Supreme Court next month.

Regret

The JSE, in an uncharacteristic move, distanced itself from the outcome of Mr Fouche's and Mr Coetzee's case.

It said it regretted the State's decision not to proceed with the trial of the two, and in particular to withdraw the charges of common-law fraud against them.

"The committee believes

that it would have been in the interests of the investing public to hold a trial thereby enabling all the facts to be disclosed," the statement said.

The JSE also believed the trial of the two men would have facilitated its own internal disciplinary investigations into the matter.

JSE president Roy Andersen said at a banquet this week that one of SA's biggest challenges was to maintain ethical standards.

Mr Andersen said the JSE had taken the controversial step of issuing a statement about the decision not to take the two men to trial because it did not believe the decision was in investors' interests.

Members of the investment community are also believed to be unhappy about the outcome. The fines total less than the R650 000 estimated made through illegal dealings, although some of the takings could have passed into other hands.

Kriel rejects ANC criticism of probe

BIDM 22/9/92
PRETORIA — Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday accused the ANC of "selective morality" for insisting that SAP members who had committed crimes should be brought to trial but not ANC members.

In a hard-hitting speech to the Johannesburg Press Club, Kriel set out to justify the SAP focus on crimes allegedly committed by senior ANC and SACP members.

Kriel said he agreed that SAP members who allegedly committed crimes should be investigated thoroughly. "But when ANC members are investigated to determine their involvement in the murder of women and children, then this is perceived as standing in the way of negotiations.

"In other words, prosecute policemen for murder, but don't touch ANC members — especially not national executive committee members."

The crimes were committed during the same war, so why the distinction, he asked. Why were some people regarded as untouchable and others

as prosecutable?

The SAP was accused of not being impartial, but when it investigated political crimes across the political spectrum, something other than impartiality was expected of it.

Police could not grant indemnity to any member but were expected to grant unofficial amnesty to members of certain political organisations.

He denied ANC charges that the SAP was involved in a strategy to obtain amnesty for members of the security forces by investigating crimes allegedly committed by senior ANC members to force a trade-off.

Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said the investigation of senior ANC members appeared to have gained new momentum only because people who had information about crimes committed some time ago were back in the country.

● Comment: Page 14

Court to rule on conscription

STEPHANE BOTHA

A FULL bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court will be asked tomorrow to decide on the validity of conscription of national servicemen in terms of the Defence Act.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has filed legal action against the Defence Minister and the chief of SADF, attacking the legality of the Act.

Counsel for the ECC will argue that the repeal of the Population Registration Act — to which the Defence Act refers for its definition of "whites" — has rendered the whites-only call-up legally invalid. *BIDM*

If the ECC application is successful, all call-ups issued since the repeal of the Population Registration Act will be invalid, and there will be no legal basis for conscripts to continue military service. *22/9/92*

"Even if the application is unsuccessful, it will focus attention once again on the anomaly of a racially selective military call-up, at a time when racist legislation has largely been phased out," ECC Johannesburg chairman Chris de Villiers said yesterday.

Government wanted a citizen force mass mobilisation option, he said.

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Winnie to face disciplinary inquiry

WINNIE Mandela — now an ordinary ANC member after she stepped down from three key posts — will soon face a disciplinary inquiry, along with some of her supporters who held a protest rally at the ANC's Johannesburg headquarters in May.

The ANC's national executive committee (NEC), of which Mandela was an office-holder until recently, said the date of the inquiry would be announced soon.

PATRICK BULGER

The inquiry follows an investigation by two independent attorneys into the protest.

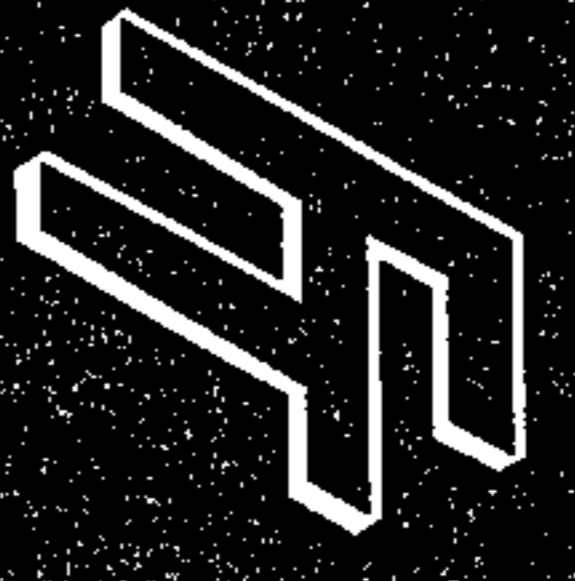
The findings of that inquiry were laid before the NEC recently and were understood to have recommended a disciplinary inquiry.

The NEC said it had appointed a task force to oversee the ANC Women's League PWV region's political and administrative office.

'Occult' crimes rise

POLICE have confirmed an increase in the number of occult-related crimes under investigation. 23/9/92 However, Satanism was not illegal in SA and so was not investigated as a criminal offence, a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

Offences which might result from Satanism — such as the slaughter of cats, grave desecration and sexual and drug abuse — were investigated.



Fintech Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
[Registration number 69/10524/06]

Interim results for the half-year ended 31 August 1992

Income statement

Figures in R000's

	Six months to 31/8/92 (unaudited)	Six months to 31/8/91 (unaudited)	Year ended 29/2/92 (audited)
Turnover	285 334	275 641	561 603
Operating income	10 068	11 357	30 749
Interest received/(paid)	287	357	(1 231)

Notes

Policeman jailed for murder of detainee

PRETORIA — A policeman who kicked and beat a detainee to death was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Andries Jacobus Strydom, a 26-year-old constable, was convicted of murdering Michael Nkabinde, 28, at the Pretoria Central Prison in November 1990.

A colleague, Andries Jacobus Greyling, 25, was convicted of attempted murder and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Judge Strydom described the beating of Nkabinde by Strydom as callous and senseless.

Nkabinde had been detained in connection with the possession of a firearm.

Meanwhile, the SAP's Visible Policing Unit said yesterday policemen based at Pretoria Central had prevented three detainees from committing suicide in police cells over the weekend.

The unit's divisional chief, Lt-Gen Louwjie Malan, said the SAP was aware that the arrest of a person was a traumatic experience and that the police "were doing everything in their power to prevent suicides and to safeguard persons in custody".

Meanwhile, relatives of a detainee, Jan Motosoeneng, who died in hospital in the Free State town of Reitz on Friday, have been invited to appoint a private doctor to attend his post-mortem, according to police. The post-mortem is to be conducted in Sapa.

And the PAC yesterday announced a programme of protest action in response to continuing deaths in police cells.

PAC national campaigns committee chairman Nsundeni Madzunya told a news conference in Johannesburg that the situation was no longer tolerable and could not go unchallenged.

He said 19 people had died since forensic pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman's public disclosure of allegedly unlawful deaths of prisoners in police custody on July 26.

The programme of action would include:

- An address by the PAC general secretary Benny Alexander to the UN Special Committee against Apartheid on October 12, the "international day of solidarity with Azanian prisoners";
- A march to Parliament on October 12;
- Demonstrations at police stations on October 11;
- Letters to church, sporting, cultural and other bodies calling for a moment of silence on October 11.

Madzunya said his organisation would also consider a national strike for October 12 if government had not addressed the issue adequately, closer to the time. He did not say what steps government should take. — Sapa.

Rid to quash fraud Minister loses appeal



Criminals 'confident they can get away'

STAR
23/9/92

Crime Reporter 34

The breakdown of law and order in South Africa had resulted in an increase in violent crimes and "confidence among criminals that they could get away", the University of the Witwatersrand's Project for the Study of Violence said yesterday.

Project director Lloyd Vogelman was commenting on police statistics that 205 people were killed and 552 injured in armed robberies countrywide between January 1 and August 31.

Police yesterday said more than R218 million was stolen during 4 204 armed robberies countrywide in the first eight months of the year.

The most violent area has been the East Rand, where 70 people died and 330 were injured.

Mr Vogelman said crimes were becoming more violent because there was a general acceptance of violence.

"People, especially criminals, have become desensitised to violence because there seems to be a moral acceptance of violence to achieve certain objectives."

Witwatersrand Attor-

ney-General Klaus von Lieres said there were not enough policeman to combat crime.

"The Internal Stability Unit is supposed to prevent crimes of a political nature. Criminal investigations are left to police detectives, but we do not have enough policemen."

