

CRIME - GENERAL

1992

DECEMBER

300 cases solved

NEARLY 300 criminal cases were solved during November through information received at the "Crime Stop" office, the SAP said yesterday.

Crimes ranging from murder and fraud to income tax evasion and dealing in platinum were solved after

Sowetan 3/12/92 (34)

Sowetan 3/12/92 (34)
members of the public phoned information to the office's toll-free number. A reward of up to R100 is paid for "useful information".

Star 3/12/72

Alarm as attacks on security forces soar

34

The increase in attacks on members of the security forces was "startling", with at least 14 security force members killed in political violence in the last week, the Human Rights Commission said yesterday.

In its latest unrest report, the HRC said 74 people died and 128 were injured in the week No- vember 25 to December 1. The death toll was up by 29 compared with the previous week, in which 45 deaths were recorded. "The past week was extremely disturbing," it said.

The HRC said the attacks on the security forces and the weekend attack on diners in King William's Town in which four people died and at least 17 others were wounded "can only serve to set back the course of peace and democracy".

In the past week, 30 people died in Natal, compared to 19 the week before. The death toll in the PWV was 35. The HRC also recorded two train attacks in which one person was killed and 35 people were injured. — Staff Reporter.

UK press warns about visiting SA

STARZ 4/12/92
LONDON — The murder of two British women in South Africa has prompted a wave of publicity potentially damaging to the country's tourist industry.

Several British newspapers yesterday warned visitors to South Africa to stick to populated parts of the country, rather than wander by themselves in remote areas. Some even implied that Britons should not visit the country at all.

The Daily Mirror reported: "Simmering violence lurks around every corner in sun-soaked South Africa.

"It is a paradise lost where Miami-style street crime is aggravated by racial attacks and inter-tribal warfare."

It told readers that British Airways stewardesses have armed escorts when they leave their hotel rooms.

The Daily Express added: "South Africa is rapidly becoming the murder capital of the world, with the killing rate six times higher than the United States." — Star Bureau.

also
llan

By CHERILYN IRETON

WHITE-COLLAR crime has become corporate South Africa's nightmare. Fraud, embezzlement and bribery by trusted staff members have bruised almost every company — although many executives choose not to report the incidents to the police.

The potential loss from cases under police investigation on the Witwatersrand exceeds R3.4-billion, says Commercial Crime Unit commander Colonel Louis Esterhuizen.

That figure excludes petty and syndicate fraud. The police say they hear about only a fraction of crimes committed by white-collar workers.

Not only have the cases they hear about increased, but they are becoming more complicated as a result of misuse of computers, facsimile machines and the availability of regular air flights, says Colonel Esterhuizen.

ETHIC

There are many reasons why companies do not report fraud. Loyalty to long-standing staff members, fear of public exposure and plain indifference by business leaders squash most cases.

David Lapin, founder of the Institute of Business Ethics, says the crisis companies are facing is merely a microcosm of what the country is going through.

"The root of the problem is the lack of a national ethic.

"We used to have an autocratic ethic — and while I am not suggesting it was the right one — there was a clear understanding of what was right and what was wrong in terms of that ethic. Since the start of social and political changes, people are struggling to find out what the country believes in."

The moral vacuum that has resulted from the move



White collars with a black record

from autocracy to democracy needs to be viewed from all levels. "But it won't help for companies — or the country for that matter — to sit down and write a mission statement. This will have no impact because there is no sense of commitment. Any acceptable ethic needs commitment from the workforce and citizens." In the work environment the values problem will not be sorted out only by imposing additional security and systems. Instead, business leaders should direct their efforts to bridging the sense of alienation experienced by employees to their companies. "In most cases, the perpetrator does not associate the company with the victim because the company has become a dehumanised

concept. This removes the feeling of ugliness from his crime."

Business has bred the ethical dilemma by rewarding bottom-line performance without showing adequate recognition for the value of integrity.

"It is difficult to reward someone for not stealing. But I believe that promotion must be character based as well as performance based."

Colonel Esterhuizen says fraud is probably the easiest crime in which to avoid prosecution.

STimes (B455) 34

STimes (B455) 6/12/92

National agreements 'have not helped quell violence'

B/DOM 9/12/92

RAY HARTLEY

THE national peace accord, the Codesa declaration of intent and five bilateral accords between the ANC and government had failed to reverse the growth of violence, the SA Institute of Race Relations said yesterday.

The country was going through its second worst year of political violence to date, with 2 924 people having died in political killings by the end of November, the institute said.

This represented an 18% increase on the 1991 number, institute figures showed.

The Human Rights Commission earlier this week said political deaths had dropped to a nine-month "low" of 263 for November — well above the 1991 monthly average of 215 deaths a month.

Institute spokesman Paul Pereira said SA's worst year of violence remained 1990, when 3 699 people were killed.

The institute said fatalities in political violence since September 1984, when political killings started on a large scale, would probably reach more than 15 000 by the end of 1992.

"Nearly two-thirds of all deaths in political violence occurred in 1990, 1991 and 1992," the institute said.

Pereira said the institute believed violence would be combated more effectively if the national peace accord was amended to prohibit "peoples' war" and the struggle to make the country ungovernable.

He said other steps that could be taken included:

- The renunciation by churches of the Lusaka Declaration in which SA churches said liberation movements had been compelled to use force to fight apartheid;
- Enforcing ruthlessly the ban on weapons including those displayed in public;
- A decision by the state to respect the rights of both boycotters and non-boycotters during stayaway actions;
- Public commitment from political leaders supporting the right of people to participate in or abstain from political actions;
- The replacement of the R1 rifle used by the SAP's Internal Stability Unit (ISU) with a less lethal weapon;
- Increasing the minimum age of ISU members from 21 to 25.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Durban that a man was shot dead by unknown assailants at the KwaMashu hostel on Monday evening.

our friends in the S.T.V

A MPA 993

Hearings on arms smuggling

LLOYD COUTTS

THE Goldstone commission would hold public hearings tomorrow and on Friday on ways to curb the illegal importation of automatic weapons into SA, the commission said yesterday.

The hearings will be held at the Breakwater campus of the University of Cape Town.

A police spokesman said most AK-47s were brought into SA from Mozambique and Swaziland. Most of the weapons, often sold by former Frelimo soldiers, ended up in Natal, the eastern Transvaal and the PWV fetching between R500 and R1 500.

A liaison forum for the SAP and Mozambican government officials had been established for high-level contact on the issue of arms smuggling.

Police had confiscated 7 238 illegal firearms up to October 10, including 2 854 rifles (with AK-47s), 2 227 pistols and 2 157 revolvers. The confiscated weapons were destroyed, the police spokesman added.



Micor Holdings

(Registration number 69/0956 ("Micor"))

Offer to Micor

Micor shareholders were — Micor would dispose share capital of Micor management ("the O

ER

YEAR RANTY LAN

FREE

s enclosed with the
al form of surrender
ed meetings will be

TED

, Roy & Co Inc
number 73/06709/21)
Johannesburg Stock Exchange)

JONSSONS

Police find Transkei arms smuggling route

LLOYD COUTTS

POLICE say they have discovered a new arms smuggling route from the Transkei into SA, complementing the two most commonly used passages from Mozambique and Swaziland. *Blom 10/9/92*

SAP spokesman Capt Pieter Brandt said the Transkei route was used regularly, but would not elaborate.

He said arms were carried either directly from Mozambique or through Swaziland into Natal, the eastern Transvaal, the PWV and Soweto.

Brandt said cordial relationships had been developed with Mozambican authorities through a liaison forum to combat the smuggling of arms, a large proportion of which came from former Frelimo soldiers.

"The liaison forum is a great thing. From the Mozambican side they are doing their best to curtail (smuggling) and information is exchanged on a regular basis."

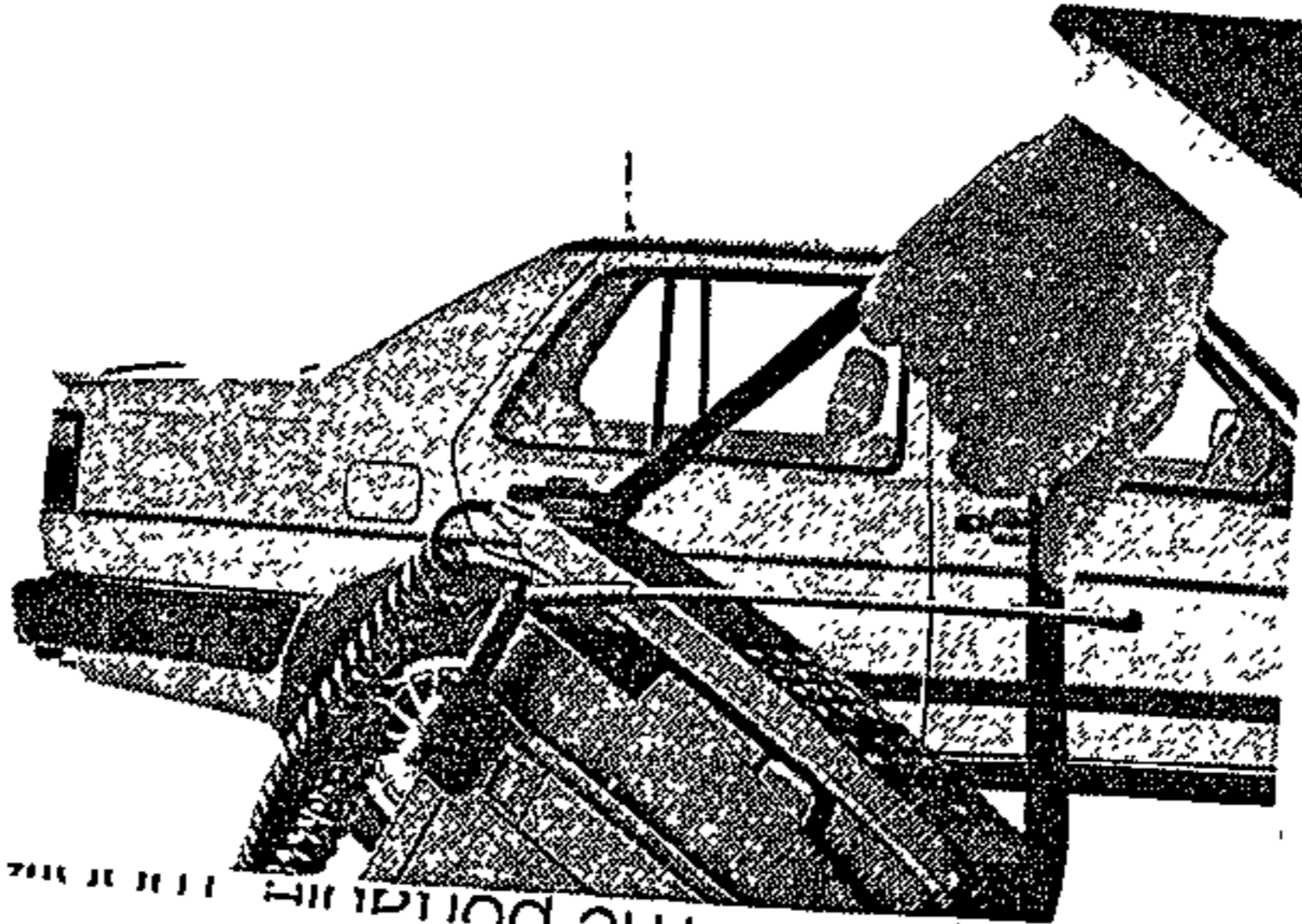
Brandt said police had paid R541 736 for the recovery of 6 448 illegal weapons recovered between January 1 and November 19 this year. This included 746 AK-47 assault rifles, 12 light machine guns and 2 215 pistols.

The cost of AK-47s on the black market was between R500 and R1 500 but prices could be reduced dramatically depending on circumstances, he said.

Police paid up to R6 000 for information leading to the recovery of an AK-47, and up to R2 500 for a carbine. However, the transaction was subject to investigation.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said payment for the recovery of arms was part of a multidimensional strategy to remove illegal arms from the streets.

portable...



Covert action best arms smuggler trap

Star 11/12/92

CAPE TOWN — Covert police operations had proved more successful than conventional methods in uncovering arms smuggling networks and these operations could be extended in the future, the Goldstone Commission heard yesterday.

The full commission, chaired by Mr Justice Goldstone, is hearing submissions in Cape Town on the illegal importation, distribution and use of automatic weapons in South Africa.

W.L. Wepener, for the South African Police, said covert intelligence and infiltration operations were "absolutely essential" to combat the import and distribution of weapons. Eleven covert anti-crime units were already operating countrywide.

He recommended the establishment of a special unit to infiltrate and expose weapon smuggling networks from the source to the destination. Arms smugglers who were linked to several transactions could be given heavier sentences. Wepener said problems relat-

ing to the use of illegal firearms for political purposes could only be effectively addressed through a political settlement.

However, effective control over African National Congress arms caches inside the country was needed in the interim to prevent the distribution of illegal weapons. "We are not asking that the ANC's arms caches be placed immediately under police control."

Searches

"But we believe the ANC should, as a start, make available to this commission all information which it has regarding the illegal import and distribution of firearms," he said.

Improved co-operation with neighbouring states, particularly Transkei, increased penalties for offenders and legislation regulating the packing of freight to facilitate police searches at international borders were also recommended.

The commission heard that 711 people had been killed and

809 injured by AK-47 assault rifles alone during incidents of political violence from July 1 1991 to November 30 this year.

In 1991, illegal weapons confiscated included a total of 1 090 AK-47s, 2 150 pistols, 1 075 revolvers, 632 home-made rifles and 1 600 kg of explosives.

Wepener said weapons were "freely available" in Mozambique and were smuggled by organised syndicates to Natal and the Witwatersrand.

Conflict between the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party, taxi wars, train violence, faction fights and the increase in crime due to deteriorating economic conditions all helped to create a demand.

The commission also heard police had uncovered weapons smuggling networks in hostels on the Witwatersrand.

Police infiltrated such a hostel network and "bought" arms from smugglers.

A similar network, selling illegal Mozambican firearms to buyers in the Kruger National Park area, was also uncovered in August. — Sapa.

Bop to cut sentences of prisoners

Star 11/12/92

More than 1 500 prisoners in Bophuthatwana will be affected by a general amnesty announced by President Lucas Mangope during the homeland's 15th anniversary independence celebrations last week, it was confirmed yesterday.

A Bophuthatwana government spokesman said the number of prisoners in the territory as of Wednesday stood at 1 561, and all, including long-term inmates, would have up to 18 months cut from their sentences. Those serving six months or less would be freed.

He said although the number of prisoners serving sentences of six months or less was not available, hundreds would be released by the end of the week.

He could not confirm if former Bophuthatwana Defence Force member Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, one of the leaders of the aborted coup against Mangope's government in February 1988, was classified as a political prisoner or not.

Political organisations in the homeland, including the ANC, have been demanding the release of Phiri and Chris Makgala. — Sapa.

Moves to muzzle summer

STAR 12/12/92

34

OWN CORRESPONDENT AND STAFF REPORTER

CAPE TOWN — The Goldstone Commission is to appoint a committee to urgently investigate methods of fighting the importation, possession, distribution and use of weapons and explosives in South Africa.

This step had the blessing of the SADF, ANC, SA Police, the KwaZulu government and the Inkatha Freedom Party, the commission said in a statement yesterday.

Casualties

They had also "agreed to cooperate fully with the committee". The commission appealed to all other involved parties or groups to assist the committee. Their assistance would enable the commission

to recommend steps aimed at reducing the high casualties and damage to property caused by the weapons.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice R Goldstone, yesterday ended a preliminary hearing during which it received "helpful" submissions from the SADF, ANC, SAP, KwaZulu government and IFP.

In a related development, the IFP is reportedly not happy to hear that the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association (THRA) has, without informing it, reached an agreement with the ANC "aimed at promoting peace in the PWV region".

IFP spokesman Humphrey Ndlovu strongly rejected the agreement's proposals, which include fencing around certain "problem" hostels, 24-hour police presence around them, and surveillance of hostel members by random searches. These are to "prevent the move-

ment of arms and dangerous weapons and implements".

Ndlovu said hostel residents should not be treated like animals, with "police and other people looking in at them through fences".

He said all parties should be consulted when such agreements were reached, if the peace process was to be effective.

He complained that even though Chief Minister Buthelezi had been in the PWV area in October to support a march against the fencing of hostels, the hostel residents themselves were entering into agreements that made provision for fencing to be erected.

Wesley Dlamini, speaking on behalf of the THRA, made it clear that he thought the object of the

agreement had been confused by certain members of the media.

"The agreement is not about fences and police presence," he said, "but about speeding up the upgrading of hostels and the integration of hostel residents into surrounding communities. The fences are only proposed as a stabilising measure for hostels where a developmental approach would not be suitable."

About the THRA's relationship with the IFP he said: "The IFP have always been our friends, and we understand their position in terms of the confusion of issues."

Dlamini told the Saturday Star that the THRA wanted to depoliticise the hostels dispute, but that the agreement did make allowance for liaison with all relevant parties including the IFP.

But he said that for progress to be made in the reconstruction process, the THRA needed to talk to those

parties with whom it had been at loggerheads.

The Government's upgrading initiative (R326 million, administered by the Transvaal Provincial Administration) has been criticised by all parties involved.

Funds

Ndlovu said the TPA was not doing enough in its efforts to upgrade the hostels, while the agreement between the ANC and the THRA stated that "both parties are generally dissatisfied with the manner in which these funds are being disbursed."

It further stated that the TPA did not devote enough effort to consulting local interests, and that "black local authorities are inappropriate structures for the ownership, upgrading, management and upgrading of hostels".

Coetsee has arms report (34)

By DE WET POTGIETER

THE REPORT on the investigation by the special task force of the Office for Serious Economic Offences into alleged fraud and corruption in the multi-billion-rand armaments industry was handed to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee on Thursday. ~~254~~

This follows four months of intensive investigation into the activities of Armscor officials.

Mr Coetsee ordered the probe in August after receiving information from Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres. *(Times 13/12/92)*

OSEO director Jan Swanepoel said further investigations into the activities of suspects who had links with Armscor were continuing.

Investigators are probing how certain officials connected to the arms industry siphoned off millions of rands worth of contracts into their own illegal businesses.

e
2
t
n
y
u

Crackdown busts white-collar scams

34

STAR 14/12/92

By Michael Chester

Authorities have uncovered business scams believed to involve more than R1 billion in a new crackdown on the growing tide of white-collar crime, according to the Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO).

The inner secrets of alleged fraud operations have been set out in full dossiers compiled by the Attorney-General, and the arrest and prosecution of the suspected ring leaders is believed to be imminent.

Inside sources forecast that several more scandals will rock the shadier side of the business world as a result of new investigations into complex swindles that until now have baffled routine police probes.

The exposures mark the latest successes of expert anti-fraud squads sent out by the OSEO, which was created by the Department of Justice amid alarm over the multibillion-rand scale of white-collar racketeering.

All of the team members are either seasoned attorneys or senior officers with long experience with SAP Commercial Branch units.

It was investigations by the crack new unit that led to the

arrest last week of the three top executives of the collapsed Masterbond investment company — chairman Koos Jonker, managing director Johan Brits and director Johannes Winckler.

The squads' behind-the-scenes probes also unravelled the Johannesburg Stock Exchange scandal that led to the arrest and conviction of stockbroker Greg Blank.

Among the newest dossiers is a list of businessmen suspected of massive frauds operated inside the motor industry.

OSEO director Jan Swanepoel believes that as much as R600 million could be involved in a complex web of rip-offs connected with the payment of huge export incentives and the dodging of the controversial import/export rules of Phase 6 of the local content programme.

The team has closed the net on the suspects by fitting together the pieces in a jigsaw that has carried the hunt for clues from the Department of Customs and Excise to the Department of Trade and Industry and on to the Reserve Bank.

Also in the pipeline is a dossier on a R300 million scam that has been uncovered in the jewellery trade, labelled "the case of the invisible emeralds".

No fewer than six importers are suspected of involvement in financial-rand deals to dodge exchange control regulations by

sending millions of rands overseas in payment for fictitious emerald shipments.

The unit has found that the emeralds never existed, and that invoices and receipts were all falsified.

In addition, investigations have almost been completed on alleged rackets linked to the motor insurance third-party scheme operated by the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accident Fund.

At least five attorneys and at least one policeman, accused of bribery, are on the suspect list. Rip-offs are believed to run into tens of millions of rands.

Swanepoel credits the round of successes to the wide brief given the new unit by the Minister of Justice, with far wider powers than in normal Commercial Branch or Reserve Bank investigations.

"We also have the opportunity to call on the full co-operation of all Government departments and secondment of specialists if necessary," he adds. "It means that investigations can be properly co-ordinated — and can work at far faster speed. Until now, it may have taken several years to seal the evidence on complex business scams because of red-tape frustrations. We now set out to crack most frauds in a matter of months."

Inner secrets of R1 billion in alleged white-collar frauds to be laid bare

314 APR 14 112/92

Racketeers exposed

The Augus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO) has uncovered business scams believed to involve more than R1 billion.

Investigations by the crack new unit led to the arrest last week of the three top executives of the collapsed Master-bond investment company — chairman Mr Koos Jonker, managing director Mr Johan Brits and director Mr Johannes Winkler.

The squad's probes also unravelled the Johannesburg Stock Exchange scandal that led to the arrest and conviction of stockbroker Mr Greg Blank.

Among the newest dossiers is a complete who's who of businessmen suspected of extensive frauds operated inside the motor industry.

OSEO director Mr Jan Swanepoel believes that as much as R600 million could be involved in a complex web of rip-offs connected with the payment of huge export incentives and the dodging of the controversial import-export rules of Phase 6 of the local content programme.

The team has closed the net on the suspects by fitting together the pieces in a jigsaw that has carried the hunt for clues from the Department of Customs and Excise to the Department of Trade and Industry and on to the Reserve Bank.

Also in the pipeline is a dossier on a R300 million scam that has been uncovered in the jewellery trade, labelled "The case of the invisible emeralds". At least six importers are suspected of involvement in financial rands deals to dodge exchange control regulations by sending millions of rands overseas in payment for fictitious emerald shipments.

The unit has found the emeralds never existed — and invoices and receipts were all falsified.

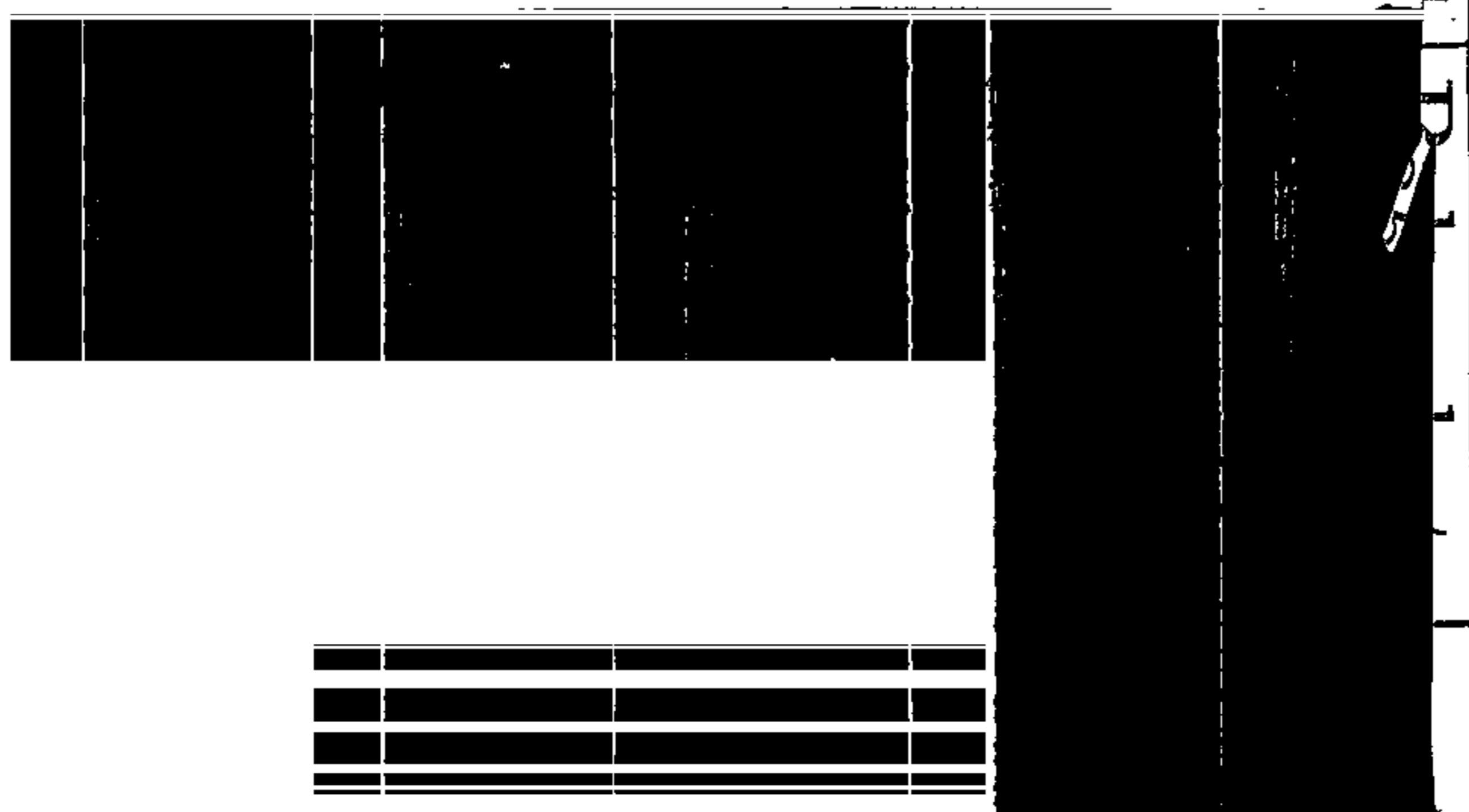
In addition, investigations have nearly been completed on alleged racketeers linked to the motor insurance third party scheme operated by the Multi-lateral Motor Vehicle Accident Fund.

In a new crackdown on the growing tide of white-collar crime, the inner-secrets of alleged fraud operations have been set out in dossiers compiled by the Attorney-General and the arrest and prosecution of the suspected ring-leaders is believed to be imminent.

Inside sources forecast that several scandals will rock the shadier side of the business world as a result of new investigations into complex swindles that until now have baffled routine police probes.

The exposures mark the latest successes of expert anti-fraud squads sent out by the OSEO, which was created by the Department of Justice amid alarm over the multi-billion-rand scale of white-collar racketeering.

All the team members are either seasoned attorneys or senior officers with long experience in Commercial Branch units.



Retailers face festive theft loss of R300-m

START
15/12/92

By Philip Zoio



The retail industry faces an estimated R300 million loss through staff pilfering and shoplifting over the Christmas period, according to a survey.

South African Chamber of Commerce (Sacob) economist Keith Lockwood said a Sacob survey — based on forecasts compiled by retailers — showed an expected loss of R300 million due to shrinkage (staff pilfering and shoplifting) during the months of November and December alone.

This figure translated into an expected loss of R1,3 billion for the year, he said.

Overall, retailers expected 1,6 percent of the industry's turnover to be lost through shrinkage, a slight increase from last year, Lockwood said. But actual shrinkage could be offset by the fact that many retailers had implemented measures to improve security.

He said the deteriorating economic circumstances, the general absence of a social security net and the increase in the number of unemployed would tend to boost shrinkage levels.

"This increases the pressure to stay alive by taking that for which they (the shoplifters) cannot pay," he said.

He said the fact that many people were desperate explained the higher shrinkage forecasts in the food and clothing sectors of the industry.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said that shoplifting increased every year during the Christmas period, as stores were more crowded and schoolchildren were on holiday.

He said although prevention of shoplifting was the responsibility of the stores themselves, police were compelled to investigate any complaint, regardless of the age of the alleged culprit.

It was unfortunate that a large proportion of shop theft was committed by schoolchildren, Opperman said.

Edgars executive director Fred Haupt said increases in shrinkage were expected in the Christmas period.

About 60 to 70 percent of the shrinkage resulted from actions by staff members. Shoplifters were responsible for the rest.

Haupt said collusion between customers and staff — which he described as the least risky form of shoplifting — often took place. Other shoplifters committed their crimes simply for the fun of it, he said.

A spokesman for Shoprite Checkers said the shoplifting problem was becoming "more and more serious with each passing year", and that losses were larger during the school holidays. The main targets were toys, compact discs, cosmetics and gift sets.

The spokesman said security measures would be stepped up over the period in anticipation of an increase in the number of customers.

Task force appointed to formulate code of practice for business

By Des Parker

DURBAN — Frame group executive chairman and former supreme court judge Mervyn King is to head a task force to make recommendations aimed at raising standards of accountability in the private and public sectors.



Mervyn King... heads task force.

The group is being formed at a time when the Office for Serious Economic Offences (Oseo) is understood to be investigating business scams involving more than R1 billion and when companies are falling at a higher rate than at almost any time this century.

Institute of Directors (IOD) executive director Richard Wilkinson said yesterday the force had the support of numerous professional bodies and similar organisations, such as the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the SA Institute of Business Ethics, the JSE the Association

of Law Societies and the SA Chamber of Business (Sacob). Other like-minded organisations and prominent people would be asked to take part on the 12-person committee. "Corporate governance is very high on the agenda in a

number of countries, including the UK, US, Australia and Canada," said Wilkinson. "The IOD believes that in the light of recent business failures, this issue should become a priority in SA as well. For some time the Institute has considered a code of ethics for directors of business and recently amended its mission and adopted a credo and code of ethics."

One of the documents the force would draw most heavily on was Britain's Cadbury Committee Draft Report on the Financial Aspects of Corporate Governance (1992), which contained a "code of best practice" designed to achieve high standards of business behaviour.

From next June, companies listing on the London Stock Exchange would have to comply with this code. "At the heart of the task force's efforts is an endeavour to find a balance between the free spirit of entrepreneurship and the constraints of effective accountability," said Wilkinson.

"This goes to the heart of companies and SA's competitiveness, and it is in the interest of commerce, industry and Government that some code of practice be established without delay." Recommendations could include amendments to legislation, particularly in fields such as financial reporting and directors' responsibilities.

Meanwhile, the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Saiqa) and the Public Accountants' Association's Board (Paab) have warned that copies of their registration certificates have been forged.

The organisations said in a statement: "Members of the public are asked to be aware of the possible fraudulent use of these certificates. If they have any doubt about the authenticity of a certificate, they are invited to contact Rene Pheiffer, at (011) 622-6655 in respect of Saiqa certificates and Jane O'Connor at (011) 622-6655 in respect of Paab certificates."

Producer price rises still slowing down

By Sven Linsdale

Price increases at the producer level continued to slow down in October on the back of a noticeable deceleration in agricultural food prices.

Central Statistical Services said yesterday the year-on-year increase in the producer price index (PPI) in October fell to 7.8 percent from 8.8 percent in September.

On a monthly basis — from September to October — it increased by an encouragingly low 0.5 percent.

Lower rates of increases were reported for both imported goods and locally produced commodities.

The annual rise in the PPI for imported commodities fell from 7.1 percent in September to 4.3 percent in October, aided by the firmer trade-weighted level of the rand.

Locally produced goods rose by a year-on-year 8.7 percent in October (9.2 percent in September). While the drought was only effectively broken last month, there were already indications in October that agricultural food price rises were slowing down.

CSS says agricultural food prices were 20 percent up on an annual basis in October (22.8 percent the previous month). Food prices at the manufacturer level have decelerated more markedly and maintained September's annual rate of 7.3 percent in October.

The good rains in November and December will have a favourable impact on food prices, although lower vegetable and fruit prices could be slightly offset by higher meat prices, as farmers try to restock herds depleted by the drought.

Sapa reports that the investigation of the price mechanism in the food chain by the Board of Trade and Tariffs (BTT) has been completed.

A report on the investigation has been forwarded to the Minister of Finance and Trade and Industry and the Minister of Agriculture for evaluation.

The Food Logistics Forum, which includes consumer bodies and representatives of the retail industry, said in October the BTT report would show the drought had caused shortages and the need to import food had fuelled food price inflation by eight percent.

There has been widespread outrage at escalating food prices in recent months and the drought, value-added tax, steep profit-taking measures of retailers and government control boards have variously been blamed.

Food inflation at the consumer level reached a level of 30 percent in August, but has recently dropped to about 22 percent.

The forum said VAT had also added six percent to food prices, but it was optimistic that the controversial tax had now worked its way through the system.

IBM to lay off 25 000

NEW YORK — IBM said yesterday it would reduce its workforce by about 25 000 in 1993 and further trim global manufacturing capacity as part of another round of cost-cutting.

The latest moves would result in a charge of about \$6 billion in the current fourth quarter, the company said.

That's on top of \$5.4 billion in charges against earnings the computer maker earlier said it would take this year.

IBM issued its strongest warning yet that it might have to end its historic practice of getting rid of excess staff through voluntary means and move to forced layoffs.

Chairman John F. Akers said that if business conditions did not improve significantly, "it is likely that some business units will be unable to maintain full employment in 1993."

Full employment is IBM's term for not having layoffs. IBM said the reductions in manufacturing capacity would be concentrated in the company's computer chip, mainframe computer and computer data-storage products businesses.

IBM further said it would cut spending on product development by about \$1 billion in 1993. The company also said it would take steps to further increase the autonomy of its business units. — Sapa-AP.

Mystery deepens over Newland's sale of shares

Bibby takes

LONDON — It is 31 years since Roland "Fing" Rowland was recruited by Angus Ogilvy, then an executive of Harley Drayton's 117 Old Broad Street group, while on a visit to Rhodesia to sort out the troubles of



Lonrho over, but was repulsed by a 83-page Lonrho document which alleged that the Bond Corporation was financially unsound. Indeed, Bond later went bankrupt.

'Directors responsible for fraud control'

DETECTION of corporate fraud rested "squarely with the directors of the company", Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry president Stuart Morris said in the organisation's latest newsletter.

He said white-collar fraud had increased by more than 700% in value over the past five years, even though incidents were up by 66%.

"Management is involved in only 28% of the incidents of fraud discovered, but the value involved in fraud by management is an alarming 75% of the total."

The purpose of annual statutory audits was to express an opinion on a company's financial statements, and external auditors should not be relied upon to detect fraud. Most fraud cases involved collusion among employees, falsification and forgery of

B/DAM 17/12/92 (34) (35) (36)
GAVIN DU VÉAGE

company documents, and managers overriding or abusing their power.

Morris listed 10 symptoms of fraud in an organisation:

- A dominant CE or manager who frequently circumventer established systems of controls;
- Employees who lived beyond their means, or who suddenly underwent a drastic change for the better without any obvious reason;
- Key employees who were protective of their work, did not take holidays and worked excessive overtime;
- Poor segregation of duties between employees, enabling controls to be compromised;
- Loose accounting;
- Dependence on one key person to run control systems, particularly

when these were computerised;

An environment where the markets offered fraudulent opportunities, such as kickbacks or bribes;

Schemes in which management compensation was strongly linked to results, or where employers focused mainly on short-term results instead of longer term strategy;

Complex group structures or joint ventures; and

Employees with a combination of factors, such as greed, the opportunity to obtain resources illegally and the expectation they would get away with it.

Morris said basic preventive measures included a corporate code of conduct, effective internal controls, thorough reference checks and management teams more involved in running every aspect of the company.

MASTERBOND: THE CONFIDENCE FACTOR

34

The arrest last week of former Masterbond chairman Koos Jonker, MD Johan Brits and director Johan Winckler, while the Nel Commission investigating the group's collapse is still sitting, and before they have had an opportunity to state their case, is regarded as highly unusual.

It is an indication of State prosecutor Pieter Botha's confidence in securing convictions on charges relating to allegations of fraud involving R200m-R300m.

Normally the authorities would have waited for the commission's report and a possible recommendation to prosecute before taking action. But, in a dramatic early morning operation, detectives arrested Jonker and Brits at their homes near Cape Town on Thursday and Winckler at the commission's offices later in the day.

The three appeared in court but no charges were put to them and they were not asked to plead. They were released on bail totalling R850 000, had to surrender their passports and must report to the police three times a week.

Fm 18/12/92
The stringent conditions are an effort to prevent them leaving the country, says Botha. The case was postponed to April 15 by which time the commission is expected to have reported.

In evidence to the commission so far, witnesses have detailed alleged systematic irregularities by Masterbond directors and referred repeatedly to the alleged actions as "theft and fraud."

Police investigators say more allegations are expected to emerge before the men go on trial. Botha, who is also leading evidence at the commission, says the total amount involved could be R200m-R300m.

Most of the allegations have centred on the transfer of massive amounts of money between Masterbond companies, lack of adequate records of transactions, the sale of non-existent land and nondisclosure of key information to purchasers. Earlier this month Jonker denied the allegations of fraud and theft and asked for an opportunity to give evidence to the commission to put his side of the story. He and Brits

are due to do so in February.

A key issue of the commission's hearings so far remains the extent to which the financial authorities were unwilling or unable to act against the directors. Earlier this month Financial Services Board (FSB) investigators Tommy Pretorius and Sid Miles detailed five separate inspections into the group's affairs between 1985 and 1989.

Irregularities were found on each occasion and some continued even after they were supposedly corrected by the directors.

The irregularities included alleged contraventions of the Financial Institutions Act, the Participation Mortgage Bond Act and the Banks Act and in some cases amounted to theft and fraud, said Pretorius.

At the time of the group's collapse last year Jonker said problems uncovered during FSB investigations had been corrected. He also claimed that the authorities were aware of the group's considerable difficulties shortly before it collapsed.

Lawyers throw down gauntlet

■ **MVA ACTION** Legal eagles say police are trying

to destroy black practitioners handling claims:

34

THE POLICE are out to destroy black legal practitioners dealing with Motor Vehicle Accident claims, a group of lawyers in the PWV area, claimed yesterday.

"There is deliberate and sensational reporting on third party cases in which black legal practitioners have been portrayed as having committed irregularities against their clients and the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund.

"Most of these stories are often an exaggeration of the actual situation," said Mr Moses Mavundla, a spokesman for the group.

The lawyers' claims followed an intense police investigation into the alleged multi-million MVA fraud scandal.

So far two black lawyers and three white attorneys have appeared in court over allegations of fraud. One senior white police officer has also appeared in court on similar charges.

A spokesman for the Office for Serious Economic Crimes denied claims that the police were out to destroy black lawyers.

"The real issues which were the irregularities in the operation of the fund, its agents and assessors have been shifted to the background and the spotlight has now been focused on black legal practitioners who have become scapegoats for malpractice on the part of the fund," Mavundla said.

"The enactment of the Serious Economic Offences Act has become a convenient instrument in the hands of the police who regard the Act as empowering them to hound and harass black lawyers handling third party claims," Mavundla said.

"The effect of the investigation has been to discredit the black attorneys and destroy mutual trust between them and clients as well as the community they serve," Mavundla said.

He said although some white attorneys were being investigated as well, their number was significantly low compared to that of black lawyers.

"We intend to take the matter further, but we are awaiting the outcome of an application in which one of the black lawyers is challenging police actions in the Supreme Court."

Robbers' '92 takings R1m more

Crime Reporter

(34)

CT 18/12/92

ARMED robbers have netted at least R1 million more than last year in the Cape Peninsula alone, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Lieutenant John Sterrenberg said armed men had stolen more than R7m from January to November, compared to about R6m for the whole of 1991.

There have been an average of at least three reported armed robberies a day so far this year compared to about two a day in 1990, he said.

About 783 cases of armed robbery were reported to police from January to December 1990 and about 1 148 cases had been reported up till the end of November this year.

"The police have had a 65% success rate in solving these crimes. However it is difficult to investigate without help from the public and we remind them that rewards are offered for information in all cases," he said.

In November this year more than R600 000 in pension money was stolen when armed men intercepted Cape Provincial Administration employees in a car on the N2.

On Monday a management consultant foiled a R420 000 robbery during a shootout with armed robbers at a Nyanga liquor wholesalers.

"There tend to be more armed robberies at this time of the year because there is more money in circulation," Lieutenant Sterrenberg said.

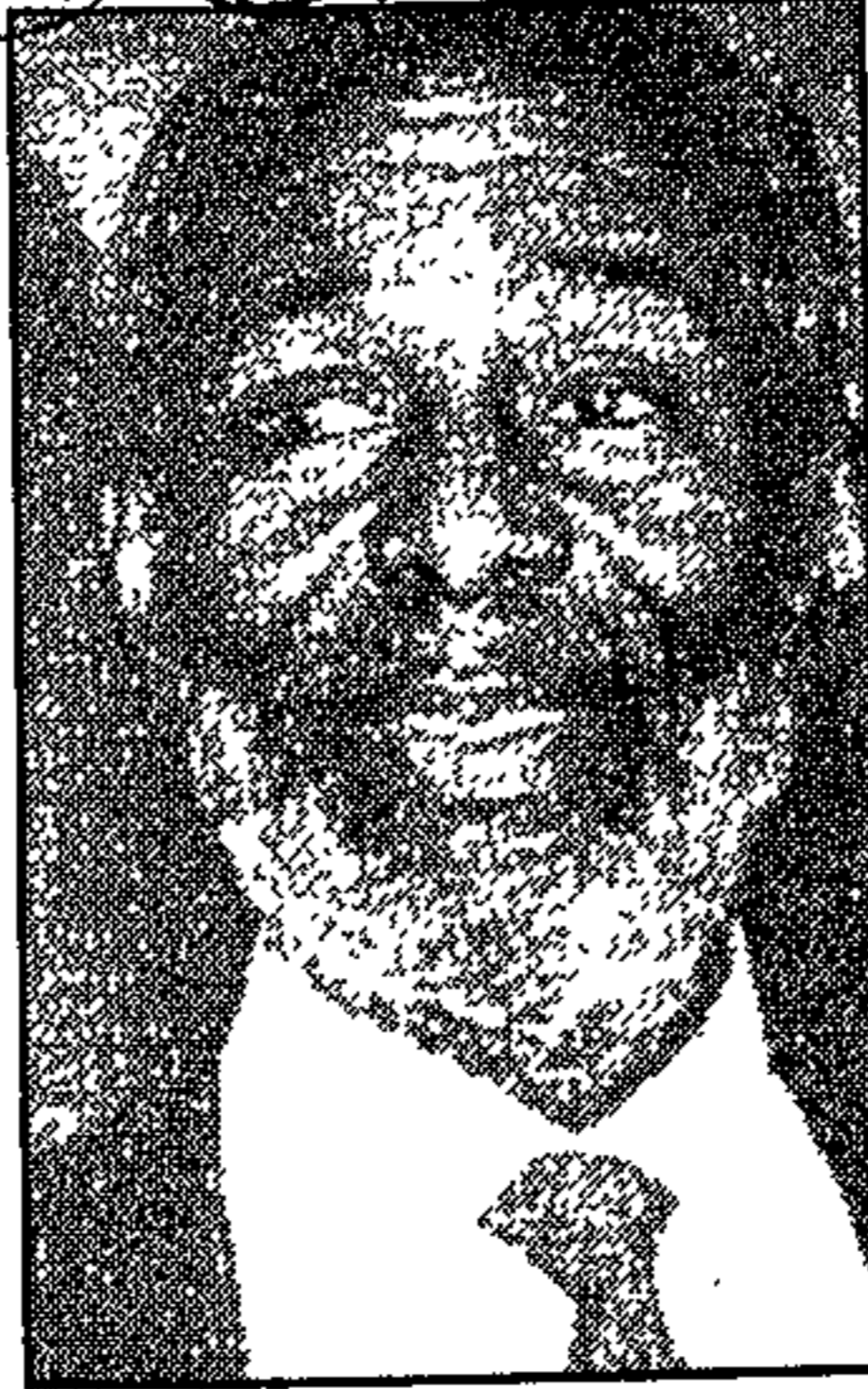
Criminal justice in SA criticised

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Commonwealth Observer Mission to South Africa (Comsa) has criticised the country's criminal justice system, expressing surprise at low sentences and low amounts of bail granted for crimes of violence.

Comsa chairman Mr Justice Austin Amissah, former Justice of Appeal in Ghana and current president of Botswana Court of Appeal, was giving the mission's impressions of its two months of observing political violence at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

He would not express an opinion on causes of political violence, but the levels seemed to have dropped lately and this had partly been ascribed to the presence of international observers.



Mr Justice Amissah. . . little community confidence in the judicial system.

Mr Justice Amissah said that an efficient and effective criminal justice system which commanded the confidence of the

people was a powerful instrument for the control of crime.

Comsa had often heard that the criminal justice system in South Africa had broken down or had lost the confidence of the majority of people, especially blacks.

"Comsa has noted with surprise the release on bail, sometimes on small sureties or bonds, of persons charged with the gravest of crimes."

This allowed them to repeat their offences, interfere with witnesses or escape.

"In cases of violence, the message sent out is that the courts are not interested in the protection of human life or limb."

He said Comsa had also noticed that sentences "tended to convey the impression that violent crime, even that ending in the loss of human life, is treated with less severity than the simplest offences against property, such as stealing of goods".

(34) STAN 18/12/92

Heavy sentence for SA courts and cops

Commonwealth
probe finds deep
black pessimism

By THEMBA KHUMALO

THE 12-man Commonwealth observer team in SA has handed down a serious indictment of our system of criminal justice.

During its two-month mission to monitor violence here, it heard repeatedly that "the system" had broken down and that the majority of black South Africans had no confidence in the society.

Addressing a press conference in Johannesburg recently, mission chairman and a judge in Ghana, Austin Amisshah, said the absence of black confidence in the system had meant few crimes were reported, fewer were detected and only a handful were prosecuted.

He said: "The courts are seen by the public as elitist and ill-equipped to quickly dispose of the volume of criminal cases which come before them. We have noted with surprise the release on bail, sometimes on small sureties or bonds, of persons charged with the gravest of crimes."

"We have also noticed the level of sentence sometimes given after conviction which tends to convey the impression that violent crime, even that ending in the loss of human life, is treated with less severity than the simplest offences, such as the stealing of goods."

Disinterested

In cases of violence the message sent out was that the courts were not interested in the protection of human life or limb, Amisshah said.

The police were also criticised by the team for taking sides. Amisshah said people had told of how they would not report offences to the police because they were seen to be impartial or were too incompetent or indifferent to do anything.

"The police would rather put the person reporting through the inconvenience of a long, needless police routine, or would at best investigate the complaint inefficiently, giving little chance of success in a prosecution," Amisshah said.

He said, however, that his team had a continuous relationship with senior police officers in most parts of the country and they (team members) were invited to give lectures in Commonwealth countries.

The team consists of former police commissioners from Canada, New Zealand, Malaysia, a chief superintendent of Scotland Yard, a former Senator from Bahamas, a lawyer and MP from Zimbabwe, a lawyer and former Indian MP and the director of the Institute of Criminology in Canberra, Australia.

Business World reels

STAN 2/1/92

34

THE business world has been stunned by disclosures that no less than R1 billion may be involved in office scams that have been uncovered in a new crackdown on white-collar crime.

The Office for Serious Economic Offences, a special unit created by the Minister of Justice to counter the increasing complexity of rackets run in-side business, such as computer fiddles and high-finance dodges around foreign exchange controls, confirms that a new wave of arrests of fraud suspects is imminent.

The roll-call of businessmen joining the rogues gallery of fraud culprits is also likely to be swollen at the end of an even longer list of investigations being handled by the SAP Commercial Branch.

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI)

A crackdown on white-collar crime looks poised to expose yet another wave of fraud suspects. New guidelines have been prepared to alert business executives to danger zones, writes MICHAEL CHESTER.

experts estimate that the number of fraud cases coming to the surface has grown by as much as 66 percent in the past five years. Even worse, the value of swindles has rocketed by a phenomenal 700 percent.

JCCI president Stuart Morris, himself a specialist in fraud detection as deputy chief executive of the KPMG Aiken and Peat firm of accountants and auditors, has made a personal analysis of the problem — and now produced a set of guidelines for companies to follow in a counter-attack on the crime wave.

The first prerequisite, he believes, is that company direc-

tors accept the blunt fact that the responsibility for the detection and prevention of fraud must be carried at boardroom level.

Management, he tells them in a chamber newsletter, is involved in 28 percent percent of the frauds. Still more startling, the frauds committed by management account for as much as 75 percent of the total amount involved in rip-offs.

"Management fraud," he writes, "is the most alarming type of fraud since it is usually of the highest value and often difficult to detect."

"In South Africa, incidents of such fraud are increasing on a



Specialist in fraud detection Stuart Morris.

daily basis." On the other hand, it was management that discovered most cases of fraud — 40 percent as a result of internal audits they initiated and an additional 25 percent by accident in office routines.

One special tip to employers was to ensure that staffers made regular use of their leave and time-off entitlements. □

Under Scams Shock

Warnings signals to watch for

STAFF 2/12/72

THESE are 10 specific symptoms that should arouse suspicion of fraud in your company, says JCGI president Stuart Morris.

- A dominant chief executive or manager who often short-circuits any established systems or controls.
- Lifestyles of staffers that are out of line with their pay packets or sudden changes in lifestyles.
- Key staffers in financial posts who are over-protective of their particular job functions, rarely take holidays, work excessive overtime.
- Poor segregation of duties between staffers, leaving

- room to compromise any controls and leaving scope for fraud or theft.
- Slack accounting systems, spotted by the failure of accounts to balance accurately or the absence of explanations why settlement of any accounts was long overdue.
- Lack of understanding of key controls, especially in any computerised systems, centred on one specific staffer.
- Loopholes that could allow kickbacks or bribes.
- Schemes that limited management pay packets to short-term results rather than longer term corporate earnings.

Staffers susceptible to temptations to grab any opportunities to swindle the company.

Low morale and lack of motivation were other danger signals, along with understaffing and poor management systems.

Many of these indications in themselves are common-sense items and may seem obvious, says Morris. They should not be underestimated.

The stage that prevention is better than cure is never truer than in the case of fraud.