More policemen would not necessarily solve the problem. Criminals had to believe that crime was "too risky" before the crime rate would drop, he said.

Another problem was that many violent criminals were granted bail because of a shortage of skilled prosecutors and police investigators.

Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Dave Bruce said one third of the police force, drafted into the Internal Stability Unit, was used to combat political violence.

However, he said far fewer people died in politically related violence than in criminal violence. For an 18-month period in 1990 and 1991 22 000 people died in criminal violence while 3 000 people died in political violence.

Colonel Bruce attributed the increase of violent crimes to the easy access to firearms, unemployment and political turmoil.

**R370 000 paid
for arms info**

Star 24/9/92
More than R372 000 was paid in the past nine months as rewards for information leading to the seizure of illegal firearms and arms caches, police said yesterday.

A total of 1 211 illegal firearms — including homemade weapons, AK-47 rifles, shotguns and Makarov pistols — and two arms caches were confiscated with the help of the public.

About 2 000 illegal firearms were confiscated during normal police investigations in the same period. — Crime Reporter.

Experimental court set up for rape cases

By Monica
Oosterbroek

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34

An experimental court — dealing only with rape cases — to be monitored by a co-ordinating committee will begin hearing cases in Cape Town on a weekly basis from the beginning of November.

The special court, brain child of Cape Town Deputy Attorney-General Frank Kahn, could set standards for the treatment of rape cases countrywide.

"The purpose is to internalise problems and create lasting structures to assist rape victims, not just short-term measures," Mr Kahn said.

Although the existing

system was adequate, there was room for improvement, he said.

If the committee and court were successful, Mr Kahn hoped other provinces would follow his lead.

The court would be monitored and improved by a co-ordinating committee made up of lawyers, medical staff, policemen and representatives from organisations such as Lawyers for Human Rights, SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Rape Crisis, Family and Marriage Society of SA and the Institute of Criminology at UCT.

These organisations, which had previously worked at cross-purposes, would now work side by side with the police and magis-

trates to investigate rape survivors' complaints.

The prosecutors and policemen would attend regular seminars on rape so that they could understand and deal with victims more sympathetically.

Mr Kahn said female prosecutors would be encouraged to handle rape cases because research showed that rape victims felt women were more empathetic.

Psychologists would be made available to represent needy rape survivors in court and there would be a new procedure for the medical examination of rape victims.

Rape survivors need never again undergo the trauma of a court appearance without adequate psychological evidence being led.

Arms seized in border operations

STAR 25/9/92

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Eastern Transvaal police have seized hundreds of weapons and thousands of rounds of ammunition in border operations since the beginning of the year.

The haul was yesterday displayed for the media and included 336 AK-47 assault rifles, 44 submachine-guns, 63 pistols, 30 hand grenades, two RPG7 rocket launchers, 84 ordinary rifles, 78 handguns and 12 home-made firearms. Most of the weapons were of Eastern bloc origin, police said.

Crime Combating and Investigating Services regional commander Colonel Jack Roux said most of the weapons had been recovered as a result of intensified anti-smuggling operations in recent months.

The weapons, which came from Mozambique and Swaziland, were found in the Piet Retief, Pongola, Komatipoort, Hazyview Trust, KaNgwane,

Gazankulu and Lebowa border areas. They had been smuggled into the country by air, rail, road and even on foot.

He said smugglers used many ingenious methods, including hiding weapons in specially adapted fuel tanks.

Colonel Roux said firearms smuggled into South Africa were being used mainly against security force members, in armed robberies, faction fighting, taxi wars, general crime and for individual financial gain.

"Many arrests have been made in recent weeks and we are confident of more successes, in all criminal fields, as a result of follow-up operations," he said.

Colonel Roux stressed that much of the success achieved had been as a result of help from the public and he appealed to anyone knowing of persons in possession of unlicensed firearms, ammunition and explosives to report to the police.

Substantial rewards are payable for information leading to the recovery of firearms and subsequent convictions, he said.

Moral dilemma when crime pays

STAR 1/10/92

MOST people would agree that there is little justice in a callous murderer not only being released after serving a mere three years of a life sentence, but being paid handsomely for his story.

Freed mass murderer Barend Strydom is being paid an undisclosed sum of money — probably more than R100 000 — by the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport for his exclusive tale.

Despite numerous attempts by The Star to reach Rapport editor-in-chief Izak de Villiers for comment yesterday, no calls were returned. He told Sapa, however, that murderers had been paid for their stories in the past — and would be paid in the future.

Asked whether he was happy with the practice, he said: "It's not a matter of me being happy or unhappy, and I prefer not to discuss the matter further."

Although Mr Strydom is legally entitled to sell his story, media lawyers believe there is a loophole in the Prisons Act which needs to be covered to prevent criminals released on parole, such as Mr Strydom, from being rewarded for their stories.

And although there is no media code of conduct stopping newspapers from striking such a deal in a case like Mr Strydom's, the SA Union of Journalists (SAUJ) plans to set up ethics committees to address this kind of dilemma.

Most lawyers and journalists agree it is immoral when the crimes of killers like Mr Strydom become lucrative assets while their innocent victims often struggle without compensation.

For instance, one of Mr Strydom's victims, Geelbooi Mabena, who was crippled from the waist down, is battling on a disability grant of R500 after formerly earning a monthly salary of R700.

University of South Africa Professor Koos Roelofse told

Cheque-book journalism has raised its ugly head again with a newspaper's payment to mass murderer Barend Strydom (below) for his gory tale. How does one address such an issue without stripping a free man of his rights and without censoring the media?
HELEN GRANGE reports.



Sapa he felt "cheque-book journalism" should be used only as a last resort to obtain information in the public interest. In Rapport's case, the deal had been struck to boost the newspaper's circulation and revenue.

"Rapport will boost Strydom's image and give him celebrity status. This is dangerous because there is a public perception that murderers are not being punished," he said.

Despite this state of affairs, however, justice has on occasion managed to see the light.

Britain's Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe, who killed 13 women and is serving a life sentence, was sued successfully for damages by his youngest victim's mother.

Sutcliffe, who made a small

fortune from publicising his story, was compelled to pay a large chunk of the proceeds of the sale of his house to the woman.

At home, in the case of scissor murderer Marlene Lehnberg, a Republican Press deal involving payment of about R50 000 for the autobiography she had written in her cell was scuppered when the Prisons Act was amended in 1977 to stop prisoners from writing for financial gain.

But as the Prisons Act only prevents remuneration or benefit for a prisoner's crime stories, prisoners who are released, even on parole, escape this constraint.

This meant that when Miss Lehnberg was released after

serving seven years of her 20-year jail sentence for murdering her lover's wife, she immediately sold her story for R120 000.

At the time, London's Observer newspaper spoke out against a "bitterly unjust" situation whereby an "innocent human was brutally murdered and, as the victim, her family gets nothing".

Mr Strydom has also been freed to earn from his crimes in this way, and in addition, does not have to fear being sued for compensation.

South African law stipulates that compensation must be sought within a period of three years of being found guilty of the crime. (Mr Strydom was judged and sentenced in May 1989.)

Rapport also escapes on a technicality. According to the code of conduct of the SA Media Council, "no payment shall be made for feature articles or programmes to persons engaged in crime or other notorious misbehaviour".

This covers only criminals who are known to be continuing criminal activity, and hence journalists' concern over ethics in a case like Mr Strydom's.

SAUJ general secretary Karen Stander said the situation was problematic and that regional ethics committees were in the pipeline.

"We think it would be extremely unfortunate if cheque-book journalism became widespread in South Africa, not only because of the ethics question but because exclusivity of information limits diversity of opinion," she said.

In Britain, several newspapers have been roundly criticised by the former British Press Council for making payments to criminals.

In one instance, a newspaper was condemned for paying for the confessions of a woman whose activities contributed to the downfall of a Cabinet Minister. □

13 000 (34)

STAN
rapes:
1/10/92
warning

Crime Reporter

Close to 13 000 rapes were reported to the police in the first seven months of 1992 and it was necessary for women to be more careful, the SAP said yesterday.

Women were often raped by people they knew and a number of rapes occurred in broad daylight, it said.

Police urged women to evaluate the situation and try to escape as quickly as possible if they were confronted by a potential rapist.