"The ideal solutions lie in forms of control that will limit the possibilities of fraud occurring. The dilemma is that a routine function is a predictable control and therefore one which can be avoided or over-ridden by the enterprising fraudster."

Basic preventative measures should include a corporate code of conduct, effective internal controls, thorough reference checks on new employees, more management focus on day-to-day operations and lighter auditing procedures.

34



Handgun licence applications soar

34 ~~34~~ STEPHANE BOTHMA ~~34~~

APPLICATIONS for gun licences have increased this month by almost 25% compared with December last year as South Africans attempt to secure their personal safety.

The bulk of applications, 16 237 from December 1 to 27, was for handguns to be used for self-protection, an SAP spokesman said yesterday. In December 1991 12 818 applications were received.

During the period October 1 to December 27 alone, almost 50 000 licence applications were received, he said.

Police could not comment on the number of licences issued, but gun dealers reported the number of applications rejected had dropped significantly over the past year.

"Two years ago an average of 20 applications a month were not granted to customers who had applied through our store. But in recent months the number has dropped to about five a month," one of Johannesburg's largest dealers said.

Although the amount of money spent on firearms had not increased, more of the cheaper firearms were bought, he said.

Smaller calibre handguns, bought to be carried on the person, were by far the most popular, but inquiries for shotguns were received regularly.

"The trend a few years ago of buying a large handgun to be kept in a safe has shifted to the purchase of pistols and revolvers which can be carried in holsters.

"People who in the past vowed never to carry a firearm now constitute the majority of our customers. They are all buying arms after falling victim to criminals," the dealer said.

Trade in other security equipment, such

To Page 2

Handguns

B10M 31/12/92

as burglar and other alarms, security lights, self-defence sprays and even bullet-resistant clothing, was also steadily increasing, dealers said.

And retail stores in suburban shopping centres offer full riot gear, including helmet, gas mask, shield and batons. They report that business is good.

"Although it is rare for an individual to walk into our store and purchase riot gear, the interest in bullet-resistant clothing is high," a Bramley security equipment deal-

er said. From Page 1 34

Full riot equipment was sold mainly to security companies and private security personnel. "But, we do not question anybody about the motive for the purchase and will supply anything that is within the law," she said.

The law prohibited the sale of automatic firearms and teargas, dealers said.

Although it was difficult to obtain a licence for semi-automatic weapons, these were available for sale, they said.

CRIME - GENERAL
1993

Hani urges commission probe

THE SACP fully agreed with Inkatha that the Goldstone commission should investigate allegations made by Solomon Mqanqeni that armed robberies were instigated by SACP general-secretary Chris Hani and ANC PWV regional chairman Tokyo Sexwale, Hani said yesterday. *B10PM*

At a media conference Hani and Sexwale denied they were involved in any way in criminal activity, and accused the SAP of "stage-managing the whole operation to discredit us and our organisations in the run-up to elections". *114/93*

Last week Mqanqeni, in a statement allegedly taken under duress, alleged that the two leaders ordered a series of armed robberies during 1991 and that the loot of R1m was handed to Sexwale.

Mqanqeni and his alleged accomplices escaped from custody on the evening that the statement was presented to the Rand Supreme Court.

Hani said the SACP called on Goldstone as a "matter of urgency" to set up an

087 *VLP* *34*
BILLY PADDOCK

inquiry to investigate the unprofessional conduct of the SAP investigating officers who never visited them to investigate the allegations; the circumstances surrounding the escape of Mqanqeni; and any possible complicity of Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel. *251*

SACP central committee member Jeremy Cronin said that since the Markinor survey in January this year showed Hani to be SA's second most popular political figure after ANC president Nelson Mandela there had been a campaign of character assassination.

In response to the SACP allegations, W/O Andy Pieke said that it was ludicrous to believe the escape was stage-managed. The SAP was investigating the matter to its fullest capability.

However, he said until any of the 16 escaped prisoners were rearrested it would be difficult to establish exactly what had occurred.

NCCR to shut today

Sowetan 11/4/93

■ **BAD LEGACY** Groups meet to discuss R7 million in funds:

Sowetan Reporter

THE NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING Committee for Repatriation is to be closed down today - leaving behind a legacy of corruption of more than R2 million.

NCCR sources yesterday disclosed that a meeting to be held at Khotso House this morning - including the African National Congress, Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Pan Africanist Congress, South African Council of Churches and the World Religion Conference for Peace - is to be dominated by what to do with the R7

million in the development fund.

The fund was set up to finance projects for returning exiles.

NCCR chairman the Reverend Frank Chikane last night confirmed that the fate of the development fund would be discussed.

He said he could not discuss the issue further.

The sources said there were attempts by elements within the NCCR to involve "big business in the operation of the fund".

This was opposed by others who felt that a new body should be formed to handle the money and assist returned exiles.

34



'40% of thefts by employees'

JOHANNESBURG

Up to 40% of the unemployed steal to make ends meet, but the same percentage of South African thefts are by employees, Mr Richard Poole, the managing director of an electronic surveillance company, said yesterday.

Shoplifting and other forms of shrinkage would cost South Africa's retail industry more than R1,8 billion this year, he estimated.

"Unless firm action is taken by shop owners, theft will continue to be the fastest growing profession in the country."

— Sapa (34)

J 117198

Charity rip-off hits destitute families

STAR 2/4/93

34

The rip-off of a leading charity organisation by sharp operators has not only hit many destitute families, but also hampered the collection of further funds.

Superior Care Centres (SCC) now finds that the public is suspicious of its operations.

SCC founder Johnny Geral said this in reaction to a recent hard-hitting Star Line article in which it was revealed that "Pastor" Gerry Britz and Mike Ely had taken the organisation for almost R1 million.

Last month Britz and his wife Petro, who ran the Krugersdorp branch of SCC, were banned outright by the Department of National Health from raising funds.

However, Star Line has established that Ely, who also uses the name Amalgamated Charities, is once again conning the public into making donations which he tells them will go towards the needy, cared for by the Superior Care Centres.



Star
Line

JUNE
BEARZI

Ely has been slated by Geral for pocketing these donations.

Geral has now warned the public that they should beware when making donations to those who claim they are collecting funds on behalf of the Superior Care Centres.

"All our fundraisers have original letters of appointment typed in blue print with a red logo of a helping hand on them. The public should refuse outright to hand cash to anyone claiming to work for the Superior Care Centres if their letters of authorisation are photocopies — these are fakes," Geral said.

Geral said the activities of Britz, who used R715 000 of the R818 000 collected from the public on an extravagant lifestyle, had done considerable

harm to his organisation.

"We have nine missions in the Johannesburg area and Cape Town and we provide two million meals a year to destitute families. Forty percent of our welfare recipients are children. In many instances the fathers have lost their jobs and we provide for them while their parents go out to find work.

"Since the Star Line article many of our legitimate fundraisers have been turned away by the public," Geral said.

Margaret Jones, founder of the Shepherd's Flock, said that Britz had worked for her organisation some time back. She had sacked him as all moneys collected had not been passed on to the Venterspost organisation which cares for the homeless.

"Britz's association with Shepherd's Flock has done us a lot of harm. I suggest the public who might be suspicious of our good cause should check with the Directorate of Fundraising to establish our bona fides," she said.

Tough gun law proposed

DRAFT legislation providing for compulsory imposition of a minimum five-year sentence on anyone convicted of illegal possession of AK-47s, machineguns and explosive devices would be introduced today, Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh said in Pretoria last night.

Meanwhile, new procedures for fire-arm licences came into effect, police said yesterday. Licences would no longer be carried in ID but would be on a laminated card.

BIDAY 2/4/93

REPORTS: Business Day Reporters, Sapa.

16 000 crimes with stolen guns

A TOTAL of 16 190 crimes had been committed with stolen firearms last year, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Gert Myburgh, said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the state president's opening address he said these included 4 555 murders, 10 040 robberies and 900 rapes.

These were only the cases where the weapons had been found and positively linked to the

crime.

The firearms involved had been stolen from licensed owners.

"The public must realise that these thefts are not committed by nice boys and that the thieves' intentions are certainly not honourable.

"There is therefore a tremendous responsibility on lawful owners of guns to safeguard their weapons in safes when they are

not in use. A firearm that is stolen will necessarily be used in committing a crime."

Of the 3 782 victims of political violence in 1991 and 1992, 2 905 were shot dead, in most cases by people who were illegally in possession of that firearm.

Mr Myburgh also said the police confiscated a total of 8 943 firearms and more than 117 000 rounds of ammunition in 1991 and 1992. — Sapa

34 CT3/2/93



New Scotland Yard chief superintendent Peter Stevens, who is part of the Commonwealth observer mission to SA, relaxing during an interview at the mission's Johannesburg headquarters. Stevens describes SA police as burdened with "a case load unique in the world".

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Top bobbie says case loads swamp SA police

B10171
3/3/93. RAY HARTLEY (34) (34)

HIGH SA crime statistics did not mean police were not doing their job — they were "overwhelmed by case loads", a senior British policeman said yesterday.

New Scotland Yard Community Relations Chief Superintendent Peter Stevens, a member of the Commonwealth observer mission to SA, said while London had 28 000 police with a support staff of 18 000 for 7.5-million people, SA had only 85 000 police for the whole country.

"The more efficient and better service the SA police offer, the worse crime statistics will become as the public report more cases," he said.

"SA policing conditions are very different. A policeman is killed every 36 hours in SA, while 20 at the most would be killed in Britain in a year," he said.

"A black cloud of fear hangs over Johannesburg. The fear of crime in SA has to be addressed. The fear of crime is probably more damaging than the crime itself. The visible presence of friendly police officers who don't see people's problems as an annoyance," would reduce fear.

High case load pressure contributed to confessions being extracted improperly and the resultant mistrust of the way people were treated in custody, he said.

More senior police officials "who command men" needed to get involved in peace accord dispute resolution committees and police needed to be more diligent in adhering to agreements reached in these forums, he said.

Criminal activity was fuelled by "a lack of social services and unemployment support for people" and squalid conditions, such as those in hostels, he said.

"Police alone cannot tackle these problems. Police have personnel, but they don't have resources. It's the responsibility of central government and of municipal government to lead community safety programmes."

The decision by the SAP to create a community relations department was to be applauded, but the entire force had to become involved, he said.

"I've been privileged to work with the SA police. There is a great willingness to change. They will lose their legacy of the past," he said.



Police move to extradite Aldworth

RAY HARTLEY

POLICE were preparing an application to have dismissed Absa banking executive Bob Aldworth extradited from Britain and brought to trial in SA for the alleged theft of R414 000 from Absa, an Absa spokesman said yesterday. *8/10/93*

The spokesman confirmed that charges of blackmail and defeating the ends of justice were also being prepared against Aldworth. *3/3/93*

Moves were also being made to sequester Aldworth's SA estate in an effort to recover money allegedly stolen from the group by the former banker, the spokesman said.

The sequestration of assets believed to be in Aldworth's wife's name — including his R1,2m house — were being investigated, a banking source said.

Aldworth signed an affidavit admitting to cancelling a personal loan for R414 000 from Absa Bank, but subsequently claimed he had been unaware of the legal consequences of the statement.

Absa lawyers have meanwhile released a transcript of the meeting at which the statement was signed, in which Aldworth said he was aware that he was admitting to theft.

SP
SY
A
a
D
u
in
(
t
t
in
c
c
it
a
a
T
a
N
I
E
E
P
h
a
c
c
t
t
T
v
c
s
a
e
e
T
A
s
a
L



Hansen

WEDNESDAY, 3 MARCH 1993

Hansen 330

AK 47 rifles seized
 *10. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:
 (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 1992 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B253E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
 (a) (i) 505
 (ii) None.
 (b) 1 January 1992 until 31 December 1992.

Pickard Commission: prosecutions instituted
 *11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:
 (1) Whether any prosecutions have been instituted as a result of the findings of the Commission of Inquiry into the Department of Development Aid and the South African Development Trust Corporation, Limited (Pickard Commission); if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what results;
 (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B254E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:
 (1) Yes
 (a) Two; and
 (b) prosecutions not yet finalised.
 (2) Yes. Five dossiers have in the meantime been handed to the Attorneys-General, who decided to prosecute two former employees of the Department of Development Aid, who are implicated in all the dossiers. Depending on the outcome of these prosecutions, further prosecutions of the other persons also mentioned in the dossiers will result. At this stage these persons cannot all be prosecuted simultaneously as this would amount to a misjoinder.

SADF: generals
 *12. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:
 (a) How many generals, by rank, are there in the South African Police and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B255E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
 (a) General 1
 Lieutenant-General 10
 Major-General 36
 (b) 23 February 1993.

Bramley: post office
 *13. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:
 Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 6 on 18 March 1992, any progress has been made in regard to the construction of the post office and postmen's depot in Bramley, Johannesburg; if not, why not; if so, what progress? B256E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:
 (i) No. Additional adjacent hired accommodation has been obtained and the existing post office and postmen's depot has been expanded. As the enlarged accommodation will meet our needs for many years the erection of a company building has not been necessary. Against the background of the existing strategic plan the total service point infrastructure is at present being investigated in order to ensure the orderly economic placing of post office service points.
 (ii) The more spacious accommodation which was occupied on 15 December 1992 allowed us to provide 350 additional private post boxes and four additional counter service points.

Tax exemption of interest income: taxpayers older than 65 years
 *14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:
 What amount of tax revenue was forfeited in the tax years 1990-91 and 1991-92, respectively?

ly, as a result of the tax exemption of interest income in respect of individual taxpayers over the age of 65? B257E
The MINISTER OF FINANCE:
 Tax loss due to interest exemption granted to persons above the age of 65:

Tax year	Tax loss
1990-91	Rm 62,61
1991-92	50,96

Data in respect of the 1990-91 tax year represents 85,27% of all registered taxpayers.
 Data in respect of the 1991-92 tax year represents 57,83% of all registered taxpayers.

Occupational safety organization: alleged malpractices
 *15. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Manpower:
 (1) Whether he will appoint a committee of inquiry into the affairs of a certain occupational safety organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, with particular regard to alleged (a) instances of unauthorized overseas travel and purchases of computer software not tendered for and (b) conflicting interest of senior management members; if not, why not; if so, (i) when and (ii) what is the name of this organization;
 (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B258E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:
 (1) (i) (a) and (b)
 No. This is a private company registered as an association not for gain in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 over which the Minister of Manpower has no jurisdiction and therefore the matter has already been referred to the Ombudsman on 11 January 1993 by

the Minister of Manpower. The Board of Directors of this institution was also requested in writing by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner on 22 January 1993 to investigate the allegations of alleged irregularities.
 (ii) The National Occupational Safety Association.
 (2) If necessary.

Claremont police station: staff establishment
 *16. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order:
 (1) Whether he will furnish information on the staff establishment of the Claremont police station; if not, why not; if so, what is the (a) approved and (b) present staff establishment of this police station;
 (2) whether he will make a statement on the policing of this police station area? B259E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
 (1) No, it is not in the interest of the members at the relevant police station, and policing in general, to furnish information of this nature. I am, however, prepared to inform the honourable member personally and confidentially in this regard.
 (a) and (b) Fall away.
 (2) No.

*17. Mr M J ELLIS—National Health.—[Withdrawn.]

Medical aid schemes: false claims
 *18. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:
 (1) Whether information has been made available to her in respect of fraudulent or false claims submitted to medical aid schemes; if so, what are the relevant details;
 (2) whether she intends submitting such fraudulent or false claims to the appropriate statutory bodies for review and possible disciplinary action; if not, why not; if so, when;

cont —>

MY VIEW

Michael Lapsley Chaplain of the Cape Town-based Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture

South 3/4 - 7/4/93.

When De Klerk brings back the death penalty, he is completing the cycle of death in South Africa'



PRESIDENT FW de Klerk is appealing to a very base kind of blood lust in calling for the reintroduction of the death penalty. His motives have nothing to do with justice but instead, have everything to do with revenge, racism and electioneering.

It is not accidental that his call came in the week the NP started their election campaign. This, and the disclosure of their nuclear arsenal, were the opening two shots of the NP's election drive.

It is not accidental either, that De Klerk's call came at a time when people from the white community started to become victims of the senseless random killings.

Since February 1990, there has been more bloodshed in the country than at any time in South Africa's history.

While several thousand blacks have fallen victim to horrendous acts of violence, it was only when a few whites also became the victims of these horrendous acts that calls to reintroduce the death penalty are being heard.

This cry was not heard when widespread violence affected only black communities.

The fact that there now is a cry from the white community and their political leadership, points to a racist motivation.

For years many of us campaigned against executions of any nature. While I believe many people were given a death sentence because they committed violent acts against apartheid, it is also true to say that the scale of ordinary crime is a product of the horrific society we have built.

It is no coincidence that the vast majority of those on death row are black, poor and illiterate. It illustrates the point of circumstances giving rise to violent crimes.

Crime levels must be attributed to people's socio-economic environments.

Also, the evidence shows that being sentenced to death also relates to the race of the victim and the perpetrator.

If the victim is white, the chances are far greater that the perpetrator will be sent to death row than if the victim is black.

Apartheid, in its entirety, is an option for death carried out in the gospel of life.

From its foundations built on violence one can also point to deaths in detention, starva-

tion in the Bantustans as well as the death penalty as being a few examples.

Apartheid attempted to kill the soul of a people. It killed their dignity and it amounted to spiritual and physical murder.

In District Six for example, old people who had been forcibly removed, just gave up on their lives and died. They had been spiritually broken, like those who fell in love across the colour bar and committed suicide rather than endure hardships their situation gave rise to.

Death row itself caused people to die a thousand times over. People spent years and years of their lives sitting and waiting to die.

The psychological torture involved on death row is barbaric — so too is the act of execution itself.

There are also cases of people who were executed — while later evidence came to light proving their innocence.

South Africa also uses "common cause" as a sufficient reason for people to be executed. It has been enough to be part of a crowd where life was taken, to be sentenced to death.

It is in the context of this legacy, that De Klerk wants the death penalty reintroduced.

It is significant to look at societies that have abolished the death penalty and denied themselves the right to take life.

In Nicaragua, the Sandanistas abolished the

death penalty when they came into power in 1979 — after waging an armed struggle.

So too in Namibia. The independent government constitutionally denied itself the right to take life. In a country which has known so much death, Swapo proved the moral superiority of what they were struggling for above what they were struggling against.

Similarly, the ANC has shown itself to be morally superior to the government by taking a stand against the death penalty.

When De Klerk brings back the death penalty, he is completing the cycle of death.

He reflects the moral psychosis of the white community that is calling for revenge. He should look to create a more just society.

Another aspect is that De Klerk and his illegitimate parliament do not have the moral right to make these kinds of decisions.

It does not matter if the majority of MPs are in favour when they debate the issue — they have no moral right to decide on the eve of a transitional government.

Even if they were to bring in executions now, it would certainly not deal with the current violence.

Those executed will be people who committed crimes four to five years ago. If people are arrested for more recent crimes and sentenced to death, it will still be two to three years before they face execution.

By that time, there is every likelihood that a new government will be in place, and will be positioned to reverse decisions made now.

Historically, there is no evidence that the death penalty is a deterrent to crime. Certainly in South Africa, this has not been true.

I am not saying people should not be punished for their crimes. There is no doubt that serious crimes deserve serious sentences.

One does not want a situation where people kill and rape, only to freely walk the streets a few years later.

The answer however, lies in creative ways of rehabilitating people. This is one thousand times more important than the issue of punishment.

There needs to be a complete re-education of state machinery and the approach hitherto taken to criminals moulded by society.

Unit takes on violent criminals

Crime Staff (34) APR 26/93
A NEW police unit has been formed in an effort to combat violent township crime.

Peninsula murder and robbery unit chief Colonel Leonard Knipe has been appointed commander, violent crime, to coordinate the manpower of the riot and violence unit headed by Major Derrick Joubert, the gang unit commanded by Major Hein Smit and the firearm unit under Captain Mellville Cloete.

Colonel Knipe will be able to call on manpower from the units for specific operations.

Major-General Nick Snyman, deputy regional commissioner of crime combating and investigation, said police had difficulty investigating violent township crime because communities did not co-operate.

Police were aware that people were scared to offer information, fearing intimidation.

He said information from the public about crime was vitally important and police would do everything in their power to protect people providing it.

"All information given will be regarded as confidential and the normal rewards will be offered," said General Snyman.

SA: 'Lowest level of theft in Africa'

SOUTH AFRICA has the lowest incidence of personal theft, consumer fraud and sexual incidents in Africa.

It has the second lowest incidence of corruption, the second highest of car theft but the highest number of assaults and attempted assaults — the last probably due to the unstable political situation.

This emerged during research for a survey for the United Nations International Crime Research Institute.

34 ST 31712
Prof Beatty Naude of Uthisa's Department of Criminology, national co-ordinator for the South African research done for the survey, said official statistics were not a reliable way of comparing crime in different

countries, because not all crimes were reported.

This type of research asked respondents whether they had been victims of any crimes. Only 33,8% of the South Africans surveyed had reported the crimes to the police.

"Out of the 1 000 South Africans of all race groups who were selected as respondents, a total of 29,7% had been

victims of crime during the past five years," the report said.

Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) and Kampala (Uganda) have the highest overall incidence of crime; Cairo (Egypt) and Tunis (Tunisia) the lowest.

Consumer fraud and corruption were the most prevalent crimes in African countries.

Soviet crime rates 'little different'

STEPHANE BOTHMA

3/10/94 4/1/93
THE popular conception that social equality in a communist system resulted in a low crime rate, has been proven wrong by official statistics from the former Soviet Union, which indicate little difference from capitalist countries, says Unisa criminologist Beaty Naude.

"The extent of crime in the former USSR has always been a contentious but unknown factor, although it was constantly claimed by critical criminologists that crime, particularly property crime, was considerably lower in communist countries," he said.

Quoted in the SAP magazine Servamus, Naude says since the advent of perestroika and the collapse of communism in the USSR, official crime statistics have gradually become available, and they indicate the crime rate is not much different to capitalist countries.

From 1962 to 1990 the USSR, with a population of 281,7-million, showed a 7,8% average annual increase in crime.

In SA, the US and the UK the average yearly increase in crime in the same period was about 8% to 9%.

During 1990, the Soviet police solved 49,65% of registered crimes. This compares well with the SAP's record of 53,11% of crimes solved in the same year, Naude says. (34)

Crimes increased by 40,6% in the period 1986 to 1990 in the USSR.

Annually, between 200 and 300 offenders are sentenced to death.

Soviet statistics show that aggravated assault constituted 1,5% of crimes, robbery 7,4%, theft of state or public property 23,2%, theft of private property 58%, arson 8% and other crimes 9,1%.

It appears that the rate of theft is much lower in SA (42,1%) than it was in the Soviet Union, but SA has a higher incidence of aggravated assault (7,8%) and other crimes (45,9%), Naude says.

Call to put bite on economic crime

STIMES 4/4/93

LAWYERS are debating sweeping changes to the way the law is applied to economic crimes.

One of the most controversial suggestions is that the right to remain silent be scrapped.

It has also been suggested that the profitability of crime should be thwarted by making criminals repay those who were ripped off.

Stripping criminals of their assets should include those not directly acquired through crime.

Secrecy

If culprits deliberately dragged out their trials, they should be made to pay for wasted court time.

It is not only the crooks who are the target of the suggested changes.

It has been suggested institutions with internal controls so slack that it is easy for crime to take place should contribute to the cost of investigations.

These startling changes have been suggested by leading members of the

By CATHY STAGG

legal profession at recent seminars, some of which were convened by attorneys — while South Africa's first symposium on economic crime was hosted by auditors KPMG Aiken and Peat in February.

Attorney-General for the Witwatersrand Klaus von Lieres, SC, who spoke at the February conference and the chairman of the Transvaal Law Society's criminal law committee, Mr PC Langenhoven, who hosted a symposium last month, both attributed SA's sick society to decades of secrecy.

Sanctions-busting led to the idea that rules were there to be bent or broken — which led to a breakdown in moral and ethical values.

Mr Langenhoven called for more money and manpower to be made available to combat economic crime.

Mr von Lieres criticised

organisations which chose not to act against criminals because it was time-consuming and costly — allowing conmen to get off scot-free.

But while prosecuting criminals was essential, he suggested it was more cost-effective to prevent crime.

He called for a proactive crime prevention campaign instead of an apathetic reactive attitude.

Head of the Office for Serious Economic Offences Jan Swanepoel, SC, also called for more private-sector involvement in combating economic crime.

Easier

One of the weaknesses of our legal system is that, in the private sector, there is no legal duty to report economic crime.

He recommended imposing a duty to report economic crimes on state departments, corporate bodies and professions such as accountants and auditors.

Both he and Mr von Lieres called for the law to be adapted to make it easier to get evidence when the crime had been partly committed outside South Africa.

Mr Langenhoven said the recommendations put forward would be discussed by a committee to be formed soon.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

SI Times [Bus] 4/7/93
Retailers will lose R1,8bn

RETAILERS will lose R1,8-billion — about 2% of sales — to shoplifting and other shrinkage this year.

Last year's police figures show 51 658 cases of shoplifting, 11 447 on the Witwatersrand. (30) (34)

Electronic surveillance company Sensormatic managing director Richard Pople says this is the tip of the iceberg. Many incidents are undetected or not prosecuted — "only one out of every 100 incidents of shoplifting reached the courts".

Mr Pople says about 40% to 50% of theft is by the public, 40% by employees and the balance is caused by bookkeeping errors.

8007 572/93

Crime Stop reports up

THE number of cases investigated by Crime Stop, a joint effort by SABC TV and police, increased 63.3% in January 1993 compared with December 1992, police said in Cape Town yesterday. (34)

Information on 16 murders, three attempted murders and drug dealings was received.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, but only from one person.
- (a) 3 ~~3~~ (34)
- (b) Mr Frazel Carrim
- (2) Yes, in the first case the firearm was returned to Mr Carrim as a result of the fact that the Senior State Prosecutor refused to institute a prosecution on a charge of failing to safeguard a firearm whilst in his lawful possession; and in the second case Mr Carrim's firearm was found in the possession of the owner of a shebeen when the South African Police searched it, who subsequently explained that Mr Carrim handed it in whilst he was drinking there. In the third case the firearm was seized after a shooting incident and it is still in the possession of the Police.
- (3) Yes.
Emerdale police station.
- (4) Yes, on one occasion.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

*1. Mr N M ISAACS — Housing.† [Withdrawn.]

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Number of schools without electricity

17. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) What (i) number and (ii) percentage of (aa) public, (bb) Government, (cc) community and (dd) State-aided schools falling under his Department does not have electricity at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? C64E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) (aa) None ~~3~~ (bb) 41 (cc) None (dd) 318 (ii) (aa) Not applicable (bb) 3,7% (cc) Not applicable (dd) 39,4%
- (b) April 1993.

Education and Culture: capacity of schools

18. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) enrolment in, (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools under the control of his Department in the first term of 1993? C65E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) 609 250 (ii) 219 120 (b) (i) 654 379 (ii) 238 695

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATION

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

General Affairs:

Chatsworth: crime prevention unit

1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether it is his or his Department's intention to re-establish a certain crime prevention unit in Chatsworth, Durban, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, what (a) is the name of this unit and (b) are the further relevant details? D217E.INT

D217E.INT

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the crime prevention unit in Chatsworth that has been referred to, namely the so-called A Team, was established by the district commissioner of Chatsworth during 1989 and was under the administrative control of the district commissioner. This unit operated in a district context and concentrated mainly on the prevention and control of drug smuggling and liquor offences as well as gambling and other petty offences.

However, numerous complaints were unfortunately received from the residents of Chatsworth and other community institutions with regard to some of the actions of the unit, which unfortunately included assault, the pointing of firearms, harassment and even corruption. These complaints are currently under investigation.

Notwithstanding the fact that this unit functioned effectively, it was decided to incorporate the unit into the crime prevention units of the amalgamated districts of Pinetown and Chatsworth on 1 April 1993, as part of the rationalisation process of the SA Police. The result of the incorporation is that this newly formed and greatly expanded crime prevention unit will serve under the strict control and supervision of an officer. The incorporation of the so-called A Team into the new unit will

promote effectiveness as far as costs and the general rendering of services to the community are concerned. The new unit will also concentrate on several of the activities that were previously dealt with by the so-called A Team. The former unit will not be re-established as an independent crime prevention unit for the reasons set out above.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has indicated that this unit was disbanded because of several complaints from the community and organisations within the community. However, the hon the Minister did not indicate the sources of those complaints, and this is in fact not borne out by the media reports and the many letters that have appeared in local newspapers. I would therefore question that particular statement.

Drug abuse in this country has become a menace and a scourge in our society and the hon the Minister is aware of this. There is a constant need to protect all our citizens from this evil. Accordingly it is the duty of the Department of Law and Order to ensure that the fight against this cancer in our society is not allowed to flag in any way.

Against the background of the growing incidence of this disease, it is not surprising that there is growing public concern in Chatsworth that this so-called A Team has now been disbanded. It is difficult to understand the rationale behind this decision given the international magnitude of the problem, the growing incidence of drug dealing in South Africa, which as the hon the Minister is aware has now become a new market for the drug barons of the world, and the fact that Chatsworth in particular has become a haven for these unscrupulous criminals.

We question the official explanation that the five plain-clothes members who made up this unit could be better utilised in the uniform branch, where they could work on other crime prevention cases. We are of the view that this decision results from bureaucratic short-sightedness, because it has been reported that in the three years of its existence this unit has made more than 8 000 arrests. The hon the Minister would admit that by any standards this is a small but impressive beginning in a struggle without end.

Only the drug lords would applaud the decision of the hon the Minister to disband this unit, because the A Team, unlike some other

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, but only from one person.
 - (a) 3 *(34)*
 - (b) Mr Frazel Carrim.
- (2) Yes, in the first case the firearm was returned to Mr Carrim as a result of the fact that the Senior State Prosecutor refused to institute a prosecution on a charge of failing to safeguard a firearm whilst in his lawful possession; and in the second case Mr Carrim's firearm was found in the possession of the owner of a shebeen when the South African Police searched it, who subsequently explained that Mr Carrim handed it in whilst he was drinking there. In the third case the firearm was seized after a shooting incident and it is still in the possession of the Police.
- (3) Yes.
 - Emmerdale police station.
- (4) Yes, on one occasion.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

*1. Mr N M ISAACS — Housing.† [Withdrawn.]

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Number of schools without electricity

17. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) What (i) number and (ii) percentage of (aa) public, (bb) Government, (cc) community and (dd) State-aided schools falling under his Department does not have electricity at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? C64E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) (aa) None *(34)*
 - (bb) 41
 - (cc) None
 - (dd) 318
- (ii) (aa) Not applicable
 - (bb) 3,7%
 - (cc) Not applicable
 - (dd) 39,4%
- (b) April 1993.

Education and Culture: capacity of schools

18. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) enrolment in, (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools under the control of his Department in the first term of 1993? C65E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) 609 250
- (ii) 219 120
- (b) (i) 654 379
- (ii) 238 695

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATION

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

General Affairs:

Chatsworth: crime prevention unit

1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether it is his or his Department's intention to re-establish a certain crime prevention unit in Chatsworth, Durban, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, what (a) is the name of this unit and (b) are the further relevant details?

D217E.INT

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the crime prevention unit in Chatsworth that has been referred to, namely the so-called A Team, was established by the district commissioner of Chatsworth during 1989 and was under the administrative control of the district commissioner. This unit operated in a district context and concentrated mainly on the prevention and control of drug smuggling and liquor offences as well as gambling and other petty offences.

However, numerous complaints were unfortunately received from the residents of Chatsworth and other community institutions with regard to some of the actions of the unit, which unfortunately included assault, the pointing of firearms, harassment and even corruption. These complaints are currently under investigation.

Notwithstanding the fact that this unit functioned effectively, it was decided to incorporate the unit into the crime prevention units of the amalgamated districts of Pinetown and Chatsworth on 1 April 1993, as part of the rationalisation process of the SA Police. The result of the incorporation is that this newly formed and greatly expanded crime prevention unit will serve under the strict control and supervision of an officer. The incorporation of the so-called A Team into the new unit will

promote effectiveness as far as costs and the general rendering of services to the community are concerned. The new unit will also concentrate on several of the activities that were previously dealt with by the so-called A Team. The former unit will not be re-established as an independent crime prevention unit for the reasons set out above.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has indicated that this unit was disbanded because of several complaints from the community and organisations within the community. However, the hon the Minister did not indicate the sources of those complaints, and this is in fact not borne out by the media reports and the many letters that have appeared in local newspapers. I would therefore question that particular statement.

Drug abuse in this country has become a menace and a scourge in our society and the hon the Minister is aware of this. There is a constant need to protect all our citizens from this evil. Accordingly it is the duty of the Department of Law and Order to ensure that the fight against this cancer in our society is not allowed to flag in any way.

Against the background of the growing incidence of this disease, it is not surprising that there is growing public concern in Chatsworth that this so-called A Team has now been disbanded. It is difficult to understand the rationale behind this decision given the international magnitude of the problem, the growing incidence of drug dealing in South Africa, which as the hon the Minister is aware has now become a new market for the drug barons of the world, and the fact that Chatsworth in particular has become a haven for these unscrupulous criminals.

We question the official explanation that the five plain-clothes members who made up this unit could be better utilised in the uniform branch, where they could work on other crime prevention cases. We are of the view that this decision results from bureaucratic short-sightedness, because it has been reported that in the three years of its existence this unit has made more than 8 000 arrests. The hon the Minister would admit that by any standards this is a small but impressive beginning in a struggle without end.

Only the drug lords would applaud the decision of the hon the Minister to disband this unit, because the A Team, unlike some other

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, the subsidy for the first quarter of 1993 for the secondary section, which is registered with the Department, was paid in full.
- (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away;
- (2) no.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he explain to us why the cheques of other private schools were sent to them at the end of March, while the cheque of this school was dated 28 April, that is after this question had been placed on the Question Paper? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the money that was not paid out does not affect this particular school. During the question session last week I also told hon members that there was a problem regarding a new application that was connected with some other matter. That matter is *sub judice*. The fact of the matter is that this subsidy was paid out in full. After all, that is what the hon member wanted.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he therefore admit that the subsidy of this school—we are talking about the present high school section of the Paul Kruger College in Steynsburg—was withheld because there were problems with the registration of the primary school, even though it was only until the end of April? Does he admit that it was withheld, while the subsidies of other schools were paid out?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member knows that certain activities at the complex might have been taking place illegally and that the matter first had to be cleared up through negotiations.

CED: music posts

*2. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 2 March 1993, the Cape Education Department has notified music teachers that their posts will fall away before or on 31 December 1993; if not, why not; if so, how many teachers have been so notified;
- (2) whether he can now furnish information on how many music posts in the Cape Province are to fall away; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure?

B722E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, the Department does not notify teachers that their posts are to be abolished. The school is informed of the number of music posts that must be abolished. The decision regarding which music post(s) is/are to be abolished rests with the headmaster and the governing body/management council;
- (2) yes, 170 music posts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply: General Affairs:

Court buildings in Ennerdale

*1. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether it is the intention to erect court buildings in Ennerdale; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether construction work on these buildings has commenced; if so, when, if not, (a) why not and; (b) when is it anticipated that construction will commence;
- (3) by which courts are the residents of Ennerdale served at present;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C90E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes
- (2) No.
 - (a) The erection of the building is programmed as priority number 21 on the major works priority list of the Department of Justice. The planning and execution of the project has not yet commenced, due to a lack of funds. Presently fifty major works are programmed on the mentioned priority list which are all in urgent need of execution. The annual allocation of funds for the erection of court buildings on the budget of the Department of Public Works cannot keep pace with the growing demands of the administration of justice. Other ways and means of providing funds for court buildings are being investigated.
 - (b) The availability of funds dictates the progress made with the execution of building services. It is therefore not possible at this stage to determine

when construction of the court building in Ennerdale will commence.

- (3) The majority of criminal cases are heard every Monday and Thursday at the periodic court at De Dour. On other days urgent matters are heard at the main court in Vereeniging.
- (4) A statement is not necessary.

Mr A E REEVES: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is she aware of the fact that the people of Ennerdale have to travel a maximum of 80 km a day to get to any of these courts, and would she be prepared to move this matter higher up on the priority list so that the people of Ennerdale do not have to travel that far if they have no transport?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we are very much aware of the difficulties involved, and I want to assure the hon member that I am very sympathetic indeed to the problems experienced by his constituents. I am taking a particular interest in court accommodation, as I said in the debate on our Vote. We are exploring ways and means, innovative methods of financing and alternative methods of providing court buildings. It is a matter that is enjoying the attention of the Department as a priority at this point.

*2. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any firearms were confiscated from two persons, the names of whom have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) what are the names of these persons;

- (2) whether any firearms were returned to the said persons; if so, why;
- (3) whether the confiscation of these firearms was entered in the records of the Police; if not, why not; if so, at which police station;
- (4) whether these persons were involved in any shooting incidents; if so, on how many occasions?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Johannesburg 'fifth for crime'

The Argus Correspondent

(34)

ARG 5/7/93

JOHANNESBURG. — People who think Johannesburg is the crime capital of Africa should think again.

Compared to Dar es Salaam, Cairo, Kampala and Tunis, the Golden City does not appear to be in the same league.

An international study on criminal victimisation in 29 industrial and African countries has shown that Johan-

nesburg is ranked fifth for crime on the African continent.

The survey estimates the extent of crime in industrialised countries and in particular investigates conventional crime such as car theft, robbery, assault, fraud, corruption and various forms of theft.

It said: "Most South Africans believe their crime figures are much higher than those of other countries."

SADF to get tough over misuse of new uniform

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — The SADF warned at the weekend that unauthorised people found wearing its new high-tech camouflage uniform would be prosecuted.

The uniform, which was designed to protect soldiers from the weather and infrared observations, was unveiled last week.

Army chief Georg Meiring said serious crimes had been committed by people wearing the old "browns" uniform, causing the army to be blamed for a wide range of incidents.

While the Defence Act prohibited people from posing as an army member, the wearing of the old field dress — known as nutria — was not illegal.

However, it was unacceptable for the army to be blamed for misdemeanours and crimes committed by others while wearing nutria clothing, he said.

An announcement had been published in the Government Gazette making it an offence punishable by law for anyone to wear the uniform without authorisation. This would be enforced by the SAP and military police.

The new uniform had taken five years to research and develop at a cost of about R1m.

About 9 000 new uniforms had been produced, with the complete phasing in expected by the end of next year.

It was estimated that the new uniforms would cost about R72 more a soldier to produce than the old nutria clothing.

Meeting defines role of national education forum

STEPHEN COPLAN

THE first steps towards the creation of a national education forum were taken at the weekend when major stakeholders in education met to discuss the forum's founding agreement prior to its ratification later this month.

The meeting also approved the creation of a crisis committee to deal with the transition and a restructuring committee.

The forum, to be known as the National Education and Training Forum, would be launched when the founding agreement was signed at the forum's next meeting on July 31, said facilitating group spokesman Andre Dippenaar.

The weekend meeting at Midrand was to explain the principles behind the agreement to the broader constituency, Dippenaar said.

"The forum must have the ability to arrive at implementable and effective decisions," Dippenaar said.

It would also formulate policy guidelines, he said.

The parties to the agreement are the National Education Conference (NEC) — an umbrella body for grassroots organisations — government, business and training sectors, tertiary institutions and teacher

bodies.

NEC spokesman John Samuel said the facilitating group had tried to ensure that the forum would be representative, legitimate and transparent so that the process was not later frustrated.

Representatives of political parties had not been included at this stage but they, as well as other interested parties, could be involved later, Samuel said.

The forum did not constitute a new educational authority but "derived its authority from its composition".

Department of National Education spokesman Johan Garbers said the forum would have no formal powers but would be an effective forum for arriving at decisions that could be implemented, and for monitoring developments in education.

There would have to be some link between the government of the day and the forum in the process of determining what should be implemented, Garbers said.

Dippenaar said the facilitating group anticipated that funding for the forum would come from government and business sectors.

SA tops worldwide survey of assaults

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — Of 29 countries surveyed recently, SA had the highest percentage of violent assaults.

Statistics in the recently released report showed that 8,4% of SA's citizens suffered from assaults or attempted assaults — compared with 2,6% in Egypt, 7% in Uganda, 5,7% in New Zealand, 5,1% in the US and

5% in Australia.

Almost 30% of SA citizens had been victims of a crime within the past five years, the survey by the UN's inter-regional crime research institute reported.

Unisa criminology professor Beaty Naudé said similar surveys had played

an important supplementary role in estimating the extent of crime in industrial countries.

"Official statistics are not a reliable yardstick for comparing crime in different countries because not all crimes are reported to the police," he said.

The survey indicated only 33% of SA crime victims reported incidents to the police, a particularly "negative attitude" towards law enforcement.

Whereas 56,7% of people surveyed in SA believed the police did not do enough to curb crime in their residential area, 48,6% felt the same in Kampala, 45,6% in Dar es Salaam, 32,8% in Norway and 41,2% in Italy.

Only 15,2% in SA said they felt safe walking in their residential area at night.

Of five African countries surveyed, SA had the lowest incidence of personal theft, consumer fraud, and sexual incidents, and the second lowest level of corruption. The fact that only 51,1% of SA respondents regarded assault as "very serious" was cause for concern, Naudé said. "It seems to justify speculation that violence has become part of the SA culture."

About 1 000 respondents were selected from each of the participating nations, including 12 industrialised countries, five from eastern Europe and five from Africa.

ASON

in a room hotel."

Reservations International February 1987

S

TEL

G

ICE

Come to the Courtyards...

Specially designed for the business

ALICOR

Motors, textiles in R2-bn crime probe

(34) ARG 6/4/93

BUSINESS crimes involving R2 billion are being investigated by the Office for Serious Economic Offences (SEO), with the motor and textile industries among the top offenders.

Serious economic crimes in South Africa have reached alarming proportions, said a spokesman in Johannesburg.

Four cases receiving priority attention involve export incentives granted by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to the motor and textile industries.

Three investigations amounting to R716 million are currently being undertaken in the motor industry and concentrate on the Phase 6 local content programme.

In the textile industry case about R400 million was under scrutiny.

In an effort to promote exports, the government, through the DTI, introduced an incentive scheme which enables companies to claim cash grants for exports.

The spokesman said he could not divulge more details.

The three motor industry cases have been under investigation for the last 12 months while the textile probes started about two months ago.

In its first

year of operation the SEO has completed 14 investigations relating to R285 million, with 23 cases presently receiving attention amounting to R2039 million.

A further 10 were pending involving about

R342 million.

Some 51 alleged export incentive related frauds were also under investigation involving R179 million.

— Business Staff and Sapa.

Robberies Star 6/15/93 set to boost

insurance premiums

By John Miller

Household insurance costs are expected to rise by up to 20 percent this year because of increased home robberies — and fraudulent claims — according to a broker.

Heritage group director Jenny du Toit said an increase was unavoidable.

Insurance companies had to deal with more crime-related claims and fraudulent claims because of increasing unemployment.

"Every claim has an element of fraud in it. Clients and companies are to blame for this."

Du Toit said that in the past, clients had padded their claims because insurance companies did not pay out the full amount claimed.

Claims were now also far more fully investigated than in the past, she said.

This was not because they were looking for reasons not to pay, but more to discourage anyone putting in a fraudulent claim.

Du Toit appealed to the public to check on the percentage payouts on such items as jewellery and sound equipment.

With the cost of insurance expected to rise dramatically, she recommended that would-be clients deal with a broker, who should be able to get them the best deal.

David Hirsch, managing director of Compuquote, believes insurance companies should issue a clear and concise summary of each policy.

"Any insurance policy is rightly described as the least-read best-seller".

Hirsch said jewellery and electrical items were subject to changes in payouts.

Violence takes toll on police

By Ferial Haffajee

W/mcaul 7/5-13/5/93
FOUR off-duty policemen were murdered in a dawn ambush in Soweto this week and another was shot in the head as he sat eating in his car in the heart of Johannesburg.

By yesterday, 40 policemen had been murdered on and off duty this year, according to the South African Police, indicating that the rate of police deaths could far outstrip last year, when 96 SAP members were killed.

Their deaths highlight the effects

of a violent society on the police force, which reaps a grim harvest of murders, suicides and drop-outs.

The suicide statistics speak even more eloquently of an institution falling apart at the seams. In the past two years, 132 police officers have committed suicide and the figure shows no sign of abating. The suicides reflect growing mental ill-health in the force.

In 1991, the incidence of discharges for depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and hypertension grew by 300 percent.

Sparks fly over curbs on firepower

34

A recent article by The Star's Washington correspondent, Hugh Robertson, arguing for increased gun control, has sparked reaction from readers holding the opposite view. In the light of the huge response to Robertson's article — and the debate about the role of guns in the violence sweeping the country — The Star today publishes some of the letters.

IN A recent article, Hugh Robertson, The Star's Washington correspondent, urged the South African Government to take measures to control the proliferation of guns in the country as a means of curbing rampant violence.

Making a comparison between America and South Africa, Robertson noted the use of guns, including semi-automatic weapons, in mass killings and the ease with which these could be obtained.

"The overriding problem," wrote Robertson, "is how to put a stop to what might be seen to be 'political violence' in one country, or the actions of deranged individuals in the other."

Replying to Robertson, F. Thompson of Kempton Park wrote: "I read Hugh Robertson's opinion article in The Star of February 11 with dismay. I doubt that I could address the numerous misconceptions in a letter short enough to print, so I highlight a few of them here for your information.

"... death by massacre has become commonplace, and in both countries there is alarm at the proliferation of the weapons being used in these crimes..."

Even if firearms could be magically wished away, these other weapons would be available to those who wanted them. I recall one case in the US where a maniac used a truck to crush his victims.

"A favourite is the 'Street-sweeper', an assault weapon so named because it has the power to spray a city block with up to 2,500 shots without reloading."

I have searched the literature but am unable to come up with an assault weapon which has this kind of magazine capacity. The best I can do is the standard 50-round magazine used in the prototype Heckler & Koch G11 and the extended 50-round magazine available for the R-4, among others.

If you care to include the Calico M10 and M50 carbines as assault weapons, I can bring the capacity up to 100 rounds, but this is as high as I can go.

As a simple reality check, has your reporter considered how heavy 2,500 rounds are? A rough calculation based on the 9mm Parabellum round, comes out at over 50 kg!

"More than half of all weapons used in crimes are semi-automatic pistols... these new instruments of death..."

Sorry, the semi-automatic pistol celebrates its centenary this year, so it is hardly new. I shall not comment on the emotive language here.

"... a proposal to limit the sale of semi-automatic pistols to one gun per person a month."

I am not sure how this law even begins to face the problems enumerated in the article. More likely this is a "feel good" law, of the type so popular in the US.

"... led by the far-right political lobbying group widely seen as the most sinister and vociferous, the National Rifle Association."

As far as I am aware the NRA only lobbies on gun control and closely related issues, such as hunting. When it opposed the so-called Brady Bill it did so on the grounds that the waiting period introduced was



AK-47s for Africa... these weapons, for so long regarded as symbols of liberation, are now increasingly becoming instruments of terror.

pointless. Instead it proposed an instant background check system, which had already been implemented in three states.

I really don't see how the belief that ordinary citizens should have access to firearms for self-defence, sporting and other legitimate purposes transforms one into a member of the far right.

I have seen lists published in American gun magazines rating politicians seeking election by their voting records on gun control. Unlikely as it may seem in the light of your reporter's views, these lists have been known to place Democrats ahead of Republicans.

"In the face of evidence that gun ownership facilitates the country's horrifying murder rate..."

Why then did the murder rate in the US not increase from 1968 to 1988, although gun ownership increased by over 140 percent during those two decades?

Why did the town of Kennecott enjoy a reduction in violent and other crime when it went to another extreme and made gun ownership mandatory?

Why is Switzerland not the murder centre of the world, given that almost every able-bodied male has been issued

with a fully automatic rifle? "... they assert that any attempt to remove guns from the community would be doomed to failure since people of malevolent bent would simply conceal their weapons."

This seems reasonable given that New York and Washington DC are among the most violent cities in the US despite these jurisdictions' extremely stringent gun laws. For what it's worth, New York contains 3 percent of the US's population but suffers 16 percent of the armed robberies.

Closer to home, AK-47s are criminals' weapons of choice despite being illegal.

Firearm controls a failure

THE lack of research displayed by your correspondent, Hugh Robertson, appeals to me.

Robertson mentions Washington and Los Angeles, two of the cities in the US which have had strict gun control measures for some time. Predictably, the ban on the possession of handguns had no effect on the murder rate in those cities — rather the reverse, as law-abiding citizens are denied their most basic human right, that of self-protection.

No mention is made of the fact that Texas has strict concealed-carry laws, which left the people of Kleen disarmed, by law, to face a madman.

George Bush tried to tie the issue of gun control to a Bill making evidence gained by illegal search and seizure admissible. If you can rape the Second Amendment to the Constitution, why not those providing for due process, or indeed every amendment which constitutes the Bill of Rights?

Gun control hasn't worked in Washington, murder capital of the US, Los Angeles, riot capital of the US, or even New York, where it was implemented 70 years ago. In contrast, states such as Florida, which converted to a more permissive system of gun ownership, have seen dropping crime rates.

During the Los Angeles riots, those (mostly Asian) businessmen who had weapons were the ones whose property didn't go up in flames. Those who sought to buy the means to ensure physical integrity found that there were waiting periods and background checks.

Honey Hills
Brett Norrie
Roodepoort

"... during last year's riots in Los Angeles guns emerged as a major threat to public safety."

I thought it was the individuals behind the guns who were the threat to public safety. I would venture to suggest that most of these individuals did not acquire their weapons by legal means.

Strangely enough, despite your reporter's obvious anti-gun bias, I am able to partially agree with his conclusion. There is indeed a growth in the culture of violence. However, it is this change in culture which must be addressed, rather than the red herring of increased gun control.

Trio held over oilfields jobs scam

By Bronwyn Wilkinson
and John Miller

Police have arrested three men in connection with a job scam involving more than R1 million which has left 41 South African businessmen destitute and stranded in the Persian Gulf state of Bahrain.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said the men had replied to advertisements in newspapers placed by a Kempton Park company, Offshore International Corporation (Japan), offering jobs on Kuwaiti oilfields for \$98 000 (R310 000) a year.

The recruits were interviewed at the company's offices in Esterpark, Kempton Park. Some of those who were accepted sold up their personal be-

9/3/93
longings and took out loans to pay a "deposit" of \$12 000 (R38 000) each, Opperman said.

The deposit was to ensure each applicant stayed in Kuwait for the full year of his contract.

The first of 41 successful applicants left South Africa on February 27 for Bangkok.

There they were met by a British subject, one Jerry O'Connor, who told them to fork out another \$5 000 (R16 000) each before he could transfer them to Kuwait and their jobs.

According to Colin Skelton, of Alberton, the men were told they would get an air ticket to Bahrain once this second outlay had been paid.

They were told they would be met in Bahrain by a "sponsor" and, after three months on the oilfields, would be repaid all the

money they had paid in.

On Tuesday last week, the men left Bangkok for Bahrain.

Their sponsor never showed up. Speaking from Bahrain yesterday, Skelton said that after 14 hours at the airport, the men realised they had been conned.

According to Opperman, only 12 managed to scrape together enough money to get back to South Africa. They arrived on Sunday.

Opperman said three men were arrested on Sunday night. Their homes and offices were searched and several documents seized.

He urged anyone with information to contact Major Willie Pieterse or Sergeant Christo Snyman of the Commercial Crime Unit at (011) 497-7517 during office hours.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, it appeared that he had said the reason why the hon the Minister of Education and Culture had not attended the discussions, was that they were a waste of time. A matter as important as the education affecting the lives of our pupils as well as the parents . . . [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! The hon member must please put his question.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, I want to ask the hon the State President whether, seen in the light of the remark just made by him, namely that even the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council has on occasion attended discussions . . .

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! The hon member must please put the question.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: I want to ask what the hon the State President's standpoint is in regard to rationalization, because according to press reports the hon the State President said he would not bow to pressure and that rationalization would continue.

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, first of all I just want to say that this is once again an example of how words are twisted. [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! Did the hon member for Daljosaphat refer to any of the hon members here as dogs?

†Mr C J G LEANDER: Mr Chairman, I did not refer to any specific person.

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! The hon member must please withdraw it.

†Mr C J G LEANDER: Mr Chairman, I did not refer to any specific person.

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: The hon member may not insinuate that hon members are dogs. He must please withdraw it.

†Mr C J G LEANDER: Mr Chairman, I spoke in perspective. I did not insinuate anything.

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: The hon member must please withdraw it.

†Mr C J G LEANDER: I withdraw it, Mr Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: The hon the State President may proceed.
†The STATE PRESIDENT: It was a good example of how words are twisted.

I deliberated with Mr Mandela on education for nine hours. On other occasions in recent months I spent hours with other Ministers beforehand. To insinuate now that we think education is a waste of time, is an absolute distortion that I reject with contempt. When I am present I say that all these matters fall under the hon the Minister of Education and Culture. It is his line function. The matter of remuneration and the conditions of service in education fall under him. We therefore do not need five or six more people to sit there. We are perfectly competent and we spread our energies. This is what I mean by that.

My standpoint is that what is now being done in regard to the retrenchment of redundant teachers, is the correct method that is being applied. Essentially it is taking place on a voluntary basis now. I therefore think that we should give everybody a chance to get the benefit involved. It is being managed in such a way that it will in no way have a negative impact on the standards of education or on the interests of the child or of the teachers who are eager to carry on teaching.

Mr M A HENDRICKSE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, I want to ask him a further question.

†The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Is the hon the State President prepared to answer further questions?

†The STATE PRESIDENT: There is no other way. I like to debate matters.

Mr M A HENDRICKSE: Mr Chairman, the hon the State President said that there had been close consultation and co-operation between him and the hon the Minister of Education and Culture as well as the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council during the period under discussion. Now if that is the case, why was it then necessary for more than 20 of his own colleagues in the NP to go to see him about this issue behind the backs of his Ministers' Council?

The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, firstly I want to say that education concerns all the hon members on this side of the House. As

a result of deep concern my discussions went further than only with the hon the Ministers. The hon the Ministers also had discussions with those hon members who were deeply concerned and worried about certain aspects. As a result of healthy interaction within the NP, we came up with a better solution. [Interjections.]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180 (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Ministers:

Criminal charges against two persons

*1. Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any criminal charges were laid against two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in February 1993; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) what charges were laid against them and (c) what alleged incidents gave rise to these charges;
- (2) whether the said persons were prosecuted pursuant to these charges; if not, why not; if so, with what result;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C121E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) (a)-(c) Yes. The names are as supplied to me by the hon member. A slap with the flat of the hand and a prod with a dropper were alleged.
- (2) No, the Attorney-General, Cape Town, informed me that he is of the view that there is no prospect of a successful prosecution in these cases.
- (3) A statement is not necessary.

Own Affairs:

Phasing out of security services

*1. Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of the Budget:
Whether his Department and/or the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives has taken any decisions regarding the phasing out of security services; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of these decisions? C126E.INT

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET: Mr Chairman, it is encouraging to note that the hon member Mr S S Oosthuizen has managed to formulate the question correctly the second time. I am very happy to answer his question as follows. Yes, the Ministers' Council made a decision on 2 March 1993 to phase out the security services of the Administration: House of Representatives by means of the following steps. There will be no appointment, recruitment and expansion of the establishment of security personnel, abolition of posts when vacancies occur, termination of service of security personnel in terms of section 16(2)(b) of the Public Service Act, Act 111 of 1984, and placement of officers in another post in the Administration or in another Government department. I would just like to add that at this stage the dismissal of personnel in service is not at stake. The phasing out of the service will take place gradually by means of natural erosion, that is voluntary resignation, death, abscondment, transfer to other posts and request for early retirement.

*Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister of the Budget has informed this House on two previous occasions that security services are going to be phased out without the personnel who render the service being affected in any way. What a lot of rubbish! I refer hon members to the decision taken by the Ministers' Council on 2 March. I also refer hon members to the steps according to which this phasing out is going to take place, namely the abolishing of posts when vacancies arise and then, and this is very important, the dismissal of security personnel in terms of section 16(2)(b) of the Public Service Act of 1984.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Youths 'want skills, jobs and education'

By Charmeela Bhagawat

Young South Africans, of whom about 3 million are unemployed, long for skills, jobs and education, and describe themselves as "ambitious", Joint Enrichment Programme (JEP) director Sheila Sisulu said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Sisulu was speaking at a media briefing to reveal proposals on the establishment of a National Youth Development Forum (NYDF) in September.

She said that in March this year more than 120 organisations, ranging from the Transvaal Agricultural Union to various community and political organisations, had decided to form the NYDF.

An implementing committee was formed to work towards the launch of the NYDF, a national body to integrate "mar-

ginalised" youth — between 16 and 30 years — into society.

Sisulu said a national survey showed that the majority of youths were ambitious and a very small number had described themselves as "angry".

Yesterday, after wide consultation, the JEP and the implementing committee announced that a national working group would be formed soon to investigate the feasibility of a peace corps and a national youth service. The group would have to report their findings within eight weeks, she said.

The working group would be looking at various other ways of engaging youths in developing themselves, "for example by getting involved in national service programmes".

Implementing committee deputy chairman Naeem Jeena said the new forum's objective would be to make youths "engage themselves to develop themselves".

Startling SA rape statistics

BERLIN — At least one woman is raped every 83 seconds in South Africa, and 95 percent of rape victims are black, an international conference was told yesterday.

According to a paper presented at the ninth International Conference on Aids in Berlin, Germany, victims of rape and sexual abuse in South Africa are increasingly worried about the risk of contracting the HIV virus.

The London-based Panos Institute reported that the incidence of rape in South Africa was one of the highest in the world and health experts were worried it was fuelling the country's HIV epidemic.

Panos, quoted by Zimbabwe's Ziana news agency, said a recent study by South Africa's National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders reached some stark conclusions: one in four South African women will experience rape.

Gang rape, known as jackrolling, had become a cult in Soweto, and apartheid carried much of the blame, it added. — Sapa.

SA Woman raped 'every 83 sec'

BERLIN. — South Africa's horror rape statistics — one of the highest in the world — yesterday came under scrutiny here.

Delegates to the ninth International Conference on Aids were told at least one woman was raped every 83

seconds, and 95% of rape victims were black.

The revelations coincided with the brutal rape in Observatory yesterday of a Mitchells Plain woman. Also yesterday, a Ravensmead karate instructor was sentenced to 16 years in jail for raping 10 of his pupils.

In its paper, the London-based Panos Institute said victims of rape and sexual abuse were increasingly worried about contracting the HIV virus.

Gang rape, known as 'jackrolling', was a cult activity in Soweto.

Delegates heard that two men in Cape Town last year were jailed for the rape of an 11-year-old girl who contracted Aids during the attack. She died of the disease. — Sapa

● Raped woman's hair cut off — Page 3

34 CT 9/6/93

Blacks main rape victims

Sowetan 9/6/93

AT least one woman was raped every 83 seconds in South Africa and 95 percent of rape victims were black, an international conference was told yesterday.

A

According to a paper presented at the ninth International Conference on Aids in Berlin, Germany, victims of rape and sexual abuse in South Africa were increasingly worried about the risk of contracting the HIV virus.

~~95~~ 34 ~~267~~



1993 9 19 ARG

New-style fight ⁽³⁴⁾ on crime urged

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — The Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Johan van der Merwe, has announced a policing revolution — community policing — in which the public and the police shared responsibility for making the country safer and more livable.

General Van der Merwe told the Natal Agricultural Union congress in Maritzburg that this was the most fundamental change in policing this century. More than ever before police needed the active participation and co-operation of the community, and particularly farmers, in the fight against crime and violence.

The police alone could not guarantee law and order in the future. Community policing had five key elements:

- Structured consultation between the police and different communities about local problems, policies, priorities and strategies. This aimed to foster joint planning and joint responsibility.

- Adapting policing strategies to the needs of local conditions and the development of a customer orientation in rendering a service.

- Mobilisation of all the community's resources to resolve problems and promote security, recognising that the police are part of the criminal justice system and the community.

- Establishing accountability to the community through mechanisms designed to encourage transparency of the police.

- Broadening of the focus from reactive crime control to a proactive crime prevention and treatment of the underlying causes of crime and violence.

General van der Merwe said that the increase in crime was the product of many causes.

Until these causes were addressed crime would continue to increase and the public would continue to question the effectiveness of the police.

a
n
rd
ng
ps
os,

Silence in court

FM 9/7/93

Now the "right to remain silent" (*Economy* March 19) when interviewed by the Office for Serious Economic Offences is to be tested in the Pretoria Supreme Court. The Act, which established the office two years ago, is vaguely worded in places and the office is anxious that its powers of subpoena and demand for evidence under oath should be clarified.

A spokesman says: "The case involving an attorney, S Mhinga, who was called upon by us to give evidence, has been taken on review by him to the Supreme Court for hearing on August 10." If a case is then made for the office it would be unnecessary for the Act to be revised.

It seems clear, from the wording of the Act, that the intention of the legislators was to give the office the right to subpoena and demand evidence under oath. The Act is also explicit that a witness may not refuse to give evidence on the ground that it could be self-incriminating.

But the Act also refuses the office the right to bring any self-incriminating evidence against an accused while the accused was a subpoenaed witness. The status of witness and accused is separated: which leads to another difficulty in investigating economic fraud — if it is necessary to lay a pro forma charge to stop a suspect from leaving the country, then that suspect may refuse further interrogation.

A spokesman for the office adds that laying a charge prematurely will often hamper an investigation.

The issue arose from the office's investigation into the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund (MMF) files and the curious

FM 9/7/93

(34) ~~(35)~~

nature of some of the claims processed under third-party rules. This led to the subpoena to Mhinga and later to a similar process served by the office on two former directors of now-defunct President Insurance. Both men refused to testify, were taken before a magistrate, charged for their refusal, then released on R500 bail.

But both had been arraigned on a pro forma charge in December.

Meanwhile, the issue of President and the MMF has expanded.

A third former director, W C Ackerman, has been implicated in potential proceedings under section 38 of the Companies Act. He is alleged to have been one of the purchasers of President. Section 38 concerns the provision of financial assistance by a company to purchase its own equity.

The office has referred all charges to the Attorney-General and expects a trial date in September. ■

Star 10/2/93 (24)

MMF scandal: six held

By Michael Chester

Five attorneys and one senior police officer have been arrested on fraud or corruption charges in the first swoop to uncover massive swindles behind the motor accident insurance scandal.

The Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO), whose crack team of CID and legal investigators has joined the hunt for culprits, said many more arrests were imminent.

The full-scale probe follows disclosures made in Parliament that the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund (MMF) — created by the Government to cover third-party claims stemming from road collisions — faced a deficit of almost R3 billion as a result of widespread fraud.

Economists fear that millions of rands of taxpayers' cash will have to be steered into the fund to keep it going.

They predict the hea-

viest burden will fall on motorists, since the MMF's main income comes from the invisible fuel levy that is added to petrol prices.

OSEO director Jan Swanepoel, head of the fraud probe, said yesterday more than 114 cases of suspected fraud were under investigation.

Scores of insurance company assessors — who estimated the size of repair bills on vehicles involved in accidents — were under suspicion.

Public sector's pension/provident funds: investment

*7. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) What percentage of the funds available for investment in the public sector's pension and provident funds is being handled by the private sector;
- (2) whether there has been any change in the position regarding the investment guidelines for such funds since his reply to Question No 3 on 25 March 1992? B335E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) 8,12%.
- (2) No.

Mossgas project: cost

*8. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) (a) What is the latest estimate for the final total cost of the Mossgas project and (b) in respect of what date is this estimate furnished;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B336E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Total Project Cost—R10,7 billion Peak Funding—R11,1 billion, which excludes interest of approximately R950 million on foreign loans, payable by CEF.
- (b) January 1993
- (2) No, a statement will only be made once the report of the Auditor-General on the economic viability of Mossgas has become available.

Sasol: tariff protection

*9. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (a) What, expressed in cents per litre, is the current rate of tariff protection extended to Sasol and (b) what was the total value of the protection tariff to Sasol during the 1990-91 and 1991-92 financial years, respectively? B337E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

Due to the restrictions imposed by the Petroleum Products Act, 1977, it is not possible to provide detailed information through which Sasol's production can be calculated. However, to assist the hon member, I can reveal that the only products in respect of which Sasol enjoys protection are:

- petrol
- illuminating paraffin
- alcohol
- diesel, and
- liquid petroleum gas.

In reply to the hon member's question, I submit the following:

- (a) The average tariff protection enjoyed by Sasol during the 1992 calendar year amounted to 3,1 c/l spread over all liquid fuel products sold in the RSA.
- (b) R222,5 million and R537,5 million respectively for the 1990-91 and 1991-92 financial years.

Bank robberies

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

- (a) How many bank robberies occurred in the Republic of South Africa in 1992 and (b) what was the total value of the money and valuables stolen in such robberies? B341E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 241
- (b) R12 687 031,02.

Hoedspruit area: automation of farm lines

*11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 5 on 18 March 1992, it is still the intention to complete the automation of the farm lines in the Hoedspruit area during the second half of 1993; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is the project expected to be completed? B343E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

No.

- (a) and (b) The project has been expedited and is now expected to be completed during the first half of 1993.

Will amended by Supreme Court: request to children

*12. Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether two judges of the Cape of Good Hope Division of the Supreme Court, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, ordered in a recent judgment that a provision in a will be amended so as not to limit the bequest contained therein to White children only; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether he intends taking any steps in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B320E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes. The following information was obtained from the judgment in the application of *The Trustee of The Marsh Memorial Homes—Re: The late William Marsh Will Trust*, which judgment was delivered on 5 February 1993.

The late William Marsh *inter alia* made provision in his will for the establishment of a trust, which had to be applied to "founding and maintaining a home for destitute white children, upon the same principles as those of Dr Stephenson's Home in London."

The Court pointed out that over the passing years, through socio-economic changes, the number of white children eligible for entrance to the Marsh Memorial Homes had apparently decreased. There were, however, a number of children of different pigmentation in destitute circumstances, for whom the Marsh Memorial Homes would provide a sanc-

tuary, but could not do so because of the provisions of the will. In view of the needs of destitute coloured and black children, the trustee of the Trust applied to the Court in terms of the Trust Property Control Act, 1988 (Act 57 of 1988), *inter alia*, for the alteration of the will by deleting the word "white" in the relevant paragraph.

The court held that in order to succeed with the application the applicant (trustee) had to satisfy the Court that—

(a) ... the late William Marsh neither contemplated nor foresaw that a time would come when his charitable act in providing for a home for destitute children would be frustrated by a dearth of persons eligible to benefit therefrom as a result of a qualification imposed by him when he signed his will ...

(b) the provision in question is in conflict with public interest.

The Court granted the application on the statutory ground relied on and held that the particular provision in the will has brought about consequences which the late William Marsh neither contemplated nor foresaw and that—

... it was clearly his intention to model the institution he had in mind on one in London to which he referred as "Dr Stephenson's Home". This institution is now known as the National Children's Home; it admits (and apparently always admitted) children of all races. It is today not possible for the Marsh Memorial Homes to function fully and properly upon the same principles as those of the National Children's Home, which it was the intention which the late William Marsh had in mind when signing his will. He certainly never foresaw that his expressed desire to provide here what Dr Stephenson had established in London would, a century later, be frustrated and become incapable of fulfilment because of a limitation on eligibility based on restriction which did not inhibit the good doctor who gave his name to a home in London for destitute children. It was to the care of destitute children that Dr Stephenson devoted his Home; it was

Star 11/31/93

72 000 murdered in SA in 5 years

By Brian Sokutu

Life is cheap and people have little respect for one another in South Africa if close to 72 000 murders in five years is anything to go by, according to the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV).

Speaking in Johannesburg at the launch of the CSV (formerly Project for the Study of Violence) CSV director Lloyd Vogelmann said a mere glance at last year's figures on violence told "a sad story".

According to official statistics, more than 19 000 people

were killed last year and tens of thousands were assaulted and raped.

In the past five years, 71 583 South Africans have been murdered.

"First, and most importantly, these figures tell us how much disrespect we as South Africans have for each other," said Vogelmann.

"They tell us why South African life has become increasingly dominated by fear."

Vogelmann, who shared a platform at the CSV launch with South African Council of Churches (SACC) deputy gener-

al secretary Brigalia Hlope-Bam, said the death figures explained why South Africa was referred to as "having a culture of violence".

He said: "It is in such cultures that brutality and new forms of violence are habitually devised.

"To acquire status in such a culture, one needs to become more and more brutal."

And, said Vogelmann, when massacres became part of everyday life, "then you have to massacre children or massacre increasing amounts of people in order to make a political point".

Addressing the same gathering, SACC's Hlope-Bam paid tribute to the research work conducted by the CSV, saying the organisation helped to give the international community "an exact picture of what is happening in South Africa".

Foreign diplomats and members of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa attended the CSV launch.

The CSV, which was based at the University of Witwatersrand's psychology department, last night moved to the eighth floor of the Devonshire Hotel in Braamfontein.

which schools and (b) when was each school closed? B740E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

(a)*

Cape Education Department

Aberdeen High School 31/12/92

Oudtshoorn Technical High School 31/12/92

Balembra Primary School 31/12/92

Bitterfontein Primary School 31/12/92

Carolusberg Primary School 31/12/92

Laerskool Danie du Toit 31/12/92

Dieprivier-Langkloof Primary School 31/12/92

Hoogenhout Primary School 31/12/92

Izak du Preez Primary School 31/12/92

Jamestown Primary School 31/12/92

Kanoneiland Primary School 31/12/92

Klipfontein Primary School 31/12/92

Lutzville Primary School 31/12/92

Lykso Primary School 31/12/92

Naadrift Primary School 31/12/92

Niekerkshoop Primary School 31/12/92

Park Primary School 31/12/92

Smithsmyn Primary School 31/12/92

Vanderkloof Primary School 31/12/92

Vanwyksvlei Primary School 31/12/92

Vier-en-Twintig Riviere Primary School 31/12/92

Wildernishoogte Primary School 31/12/92

Hexvallei Pre-primary School 31/12/92

Hexvallei Preparatory School 31/12/92

Noupoort Preparatory School 31/12/92

Transvaal Education Department

Laerskool Dawnpark 02/07/92

Laerskool Aucklandpark 31/07/92

Laerskool Triomf 31/07/92

Laerskool Lyndhurst 31/07/92

Laerskool M Heyns 02/07/92

Laerskool Randburg 28/07/92

Laerskool Jamesonpark 31/12/92

Laerskool Jan Celliers 31/12/92

Laerskool Mørelig 31/12/92

Laerskool A J Koen 31/12/92

Laerskool Johan Greybe 31/12/92

Laerskool Penge 30/09/92

Laerskool Mopane 31/12/92

Laerskool Migdol 31/12/92

Laerskool Marais 31/12/92

Laerskool Geysdorp 31/12/92

Laerskool Bronkhorstfontein No. 30 31/12/92

Laerskool Soekmekaar 31/12/92

Laerskool Morgenon 31/12/92

Laerskool Vivo 31/12/92

Laerskool Kroonrand 31/12/92

Laerskool Steenbokpan 31/12/92

Rosettenville Junior School 02/07/92

Brixton Primary School 31/07/92

Bramley Primary School 31/12/92

Edith Hinds Special School 31/12/92

Goudveld Spesiale Skool 31/12/92

Hoërskool DFMalan 31/12/92

Northview High School 31/12/92

Hoërskool Die Kruin 31/12/92

Johannesburg Hospital School 02/07/92

Kleuterskool HF Verwoerd 31/07/92

Hospitaal (Bedpasiente) 31/07/92

Kleuterskool Jim Fouché 31/07/92

Kleuterskool Sussieboet 28/07/92

Kleuterskool Akkerjakkert 30/07/92

Natal Education Department

Primêre Skool Saamwerk 31/12/92

Employment of teachers not classified as White Education and Culture:

68. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture: (S) Whether any provincial departments of education took into employment during the 1992 academic year any teachers not classified as White; if so, (a) how many teachers in total? and (b) how many teachers in total? B741E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes,

(a) the four provincial education departments,

(b) 15*

* Includes three teachers seconded from the Department of Education and Training.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Number of murders in each province

310. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order: (34)

(a) How many murders were committed in each province in 1992 and (b) in respect of these murders, (i) how many cases resulted in (aa) prosecutions and (bb) convictions and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B709E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a)	Transvaal	9 428
	Orange Free State	1 052
	Natal	5 290
	Cape Province	4 509

(b) (i) (aa)

Transvaal	2 979
Orange Free State	685
Natal	2 317
Cape Province	3 393

(bb) As a result of the magnitude of the administrative processes and the costs involved in order to determine the information, the information cannot, unfortunately, be made available at short notice.

(ii) 1 January 1992 until 31 December 1992.

Assignment of powers by Minister

313. Mr P G SOAL asked the State President:

- (1) Whether he issued any directions in terms of section 28 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, 1983
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) Falls away.

(Act No 110 of 1983), in regard to the assignment by a Minister of powers, functions or duties to a person appointed by the State President in terms of section 27 of the said Act; if so, on how many occasions as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether these directions applied to all instances of such assignment; if not, in what respects did they differ;

(3) (a) how many persons have to date been assigned such powers, functions or duties to exercise or perform on behalf of Ministers and (b) in the case of each such person, (i) who was the Minister concerned, (ii) in respect of what area or population group were these powers, functions or duties assigned, (iii) for what periods were such powers, functions or duties assigned, (iv) which powers, functions or duties were so assigned and (v) what was the total amount payable in (aa) salaries and (bb) other benefits and emoluments as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(4) whether the (a) salaries and (b) other benefits and emoluments payable to these persons are pensionable; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B712E

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) No. Directions issued in terms of section 28 (2) of the Constitution, 1983, apply to those persons appointed as ministerial representatives in terms of section 28 (1). To date, on only one occasion has such a direction been issued, namely, in Government Notice No R989 of 30 April 1987. No Deputy Ministers have been appointed as ministerial representatives. Presidential directions with regard to Deputy Ministers are issued in terms of section 27 (1) (a) of the Constitution.

- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Falls away.
- (4) Falls away.

Net closes on white-collar

S Times 11/17/92

Criminals

(34)

CLOSER co-operation between crack international police squads is tipping the scales against white-collar criminals in favour of the police.

"We haven't won the battle yet. But we are certainly making a big impact," said advocate Jan Swanepoel, who is head of the Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO).

"The game has changed. People committing white-collar offences should be aware of this," Mr Swanepoel said this week.

"Fraud squads around the world have started working together more and more. One day we help them, another time they help us."

Breakthrough

When the office's Cape chief, Mr Tommy Prins, and his team touched down a fortnight ago at London's Heathrow airport to pursue their lengthy Tollgate investigation, two teams of Scotland Yard detectives were landing at Johannesburg and Cape Town on an investigation of their own.

"It used to be enough for a white-collar criminal to skip the country. Those days are gone," said Mr Prins, who has been particularly successful at enlisting the help of international police squads.

He scored a major breakthrough when he was issued a warrant to search the London home of Tollgate boss Julian Askin.

Tollgate Holdings collapsed a year ago with debts of over R400-million. The investigations centre on millions of rands of missing Tollgate cash, which police officers and liquidators are trying to track down.

Mr Askin has not been seen since he left South Africa in March saying, "I'm off skiing, but I'll be back next month."

Mr Prins said the Askin raid was a major breakthrough because although Mr Askin is a British citizen, a British judge grant-

By JEREMY WOODS

ed the OSEO, a foreign police force, a warrant to search Mr Askin's London home in its investigation into the alleged crimes he committed in South Africa.

Earlier this year, in a financial rand round-trip case, Mr Prins successfully negotiated for a Swiss banker to fly to Cape Town and testify in a South African court.

"As it turns out, we didn't need the banker concerned, but he was available and prepared to fly to South Africa," said Mr Prins.

The OSEO was set up two years ago to fight white-collar fraud. The team is made up of police officers, advocates and auditors who deal mainly with complex financial crimes.

The office has formidable legal teeth — it is able to subpoena individuals and compel them to give evidence.

It can also issue its own search warrants without making application to a court.

The office is investigating fraud cases involving R2-billion across South Africa and has had some notable successes in cases such as Fundstrust, Greg Blank and the Old Mutual, and Pretoria lawyer Albert Vermaas.

But it was not involved in the arrest on Tuesday of Dr Adam Klein, chief executive of engineering company Bounat, on charges of forgery, theft and fraud.

Many of the office's investigations revolve around the financial rand and the steady stream of money that leaves South Africa illegally.

"If they scrapped the financial rand and foreign exchange controls, much of our workload would vanish. Until that happens, the fight against the white-collar criminal goes on," said Mr Swanepoel.

Tannie, 72, to rock 'em

By KURT SWART

THE Sun City Superbowl will reverberate in the mournful strains of Tant Sannie Britel's biggest hit, *Train in Pretoria*, next month.

The 72-year-old Tant Sannie is one of the stars of Rockstok, son of the successful "alternative" music festival, Houtstok, held in the veld near Pretoria in 1990.

Tant Sannie, who made her first public appearance in 30 years at Houtstok, was the star of the show with her renditions of *How March is That Doggie in the Window* and *Die Myzwerkerslied*.

On Saturday August 28, she will join top musicians in a show produced by tax consultant J Francois Bester and dentist Ivan Kirsten, the fathers of Houtstok.



CAUSING A STIR ... actress Natania van Heerden, who says she is still not comfortable with the thought of going topless on stage, with Brian Webber and Samson Khumalo in a scene from *Die Eend*

Natania dares to bare

By GILLIAN ANSTNEY

FANS of TVI's popular weekly soap opera, *Die Gaskasteel*, can get to know the fresh-faced "teen-age" star more intimately in her current play.

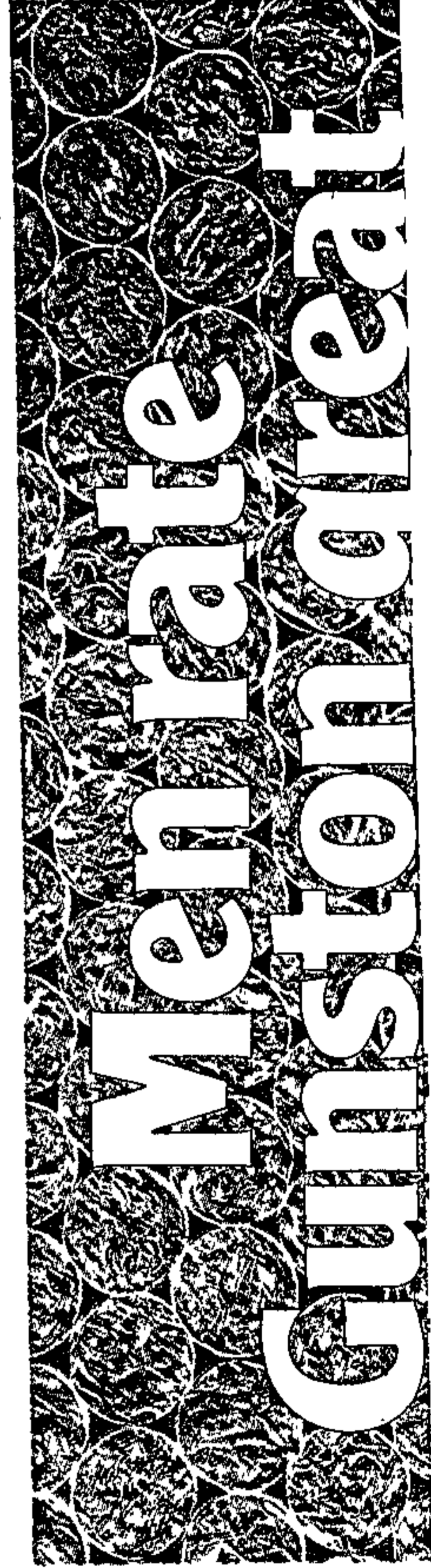
But Natania van Heerden — who goes topless nightly in playwright Charles Fourie's *Die Eend*, which opened this week in Pretoria — is not entirely sure she likes it. Neither are her audiences.

Says Natania, 27: "Initially I didn't want to go topless, and I still don't feel comfortable doing it. But there are so many references to nudity in the rest of the play that if we had to cut the scene, we would have had to sacrifice about a third of the script."

In the scene, Natania, draped only in a shimmering cloth, flings herself around a raised miniature stage, lies on her back with her head towards the audience, and allows the piece of fabric to slip, baring all.

On the opening night the audience was shocked into momentary silence, but what really offended them was the sight of actor Gustav Geldenhuys, apparently urinating on stage.

After interval, four members of the audience did not return to their seats, but they could also have been affronted by the love scene between Samson Khumalo and Wilimien Rossouw.



ENGINEER graduates this year encountered the tightest job market in the past five years, but most found employment.

There is a strong demand for black engineering graduates and their numbers are "increasing steadily".

The tough job market caused several graduate engineers to emigrate — but not all got jobs and some returned to SA.

Jan Reynders, deputy dean of the Wits University engineering faculty, says: "Five years ago there were five jobs chasing every graduate. Now we find that a number of companies which sponsored students are releasing them from their work obligation."

"These graduates had to hunt for

Engineer graduates find job market tight

ST. Ives (Business) 11/7/93 what — not so much with regard to salary, but in terms of their specific areas of preference in job content".

Other changes are also evident. She says: "Because students are now competing for companies, whereas in the past companies competed for students, there is a heightened awareness to get good grades."

"Engineering students are also using their initiative to protect themselves by seeking out jobs months before they finish their studies."

Mrs Moran says that engineering graduates who emigrated to Europe found it was not so easy to get jobs, particularly in Britain.

"We are approached by a number of those who have returned and we managed to find jobs for them in SA."

for mining and civil engineers has slackened.

Professor Martin says the demand for electrical, mechanical and chemical engineers appears to be "fairly strong".

He says there has accordingly been a reduction in the number of those studying civil engineering.

Professional Assignments Group (PAG) consultant Sheila Moran says many engineering graduates "had to shift their job expectations some-

a job, which is indicative of the tight market."

But "as far as we can ascertain, virtually all graduates found work".

University of Cape Town engineering faculty dean John Martin says that in spite of tough conditions the "overwhelming majority of graduates found jobs".

Professor Reynders says demand

By ADRIAN HERSCH

Police battle to halt white collar crime wave

34

ANC 12/2/93

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — White-collar crime threatens to cost South Africa almost R6 billion over the next 12 months in a growing wave of economic scams from exchange control dodges to computer fraud.

New counts show that the police-commercial branch is struggling to cope with no fewer than 22 800 case dockets on economic crimes that involve a stunning R3,6 billion.

The Office for Serious Economic Offences, created by the Minister of Justice as a new crack team of experts to delve into even the most complex business scams, is loaded with investigations into swindles that amount to R2,3 billion.

The estimates were made yesterday by the forensic and investigative accounting group KPMG-Aiken and Peat.

A full-scale probe into trends is to be tackled at a special conference to be held at the SA Reserve Bank in Pretoria on February 22.

The probe will form part of a programme of regional symposia organised by the Centre for International Documentation on Organised and Econom-

ic Crime (CIDOEC) based in Britain.

A spokesman said South Africa had now been perceived as "a prime target for future growth in international economic crime and money laundering".

The government and the ANC have been invited to send representatives, as have the big commercial banks, chief executives of large companies and the legal and accounting professions.

"Criminals thrive on change," said a KPMG Aiken and Peat spokesman yesterday. "The more sophisticated our society, the more susceptible it becomes to criminal abuse.

"Technological development has been a key factor in the worldwide explosion of fraud and other economic crimes over the past decade.

"In South Africa the process of transition to a new political dispensation has been marked by an alarming decline in ethical standards.

"Political uncertainty and social unrest have shortened the time horizons of all economic players and created a motiva-

tion to get rich quick — no matter what.

"Exchange controls, high taxes and perceived mismanagement of the economy have all contributed to a steady erosion of respect for the law.

"Few appreciate the full extent to which the incidence of economic crime has escalated in South Africa over the past five years. Because most frauds go unreported, no-one really knows the full picture."

Risks were high for companies operating in southern Africa. The vulnerability of several African states to financial manipulation and money laundering could not be underestimated.

The worst risk was that countries could become the laundries for vast amounts of money of dubious origin.

"The resulting environment undermines the integrity of generally law-abiding businessmen — particularly when they are faced with harsh exchange control regulations or confiscatory taxes," said the spokesman.

"A great number of businesses find the only way to survive is to drop their standards."

Economic scam costs soar in SA

Star 12/2/93
(34)

By Michael Chester

White-collar crime threatens to cost South Africa almost R6 billion over the next 12 months.

New counts show the Commercial Branch of the SA Police is struggling to cope with no fewer than 22 800 case dockets on economic crimes that involve R3,6 billion.

The Office for Serious Economic Offences, created by the Minister of Justice to delve into business scams, is loaded with investigations into swindles that amount to R2,3 billion.

Losses

The estimates were made yesterday by the forensic and investigative accounting group KPMG Aiken and Peat, which fears losses from economic crime in 1993 may soar to 74 percent higher than last year.

It said these trends will be probed at a conference at the SA Reserve Bank in Pretoria on February 22.

The probe will form part of a programme of regional symposia organised by the Centre for International Documentation on Organised and Economic Crime, which is based in Britain.

South Africa, said a spokes-

man, is perceived as "a prime target for future growth in international economic crime and money laundering".

Probes are also planned in Zimbabwe, Uganda and Mozambique.

The Government and the ANC have been invited to send representatives to examine the problem along with banks, large companies, lawyers and accountants.

"Criminals thrive on change," said a KPMG Aiken and Peat spokesman. "The more sophisticated our society, the more susceptible it becomes to criminal abuse.

"Technological development has been a key factor in the worldwide explosion of fraud and other economic crimes over the past decade. In South Africa, the process of transition to a new political dispensation has been marked by an alarming decline in ethical standards.

"Exchange controls, high taxes and perceived mismanagement of the economy have all contributed to an erosion of respect for the law.

"Few appreciate the extent to which economic crime has escalated in South Africa over the past five years. Because most frauds go unreported, no one knows the full picture."

● How fraudsters ripped off MMF — Page 11

Star 12/21/93

White-collar crime grows (34)

White-collar crime threatens to cost South Africa almost R6 billion over the next 12 months in a growing wave of economic scams. ● Page 7

Star 12/12/93

How fraudsters ripped off MMF

Parliament has been rocked by disclosures that the State-operated third party accident fund has run no less than R3 billion into the red. A list of scams grows longer and longer as investigations dig into skulduggery that took advantage of poor management control, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

SCORES of doctors as well as lawyers and insurance assessors have come under suspicion as investigators dig into a vast maze of scams that have swindled millions of rands out of the State-operated third party accident fund.

The number of attorneys so far arrested on fraud charges climbed to 10 yesterday in the first swoop on suspects by the Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO). The first two of a string of insurance assessors under suspicion have also been arrested — along with an SA Police warrant officer charged with involvement in bribery and corruption.

OSEO director Jan Swane-poel believes the compilation of the rogues gallery has only just begun. He has already opened dossiers on no fewer than 114 alleged scammers — and the list is expected to grow.

The dramatic extent of skulduggery with phoney claims has been laid out in a special report to Parliament by former Auditor-General Peter Wronsley that has disclosed that the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund (MMF) confronts a deficit of a staggering R3 billion.

The MMF — which draws its finances from the special fuel levy that is incorporated in petrol and diesel pump prices — handles all the claims for compensation for death or injury in road accidents that are not covered by normal private insurance policies.

"The fund was so hopelessly mismanaged that racketeering was inevitable," according to

one insurance expert. "It has been riddled with inefficiency — and clever operators knew it and took advantage of it."

The shortcomings in management and controls did not escape the Wronsley probe, which has trotted out chapter and verse in the special report that has rocked Parliament.

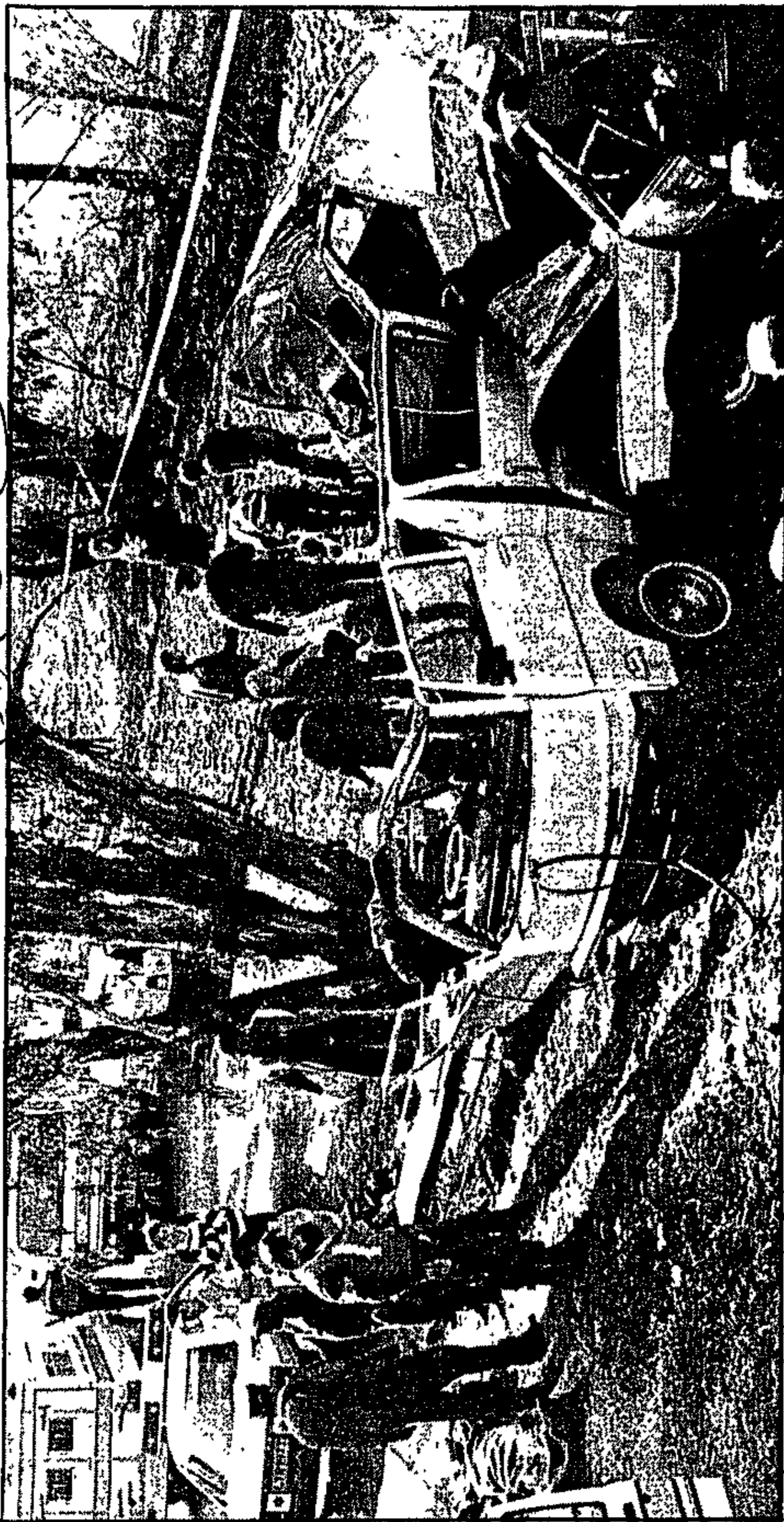
In a single test audit, a stunning 2 208 cases showed double or even multiple payments to claimants, sometimes on sums running into hundreds of thousands of rands.

It was found that even the basic lack of signatures on claim forms had been neglected. Evidence of obvious tampering with police accident reports had been overlooked. Staffers had accepted medical reports with grossly exaggerated accounts of the injuries claimed to have been suffered in road accidents.

Payments had been made on accounts from attorneys and insurance agents that were clearly inflated. Because of inefficiency, payments on genuine claims had sometimes been unnecessarily delayed for as long as two or three years.

There was no limit to the imagination employed in swindles. In two specific cases, it was found scammers had been devised at the hospital bedside. They exposed shadowy "touts" who make a special sideline out of fixing capers.

Two new arrivals at the casualty section of one hospital came in with broken legs — suffered in accidents at home. Shhh, they were told. Tell them it happened in a road crash.



Cashing in on the crash . . . attorneys, doctors and insurance assessors have come under suspicion as the list of third-party insurance scams grows.

With a wink and a nod, the tout's whispered they knew attorneys who specialised in "arranging" hit-and-run claims on the MMF — and "there's cash in it for all of us . . ."

More dodges were run by rigging the alleged size of normal salaries that looked likely to be lost by disability caused by injuries — and for which compensation was claimed.

In one case, an insurance agent employed by the MMF blandly accepted as gospel that the salary of the claimant was R120 000 a year. Deeper probing found the actual salary, shown

on income tax returns, was R30 000.

More skulduggery was uncovered when the assistant manager of the legal division of a large insurance company, who acted as an MMF agent, was transferred to a new job. His successor made a routine check through all the files he had inherited.

Seven out of 21 files showed evidence that MMF settlements on claims that had been handled had run as much as R1 238 000 more than warranted. All seven claims had been handled by the identical attorney.

The other 14 files? They had all mysteriously disappeared by the time a search was started for a closer look.

In another instance, an insurance agent had recovered a lump sum of R200 000 that was put down as fees paid to an outside assessor engaged to prove claims. But later investigations found no trace of actual work done by the assessor.

The list of suspects is not confined to insurance agents and assessors. "Although agents' faith in the medical and legal professions seems in most cases justified,"

says the Wronsley report, "investigations reveal, regrettably, that certain legal and medical practitioners have deliberately abused this trust."

No fewer than 114 cases of possible fraud and irregularities by them had been sent to the OSEO for deeper investigation. Signatures on affidavits had been forged — to the detriment of the actual claimant but the obvious benefit of middlemen.

Photocopies of police accident reports had been doctored to change dates and add names to the list of casualties to create fictitious claims.

In certain cases, even birth and death certificates were proved to be forged.

Medical reports had exaggerated the severity of injuries — as shown when claimants were stated to be incapable of ever working again, meaning compensation for the permanent loss of income, but two years later were back in business as normal.

Evidence that unscrupulous attorneys had grabbed the whole amount awarded on claims as payment of legal fees — leaving the claimants with nothing.

● Frequent collusion by key middlemen in handling claims looked obvious.

The Wronsley investigation uncovered the clues. Seven claims handled by one particular insurance agent had been settled for more than R3.8 million, when a fair total should have been less than R1 million.

As many as six of the seven had been handled by the identical team of attorney, doctor, actuary and insurance clerk. It worked like this:

1. Following a minor accident, the injured motorist would approach a particular attorney, who referred him to a particular clinic.

2. An initial small claim would be lodged with the MMF — but shortly afterwards would be substantially increased by the attorney.

3. Detailed medical reports would be obtained to show the injuries were far more serious than first reckoned.

4. Next a huge claim was submitted, often inflated by the actuary, showing massive losses of earnings because of injuries.

5. Claims were settled by the MMF "with undue haste" — while the insurance agent sits mum about it all.

6. All payments are collected by the attorney, who plans who gets what out of the scam.

A recent special commission of inquiry has put forward a whole package of recommendations on a total transformation in the future management of the fund.

The MMF itself has also promised "remedial action". Nevertheless, Wronsley still winds up his special report with a note of caution.

"In the circumstances, and mindful of the many problems/shortcomings still existing, it is at this stage not possible to determine whether a more permanent and affordable solution has now been found to ensure the continued existence of the fund on a sound financial footing." □

SA Stolen Dry

34

CT 12/2/93

Fraud exceeds national income

By ARI JACOBSON

FRAUD in South Africa over the past eight years exceeded the country's total production for last year.

This puts the shocking scale of the financial fraud in the country at more than R350 billion, according to Johannesburg accountants. The figures have been confirmed by the police.

South Africa's GDP for 1992 is expected to be in the region of R340bn.

"No one seems to realise the seriousness of the situation," the chief of the commercial crime unit, Major-General Martin Nel, said.

"Part of the problem is that while armed robbers receive a substantial sentence, white collar criminals, with a pen in hand, could in certain instances receive a suspended sentence."

Financial fraud began escalating since the re-introduction of the financial rand, to work in tan-

dem with the commercial rand, in 1985. This led to foreign currency abuses commonly known as "round-tripping", which now run into billions.

"The country's morals are at an all-time low," said Mr Stuart Morris, deputy executive partner of Johannesburg accountants Aiken and Peat.

In a statement his firm said the value of transactions underlying the fraud was in excess of R350bn.

The firm laid some of the blame for the erosion of ethical standards on the rapid and substantial change taking place in South Africa.

"Political uncertainty and social unrest have shortened the time horizons of all economic players and created a motivation to get rich quick no matter what."

Aiken and Peat said the value of "ordinary" fraud investigations alone has grown from R1 billion in 1988 to R7bn in 1991, "equal to more than half the GDP produced by the entire agriculture, forestry and fishing sector". The value of economic crime has

increased by 74% over the previous year.

Mr Morris, who is also the president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry and a leading fraud investigator, pointed out that over 50% of total fraud came from forex illegalities.

He said about 25% of the frauds were committed by management and between 10% to 20% by government and quasi-government institutions.

The situation has deteriorated so rapidly that an Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO) was started up in March 1992 to deal specifically with "white collar crime".

Mr Morris believes that tough new measures are starting to have an impact on frauds "but the problem is enormous and can only be hoped to be cured over the next few years".

In recent times there have been the Masterbond saga, the failure of Fundstrust, possible irregularities under scrutiny at Tollgate Holdings and forex scams totalling billions.



JOY ... Springbok Meyrick Pringle jubilates after taking the wicket of opening batsman West India Brian Lara for 13 in the second match of the international cricket series between South Africa, West Indies and Pakistan. Watched by 20 000 delighted fans in Potchefstroom yesterday the Springbok won the match by six wicket confounding critics the odds and their opponent. The next match in

R220 000 paid for crime clues

Sowetan 12/5/93
■ PUBLIC REWARD Police promise strict

confidentiality to informants on all crimes:

Sowetan Correspondent

THE South African Police have paid out more than R220 000 in rewards to the public since January for information leading to the arrest and conviction of criminals. (34)

Police headquarters spokesman Captain Nina Barkhuizen said the amount did not include rewards paid out by the police Crime Stop operation. (8)

However, she said Crime Stop shared the R3 443 415 budget allocated for rewards for the 1992-93 financial year.

Barkhuizen said the response from the public was "reasonably good" but urged people to supply the police with information that could lead to the solving of crimes and help curb the escalating crime rate.

An amount of R1 690 000 was offered to the

public from January to April this year and R223 500 was paid out, said Barkhuizen.

She said R35 000 had been paid out for information regarding the murder of members of the Riekert family in Sunnyside, north of Pretoria. Nine-month-old Nadia Riekert and her policeman father were killed in December when gunmen opened fire on their car at a garage.

Rewards still on offer include:

- R100 000 for the information on the King Williams Town attack and Queenstown explosion last year, which killed five people;

- R200 000 for the arrest and conviction of slain ANC man Mathew Goniwe's murderers;

- R50 000 for information regarding the killing of about six adults in Table View early last year; and

- R100 000 for information leading to the killers of a policeman in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, last year.

R220 000 paid in rewards

Star 12/5/93

By Charmeela Bhagwat
Crime Reporter

(34)

Police have paid out more than R220 000 in rewards since January last year for information leading to the arrest and conviction of criminals.