The SAP warned women not to:

- Walk or jog alone, especially in dark, remote places.
- Hitch-hike or take lifts from strangers.
- Leave parties alone at night.
- Leave doors and windows open or unlocked.

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C.

STAN 2/10/92

Strydom promised not to repeat crimes - Vlok

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Right-wing mass murderer Barend "Wit Wolf" Strydom had promised prison authorities before his release this week that he would not repeat his crimes and in fact would do everything possible to convince other right-wing extremists that the only future was through negotiations.

Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok said this yesterday at a Pretoria press conference, when asked how he could be sure Mr Strydom would not kill blacks again.

Mr Vlok said his department had had a long interview with Mr Strydom and his family, before he was released, at which he gave the assurances.

"We hope and trust that he

will never do it again," Mr Vlok said.

Mr Strydom fitted the new guidelines for identifying political prisoners because he had committed his crime with a political motive, and releasing him would contribute to political reconciliation, the Minister said.

If any right-wing organisations wished to negotiate with the Government for the release of their prisoners,

they were welcome to do so, he said in reply to questions.

Mr Vlok appealed to the media and others not to delve into the record of the crimes committed by those who had been released.

"It does not help to say the judge said this person had committed an atrocious crime. We know that. But we have started a process of reconciliation now."

Brother of Magoo's victim hurt in blast

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The brother of a woman killed in the Magoo's Bar bomb blast in 1986 was seriously injured after an explosion at his Glenashley home in Durban North on Wednesday night.

Clive Pattenden (25), of Ypsilanti Avenue, was working with a mixture of chlorine and an oily substance when there was an explosion and a fire.

Mr Pattenden suffered burns to his face, arms and chest.

He was taken to hospital but it is believed that family members insisted that he not be admitted.

Police spokesman Captain Hamilton Ngidi said a neighbour telephoned the police after the explosion.

It is believed that apart from chlorine and the oily substance, Mr Pattenden also had a 2 litre plastic bottle.

Captain Ngidi said police had opened a docket and were investigating charges under the Explosives Act.

A person at the Pattenden home denied any knowledge of the incident.

Mr Pattenden's sister, Angeli-que, was one of the victims in the Magoo's Bar blast.

Anger

Last week Mr Pattenden was reported to have voiced anger that Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride was to be freed.

Mr Pattenden was reported to have said: "He is still a murderer. He murdered people and there is no excuse."

An attempt was made on Mr McBride's life by prisoners shortly before his release on Monday.

Since his release, the African National Congress has provided Mr McBride and his wife Paula with a 24-hour bodyguard.

Special court set up for sex abuse victims

By ALEX DODD

SPECIALISED pilot rape courts will be operating in Cape Town from November in an attempt to encourage victims to report rapes, resulting in the prosecution of more offenders.

This was announced at the first formal session of the newly constituted Cape Town co-ordinating committee on rape at the office of the attorney general, Frank Kahn, last week.

Senior prosecutor and chairman of the committee, Sandra Swart, says the procedure of the trials to be held at the magistrate's court on Thursdays will not be too different. However, the prosecutors will be selected according to their specialist knowledge and sensitivity to the condition of rape victims. They will also undergo training on how to deal with rape victims.

Prosecutors will have more time to consult beforehand so that victims "will not have to go through the sausage machine" they have had to endure in the past, Swart said.

It is also hoped that the system will prevent cases being repeatedly re-manded. In the past, victims have had to wait as long as a year before their trials started. This has discouraged women from reporting rape. According to research carried out by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, only about one in 15 rapes are reported.

Ilse Olickers, western Cape regional director of the women's desk of Lawyers for Human Rights and co-ordinating committee member, says

female assessors who have been exposed to the issue of violence against women may be called upon to monitor the cases. She says male magistrates are often influenced in their judgments by "sexist bias" and the issue of consent is regularly clouded by this.

"The approach in rape trials needs to be revised on substantive and interpersonal levels," says Olickers. She says sexist comments are often passed by judicial officers during trials.

One of the chief problems leading to too light sentences has been the lack of good evidence. "If you want a proper sentence, you've got to have proper evidence," says Swart. Evidence is often weakened by the submission of insensitive psychological profiles due to the state's inability to finance specialist psychologists.

"Often the finding is that the victim is not suffering from psychological trauma when she is on the verge of a nervous breakdown," explains Olickers. To remedy this, LHR has agreed to fund the participation of psychologists in the procedure. 2/10 - 8/10/92.

The co-ordinating committee is making headway in a much broader drive to monitor the entire process from the moment a rape is reported to the post-trial condition of victims. Government officials, including the police and medical representatives, are working together with private service organisations on the committee to investigate rape survivors' complaints about the justice system — and act to rectify them.

Surrender, Malaza urged

By Bronwyn Wilkinson
Crime Reporter

Convicted murderer and robber Lucky Malaza, who was recently freed as a political prisoner, has been told to either hand himself over to serve the rest of his sentence, or "legal steps" would be taken to bring him back to prison, a Ministry of Correctional Services spokesman said last night.

The spokesman could not say how much time Malaza had in which to hand himself in, or what legal steps the

(34) ~~Star~~ Ministry of Correctional Services would take if he refused to surrender himself.

"All I can say is that those are his options," the spokesman said.

Malaza's sister, who asked not to be named, confirmed that a group of men had been to their Soweto house at about midday yesterday.

"I did not hear what they said, but Lucky told me they had said he should come back to prison," she said.

ANC legal expert Matthew Phosa said yesterday he had spoken to Correctional Ser-

STAR 7/10/92
vices Minister Adriaan Vlok, who told him it would be in Malaza's best interests to surrender.

Phosa said he would meet Malaza last night, but would not prescribe to him what course of action he should take.

The Dube Gang member who was sentenced to 16 years in prison for his part in a 1987 Cape Town bank robbery in which a policeman was murdered, conceded in a statement on Friday that none of his crimes had been politically motivated.

Malaza told to serve sentence 'voluntarily'

ACCIDENTALLY released gangster Lucky Malaza's run of good fortune came to an abrupt end yesterday when prison officials told him to voluntarily serve the rest of his sentence or face re-arrest.

Correctional Services Department spokesman Lt Bert Slabbert said no deadline had been set for Malaza to make his decision, because he needed time to consult his lawyer on the matter.

A bureaucratic bungle led to Malaza's release along with 147 other "political" prisoners following the recent ANC agreement with government.

8/08/92 7/10/92
RAY HARTLEY

Malaza was convicted for murdering a policeman during a bank robbery in 1985.

Slabbert said the decision to offer Malaza the two options had been taken by Correctional Services after an ANC/government committee ruled that the one-time member of the notorious Dube Gang was definitely not a political prisoner.

He said the matter could become very complicated and legal action "much broader than just rearresting him" would have to be taken if Malaza did not volun-

teer for prison.

Slabbert said Malaza had asked for time to work out how to respond but had been co-operative and open during the meeting with officials.

The joint ANC/government committee was still looking into the cases of 11 other prisoners alleged to be common criminals who were released along with Malaza, said Slabbert.

Red-faced government, ANC and human rights organisations have blamed each other for putting Malaza on the list of prisoners to be released.

34

SA rates a 'caution' in travel tips

STM 9/10/92.

WASHINGTON — American visitors to South Africa are being told by the US State Department to be on guard against muggers, and musicians performing in the country are advised to make sure they have airtight contracts.

These are among scores of tips given in a US government bulletin of travel advisories covering more than 140 countries. The bulletin is available on demand to US travel agents.

The individual advisories are variously flagged "Warning", "Caution" or "Notice", depending on local conditions. South Africa rates a "Caution" while Mozambique is one of 45 countries around the world to which the State Department assigns a "Warning" tag.

The advisory on South Africa cautions there has been a "significant increase" in street crime and says American visitors in the major cities should be on their guard. The department discourages Americans from travelling in the homelands, where it cannot easily provide consular assistance.

— Sapa.

All must help fight crime, says Myburgh

The fight against crime, violence and chaos had to be a joint initiative of the police and the community, deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh said yesterday.

Speaking at the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for

South Africa conference on "Policing in the '90s", Myburgh said it was clear that rising crime, violence, unrest and social instability were realities most Western police forces faced.

KwaZulu's General Jac Buchner told the conference

that allegations of police brutality, unnecessary use of deadly force and ill-treatment of prisoners had "bedevilled" police community relations. He said immediate remedial steps had to be taken, including not using police to combat riots. - Vereeniging Bureau.