Police headquarters spokesman Captain Nina Barkhuizen said the amount did not include rewards paid out by the police Crime Stop operation. She could not say how much Crime Stop, the toll-free information line, had paid out.

However, she said Crime Stop shared the R3 443 415 budget allocated for rewards for the 1992/1993 financial year.

She said the response from the public was "reasonably good", but urged people to supply the SAP with information that could lead to the solving of crimes.

An amount of R1 690 000 was offered for information between

January and April this year and R223 500 was paid, she said.

She said rewards still on offer included:

- R100 000 for information about the King William's Town attack and Queenstown explosion last year, in which five people were killed.

- R200 000 for the conviction of the murderers of ANC activist Matthew Goniwe.

- R100 000 for information leading to the conviction of the killers of a policeman in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, last year.

Barkhuizen said informers need not identify themselves. They were given phone numbers and asked to call back after one or two weeks.

"When they call back we ask them how they want the money paid," she said.

Barkhuizen stressed that the identity of people who provided the police with leads was strictly confidential.

Prostitution: arrests

*7. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many women were arrested for prostitution during the course of 1992;
- (2) whether these women were tested for sexually transmitted diseases; if not, why not; if so, how many of them were found to be HIV-positive? B766E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) 1 789
- (2) No.
- The South African Police has no authority to subject women to such tests.

*8. Mr E K MOORCROFT—Agriculture. [Question standing over.]

Drivers' licences: self-governing territories

*9. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport:

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 9 on 17 June 1992, any discussions have taken place in regard to the issuing of drivers' licences in (a) KwaNdebele and (b) other self-governing territories; if not, why not; if so, what was the outcome of these discussions? B771E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(a) and (b) Yes, discussions took place with the Commissioners-General of all the self-governing territories with regard to the issuing of drivers' licences. The SA Police, Department of Home Affairs and Provincial Administrations were also involved in the discussions.

From the discussions it was clear that as a result of the provisions of the Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971, the Department of Transport has no authority in respect of the issuing of licences in the territories which possess the necessary legislative authority in regard thereto. All self-governing territories, with the exception of KwaZulu, exercise legislative authority in respect of the issuing of drivers' licences.

Therefore the matter is being addressed in a

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

twofold manner. Further discussions with the Cabinet of each of the relevant self-governing territories on a bilateral basis are being initiated. These discussions are to be followed by a multilateral meeting of all the territories involved. In the meantime, all information in respect of the alleged misconduct in self-governing territories is brought to the attention of the SA Police for their investigation in conjunction with the police in these territories. In order to investigate the allegations in respect of all the territories in an effective manner, the SA Police is forming a specific task group for this purpose.

Pilatus company: contract for PC 7-MK II aircraft

*10. Mr P J GROENEWALD asked the Minister of Defence:†

- (1) Whether any (a) persons, (b) companies and/or (c) other organizations received any (i) remuneration and/or (ii) commission arising from the granting of a contract to the Pilatus company for the supply of a number of PC 7-MK II aircraft to the South African Air Force; if not, why not; if so, (aa) for what services, (bb) what are the names of the persons, companies and/or other organizations concerned and (cc) what amounts are involved, in each case;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B651E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The contract was concluded between the company, Pilatus, and Armscor. According to Armscor no remuneration or commission was paid to any other persons, company or organization as far as is known.

Forged identity documents

*11. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) Whether any cases of the use of forged identity documents in the Republic were brought to his or his Department's attention recently; if so, what is the estimated extent of this;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B774E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) Malpractices such as for example the submitting of forged documentation in order to acquire identity documents, the forging of identity documents and the using of forged identity documents do in fact occur. An amendment of the Identification Act, 1986, to introduce more stringent measures for the better safeguarding of the integrity of the identity document, was consequently enacted by Parliament earlier this session.

Aforementioned malpractices come to the Department's attention sporadically as a result of investigations by the SA Police and internal investigations by the Department. For the hon member's attention I may mention that the Department furnished 104 and 120 sworn statements, respectively, to the SA Police during March and April 1993 in respect of confirmed instances of forged identity documents as a result of investigations by the Police regarding such identity documents.

It can also be mentioned that the Department is at present investigating 100 instances where identity documents have been acquired by means of the submission of forged documentation.

The Department regards each such case as serious and will leave no stone unturned to bring offenders to justice.

Attorneys: appearance in Supreme Court

*12. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his announcement in Parliament on or about 23 April 1993 in regard to the appointment of a commission of inquiry into attorneys' rights of appearance in the Supreme Courts, the terms of reference of this commission have been finalised; if not, why not; if so, what are the terms of reference;
- (2) whether the chairman of this commission has been appointed; if not, why not; if so, what is the name of the person so appointed;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B775E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes. A copy of the terms of reference is attached.

(2) No. The hon Chief Justice of South Africa has agreed to mediate between the legal professions on the question of a joint recommendation for a chairman. As soon as this question has been settled I shall be in a position to approach the State President for the appointment of the Commission. The Commission will then be requested to complete its task in the shortest possible time.

(3) A statement is not necessary.

TERMS OF REFERENCE
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE
GRANTING OF WIDER POWERS TO
ATTORNEYS AND RELATED
MATTERS

To inquire into, report on and, where appropriate, make recommendations in regard to—

- whether, in principle, it is desirable, feasible and in the public interest that certain attorneys in private practice be accorded the right to discharge all or some of the functions of an advocate, including the right of appearance in court, in any proceedings in the Supreme Court of South Africa (hereinafter referred to for convenience as "audience rights");
- irrespective of the conclusions reached and recommendations made in regard to paragraph 1 above, and on the assumption that the principle is to be accepted that certain attorneys in private practice are to be accorded audience rights, the practical implementation of the principle and in particular—
 - the academic qualifications to be required of an attorney in order that he may be accorded audience rights;
 - whether an attorney wishing to be accorded audience rights should be required to pass an examination in

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SA losing billions to cash merchants

By Michael Chester

Billions of rands have left South Africa in a growing wave of exchange control dodges uncovered during an extensive foreign currency crackdown recently.

SA Reserve Bank executive Charles van Vuuren has revealed that the number of investigations into suspected foreign exchange rackets has surged to a record 254, involving no less than R2,7 billion.

Suspects range from businessmen who manipulate huge profits in sophisticated exchange rate deals to families planning to emigrate.

The rise in offences has been confirmed by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee. A count of the amount involved in prosecutions for foreign exchange violations valued at more than R1 million in the past four years showed the total was as low as R12,5 million in 1990.

In 1991 the total jumped to R289 million and last year it

rose to R328 million.

The value of suspected violations under current investigation stood at almost R1 800 million — even without counting scores of scams involving less than R1 million.

The SAP Commercial Crime Unit was running investigations into R300 million in missing money, said the Minister.

Probes into the bulk of losses were being handled by the crack team of detectives and lawyers at the Office for Serious Economic Offences, created last year.

OSEO executive Chris van Vuuren said the full extent of the crackdown on foreign exchange scams should be revealed in a series of court cases over the next few weeks.

Investigations were likely to reveal that:

● Suspected scams run inside the motor industry by a number of component manufacturers who were believed to have swindled the Department of Trade and Industry out of R600 million in false claims on export incentive packages.

● Several suspected swindles operated by syndicates running deals in the buying and selling of fictitious diamonds and emeralds.

● Large-scale smuggling of Krugerrand gold coins out of the country.

● Dodges that had been discovered inside the textile trade in falsifying accounts on import and export business.

Inside sources claim that a number of new exchange control investigations have been triggered by information volunteered by a self-confessed con-man who was tracked down in London.

The culprit, Roy Basil Myers, handed over a full dossier on dozens of suspects in exchange for indemnity from prosecution. Three weeks later he was found dead. British police believe an overdose of drugs pointed to suicide.

The hunt goes on for Johannesburg jeweller Charles Neumann, who was charged in February with involvement in multimillion-rand foreign exchange offences but later jumped bail and fled overseas.

Star 12/5/93

75

34

Rape fuels the Aids epidemic

South 12 16- 16/6/93

By Sue Armstrong

VICTIMS of rape and sexual abuse in South Africa are increasingly worried about contracting HIV.

The incidence of rape in South Africa is one of the highest in the world. On average, a woman is raped every 83 seconds.

And there is growing concern among experts that South Africa's high rape figures are fuelling the

country's HIV epidemic.

In Cape Town last year two men were jailed for the rape of an 11-year-old girl who contracted HIV during the attack and subsequently died of Aids. And in Alexandra, Johannesburg, a sickly seven-year-old girl was diagnosed with Aids after being sexually abused by her grandmother's boyfriend.

A recent study by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) reached some stark conclu-

sions: one in four South African women will experience rape; there are 380 000 rape cases in South Africa each year, and 95 percent of rape victims are black.

Gang rape, known as jackrolling, has become a cult. In Soweto, the declared aim of young jackrollers is to impregnate every woman under the age of 26 in the township.

Apartheid carries much of the blame. "In a society that condones violence, the more extreme the violence, the higher the status. And

gang rape is the worst kind of violence," says sociologist Mr Lloyd Vogelman of Wits University.

In the overcrowded townships where unemployment can be as high as 70 percent and families are under intolerable stress, child abuse — predominantly sexual — is becoming commonplace. But sexual abuse is widely denied and rarely challenged.

"The man abusing the child may be the mother's only source of support, so she's powerless to act," says

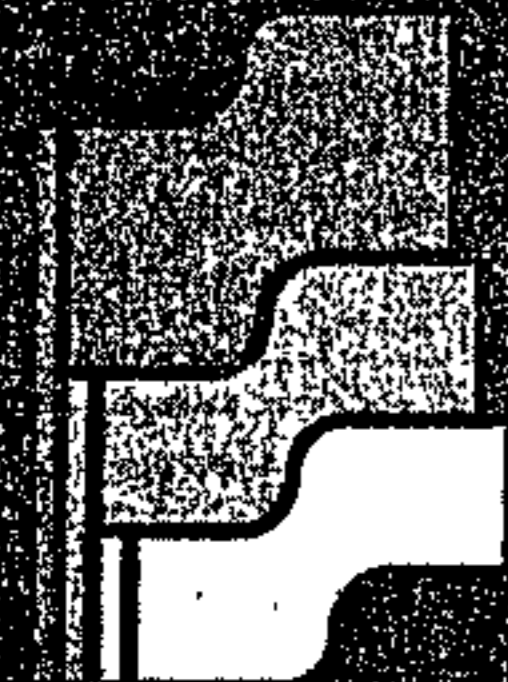
Ms Reilue Serote of Alexandra Aids Action and a member of a child abuse committee.

"The threat of contracting HIV during rape is great. There's no lubrication, more friction than usual, and possibly bleeding, all of which adds to the risk of infection," says Ms Melanie Sacks of Johannesburg's Aids Centre.

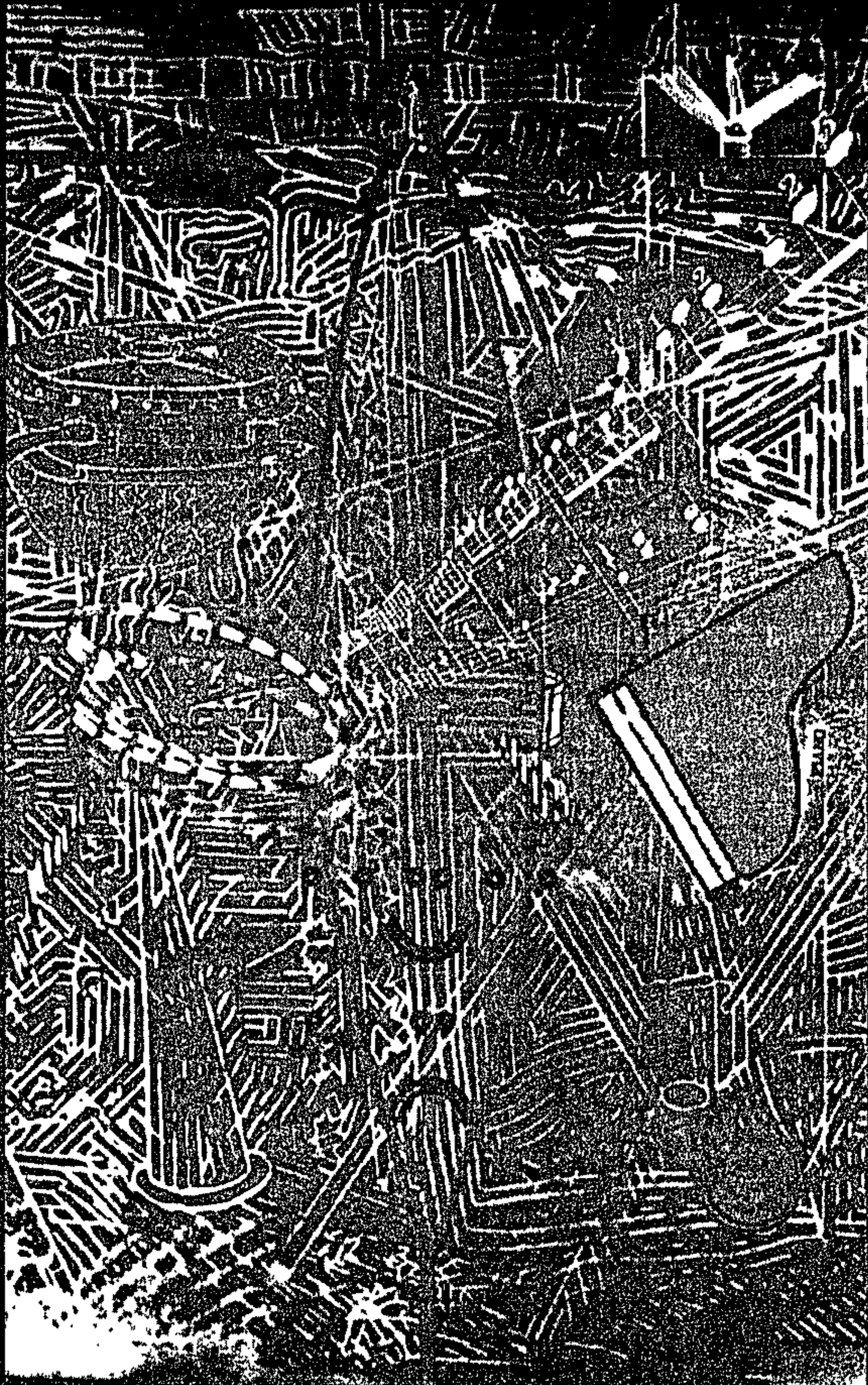
"And as the prevalence of HIV in the population rises, people who are raped will be at increased risk of infection." — Panos

A decade of sponsorship

Grahamstown July 1-11 1993



Standard Bank National Arts Festival



Book at Computicket For further information call (0461) 2-7115

A project of the 1820 Foundation

Little sympathy for rape victims

South 12 16-16/6/93

IN 1990 "Sugar", the leader of a gang which raped a number of schoolgirls in Soweto, was killed by a man who impaled his severed head on a broomstick and paraded it round the streets.

This anger against a rapist who had terrorised the neighbourhood is in marked contrast to the lack of sympathy so often shown to victims of rape.

Expressing a sentiment common in South Africa, the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party's Youth League, Mr Musa Myeni said "When women expose themselves to danger by knowingly moving around alone late at night, they are being reckless.

"Knowledge that they are indecently exposing themselves could be a contributing factor to rape."

A jackroller — gang rapist — said women who go to bars unescorted "want it rough and ready and know where to get it".

Until recently the law itself showed insensitivity to a rape victim's rights and feelings. In an identity parade a victim was required to touch the man she believed had raped her.

Her past sexual history could be brought up in court as evidence for the defence.

Rape is one of the most under-reported crimes in South Africa. The National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) estimates that in urban areas one in 20 cases is reported.

In January last year, a special abuse unit was opened in the grounds of Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital. Here legal, medical and social services are integrated and female police officers and nursing assistants in attendance have undergone training in handling rape victims.

They see around 200 patients a month.

About half of the rape victims seen at Soweto's abuse unit are below 15 years old, and 40 percent of these are very young children, including toddlers.

Patients attending the abuse unit are not screened for HIV because the test is considered too expensive. However, staff are pressing for routine testing because they are concerned that the risk of contracting HIV during rape is high.

— Panos

Crime Stop calls rise

Crime Staff

THE success rate of project Crime Stop, initiated by the police in conjunction with Telkom, has climbed steadily since its inception in July last year from 69 cases solved monthly to 294 cases last month.

The toll free number, 0800 11 12 13, which was sponsored by Telkom, was made available to the public to pass information to police about crimes committed or planned. Rewards up to R1 000 were

being paid to callers for information that helped police solve crimes.

Last December 13 murders, one rape, 83 drug related crimes and 18 fraud cases and other crimes have been solved with the help of the public using the toll-free number.

Police have extended their appreciation to the public for their co-operation in the project and have encouraged people with information to call them.

(21) 0724 1241/93

Radical youths blamed for many police deaths

B10M 13/1/93

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — Radical youths and criminals had been mainly responsible for the increasing number of police fatalities, Brig Stefanus Abrie told the Goldstone commission yesterday.

The commission, which began hearing evidence yesterday on attacks on police officers, heard that during 1992, 269 policemen had been killed and more than 60 police stations and 95 private residences had been attacked.

In spite of efforts by the police to make themselves more acceptable to all parties, attacks on security forces — more than 2 000 last year — had increased steadily, Abrie said.

The fatality rate among the SAP had increased from about one a month in the '70s to two a month in the '80s. By 1991 the figure had risen to 13,4 police deaths a month, while last year the figure was 19,1.

"It is clear there exists a deep-rooted distrust towards the SAP, especially among young people."

He added that criticism of the SAP by political leaders was interpreted by radical youths as encouragement to continue the armed struggle.

Sapa reports that he also told the commission about 3 000 Umkhonto

we Sizwe members had decided, before returning from Tanzania, to continue the armed struggle. This was contrary to ANC policy.

"The solution to the problem lies in a co-ordinated effort in which all political groupings co-operate in the spirit of existing multilateral and bilateral agreements towards effective policing," he said.

Attorney Brendan Barry, on behalf of the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe, said he had been given insufficient time to study Abrie's statement, and deferred cross-examination.

The PAC indicated it would not attend the hearings.

Det-Sgt Johannes du Plessis later told the commission that Apla and Umkhonto we Sizwe planned and committed attacks against police in East Rand townships.

Du Plessis said that between July 17 1991 and November last year there had been 60 attacks on policemen at Thokoza, Vosloorus and Katlehong.

Six attacks by Apla and six by Umkhonto we Sizwe were politically motivated.

Investigations were hampered by a lack of co-operation from the community. "They (witnesses) know they

will be killed if they co-operate with police," Du Plessis said.

The Goldstone commission also recommenced its investigation yesterday into allegations made last year by Mozambican immigrant Joao Cuna concerning "third force" activities by the security forces.

ANC NEC member Mac Maharaj, who was named by Cuna as the mastermind behind a campaign to discredit the security forces, denied any knowledge of the campaign. He had never met or seen Cuna, he said.

During yesterday's tea break, Cuna identified Maharaj as the "tall man, with a beard and whitish hair" he had met "many times" and who suggested Cuna tell the story which appeared in Vrye Weekblad.

This was placed on the committee's record.

Both hearings will continue for the next two weeks.

A Goldstone commission sub-committee investigating causes of political violence in Natal, other than ANC-IFP rivalry, will sit in Empanjeni today to hear preliminary submissions from people on the north coast. The committee, chaired by Malcolm Wallis, sat in Port Shepstone on Monday.

Joint bid to protect health staff

THE Medical Association of SA (Masa) and the SAP said yesterday that they had formed a combined working committee to counter the rise in attacks on health workers in the Vaal Triangle.

Masa had approached the SAP Commissioner after concerns that medical care would collapse in the area, a joint statement said.

SAP spokesman Col Mark Alton said police were unable to say why health workers, and in particular doctors, were being attacked but it appeared robbery was the motive as criminals assumed the victims were wealthy.

The statement said police would be deployed at clinics, surgeries and other health institutions in the area to ensure doctors' and nurses' safety. An emergency phone number had also been made available for their use.

Masa federal council chairman Dr Bernard Mandell said in a separate statement yesterday that the problem could only be solved in the context of a national reversal of the culture of violence and crime.

STEPHEN COPLAN

Health care centres should be protected and safe places for patients and medical personnel provided, Mandell said.

He said doctors sometimes worked irregular hours in close contact with people, making them soft targets and hindering security precautions. Doctors were also perceived by would-be criminals as being wealthy.

Recruiting doctors and nurses to work in the Vaal Triangle had become difficult, Masa profession development director Dr David Green said.

Police and Masa have appealed to Vaal Triangle communities to assist them in preventing attacks on health workers and ensuring the continuation of health services.

Police reported a Dr Mokabudi and another person were found dead in an open field in Sebokeng in May last year, while in September Dr J J Bornman was murdered near his surgery in Vereeniging. In December Dr H L Kuhn was murdered at her surgery in Evaton.

Attack on wilderness slammed

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Conservationist Ian Player said yesterday Richards Bay Minerals was insulting several religions by attacking the wilderness concept.

Player, founder of the Wilderness Leadership School, was commenting on a 15-page sponsored survey on RBM in Leadership magazine.

In the survey, RBM's public relations head Barry Clements was quoted as saying: "This talk of saving St Lucia by preventing mining is one of the biggest hoaxes in the annals of SA conservation."

"The anti-(mining) lobby would sacrifice massive

from other companies, and the final cost to RBM had not been calculated.

The signatories meeting was to have taken place tomorrow, but Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he would not

discussions with various organisations, including the PAC, with a view to getting them to sign the peace accord.

Discipline culprits who disrupted township meeting, DP demands

THE DP yesterday accused the ANC, Azapo and the PAC of an inability to control their grassroots supporters, following Monday night's disrupted meeting in the Cape Town township of Guguletu.

The ANC, however, denied it had any part in starting the chaos that erupted at the DP meeting, and said it was nonsense to suggest a split between the "moderate leadership" and "militant membership" in the organisation. *810AM 13/11/93*

ANC western Cape spokesman Willie Hofmeyr admitted ANC supporters had chanted slogans during the fracas, but said the eight regional executive committee members present had calmed ANC supporters down, and had successfully advised them to leave the meeting.

DP MP Robin Carlisle said ANC regional executive committee member Tony Yengeni had set the scene for the disruption by whipping up anti-DP sentiment in an "inflammatory" statement last week which claimed DP support for massacres of ANC cadres.

Hofmeyr denied this. "It was quite muted criticism of the DP seen in relation to the type of criticism they made of the ANC over the past few months."

LLOYD COUTTS

An ANC investigation into the disruption of a DP meeting in December would be discussed next week, he said.

DP western Cape chairman Jasper Walsh demanded that "at the very least" the organisations should take disciplinary action against guilty individuals.

The DP would initiate discussions with the ANC, PAC, Azapo and other organisations involved "concerning the intimidation of our supporters and the freedom of all parties to organise in all communities".

Azapo and the PAC were not available for comment. *20:40 13/11/93*

Sapa reports from Cape Town that the NP has condemned the disruption of the DP meeting.

Public Enterprises Minister and Cape NP leader Dawie de Villiers said it was unacceptable that the right of political parties to freely express their views without intimidation be marred in such a way.

The NP demanded clarification from the ANC, PAC and Azapo leaderships on their stance regarding the actions of "their rowdy supporters".

Koevoet in crime fight

STEPHEN COPLAND

FORMER members of Koevoet, the controversial police counter-insurgency unit, were chalking up successes as trackers in hunting down stock thieves, drug pedlars and poachers, Law and Order spokesman Gen Leon Mellet confirmed yesterday. *810AM*

Most of the former front-line fighters were Namibians deployed in the crime investigations support unit, a police spokesman said.

Koevoet was officially disbanded last August.

The men had done "outstanding work" and were regarded as the best trackers in the world.

Their unit, not entirely comprised of former Koevoet members, had recovered several million rands of dagga and had taken part in other successful investigations, including the apprehension of murderers, a police statement said.

The unit had recovered 7 150 stolen cattle, 2 531 sheep and 2 593 goats.

It had also recovered household goods to the value of R2m, as well as making 437 arrests for house-breaking and theft, 315 for possession of dagga, 41 for murder, 44 for attempted murder and 779 for cattle theft, police said. *13/11/93*

Carel Boshoff nominated for peace prize

810AM 13/11/93
LONDON — Right-wing SA theologian Prof Carel Boshoff has been nominated for the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize by Belgian neo-fascist group Vlaams Blok.

The organisation, which has 18 members in the Belgian parliament, has written to the Nobel Peace Prize committee in Oslo

VICTORIA HOLDSWORTH

praising the 65-year-old academic for establishing Orania, the whites-only Afrikaner "Volkstaat".

"Prof Boshoff's idea will help the peace in SA in a non-violent way," a Vlaams Blok spokesman explained.

The nationalist group,

which was set up in 1978, is closely linked to the resurgence of nationalism in Europe, including Jean-Marie le Pen's National Front in France and the German neo-Nazi Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (NPD).

The organisation has an openly racist agenda.

Police take steps to protect farmers

3/10/93
 THE SAP would take immediate steps to improve the security of people living on farms and smallholdings and, where possible, policemen would be placed on farms of vulnerable elderly people, police commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said yesterday.

The move followed several recent murders which apparently had political motive, he said.

But SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) president Boet Fourie warned that if the police security measures were not effective it would be difficult to stop retaliatory action on the part of farming communities.

The SAAU has called on President F W de Klerk urgently to reintroduce the death penalty and to use the full power of the state to combat murder and lawlessness, particularly on the platteland.

The appeal came after discussions yesterday between the SAAU's general council and Van der Merwe and other police generals.

Van der Merwe said the police had, for some time, been busy with comprehensive steps to improve the security of those living on farms who were regarded as being particularly vulnerable.

Manpower in the affected areas would be increased as soon as possible and, where the manpower position allowed it, policemen would be placed on the farms of the elderly people concerned, he said.

Patrols would be intensified and Van der Merwe appealed to all residents in affected areas to protect themselves.

Police spokesman Capt Nina Barkhuizen said "every member of the force that can be spared" would be used to protect people living in "sensitive areas".

Security firms invaluable, says ANC

3/10/93
 PRETORIA — Private security companies would be an invaluable resource for SA, but the industry needed to be better regulated, ANC security head Joseph Nhlanhla said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on security in SA at Pretoria University, Nhlanhla said the industry should consider introducing its own code of conduct to prevent intervention by the state.

In order for the private security companies, which currently employed 300 000 personnel, to "assume a positive role in the unfolding situation," adequate conditions of employment, training and compensation would have to be standardised.

STEPHANE BOTHMA
 and GERALD REILLY

She said police reservists would also be used in affected areas, which included the Free State/Transkei border where several attacks had taken place recently.

All trained police reservists in the eastern Transvaal had been called up for service following recent attacks on elderly people in the area, regional commissioner Maj-Gen Chris Smith announced.

Since the death of SACP leader Chris Hani on April 10 there have been nine attacks on old people in the region, and during 1992 there were 67 attacks.

Roadblocks, patrols and police visits to farms have been stepped up.

After the SAAU discussions with police top brass yesterday, Fourie said where necessary unrest areas would have to be proclaimed and curfews introduced.

On the controversial issue of labour legislation for the agricultural industry, Fourie said the SAAU had decided it would in future negotiate with government only on a basis of a single amended Act.

The SAAU, he said, rejected the possibility of extending the principles of the Wage Act to agriculture.

This view would be passed on urgently to Manpower Minister Leon Wessels.

Fourie said the general council reaffirmed that unity and co-operation within organised agriculture was imperative. It pledged itself to establishing an "unstoppable" united front in the interests of the farming community.

□ Sapa reports that Lettie Opperman, 62, was shot dead in her bed on her White River smallholding by two burglars early yesterday. Her husband was wounded.



Transvaal Rural Action Committee new SABC board at a public hearing.

No insurance for mediators

3/10/93
 Political Staff
 NO INSURANCE company had been willing to provide cover for members and staff of the 11 regional peace committees, the national peace accord reported yesterday.

The 78 staff members also did not receive fringe benefits, the internal peace institutions directorate said in its 1993 report, tabled in Parliament.

However, internal peace institutions executive director T D Rudman praised regional and local committees for their role in combating violence and intimidation at grassroots level.

"The object envisaged, which has in fact been achieved, was that the regional and local committees would, by negotiating with the parties involved, resolve disputes that cause or could cause public violence and intimidation, that they would consult with the authorities concerned, especially on planned public action of a contentious nature in order to prevent conflict and to monitor the implementation of agreements that may result."

The directorate was consulting donors and the insurance industry on launching a special fund for those who might become victims of violence.

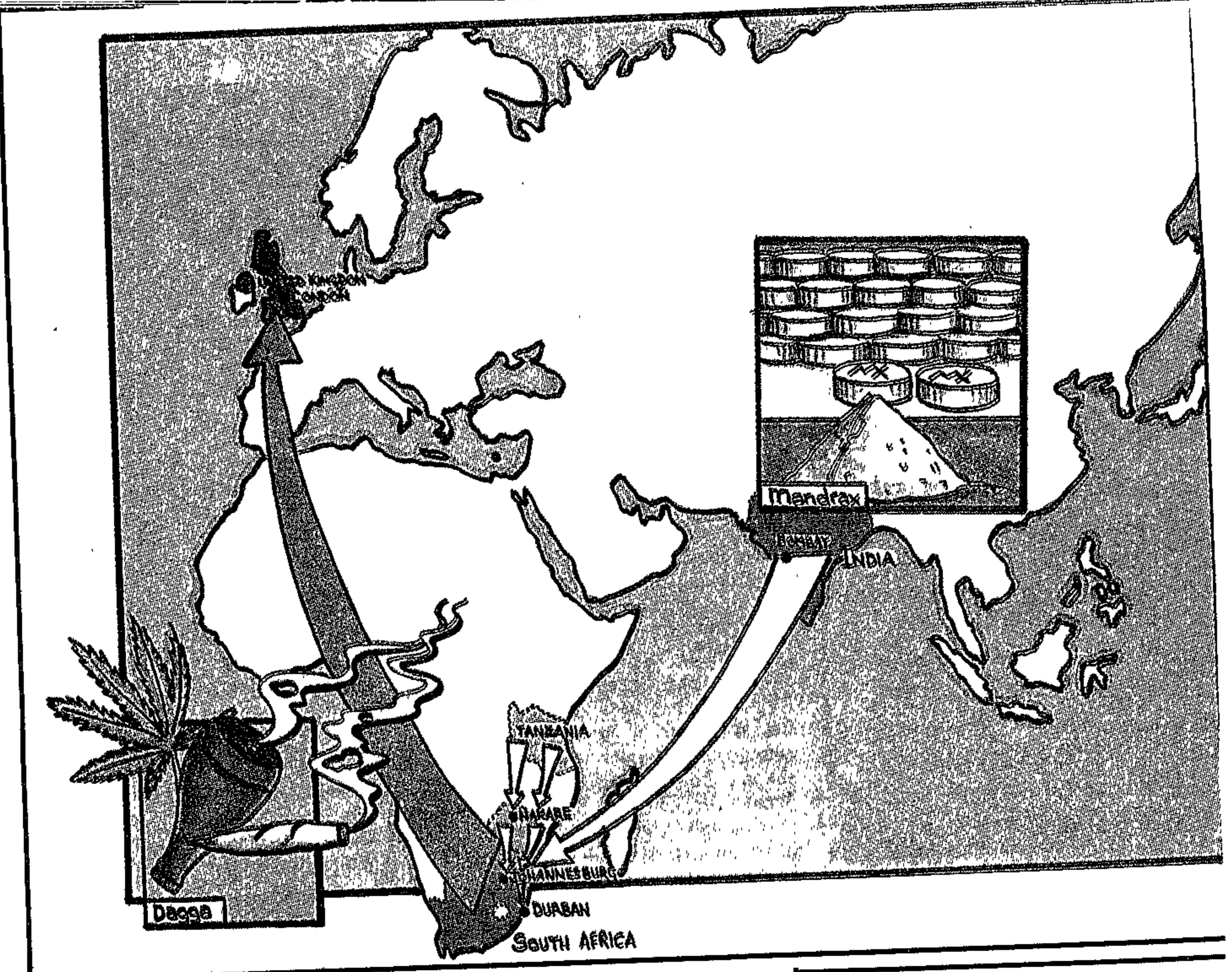
ADRIAN HADLAND

It was also vital that the industry ensured its members were politically neutral, Nhlanhla said.

Brig Gert Jonker of the Correctional Services Department told the conference, organised by the Institute for Strategic Studies, that communities had to assume more responsibility for the rehabilitation of criminals.

Structures such as correctional boards and local parole boards should be used by the community to combat crime at a grassroots level, Jonker said.

Representatives from the SAP and the Namibian police also presented papers.



ROUTE OF EVIL ... The drug traffic route. ■ Graphic: JASON CRYSTAL

A hard habit to break

CP Press 13/6/93

34

By PEARL RANTSEKENG

SOUTH Africa, especially Natal, has become a transit point in an international mandrax trafficking network, prompting a police warning that the drug could open the country to a flood of "harder" drugs.

According to South African Narcotics Bureau (Sanab) head, Major PJ Meyer, Durban was the second major target in the country for mandrax traffickers after Johannesburg.

In Durban the mandrax problem has become so rife that the populous Point Road area - Durban's version of Hill-brow - will soon have a second police station in an attempt to arrest the mandrax problem in the city.

Durban has a large Indian population, and most of the major dealers have good contacts in Bombay, India, where mandrax is processed in laboratories.

Lethal

In a recent case three men were arrested after being found in possession of mandrax tablets with a street value of R5-million.

Over the past five months police have seized about 113 000 mandrax tablets in the city.

These are some of the instances showing a soaring increase of mandrax cases in the city:

- In January 34 people were arrested and 42 913 tablets confiscated.
- In February there were 43 arrests and 44 160 tablets seized.
- In March, 41 arrests and 22 737 tablets seized.
- In April, 33 arrests and 1 054 tablets seized.
- In May, 29 arrests and 2 235 tablets seized.

City Press can now reveal that a sophisticated mandrax trafficking network has its roots in Bombay, India and Singapore where the tablets are processed in laboratories and where the drug lords are based.

Supplies of the lethal drugs are shipped from these two cities to Tanzania, then transported to Zambia and sometimes to Durban.

Last year 222 000 mandrax tablets were confiscated from ships sailing from the East to Durban.

From Lusaka, where security is lax, the drugs are then transported in trucks into Harare, Zimbabwe.

Small and big-time dealers then infiltrate drugs into the country, either by road transport - through the Swaziland-SA border - or by air.

More than 20 drug court cases have been heard since the beginning of this year. These included the case of three men arrested following charges by the state that they were found with 217 623 mandrax tablets at Frasers farm in Tongaat last year, with a street value of more than R5-million.

Beside the mandrax plague, the ever-

A sophisticated drug trafficking network, with roots in India and Singapore, has targeted SA as a viable "dumping ground". As PEARL RANTSEKENG reports, the South African Narcotics Bureau has its hands full as it attempts to halt incoming "traders" on a daily basis.

present dagga problem keeps rearing its head.

In a dramatic operation last month, Bergville police destroyed about 6,8 tons of dagga with a R7-million street value.

In another development, dagga is finding its way to European countries where it is exchanged for "hard" drugs such as cocaine and hashish.

SA dagga - considered by connoisseurs to be finest thing to smoke - has the highest concentration of the narcotic ingredient tetra-hydra-cannabinol (around seven percent compared with one to two percent internationally).

In April two men appeared in court after being found in possession of 240 kg's of dagga - with a street value of R250 000 - destined for Europe.

The dagga was packed into one kilo-gram parcels and loaded into wooden crates with false bottoms.

According to experts, the haul would have fetched about R800 000 on European street markets.

Meyer confirmed that mandrax has been a problem for whites in the past, but Indians and blacks are fast falling into the bottomless abyss of mandrax abuse.

"In the past, only whites used to take the drug, so that wasn't too much of a problem. But now with blacks and Indians involved the problem is getting worse by the day," said Meyer.

Meyer confirmed that people who are arrested with the drug in the area are not usually local people. Foreigners carry out their deals and then leave again once the money is exchanged.

He said most of them are arrested at Jan Smuts airport as Johannesburg has international traffic links, unlike Durban which has no direct flights.

Even though dealers are seldom arrested at the Durban airport, most of the time they have already distributed the drug to local syndicates.

However, Meyer warned that the police dragnet is gradually closing in on drug dealers.

Said Meyer: "We are quite on top of this and we know who the importers and exporters are. But to strengthen our case, we have to prove that they have the drug on them".

The problem facing the police has been that drug dealers are good money launderers - but new legislation implemented two weeks ago to curb drug dealing will perhaps take care of that.

Hijackers take only the goods

ST. THOMAS (BUSINESS)

By DON ROBERTSON

IMPROVED security measures adopted by distributors of consumer goods have almost eliminated truck hijacking, but looting of vehicles is a major problem.

Manufacturers and suppliers of "cash" goods, such as liquor, tobacco and groceries, have been targets of truck hijackings. Most stolen trucks were not recovered.

Now truck owners have to fight the thief who is after the goods only. The trucks are abandoned and usually recovered.

Social unrest, which has resulted in the burning and stoning of trucks, has also cost distribution companies much money.

Joe Pretorius, secretary of the SA Transport Security Association, says that in 1991, 500 trucks and goods worth R84,4-million were hijacked. The figures rose to 586 trucks and goods valued at R117,8-million last year. Most of the incidents were

on the Reef. Fleet operators say theft of trucks only has fallen sharply since 1991.

SA Breweries lost only three trucks last year and one in the first five months of 1993. Last year, however, 22 trucks were looted and the number has jumped to 39 so far in 1993.

Amalgamated Beverage Industries, bottler of Coca-Cola and other soft drinks in the Transvaal, has armed guards on some routes to protect drivers and cargo.

MMF 'milked' by government

By TERRY BETTY

14/2/93

THE third party insurance fund is running at a deficit because the government has been milking it to boost the fiscus.

Automobile Association (AA) managing director Peter Elliott says the fund would be in a healthy financial position had the full amount been given to the Multilateral Motor Vehicle Accidents Fund (MMF) as stated.

The levy was increased from 4c to 6c a litre in 1992.

"The veil of secrecy surrounding the oil industry in SA makes it impossible to determine how much fuel is sold and therefore the real income due to the MMF."

But conventional wisdom says R130-million is raised for every cent of levy per litre sold, which means the MMF should have received about R541-million in the year to April 1992. It only got R489-million.

Mr Elliott, who sat on the MVA (formerly MMF) advisory and investment committees when they incorporated the private sector, says the government is using the R3.25-billion "shortfall" in reserves as a scare tactic to

make the fund look as though it is bankrupt and pave the way for an increase in the petrol price.

He says to create a R3.25-billion fund over the next three years would require a 10c increase in the pump price of fuel.

Mr Elliott says the reserve is a thumbsuck figure, based on the actuarial assumption that 60 000 accidents have not been reported in addition to the 51 000 cases reported but not yet settled.

Election

He fears the motorist will build up this huge fund only to have it appropriated by the state for other purposes.

He says SA used to have a National Road Fund which was also financed out of a fuel levy and had R3-billion in reserves. The PW Botha administration "appropriated" the fund on April 1 1988 to give public servants a pay rise just before election time.

"They decided then it was government policy not to have dedicated funds."

Willem Swanepoel, who has been seconded to the MMF as acting director, says the MMF has free reserves of R180-million, which will provide the cushion for the R50-million rand deficit expected this year.

The deficit has been aggravated by fraud and poor control. Former auditor-general Peter Wronsley apologised in a special report on the MMF for not reporting earlier the shortcomings of the management, as well as for not adequately emphasising the deteriorating state of the fund.

Five of the last 18 years have shown a deficit and these have been adequately met by the free reserves and it is stated that the fund should operate on a "pay as you go" principle with a small reserve to make up the shortfall in years of a deficit.

"There is little reason it should not continue to operate as such. The state pension fund and Eskom also operate on that principle."

Mr Elliott says treating the MVA fund as an insurance company is wholly inappropriate, as it is a social compensation scheme. "It is

a specific tax to compensate victims."

The implications of placing the fund under the ambit of the Financial Services Board are that the Registrar of Financial Institutions would exercise control, nullifying the effect of having members from the private sector sitting on the MMF board.

It also means the fund would have to create huge unnecessary reserves.

Healthy

"Insurance companies need reserves to fund expenses already incurred but not reported or paid in case of a catastrophe where the fund ceases to operate, but the MMF will never run out of funds as fuel will always be consumed."

Mr Swanepoel says the fund is able to trade back into a healthy position if it merely cracks down on fraud and tightens management control.

The Wronsley report shows only 3% of claims handled by agents were checked and this was always months after the claim had been paid. Of

checked claims, a whopping 25% had gross inaccuracies.

Of the hit and run accidents handled by the MMF itself, only 1.02% were inspected.

The shoddy level of auditing is reflected in the fact that audit fees averaged R65 000 in 1990 and 1991, which is very low for an organisation with a turnover exceeding R500-million.

Because financial reports are sketchy it is impossible to calculate the value of the fraud.

Office for Serious Economic Offences attorney Johan Visser says more than 100 cases are being investigated. Five attorneys have already been charged on 114 counts of fraud totalling R7-million.

The office is looking at another 10 attorneys, as well as assessors and anybody else connected with the irregularities.

Mr Swanepoel says the MMF is in for a big shake-up. The inspectorate is to be dramatically strengthened, a new computer system is to be introduced in May and the system of allocating business to the different agents is to be revamped.



BOB ALDWORTH — broke, ill and depressed — can expect no mercy from Absa. Every one of the fired bank chief's dealings during his two years with the group is being scrutinised by an internal audit team.

The findings of the team, which spent several months piecing together Mr Aldworth's financial affairs, formed the basis of a complaint handed to the Commercial Branch of the South African Police this week.

The former Absa executive director and once golden boy of South African banking was fired earlier in the week after he admitted to concealing a personal loan of R414 000 through book transactions.

More than one instance of alleged fraud is being investigated by the police.

The amount involved in questionable transactions is believed to exceed R500 000.

Mr Aldworth has been under investigation by the bank for several months.

In November he was moved sideways — from being the head of Absa's corporate banking to a marketing position — to allow investigators to complete their probe into his affairs.

The investigation now also includes Cape Investment Bank, where in the mid-80s Mr Aldworth was chairman of the credit committee responsible for policy and risk management.

Pressure

A letter in possession of Business Times from Corbank chief Laurie Korsten asks Mr Aldworth to head up this committee.

Under investigation is a R6-million loan made by CIB to the Farmhouse Country Lodge, Mr Aldworth later became a director of the company.

It is understood he personally received a raising fee of R50 000. In addition, CIB also received a raising fee.

But when Cape Investment Bank went into liquidation, pressure was applied to Farmhouse Country Lodge and Mr Aldworth to repay the loans by the liquidators of CIB. A new loan was raised by Allied Bank and repaid to CIB.

Mr Aldworth admits he never disclosed to Absa that he was a director of Farmhouse Country Lodge.

But while at Allied he admits to have "bullied through" a R8-million facility for the company after a fellow director had turned down the request.

In his affidavit signed last week, Mr Aldworth says he had already resigned as a director of Farmhouse Country Lodge when the incident occurred.

Mr Aldworth could not be traced after his dismissal was announced on Tuesday. He was not at his Craighall, Johannesburg, home when Business Times visited and there were rumours that he

By **CHERYLYN IRETON**
and **JEREMY WOODS**

may be in London. But friends suggest he is in Johannesburg and is too ill and shocked by the week's events to travel.

The former Barclays National Bank managing director, now 61, planned to move to the UK with his family at the end of this year when his contract with Absa was up.

Former colleagues believe years of being out in the corporate wilderness, several questionable property deals and ill health were to blame for Mr Aldworth going broke, a move which was behind his apparent "error of judgment".

"Bob is naive but is transparently honest and his integrity is complete. I have never known him to lack honesty," says one long-standing colleague.

Bob on greed and fraud

"THE image of our business world is poor ... integrity and ethics are concepts which are deteriorating ... the time has arrived for every well-meaning South African to take active steps to put an end to these harmful practices".

The words are Bob Aldworth's, recorded in 1989.

They mirror the sentiment in business circles this week after Mr Aldworth admitted to using Absa funds to settle a R414 000 debt for which he was personally liable.

When Mr Aldworth penned those thoughts as chairman of Corbank just over three years ago he was very concerned about "unprecedented levels of crime and social decadence".

So concerned that much of his chairman's statement was devoted to the ethical decay threatening South African business.

He wrote: "South Africans are moving away from old values to a new value system. Rampant greed — exemplified by insider trading, unauthorised dealings in financial rands, bank robberies, the incidence of bribery and corruption, tax evasion, sharp business deals — has become the accepted norm.

"Nowhere is this state of moral decay more evident than in the fraudulent depletion of fiscal and foreign currency resources through circumvention of prevailing legislation as well as corrupt appropriation of civic resources and misuse of positions of authority."

Mr Aldworth's crime, whether fraud, misuse of his own position as head of Allied or just bad judgment, is still to be determined by the courts.

Aldworth assassin the wait

STimes

(Buss)

14/2/93

34

What Bob Aldworth can teach us about corruption. Comment by **CHERYLYN IRETON**

But already his admission has further bruised the credibility of the corporate world.

Particularly wounded are business leaders who have been trying to sell South Africa as a business centre of integrity — one apart from the rest of Africa.

They are already fighting the frightening reality that in the past few years South Africans have stolen — or tried to steal — more than the country earns.

This is shown by the fact that the police are investigating attempted fraud cases which exceed gross domestic product.

'Evils'

Now business faces the prospect that a big fish in the corporate world is enmeshed in the growing net of fraud and corruption.

Add public sector fraud and waste and the country's image will soon outrival that of Africa's fraud capital, Nigeria.

What can be done?

Corrupt ideologies breed corruption. The search for a just society should provide the basis for people to focus on earning an honest living rather than stealing to get by or maintain their living standards.

In the words of Mr Aldworth: "Government, the business community and all interested bodies should unite to formulate the strategies required to rid the country of these evils."

NEWS Racecourse squatter recalls shooting ● 30 will be

Premiums increase

INSURANCE premium fees will probably have to increase because of the imminent release of 7 500 prisoners from the country's jails, the SA Insurance Association warned yesterday.

SAIA chief executive Mr Rodney Schneeberger said the release of prisoners would almost certainly have an ad-

News in brief

Sowetan 14/1/93
verse effect on the already heavy crime rate.

"Insurers will come under increasing pressure as a result of a still higher incidence of theft, robbery and general crime which will in due course work its

way through to the insuring public who may be faced with increased premiums," he said.

34

Sowetan
14/1/93

Cops to probe Coetzee's claims

■ Internal corruption investigation:

By Abbey Makoe

(34)

A SENIOR police officer has been appointed to head an internal investigation into allegations of corruption by members of the drugs unit at John Vorster Square.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said yesterday a Brigadier Langehoven from the District Commissioner's office at John Vorster Square was heading the investigation.

This follows allegations by a former police informer, Mr Chris Coetzee, that police stole confiscated liquor, illegally armed informers, stole property during raids and visited brothels.

On Tuesday Coetzee said he had received threatening telephone calls and yesterday Opperman said he could be granted protective custody if he felt threatened.

A meeting between Coetzee and top cops is likely to take place this weekend and Coetzee said he would attend "as long as it does not take place at John Vorster."

Cops to probe ^{Sowetan} Coetzee's claims _{14/11/93}

■ Internal corruption investigation:

By Abbey Makoe

(S) (20) (34)

A SENIOR police officer has been appointed to head an internal investigation into allegations of corruption by members of the drugs unit at John Vorster Square.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said yesterday a Brigadier Langehoven from the District Commissioner's office at John Vorster Square was heading the investigation.

This follows allegations by a former police informer, Mr Chris Coetzee, that police stole confiscated liquor, illegally armed informers, stole property during raids and visited brothels.

On Tuesday Coetzee said he had received threatening telephone calls and yesterday Opperman said he could be granted protective custody if he felt threatened.

A meeting between Coetzee and top cops is likely to take place this weekend and Coetzee said he would attend "as long as it does not take place at John Vorster."

Insurance rates warning

(34) (256) KELVIN BROWN (28)

INSURANCE premiums could rise as a result of government's decision to release 7 500 prisoners, the insurance industry warned yesterday.

The comment follows the announcement last week by Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok of the release of 7 500 prisoners. B10AM

SA Insurance Association chief executive Rodney Schneeberger said the move would worsen the already high crime rate. 14/1193

"Insurers will come under increasing pressure as a result of a higher incidence of theft, robbery and general crime. This will work its way through to the insuring public who may be faced with increased premiums."

The PWV would be affected most as it had the highest crime rate and paid the highest premiums, he said.

Releases may lift insurance premiums

STAR 14/1/93

Staff Reporter

(34)

Insurance companies would probably be forced to raise insurance premiums in the face of the increased crime rate that was likely to follow the imminent release of 7 500 prisoners, the SA Insurance Association warned yesterday.

SAIA chief executive Rodney Schneeberger said in a statement the release and the expected crime rise would have serious consequences.

Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok announced last week the early release from Monday of about 7 500 prisoners to relieve pressure on crowded prisons.

Vlok said prisoners convicted of very serious crimes such as murder, rape and armed robbery would not be eligible for early parole.

Although the SAP has refused to comment on the release programme or its likely effect on the crime rate, individual police officers were furious last week that the convicts they had helped put behind bars were to be freed.

They said the early release would reduce the deterrent effect of prison sentences.

The Association of Law Societies said the move would undermine respect for the courts, but Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres and Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally said the move was a logical step to relieve pressure on prisons.

STORIES of corrupt African politicians who took power after independence from the European colonisers have always been rampant.

South African politicians often justified apartheid by saying they didn't want the country to become "like the rest of Africa".

Recent revelations about widespread corruption in SA suggest their argument was debatable.