34

STATZ 9/10/92

Malaza a history maker

■ **GATES OPENED** Is it legal for a criminal released in error

to be asked to go back to prison? *Sowetan 9/10/92. (34)*

By Sonti Maseko

CAN a criminal released from prison by error be asked to go back to prison?

Is it fair, considering that he did not break out or, as it seems at the moment, did not use any illegal means to leave prison. Above all, is it legal?

The man at the centre of the storm is, of course, Lucky Malaza, who after two weeks of freedom is being asked by the State, which opened the gates for him to freedom in the first place, to surrender himself back to prison to serve the rest of his 16-year sentence, of which he has

served only three.

He was sentenced for his part in a robbery of a bank by Dube gang members in Cape Town in 1987 in which a policeman was murdered.

Should Malaza have benefitted from some, no doubt, highly embarrassing errors committed by the State?

"He would be very foolish to do so," a leading criminal law expert has already said.

Surrendering himself would simply mean that he was entering into a new contract where he was waiving the pardon the state had offered him, said Professor Jan Van Rooyen of Unisa yesterday.

Now it seems like the state would have to resort to the very difficult path of seeking a court order to rearrest Malaza and to explain why it was withdrawing the pardon which they offered to and which was accepted by Malaza.

Malaza is clinging to the case of Khethani Shange, a KwaZulu policeman released in May last year after he was sentenced to serve 27 years for murdering five members of a KwaMashu family in 1990.

Whatever the outcome, one benefit for Malaza is already apparent. He has become famous and looks set to make legal history.

Lucky Malaza's last chance to give himself up

Sowetan 9/10/92.

■ **Bank robber and murderer wants a former KwaZulu policeman, who is also guilty of murder, locked up too:**

~~34~~ (34)

LUCKY Malaza, convicted murderer and robber, has until today to respond to Correctional Services' request that he goes back to prison voluntarily.

Lieutenant Burt Slabbert, spokesman for the Correctional Services Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, said it was possible Malaza need spend only one more year in prison under parole policy.

He had served only three years of a 16-year sentence when he was unconditionally released as a political prisoner, in spite of denying that any of his crimes were politically motivated.

According to various sources Malaza is unlikely to accept the voluntary option, in which case Correctional Services will take legal steps to put him back in prison.

Malaza has said he will return to prison only if a former KwaZulu policeman sentenced to 28 years, but released after nine months, is also re-arrested.

Slabbert said Correctional Services would announce the legal measures today as well as address the issue of the other allegedly erroneously released prisoners.

The Department of Justice was presently grappling with the legal side, he said.

However, Malaza's new-found freedom may be sealed when the Government passes legislation on general amnesty this month, reports **Themba Molefe**.

The department yesterday told *Sowetan* that if Malaza did not surrender, no action may be taken until Parliament reopens on Monday.

Slabbert said there existed no comparison between Malaza and Shange.

"Shange was released three months too soon," he said.

But Correctional Services Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok's said at the time that his release was an administrative error.

5 500 illegal firearms found (34)

POLICE seized more than 5 500 illegal firearms and uncovered an additional 23 arms caches between January 3 and September 24. (34)

Police said in a statement that 2 132 rifles and 3 383 handguns had been confiscated. Of those, 539 rifles and 790 handguns were recovered as a result of information received and with the cooperation of the public. (34)

Nearly R400 000 was paid out to informants, with R186 300 of the reward money going for the recovery of 296 AK-47 rifles.

Three of the arms cache finds were the result of tip-offs and R10 000 was paid out.

Police appealed to the public to assist in tracing illegal firearms. *down 11/12/92*

"In order to bring the violence to an end we once again appeal to all people to assist the SAP with any information that will bring those responsible to justice." The anonymity of all sources was guaranteed, the statement said.

NO ONE who knows Irma Labuschagne was surprised by her virulent condemnation of Wit Wolf Barend Strydom's release from prison.

When South Africa's foremost forensic criminologist spoke out about Strydom, her enemies — and she has plenty in academic and legal circles — criticised her for speaking to the press and bad-mouthing the "negotiation process".

But her friends — and she has even more of those — championed a gutsy solo protest that could damage a fledgling career in which she investigates criminals and their crimes and advises the court on appropriate sentences.

This week the woman who fought for leniency for Trust Feed killer cop Brian Mitchell and Brixton Murder and Robbery *enfant terrible* Robert van der Merwe cocked a snook at her critics, took a deep pull of a Cameo Mild and plunged in deeper.

Fire and admiration for outspoken Irma

ST Times 11/10/92

SUNDAY

PROFILE

She draws deeply on another smoke and flashes a pained smile at the camera.

"All morning I've been hoping I looked like Anneline Kriel for that camera but the truth is I'm 54 and fat and there are far more interesting people than me," she says, voice rasping from too many cigarettes.

Then she kisses her ageing grey German Schnauzer and picks up her cudgels once more.

"I got a lot of flak for speaking out and interfering with the negotiation process, but I think criminologists must share information that is in the public interest and not sit pontificating in their ivory towers.

"I'm not speaking as a politician or commenting on the merits of trading off people to try and get peace. My opinion is

based in my science.

"I don't think that our Barendjie will stop at blasting little black municipal workers in orange uniforms into their dust carts. I think he could go for anyone he sees as a threat, be they black, white or green.

"That's my opinion and I'm not afraid to say so. What am I supposed to do, sit in the corner and have asthma and make jam? I've always spoken out, I suppose because my parents took me seriously when I was a child."

While her tough attitude to the Wit Wolf surprised critics, who accuse her of getting too close to the murderers she provides with mitigating evidence, it came as no surprise to the close friends who always count on an honest opinion from the step-daughter of the former

Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice van Zyl.

"Irma is insightful and not afraid of saying her piece," said Charlene Lea, who recruited her to work with her as South Africa's first forensic criminologists four years ago.

"Irma is fearless. She's not a crusader but she does what she believes is right, regardless of the consequences," said Professor Jannie van Rooyen, head of Unisa's criminal and procedural law unit and a fellow lecturer.

"She's been given a rough time, particularly by legal people with a blatant disregard for the social sciences. But she hung in there."

"Irma is honest," said Pretoria Rape Crisis counsellor Eissabe Norden, who joined the organisation after Irma founded it in the early 80s.

"She's a workaholic and sleeps three hours a night. She counsels a stream of rape victims in her study after hours as well as lecturing at Unisa and giving lectures for Rape Crisis."

A senior advocate with whom Irma frequently works said: "Irma is a formidable witness and one of the few competent criminologists that can be used in court."

The wife of a Unisa official, she Irma admits to embarking on her various ventures with an all-consuming gusto.

"I'm not a hobbies person and I hate holidays. When I finished my psychology degree at Tukies I went into motherhood fulltime. There were always hoards of little boys running around our house.

"When they left in 1980 I started studying from scratch and finished my criminology doctorate this January. My work is exciting because it is new. I like working with murderers because I'm just so bloody relieved not to have hundreds of little boys rocketing around my house anymore."

If there is any criticism of Irma Labuschagne it is that she makes small-minded people feel distinctly uneasy and her flamboyant nature has certainly raised a few eyebrows in South Africa's courtrooms.

"She sometimes recognises prosecutors and tells them that she used to lecture them. That rattles them. Other times she hugs the accused and that floors everybody," a legal source said.

But the workaholic is not listening, she's dashing down the passage of her Pretoria home — past Persian rugs and a row of green ceramic frogs — to answer a call that could be from a rape victim.

Over her shoulder she's shouting: "I must say that I would never have been able to do any of this on my own. I have a wonderful husband and friends who have done everything with me, they're really the brave ones."

Dawn Barkhuizen

"I think he'll do it again. Barend Strydom went to prison thinking he was the saviour of the folk and that every black person was a threat.

"Now he prances out, gets R20 000 in his pocket, and shows not the slightest trace of remorse. I don't want him thinking he's a bloody little hero.

"I don't think he's been rehabilitated — or that he can be. Rehabilitation means going back to what you were before the crime and God knows what that troubled man was before he went on his shooting spree," she said.

"I'd let 42-times East London killer Louis van Schoor out tomorrow because he has shown genuine remorse, but Barend Strydom? No ways."

NEWS FEATURE *Nicro's a haven for released prisoners, their families and helps to prevent crime*

Nicro a friend indeed

By Tsale Makam

Sowetan

12/10/92

HELPING HAND When crime splits a

34

family, Nicro is there to keep them together:

MRS NANA MKHABELA picked herself up from the court bench, wondering how she was going to survive the coming five years without her husband.