For years under apartheid, SA was plagued by corrupt businessmen and politicians who grew rich at the expense of the majority. But the government's secrecy made it difficult to ferret out who was responsible.

Greater scrutiny of the government by the media recently, led to commissions of inquiry which revealed the endemic nature of corruption in SA. Yet very few people have gone to jail.

"In what country can a general lie before a court and not be punished," asked Archbishop Desmond Tutu, referring to Eddie Webb, former chairman of the notorious CCB. "In this country, they promoted him."

The uncertainty of SA's future has led to people stealing as much as they can before they leave office, turning SA into nothing more than a large kleptocracy.

"Political uncertainty and social unrest have shortened the time horizons of all economic players and created a motivation to get rich quick, no matter what," said Stuart Morris, president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The number of suspected frauds in SA last year climbed to a record 58 500 - an increase of 77 percent in seven years. At present the police are probing 6 846 economic crimes in 10 magisterial districts on the Witwatersrand alone, according to Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres.

In the past 18 months more than R5-billion in government funds have been lost as a result of widespread corruption in the country's public sector, said Auditor-General Peter Wronsley.

"My personal view is that they have a moral duty to pay all that money back to the state," said ANC housing adviser Michael Sutcliffe.

The government's involvement in "fraud, graft, and gross mismanagement" will ultimately cost the taxpayer billions of rands.

President FW de Klerk is expected to announce drastic tax increases this month, which can only hurt the country's majority and deepen the four-year-old recession.

"As the government budget speech draws closer, millions of underprivileged, unemployed and destitute will once again be told how much they will be taxed," said the ANC.

But, as the present government continues to lose credibility among its previous supporters, more and more people will attempt to evade paying taxes. This crisis of confidence, which now extends to the white community - a majority of whom have long supported the NP - threatens to breed more graft.

With a black government on the

SA has been plagued by corrupt businessmen and politicians who grew rich at the expense of the majority. But the government's secrecy made it impossible to point fingers. As JENNIFER GRIFFIN reports, recent scrutiny by the media led to shocking revelations, yet no one was jailed.

horizon, many leaders have taken to feathering their nests.

Last year the government paid 29 of its ministers over R3-million to live in their own houses.

The government's Public Works Director-General, Theo van Robbroeck, justified the expenditure by saying ministers were required to occupy residences that were "fit for their status".

Tens of millions of rands earmarked for upliftment projects in Soweto have disappeared in the past three years as a result of over-expenditure within the Soweto City Council.

A white civil engineer, now farming in the northern Transvaal, signed a multi-million rand sub-contracting deal for an essential services project in Soweto that was never completed. Almost R2-million is still unaccounted for.

Over R11-million was spent on a plastic-covered reservoir that is now used by Soweto residents as a trampoline. A R10 307 project undertaken by a Johannesburg engineering firm in which 150 kilometres of pipeline was

**Fraud in SA
escalated
77 percent
in the past
seven years**

supposed to supply Soweto households with water was riddled with irregularities.

However, the 44 black councillors who were sacked for mismanagement of the township's funds claim that their releases were to serve as a cover-up for mass corruption by certain white Soweto City Council officials.

In 1989 over 3 257 unemployment benefit cheques never made it to their beneficiaries. Instead R2 669 005 worth of cheques were intercepted and cashed. A three-year old investigation is still underway.

But the government is not the only one with dirty hands.

In the private sector, more and more managing directors are embezzling funds from their companies and then skipping the country. Slow prosecution of Bob Aldworth, the former director of Amalgamated Banks of SA, allowed him to leave for England after misappropriating R400 000

A future government could also be infected by corrupt members who are tempted to abscond with public funds.

Already the ANC has been found guilty of mismanaging development funds. Winnie Mandela was forced to resign as head of the ANC's Department of Welfare last year after large sums of money mysteriously disappeared.

CRIMINALS OF THE

FLAMES

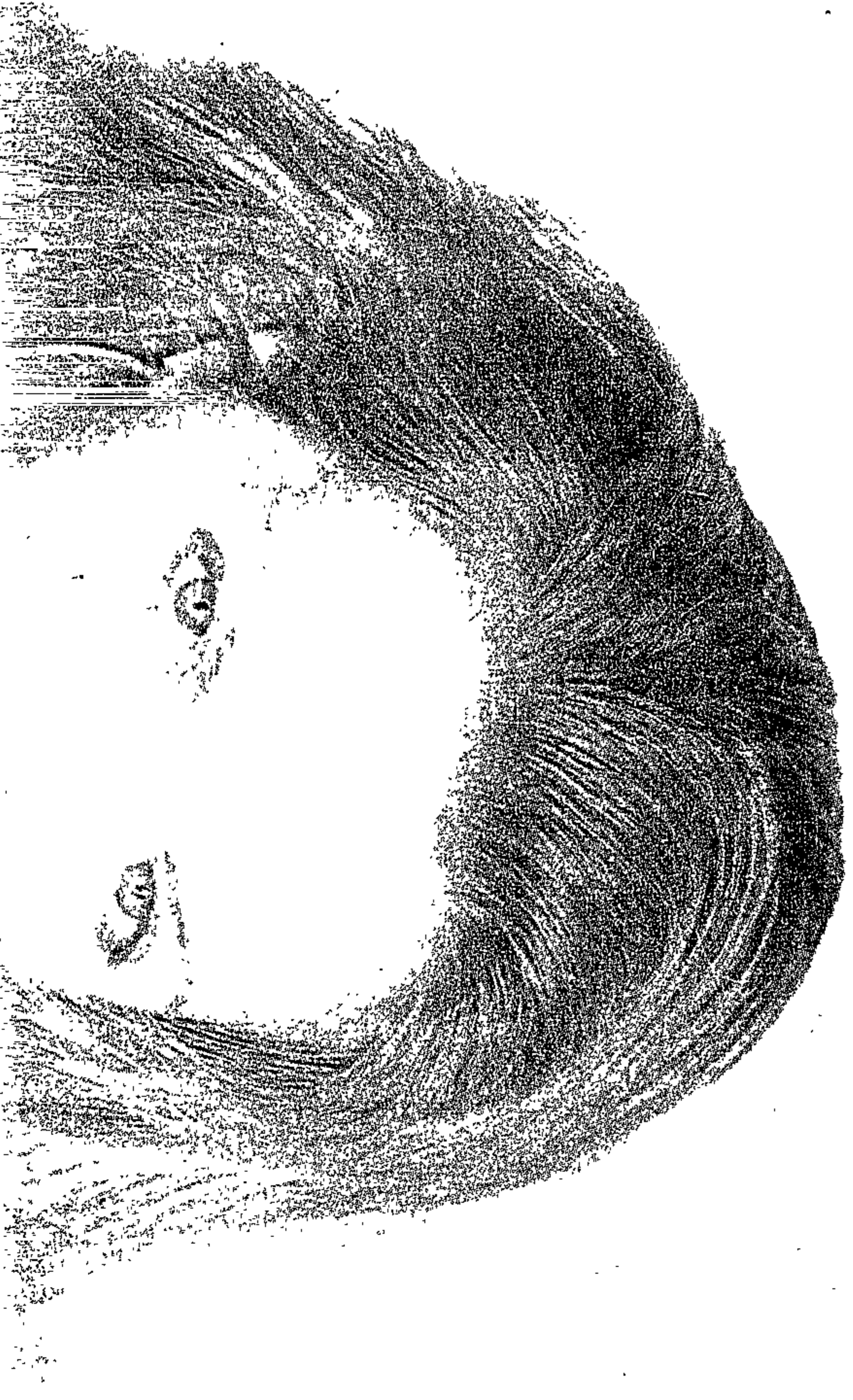
C Press

14/8/93

THAMES SUP CULLERY AS IER CUSSES ON CURRENCY RACKET

TOP PROPTORTIN ERRAND PROBER

SA supermodel has soccer star's bambino



By CHARRMAIN NAIDOO and PETA KROST

STimes 14/3/93.

34

MORE than 40 prominent South Africans, including a champion professional golfer, are suspects in a massive currency racket which could involve hundreds of millions of rands.

At least two families skipped the country this month as the police, Reserve Bank officials and Justice Department investigators closed the net.

The probe was launched after high-living South African con-man Roy Basil Myers, then living in London, gave SA authorities a list of people he alleged were involved in currency fraud.

Three weeks later, he was dead. British police suspect offences are also looking into the activities of a Middle Eastern airline's flight crews, who are believed to have carried cash out of the country. Among the crimes being investigated are:

- Round tripping — exploiting the difference in value between commercial and financial rands;
- Illicit diamond buying;
- Over-invoicing — falsely inflating the value of goods bought abroad, to export capital;
- Buying and selling foreign currency, and
- Keeping foreign bank accounts.

Disclosures about the probe come in the same week that two people ap-

Prost ousts Senna for top GP slot

By IAN HAWKEY at Kyalami

ALAIN PROST — out of Formula One for a year — returned in style yesterday to begin today's South African Grand Prix in pole position. In a tense practice round, he edged his rival, Ayrton Senna, into second place. Prost's fastest lap time was 1 min,

COUNTRY. Among the crimes being investigated are:

- Round tripping — exploiting the difference in value between commercial and financial rands;
- Illicit diamond buying;
- Over-invoicing — falsely inflating the value of goods bought abroad, to export capital;
- Buying and selling foreign currency; and
- Keeping foreign bank accounts.

Disclosures about the probe come in the same week that two people appeared in court as a result of a separate investigation into a R400-million currency fraud involving a syndicate of 17.

Stolen

The Sunday Times has the names of more than 40 suspects involved in the latest probe, including a well-known travel agent and dress designer, and a number of families from Johannesburg's wealthy northern suburbs.

At least nine families have allegedly followed their illegally-exported rands out of the country — three to live in the United Kingdom and the rest in the United States.

The racket was uncovered when Myers fled South Africa last October, leaving an angry mob of investors in his dodgy schemes claiming he had stolen their money.

While his estate was being liquidated here — at last count, creditors claimed they were owed in excess of R100-million — charges of theft were laid against Myers in London.

Stung by the accusations and seeking to protect himself, he contacted the Reserve Bank to give details of illegal currency dealings in return for indemnity.

Body

Attorney-General advocates Kevin Lawlor and Jan Henning conditionally agreed to indemnify him if he made a full statement which they could verify.

He also had to return to South Africa for further consultation and agree to testify at any subsequent trials which came about as a result of his information.

Myers agreed to all the conditions. In fact, in November last year, he invited a Reserve Bank investigator to visit him in London to discuss his rackets.

Three weeks later, his bloated body, full of sleeping pills, was found in his London hotel room. The inquest into his death begins tomorrow.

But the tip-off he gave

□ To Page 2

Prost ousts Senna for top GP slot

By IAN HAWKEY at Kyalami

ALAIN PROST — out of Formula One for a year — returned in style yesterday to begin today's South African Grand Prix in pole position. In a tense practice round, he edged his rival, Ayrton Senna, into second place.

Prost's fastest lap time was 1 min, 15.696 secs and the Frenchman set it shortly after Senna had completed the 4,26km circuit just .088 seconds slower. Senna was unable to respond, complaining of "steering problems".

Prost, driving for Williams, said afterwards that he was delighted with his performance, but warned: "It will be a tough race between me and Ayrton."

Senna said he was pleased with his performance given his unfamiliarity with the car.

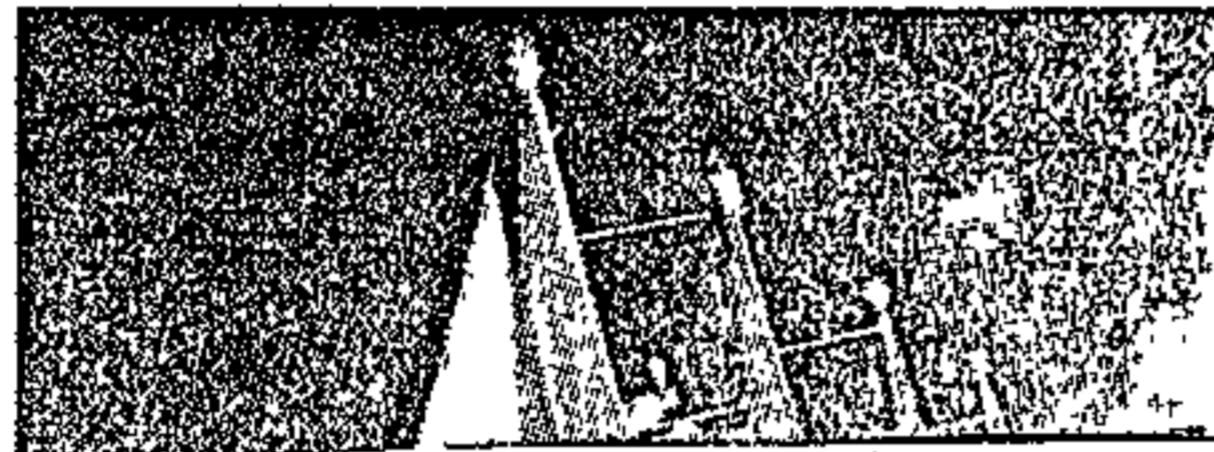
Starting in third place will be Michael Schumacher, alongside Damon Hill.

● Full report on Page 30

● A
Tri
was
we
as
WII

T
W
TC

V
S



Fraud probe

□ From Page 1 (24)

the Reserve Bank before he died paid off.

He told the investigator who visited him in London, Andre Joubert, about alleged irregularities in a company called Namib Gems.

This information led the OSEO and the Reserve Bank to uncover an alleged R179-million fraud.

Mr Joubert said: "Myers told me he had used Namib Gems to illegally export currency."

"I then followed a cheque that Myers had signed — it was money he wanted exported — and which was deposited into the account of a Pretoria businessman, Jacques Joubert (in whose name Namib Gems is registered)."

The trail also led to 50-year-old Johannesburg diamond dealer Charles Newman.

Both men have been arrested and are awaiting trial.

During a bail application in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court earlier this month, Mr Joubert admitted transferring R179-million to a Zurich account as payment for a shipment of emeralds. He said he had the Reserve Bank's permission.

Mr Joubert claimed, he had sold most of the emeralds, in a transaction completed in Namibia, to Mr Newman.

Early this week, Mr Newman was granted bail of R500 000 in Pretoria's Regional Court, with stringent conditions, including house arrest. He has denied buying the emeralds from Mr Joubert.

On Friday, a Pretoria Supreme Court judge dismissed an appeal by Mr Joubert against a regional magistrate's refusal to grant him bail, but gave him leave to appeal to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

Mr Joubert told the court he discovered he was being investigated when his bank (Volkskas) informed him of a Reserve Bank query about a cheque from Roy Myers which had been deposited into his account.

He claimed that in recent months, he had received a death threat and had also been kidnapped and terrorised by a gang which accused him of theft.

The court heard that an Israeli who threatened to kill Mr Joubert suggested he had been responsible for Myers's death in London.



NEWS IN BRIEF

Fraud charges up 34

THE number of charges and complaints for fraud rose by more than 58% in the five years between 1988 and 1992. Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel told Parliament yesterday.

Replying to a question tabled by Tony Leon (DP Houghton), Kriel said 38 889 fraud complaints or charges were laid in 1988 compared with 61 615 last year.

Prosecutions rose 9.2% to 16 871 while convictions rose 25.9% to 2 195 over the same period.

6/10/94 14/4/93

Reserve Bank probe after London tip-off

THE Reserve Bank was investigating claims that a number of South Africans were involved in illegal currency transactions, a senior Bank official said yesterday.

The official was responding to a week-end report that more than 40 SA citizens were involved in illegal forex dealings.

He said the Bank had received information from an SA citizen who fled to London last year amid claims of theft and foreign exchange contraventions.

The man, Roy Myers, had given information to the Bank which had been passed on to the Office for Serious Economic Of-

TIM MARSLAND

fences for investigation.

Myers, accused of theft and foreign exchange contraventions, fled to London and offered the information to the Bank in exchange for indemnity.

Myers later committed suicide in London.

He had already appeared in a London court in connection with the theft of more than R5m from a Johannesburg pair.

The official said there had been an inves-

To Page 2

Bank probe

tigation from the Bank's side into Myers "who was instrumental in getting funds offshore on behalf of others".

He was unable to say how much money was involved in the investigation or how many people the probe affected.

However, "a number of people were affected", he said.

Myers is believed to have passed on information which led to six SA residents being prosecuted in connection with fraud and foreign exchange contraventions amounting to about R350m.

The official said about 10 cases involving foreign exchange irregularities were before the courts at the moment.

From Page 1

Appeal for joint effort on crime

A JOINT effort between business, local government, the SAP and the Justice Department was needed to combat the high crime level, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

"This can be attained by members of the public being prepared to report crime, the SAP using intensive policing methods and the courts dispensing justice faster, even with the possibility of night courts," he said in a statement at the launch of a Witwatersrand initiative to consider ways of improving the administration of justice.

In a statement read by Deputy Justice Minister Sheila Camerer he also asked legal practitioners to co-operate by eliminating time-wasting procedures.

The aim of the initiative was to ensure better law enforcement and the process of justice, to establish trust in the system and to confirm that the government was determined to protect citizens from anarchy.

"Particularly at a time like this, it is extremely important for calm to prevail.

To take the law into one's own hands will not provide solutions. It is government's commitment to stamp out crime.

"That is why I am launching this initiative. I trust that this joint effort will send a strong signal to the community that this serious matter is being given priority. With the help of the community, we can solve this problem."

The meeting at the offices of the Attorney General of the Witwatersrand was attended by Transvaal Deputy Judge President H C J Flemming; the chief magistrates of Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Randburg and Boksburg; Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres and Wilkau; deputy attorneys-general; the senior public prosecutor of Johannesburg; representatives from the Johannesburg Bar and Side Bar; representatives from the office of the Regional Commissioner of the SAP; Department of Justice director-general Jasper Noeth and two deputy directors-general of the department. — Sapa.

Star 15/5/93

Reef bears brunt of soaring crime

34

CAPE TOWN — Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe has painted a grim picture of spiralling violence in South Africa — with the Witwatersrand often bearing the brunt of lawlessness.

In his annual report for 1992, tabled in Parliament yesterday, he said criminality had increased to such a degree in the past five years that in some areas it had taken on "exceptionally serious dimensions".

Since 1987 armed robbery had increased 69,97 percent, murder 63,95 percent, fraud 79,9 percent and malicious damage to property 36,51 percent.

During 1992, 1,7 million serious crimes were reported. Van der Merwe said 53,2 percent of these were solved by police.

He said 21,4 percent of serious crime was committed on the Witwaters-

CHRIS WHITFIELD
Political
Correspondent

rand and in Soweto — 61 serious crimes per 1 000 inhabitants of the region.

The western Cape suffered 17,75 percent of such crimes (66 per 1 000 inhabitants) and Natal 16,83 percent (91 per 1 000 inhabitants).

Van der Merwe said murder was up 9,3 percent, robbery with aggravating circumstances up 20,1 percent, rape up 7 percent and serious assaults up 5,1 percent. The areas worst affected were the Witwatersrand, Natal, western Cape and eastern Cape.

While there were more attacks on people older than 50 (1 148) and policemen (224 killed), and fraud had increased, burglary fell 2,2 percent.

Van der Merwe said crime had increased overall by 1,49 percent

last year.

Political violence made up only 0,72 percent of total crime statistics. However, murder committed with a political motive made up 12,6 percent of the 16 067 murders.

Unrest incidents dropped in 1992 but they were characterised by "an unacceptably high density of violence". The "power conflict" between the ANC and Inkatha, particularly on the Witwatersrand and in Natal, was "especially disturbing".

Mass action had resulted in up to one-third of the SAP's manpower being withdrawn from normal duties. "This in turn contributed to the surge in crime as criminals did not, and still do not, hesitate to exploit the vacuum created by the withdrawal of so many Force members from normal crime-combating duties."

Commercial crime soars as ethics fall

BRUCE CAMERON

Business Staff

(34)

ARC 15/5/93

COMMERCIAL crime soared last year against a background of falling business ethics sparked by the years of sanctions busting, the uncertain political situation and the rapidly shrinking economy which has substantially reduced living standards.

The theft of money through fraud both in the private and public sectors is causing increasing concern.

This week the incoming president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Roland Hudson-Bennett, made an appeal to members to improve the level of business ethics.

Commercial crime in South Africa

Number of cases reported to the South African Police

Classification of offences	1990	1991	1992
Bribery and prevention of Corruption Act	1046	1485	1347
Coinage and currency	347	598	341
Customs Act, Import and Export Control and Exchange Control Regulations	45	46	37
All frauds, forgeries conversions or embezzlements	49 644	55 280	58 576
Insolvency laws	427	403	435
Companies Act	258	219	281
Close Corporation Act	56	26	44
Professions such as Chartered Accountant etc	16	20	3
Professions such as Attorneys, Notaries	19	35	35
Banking laws, building societies laws	58	102	61

Number of cases on hand at January 1, 1993

	No. of cases	Amnts involved
Commercial	22 800	R3 611 487 530
Office for serious economic offences	35	R2 279 000 000

1,7 million serious crimes in '92 as violence escalates

34 ARG 15 15 93

CHRIS WHITFIELD

Weekend Argus Political Staff

POLICE Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe has painted a grim picture of spiralling violence in South Africa — with the Witwatersrand often bearing the brunt of lawlessness.

In his annual report for 1992, tabled in Parliament yesterday, he said criminality had increased to such a degree in the past five years that in some areas it had begun to take on "exceptionally serious dimensions".

During 1992, a total of 1,7 million serious crimes were reported. General Van der Merwe said 53,2 percent of these were solved.

Since 1987, armed robbery had increased by 69,97 percent, murder by 63,95 percent, fraud by 79,9 percent and malicious damage to property by 36,51 percent.

Turning to a geographical breakdown of incidents, he said 21,4 percent of serious crime was committed on the Witwatersrand and in Soweto — 61 serious crimes per 1 000 inhabitants of the region.

Murder, rape, serious assault, breaking and entering, robbery, fraud and damage to property were listed under "serious crime" in the report.

The Western Cape suffered 17,75 percent of such crime (66 per 1 000 inhabitants) and Natal

16,83 percent (91 per 1 000 inhabitants).

General Van der Merwe said murder (up 9,3 percent), robbery with aggravating circumstances (up 20,1 percent), rape (up 7 percent) and serious assault (up 5,1 percent) had increased during 1992 and the areas worst affected were the Witwatersrand, Natal, Western Cape and the Eastern Cape.

Attacks on people aged over 50 (1 148 last year) or policemen (224 killed) and fraud also had shown a particularly large increase in 1992.

Murder with a political motive made up 12,6 percent of the 16 067 murders last year.

Five-year plan to fight crime

CT 15/5/93

34

Staff Reporter

POLICE have announced a five-year plan to combat crime in the Western Cape.

Regional Commissioner Lieutenant-General Nick Acker said yesterday their manpower strength would be increased by nearly 15%, while at least three new police stations and an additional 12 satellite offices would be established.

This was disclosed by Gen Acker when he outlined the SAP's strategic development schedule for the Western Cape to a meeting of civic leaders yesterday.

The development plans also include:

- The establishment of a computerised crime information bank;

- An improvement in the impartiality and professional conduct of policemen;

- The establishment of a community-supported force;

- Stabilization of the crime rate, and

- An increase in the number of police informers.

Gen Acker said it was essential to have police informers.

Satellite stations to widen police capabilities



FIVE-YEAR PLAN ...
Nick Acker

"They play a major role in our fight against crime and the numbers in the Western Cape have been increased from 1342 to 2573," he said.

The plan details show that R1,6m was paid to informers during the past financial year.

General Acker said the five-year plans were designed to consider the interests of all people.

"We will do everything in our power to provide a high quality crime prevention service," he said.

Latest statistics included in the report of the strategic plan show that the number of serious crimes in the Western Cape during the 1992-93 financial year dropped 2,4% over the previous

12 months — from 316 217 to 315 194.

The figures also showed that thefts from cars had decreased from 29 744 to 29 023 while the number of actual car thefts a year had dropped by more than 10% — from 9 338 to 8 387.

The report also disclosed that instances of housebreaking had decreased from 49 805 to 47 770.

The only increase was experienced in the number of cases of theft reported to the police where the figures went up from 11 045 to 11 211.

General Acker concluded his address by saying: "We are determined to meet the needs of the total community and will take this into account when we act."

Police say management plan is working

SAP: 'No rise in crime rate'

ARG 15/5/93
34

WILLEM STEENKAMP
Weekend Argus Reporter

FOR the first time in years there has been no increase in serious crime in the Western Cape, say police, thanks to a comprehensive strategic management plan launched to combat the spiralling crime rate.

Although the crime rate is still high, the past financial year was the first in five years to show no annual increase over the previous year. Also for the first time in five years the police improved their success rate in solving crimes.

This was announced during a special conference in Cape

■ A strategic management plan launched by the police in the Western Cape last year to combat crime and improve effectiveness is starting to bear fruit.

Town hosted by Lieutenant General Nick Acker, regional commissioner of the police in the Western Cape and also chairman of the Strategic Plan Implementation Committee (SPIC).

General Acker yesterday announced the first year's results of the strategic management plan launched last April, and described strategies to combat crime and improve the image and effectiveness of the police in the next five years.

He said that since November

last year all the administration pertaining to crime had been computerised in six of the 12 police districts. This had greatly improved the police's operational capacity.

"On the crime front we focused on crime prevention and the improvement of the solving of serious crimes through effective planning. The improved use of available manpower and resources brought the police much closer to establishing a safer and happier community," said General Acker.

Figures supplied in the report on the strategic management plan for the past financial year indicated substantial successes in combating crime.

The police had an average success rate in crime solving of 60 percent in the 1991/92 and 1992/93 financial years. Their success rate last year went up to 62 percent. The police hope to increase this figure to about 64 percent.

The police announced also that a total of 1746 criminal cases were reported against members of the police in the last financial year. This was 126 up on the previous financial year, but there were convictions in only 91 cases.

Crime is 'economic'

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

Politics not key factor

THE huge increase in crime in the past five years was more closely related to socio-economic conditions than the political climate, the Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe said yesterday.

"It appears that the political climate in the country in the year under review had an indirect rather than a direct influence on the occurrence and the increase in criminality," he said in a statement, and in his 1992 report tabled in Parliament.

"Socio-economic factors such as unemployment and poor housing should rather be seen as influencing factors.

"This is supported by the fact

that more than 65% of the crime in the Republic in 1992 was directed at obtaining property and the basic necessities of life."

However, Gen Van der Merwe also said political violence resulted in up to one third of the manpower being withdrawn from normal duties.

"This in turn contributed to the upsurge in crime as criminals do not hesitate to exploit the vacuum created."

Since 1987, armed robbery had

increased by 69,97%, murder by 63,95%, fraud by 79,9% and malicious damage to property by 36,51%, he said.

Out of 1 745 362 serious crimes reported, 947 980, or 53,2%, were solved by police.

Although 24,12% of serious crime was committed on the Witwatersrand and in Soweto, the rate in the Western Cape (66 per 1 000 inhabitants) and Natal (91 per 1 000) was higher than the PWV, with a rate of 61 per 1 000.

Attacks on civilians in their own homes were on the increase, particularly attacks on people older than 50 years of age.

Last year, there were 1 688 incidents where people were attacked in their own homes and 2 022 victims, an increase of 48,98% on 1991.

SA-Maputo crime, arms clamp planned

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and Mozambique have struck a far-reaching deal aimed at stemming the flow of weapons into South Africa and clamping down on organised car theft and drug smuggling between the countries.

Swaziland will also be involved in a "Trilateral Crime, Security and Border Co-ordination Monitoring Committee" — the first in the region.

In a joint statement after a meeting in Cape Town yesterday, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Mozambique's Internal Affairs Minister Manuel Jose Antonio described the pact as a major breakthrough. They said it was aimed at including the entire southern African region.

In terms of the deal, the following crimes have been identified as a top priority: organised arms smuggling, the organised drugs trade, organised car theft, and syndicates involved in other serious crime.

The trilateral monitoring committee will deal with train-

ing of special investigation units for certain crimes, training border staff in search techniques, and improving existing relations between the police forces in the three countries. Both Ministers agreed that the extradition of criminals should receive the highest priority.

The statement said Kriel would meet his Swazi counterpart "in the near future" on the strategy. "However, to be effective, this plan will have to be extended to countries in the sub-region and further north.

"It has now become clear that arms smuggling and other serious cross-border crimes have reached such serious proportions that they can only be dealt with on an international basis," the statement said.

● Three Mozambicans who were arrested near Komati-poort, in the eastern Transvaal, on Sunday, allegedly in possession of four ground-to-air missiles, are expected to appear in court today, reports Sapa.

Two of men are alleged to be Frelimo soldiers; the third a former Frelimo soldier. They apparently crossed the border from Mozambique into South Africa.

Banda 'trailing at polls'

BLANTYRE — Pro-democracy forces claimed a huge lead in initial vote-counting in Malawi's referendum on one-party rule early today.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), which is fighting President Kamuzu Banda, said that with about one-third of possible votes counted, their side had 89 percent and the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) 11 percent.

UDF monitors taking part in counts at polling stations reported 1,3 million votes for multiparty democracy against

160 000 for continued single party rule by 1 am today. About 4 500 000 voters over the age of 21 are registered.

The UDF said their unofficial figures showed landslides for their side in the northern and southern regions. But the MCP was leading in the central region by 71 percent to 29 percent, they said.

When polling stations closed yesterday, both sides were claiming that victory was within their grasp.

The official result is expected later today. — Sapa-Reuter.



TOP-LEVEL TALKS: A visiting Mozambican delegation in talks with Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel, second from right, and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Danie Schutte, right.

SA-Maputo deal aims to stem arms flow

Political Staff

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique have struck a far-reaching deal aimed at stemming the flow of weapons into the country and clamping down on organised car theft and drug-smuggling.

Swaziland will also be involved in a "Trilateral Crime, Security and Border Co-ordination Monitoring Committee" — another regional first.

In a joint statement after a

meeting in Cape Town yesterday Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Mozambique's Internal Affairs Minister Manuel Jose Antonio described the development as a "major breakthrough."

They said the comprehensive plan was "aimed at including the Southern African region".

In terms of the deal the following crimes have been identified as top priority:

- Organised arms smuggling.

- Organised drugs trade.

- Organised car theft, and syndicates involved in any other serious crime.

The trilateral monitoring committee will deal with:

- The training of special investigation units.
- Training border staff in "search techniques".

- Improving relations between police from the three countries.

Both ministers agreed that

"extradition of criminals should receive high priority."

The joint statement went on: "It is envisaged that to be effective this plan will have to be extended as soon as possible to countries in the sub-region and further north."

"It has now become clear that arms smuggling and other serious cross-border crimes have reached such proportions that they can be dealt with only on an international basis."

344 MKT 15/6/93

Picture: BRENTON GEACH, The Argus.

Action call after 'vicious crimes by 2 SADF members'

Political Staff

ARGT
DISCIPLINARY steps should be taken against the police, soldiers and a prosecutor who had either bungled or had deliberately not followed up on vicious crimes allegedly committed by two SADF members, said Mr Pierre Cronje, African National Congress-aligned MP for Greytown.

The alleged rape, robbery and attempted murder by two national servicemen in the Maritzburg area were related in parliament yesterday by Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel and Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee.

The Ministers were responding to questions tabled by Mr Cronje.

Mr Kriel said that on March 18, 1992, two women walking in the Mbutshane residential area were confronted by two men "partially dressed in SADF uniforms".

"One of them was carrying a rifle. After certain proposals had been made to the women, one of them ran away, whereupon three shots were fired in her direction. She was not hit," said Mr Kriel.

"The two men followed the other woman to a nearby kraal. A man who came to her

assistance was chased away by a shot fired in his direction. Thereafter the woman was raped by one of the men and robbed of her watch.

"A number of people gathered outside the kraal, and two shots were fired in their direction. A man was hit in the head and as a result was partially paralysed. Charges of rape, attempted murder and robbery are being investigated.

"The investigation is completed and the two men were arrested on September 18, 1992, and brought before court.

"They were released on their own recognisances. They had to appear in court again on January 7, 1993, but did not show up, and warrants for their arrest were issued. One of the men was re-arrested on June 12, 1993," Mr Kriel told parliament.

Interviewed afterwards, Mr Cronje spoke of the battle he and a lawyer had waged for nearly a year to get the police, the SADF and the prosecutor's office in Maritzburg to do their job.

Disciplinary steps should be taken against the police, the army and the prosecutor involved, Mr Cronje said.

Curbing the nasty bullies

■ Counselling for perpetrators of violence:

By Pearl Majola

34

~~34~~

WORKSHOPS which will teach men alternative methods of conflict resolution are to be launched in Johannesburg next week.

The five-session programme, which will run over five weeks, has been developed by the South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

In a statement the organisation said there was a need for a service to help women bashers with their problem.

"Nicro recognises the urgent need for services directed to victims of domestic violence and supports any initiatives in this regard," said Nicro director Ms Jeanette Schmid in the statement.

"However, we also feel that men who batter their partners need facilities which will enable them to begin breaking out of this vicious cycle."

There is no charge for the workshops, which will be held at the Nicro offices in Commissioner Street from next Tuesday.

"If this project is successful we hope to persuade magistrates to use the group as a condition for suspended sentences which may be given to men who have assaulted their partners," said Schmid.

"We also hope that participation in this programme will enable people to enter into couple counselling and help men to understand their role in the abuse."

Prospective participants should contact Nicro at 29-5236.

2951
Sowetan 16/2/93

'Private' corruption growing

JOHN VILJOEN
Staff Reporter

34
16/4/93

THE government was doing all it could to combat corruption, Deputy Finance Minister Japie van Wyk said today, but dishonesty was worse in the private sector.

He told the Institute of Life and Pensions Advisors in Cape Town that 800 000 people were employed in the public sector and if only one percent was dishonest it led to sizeable corruption, but he estimated R6 billion in corruption was uncovered in the private sector last year.

He was also concerned about a spate of "one-sided" reports about pension payouts to political office-bearers.

A statement could be expected soon, as well as greater clarity on pensions for State employees.

President De Klerk was being advised by several committees on taxes and the use of pension funds, and these issues would be considered.

The Department of Finance was privatising public servants' pension funds, to which public service staff associations had objected.

Star 16/2/93

'Bed linen theft rife in hospitals'

Medical Reporter

Millions of rands are being lost in the wash basket as discharged patients, visitors and hospital employees treat themselves to bed linen from hospital wards, a security company

revealed this weekend.

As the economy tightens, the missing linen problem in hospitals is escalating with thieves looking for anything with a resale value, says Richard Pople, managing director of Sensor-

matic SA, an electronic article surveillance company.

"While theft of various articles in the hospitals occurs regularly, by far the most popular removable item is the linen off beds or out of the cupboards."

SALOME is a small-time dealer in a big-time game — cocaine, the fastest-growing drug in South Africa.

On Thursday three SA Narcotics Bureau policemen watched her flat in central Johannesburg for five hours. Inside, two undercover policemen coaxed Salome and a boyfriend to sell them 30g of cocaine and two Mandrax tablets, a deal worth around R9 000 — which could earn Salome between five and 10 years in jail.

In her flat, bare except for a bed and cupboards crammed with clothes, Salome, an attractive, educated 21-year-old from Pietersburg, sat and wept. "How long will I go to jail for? I can't tell my parents."

She was high on cocaine and, by Friday morning, sitting in a cold cell at John Vorster Square, she would have felt a lot worse.

Also on Thursday, Sanab detectives raided and arrested five people in Honeydew, near Johannesburg, who had 20g of cocaine, 7,5kg of rhino horn, 16 diamonds, ammunition and explosives.

One of the men, a Johannesburg businessman, Ian Scott, had been arrested only three months previously with 250g of cocaine, and was out on bail.

South Africa, battling with an inadequate, overstretched and underpaid police force, is becoming a smugglers' paradise.

Police confirm that Colombian drug lords, the mafia, Nigerian and Zairean smugglers are all in this country using it as a major transit point to get illegal drugs into Europe and the US, while making a tidy profit selling drugs to the local market as well.

In the first four months of this year police have already seized almost three times last year's total of 11kg of cocaine. By the end of the year they expect their haul could at least have doubled again.

Interpol and the US Drug Enforcement Agency are so concerned about SA's growing problem that they are in daily contact with detectives here.

Dr Sylvain de Miranda of the SA National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence says that as recently as four years ago wealthy Europeans and Americans were sending their children — addicted to heroin or cocaine — to South Africa for treatment, because after they had convalesced they would not be able to buy either drug here.

Now cocaine is flooding the South African market and the price that averaged between R350 and R400 a gram last year is down to around R130 to R150.

The hardy coca bush grows on the

**SUNDAY
TIMES
SPECIAL
REPORT
BY
CHARLENE
SMITH**



DRUGS

SA becomes a major transit point for the international smugglers

S/Times 16/5/93.

Andes mountains that stretch from Bolivia through Peru to Colombia.

The drug is often processed in laboratories in the jungles of Peru or Colombia before being flown to Sao Paulo in Brazil.

Because passengers from Latin America undergo such intensive searches at European and North American airports, South Africa has become a major transit area for cocaine, according to Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe and Interpol.

Johannesburg was the preferred destination in February and March, but because of a number of cocaine busts at the airport — amounting to nearly R4-million in the two months — smugglers have switched to Cape Town, where more than R1,2-million worth of cocaine was seized in April alone.

In Johannesburg another approximately R1,5-million worth of the

drug, or 4,5kg, has been confiscated so far, says Major Herman du Plooy, commanding officer of Sanab's Johannesburg branch.

West Africans, but in particular Nigerians, who specialise in cocaine, illegally obtain South African passports once they are in this country and, after giving some of their load to SA middlemen and dealers, fly out again to either the USA or Europe, where, as black South Africans, they encounter little suspicion, W/O Willem Stoman of the Sanab unit at Jan Smuts airport said.

Prime European targets are Luxembourg, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Rome and Zurich.

New SA legislation introduced last week was an attempt to bring SA into line with international laws, including a critical clause to curb massive drug money-laundering rackets in South Africa used by the international cartels.

South African dagga — the dagga of choice internationally for drug-users because of its high concentration of tetra hydro cannabinol — the narcotic ingredient (around seven percent compared with one to two percent internationally) — is being increasingly swapped for hard drugs.

About a quarter of SA's multi-million-rand crop is finding its way to European markets, much of it as a direct swop for cocaine, according to Captain Jakals Britz, second in command at Sanab headquarters in Pretoria.

The International Narcotics Commission in Vienna has also identified SA as the world's major consumer of methaqualone — an internationally banned drug — which is converted into Mandrax for SA.

Despite the seizure of well over a million tablets each year, this market continues to grow, and teenagers in particular smoke the drug — which sells at R20 a tablet — crushed over dagga.

Interpol recently arrested people in Switzerland and Belgium for manufacturing Mandrax destined for SA, according to Sanab.

Capt Britz says they also know of two factories in Swaziland, one in Bophuthatswana and a large one in Kabwe, Zambia. There are also factories within SA, some of which are housed in trucks so that they can be moved from place to place to avoid detection.

He complained that many schools were lax about informing children of the dangers of narcotics and alcohol abuse. "I'd like to see an hour a week set aside in high schools for drug preventative films and lectures."

34

Crime rings in for a hard time

By ELIAS MALULEKE

SMUGGLING syndicates operating in SA are in for a hard time — the SA Police are coming down hard on their scams. That's the word from police spokesman Col Johan Mostert, who said this week the smuggling syndicates were costing SA billions of rands annually.

He appealed to the public to continue to use the toll-free Crime Stop line.

Over 100 people have been arrested in connection with alleged smuggling rings, including diamonds, gold and drug smuggling.

The SAP has also smashed numerous syndicates dealing in stolen cars and the tusks of endangered species.

The police said, apart from information supplied by the public, the breakthrough was the result of undercover police operations.

One of their biggest hauls was a consignment of Mandrax tablets worth R9.5-million, which was found in a Johannesburg-bound truck coming from Zimbabwe.

Dagga worth more than R2.5-million has been confiscated on several trafficking routes in recent months.

The SAP has also seized cocaine with a street value of over R1.5-million recently.

Mostert said more than R10-million in counterfeit bank notes had been confiscated and several people arrested.

Last Saturday, the Gold and Diamond unit smashed a gold-smuggling syndicate when they pounced on a Swiss Air cargo plane and seized gold worth more than R3-million.

The silver-painted nine gold bars and three cones weighing 91 kg, were found stored in three 25-litre drums at the airport.

Wave of crime

nets R182 000

AKG 16/10/93
34

Peninsula hotels, shops, bottle stores under fire

ARMED attacks and robberies on Peninsula restaurants, hotels, bottle stores and supermarkets continue.

Eighteen publicised attacks have taken place in the past six months during which robbers snatched cash and goods worth at least R182 000.

In some cases, victims and police did not disclose the amounts involved.

On April 23, armed robbers got away with R4 000 from an employee of the Garden Court Holiday Inn in Main Road, Newlands.

On May 14, an armed gang of four men held up the Kwikspar, Camps Bay, and fled with R11 000 in cash and a luxury German car.

On May 20, a supermarket employee was shot and wounded during a hold-up at a Kraaifontein supermarket when an armed man saw him pressing an alarm button.

On May 21, delivery staff of K T Stores in Kensington were robbed of R1 500 by two armed men who overpowered them outside their business.

On May 25, a supervisor and an employee at a Clare-

The peninsula's wave of crime continues, with at least 18 attacks on restaurants, hotels and bottle stores in the last six months.

SHARON SOROUR Weekend Argus Reporter

mont Kentucky Fried Chicken were forced into a walk-in coldroom by armed men who escaped with R11 000.

On May 29, a robber made off with R18 000 in cash after assaulting and locking up the manager of the Kentucky Fried Chicken store in Bellville.

On May 31, a Crossroads shopkeeper and a bystander were shot and wounded when two gunmen robbed the shop owner and then opened fire on passers-by.

On June 2, a Woodstock shopkeeper was shot and wounded by two men who demanded money and opened fire before taking about R12 000.

On June 7, Claremont bottle store manager Nicholasas Brits, 71, was shot dead by robbers who overpowered him soon after he unlocked the Drop Inn store front door. The men made off with R7 000.

On June 7, Kwikspar manager Joao Concalves was robbed of R20 000 by a "cous-

tommer" who bought groceries before holding him up in his Kenilworth office.

On June 9, Ottery farm stall owner Nazir Banderkar lost goods worth R21 000 when he was overpowered by 12 armed men at his business.

On June 29, seven armed robbers escaped with R7 000 in cash after bursting into the Thembani Cash and Carry store and demanding the morning's takings.

On September 6, robbers escaped with more than R30 000 after they held up the manager of the St Elmo's fast food outlet in Bellville. Manager SA Dowling was about to leave the premises at 12.30am when three men barged in and produced guns, forcing him to hand over the takings.

On September 8, robbers stole R5 000 from the Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet in Rosmead Avenue, Kenilworth — the third robbery at the outlet

this year. Two men entered through the back door, tied up a shop assistant and threatened the manager with knives.

On September 13, robbers attacked the manager of Shoprite in Diep River but fled without taking any money.

Craig Berry was about to lock the supermarket when three men accosted him, taking his gun from its holster. The robbers hit him repeatedly with pistols. They fled when an alarm went off.

On October 1, three masked knifemen got away with about R15 000 in cash during a raid on a bakery in Montague Gardens, Milnerton. The gang overpowered Norman Adaway, 45, of Crumbs Bakery soon after he opened his premises.

On October 5, an alleged robber was wounded in the legs and chest during a shootout at the Mermaid Restaurant at Strandfontein Pavillion when Mr Kumartin Nair returned the fire of gunmen who fired into the restaurant.

Three armed men ordered the staff of the Rio Hotel in Elsie's River to open an office safe. They fled with about R20 000 in cash.

Deaths

Deaths

Deaths

Thefts from cars have 'doubled in one year'

34 CT 16/6/93

Crime Reporter

THE number of reported thefts from cars in the city has doubled this year compared to last year, according to statistics released by police yesterday.

An average number of 18 cases per day in the city were reported to police in May 1992 compared to an average of 35 cases per day for May this year — and police say the annual claim rate last year exceeded R20 million.

At least 80% of people arrested for breaking into cars and stealing goods are under 18, the deputy head of Cape Town's detective branch Lieutenant-Colonel Attie Trollip said yesterday.

Some of the young thieves are believed to be used by adults to commit

crimes, but generally it is easy to sell the stolen goods on the black market without going through an organised racket, he said. Police had conducted extensive patrols of the central business area in the past week to try and bring the incidence of this type of theft down and had noticed that many motorists were "careless about safety measures".

Police patrol officers had closed windows and locked the doors of at least 50 cars parked outside the Good Hope Centre on Saturday night during the Dr Alban concert where they arrested one man trying to break into a car.

"People also entice thieves to break in by leaving goods on dashboards and seats," Colonel Trollip said.

'Finding jobs curbs crime'

Staff Reporter

34

FIGHTING unemployment is among the most effective methods of preventing crime, according to Dr Esther Lategan, national director of Nicro.

She was speaking at the launch by the Cape Town branch of Nicro (the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) of a booklet designed to help the unemployed find jobs.

Welfare workers can use the booklet, *Empowerment For Employment*, to train themselves to provide the jobless with essential job-hunting skills.

Among a number of topics, the booklet gives advice on the development of self-awareness and career goals and practical aspects, like how to approach interviews.

Dr Lategan said crime prevention could be tackled by addressing peo-

ARG 16/6/93
ple's basic needs, one of the most important of which was a job.

Tackling unemployment was "the most important medium" for achieving Nicro's aims, she said.

Former Cape Town Chamber of Commerce president Mr Herbert Hirsch said the publication was a practical and realistic aid for the unemployed.

He welcomed the contribution it would make in the campaign against unemployment, which was running at about 50 percent in some Western Cape communities.

Empowerment meant giving individuals the power to make the most of themselves. Each person had good attributes which could be developed, he said.

The booklet costs R10 and is available from Nicro, 47 4000.

306 cops convicted of assault

Sowetan 17/3/93

■ Government spends more than R1 million in out of court settlements:

By Ismail Lagardien

Political Correspondent

(34)



MEMBERS of the public filed more than 6 800 complaints of assault against the South African Police last year, resulting in 1 041 prosecutions and 306 convictions.

Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel said more than 875 policemen and women were convicted of a variety of crimes in the course of duty during the same period.

This cost the taxpayer more than R1 million.

Kriel was reacting to a barrage of questions raised by Democratic Party MPs in Parliament yesterday.

Kriel said the police paid out more than R1,1 million in out of court settlements involving 3 497 civil claims filed between January 1 last year and February 28 this year.

Civilian deaths in unrest related incidents during the same period totalled 2 465. Ninety six policemen were murdered and more than 3 560 civilians were injured.

ANC-aligned independent MP Mr Rob Haswell, who has monitored the violence in Natal since the mid-Eighties, last night said the figures released by Kriel were "a sad indictment of police activity".

"All South Africans must be saddened by this lamentable state of affairs," Haswell said.

to maintain the Constitution as it is until it is replaced by a negotiated transitional constitutional system. Most parties involved in the negotiation process agree with this.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he have any proof that most of the negotiating partners agree with this? An erstwhile Minister of Constitutional Development stated that the only place in which apartheid remains is within the confines of the tricameral Parliament. Is it not correct that the three Chambers should be converted into one Chamber to remove this apartheid?

~~THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would really like to enter into a debate with the hon member, but this is not part of my portfolio. I am just standing in for the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development. If the hon member reads the reply I read out, I think he will be quite satisfied.~~

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, inasmuch as I regret that the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development is not here, I nevertheless wish to state that events in Parliament have overtaken the initial provisions in the Constitution. With regard to the present circumstances, there is a compelling need for that change to be recognised in the Constitution as it stands.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the reason the hon the Minister is not here is that he is, in fact, negotiating with the hon member's new party. [Interjections.] I must apologise for his not being present here. I am not in a position to debate this issue any further as it is not part of my portfolio.

I would suggest that if hon members feel very strongly about it, they should perhaps request an interpellation with either the hon the State President or the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development so that they may debate their question with them.

Seva Samaj Temple: bomb blast
*4. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police are investigating the recent bomb blast at the HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Seva Samaj Temple in Laudium; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what type of explosive was used in the blast;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D12E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

The search is continuing for possible clues and the persons responsible for the explosion.

(a) Falls away.

(b) The Forensic Division of the South African Police could not determine what type of explosives was involved, but the investigation is continuing.

(3) No.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to inquire of him why the SA Police have not offered a reward for information that may lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of this crime.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we normally do give rewards to people who furnish us with information and this particular request is one that could be considered. At present, however, the investigations are continuing and we sincerely hope that we will be able to make a breakthrough fairly soon.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, in the light of the fact that he has stated that such a request could be considered, could he state that in other cases in which his Department acted immediately to offer rewards, they acted upon request?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, could I just have the latter part of the hon member's question?

Mr A RAJBANSI: Did the hon the Deputy Minister in those circumstances...

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I want to inform hon members that we are coming to the end of our allotted time. I should like to deal with the final question, Question ~~33~~ ³⁴

Islamic organization: report

*5. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a report by the Office for Serious Economic Offences on an investigation into the affairs of a certain Islamic organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been handed to his Department; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the name of this organization and (c) what are the findings contained in the report;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D13E

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) Yes, in terms of section 5(12) of the Investigation of Serious Economic Offences, 1991 (Act 117 of 1991), a report was submitted to me.

(a) On 4 February 1993.

(b) and (c) The Director of the Office for Serious Economic Offences recommended that the matter be referred to the Attorney-General of Natal for his decision whether a prosecution should be instituted or not. As a matter of policy the name of the organisation is not disclosed.

(2) A statement is not necessary.

Precedence given to interpellations on general affairs on Wednesdays pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 29 January 1993.

INTERPELLATIONS

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

Own Affairs:

Conditions at schools
1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether she has addressed the conditions allegedly obtaining at schools under the control of her Department that were recently highlighted in a series of articles in an editorial of a certain newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) how and (b) when? D11E INT

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, the answer to 1(a) and (b) is as follows. The Deputy Director-General of the Department of Education and Culture responded to the issues raised in the editorial of *The Natal Mercury* of 19 January 1993 in a letter to the editor dated 20 January 1993. For the edification of the hon member for Springfield, I shall read the letter:

Your editorial comment under the caption, "HOD dust-up" of 19 January 1993 is not only unjustified but, regrettably, a sad reflection of your biased reporting. Your hitherto widely respected newspaper is, for some months now, conducting a vendetta against the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates. The relentless denigration of educators and pupils through highly sensational reporting of a few isolated cases of alleged child abuse is ample evidence of your hostile stand against this department.

Bearing in mind that this department has under its control over 500 educational institutions located Republic-wide with a pupil population of over a quarter million and approximately 12 000 educators, an apparent problem involving a tiny fraction of pupils, personnel or resources certainly does not entitle you to exclaim self-righteously that "education under this authority... is in a mess."

On the contrary, our education has since 1989 developed a fine track record of achievement, despite the ever-increasing financial cutbacks. It offers free and compulsory education to all, regardless of race, colour or sex. Its matriculation results of 94,74% are one of the best in

- (3) It is our intention to wait for the outcome of the court case in the USA which will dictate our future actions. The GSM (Group Special Mobile) Organisation will also keep us informed of any new developments.
- (4) Any further information in this regard will be made available to interested parties.

Olympic Games in Barcelona

*21. Mr J CHOLÉ asked the Minister of National Education:†

- (1) Whether the State appropriated and/or made available an amount of money in order to make South Africa's participation in the Olympic Games in Barcelona possible; if so, what amount;
- (2) whether this amount was made available subject to (a) the condition that the official South African flag be displayed and (b) other conditions; if so, what conditions were set;
- (3) whether a request was addressed to Nocsa to apologise for the fact that the majority of athletes in the South African team were Whites;
- (4) whether any representatives of the South African Government were invited by the International Olympic Committee to attend the official opening of the 25th Olympiad together with Mr Nelson Mandela; if so, who was so invited? B94E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes; R1,5 million was allocated of which an amount of R500 000 has already been paid out.
- (2) (a) No.

(b) Yes; the following conditions applied:
The funds could only be used to the advantage of the official team members and administrators in respect of the following items:

- Air fares
- Official uniform

Education departments: equal funding

*23. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether his Department will guarantee equal funding for specific non-salary areas in all education departments for the 1993-94 budget year; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B99E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No. Although the financing formula has already been drafted, no general policy has yet been tabled under section 2(1)(a) of the National Policy for Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No. 76 of 1984). The formula is, however, used as a distribution guideline to divide the education budget between the various education departments but each education department decides according to its own needs and priorities how its budget should be divided between the different expenditure categories (including those categories other than salaries).
- (2) No.

Population figures of RSA/Natal Home Affairs:

*25. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) What are the official population figures for the (i) Republic of South Africa and (ii) Natal/KwaZulu region and (b) in respect of what date are these figures furnished? B102E
- The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:**
- (a) (i) 30 986 920
 - (ii) 7 955 527
 - (b) 7 March 1991.

*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health:

Whether all the money voted for poverty relief programmes in respect of the current financial year has been spent; if so, (a) what total amount is involved and (b) on what was it spent; if not, (i) what total amount was voted, (ii) how much of it had been spent as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (iii) on what was the money spent and (iv) which organizations received financial assistance and/or grants? B100E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- No,
- (i) R440 million,
- (ii) R420 million till 31 January 1993,

General Export Incentive Scheme: fraud and industry:

- (1) Whether there have been any cases of fraud in regard to the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS); if so, what total amount is involved;
- (2) whether these cases are being investigated; if not, why not;
- (3) what action does he intend taking in regard to cases of fraud that have been proven? B103E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Thirty-six alleged cases of fraud, involving a potential amount of R136 million in regard to the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS), have so far

come under the attention of the Department of Trade and Industry.

(2) All cases which come to the attention of the Department of Trade and Industry are, as appropriate, investigated in collaboration with concerns such as the South African Reserve Bank, the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, other departments, the Office for Serious Economic Offences, the Government Attorney and the Commercial Branch of the South African Police.

Furthermore, external verifications of GEIS claims are undertaken by the Department on an ongoing basis.

(3) In regard to cases of fraud under the General Export Incentive Scheme, re-funds are demanded from claimants who have acted illegally and such cases are handed over to the Commercial Branch of the South African Police for further action. In cases where fraud is proven, exporters are deregistered.

Telkom: bad debts

*27. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) Whether Telkom had any bad debts during the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993; if so, (a) what is the total amount involved and (b) how is this amount made up;

(2) whether any portion of this amount is due to the premium rate (087) industry; if so, what portion? B104E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) Yes, Telkom had bad debts during the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993.

(a) As the figures for January 1993 are not as yet available, the figures quoted below are applicable to the period 1 January to 31 December 1992. During this period bad debts amounted to R65,0 million.

(b) Approximately 98% of the above-mentioned amount represents tele-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

phone debtors whilst the balance is made up by other telecommunication services.

(2) Yes. Part of the R65,0 million can be attributed to the 087 service. It is not possible to furnish a reliable estimate of the amount involved at this stage as the billing system does not provide detailed information in respect of calls made. There are, however, still a number of cases that are receiving attention but which have not yet been recorded as bad debts and where the amounts obviously include an 087 service component.

Military Intelligence/self-governing territories: contact

*28. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Defence:†

(1) Whether a previous head of Military Intelligence, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, at any time established contact with any chief ministers of the self-governing territories; if so, what (a) is the name of such head and (b) was the nature and extent of the contact;

(2) whether any of his successors as chief of Military Intelligence continued this contact; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B105E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No, not while he was associated with Military Intelligence.

(2) No. This is not a task of the Military Intelligence Division.

Sentences: correctional supervision

*29. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

How many persons had been sentenced to correctional supervision as at 31 December 1992? B107E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

During the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992, 2 523 persons were sentenced to correctional supervision in terms of section 276(1)(h) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977).

The number of persons whose sentences of imprisonment have been converted to correctional supervision by the court *à quo* or the Commissioner of Correctional Services respectively, in terms of sections 276A(3), 287(4) and 276(1)(f) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) for the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992 is 523.

The total number of persons who have therefore been placed under correctional supervision for the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992 is 3 046.

The hon member is also referred to my reply of 17 February 1993 in the House of Assembly to question number 17 for oral reply (see col 90).

Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act: promulgation

*30. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, 1992 (Act No 127 of 1992), has been promulgated; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether a judge of the Supreme Court has been designated to consider applications to monitor and intercept communications over telecommunications lines of individuals; if so, which judge;

(3) whether any applications to monitor any telephone or telecommunications line have been made; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B108E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes, on 1 February 1993.

(2) Yes, the Honourable Mr Justice M T Stewart has been designated in terms of section 3(1)(a) of the Act.

(3) Yes, for the period 1 to 10 February 1993 two applications were received in terms of the Act.

Development Aid: disposal of toilets

*31. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 3 June 1992, any of the toilets valued at approximately R15 million purchased by the former Department of Development Aid are not in use at present; if so,

(2) whether any further plans have been made to dispose of these toilets; if so, what plans;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B109E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) The hon member is referred to the reply furnished to him on Question No 7 on 3 June 1992. As indicated, the original value of the 4 600 toilets which had not been used at that stage, amounted to ± R2 900 000 and not R15 000 000.

The toilets concerned on former South African Development Trust land have been disposed of by means of allocation and/or by making them available to bodies for utilization in existing and developing formal and informal residential areas.

(3) No.

KwaNdebele: third report of Commission of Inquiry

*32. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele has brought up a third report; if so,

(2) whether the Government has received the said report; if not, why not; if so, when (a) was it so received and (b) is it expected to be made public? B110E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands as it is a matter which, by its very nature, should be addressed after the establishment of a new constitutional order in South Africa. As an interim arrangement, the South African Government concluded an agreement with the Government of Namibia on 4 September 1992 in terms of which a Joint Administrative Authority was established for Walvis Bay, with effect from 1 November 1992.

Identity documents issued

*15. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many identity documents had been issued from 31 January 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available? B65E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

In view of the fact that statistics in respect of identity documents issued, are being kept only on a monthly basis, the following statistics for the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993 are furnished:

During the specified period 1 884 537 identity documents were issued which include both first and re-issues.

Two financial institutions: criminal charges after insolvencies (34)

*16. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any directors or officers of two financial institutions, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, are to be charged criminally in respect of any alleged offences arising from the insolvencies of these institutions; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details, including the names of the institutions in question? B66E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

In terms of legislation criminal prosecution is the prerogative of the different Attorneys-General. Reports with regard to the persons and their activities have been handed to the Attorney-General of the Cape. In one case the three company directors involved have been arrested and are currently released on

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

bail awaiting trial. In the other case the matter is under investigation. (34)

Alternative sentencing: correctional supervision/community service

*17. Mr D J DALLING to ask the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) Whether any progress has been made in regard to the implementation of the policy of alternative sentencing, particularly as far as correctional supervision and community service are concerned; if so, what progress;

(2) whether any factors are delaying the implementation of the said policy; if so, (a) what factors and (b) what steps are being taken to eliminate such factors? B86E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Before replying to the question, I wish to mention that the Department of Correctional Services does not administer those cases where community service has been imposed by a court without simultaneously sentencing the person concerned to correctional supervision. Community service is, however, normally one of the conditions of correctional supervision. Up to and including 31 December 1992 persons who have been placed under correctional supervision performed 153 608 hours free of community service.

(1) Yes.

Correctional supervision was implemented on 15 August 1991 on an experimental basis as a pilot project in the Pretoria and Wonderboom Magisterial Districts. A second pilot project was launched in the Cape Peninsula on 20 March 1992. With effect from 1 April 1992 correctional supervision was phased in in other magisterial districts in the country. On 31 December 1992 correctional supervision as a sentencing option had already been implemented in 178 magisterial districts countrywide. In terms of present planning, it is anticipated that this sentencing option will be implemented in all 270 Magisterial districts country-wide by 1 June 1993.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b)

As was anticipated and more comprehensively explained in the White Paper on the Extension of the Mission of the Department of Correctional Services and the Implementation of Correctional Supervision as an Alternative Sentencing Option which was tabled in Parliament on 6 May 1991, there are amongst others, two very important prerequisites for correctional supervision to succeed as a sentencing option, namely:—

— A stable community

Correctional supervision can only be shown to full advantage within stable and orderly communities

— Work opportunities

It is essential that a person under correctional supervision should be employed.

The hon member will probably agree that the prolonged violence in many areas of the country as well as the prevailing unfavourable economic conditions are negative factors which will influence the progress that could be made. These restrictive factors must firstly be neutralized on a macro-political level. As soon as present initiatives in this regard succeed, the prospects of correctional supervision as a sentencing option will be greatly enhanced.

Correctional supervision as an alternative to imprisonment is not yet being utilized to full advantage by the judiciary and legal practitioners. Apart from this, in some communities there is a degree of scepticism about correctional supervision.

During this year a communication action is to be launched to make the legal community and community leaders aware of the advantages of correctional supervision as sentencing option and so doing give greater momentum to the application thereof.

*18. Mr A Gerber—Education and Culture.†
[Moved to Own Affairs.]

*19. Mr A Gerber—Education and Culture.†
[Moved to Own Affairs.]

Cellular telephones: cancer

*20. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:†

(1) Whether his Department has taken cognisance of research done in the United States of America with regard to the possibility that the use of cellular telephones may increase the incidence of cancer; if so,

(2) whether any steps are envisaged to ensure that the introduction of cellular telephones in South Africa will not result in an increase in the incidence of brain and other forms of cancer; if so, what steps; if not,

(3) whether the State intends obtaining further information on the effect of this system on the health of the user before it is introduced; if so,

(4) whether this information will be released to the public; if not, why not? B93E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) We are aware of a court case in progress in the United States where it is alleged that there is a link between a single incidence of brain cancer and the excessive use of a cellular phone. We are however not aware of any specific research in this regard.

(2) The introduction of the GSM (Group Special Mobile) digital technology will be planned with reference to future developments in the field of cellular communications. This technology has been developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) over a period of approximately ten (10) years. During the development cognisance was taken of maximum permissible radiation limits. In this regard it is worth mentioning that GSM is currently operational in two networks within Germany which has particularly stringent requirements regarding radiation.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

77 murders every day in SA last year

Star 17/3/93

By Michael Morris
Political Staff

(34)

CAPE TOWN — Seventy-seven South Africans were murdered, 68 raped and 775 assaulted, on average, every day last year, according to figures released in Parliament yesterday.

And the average daily tally of crime included 219 robberies, 201 car thefts and 709 household burglaries.

In all but two of 11 categories of crime for which 1992 province-by-province figures were given, the Transvaal came out on top.

However, the Cape recorded the highest level of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm (59 859) and possession of drugs (18 060).

The Free State had the lowest average levels of crime.

The figures, which reflect reported crime, were released by Law and Order Minister Hermus

Kriel in response to a question by Democratic Party MP Rupert Lorimer.

Of the national 1992 murder tally of 20 135, there were 9 284 in the Transvaal, 5 290 in Natal, 4 509 in the Cape and 1 052 in the Free State.

There were 9 873 cases of culpable homicide — 27 a day — throughout the country in 1992.

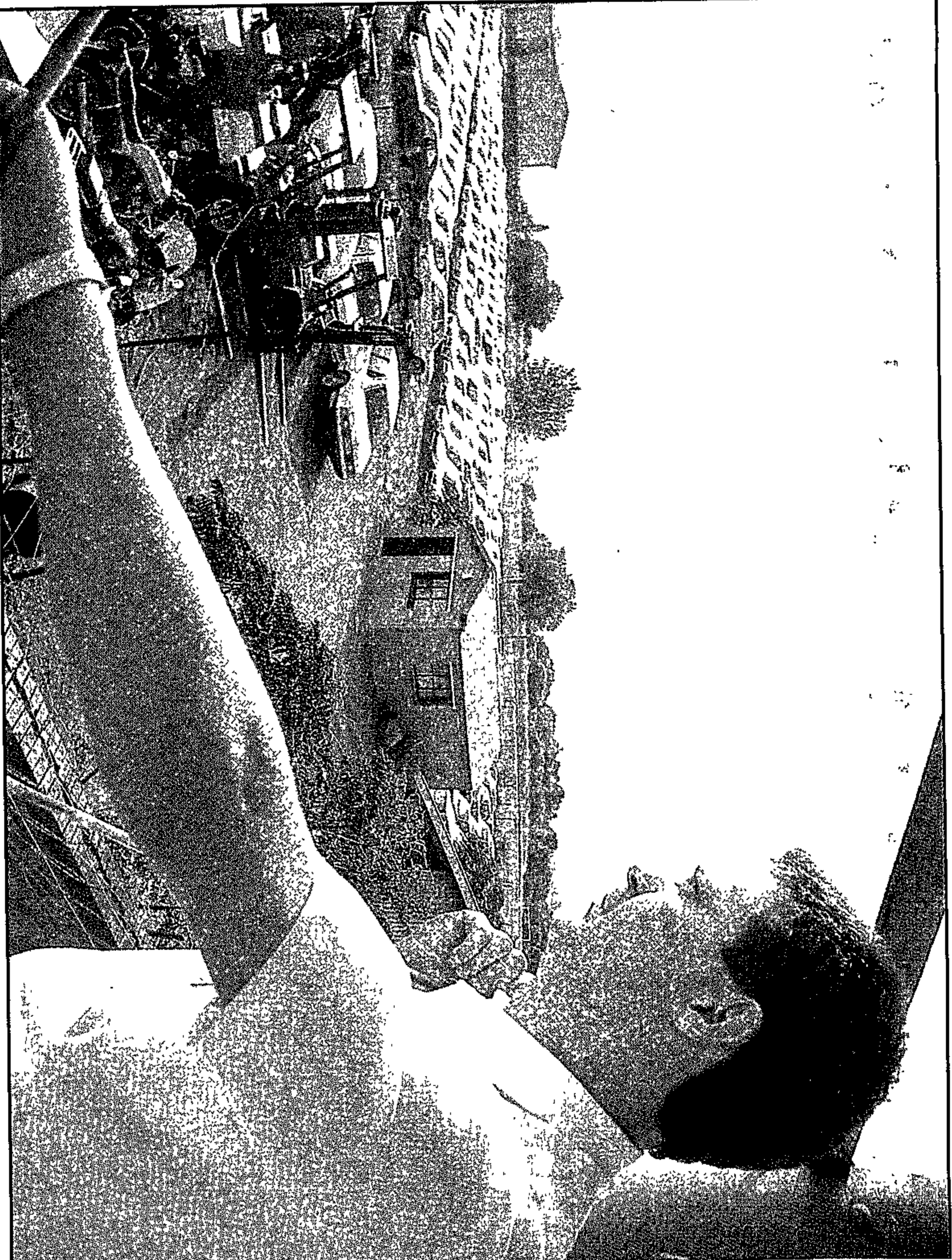
More than 24 700 women were raped — 11 130 in the Transvaal, 7 972 in the Cape, 3 614 in Natal and 2 096 in the Free State.

Of the 79 927 robberies, 46 360 were in the Transvaal, 16 683 in the Cape, 13 645 in Natal and 3 239 in the Free State.

Car thefts in the Transvaal (47 546) were almost four times as many as the next highest tally, in the Cape, of 12 056. More than 11 700 cars were stolen in the year in Natal and 2 270 in the Free State.

Most victims of housebreaking were also in the Transvaal.

● A total of 2 465 people had been killed and 3 560 injured in unrest-related incidents.



Recovered . . . Detective Warrant-Officer Merwe van Rensburg looks at stolen cars recovered by police at the Jabulan vehicle camp in Soweto. Picture: Alf Kumalo

Teachers to quit bodies

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Teachers' Federal Council (TFC) has decided to withdraw from more than 20 advisory bodies of government education departments until a "credible" labour dispensation is in place.

TFC chairman Allan Powell said yesterday there was widespread dissatisfaction at the "unilateral and direct" interference of President F W de Klerk in ongoing pay negotiations.

In the past few weeks De Klerk has repeatedly refused to budge on the 5% pay hike for all government workers.

Powell said the TFC regarded the interference in so serious a light it had consulted its legal advisers, who believed the TFC would have a valid case if it asked the Supreme Court to revise or set aside the President's decision.

The TFC would ask for an interview with De Klerk to discuss the future of education in SA.

A priority issue would be the establishment of a new labour dispensation. The present one had lost credibility.

"The TFC will no longer tolerate the unilateral and inequitable handling of certain across-the-board service conditions in a way which relegates the profession to a weaker position compared with other government workers," Powell said.

An example was discrimination against women teachers which allowed two maternity periods, compared with three in the rest of government service.

55 slain each day as violence takes grip

ONE in a thousand South Africans is murdered every year and one in 70 is assaulted.

The grim realities of the country's burgeoning crime rate were underlined in Parliament yesterday by Law and Order Minister HERNUS KRIEL. He said 20 135 people were murdered last year, more than 55 every day and about 2,3 every hour.

During the year, 283 140 people were assaulted, which meant 775,72 people were assaulted every day and 32,32 every hour. Every two minutes someone was assaulted, either with intent to do grievous bodily harm or by common assault.

The statistics also mean that there was a murder every 26 minutes, a rape every 21 minutes, a robbery every 6,6 minutes, a car stolen every 7,1 minutes and a housebreaking every 3,53 minutes.

Kriel was replying to a question tabled by Rupert Lorimer (DP, Bryanston).

The heaviest crime rate was in the Transvaal where 9 284 people were murdered, followed by Natal (5 290), the Cape (4 509) and the Free State (1 052). Police figures for crime exclude the 10 homelands, which all have their own police forces and crime figures.

Kriel said nationwide there were 9 873 culpable homicides in 1992, 137 800 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily

harm and 145 640 common assaults.

There were 24 812 rapes reported, 67,9 a day or 2,8 every hour. During the year, 79 927 robberies took place, 218,97 every day and 9,12 every hour.

Kriel said 73 619 cars were stolen, 201,7 every day or 8,4 every hour. There were 98 253 cases of damage to property and 148 711 cases of housebreaking, 407,42 every day and 16,98 every hour.

Police had seized 891 AK-47 rifles last year and 171 people were charged with the illegal possession of the weapons.

Kriel disclosed that police paid out more than R1m out of court last year to settle complaints and 6 865 complaints had been laid against the force. He said 876 policemen and women were convicted last year of crimes committed in the course of duty.

Police had paid out R1 123 479 in settling 187 claims out of court. During 1992, 4 211 claims were instituted against the police but only R6 496 was awarded against the police by the courts.

Kriel said 114 people had died in police cells last year, but most had been from natural causes and suicide. Twenty-one of these had died from natural causes, 53 by suicide, 12 from injuries sustained before arrest and 28 from "other causes".

Blacks' view of SAP negative survey

MOST blacks in metropolitan areas have a negative attitude towards the SAP, says a Business and Marketing Intelligence (BMI) survey released yesterday.

"Of 1 000 black adults interviewed, 69% of men and 60% of women had negative feelings towards the SAP," BMI said. Police were seen as the perpetrators of violence by 21% of respondents and as "an enemy of the people" by 9%.

Positive associations with the SAP were that it protected the community by maintaining law and order and was perceived as being helpful.

Thirty-five percent of respondents believed negotiations must continue to bring

peaceful change to SA. Only 22% said a new democratically elected government would end apartheid and "ensure freedom and peace to all the people of SA".

Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said yesterday negative perceptions of the police were fuelled by organisations which persisted in undermining the police.

"If the findings are to be believed, to us it is clear such attitudes would have been caused by a daily diet of allegations (about police misconduct). "We don't believe we have such a negative image. We all know about the weaknesses of polls," Kotze said.

RAY HARTLEY

M
F
y

I

C

F
B
s
p
r
e
l
e

J
a
m
i
f
r
i
d
i
R

a
n
1
9
f
r
p

P
l
M
c
h
t
e
i

SA murder rate One in every 1000

34 CT 17/3/93

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

ONE in 1 000 South Africans was murdered last year and one in 70 was mugged, according to shock figures released in Parliament yesterday.

These grim realities of the country's burgeoning crime rate were given by Minister of Law and Order Mr Hennis Kriel.

He said 20 135 people were murdered last year — more than 55 every day and about 2.3 people every hour.

During the year 283 140 people were assaulted, which means 775.72 people were assaulted every day and 32.32 every hour.

Every two minutes last year someone was assaulted, either with intent to do grievous bodily harm or by common assault.

Every 26 minutes there was a murder, a rape every 21 minutes, a robbery every 6.6 minutes, a car stolen every 7.1 minutes and a

housebreaking every 3.53 minutes.

Mr Kriel provided these details when he replied to a question, tabled by Mr Rupert Lorimer (DP, Bryanston).

The heaviest crime rate, in provincial terms, was in the Transvaal, where 9 284 people were murdered, followed by Natal (5 290), the Cape (4 509) and the Free State (1 052).

These police figures exclude the 10 homelands, which have their own police forces and crime figures.

Mr Kriel said nationwide there were 9 873 culpable homicides in 1992, 137 800 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm and 145 640 common assaults.

There were 24 812 rapes reported, 67.9 a day or 2.8 every hour of last year.

During the year, 79 927 robberies took place, 218.97 every day and 9.12 every hour.

Mr Kriel said 73 619 cars were stolen during the year — 201.7

every day or 8.4 every hour. There were 98 253 cases of damage to property — 269.2 every day and 11.21 every hour, and 148 711 cases of housebreaking — 407.42 every day and 16.98 every hour.

He also said there had been 44 169 drug cases — 121.01 a day.

Mr Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Correctional Services, said that last year South Africa had one of the highest per capita prison populations in the world and the country's prisons were on average 15.67% beyond capacity.

● In Durban out of the total of 996 murder cases, a staggering 222 were reported at Inanda police station, with Stanger next highest on 100 and Clairwood on 97.

Inanda also had the dubious distinction of investigating the most rape cases — 177 — followed by KwaDabeka's 102, Phoenix's 88, C R Swart's 85 and Pinetown West's 83.

Star 17/8/93

876 policemen convicted for on-duty crime

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — One out of every 129 members of the South African Police was convicted of a crime committed while on duty last year, Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel said in reply to a series of questions in Parliament yesterday.

Kriel said 96 members of the SAP died in unrest-unrelated incidents last year from a total of 2 465 unrest deaths, with 3 560 injured.

On deaths in police custody, Kriel said 53 people committed suicide in police cells last year, 21 died from natural causes, 12 died as a result of injuries sustained before arrest and 28 from "other causes".

Kriel said 876 SAP personnel were convicted of crimes committed while on duty last year.

In all, 6 865 complaints of assault were laid against the police. This led to 1 041 prosecutions and 306 convictions. The alleged assaults gave rise to 3 497 civil claims.

A total of 4 211 civil claims were instituted. Of these, 187 were settled out of court at a cost of R1 123 479. The courts awarded damages of R6 496,16.

He said 891 AK-47 rifles were seized last year, 171 people were charged for being in possession and 147 convicted. Another 24 cases were pending.

Sour notes follow the clock-in fiddles

TOM HOOD
Business Editor

(34)
ARG 17/4/93

FRAUDS at shop-floor level are soaring and costing industry millions of rands a year.

Rampant political and white-collar fraud have been exposed, but blue-collar workers are also in the act.

Clocking-in fiddles are among the favourites, causing heavy losses that lead to business failures.

This is the belief of Mr Nigel Baldwin, a director of TR Services, a leading supplier of time, attendance and access control systems.

Market surveys by TR show that in spite of the ravages of the recession, many businesses largely fail to monitor their key people-related cost areas, such as

time and attendance, on-job clocking, overtime and canteen usage.

Outdated and unsophisticated equipment give blue-collar defrauders the chance to systematically drain financial and other resources from their employees, says Mr Baldwin.

"The frauds are eroding productivity and jeopardised the well-being of innocent and productive employees through unnecessary business failures and retrenchments."

Widespread is the "double entry" practice of an employee entering the factory by the normal clocking-in point, immediately going out and re-entering using a friend's entry device or card.

"Two employees are registered to be paid, though only one is at work," says Mr Baldwin.

Many firms had no on-job clocking-in procedures. This allowed the less honest employees to enter and leave the workplace on time, but to waste time before getting down to work, or when going to the toilet.

Another example was the excessive use of a canteen by dishonest employees, who fed friends and family who were not employees.

The adage, "You can't manage what you don't measure", is the guiding principle in effective asset management, says Mr Baldwin.

In every place where TR had installed effective time and attendance and access control equipment over the past three years, substantial improvement in productivity have been recorded.

THE AK-47, used increasingly in political and criminal violence has become the best known of rifles available in South Africa today. Yet nobody can say how many of these guns there are the country.

According to the police, the 891 AK-47s recovered last year were just a small proportion of all such weapons in the country. They said any estimate of the numbers would be "pure speculation".

ANC foreign affairs spokesman Thabo Mbeki said recently that many of the weapons filtering into the country were originally sent by the South African Government to support the rebel Renamo forces in Mozambique, though this slowed after the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

Although the AK-47 has been linked with the ANC and PAC, their opponents have also smuggled it into the country. It has been used by both the ANC and the IFP in incidents of violence in Natal.

There have also been allegations that the so-called "Third

SA awash with unknown number of AK-47 rifles

34

The AK-47 has become the focus of controversy after its repeated use in violent attacks in South Africa. MICHAEL SPARKS reports.

Force" has access to the weapons and is using them, often resorting in organisations like the ANC being blamed for attacks.

The only statistics available for the number of weapons in the region are from Harare where press reports quoted military sources as estimating that at least 1.5 million AK-47s had been introduced to Mozambique since the beginning of the civil war in 1975.

Many of these weapons have been smuggled into the country through Swaziland and Mozambique and have subsequently been sold in the PWV-region very cheaply. In January, police liaison officer Captain Nina Barkhuizen said illegal AK-47s could be bought for as little as R100, although one in good con-

dition could fetch up to R2 000. Their cheap price and ready availability have also made it easy for criminals to lay their hands on the weapons.

According to Military Research Group executive member Ian Robertson, one of the reasons the weapon has developed "mystique" is that it was readily available when the Soviet Union supplied it in the 1960s to those fighting for their liberation.

Robertson said it could easily survive harsh conditions and

had proved to be adaptable to battle conditions better than many other weapons.

Its range, velocity and weight meant that it compared favourably with the weapons used by the SA Defence Force.

The weapon was originally developed in 1947 by Mikhail Kalashnikov, and that is where most of the name comes from. The A is for the Russian word *Automat* or automatic, while K is for Kalashnikov and the rest is for the year the designer offered the weapon design to

the Soviet government. The original weapon was very heavy and susceptible to blockages from dirt. So a revised, lighter version of the weapon was developed by 1952, resulting in the superior battle weapon that has been in wide circulation ever since.

Tefo Raditapole, who submitted the ANC's representations to the Goldstone Commission hearings on firearms in Cape Town last month, said one suggestion the delegation had made was for the police, in conjunction with the Mozambican government, to buy up very cheaply all the AK-47s they could, and then destroy them.

When asked whether this was a valid proposition, police spokesman Colonel Ray Har-

ald said: "This question cannot be answered meaningfully. The SA Police has no jurisdiction in Mozambique. There are a number of other problems, for example, financial implications, logistics, etc."

But Raditapole said that starving Mozambicans were happy to give their weapons away for food, and that it could be done if South Africa made arrangements with the Mozambique government.

He added that while the AK-47 certainly had a reputation as a powerful weapon misused by many criminals, far more crimes were committed with stolen, previously legal firearms than with AK-47s.

Police statistics show that last year there were 537 firearm licences issued daily, with more than 3.5 million guns owned by 1.3 million people.

Janine Rauch, a researcher at the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at the University of the Witwaters-

rand, agreed, saying a culture of firearms existed, where people believed it was legitimate to own a firearm.

Janine Rauch, a researcher at the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at the University of the Witwaters-

rand, agreed, saying a culture of firearms existed, where people believed it was legitimate to own a firearm.

Janine Rauch, a researcher at the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at the University of the Witwaters-

Hospital	(i)	(ii)
	Cost per patient per day R	Income per patient per day R
Somerset West	159,93	28,44
Springbok	168,27	25,62
Stellenbosch	237,78	43,74
South Peninsula Hospital Group	224,26	22,29
Sutherland	191,96	20,12
Swellendam	178,17	32,72
Victoria West	200,90	13,85
Vredenburg	176,54	31,40
Vredendal	147,56	34,42
Westfleur, Atlantis	72,52	10,26
Woodstock	211,50	22,72
Worcester	137,17	11,78
<i>Northern Cape Region</i>		
Barkly West	93,57	18,98
Colesberg	120,16	13,15
De Aar	206,12	40,49
Douglas	142,04	20,33
Hartswater	121,72	22,95
Kakamas	195,26	20,56
Kimberley	278,27	4,29
Kuruman	141,69	46,56
Noupoort	143,14	18,05
Postmasburg	146,07	23,80
Prieska	143,72	27,01
Reivilo	135,92	8,93
Upington	197,83	37,79
Vryburg	133,43	27,21
<i>Eastern Cape Region</i>		
Alival North	178,97	33,54
Barkly East	182,69	18,05
Bedford	170,60	13,33
Burgersdorp	132,24	27,27
Cathcart	208,23	12,72
Cradock	207,82	24,99
Dora Nginza, Port Elizabeth	229,98	3,67
Elliot	145,09	9,71
East London (Frere)	241,25	25,76
Fort Beaufort	171,43	21,80
Graaff-Reinet	226,14	35,59
Grahamstown	161,89	14,13
Humansdorp	164,52	36,05
King Williams Town	230,71	22,08
Livingstone, Port Elizabeth	203,25	8,67
Middelburg	174,58	25,50
Queenstown	222,34	19,84
Somerset East	157,12	21,50
Steynsburg	136,92	14,16
Uitenhage	196,74	57,33

ACADEMIC REGION	
Groote Schuur Region	
Groote Schuur, Observatory	420,40
Red Cross Region	
Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital	369,68
Tygerberg Region	
Tygerberg	374,88
Tygerberg	21,89

Information contained in this reply have been furnished by the provincial administrations.

Black schools: buildings/books damaged

360. Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (a) What total number of black schools have been (i) burnt down and (ii) damaged since 1 January 1983 to date, (b) how many schoolbooks is it estimated were destroyed during this period and (c) what is the total amount in damage suffered by the State as a result? B838E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) (i) and (ii)
The information is not available in the form in which it is required. However, since January 1983 a total of 2 207 schools have been damaged in incidents of arson, vandalism, theft and burglary.
- (b) It is impossible to furnish an estimate for maliciously destroyed schoolbooks. Shabby schoolbooks which are unsuitable for further use are written off and destroyed by the Department.
- (c) With regard to question (a) an amount of approximately R71,0 million is involved.

Murder: convictions

362. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:
- (1) How many persons were convicted of murder in each province in 1992? B845E
- THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE (34) (32)
- The required information is not available for 1992 since the statistics are compiled for the period covered by the Department's annual report. In an effort to be of assistance to the hon member, the required information for the period, 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992, the latest period for which statistics are available is given:
- (a) Transvaal:
(i) Supreme Court 510
(ii) Regional Court 401
- (b) Natal:
(i) Supreme Court 346
(ii) Regional Court 238
- (c) Orange Free State:
(i) Supreme Court 71
(ii) Regional Court 45
- (d) Cape Province:
(i) Supreme Court 241
(ii) Regional Court 337

SADF: accident at Slagboom

363. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Defence:
- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force (SADF) has its own (a) examining system in respect of drivers' licences and (b) regulations in regard to the transportation of passengers in military vehicles; if so,
- (2) whether the SADF instituted an internal investigation into a certain accident which occurred at Slagboom on or about 18 March 1993 and in which a number of school pupils were killed and injured; if so, when is it anticipated that a report on

language. It would be a very poor reflection on every hon member of this House if there were a repetition of the occurrence of a shopping complex or other property's being put on auction without the concurrence of the responsible Minister, particularly if one takes into account the mood of the country at the moment.

Mr D K PADIACHEY: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell us that all property that has been leased by tenants will be sold not at market-related prices, but at cost or less than cost price?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this is a subject which is very topical at the moment. Notwithstanding my departmental involvement in this issue, together with that of the board, which in principle is the custodian of all our assets, I have taken a further decision, namely that in the light of their seriousness, these matters will receive my personal attention. Negotiations will be set in motion, and whatever settlement we come to in the process of negotiation must be to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

For written reply:
Own Affairs:

Private schools: subsidies

58. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any subsidies were paid to private schools in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years; if not, why not; if so, (a) to which schools, and (b) what amount was paid to each such school, in each of these financial years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes

91-92 Financial Year	Amount
(a) Lockhat Islamia College	(b) R404 715,00
92-93 Financial Year	Amount
(a) Lockhat Islamia College	(b) R560 224,80
Roshnee Islamic School	R204 805,80

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

State-aided schools: grants-in-aid

59. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any grants-in-aid were paid to State-aided schools in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years; if not, why not; if so, (a) to which schools, and (b) what amount was paid to each such school, in each of these financial years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes

	1991-92	1992-93
AI Kajee	—	13 151
Anjuman Islam	19 091	26 504
Ashville	40 810	3 000
Doornkloof	5 850	—
Emona	5 680	5 850
Harding	6 287	6 070
Illovo	7 358	3 662
Ikopo	5 044	5 043
Junna Masjid	11 414	345 688
MLS Blackburn	6 901	6 185
MLS Colenso	5 214	6 100
MLS Krantzklouf	4 968	30 699
Moonsamy	4 443	—
Mountain View	4 484	—
Natest	9 840	4 882
Northdene	8 032	8 614
Nutment	5 034	5 036
Pomeroy	8 754	—
Parukabad	2 207	—
Radha Roop Singh	8 370	8 204
St Anne's	12 344	7 473
St Xavier's	11 535	11 017
Surat Hindu	21 815	—
Sewpaul	15 749	—
Sezela	8 451	9 036
Stanger Madressa	15 562	14 138
St Anthony's	21 526	52 907
South Coast Madressa	12 085	99 536
Putinspruit	—	12 595
L Bodasingh	—	30 000
Woodgrange-On-Sea	295	7 037
Darnall	25 459	14 827
Orient Islamic	162 587	38 754
TOTAL	483 189	776 008

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

169. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether all persons who were required to report for (a) national service and (b) camps in 1992 but failed to do so, have been prosecuted; if not, (i) why were not all of them prosecuted and (ii) what percentages of such persons had been prosecuted as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) (i) The amendment to the Defence Act (1992) has made provision for persons with conscientious objection against military service. This has had the result that prosecution of national servicemen who failed or refused to report for military service was suspended to give them the opportunity to apply for classification as conscientious objectors under the new dispensation.

(a) (ii) Of the January 1992 intake 15% before prosecutions were suspended on 31 August 1992. Persons who were not prosecuted were called up again for the January 1993 intake. Prosecution for failure or refusal to report for the January 1993 intake, is still in process.

(b) (iii) 20,3% as on 31 August 1992. Persons who were not prosecuted have been rescheduled for later service periods, (camps).

Medicines: theft from State hospitals/clinics

34. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any instances of theft of medicines from State hospitals and clinics occurred during the course of 1992; if so, (a) from which hospitals and clinics and (b) what is the value of the medicines stolen;

(2) whether her Department is investigating these thefts; if not, why not; if so, with what result;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B784E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes, (34)

Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State:

(a) Medicine Depot and (b) R25 695,65

Provincial Administration of Natal:

(a) Provincial Medical Supply Centre and (b) R5 425,00

Provincial Administration of the Transvaal:

(a) HF Verwoerd Hospital R10 272,89
Lydenburg Hospital R 322,46
Soweto CHC R 22,48

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope:

(a) Dora Nginza Hospital R13 508,36
Groote Schuur Hospital R 6 011,00

Administration: House of Assembly:

(a) Psigmed Pharmacy and (b) R11 576,00;

(2) no, all the cases have been referred to the South African Police for investigation;

(3) no.

Information as received from the provincial administrations.

Provincial hospitals: cost/income per patient

356. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(a) What is the (i) cost and (ii) income per patient per day for each hospital falling under the control of each of the provinces and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B821E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Townships carry SA's growing crime burden

Star 18/3/93

By Shirley Woodgate (34)

The black population was bearing the brunt of the country's soaring crime, which was largely being perpetuated in the townships and not in the white suburbs, SAP head of public relations Lieutenant-Colonel David Bruce said yesterday.

Addressing the monthly meeting of the Sheba business women's club in Johannesburg, he placed the blame for escalating murder, rape and robbery largely on the political struggle being waged daily in black residential areas.

Another cause of increasing crime was unemployment, with 7 million people out of work, which was estimated to include about 25 percent of the black population. This in turn affected the families of the unemployed, now believed to number between 21 million and 25 million, Bruce said.

Various other crises contributing to the worsening situation including problems in black education where "the role model for black pupils was not

what it should be", rapid urbanisation to areas which had insufficient structures to sustain the influx, and low economic growth coupled with high population growth.

The police were unable to do anything to combat the causes which were out of their field of control. These problems would have to be addressed by the Government, and leaders in the political, economic, spiritual and education fields as well as the community itself.

Only then could the SAP enforce law and order since its past role of having to enforce discriminatory laws had led to a deliberate policy on non-cooperation with the police.

Aiming to improve its image from the old prescriptive, heavy-handed role, the SAP had embarked on a new community-supported policy, liaising with local communities through "crime forums" chaired by community leaders.

Once mutual trust and respect had been restored, the SAP was confident its success ratio would improve.

A 'main oke' – or a 'dirty tricks' breakthrough?

w/mail 19/3 - 25/3/93.

AFRICAN National Congress officials are debriefing a man they believe has more explosive information about government "dirty tricks" than self-confessed police hitman Dirk Coetzee.

But police say the man, Frederick Alec Harding (50), is no more than "an old customer and a con artist" used to talking his way out of tight spots. He is awaiting trial on attempted murder, fraud and other charges.

Lawyers acting for the ANC are preparing a bail application for Harding following his court appearance this week.

Harding, who makes no bones about his criminal background, says he was recruited by government agencies in the 1970s, and for almost two decades ran a series of criminal operations aimed at destabilising and discrediting the ANC and other anti-apartheid groups.

Claiming close friendships with many senior government, military and police figures, he says he has intimate knowledge of criminal schemes to fund former Civil Co-operation Bureau and other operations in which he was involved.

The ANC believes Harding "has raised a number of sensitive and very explosive issues affecting people from top to bottom, at home and internationally". The organisation's legal adviser, Matthew Phosa, says the ANC has a duty to investigate Harding's allegations as "his information affects all in South Africa".

An initial analysis of Harding's claims leads ANC officials to believe that "Harding is bigger than Dirk Coetzee in terms of his international exposure and his overall importance".

They believe Harding will not only unlock secrets from the past, but may provide vital clues to current "dirty tricks" operations. He has, they say, accurately predicted more than one occurrence since the beginning of the debriefing operation.

Harding says he headed a drug-trafficking ring in the 1980s whose aim was to procure funding for CCB operations. The scheme involved selling stolen cars, hired in South Africa, to clients in Zimbabwe. Mandrax was bought from the proceeds and smuggled into South Africa, where the CCB took the profits, he says.

Harding says he began a life of crime at the behest of his Military Intelligence and Security Branch handlers, but police sources describe him simply as "the mafia man from Rivonia" and "a main oke in organised crime on the Witwatersrand" whose only interest is money and high living.

Many of the charges he is facing relate

to serious fraud but one, involving R10,5-million, was withdrawn in court earlier this month after the prosecutor failed to produce a witness. Some official sources discount Harding's claims regarding a political agenda, while others are loath to discuss the issue and refuse to comment.

Police describe Harding as a notorious gangster who has been known to detectives across the Witwatersrand for close on three decades. One policeman calls him "one of the top 40 criminals in the country" and another refers to him as a "godfather figure for the Blue Light Gang".

But the fact that Harding seems to have no criminal record to speak of appears to lend credence to his version that he became a criminal on orders from his security force bosses.

Police point to the serious nature of the attempted murder charges on which he is currently being held. They allege that he fired a gun at three taxi drivers outside his Rivonia house and that he knifed a contractor who had come to collect money from him.

They acknowledge that Harding was investigated by the Security Branch, but say this was only because he employed "Order of Death" bomber Corrie Lottering as a bodyguard. Lottering was arrested at Harding's home, christened "Ekaya Mandela", and is serving a prison sentence for bombing journalist Jani Allen's flat.

Harding, who believes his life is in danger even in prison, says senior security officials are playing cat and mouse with him. Serious criminal charges alternate with offers of a private amnesty if he will quietly leave the country, he says.

Harding's relationship with the security forces began, he says, when he served with 2 Recce in Angola and other Frontline states. He also claims to have participated in hot-pursuit raids, commando operations and security reconnaissance for cabinet ministers in several African countries.

Equipped with credit cards issued by major international banks, he roamed the world on missions for the South African government, which he claims included arms deals.

Police confirm Harding's international travel, but believe it was for purely criminal purposes. He used aliases and disguises, often posing as an Arab.

"He is a master conman," comments a detective familiar with Harding's criminal career. "He knows how to manipulate, how to make contacts, how to open doors."

"He's highly intelligent and he can arrange things. But it's all smoke and mirrors with him."

The ANC is investigating explosive claims by a man who says he 'is bigger than Dirk Coetzee'. But police dismiss him as a criminal and con artist.

By PHILIPPA GARSON and STEPHEN LAUFER

Department	(1)(a) No. of Trips	(1)(b)(i) Travel Costs	(1)(b)(ii) Accommodation	(1)(b)(iii) Allowances	(1)(c) Total	(1)(c) Purpose of Trip	(2)
							Name of persons accomp. by spouses
26. Provincial Administration Orange Free State		R 19 943	R 2 045	R 1 039	R 23 027	Mexico: Discussions with mexican authorities in connection with further normalisation of trade	—
		15 882	3 960	1 390	21 232	Taipei: Attend the 12th Ministerial Economic and Technical Collaboration Conference	—
26.1 Dir-General	1	10 574	12 912	12 092	35 578	Europe: Consult experts in connection with regional and local government, the financing of these levels and the influence of the human-rights dispensation on government activities	—
27. Public Works							
27.1 Dir-General	1	9 250	4 978	7 409	21 637	Spain/France/Germany/Belgium: Attend meeting of ICOLD as leader of SAN-COLD and visits to offices of foreign Missions	—

Commercial/financial irregularities: complaints/charges

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

(a) How many complaints and/or charges relating to (i) fraud, (ii) so-called commercial theft, (iii) exchange control violations and irregularities, (iv) bribery and corruption and (v) section 440F of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No 61 of 1973), regarding insider trading, were investigated by the South African Police in 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively, and (b) in respect of each category referred to above, how many investigations arising from such complaints and/or charges resulted in (i) criminal trials and (ii) convictions of the parties concerned. B382E

314

(a) (v)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
1988.....	0	4	0	3	0
1989.....	0	0	0	0	0
1990.....	1	1	1	1	1
1991.....	2	2	2	2	2
1992.....					

Note: Details with regard to 1986 and 1987 are not available, as the official registers for the years concerned have already been destroyed in terms of the official instructions.

The apparent discrepancy in the number of criminal trials and convictions in paragraph (a) (iii) as above mentioned, is due to the fact that one or more accused have been charged and found guilty in several cases.

Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage: end-of-year examination statistics

174. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Training:
How many pupils in school leaving under his Department in the (a) Port Elizabeth and (b) Uitenhage metropolises (i) wrote the end-of-year examinations for, and (ii) passed, each standard in 1992? B390E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

STANDARD	(a)		(b)	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
SSA*.....	9 890	8 483	2 876	2 332
SSB*.....	8 438	7 527	2 299	1 960
STD 1*.....	7 773	6 863	2 089	1 919
STD 2*.....	7 273	6 666	2 123	1 968
STD 3*.....	7 446	6 078	1 866	1 582
STD 4*.....	6 880	5 914	1 816	1 604
STD 5*.....	6 241	5 553	1 605	1 460
STD 6.....	8 465	5 418	1 505	803
STD 7.....	8 643	5 529	1 460	928
STD 8.....	7 259	5 046	1 263	814
STD 9.....	5 145	3 135	1 018	523
STD 10.....	5 116	2 528	543	276
TOTAL.....	88 569	68 740	20 463	16 169

* PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Public servants: official overseas visits

186. Mr L FUCHS asked the State President:

(a) How many overseas visits were under-

SA crime

'spilling' ⁽³⁴⁾

CT 19/7/93

into Zim

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Concern is mounting here over the possible overspill into Zimbabwe of the activities of political-linked South African criminals.

A member of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) was reportedly arrested at the weekend for the murder of a taxi driver and attempted hold-up of a Harare petrol station.

And sources say the Goldstone Commission has sought details of an alleged former South African policeman, based at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg, wanted for questioning in connection with racketeering in drugs and stolen cars.

Zimbabwean police have not commented officially on the latest incident involving members of the PAC, one of whose representatives was last year jailed for plotting to smuggle R30 million worth of mandrax into South Africa.

Taxi murder:

PAC man held

In another corruption case, judges heard testimony the Zimbabwean government condoned theft of cars from South Africa as "part of the PAC's armed struggle".

On Friday night Harare taxi driver Mr Olley Makoni was gunned down at a service station in the predominantly white suburb of Strathaven.

Acting on a tip-off, a heavily armed police reaction squad raided a nearby house said to be used by PAC members and made an arrest after recovering a gun, eyewitnesses told the Sunday Gazette.

Sources here say the Goldstone Commission wants to interview a former white policeman alleged by Zimbabwe's main national daily the Herald to have raised funds for extreme right-wing groups in South Africa by bartering stolen South African cars for hard drugs in countries as far north as Kenya and Ruanda.

More than 300 luxury vehicles were allegedly involved.

Building industry ³⁴ set to strike back

CLAIRE GEBHARDT

Weekend Argus Correspondent

THE building industry, suffering its worst crisis, is about to fight back.

It has major plans to kickstart the economy which includes seeking funds for informal sector training abroad.

To start the ball rolling, Bifsa executive director Ian Robinson will set off for the Netherlands and the United Kingdom later this month to seek support for an innovative scheme which will make use of Bifsa training centres around the country.

"So far the response is very positive."

Mr Robinson is also due to meet Minister of Housing Sam de Beer on March 9 to present a complete package of recommendations to ensure the survival of the building industry.

Mr Robinson's own portfolio of

CRG 20/2/92
"dirty pictures" (graphs showing the slide in the economy) unveiled for Finance Minister Derek Keys recently show that total construction as a percentage of GDP has dipped below 1946 levels.

"Our meeting with Mr Keys indicates that he is very sympathetic to the industry's plight.

Bifsa is asking among other things for the government to —

- Recognise that the building industry is the key to growth — for every R1 million spent on construction, 186 jobs are created on site or in related industries.

- Increase government spending on low income housing

- Spend money in a way which frees up private sector finance through subsidies, guarantees and insurance schemes.

Cape builders going through hard times 34

Business Staff

CONDITIONS in the Cape construction industry could hardly be more difficult, says Mr Ray Gamble, managing director of Ovcon Cape Civil.

Most contractors have unsatisfactory order books and competition for any available work is fierce, he said in an interview.

As the industry tended to lag about 12 months behind the economy, he did not foresee any significant improvement this year.

However, said Mr Gamble, Ovcon Cape Civil was completing several contracts which would run until April and had other work running through to the end of the year.

After that, the company's versatility, particularly its ability to handle fast-track industrial plant additions and alterations, would enable it to survive the difficult period ahead, he believed.

ARG 20/12/93
"We are at present busy on three large industrial complexes. Although major industrial work has been shelved, considerable upgrading and extension work is being carried out.

"None of the work being handled here by Ovcon is large but, by giving good service, we find that it tends to be increased and we stay on the site longer than expected."