She looked at a card given her by a social worker after hearing the numbing sentence handed to her husband, John.

National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), it read. The woman who gave her the card told her people at Nicro would help her and her children during her husband's absence.

Nicro was convenient for her because it had a branch in Soweto, where she lived.

Nicro is a private welfare organisation with branches all over the country. It deals with crime, its prevention, causes and possible solutions to the problems. However, each branch runs its own projects depending on the needs of the community it serves.

Regional developer for the Soweto branch of Nicro, Mr Shimane Khumalo, said: "When Nicro (Soweto) was established in 1981, the main emphasis was helping the offender and his family deal with the offender's arrest. In 1987, the emphasis moved to servicing the community."

Priorities of Nicro

But high on Nicro's agenda are programmes focusing on family care, youth crime prevention and arrested persons.

The five social workers at Soweto's Nicro offer counselling to families of convicts and offenders and run several projects and services to assist them emotionally and where possible, materially.

The programme dealing with offenders strives to promote rehabilitation of arrested

persons by providing options to prison sentences, individual therapeutic intervention, group counselling and linking the people with community resources.

Prison alternatives

Some people, especially first offenders, may be exempted from serving jail sentences and instead be required to work for the community as punishment. The branch handled six such cases in 1991.

Young first-time drug offenders are usually sent for counselling, instead of prison. The Project for the Education of Drug-related Offenders (PEDRO) tries to increase awareness of the consequences of drug abuse among the youth.

Nicro finds that some released prisoners have problems readjusting in the community. Prisoners about to go home are, therefore, counselled to prepare them for re-entry into the community.

Some groups were counselled at the Johannesburg prison during the past year. Khumalo said Nicro targets the youth for crime prevention programmes and tries to teach them through a youth club formed a year ago. As part of the activities, the youth raises school funds for destitute children through their education fund.

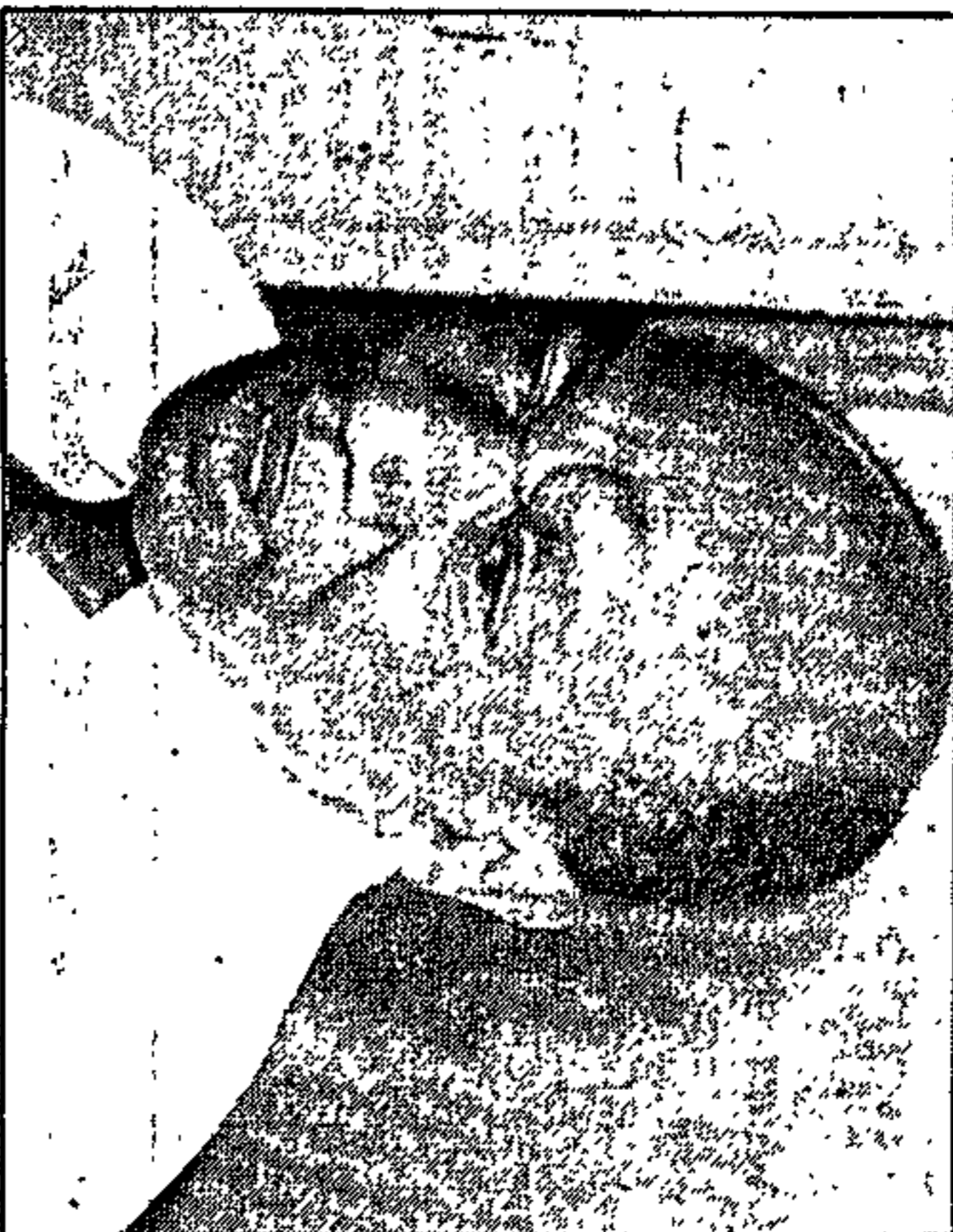
However, it is not all work and no play in the club. Budding young artists can try out skills in the Junior Arts club, which is aimed at entertaining and tapping talent.

Nicro hopes this will keep the children off the streets and lessen their susceptibility to crime.

Communication between prisoners and

their families is encouraged through a free bus service to Barberton, Witbank and Voortrekkerhoogte prisons.

Among other things, the branch trained five social work students doing their practicals last year. Two of the social workers were from the University of South Africa, two from the University of Fort Hare and the other from the University of Zululand.



Shimane Khumalo

Soweto 1991 crime statistics

Total violent crimes 30 901
 Rape 1 859
 Assault 5 493
 Assault with intent 6 537
 Murder by firearm 1 647

Attempted murder 36
 Burglary, business 623
 Burglary, private dwelling 3 691
 Robbery by firearm 2 607
 Robbery by other means 2 417

M.A.P. South Africa

GUINNESS

WELCOME TO SOUTH AFRICA

Film industry fraud 'was close to R11m'

CAPE TOWN — Fraud involving subsidies claimed from the government for the production of films was in the region of R11m, Home Affairs Director-General P J Colyn has said.

The fraud occurred when film producers merely had to supply box office returns without adequate controls.

"We analysed applications for subsidies and found that they did not tally with reasonable expectations, bearing in mind the number of people in SA," Colyn said in evidence to the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, whose third report was tabled in Par-

Political Staff 34

liament yesterday.

"We established that the potential for fraud was very high," he said.

The film subsidy scheme was introduced in 1987 but the investigation into the fraud dated back to 1985.

Colyn, whose evidence was given on April 10 last year, said just less than R4m had been recovered by then. He added it was very difficult to investigate a claim if a producer claimed that a film had been shown in a small, remote place and that 1 000 people had attended the film.

"It is very difficult to establish whether the film was actually shown there and whether 1 000 people attended the viewing."

They had decided to use the box-office sales because it was very difficult to determine beforehand whether it was a quality film and whether the public would like it.

In 1990 the budget for the film industry was R50m, but this was reduced to R39m and R16,5m was paid out. The 1991 provision was R29m.

Colyn said steps had been taken to recover these amounts and fraud crimes were handed over to the police.

4

13/10/92

3/10/92

Spescom cleared of irregularities

BIDAM 14/10/92

(34) ~~34~~
STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE Office for Serious Economic Offences yesterday cleared electronics manufacturer Spescom of any irregularities in the company's dealings with Armscor.

Office director Jan Swanepoel SC said in a statement that the investigation into contracts between Spescom and Armscor had been completed and no evidence of any crime had been found.