Mr Gamble added that, to give satisfaction on industrial work, the construction team usually had to be able to mobilise fast, to work within strictly applied safety regulations and to operate alongside the plant's own workforce under difficult conditions. Very few major plants are able to shut down while building work is being carried out and a co-operative attitude is essential to success.

Ovcon Cape Civil's major contract at present is at the Harbour Island marina site in Gordon's Bay.

'One-fifth of murders solved'

34

20/3/93

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

LESS than a quarter of the people responsible for serious crime in South Africa are convicted for their offences.

This emerged from replies given in Parliament this week by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hernus Kriel.

Mr Coetsee, in reply to a question from Mr Lester Fuchs (DP, Hillbrow), said 3 787 people were convicted of murder between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 1992.

But Mr Kriel, questioned by Mr Rupert Lorimer (DP, Bryanston), said 20 135 people were murdered in South Africa outside the homelands in 1992.

Although the periods covered by the two ministers were not identical and only overlap for the first six months of last year, the replies indicate convictions were only obtained in the courts for less than 20% of murders committed.

The position in regard to rape and assault is similar. While Mr Coetsee said 4 841 people were convicted of rape, Mr Kriel said 24 812 rapes were reported over the 12 months covered in his reply.

Last year, 283 140 people were assaulted, either with intent or in common assault, but only 78 511 people were convicted.

And there were 9 873 culpable homicides over the same period, but only 2 505 people were convicted of this offence.

Although 102 515 people were convicted of theft last year, there were 79 927 robberies, 73 619 cars were stolen and 148 711 cases of housebreaking were reported.

Focus on changes Budget's boost for builders

34
ARL 20/13/93

THE beleaguered construction industry can expect a boost from several Budget changes, say two Stellenbosch building economists.

These concessions would stimulate house and hotel building and industrial expansion, said Professor Wilsey Kilian and Mr Johan Snyman, of Medium-Term Forecasting Associates.

Home building would also be stimulated by an injection of R200 million into the National Housing Forum.

Changes in property transfer duty would benefit homes in the lower price brackets — there was no transfer duty on houses costing up to R60 000. Sites costing up to R24 000 (R20 000 previously) would also escape transfer duty.

Tourism was to be stimulated by writing off hotel refurbishment allowances and depreciation over five years instead of 20.

The new dual tax system on companies could also encourage growth by building companies, whose tax rate could fall to 40 percent from 48.

However, the rise in VAT to 14 percent would raise building materials prices, while dearer fuel would raise transport costs.

"Men and materials have to be transported over long distances in the building industry and transport costs constitute a significant part of final costs at site level," they said.

Companies involved in building or

■ Concessions in the Budget will stimulate house and hotel building and industrial expansion, according to two Stellenbosch economists.

TOM HOOD, Business Editor

investing in property were now faced with paying 10 percent instead of seven percent transfer duty on buildings.

The rate of transfer duty, presently one percent on the first R50 000 and five percent on the balance, will be changed to one percent on the first R60 000, five percent on amounts between R60 000 and R250 000 and eight percent on sums above R250 000.

As a result, an individual will pay less transfer duty if he buys a house valued at less than R263 333.

● Something of a "beat VAT" property buying rush could be expected before April 7, claimed estate agents.

The VAT increase would force up building costs but it would apply only to new home prices, not to second owner sales.

● Anglo American Property Services said it would absorb the four percent VAT rise on all residential land sales until the end of June.

Prestige residential developments include Welgedacht country estate near Cape Town.

Corruption runs too deep for SA to know extent

Star 2015/193

DEBATES about corruption can be misleading. Take estimates of corruption's costs.

The ANC has said that corruption in South Africa is of the order of R9 billion annually. Nonsense, Finance Minister Derek Keys told a National Party fund-raising dinner.

Public sector corruption was no more extensive than private sector corruption.

Dp finance spokesman Ken Andrew estimates Government wastage and corruption to be at least R1,2 to R1,4 billion.

The Auditor-General, on the eve of his agency's functional autonomy from the executive branch, has weighed in with his own estimate, more along Keys's lines: less than 1 percent of spending.

Are such estimates likely to be useful in thinking about what corruption costs? Probably not.

First, in South Africa as elsewhere, the fact is that we will never know the extent of corruption. For obvious reasons, documentation is difficult.

Moreover, based on experience in other countries, we know that the number of accusations of corruption do not necessarily correlate with the extent or seriousness of corrupt acts.

Charges of corruption are usually more likely when systems are changing, be the changes political, economic or administrative.

With the advent of democracy and freer markets, accusations may increase even if

prevalence is reduced. This is because information becomes more available, and new freedoms allow such information to be disseminated and discussed.

Other things being equal, corruption scandals are more likely to emerge in democratic polities, in free-market economies, and in businesses in transition away from authoritarian managing styles.

There is an even more telling reason why the usual estimates are misleading. Corruption is much more damaging than the amount of money that changes hands. Policies are distorted to enable corruption.

How should one analyse the harm caused by various kinds and degrees of corruption? Academics have debated this topic

for years, and much has been learnt.

Research over the past two decades has overturned the benign verdict passed by some earlier scholars, who tended to liken corruption to a necessary lubricant, or perhaps to a glue holding otherwise fragile polities together.

Since then, we have learnt that despite superficial similarities, a bribe has virtually nothing in common with a market price, a gift or a tip. The real cost of bribes is the way they distort incentives.

Corruption leads citizens to worry about how to influence officials instead of how to increase production, cut costs and improve quality. Corruption induces officials to worry less about how to provide service to the public and more about how to service themselves.

Over the past two decades, the results of corruption have become obvious, especially in the poorest places on the planet. Some forms of corruption are relatively harmless, such as speed money to customs officials or people violating silly foreign exchange controls.

But many forms of corruption severely distort incentives. Especially when corruption becomes systematic, it leads to spirals of waste and inefficiency, predator elites and the alienation of citizen from state.

I would go further, but pursuing such questions can actually distract our attention from the real issues at hand. On topics as loaded as corruption, it is so tempting to launch into general

ROBERT KLITGAARD looks at corruption and presents some ideas about fighting it.

attacks and global speculations, so tempting to be rhetorical.

For example, many people would be happy to discuss, at great length and with great fervour, the ultimate moral causes of corrupt behaviour, or whether corruption is more prevalent in South Africa or other parts of Africa or Japan or America, or whether the public sector is more prone to corruption than the private sector.

In my work on anti-corruption strategies in many countries, I find that overcoming this tendency to moralisms and comparisons is a necessary first step to effective action.

Consider an analogy. Suppose a doctor has an emergency patient on the operating table. Before proceeding, he wishes to have a discussion. "What do we mean when we speak of a disease or illness?" he asks philosophically. "How many cases of this disease are there in South Africa? What about other countries?"

The discussion might be academically interesting. But as he investigates and pontificates, the patient dies.

Shouldn't the doctor rather say: "How do we treat diseases like this?" And "What sorts of preventive medicine and public health measures can make a difference?"

So, too, I believe more of our

debates and discussions about corruption should concern treatments and prevention.

Experience in many countries suggests that there are many ways governments can limit, if never eliminate, extortion, bribery, kickbacks, speed money, nepotism, fraud and other forms of corruption.

The secret of successful reform is to analyse public policies and systems, rather than hunt for isolated scoundrels or call for a moral renovation. Where there is the combination of monopoly plus official discretion minus accountability, we will tend to find corruption — whether in South Africa, South Korea or South Carolina. When public officials are paid meagre salaries without reward for exceptional performance, and when penalties against the corrupt are rare and mild, we can expect corruption to flourish. All the successful reforms I have studied take these structural problems seriously.

What if governments don't act? But what if a government doesn't want to control corruption? What then can be done? How can the private sector and citizen groups make a difference?

It is true that some political leaders do seem to believe that they can excuse the apparent absence of a strategy for reducing corruption by saying that the leaders were not aware it was going on.

"In no case," President de Klerk remarked during Ques-

tion Time on March 10, "where corruption or maladministration has been revealed were there any facts to show that the Minister in charge knew about it. When we discovered irregularities we took firm action and continue to do so."

But corruption should not be conceived as a disembodied irregularity or the act of a scoundrel. Corruption is a problem of systems of information, incentives and rules. To combat it, one must think through these systems and change them.

On this subject of corruption that so vexes and perplexes us, there are many blind alleys of debate to avoid, and many encouraging paths to follow.

I find myself increasingly optimistic, so much so that I see the emergence of scandals as itself a positive sign, not only in South Africa but, just to name recent examples, in Italy, Russia, Spain and Pakistan.

Even in developing countries, we can learn from success stories at the various levels of government and in the business world. □

● The author, an American, has just left the Lester K. Born Chair of Economics at Yale School of Organisation and Management to become a professor of economics at the University of Natal (Durban). His six books include *Tropical Gangsters*, *Adjust to Reality*, *Beyond State vs Market* as well as *Controlling Corruption*, which has been translated into Spanish, Russian, Portuguese and French.

FOCUS ON SECURITY

Businesses combat theft and fraud

BY FRED ROFFEY

SHRINKAGE is costing the South African retail industry more than R1 billion a year — much of it through fraud, employee theft, shoplifting, under-ringing at tills and staff/customer collusion, as well as damaged merchandise, spoilage and accounting errors.

To combat this, businesses are using organisations such as Lodge Service to provide operatives who work for the client as regular employees.

In this capacity they are able to gain the trust of dishonest personnel and learn of any conspiracy to defraud the management. In addition they are able to:

- Report on false time records and unnecessary overtime.
- Spot sabotage attempts.
- Evaluate safety and security systems.

Many of their activities relate to the retail industry. However, they also operate in commerce and industry generally, where the growing incidence of white collar crime is costing billions of rands annually, according to a leading insurance broker.

"Statistics have shown that white collar crime has increased by an almost unbelievable 76 per cent over the past six years, and no company can feel safe," says fidelity insurance specialist Brian Gillespie of PIV Insurance

Brokers. The Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO), instituted in March 1992, has investigated cases totalling a staggering R2,2 billion up to March this year.

Since final figures are not known for some cases still under investigation, the R2,2 billion is likely to be a conservative indication of the sums involved, according to the OSEO.

The SAP Commercial Branch reported white collar crime totalling R3,6 billion over the past year — more than one percent of South Africa's gross domestic product for the period.

"The main cause of this astounding increase in white collar crime is the economic pinch affecting us all," says Mr Gillespie.

"In many cases, people have become used to a certain standard of living and endeavour to maintain it by any means — illegal or otherwise."

He emphasizes that from the risk management viewpoint the most important ground rule for companies is to screen prospective employees carefully.

"Reference checks are all-important, since they drastically re-

duce the chances of employing dishonest persons who either were discharged from their previous job or who moved because of suspected or proven dishonesty.

"Once an employee is found to have been dishonest, whether during his employment or earlier, there is no cover for future dishonest acts by that employee unless specifically agreed by insurers."

"Companies with cover should take a long hard look at their policy wordings and have them amended if they find inadequacies."

He points out that most policies also stipulate that personal financial gain must be proved in certain circumstances.

"Policies may not respond in cases where, for instance, a branch manager falsifies profit and loss statements merely to retain his job, or obtain an increase or a promotion."

Mr Gillespie adds that because of high risk exposures for computers, it is essential for companies to show adequate security for their computer systems before insurance cover is available.

"It is particularly important to cover third-party fraud cases where outsiders log into the company's computer system."



SCREENING CALLERS... An intercom videophone lets you see who's at the door. Picture courtesy of Alphone

CIB four 'liable' for R142m

FOUR directors of the collapsed Cape Investment Bank are being held personally liable for R142-million of missing funds in one of the largest claims of its kind in SA legal history.

CIB liquidator Tjaart du Plessis has issued summons in Cape Town's Supreme Court against CIB chairman Jan Pickard junior, and directors Eugene Swartz, Sigfrides Lohle and Gerlof Reitsma.

The summons says a "reckless" R1-billion punt in Eskom stock that went wrong was one of the reasons for the collapse of CIB.

The summons refers to section 424 of the Companies Act, which states that if a business is carried out in a reckless manner, or with intent to defraud creditors, any person who was a knowing party may be held personally liable.

By JEREMY WOODS

The summons says the four directors were knowingly party between June and October 1990 in conducting the business of CIB recklessly and/or with intent to defraud creditors.

CIB failed to disclose to its creditors, shareholders, regulating authorities and members of the public who might become depositors that it traded at a loss during the year ended June 30 1990.

"The above notwithstanding, CIB continued after June 30 to solicit and accept deposits from members of the public, including deposits totalling approximately R240-million from the SA Rail Commuter Corporation."

CIB "continued to lend and advance portions of these moneys to clients who had already shown themselves to be unlikely to be able to repay the advances".

CIB was liquidated on April 11 1991 with debts exceeding R100-million. A major creditor is the state-subsidised SARCC, which invested R240-million with CIB.

The summons says that during the first and second quarter of 1990, CIB purchased large amounts of E168 Eskom stock on credit. By June 30 stock valued at approximately R1-billion had been purchased, utilising "short-term credit facilities provided by other financial institutions".

Legal advisor to Mr Pickard, Tinus Slabber, says the action is being defended. A trial date is expected to be set soon.

5/11/93

CREDIT 34



Conman's Swiss account is frozen

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

A SWISS bank account belonging to the late Roy Myers, the international conman at the centre of a multimillion-rand forex fraud involving some of South Africa's most prominent families, has been frozen.

Trustees of the Myers estate — he was declared insolvent three months before he killed himself — won an 11th-hour dash last Thursday to recover R2,5-million secreted in the account.

The Bonny Rig Foundation, registered in Liechtenstein with the fund account kept at the Swiss Volksbank in Zurich, was set up by Myers last September and managed by a Swiss attorney, Dr Urs Wehinger.

Hiding

Myers's aged mother, Mrs Beatrice Cohen, 71, of Cape Town, was named as the sole beneficiary of the fund.

On September 18, the day the foundation was created, \$1,5-million (R4,8-million) was transferred from the Coutts and Co bank in London to the Swiss Volksbank.

Twelve days later, \$500 000 (R1,6-million) was sent back to London, evidently for use by Myers, who had left South Africa and was in hiding in that city.

Myers fled South Africa last September leaving behind an angry mob who claimed he had robbed them of millions.

From his hideout in London, he claimed those people who accused him of theft had, in fact, been his partners in crime. He said he had helped them smuggle currency out of the country.

Last week liquidators brought an urgent application in the Cape Town Supreme Court to prevent Mrs Cohen from touching the millions of rands secreted by her son.

In an affidavit, trustee Oliver Powell

said of Mrs Cohen: "... despite her years (she is) wily, evasive and cagey..."

A letter from London attorneys Paisner and Co, acting for the trustees, shows that Mrs Cohen and her husband had transferred £250 000 (R1,25-million) on September 15 last year from their account at Barclays Bank (Whetstone) to an account at Lloyds Bank (Pall Mall).

On October 21 they transferred £230 000 (R1,15-million) from the Lloyds account to the account of Centre Trust Ltd in Jersey — where the funds were to be held by a trust to which Mr Cohen had signing powers.

On November 26, Mr Cohen instructed the trustees to transfer about £214 000 (R1,07-million) from the trust account to the account in Ireland of an associate of Myers at Myers's request.

In November Myers's associate, Mr Frank Fallon, approached the attorneys with information — which is how they discovered the existence of the money.

The court heard that more than R22-million had been hidden by Myers in Ireland, England, the United States and Switzerland.

Inquiry

This week major players in the Myers saga were interrogated during a trustees inquiry held at the Master's Office in Pretoria.

Mr Allan Levin, attorney for the joint trustees, refused to comment because, he said, the proceedings had been held in camera.

In a startling new development this week, a statement made by Myers just weeks before he killed himself came into the possession of the Sunday Times.

In it he revealed how he met potential clients — named in the document — and how he drew them into his forex export web.

S/Time 21/3/93

34

Labour camps 'will do away with loafers'

34

PRETORIA — Labour camps should be established to combat the menace posed by unemployed "loafers", says Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) president Dries Bruwer.

The TAU expects all areas where incidents of violence have occurred to be declared unrest areas, Bruwer says.

Curfews, in co-operation with the TAU's security committee, have to be introduced in rural regions, and undesirable elements removed from unrest areas.

Farmers throughout the Transvaal are demanding tougher security measures from the police and the SADF to counter violence. Current measures have clearly failed, he says.

Farmers expect government to act urgently on the security demands made at a farmers'

mass meeting in Potchefstroom earlier this month.

He warns that if appropriate action is not taken, the TAU will have to consider seriously further demands by farmers.

Earlier this week Free State farmers demonstrated outside some police stations, demanding curfews, searches in black townships for criminal elements and arms, road blocks on secondary roads and the establishment of control points at entrances to black townships.

Bruwer said the idea was that "loafers" be taught basic skills, learn something of the work ethic and be placed in a position to make a major contribution to the economy.

In this way youngsters would be diverted from a lifestyle of crime and idleness to a more normal and stable existence.

Bruwer said young blacks convicted of criminal offences could be sent to the camps. The camps could also be opened on a voluntary basis for youngsters who wanted to break loose from the grip of poverty and crime.

He said most black South Africans were sick and tired of violence, most of which was perpetrated by young people.

The country was flooded with illiterate and semilliterate youngsters, who were good for nothing but unskilled ditch-digging.

Young criminals grew up to become old criminals.



Patrick Laurence seeks links between the murder rate and death penalty

Star 2/16/93

Case for the idle hangman

THESE are tough times for opponents of the death penalty. The pendulum has begun to swing back in favour of hanging, especially among the anxious white community.

The moratorium on executions, formally introduced by President de Klerk on February 2 1990, but effectively stretching back to November 14 1989, has taken its toll.

Many people have forgotten the horror of mass judicial killings — the gallows in Pretoria is designed to hang seven people simultaneously — and the contradiction between South Africa's claim to uphold civilised values and its reputation as one of the world's hanging capitals.

The terrible month of death in 1987 when, in a macabre rush to complete scheduled executions before Christmas, 28 people were hanged, has slipped into the record book.

South Africans, of all colours, have become aware of the rising crime rate since 1989, a rate that seems to have increased exponentially and has far outstripped the

tempo of population growth.

To quote figures compiled by the Institute of Race Relations in the May issue of *Fast Facts*: Between 1983 and 1992 the murder rate increased by 132 percent, with increases of 62 percent for rape and 13 percent for serious assault.

The increase is actually more frightening: these figures are for reported crime only, and exclude crime committed in South Africa's 10 "homelands" where nearly half of the total population lives.

The rising rate of crime is attributed by many South Africans to the moratorium on the death penalty; they believe that it has encouraged actual and potential criminals by removing the "ultimate deterrent", in practice if not in law.

The fear created by increased crime, by almost daily reports of the brutal murder of innocent people, many of them elderly citizens, is pervasive and difficult to resist.

Liberal abolitionists are affected as much as their "unsentimental" compatriots; they too put up

security gates, reinforce burglar proofing, instal alarm systems and — if they are honest — admit to an answering echo in their minds to the clamour for reactivation of the death penalty.

But on rational reflection the case for maintaining the moratorium is strong, perhaps even logically irresistible.

One of the prime arguments for ending the moratorium is the assumption that the restoration of the death penalty will help end, or at least reduce, the violence.

But there is no irrefutable evidence that the rising crime rate would not have occurred even if the hangman had not been sent on vacation. The figures show that the increase predated the moratorium, that crime was on the increase even when the hangman was at his busiest.

In 1987 a record number of 164 people were hanged, but, judging from crime figures for 1986 and 1988, it seems to have made little impact and most certainly did not reverse the trend.

34
The relevant figures are: murder, an increase from 9 665 (in round figures) to 10 630; rape, an increase from 14 975 to 19 640; and serious assault, an increase from 110 365 to 125 570.

But it must be admitted the crime rate has increased more sharply since De Klerk's February 2 moratorium announcement: the number of reported murders rose from (round figures) 15 110 in 1990 to 20 135 in 1992. It does not follow, however, that the increase was due to the moratorium.

Several different factors may have been responsible: the inflow of AK-47 automatic rifles from Mozambique; the breakdown of authority generally as the old apartheid order collapses; the demoralisation of the overstretched police force; the growing impatience of the restless black majority with unrepresentative and, in their view, illegitimate government; and three years of severe economic recession and steadily rising unemployment.

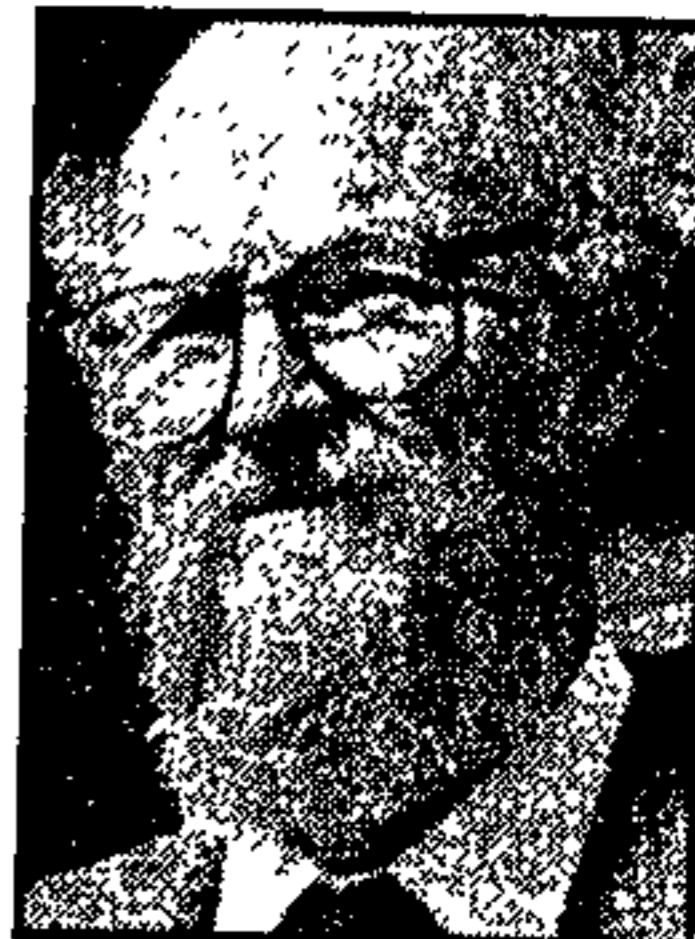
In these circumstances to bring the hangman back may exacer-

bate the malady. De Klerk knows that better than most people. For that reason the vote in Parliament in favour of ending the suspension of the death penalty is unlikely to be acted upon.

The death penalty is a profoundly political issue in South Africa. The victims have been overwhelmingly black and poor, the legislators who defined what crimes were punishable by death were exclusively white for most of South Africa's history, and the judges who imposed the death penalty were similarly members of the white bourgeoisie.

It is important to record that the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977 identified 11 capital crimes, ranging from murder to house-breaking and including treason in a country where 70 percent of the people did not have the right to vote in parliamentary elections. The victims include guerillas.

The Criminal Procedure Act has since been updated. The clause making the death penalty mandatory for murder where the judge could find no extenuating



circumstances has been removed. The doctrine of mitigating factors — a much wider and more generous concept which allows judges to take account of the criminal's life history rather than just immediate circumstances of the crime — has been introduced. Convicted murderers now have an unfettered right to appeal, a right which was not guaranteed to them under the old law.

Even allowing for these refinements, however, the case for ending the moratorium is far from decisive.

There is no guarantee that the resumption of hanging will serve as a more powerful deterrent than long prison sentences. Judicial killing cannot restore respect for life.

There is, however, a grave danger of increased political and criminal violence, perhaps even unprecedented rioting in the streets, if De Klerk's unrepresentative government starts to hang the nearly 300 prisoners on Death Row. □

'Frauds must be targeted'

By ARI JACOBSON

34

white collar crimes.

CT 22/2/93

THE accounting profession has let the public down by not being more aware of the frauds taking place in corporations worldwide, said president of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (ACCA) David Bishop.

Bishop, leading ACCA back into SA after a 40-year absence, pointed out that accountants nowadays are focusing on surveillance procedures to cutback on

Bishop was commenting prior to his address, at the launch of the Cape operation of ACCA.

In his speech he said "part of the purpose of my visit is to convince the politicians and the senior people in the accountancy profession that the ACCA does not come to challenge but rather to contribute to the SA system".

Bishop is canvassing for a more flexible accountancy training programme which would allow

for different exams — based on the field of specialisation.

He said "if you decide on financial management there should be a special exam, as should there be for strategic planning, auditing and all the other variations of accountancy".

Bishop mentioned that the need to develop skills at speed among the less developed communities in SA, would require more flexibility in the training setup.

Violence draining medical services

Star 22/4/93

(34)

By Paula Fray
Medical Reporter

(22)

in 83 074 serious crimes last year.

SUN CITY — Violence is a major and unnecessary drain on South Africa's beleaguered public health sector, according to Pretoria University community health specialist Dr Lettie la Grange.

La Grange was speaking on "Medical excellence in Africa" at the 57th Medical Association of South Africa congress.

Assessing the impact of violence on health services in South Africa, she said victims of violence and assault constituted 49,23 percent of all trauma admissions.

In view of the fact that most trauma cases were seen in the public health sector, this cash-strapped arena was bearing the brunt of violence.

Over the past few years, acts of violence had become more serious, with the use of guns becoming more frequent.

Her view was endorsed by emeritus University of Natal Professor L W Baker, who said firearms were involved

A breakdown of crime statistics, Baker said, showed there were 77 murders, 68 rapes, 775 assaults, 219 robberies and 709 homes burgled each day last year.

Trauma-related cases cost South Africa R7,2 million a year. In addition, treating bullet wounds cost the public health sector R2,5 million a month.

Another trauma-related cost to South Africa was the continued high rate of road deaths and accidents. Baker said up to 75 percent of back seat passengers who died in road accidents would probably have survived if they had been wearing seatbelts.

A further cause for concern was the continued abuse of alcohol and drugs while driving.

In a recent survey 530 accident victims were tested for alcohol and marijuana. Of the 530, 289 (55 percent) were over the legal limit for alcohol; 186 (35 percent) tested positive for dagga and 99 (19 percent) for both.

News in brief

Sowetan 23/2/93

I was misled, says Aldworth

SACKED Amalgamated Banks of South Africa executive director Bob Aldworth says he was misled into signing an affidavit in which he admitted to misappropriating more than R400 000. (S) (34)

In a statement sent to the SABC and passed onto Sapa, Aldworth implied he had been stabbed in the back by his former employers, claiming the affidavit had been dictated by an Absa attorney and given to him to sign "as purely an internal record".

Investigations before alerting... This often resulted in the... of justice being prejudiced... were disappointing because exports were... still shrinking in real terms, he said.

Call for laws on reporting crimes

A LEGAL duty should be imposed on state departments, corporate bodies and certain professions to report economic crimes, Office for Serious Economic Offences director Jan Swanepoel said yesterday.

ment in regard to economic crime had dropped to a level which almost allowed criminals a free hand. "By comparison, the only really efficient systems we have are the collection of traffic fines and income tax. Law enforcement to protect the rights of citizens and companies ranks very low on the scale of government priorities."

STEPHANE BOTHMA

He told an economic crime symposium, hosted by KPMG Aiken & Peat in Pretoria, that the absence of such a duty was a major weakness as far as the detection of economic crime was concerned. (34)

He said a small percentage of economic crime was pursued vigorously by the authorities. "To compound matters, the recent release of prisoners resulted in economic criminals with lengthy sentences being released after serving an insignifi-

The total amount involved in investigations by the commercial branch of the SAP at the end of last month was R3,6bn. His office was currently investigating economic crimes involving R1,8bn, he said.

But Absa CE Piet Badenhorst told the symposium the standard of law enforce-

To Page 2

Crimes

cant period. No wonder we have seen such a mushrooming of economic crime."

Badenhorst also criticised the lack of staff loyalty at all levels in corporate SA, saying many companies had gone "belly up" not only because of the recession but because of directors' short-sightedness.

Swanepoel — admitting a lack of funds and of experienced police investigators — said contributions towards the costs of criminal investigations should be borne by the department or institution whose lack of control, or even collusion, had allowed the offence to be committed.

He called for legal provisions pertaining to the investigation of economic crime to be adapted, especially regarding getting evidence of and proving overseas transactions and the attachment of profits made.

He criticised some government departments' and private institutions' insistence on internal investigations before alerting the authorities. This often resulted in the administration of justice being prejudiced. State departments, corporate bodies and accountants and auditors should be obliged legally to report economic crimes, he said.

From Page 1

See Page 3

'Secrecy' spawned crime spree

THE incidence of economic crime in SA had increased almost 80% over the past six years, Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau SC said yesterday.

He told an economic crime symposium in Pretoria that at the beginning of this month, in the 10 magisterial districts in the Witwatersrand division, police had 6 864 economic crime-related dockets on hand, with about 22 000 countrywide.

He blamed the years of sanctions against SA and attempts to get around the isolation of the country for creating a culture of secrecy, which led to opportunities for abnormal profit-taking and exploitation.

Abnormal circumstances forced the abandoning of ethical standards by a large number of businessmen and others who had been touched by corruption, bribery and fraud during this period.

He said the problems of an investigative manpower shortage was aggravated further by a perception that international crime syndi-

STEPHANE BOTHMA

icates were already targeting SA.

He said after years of neglect, the country's economic crime scenario required urgent cleansing which could be achieved only after careful short-, medium- and long-term planning in a joint venture by all concerned.

Von Lieres proposed a basic strategy which shifted the emphasis from holding public law enforcement agencies responsible for the task of primary prevention and cure, to a position where the private sector shouldered far more of the burden.

Von Lieres said seizing the assets of fraudsters — even their personal assets not gained by criminal activity — to compensate victims should be considered. In cases where offenders were unable to make restitution, the state should compensate the victim.

Reserve Bank exchange control GM John Postmus told the conference white collar crime had a detrimental effect on SA's im-

age and its ability to interest foreign investors in the region.

He said the Reserve Bank's liberal approach to foreign exchange requirements for bona fide transactions did not contribute to economic crime in general, except in respect of those with personal greed and the wish to have a nest egg abroad.

He said the Bank's exchange control department had a special investigations division to investigate alleged irregularities reported to it.

"Efforts are also ongoing to speed up the transfer of information by use of computer systems to enable the

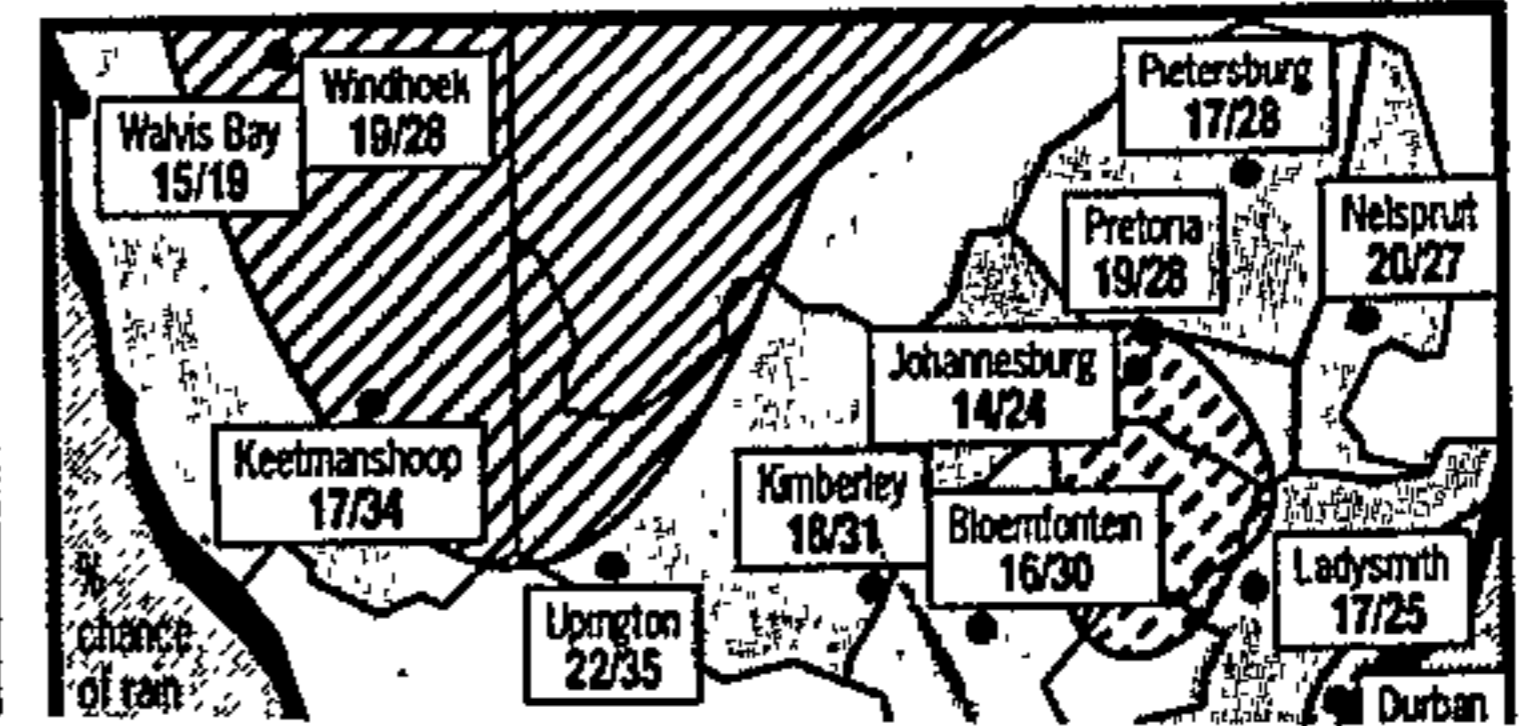
better monitoring of the system and ensuring early action where this may be required," he said.

The situation was of great concern to the Reserve Bank, he said.

Postumus said the damage to the country's image was being done at a stage when SA had greater access to the international community.

The current difference in value — about 30% — between the financial rand and the commercial rand was most attractive to the perpetrators of irregular transactions. Both residents and non-residents were exploiting the situation to make an illicit profit, he said.

TODAY'S WEATHER



White-collar fraud (34) in SA has risen to record peak — A-G

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The number of suspected frauds recorded in South Africa last year climbed to a record peak of more than 58 500, says Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau. M423/2/93

It showed an alarming increase of no less than 77 percent compared with seven years ago, he told a conference at the SA Reserve Bank in Pretoria yesterday, organised by the the KPMG Aiken and Peat, accountants and auditors, to underline the gravity of the white-collar crime wave.

He said police investigations were under way into no fewer than 6 846 economic crimes in 10 magisterial districts on the Witwatersrand alone.

The total amount involved in current fraud probes by the police commercial branch was a stunning R3,6 billion, said Mr Jan Swanepoel, executive director of the Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO).

The toll soared when the count added another R1,8 billion involved in still more investigations launched by the OSEO.

"The dividing line between what is a sharp and acceptable business practice and what amounts to fraud is deliberately being blurred by imaginative criminals," said Von Lieres.

Over the past two decades, under sanctions pressures on business, ethical standards had lowered or even faded away.

"Secrecy was elevated to an unassailable virtue behind which intrigue and graft started to flourish," he said.

"Ethical standards were abandoned by a significant number of businessmen and others who were touched by corruption, bribery and fraud during this period.

SA crime

STAR
leaves 23/2/93

world in its wake

By Alan Robinson
Star Bureau

LONDON — While Britons agonise over the horrific murder of two-year-old toddler Jamie Bulger and the spiralling incidence of serious crime in England and Wales, their country is really in the little league of lawlessness — with South Africa the leading "murder nation".

The latest available annual statistics show that in 1991, in England and Wales, (population 49 million) 725 people were murdered. And the toll for the first 52 days of this year has reached 100.

Appalling, but hardly comparable to many other major nations. Italy, for example, had 3 638 murders among a population of 56 million in 1991, while in America, New York State alone (population 18 million) experienced 2 166 murders.

France (population 56 million) was easily the safest of civilised countries with just 82 murders in the whole of 1991.

By comparison, South Africa (38 million) was far and away the murder capital of the world. Figures published by the national tabloid newspaper Today give the number of killings in the Republic as 18 000 a year — or 49 a day.

The incidence of rape has risen sharply in Britain to 4 045 in 1991, compared with Italy (540), France (375), Belgium (783), Spain (1 902) and New York State (2 892). Once again, South Africa outdoes them all with 6 600 rapes a year.

Today writes: "Embroidered in bloodshed, South Africa is one of the most violent countries in the world. Terrified whites retreated to their heavily fortified homes to escape the violence surrounding them as illegal moves to end apartheid re-open old tribal conflicts among South Africa's black population."

● More reports —
Pages 4 and 17

Fraud up 77 pc in 7 years

STAR 23/2/93
By Michael Chester (34)

The number of suspected frauds recorded in South Africa last year climbed to a record 58 500, the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand, Klaus von Lieres, revealed yesterday.

This was an increase of 77 percent over seven years ago, he told a conference at the Reserve Bank in Pretoria, organised by KPMG Aiken and Peat, accountants and auditors, to underline the gravity of the crime wave.

He said police were probing 6 846 economic crimes in 10

magisterial districts on the Witwatersrand alone.

The total amount involved in current fraud probes exceeded R5 billion.

"The dividing line between what is a sharp and acceptable business practice and what amounts to fraud is deliberately being blurred by imaginative criminals," said Von Lieres.

Over the past two decades, under sanctions pressures on business, ethical standards had lowered or even faded away.

Management had to lay down ethical norms for employees, customers and shareholders.

No accountability

Economic crime is committed almost with impunity in South Africa, says Absa chief executive Piet Badenhorst. (34)

There was an extremely low level of law enforcement with regard to economic offences, he told the first South African symposium on economic crime yesterday. *STAR 23/2/93*

Badenhorst said the economic climate which had spawned the skyrocketing incidence of such crimes was inextricably bound to the political forces which had operated in the country for the past four decades. — Finance Reporter.

● Crimes harmful — Page 18

SA infiltrated by Mafia — expert

STAR 23/2/93.

By Michael Chester (34)

South Africa was warned yesterday it had been penetrated by Mafia operations and listed as a prime target by international crime syndicates for white-collar fraud scams.

The warning was delivered at a special conference organised by the KPMG Aiken and Peat firm of accountants and auditors and held at the Reserve Bank in Pretoria amid alarm over a growing wave of economic crimes involving billions of rands every year.

The alert to Mafia infiltration came from Dr Barry Rider, dean of Jesus College at Cambridge University and executive director of the International Documentation on Organised and Economic Crime.

Revelations about Cosa Nostra operations added to mounting concern at the conference after disclosures that the total

number of suspected fraud cases under investigation by the SAP Commercial Branch had climbed to more than 22 000, involving as much as R3,6 billion.

Rider, widely recognised as a world authority on white-collar crime, told the conference that Cosa Nostra (Italian for "our affair") operations had been uncovered inside South Africa — in the homelands in particular — and in Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Ethics

He suspected the Mafia had been attracted to southern Africa because of clear signs of a blatant disregard of business ethics — often rooted in the way companies and financiers had had to search for loopholes through the boycotts imposed during political sanctions.

"More than one well-known major corporation in South Africa now finds a permanent job for experts on international business fiddles and 'laundering' illegal deals to make them look

respectable and above board.

"They can be accountants or lawyers — trained by experience to find ways around obstacles in handling international business deals or financial transactions that can be heavily disguised and go undetected by outsiders.

"Some of them are veterans from the UDI years, when the old Rhodesia was locked away from official contact with the outside world before its political transformation into the modern Zimbabwe," he said.

"Now they are employed to apply their talents to new international scams. The Mafia was always keen to facilitate sanctions-busting deals.

"The vulnerability of loopholes in the administration of the homelands has been a favourite target.

"The Mafia is watchful of any opportunities that come along with the international transfer of cash into development funds and secret accounts of all sorts."

Call for action on economic crime

34
CT 29/2/93

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A legal duty should be imposed on state departments, corporations and some professions to report economic crimes, Office for Serious Economic Offences director Mr Jan Swanepoel SC said yesterday.

Addressing an economic crime symposium in Pretoria, Mr Swanepoel said the absence of such a legal duty was a major weakness in the legal system and inhibited detection of economic crime.

He said the total involved in economic crime being investigated by the police commercial branch at the end of last month was R3,6bn, while his office was currently investigating cases involving R1,8bn.

Admitting to a lack of funds and experienced investigators, Mr Swanepoel said a portion of the costs of criminal investigations should be borne by the institution whose lack of control, or even collusion, allowed the offence to be committed.

He also called for stronger legal provisions to back investigations of economic crime, with special regard to overseas transactions.

Mr Swanepoel criticised some government departments' and private institutions' insistence on internal investigations before notifying police.

"Strong consideration will have to be given to imposing a legal duty on state departments, corporate bodies and professions such as accountants and auditors to report economic crimes," he said.

● Absa chief executive Mr Piet Badenhorst told the symposium the standard of law enforcement in economic crime had dropped to a level which almost allowed criminals a free hand.

Nicro piggybank running out of cash

DI CAELERS
Weekend Argus Reporter

34

A BOLD new alternative to the criminal justice system — the Victim-Offender Mediation Programme (VOM) that brings offenders face to face with their victims — may flounder almost before it gets off the ground.

Initial Human Sciences Research Council funding runs out at the end of the month and although Nicro, the guarantee administrators, can guarantee financial support for another three months, the end of April

will mark the end of the programme unless money is found.

VOM is one of three new steps announced last October for magistrates' courts in the Peninsula to ease overcrowding in prisons and supply alternatives for juvenile, first-time and petty offenders.

The other two options were pre-trial community service and juvenile schools and all three are the result of extensive overseas research. They aim to rehabilitate offenders rather than further criminalise them by jailing them.

Apart from keeping people

out of jail, the new system cuts court costs and saves taxpayers' money.

The pilot VOM project, which has the co-operation of individual prosecutors and the approval of the attorney-general's office, has been running since September and co-ordinator Mr Lukas Muntingh said 15 cases had been successfully mediated up to now.

Nicro's senior social worker, Rosemary Shapiro, one of the prime movers to halt the incarceration of children in South African prisons, told Weekend

Argus the loss of the project would mean the loss "of a very valuable option — a creative and sensible way of dealing with crime".

"It offers the victim of the crime the opportunity to participate and empowers the participants to deal with conflict. They get the opportunity to work something out that caters for their individual needs."

According to Mr Muntingh, each VOM case cost less than R200 to mediate and less than R5 000 a month was needed to keep the project alive.

Change in psychopath law ⁽³⁴⁾

By Justin Pearce

PSYCHIATRISTS have welcomed draft legislation which aims to put psychopaths in jail rather than in mental hospitals.

In terms of the draft Criminal Matters Amendment Bill, due to go before Parliament, psychopathy will no longer be a classifiable mental disorder in the eyes of the law.

Psychopaths, more properly called people with antisocial personality disorder, are people whose personality is disposed towards destructive or criminal behaviour.

The disorder may manifest itself in the person committing murder, rape, assault or other violent crimes.

Last year, when a number of allegedly dangerous patients escaped from the maximum security ward at Valkenberg, observers commented that it was inappropriate for the over-extended resources of a mental hospital to accommodate patients who had no chance of rehabilitation.

^{SOUTH 23/1 - 27/1/93}
The draft bill recommends a new sentence option for "dangerous offenders", which it defines as persons who, because of a mental illness or disability or otherwise, are a danger to other people and to society. Supreme and Regional Courts will now be able to impose a sentence of indeterminate length on these offenders, and to determine a fixed minimum sentence.

The draft bill recommends that only the court which imposed the sentence be authorised to consider an application for the offender's release.

Before sentencing, an offender will be subjected to an enquiry by a panel of experts which will determine whether or not the new sentence option is appropriate.

One psychiatrist, who for professional reasons may not be named, said psychopathy could not be regarded as a medical disorder, but rather as a condition arising out of an individual's personality development.

Azayo targets township crime

By MOSES MAMAILA

THE Azanian Youth Organisation is to launch a nationwide campaign under the theme, *Asisiphi elokishini asilharathi uDarlkie*.

The campaign, which means "We do not hustle in the townships, we do not attack a black person", is to be formally launched on July 18.

Azayo president George Biya said the programme, adopted by Azayo's national congress last

year, was geared at eliminating crime, thuggery and violence in the black community.

"We want to uproot crime by speaking the township lingo in discouraging blacks to target other blacks. However, we are not saying black youths should rob and attack whites, neither are we saying they should not attack the white oppressors," Biya said.

Azayo did not wish to police the black community, but wanted to instil a sense of love and respect

that would make it impossible for black youths to harass and rob their fellow blacks.

The organisation hoped to achieve this through nationwide workshops, music festivals and a campaign showing youths that sports did not include the abuse of alcohol, drugs or sex.

The campaign would also address unemployment through career guidance and Biya called on all pupils to go back to school to arm themselves with better skills.

Sowetan 23/6/93

Move against thieves (34)

SUSPECTS found in possession of tools that could be used to break into cars and houses could be jailed for up to three years in terms of the General Law Third Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Changes to the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977 give peace officers the power to arrest without a warrant people they find "in possession of implements of car breaking" if the suspects cannot account for the tools.

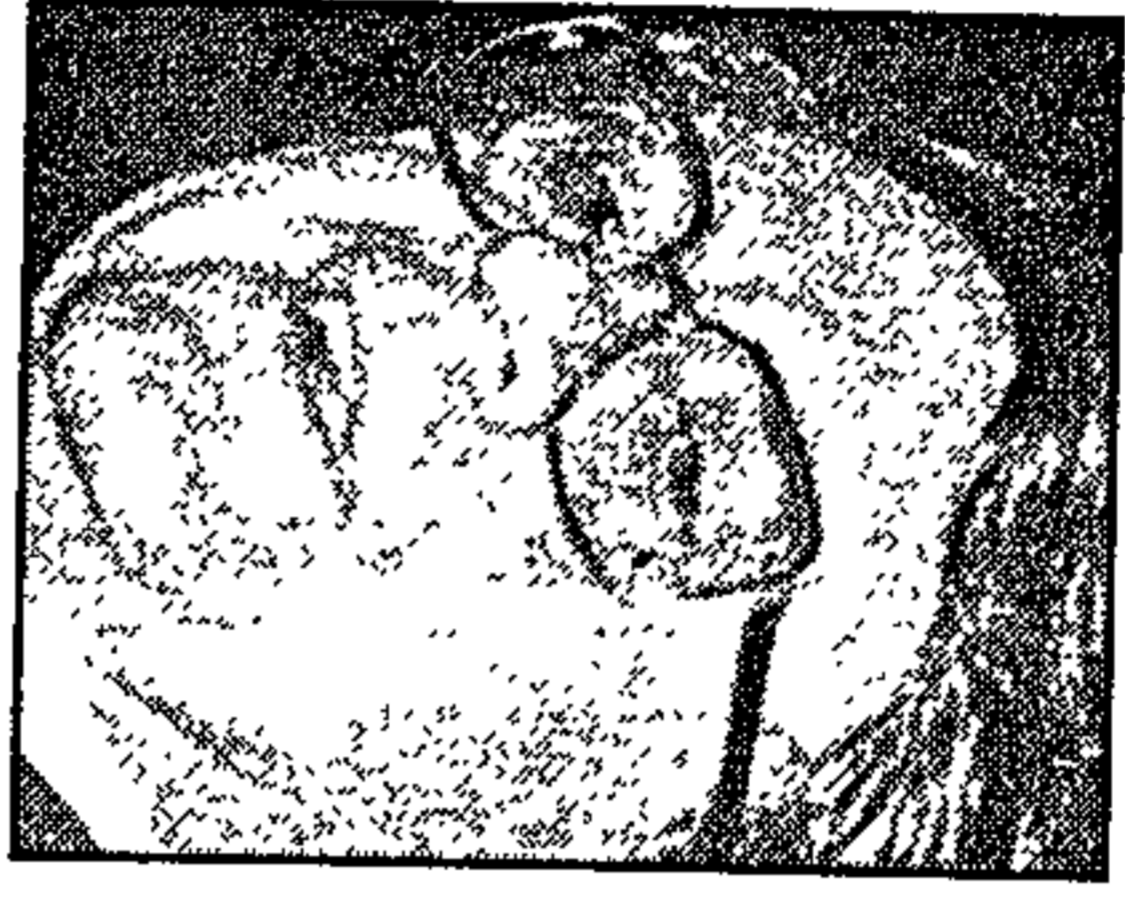
The bill makes punishable the possession of tools that can be used for house-breaking and breaking into motor vehicles. Such people can be liable to a fine or jailed for up to three years.

An amendment to the Road Traffic Act of 1989 provides that for the foreseeable future, police taking breath specimens from suspected drunken motorists also have to take a specimen of blood at the same time. — *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Tools of the trade could lead to jail

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Suspects found in possession of tools that could be used to break into cars and houses could be jailed for up to three years in terms of the General Law Third Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.



Coetsee . . . Bill to close legal loopholes.

The Bill has 82 clauses which contain a variety of amendments, deletions and rectifications to laws; and fill in legal gaps "which were disclosed primarily in the legal practice", a memorandum on the Bill said.

Changes to the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977 give peace officers the power to arrest without a warrant people they find in possession of implements for breaking into vehicles, if the suspects cannot account for the tools. The Bill makes punishable

the possession of tools that can be used for housebreaking and breaking into vehicles.

Such people can be liable to a fine or be jailed for up to three years.

An amendment to the Road Traffic Act of 1989 provides that for the foreseeable future, police taking breath specimens from suspected drunken motorists also have

to take a specimen of blood at the same time.

The Bill also grapples with the question of what sex a person is who has undergone a sex change operation.

Legislation dating back to 1974 allowed for people who had undergone sex change operations to have their sex altered on their birth certificate. However, a subsequent court case held that a person's sex could not be altered medically. The Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1992 therefore said people could not change their legal sex.

However, some people had already started the process of changing their sex when the 1992 law went through.

A clause in the General Law Third Amendment Bill says a person who "was in the process of undergoing a change of sex" when the 1992 law went through can now apply for the sex description on his or her birth certificate to be altered.