Investigations by the office followed allegations of irregularities pertaining to a searchlight contract awarded by Armscor to Spescom.

It was alleged that millions of rands were wasted on research and development and that deliveries were late on what would ultimately be an inferior product.

Although the technical performance of the searchlight was not within the scope of the office's investigation, it was confirmed that none of the allegations were true, Spescom said yesterday.

"Not more than R400 000 was spent on research and development and a contract for about R5m was placed by Armscor for the production and supply of a large quantity of searchlights together with spares," the company said. The contract was also on schedule.

Suggestions that the exports of the Rooikat armoured car were being hampered because of the non-avail-

ability of a searchlight was ludicrous, Spescom said.

Spescom claimed that the allegations to the office and the media were instigated by former Spescom employee Helgard Coetser and former Armscor employee Nico Palm.

Coetser — employed by Spescom as an accountant — was found guilty of fraud involving about R700 000, and will be sentenced in the Wynberg Regional Court on November 10.

Palm was dismissed by Armscor as a result of a finding at an internal disciplinary hearing for allegedly having been a secret partner in a closed corporation, Geo International, together with Bingo Kruger, another former Spescom employee.

Spescom obtained judgment of R1m against Kruger for effectively diverting Armscor contracts away from Spescom into Geo International and profiting from them.

A liquidation hearing into the affairs of Geo International was in progress and the next session would take place on November 30 before the Master of the Supreme Court in Pretoria, Spescom confirmed.

Spescom executive chairman Tony Farah yesterday said his company welcomed the investigation as it afforded the opportunity to put to rest certain rumours and allegations.

Govt on rack over fraud, corruption

Star 14/10/97

(34)
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government is on the rack over a multimillion-rand mismanagement, corruption and fraud saga covered in a parliamentary report yesterday.

Opposition MPs called for immediate corrective measures and the rooting out of culprits.

The Democratic Party, which reacted swiftly and critically to the all-party public accounts committee's findings on wide-ranging deficiencies and mismanagement in State departments, said it was asking for a special debate on the report because it considered the matter to be extremely serious.

The DP said one of the most alarming scandals in the report was the South African Rail Commuter Corporation's bungling of multimillion-rand investments in the bankrupt Cape Investment Bank Ltd.

Liquidation

In this case, the corporation had invested more than R246 million — excluding accumulated interest of R21,1 million — with the Cape Investment Bank Limited, but failed to withdraw any of it before the bank succumbed to a widely rumoured provisional liquidation in April 1991.

A further investment of R5 million was placed with Alpha Bank shortly before it, too, was placed under liquidation.

Officials admitted to the public accounts committee that the Cape bank did not offer rates of interest any better than larger institutions.

It is also believed that there was conflicting evidence before the committee on the role of Reserve Bank advisers only days before the Cape bank went under.

DP deputy spokesman on finance Jasper Walsh said the loss of R268 million invested in Cape Investment Bank Ltd was a "tragic consequence" of an ill-defined investment policy which led to the unauthorised investment of R2,5 billion in the money market.

This was further aggravated by the actions of "incompetent and unqualified" officials.

Walsh said: "Reasons will have to be given for investing funds far in excess of the amount approved in a single bank. About 85 percent of the bank's borrowing came from this single source."

Walsh highlighted other examples of incompetence and mismanagement documented in the report, including:

- Investments being made without certificates confirming that no commission had been paid to an agent or intermediary, and insurance policies linked to the lives of State employees.

- The inability of Human Sciences Research Council officials to prepare meaningful accounts for audit.

- The unrestricted control of funds entrusted to members of the sinister SADF unit, the Civil Co-operation Bureau, with the result that the State had been unable to recover vast sums.

- The erection of buildings by the SA Medical Research Council without following State tender procedures and without complying with building restrictions.

- Fraud exceeding R1 million as a result of financial control at the Meat Board being allowed "to get into such a mess".

- Huge losses as a result of sophisticated subsidy schemes for the film industry being allowed to get out of control.

- The erection of a R93 million computer centre — originally estimated to cost about R38 million — for which no formal Cabinet approval could be produced.

Person held over fraud

■ NCCR defrauded of R300 000:

ANOTHER person has been arrested in connection with the embezzlement of funds of the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles. *Sowetan 15/10/92*

The committee yesterday said the person was linked to two women who had defrauded it of R300 000 while they were temporarily employed by the organisation between March and August this year.

"The arrest of the person has given the NCCR valuable information with regard to a sophisticated network that has defrauded the organisation.

"The NCCR will do all in its power to make sure the interests of the returning exiles are protected at all times," NCCR coordinator Mr Moss Chikane said. - Sapa.

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Biko inquest may be reopened

■ DP man welcomes new move:

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THE inquests into the deaths of Steve Biko, Griffiths and Victoria Mxenge and Ahmed Timol could be reopened when the Inquest Amendment Bill is passed. *Sowetan 15/10/92*

The Bill, which is presently before Parliament, amends the Inquest Act of 1959 "so as to further make provision for the reopening of an inquest".

It will empower attorneys-general to recommend to the Minister of Justice to reopen a particular inquest.

Speaking in the debate on the Bill yesterday, Democratic Party spokesman on Justice Mr Tony Leon said: "The need to reopen certain inquests which litter the history of South Africa as a reflection of our sordid past cannot be in doubt."

Leon said more than 64 people had been assassinated between 1981 and 1989. He said, according to the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, 42 of these had been killed by State agents.

He said at least 138 people outside the country identified as "opponents of the State and apartheid" had been killed, while more than 50 had died in detention.

Leon said the special powers given to the police under former Minister of Justice and then Prime Minister, the late John Vorster, had led to many of these deaths.

While the Bill was aimed primarily at reopening the inquest into the death of Matthew Goniwe in 1985, Leon said he hoped it would also result in fresh inquests into the deaths of Biko, the Mxenges, Timol and others.

Move to cut jail numbers

Sowetan 15/10/92
■ **PACKED PRISONS** Plans to release

convicts early to ease overcrowding:

34

Sowetan Correspondent

HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS are to be moved from the Pollsmoor Prison to the Eastern and Northern Cape and Free State to defuse a crisis caused by overcrowding.

About 250 maximum security prisoners in the prison - described by Commissioner of Correctional Services General Willie Willemse as "bursting at the seams" - will be taken to less crowded prisons.

Several hundred others from overcrowded Southern Cape prisons will also be moved.

At a medal parade at Brandvlei Prison in Worcester today, General Willemse also announced that plans were being made for additional prison facilities in the Western and Southern Cape to hold up to 1 200 prisoners.

The occupancy rate of Western Cape prisons was 159 percent and of Southern Cape prisons, 165 percent.

He said a programme to wash bedding to curb the spread of lice was being launched at Pollsmoor. These measures were intended to bring short-term relief, he said.

In the longer term, the Department of Correctional Services was convinced a "controlled earlier release programme" was the best option to keep down the overall prison population.

It would be done responsibly and would not lead to prisoners convicted of serious offences being freed.

The parole system was also being extended. So far, it had an 88,6 percent success rate and was cheaper than conventional punishment.

General Willemse painted a grim picture of the effects of life at Pollsmoor where overcrowding often exceeded 100 percent.

- Ablution facilities in cells intended for 15 to 18 prisoners were being used by 30 to 40 prisoners.

- Prisoners had to sleep on mats.

- Single cells were being occupied by more than one prisoner.

- Prisoners were forced to have meals in their cells which don't have tables or benches.

- Prisoners had insufficient outdoor exercise time.

General Willemse said South Africa's prison population of 109 162 exceeded available accommodation by 29 percent.

By hook or by crook: It's the new yuppie drug (34)

w/mal 23/10-29/10/92
By ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK

THE typical white-collar crook is clever, manipulative and suffering from "relative deprivation", research has revealed.

He also rationalises his offence as a form of business practice and does not regard himself as a criminal.

University of South Africa criminologist Dr Sandra Joubert is developing a psychological profile that goes some way towards explaining why well-heeled, seemingly respectable people descend to theft and fraud. 23/10-29/10/92

Her assessment takes on a particular significance in the light of the conviction of former stockbroker Greg Blank on 48 counts of fraud involving millions of rands. Blank was sentenced in the Rand Supreme Court to eight years in prison, without leave to appeal.

"The public is inclined to believe that whenever one of these crimes has been committed, it's for straightforward financial reasons. This is simplistic," Joubert said. "The motive is financial, but not bread and butter. It's more a case of wanting to have more. Relative deprivation is the person's view of what he has and what he thinks he should have — and his wants are usually unrealistic."

Joubert earned her doctorate with a thesis on "kite-flying", one of the most common forms of white-collar crime. Her new research takes her directly into criminal psychology.

Other key features of the white-collar criminal mentality, she says, are intelligence, the ability to manipulate the belief that the deed is not really a crime.

"White-collar offences involve planning and skill. The perpetrators get a high from using their intelligence in this kind of operation. It's aimed at obtaining wealth, but it's not the money that matters — the whole process gives them a tremendous kick."

The analogy with drugs is apt. Joubert says that perpetrators typically need to feed their habit by repeating the offence — and that this often leads to their undoing. "It's when it gives them a kick that

they get caught. When they've succeeded, they're inclined to flaunt it.

"It's like a social drug: they don't see themselves as criminals. They might admit it is illegal, but they would never describe themselves as criminals.

The white-collar criminal is able to rationalise his crime and maintain his self-respect. She sees three factors as integral to neutralising guilt:

- The perpetrators don't regard themselves as criminals — they see themselves as businessmen trying to beat the "system".

- There is no direct contact between the criminal and the victim — "this is very important, because there is no direct victim and they see themselves as dealing with the system".

- The opportunity for the crime presents itself, by virtue of the criminal's presence, usually as an employee, in the relevant institution or company.

Said Joubert: "They don't commit these acts because of poverty or their socio-economic status. They are part of a system; the system gives them the opportunity to commit crimes, and their intelligence beams them in on these opportunities.

"In many cases, because they are intelligent, they have the ability to manipulate others, for instance, to get inside information from a bank.

"Their planning is rational and calculated. It's only when they have acquired the money that they may flaunt it in an irrational way."

Joubert disagrees in one respect with the police explanation for the dramatic rise in reported white-collar crimes. SAP commercial branch boss Brigadier Manie Schoeman pinpoints greed, erosion of ethical standards and gullibility of the public as the central factors. Joubert has a more complex view.

"The increase in white-collar crime is indicative of industrial development in this country. It's a universal scenario — in any country where you have development, you have an increase in white-collar crime."

Scratching the dirty rings around the white collar

23/10-29/10/92

By ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK

WHITE-COLLAR crime, say the police, is like a bank robbery without a hold-up. Sometimes there apparently

isn't a victim.

And in trying to crack it, the normal priorities of the police are reversed: they often know the culprits, but have to prove an offence has been committed.

"Commercial crime is the hardest and most time-consuming to investigate," says Brigadier Manie Schoeman, chief of the South African Police's commercial branch. "Take a murder case: the detective goes to the murder scene, and maybe finds a corpse and an assault weapon. He knows a crime has been committed. He just has to find the suspects."

Commercial crime is where the SAP claims its highest success rate — but this has had little impact on the crime rate. In Johannesburg alone, the amount of money involved in insolvency, fraud, theft and other statutory crimes investigated by the commercial branch has increased from R469-million last year to a staggering R3,49-billion for the first eight months of this year. In August, the 607 members of the commercial branch faced a caseload of 19 982 frauds.

The "victimless" nature of many commercial crimes is epitomised by the Gilbeys fraud, where a 56-year-old bookkeeper, Margaret Harding, withdrew R45-million from Gilbeys'

accounts and invested the money with Fundtrust — in Gilbeys' name but without its directors' knowledge.

Technically, the money had not been stolen, but Harding was paid R1,06-million in commission by Fundtrust.

Harding was one white-collar crook who did not get away — she was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment in the Cape Town Supreme Court last month.

Technological advancement compounds the difficulties confronting the investigators. "The last decade has seen the emergence of many trends unheard of in the past, like computer crimes, which are now challenging the investigator's ability," Schoeman says. "We'll have to start looking at a departure from traditional methods. The investigator will have to be well-trained in computers, accounting methods, banking procedures and so forth."

Colonel Mossie Myburgh, a one-time dog master who now heads the Syndicate Fraud Unit, says proof of commercial crime can take years to assemble. If the fraud is related to the financial rand mechanism, there is an overseas link, and the matter must be pursued via tortuous official channels.

The extent to which the police are underwhelmed by their lack of technological sophistication is underlined by cases like the Magnum fraud, in which front companies were used to siphon off shareholders' funds. It has taken a decade to sort out who did what to whom and when.

"We started that investigation in 1982," says Myburgh, "and took 8 500 statements across the country. In an investigation of this magnitude the investigating officer faces piles of documents."

"The laws of evidence say the documents can't speak for themselves: you've got to trace the author and the people who signed as witnesses. Often you need four to five statements just to prove one document in court. And usually the investigating officer is on his own."

Sometimes, professional outsiders are called in. It is almost routine these days for chartered accountants to assist the investigating officer. But not every case is routine.

"In one case I even engaged the services of a mechanical engineer," said Schoeman. Engineers have been pulled in for cases ranging from someone selling fidgets and claiming a false capacity, to someone peddling hairdryers with fake specifications.



Shooting blanks ... No one got hurt during stockbroker Greg Blank's crimes
Photo: KEVIN CARTER

Slipping into anarchy

STW 25/10/92

LLOYD VOGELMAN says the government, by releasing prisoners, has shown that it is insensitive to the fears South Africans experience about crime and violence

THE Department of Correctional Services' announcement that it is to release more non-political prisoners is bewildering. While understanding the need to lessen overcrowding in prisons, the release of more criminals is likely to take South Africa further into the realm of anarchy and brutality.

The release of criminals would be understandable if there was evidence that the incidence of crime was decreasing in South Africa. But the crime statistics for January-May 1992 make sad reading. Compared with the overall figures for 1991, there has been an increase in every major crime with the exception of small decreases in car theft and house-breaking.

According to the figures, we are now averaging 52 murders a day compared with the average 40 murders per day last year. Serious assaults and armed robbery have also shown increases. There are, on average, 374 serious assaults and 135 armed robberies a day in South Africa.

Unfortunately these tragic figures do not tell the whole story since thousands of such offenses go unreported.

It is of concern that the Department of Correctional

Services can speak with such confidence about its success in rehabilitation and its administrative capability of supervising released offenders when its past record and the more recent bungled release of convicted bank robber and murderer, Lucky Malaza, shows the opposite.

Furthermore, even if the Department of Correctional Services' dubious claims that it has an 88 percent success rate in rehabilitation are correct, the effect of the release of these prisoners conveys a number of disturbing and destructive messages to South Africans.

The first is that the government is insensitive to the daily fears that South Africans experience about crime and violence. Given the incidence of crime and the furore over the release of criminals in 1991, it is incomprehensible that the government permits the further release of individuals who have in some way damaged the lives of other South Africans.

The second is it conveys to the victims of crime in South Africa that the trauma of their experience is not taken seriously. Victimisation involves loss, either physically or psychologically. Given the

absence of any substantial programmes of victim aid in South Africa, victims of crime are mostly expected to cope with their sadness, fear, loss of dignity and the financial cost of crime by themselves.

The one sphere that victims of crime have come to partly rely on the government for is retribution. The early release of prisoners negates this.

It says to the victim that his or her offender only has to suffer limited negative consequences for the trauma and pain for which he or she is responsible.

Furthermore, it encourages the perception that the only means to satisfactorily obtain justice is to do it informally or outside the criminal justice system. In so doing, we create a cycle of informal retribution and revenge that is difficult to control and contain.

Third, the release of prisoners undermines the morale of law enforcement agencies. The arrest and conviction of any offender takes a great deal of time and effort.

The early release of prisoners inevitably raises the question in the minds of such officials as to what the purpose of

their work is. There are already serious problems with policing in South Africa.

Reduction in morale will further hamper police efforts in reducing crime and amplify the daily criticisms levelled at the police.

Finally, the early release of prisoners informs potential criminals that the consequences of any offence need not be too deleterious. Given the fact that a primary deterrent of crime is the possibility of imprisonment, the early release of prisoners can serve only to heighten the incidence of violence and crime in South Africa.

If there is to be any reduction in crime, not only are we in need of democratic political solutions, socio-economic development, a co-ordinated anti-crime programme and a well-trained, non-partisan and community-oriented police force, but also a social system which breaks the confidence of criminals and potential offenders and indicates to the survivors of crime that they have not been forgotten.

□ Lloyd Vogelmann is the director of the Project for the Study of Violence at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Collusion lies behind heists

Blom 29/10/92
WILSON ZWANE

COLLUSION among drivers, their assistants and criminals was the root cause of the increase in truck hijackings, said an independent insurance broker.

Graham Wright said that, due to the seriousness of the crime, guidelines on how to stop the hijackings and on how to "screen" prospective drivers should be made available.

These would be available in a 30-page booklet in the next few weeks, he said.

At a recent conference on vehicle hijackings, which he chaired and which was attended by insurance brokers, policemen, risk managers and truckers, Wright said 86 heavy trucks were hijacked between June 15 and August 20 this year.

The estimated value of the hijacked trucks and their cargos was R30m.

Of the 38 people arrested in connection with the robberies, 24 were drivers and drivers' assistants.

Blank's punishment does fit the crime

Wilmard 30/110 - 5/11/92 (34)

THE arrest and subsequent conviction of Dennis Levine in 1986, broke one of the biggest insider trading scandals on Wall Street. One cannot but compare Levine to Greg Blank, who has just been convicted of fraud involving R10-million. Both are young men, both were involved in the security market and both had sufficient legal income that they did not need to steal.

That Blank's conviction is probably just the tip of the iceberg indicates we may see more sensational trials and revelations from Diagonal Street. Blank's "severe" sentence brought home the determination of the courts, at least, to take a hard line on "white collar" crime.

The judge echoed sentiments of the recent economics Nobel Prize winner, Gary Becker. Rejecting the prosecution's calls for community service and a moderate fine, the judge argued that if the most a white collar criminal could expect was a fine and to restore his portion of the profits, potential offenders would view the fine as venture capital.

Becker first articulated this approach in his 1968 seminal article on the economics of crime. Here

The sentence handed down to stockbroker Greg Blank signals the courts' hard-line approach to fraud.
SINCLAIR DAVIDSON
argues for severe sentences for white collar crime

Becker argued people break the law not because they are social deviants but because their perceived benefits and costs of crime differ from the rest of societies' perception. In other words people break the law because they think they can get away with it.

In calculating the costs of crime, the individual will consider the probability of being caught, the probability of being convicted and the direct costs of any fine or prison sentence. The probability of being caught is low in white collar crimes.

If the courts wish to increase the costs of crime—and decrease its incidence—it can follow one of two routes.

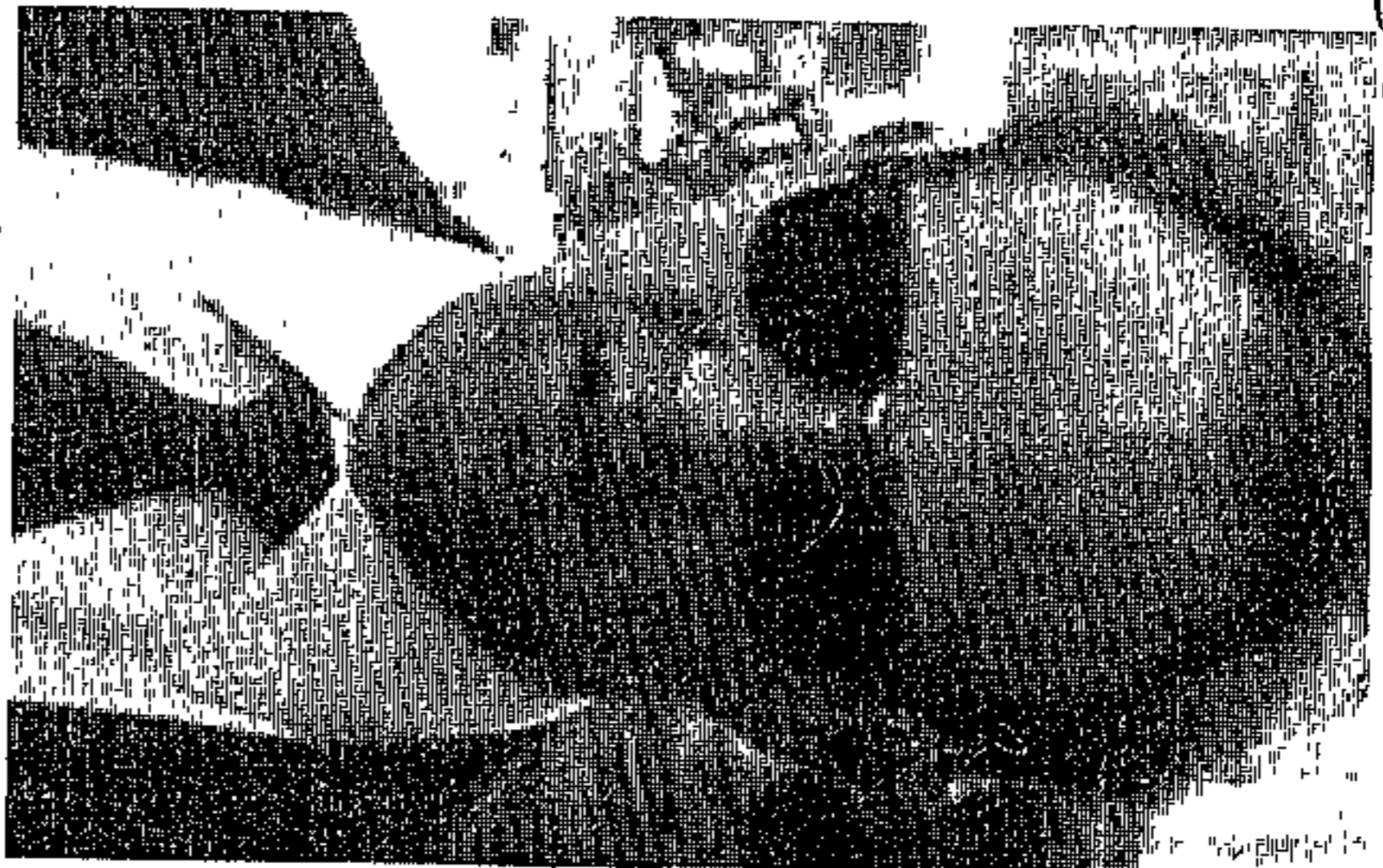
●It can change the rules of evidence to allow for easier convictions. The injustices of this approach are obvious

and examples of this approach litter legal history in their infancy.

●The second approach is to increase the direct costs of the punishment. Others who are tempted to emulate Blank, or who are already doing so, know their behaviour will not be tolerated and that they should earn their livings honestly. As such, Blank's sentence serves two purposes, firstly to punish and secondly to signal others of the relative seriousness of the crime being committed.

Once there is an element of uncertainty in the administration of justice, it becomes expensive to track down and punish all criminals. Thus it is necessary to make use of the deterrence feature of law enforcement. This, however, can only be a partial explanation of the sentence Blank received. It also serves as an inducement for Blank to be more forthcoming about practices described in the trial as being "stock market culture".

A crack-down on these activities is long overdue. The American experience is that it takes a single arrest and conviction to break a major security market scam. This line of reasoning may lead some individuals to argue that Blank is a victim of some sort and



No Blank cheque

that the sentence is too severe.

Firstly, we should consider the external equity approach. Blank, in essence, stole money, other criminals such as Barend Strydom and Robert McBride murdered people. Yet Blank will pay a far higher price for his crime. That such a comparison can be

drawn indicates how warped our legal sensibilities have become. The short prison terms of Strydom and McBride are the anomalies, not the term Blank will serve. As such we should not fall prey to this line of thinking. This brings us to the nature of his crime—an internal equity approach.

The most important function of the stock market is the transformation of savings into investments and giving the average South African a stake in the future. This includes everyone who operates a bank account, has a pension or an insurance policy. In future years the stock exchange will become an important source of development capital for a post-apartheid society. To perform these functions, the market requires credibility and legitimacy. By distorting the functions of the market for his own ends, Blank not only stole money from the Old Mutual, but also stole the credibility of the market. Blank has stolen from all South Africans who need and rely upon the market and the market system.

While the Old Mutual has recovered its losses, the credibility of the market cannot be recovered as easily. For this reason Blank and his ilk are not tolerated in overseas markets and should not be tolerated here. Securities fraud and insider trading are not merely crimes against institutions, they are crimes against people. We are all poorer as a result of these activities.

●Sinclair Davidson is a lecturer in business finance, department of business economics at the University of the Witwatersrand