DP agrees to write-off of loans

CAPE TOWN — Loans made to black local authorities totalling R3 billion over 14 years were being written off in terms of the Finance Bill, the Democratic Party's Pinelands MP, Jasper Walsh, said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Bill, he said although it was sad to have to write off such a large sum, the DP supported the Bill in the interests of progress.

The scrapping of the loans ended an experiment based on the failed ideology of apartheid which had been ill-conceived, badly managed and exorbitantly expensive to the taxpayer, Walsh said. — Sapa.

Committee to probe 'dock briefs'

CAPE TOWN — A five-member committee has been appointed to advise Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee on the system of "dock briefs", the Justice Ministry said in a statement yesterday. A "dock brief" occurs when the court appoints an ad hoc legal representative to a person in need of legal aid. The brief is then taken directly from the accused by an attorney or an advocate for a reasonably low maximum fee which is paid by the State. — Sapa.

MP 'tried to delay printing'

CAPE TOWN — Democratic Party MP Geoff Engel had tried to stop the printing of the Income Tax Bill to accommodate amendments which he had proposed, Deputy Finance Minister Dr Theo Alant said in Parliament yesterday.

Replying to the first reading debate on the Bill, he said Engel, the Bezuiderhout MP, had approached the Minister of Finance with certain amendments dealing with unbundling. He was asked to make written representations.

Alant said Engel then went to the parliamentary printers and insisted that the printing of the Bill be delayed. "This was an attempt to promote his own private consultancy work through Parliament."

Engel repeatedly interjected that Alant's accusation was untrue. — Sapa.



Marais . . . lived on the edge. "You've got to have leisure to be unhappy," was his credo.

JAN Marais, arguably the man who was primarily responsible for changing the face of banking in South Africa, is in a fix.

The former member of Parliament and banker extraordinaire faces legal action for his alleged involvement in irregularities surrounding the multi-million Fundstrust collapse.

It isn't the first fix in which he has found himself — which is, perhaps, what one would expect from one who has always looked for the gap, lived on the edge and pursued the unconventional.

He has been quoted as having said there are still enough people in the world who love a fighter. This, along with hard work — "You've got to have leisure to be unhappy" — was the credo that helped him make his mark when, back in 1954, as a 35-year-old upstart, he formed Trust Bank.

The host of critics soon ate their words as, with the systematic application of his marketing genius and financial skills, Jan Marais grabbed the staid banking scene by its pin-striped lapels and shook it right.

His one-stop, one-door banking policy used extended banking hours, garish colour-scheme glitz and mini-skirted front office staff to pull in the customers.

"I want each customer to feel his arrival is the one event of the day we've all be waiting for," he said.

I'm innocent, says legendary banker

Apr 23/6/93

Profile

The Star's Business Editor JOHN SPIRA traces the career of banker and former politician Jan Marais, who had a brush with police this week in connection with the multimillion-rand Fundstrust collapse.

That they loved it translated into the bottom line. Trust Bank's first year profits totalled R28 412. Five years later they'd topped the R1 million mark and assets had soared to R89 million.

Marais had arrived. The competition — with no option, since they were losing customers to the renegade bank — sat up and took notice. They, too, extended their banking hours; they, too, aimed at making the business of banking a more pleasurable experience.

But they couldn't halt the headlong progress of the man from the Cape. Growth continued apace — by 1977 the group's assets had hit the R2 billion mark — but it was just such untrammelled expansion that stopped Marais dead in his tracks.

His all-consuming desire to be the biggest and the best in the shortest possible time involved advancing suspect loans

drome") saw Trust Bank enter turbulent financial waters.

But Marais, a survivor to his fingertips, demonstrated the fighting qualities for which he is so well known. Realising that he'd bitten off more than he could chew, he sold out to Sanlam and turned his back on the banking industry.

It was the best move of his life. Ever since, Trust Bank has been a thorn in the insurance giant's side.

Had an institution any smaller than Sanlam taken control of Trust Bank, Marais's baby would not have survived. Never a man to sit back and contemplate what might have been — "Work is kind to its friends and harsh to its enemies" — he entered politics via the Nationalist Party and won the Pinehown seat.

That was in 1977. In 1981 he declined to stand for re-election, opting instead to market South Africa to the world.

He became executive chairman of Jan S Marais, Hammarford & Associates, a marketing, PR and political consultancy attached to the international Hammarford Company.

He lobbied for quicker progress towards reform in South Africa and actively supported a federal system of self-governing communities, actively promoting books like *South Africa — The Solution* by Leon Louw and Frances Kendall. In the early 1980s he headed up Fundstrust, the money and capital market institution which was provisionally liquidated in November 1991.

Marais claims he was not involved in the irregularities apparently surrounding Fundstrust. He's fighting to proclaim his innocence. But then Jan Marais hasn't ever fought shy of conflict. It's what keeps him going and ensures that he's regularly exposed to public scrutiny. □

34

Crime pushes up bread price

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Consumers are paying more for a loaf of bread because political and criminal violence has caused huge losses in the baking industry. ARG 23/6/93

Mr Nic Alberts, executive director of the South African Chamber of Baking said the industry had incurred losses of R15 million in the past three months as a result of the gutting by fire in townships of 50 delivery trucks and the maiming and killing of drivers.

"Unfortunately the bread price has to absorb these costs," he said.

He also cited the government's removal of the wheat subsidy as the main reason for the 10 percent increase in the wheat price. Salaries, ingredient costs and equipment costs also contributed to the increases.

Bread is exempt from VAT and the recommended maximum price for a

white loaf is R1,75 and brown bread R1,50. The prices are expected to go up by 8c and 7c respectively from July 1.

● Bread sales continued to drop, the Wheat Board said yesterday at the beginning of its National Bread Week.

The possible reasons for this, it said, were the unfavourable economic conditions, a rise of between 35 and 45 percent in price since the industry was deregulated, or that people could no longer afford bread.

Bread consumption in South Africa, including the TBVC states, amounted to slightly more than one loaf a person a week, the board said.

"Whatever the reason, South Africans are just not eating enough bread. It is imperative therefore to reinforce the goodness of bread and to restore bread to its rightful place as one of the most important staple foods in the daily diet."

34

Corporate atmosphere must change

By Meg Wilson

(34) (34) (34)

STAR 24/2/93.

The corporate atmosphere in South Africa will have to change radically if the causes of economic crime are to be eradicated, says Rabbi David Lapin.

He told delegates to the economic crime symposium that it was not enough to increase the chances of detection or worsen the possible consequences of getting caught.

This amounted to treating the

problem symptomatically, while what was needed was prevention of the illness through the creation of an overall climate in business which resisted economic crime.

To commit a crime a criminal had to overcome any sense of identification with his victim.

In the South African business context, this was easy because the whole atmosphere in many companies was "dehumanised".

"The level of alienation experienced by South Africa em-

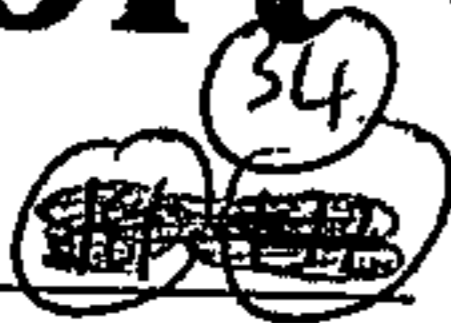
ployees at all levels towards the companies they work for is disturbing.

"This is not necessarily because the company has not treated them well ... but because companies have become entirely mechanistic, driven only by systems and measurements rather than values.

"Business defines its goals, but not its purpose, and its focus is on profits rather than people."

Auditors could be obliged to report company frauds, theft

By Meg Wilson



STAR 24/2/93

A decision by delegates to South Africa's first symposium on economic crime, held in Pretoria this week, could have far-reaching effects on the accounting profession.

The delegates agreed that there should be a specific statutory obligation on external auditors to report any evidence of fraud or theft they might find in a company's financial records — not only to the directors, but to the relevant authorities.

The meeting stopped short, though, of suggesting that the external auditors of companies should be held responsible for preventing fraud or other economic crime.

This, it was generally felt, was still the responsibility of the directors of a company, or its appointed management.

Michael Hart, a partner in the legal firm Deneys Reitz, told the delegates that although there was no simple code of practice for company directors, a combination of statutory responsibilities and common law principles led to the conclusion that they did have a fundamental responsibility to try to prevent fraud or theft in their companies.

At the very least, they had to institute systems that ensured speedy detection and remedial action.

Delegating these essential functions to the management of the company did not relieve them of the responsibility.

The external auditor derived his duty from the acceptance of

his appointment by the company, and generally sought to define it in a stock "engagement letter" which outlined the limitations of the audit procedure to the client.

However, there often still existed an expectation gap, between the client's perceptions of the extent of an audit and the reality, which was that budgetary constraints usually meant random checks had to be substituted for individual verification.

Nevertheless, the responsibilities of an auditor were far more precisely defined than those of a company director.

This was no more so than in a new professional standard dealing with "responsibility to detect and report illegal acts, other irregularities and errors".

In this, the profession had already shifted from its previous position, which was that the audit

examination was not designed to disclose irregularities.

However, it still did not see itself as having a legal responsibility for the prevention of frauds or thefts, although it might suggest ways of doing so in reports to management, Hart said.

Reporting a discovery of material fraud or theft is another matter, though.

At present, the auditor is only required to report such findings to the person in charge of the business — or to the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board if no steps are taken in a stipulated time to rectify matters.

What the delegates to the conference would like to see is this reporting function taken one step further, so that auditors are obliged to disclose material irregularities to the relevant investigative or regulatory authorities.

— ± 34% of the cases had never previously been found guilty of an offence.

These particulars have only been obtained from available data and are not the result of empirical research.

The Department has already established contact with the Criminology Institute of the University of South Africa with a view to co-operation in respect of empirical research into the phenomenon of recidivism.

As the Department's computerization programme progresses and data which is presently still only available at certain prisons countrywide is centralized, more exact facts will be more readily available.

Train violence: deaths

*24. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many deaths resulted from violence on trains and stations on the Witwaterstrand in 1992? B181E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
216 deaths.

Home Affairs: criminal actions against officials

*25. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether, with reference to a statement made by the Director-General of his Department on or about 22 September 1992, investigations have been completed in respect of and/or steps have been taken against (a) two officials against whom departmental disciplinary action and possible criminal proceedings were being considered, and (b) three officials against whom allegations of misconduct in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No 111 of 1984), were being investigated, and possible criminal action in terms of the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No 96 of 1991), was being considered, as at the above-mentioned date; if so, (i) when were these investigations completed and (ii) what steps have been taken to date? B185E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:
(a) and (b)

(i) The last of the investigations was completed in January 1993.

(b) (i) (aa) Yes.

(bb) No.

(ii) No.

The conventions were signed on 29 January 1993. Their ratification will be considered at a later date. Reservations can only be registered at the time of ratification.

(2) (a) — the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979;

— the UN Convention on the Nationality of Married Women of 1957;

— the UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952;

In addition, South Africa acceded to

— the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962;

(b) None.

Parsons Commission: further reports

*27. Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Maladministration in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) has submitted any further reports to the State President in addition to those already published; if not, why not; if so, when (a) were these reports so submitted and (b) will they be released for publication? B188E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

The Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) submitted a third report to the State President on (a) 18 September 1992 and (b) the said report will be made public as soon as the Government and the Government of KwaNdebele have jointly decided on a date for the release of the report as in the case of the previous reports.

Southern Cape RSC: Site KD No 185

*28. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Local Government:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 321 on 19 June 1992, the Southern Cape Regional Services Council has instructed its attorneys to restore the title deed conditions of Portion 2 of Site KD No 185; if not, why not; if so, on what date were they so instructed;

(2) whether the matter has been disposed of; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be disposed of;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B191E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) During December 1992 the Southern Cape Regional Services Council instructed its attorneys to arrange for the registration of the reinstatement of the deleted conditions of title in accordance with the relevant order of the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in Case No 13359/85.

(2) The rectifying registration was done by endorsement by the Registrar of Deeds on 29 January 1993 thus disposing of the matter (Registrar of Deeds microfilm reference No 93-0107-5061).

(3) No.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Disaster drought aid scheme

*1. Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:
Whether any special disaster drought aid scheme is applicable to self-supporting economic farming enterprises adjacent to agricultural schools; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

mentioned their names, since he has now seen fit to use these names in the context in which he has used them, I think it is still my privilege to decide whether I am going to divulge the charges, since such charges have either not been proven in a court of law, or the persons in question have not been convicted. I am not going to continue with a situation in which such people are discussed in public as though they have been convicted.

The hon member said that I suggested that a certain period should expire before such a question is put. No, I am not saying that at all. I am saying that there is a perfectly valid reason why such a consideration has not been finalised yet. Such a consideration could be that these people are not in the country. I think the hon member's question implies that I am saying that they are not in the country, while he is saying that they are. If that is his position, then he is welcome to let us have the time, the place, etc.

Furthermore, I think that it should also be noted that I said that what is under consideration is perhaps an amendment to the Extradition Act. What would come into play then would be whether the papers were in order or not. There are various factors which could delay such a consideration.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, he says it could be that these gentlemen are not in the country. I must assume that hon the Minister is referring to the Republic of South Africa *per se* and not including the TBVC states. I say this because it is common knowledge that one of the gentlemen I referred to has been in the Republic of Bophuthatswana, for example. Yet no effort was made by the authorities of the RSA Government to apprehend the gentleman and to extradite him to the Republic of Transkei.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have been waiting for the hon member to put his foot into this trap. He is now saying that we have jurisdiction over the Republic of Bophuthatswana. That is obviously his position. He cannot counter this. That is the inevitable conclusion I must draw. He maintained that the Republic of Bophuthatswana was not an independent country. Yet he has come here to question me on the matter of extradition as though Transkei were such an independent country. In other words, he is contradicting himself completely. I have

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

been waiting for him to put his foot into that trap. I think that that now really finalises this debate.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply...

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That is now the fifth and last question I shall be allowing. The hon member for Durban Suburbs may proceed.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, I want to ask the hon the Minister if he is aware of the fact that it was reported in *The Citizen* of this morning that one Lucky Malaza was arrested in Soweto and taken from there to Bophuthatswana to face charges of bank robbery, etc. Perhaps the hon the Minister can explain to this House why it is possible to arrest Lucky Malaza in the Republic of South Africa...

An HON MEMBER: Without delay.

Mr L T LANDERS: ... without delay.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I hasten to reply. I will not explain it. I will give the hon member a lecture. He has obviously not been associated with the Joint Committee on Justice for some time. Hence he does not understand the position. It is quite clear that we have an extradition agreement between Bophuthatswana and the RSA. There is an extradition agreement between the Republic and Bophuthatswana. Obviously those papers, or the request, were in order. Furthermore, Lucky Malaza was in the Republic. In other words, it was possible to give effect to such a request or arrangement. We have no authority over people living in Bophuthatswana. Equally we have no authority over people living in Namibia, even though we had such authority there before. The hon member can surely not argue that we should go to Namibia, arrest someone there and then extradite him to Britain, for example. If that is his position, it is ludicrous.

Certain person: deportation

*2. Mr L T LANDERS 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, was deported from the Republic on or about 23 July 1992; if so, (a) what is this

person's name and (b) why was he (i) deported from and (ii) allowed to enter the Republic;

- (2) whether criminal charges in respect of alleged criminal activities were brought against this person during his stay in the Republic; if so, what charges;

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

CSE

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) The person concerned was not removed from the Republic. He however left the Republic on 17 July 1992 after he had been formally declared a prohibited person on 10 July 1992 and instructed in writing to leave the Republic by 24:00 on 17 July 1992.

- (a) Bruce Anderson, alias John Whyte.

- (b) (i) As already indicated he was instructed to leave the Republic owing to the fact that he had been declared a prohibited person. The aforesaid formal steps were taken because his application for the extension of the validity of his work permit that expired on 28 February 1992, had been refused.

- (ii) Mr Anderson entered the Republic public on a temporary residence permit for business purposes on 27 July 1983.

- (2) The Department of Home Affairs has no information which suggests that criminal charges in the Republic were brought against Mr Anderson during his stay here. For the honourable member's information however it may be mentioned that particulars of alleged criminal activities abroad were received during February 1988. Mr Anderson had however left the country on 8 August 1988 before he could be confronted with that information. It was later established that he entered the RSA again afterwards under the name "John Whyte" and that he manipulated his continued stay here by way of using false names, fictitious address, fictitious work particulars and unauthorised exceeding of residence permits.

- (3) No.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether the Department of Home Affairs declared Bruce Anderson a forbidden person because of the false information he supplied to the Department?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I thought that I had been explicit. I said that the decision had been taken because he had failed to renew his temporary residence permit. That was not granted, and therefore he became a person who was not wanted in the Republic of South Africa.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it true, as has been alleged—and I am not saying that it is so—that Bruce Anderson signed an affidavit in which he said that he had supplied arms to the Inkatha Freedom Party?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have no knowledge of such an affidavit, and I do think that it is irrelevant to the question which has been asked.

Food parcel distribution

*3. Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of National Health:

Whether her Department recently made food parcels available to members of Parliament for distribution among the needy; if so, (a) to which members, (b) on how many occasions, (c) in which cases were there no welfare organizations that could have undertaken this distribution and (d) what was the total cost thereof to her Department? C13E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of National Health):

No.

Own Affairs:

Farm school teachers: transport subsidies.

*1. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether transport subsidies payable to teachers teaching at farm schools but residing elsewhere were abolished on or about 31 December 1992; if so, (a) what is this

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education bodies plan to avert universities' collapse

B/DAY 24/3/93

EDUCATION organisations said yesterday they would take urgent steps to prevent the "financial collapse" of black universities, including appealing to President F W de Klerk to intervene.

The National Education Co-ordination Committee (NECC) told a news conference that outstanding fees for last year at black universities exceeded R50m and thousands of students had insufficient funds to register for this academic year.

A forum representing seven black universities, the NECC, the Independent Development Trust, the Kagiso Trust, the Education Development Trust and the Bursary Council of SA was formed two weeks ago to address the crisis and to salvage the 1993 academic year.

At a meeting yesterday, the forum

STEPHANE BOTHMA

decided to meet major funders of black universities to develop a collective approach to funding financially disadvantaged students. Thereafter, it would meet De Klerk to secure his support for, among other things, the correcting of the historical imbalances in government funding arrangements.

The forum also decided to hold a number of donor conferences with key international institutions and the private sector, and to establish a committee of experts to visit black universities to identify ways of strengthening institutional capacity.

NECC general secretary James Maseko told the news briefing that the 1993 academic year had already been lost to several thousand stu-

dents who could not attend classes until registration fees, which they could not afford, were paid.

He said although white universities were also experiencing problems, by comparison the problems at black universities were acute.

"Some are literally unable to pay salaries and to provide basic services," he said.

Maseko said the forum would have talks with the IDT and the Kagiso Trust before a possible meeting with De Klerk.

The trusts and government are black universities' major funders.

The universities facing financial problems are those of Zululand, of Durban-Westville, the North, the Western Cape, Fort Hare, Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Medunsa.

Zevenfontein squatters halt TPA talks until demands met

B/DAY 24/3/93

THE Zevenfontein squatters have called off all resettlement talks with the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) until a wide range of demands — including the immediate incorporation of the relocation sites into Randburg and Randfontein municipalities — are met.

Other demands are the supply of new tents to squatter families, a mobile clinic, toilet facilities to each family, an office building for leaders of the community and additional water tanks to be erected at the current Zevenfontein site.

If these demands were

STEPHANE BOTHMA

not met by Friday, the squatters would march on the office of the President, squatter spokesman Mathole Motshekga said.

A request by the TPA to discuss development plans of the Diepsloot resettlement area had been rejected on the same grounds, Motshekga said.

He said no talks would be held with the TPA unless the demands were met.

About 680 squatter families will be moved from Zevenfontein to Diepsloot.

TPA spokesman Piet Wilken said the decision by the Zevenfontein community was regrettable, but the TPA would continue with the planning of the Diepsloot site.

He denied the TPA had been dragging its heels over the relocation of the squatters, and said the planned resettlement date of March 31 had been delayed by a temporary Supreme Court interdict issued after a court action

late last year by Diepsloot residents.

This had halted the development of the Diepsloot site.

Although the court found in favour of the TPA to continue with the resettlement of the squatters, Diepsloot residents appealed against the court finding.

They had lost the appeal, but had until March 25 to petition the Chief Justice to reverse the appeal court finding.

Until then, Wilken said, the TPA's hands were tied.

"We are committed to find a solution and regard the Zevenfontein community's participation in planning the Diepsloot site of the utmost importance," he said.

About the incorporation of the Diepsloot and Nietgedacht sites into existing municipalities, he said the administrator was awaiting the recommendations of the Demarcation Board — which recently met on the extension of municipal borders in the area.

Mpofu faces fraud charge

B/DAY 24/3/93
STEPHANE BOTHMA

FORMER ANC welfare department deputy head Dali Mpofu's career at the Johannesburg Bar could hinge on the outcome of his trial on a fraud charge.

Mpofu was admitted as a pupil to the Bar two weeks ago, but was arrested earlier this week on a charge of attempted cheque fraud involving R50 000.

Johannesburg Bar Council chairman Wim Trengove SC said Mpofu immediately informed the council about his arrest on Monday. *(34)*

"If he is found guilty, we would definitely take action," said Trengove.

It is alleged that Mpofu illegally issued a R50 000 ANC cheque to a fictitious person and attempted to lodge it in a bank account. But a law firm brought this to the police's attention.

Mpofu appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday, but no charges were put to him and he was not asked to plead. The matter was postponed to April 22.



THE
BREAKWATER
LODGE

IN THE HEART OF
CAPE TOWN'S
V & A WATERFRONT

FROM ONLY

DE ANITS

Dr. Charles Schulz

CORRUPTION is in the news again, and fitfully, almost schizophrenically, we the public respond. On the one hand we call for firings and purges, for a new constitution and perhaps a new morality. On the other hand, we passively reflect that nothing, really, can be done about corruption. Isn't it everywhere, a fact of life?

Controlling corruption demands a different response, in SA as elsewhere. Corruption is a problem of policy and management. And to combat it we must forge a strategy.

Corruption can be defined as the misuse of office for personal gain. Usage varies across countries and over time and, at any particular place and time, law and custom may not coincide.

Still, virtually all countries have laws that condemn extortion, bribery, "speed money", fraud and embezzlement, kickbacks, nepotism and other forms of corruption. As careful research repeatedly shows, people of every culture well understand the difference between a gift and a bribe, and they routinely name "corruption" as one of their country's most serious problems.

If neither laws nor popular condemnation are lacking, why does corruption exist? It is obvious that corruption is not confined to developing countries, although its effects there are particularly damaging. Nor is corruption confined to the public sector. Corruption occurs in private companies, labour unions and universities. Even in the case of public sector corruption, where the stakes are so high, most forms of corruption involve the private sector. There are bribe givers as well as bribe takers.

Corruption is best understood as a structural problem rather than a problem of deficient morality, education or leadership.

For example, dual exchange rates, such as the commercial and financial rand, invite illicit behaviour. So do quantitative restrictions on imports, the non-competitive provision of services, and regulations, neces-

How to beat rifle corruption? First fry a few big fish

6/01 AM 24/3/93. **ROBERT KLITGAARD**

sary as these may be in particular cases.

It is true, as Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelez and others have remarked, that large public sectors invite more corruption than smaller-sized governments. It is also true, as ANC president Nelson Mandela and others have said, that multiparty democracy will in the long run tend to reduce corruption.

But whatever the mix of public and private, and whatever the type of government, corruption remains a threat. Theory teaches us that a rough formula for corruption holds. Monopoly plus discretion minus accountability equals corruption.

Monopoly, whether public or private, grants the power to charge a higher than optimal price for a service, and to provide less of it to boot. Discretion means that an official has the power to say "how much" without what lawyers call "bright lines" to limit this power. A lack of accountability means that these transactions take place in the dark.

Therefore, in an anti-corruption effort, we should mitigate monopoly, whether public or private. Limit discretion and provide clear rules of the game for bureaucratic behaviour. Above all, as Office for Public Enter-

prise head Jasper Nieuwoudt has underscored, increase accountability.

Theory tells us more. For example, corruption will flourish when penalties are weak, the probability of being caught low, and rewards for superb performance scant.

Like me, you may be suspicious of theory without successful example. Fortunately, in both public and private sectors, success stories provide the necessary evidence. My book *Controlling Corruption* presents a number of successful case studies.

Regarding strategies, several lessons emerge.

First, fry the big fish. Big corrupt actors must be publicly named and punished before a cynical public believes that an anti-corruption drive is more than words, more than a campaign against one's political opponents. Importantly, therefore, the first big fish must come from within the party in power.

Second, begin bureaucratic reforms with positive steps that help civil servants. In particular, work with line officials to define ways to measure public sector success, and then link part of the officials'

should not be conceived as a disembodied event or the act of a shameless rascal. Corruption involves systems of information, incentives and rules. To combat it, we must think through these systems and change them.

Successful change requires a strategy against corruption. This may sound obvious, but so-called anti-corruption campaigns often lack just this.

Having a strategy means recognising that we cannot attack all forms of corruption at once, even if we do not declare this publicly. We must distinguish various types of corruption and recognise that they are not all equally harmful, even if we do not say so in public. For example, corruption in the courts or in the police is usually more pernicious than corruption in the customs bureau or the driver's licence department. In general, inspectors of all varieties must be cleaner than service providers must be.

Having a strategy means developing a clear idea of ends and means in the short, medium, and long terms. To be credible, an anti-corruption campaign needs a success in its first six months. But it also requires a kind of five-year plan with phased, realistic goals.

Encouragingly, a wave of new leaders around the world is developing strategies against corruption. Sometimes the anti-corruption crusaders themselves prove corruptible; witness Brazil's recently impeached President Fernando Collor de Mello. But there is a global change in the will to address corruption. There is also a remarkable new activism on this formerly taboo subject by international organisations such as the World Bank and the UN, and bilateral donors such as Britain and France. They can help willing governments with the financing.

But only if we have a strategy.

□ The author, formerly holder of the Lester Crown chair of economics at Yale's School of Organization and Management, is now economics professor at the University of Natal, Durban.

compensation to the achievement of results.

Third, after frying a few big fish, get away from investigating the past and focus on prevention through structural changes: reduce monopoly, clarify discretion, enhance accountability, increase penalties, raise the probability of being caught, and link pay to performance. Also, a government may wish to create a special anti-corruption agency, as in Hong Kong and Singapore, whose role is not just investigating corruption but also working with departments to reform policies and procedures to reduce vulnerability to corruption.

Some political leaders seem to believe they can excuse the apparent absence of a strategy against corruption by saying they were not aware corrupt acts were occurring.

"In no case," President de Klerk remarked at question time on March 10, "where corruption or maladministration has been revealed were there any facts to show that the Minister in charge knew about it, or was negligent. When we discovered irregularities we took firm action and continue to do so."

An "irregularity" may indeed meet "firm action," but corruption

Look at civil protection

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — SA's first multiparty strategic planning session on civil protection would be held next month, a Local Government Department spokesman has confirmed.

The spokesman said extra-parliamentary groups and government institutions had been invited to attend the two-day session near Ellisras.

It was felt that civil protection could be better managed if a broader range of people and organisations were involved, he said.

Criticism had been levelled at existing legislation as civil protection could not be activated until a disaster had been declared, while the four provinces were responsible for issuing their own regulations and ordinances. *B/D/M*

An analysis of the frequency of disasters internationally and locally undoubtedly showed a dramatic increase in the past 10 years. *25/2/93.*

The spokesman said the session would be the first time a broad range of participants had discussed civil protection in SA.

Huge increase in armed crime last year, say police generals

Illegal arms crackdown

34

STAR 25/1/93

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

KNYSNA — President de Klerk is expected to announce a drastic clamp-down on illegal firearms this week to try to combat the soaring increase in armed crime, Law and Order Minister Herens Kriel and his top generals disclosed at a weekend press briefing.

It was also disclosed that armed robberies had jumped 21 percent and murders 7 percent last year.

Serious crimes had increased by more than 2 percent and crimes in general by 1,42 percent.

The comparisons were made on crimes committed in the first 10 months of 1991 and 1992, as figures for the end of 1992 were not yet available.

Kriel said one of the main problems was the free availability of firearms.

He said De Klerk would announce "drastic steps" during his speech opening Parliament on Friday. Police sources said they

believed De Klerk would announce a period of grace for handing in firearms followed by the imposition of increased penalties.

Kriel indicated that these measures would not succeed unless there was greater control over ANC arm caches — the subject of Government-ANC negotiations.

At the briefing, Lieutenant-General Johan le Roux, head of the SAP's division of crime combating and investigation, said 2 429 people had been killed in political violence last year — 8 percent more than the 2 246 slain in 1991.

Murdered

In 1992, firearms were used in 822 political attacks — 127 of them AK-47 assault rifles. A total of 7 726 firearms were confiscated.

Major-General Mike Besler, head of the SAP's efficiency services, said 226 policemen were murdered last year. This was 38 percent more than the 163 in 1991.

Of the 103 policemen killed on duty, 89 had been shot — 45 of them with AK-47s. Major-General Wouter Grove, head of SAP special

units, said there had been a 16 percent increase in stock theft in the first 10 months of 1992, a 7 percent increase in rape, a 6 percent increase in serious assault, a 7 percent rise in fraud, 0,8 percent rise in theft and a 3 percent decrease in housebreaking.

Grove said that although political violence received great publicity, it represented only 0,72 percent of total crime while political murders represented only 13 percent of all murders.

The high crime rate was overburdening the SAP. Each member of the Murder and Robbery Unit was investigating an average of 30 cases monthly.

While cataloguing the many measures the SAP had taken to try to combat crime, Kriel confirmed that the main causes of crime were the economy and the political situation, which were both beyond the SAP's control.

He said the force was increasing its efficiency by working longer overtime and bringing in foreign experts to advise on training, and had restructured to focus on community-related policing to regain people's trust.

Plan to win community support

Crime wave dictates rise in police budget

B/DAM 25/11/93

34

EST

TIM COHEN

KNYSNA — South Africans went on a crime spree last year, killing a record number of civilians and policemen and forcing government to single out Law and Order as the only department whose budget would not decrease in real terms this year.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said at a weekend news briefing that R5,6bn had been allocated to his department last year.

Crime information head Maj-Gen Wouter Grové said 1 436 930 cases were reported between January and October last year, with increased incidences of serious crime recorded in all categories except housebreaking.

Geographically 36% of all serious crime occurred in the PWV area — more than double that of other regions. The western Cape accounted for 18,2% and Natal 15,9%.

Grové said there was no indication that crime would decrease in the short or medium term. The major cause was the poor state of the economy.

Another reason for the high crime rate was the SAP's low public credibility which would be countered by a reorientation in the style and structure of the police force, as well as an increase in staff. The SAP gained 20 494 members in its last recruitment drive and planned to train 11 000 more policemen in another campaign.

Instead of being an "incident driven" police force which reacted to individual crimes, the SAP would become a community orientated force which would attempt not only to solve crimes, but to pre-empt them, senior police officers said.

Efficiency services head Maj-Gen

George Fivaz said the police "want to rectify attitudes of some policemen that they are above the law and that the public is in the service of the police".

Police work would move from being a "unique, self-supporting subculture to a modern day definition which allows for community supported policing and an integrated problem solving approach."

To effect this change, the SAP would set up an independent body to investigate allegations of police misdemeanours. It had also established a new division to set up "police/community consultation forums".

"The SAP has been viewed by previously banned organisations as their enemy. That attitude must change," Kriel said, adding that crime and political violence could be effectively addressed only through community supported policing.

"We want community leaders to meet their local police regularly for discussions, as we are painfully aware that these relations must improve."

Other announcements included:

□ Government had approved R12m for the upgrading of police cells in an effort to reduce deaths in detention, deputy commissioner Lt-Gen Louwtjie Malan said.

□ Kriel said the SAP had evidence that Apla commanders had decided to restrict guerrilla activity, but would increase activity again in the near future. He said the SAP had been informed that PAC leader Clarence Makwetu was a member of Apla's high command. However there appeared to be a move towards ending PAC involvement with Apla.

'User-friendly' police plan unveiled

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
and BARRY STREEK

KNYSNA. — Dramatic plans have been unveiled to rewrap the police into a "user-friendly" force with community support and a better image for the transition to democracy. A new division has been formed to introduce the reforms which include retraining and the appointment of prominent individuals to receive complaints from the public

on police matters. Central to the restructuring is the decentralisation of the police force's command structures and the introduction of "community-supported policing" (CSP) in the next three to six months. The reforms were announced at a briefing here over the weekend by Law and Order Minister Mr Herens Kriel, Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe and

the police's new-look multi-racial team of generals. This bottom-up approach to policing has already been discussed with the ANC and police generals said they were confident that with popular support the reforms could reverse the rising crime rate. They come in the wake of South Africa's worst-ever figures for serious crime, which indicate a 21% hike in armed robberies in 1992.

The Western Cape, with 18,2% of all serious crimes, was worst hit after the PWV area (36%). A key focus of the new policy will be the retraining of the police, some of whom, Mr Kriel admitted, still regarded organisations like the ANC as the enemy. Major-General George Fivas, head of efficiency services, linked the reforms to the transition of the old "apartheid" policy to a new repre-

sentative government. A major focus of the police over the next three to five years would be to total impartiality, no discrimination on grounds of race, colour or sex, the use of minimum force and accountability to the public. Changes included the creation of an external body, with an inspectorate, to investigate complaints against the police, Gen Fivas said. A committee with local and

foreign experts from Canada, Kenya and Britain had been appointed to investigate training. Mr Kriel announced the names of 10 regional officers to whom members of the public could take their complaints about the police. The reporting officer in the Western Cape is to be Mr Christof Pauw, a Cape Town attorney. ● Cell conditions 'better' — Page 2

of unipcaj seunnekuuuz

Thousands of low-income black families have fallen victim to swindlers when trying to buy homes. They are now being promised a fair deal and protection from exploitation, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

ATTORNEY Brian Leveson adds new names every week to the blacklist he keeps within quick reach at the offices of Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) in Johannesburg.

The dossier is a rogues gallery of scores of pin-striped conmen and fly-by-night builders who have been tracked down as culprits behind scams that have swindled millions of rands out of low-income black homebuyers.

The blacklist is the first reference to be checked by Leveson, director of the LHR housing rights unit, when he picks up the legal cudgels on behalf of distressed families who arrive in an almost daily stream to seek help when their dreams of a new home have turned into financial nightmares.

Leveson has lost count of the number of legal battles he has fought in the courts or taken to the Harmful Business Practices Committee. However, a recent rough calculation put the number of homebuyers who had been ripped off in a web of exploitation and corruption at more than 5 000 — with losses running at more than R10 million, and still climbing.

No fewer than 3 500 bulging files spell out the details of thousands of couples whose life savings have been lost by financial trickery — or contractors who saddled homebuyers with houses on the point of collapse under sagging roofs and cracked walls from shoddy workmanship.

"What adds to the tragedy," said Leveson, "is the look of utter despair on the faces of couples who have tried to buy a first real home for their families — and have fallen into traps laid by operators who have spotted their desperation and exploited it to the limit."

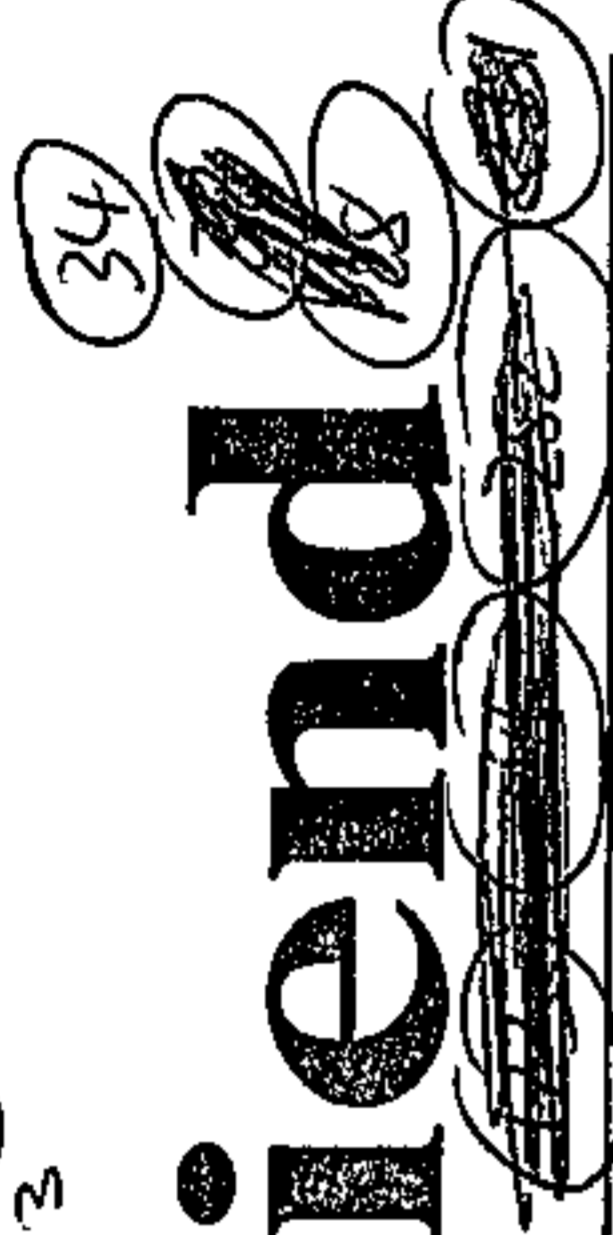
By now, he has been able to draw the typical profile of the average victim: a low-income wage-earner struggling to keep a whole family going on about R950 a month, anxious to offer a wife and three dependants (children and/or relatives) a better future than a squatter camp or backyard shack, but handicapped by no more than a Std 4 education when it comes to putting a signature on complex paperwork.

LHR have by no means been

Homebuyers

Star 25/3/93

find a friend



Fight against exploitation . . . Brian Leveson, of Lawyers for Human Rights, answers an appeal for help from yet another victim of scams in the low-income housing market. About 5 000 homebuyers have been ripped off. Picture: Joao Silva

alone in the battle against skulduggery. Alarm over the growing number of scams operated by ruthless builders and landlords has also been voiced on several occasions by the Urban Foundation, which warned in its latest annual review:

"The exploitation of low-income families desperate to resolve their own housing needs is seriously undermining civil society. It is imperative that a new culture is created in South Africa — a culture which upholds the right to a fair deal in the

purchasing and rental of housing."

The Legal Resources Centre was in the vanguard of volunteers to join forces when the foundation announced a special project to search for new answers. In turn, support was rallied from across the entire socio-political spectrum.

The outcome has been the launch of a brand-new combined initiative by legal, business and social experts determined to thwart unscrupulous operators.

The promise of a square deal

for future homebuyers came nearer with the creation in Sandton yesterday of the Housing Consumer Protection Trust, with backing from a formidable list of key players in political and community affairs whose temper have been frayed by the scale of fraud in the low-income housing market.

"As matters stand," said the trust in a first salvo, "there are endless instances of hard-earned savings being stolen, and dreams shattered by unscrupulous oper-

ators. We mean to call a halt to the exploitation."

The warning, it stressed, was intended to be heard by all the main players in the housing business — developers, contractors, landlords, land speculators, Government officials, estate agents and financial brokers.

New alerts were sent out to homebuyers about such risks as suspicious building contracts, sub-standard construction work, buying land from anyone without proof of legal ownership — and coercion into signing finan-

cial deals that pushed household budgets into danger zones.

The focus of the Trust, explained Alistair Rendall of the Development Action Group, will be on a four-point action plan:

- Introducing legal mechanisms to ensure that low-income families have adequate and reasonable protection against undesirable practices, backed by amendments to current legislation.

- Appointing a new ombudsman and a special arbitration panel to settle disputes over housing deals.

- Intervening in the market process to encourage higher standards of behaviour within the low-income housing market — monitored by teams of independent, licensed building inspectors.

- Extending legal services and consumer education to help low-income families become more discriminating customers who can enforce their housing rights and ultimately prevent their own exploitation. That goes hand-in-hand with the setting up of homeowner advice offices and access to legal services.

The SA National Civic Organisation, among the front-running supporters, said the Trust intended to not only address but also resolve what had become a grave problem.

"It will do much to empower low-income families to demand a fair deal," said a spokesman.

Matthew Neil, chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee of the National Housing Forum, added:

Exploitation

"Consumer exploitation must be very high on the agenda throughout the process of negotiating a new housing plan for the country. It is receiving the forum's highest priority and many parties welcome the new initiative."

The Trust summed up: "In today's gross overcrowding of existing houses, and with the growth of spontaneous settlements in all major urban areas and a proliferation of backyard shacks, the quality of life of communities is being seriously undermined."

"Against this background many low-income families will explore whatever means possible to secure access to shelter."

"As desperate consumers, often with inadequate education and inadequately informed about the workings of the housing market, they are vulnerable to exploitation."

"The Trust intends to introduce homebuyers to a whole package of protection measures. Racketeers — beware." □

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Durban South police district: crime statistics

61. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(gii)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Annanzimtoti	80	28	70	182	20	179	429	70	133	526	000
Brighton Beach	32	19	79	348	31	150	214	28	182	539	005
Lemontville	26	6	73	151	31	67	15	2	70	60	001
Louis Botha Airport	0	0	0	6	0	0	14	0	10	0	000
Montclair	92	19	97	207	30	311	180	7	106	339	001
Wentworth	17	4	206	625	26	94	74	11	266	263	048

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) house-breaking 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 1992? B155E

National servicemen placed outside SADF

131. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

(a) How many national servicemen in the (i) February 1992, (ii) August 1992 and (iii) February 1993 intakes were placed in organizations and institutions outside the South African Defence Force in terms of section 16 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), and (b) in which organizations and institutions were they placed? B301E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

	(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(b)
Advanced Technologies Engineering	2				
Armcor	3				
Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa	1				
Constitutional Development Service	1				
Council for Mineral Technology	2				
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	4				
Department of Agriculture Development (Administration: House of Assembly)	3				
Department of Education and Culture (Administration: House of Assembly)	4				
Department of Local Government Housing and Works (Administration: House of Assembly)	2				
Department of Regional and Land Affairs	1				
Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	3				
ESD South	1				
Laboratory for Advanced Engineering (University of Pretoria)	4				
Office of Privatisation	1				
Office of the Auditor General	5				
Provincial Administration of Natal	2				

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope	4
Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State	2
South African Communication Service	1
Umgeni Water Board	1
	<u>57</u>

Radiographers: vacancies/students qualifying

161. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) (a) How many vacant radiographer posts are there in all provinces and disciplines in South Africa and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
 (2) (a) how many students qualified in radiography in each province at the end of 1991 and (b) how many of these radiographers were still in practice with the province concerned at the end of 1992? B375E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) (a) 177, and

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

	(1) Yes.	(a)	(b)	(c)
(a) 23				
(b)				
29 Jan 92			Kidnapping	
01 Feb 92			Assault	
01 Feb 92			Alleged assault	
21 Feb 92			Rape	
24 Feb 92			Housebreaking and rape	
02 Mrch 92			Pointing a weapon and alleged assault	
07 Mrch 92			Theft and assault	
10 Mrch 92			Alleged assault	
13 Mrch 92			Assault	
01 May 92			Shooting incident	
01 May 92			Attempted murder	
10 May 92			Attempted murder and assault	

(b) 1 January 1993;
 (2) (a) Transvaal—53, Cape—59, Natal—31, Orange Free State—21; and
 (b) Transvaal—48, Cape—16, Natal—17, Orange Free State—14.

Troops in Black townships: complaints

171. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1992 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the nature of the complaints in each case;
 (2) whether these complaints have been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings in each case;
 (3) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action? B385E

(2) and (3) Yes. 34

Finding/Action
 Case referred to AG.
 Members tried in civilian court. Admission of guilt of R300 paid.
 Claim instituted. Investigation continuing.
 Case still under investigation.
 Member is still absent without leave.
 Case investigated. Charge apparently unfounded.
 Case still under investigation.
 Case investigated. No grounds found for complaint.
 Member tried and found not guilty.
 Member awaiting trial.
 Member tried in civilian court. Case partly heard, postponed.
 Charge withdrawn.

(b)	(c)	Finding/Action
20 May 92	Assault	Member awaiting trial.
20 May 92	Assault	Member awaiting trial.
20 May 92	Assault	Members awaiting trial.
04 Jun 92	Assault	No grounds found for complaint.
19 Jul 92	Murder	Member awaiting trial.
19 Jul 92	Murder	Charge withdrawn.
03 Aug 92	Rape	Case still under investigation.
18 Aug 92	Murder	Charges withdrawn.
15 Oct 92	Misconduct	Member tried, found guilty and disciplinary action taken.
06 Dec 92	Shooting incident	Case still under investigation.
21 Dec 92	Shooting incident	Case still under investigation.

Aids: HIV-positive statistics

184. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons in the Republic tested HIV-positive in the latest specified calendar year or 12-month period for which statistics are available;

(2) whether she will furnish the House with corresponding statistics in respect of each of the (a) independent Black states and (b) self-governing territories; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant statistics? B369E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) (a) 230,
 (b) 18 201,
 (c) 368 and
 (d) 78
 for the period 31 January 1992 to 6 January 1993;

(2) (a) yes, Transkei 0
 Bophuthatswana 1
 Venda 0
 Ciskei 0 and
 (b) no, furnishing of statistics is voluntary and no statistics have been received.

Children: places of safety

199. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health:

(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 accommodated 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? B447E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) (a) Whites: 7
 Coloureds: 9
 Asians: 1
 Blacks: 13 and
 (b) (i) Whites: 487
 Coloureds: 845
 Asians: 75
 Blacks: 1 749 and
 (ii) Whites: 467
 Coloureds: 623
 Asians: 84
 Blacks: 1 339

[Information furnished on 4 February 1993.]

(2) no, not per race group, but globally,
 (a) under 14 years: 249
 15 to 18 years: 662 and
 (b) 15 March 1993.

Immunization programmes: money allocated

216. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) (a) What sum of money was allocated to immunization programmes in the 1992-93 financial year and (b) what immunization programmes were undertaken;

(2) whether these programmes could be implemented fully out of the sum so allocated; if not,

(3) whether additional funds were allocated for this purpose; if so, from what source? B452E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) (a) R5 818 000 [vaccines only] and
 (b) — the Expanded Programme on Immunisation [EPI] makes provision for vaccination of children against tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and measles. It also makes provision for the vaccination of pregnant women against tetanus in order to prevent neonatal tetanus [protection of the newborn]

— the prevention of yellow fever in order to comply with the International Health Regulations Act, 1974 [Act 28 of 1974]

— post-exposure prophylactic treatment against rabies

— prevention of typhoid epidemics;

(2) yes;
 (3) falls away.

Own Affairs:

23. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

How many (a) permanent and (b) temporary teachers did his Department lose in each province in 1992 (i) on account of (aa) marriage, (bb) retirement, (cc) ill health, (dd) termination of service, (ee) death, (ff) the acceptance of non-teaching posts and (gg) further study and (ii) for other reasons? B251E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

	(a)	(b)
(i) (aa)	38	7
(bb)	209	71
(cc)	74	18
(dd)	1 121	216
(ee)	8	4
(ff)	345	24
(gg)	9	4
(ii)	48	134
		22
		769

(b)	(i)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)
	1	2	0	3	
(bb)	47	7	3	5	
(cc)	0	0	7	0	
(dd)	0	91	40	161	

22. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he or his Department has agreed to supply additional staff, according to existing staffing quotas, to Model B, C and D schools whose 1993 enrolment is greater than that of 1992; if not,

Additional staff at schools

Broadcast union to seek interdict

LOYD COUTTS
 THE SA Broadcasting Staff Association (Sabsa) is expected to seek an interdict this week preventing the SABC from retaliating against industrial action at the corporation by withholding members' May salaries.

Sabsa's industrial action began on Friday after a dispute was declared when SABC's management refused to move from its salary increase offer of 7.5%. Sabsa was demanding a 10.5% pay hike. *BIDAM*

SABC group labour relations manager Christo Pretorius said yesterday the association could be in breach of a strike agreement, which could negate the protection granted the industrial action. *25/5/93*

Pretorius said the SABC was investigating the possibility that the disruption of Saturday's rugby final on TV1 had been "sabotage".

He said the SABC was awaiting a response from Sabsa by Thursday to its proposals for settlement, but was unsure of the significance of Sabsa's weekend announcement that it would suspend industrial action until legal steps against the corporation were formalised.

Sabsa spokesman Valerie Hopper yesterday refused to comment.

Seeff ties up with UK estate agency

BIDAM 25/5/93
LINDA ENSOR
 CAPE TOWN — Seeff International Properties has formed an association with UK-based real estate agency Hamptons International, a step which is expected to generate mutual referrals of business between the two companies.

Seeff Residential Properties chairman Samuel Seeff said yesterday that an estimated 300 families in the UK were looking to emigrate to SA once they were able to sell their homes. The Seeff group had recorded sales of about R150m to foreign investors during the past five years, he noted.

He said the Seeff group was optimistic about the future of the new SA and felt it was time to lay the foundation for a future association with Hamptons. Already Seeff properties had been marketed to Hamptons' exclusive client base by means of brochures.

Seeff International Properties MD Carmella Seeff also believed that there were a growing number of Brit-

ish people considering a property investment in SA. Adding impetus to this trend was the favourable exchange rate and the close historical ties between the two countries.

Hamptons' referral relationship with Seeff was the first of its kind with a foreign estate agency, Samuel Seeff said. Hamptons had more than 100 offices in 16 countries and territories including Jersey, the US, Guernsey and Hong Kong as well as associated offices in France, Spain and Portugal. It was represented throughout the UK and in Scotland, serving the upper end of the property market.

Hamptons was a separately managed subsidiary of a leading financial institution offering services such as lettings and management, surveying, relocation, and commercial services. The Hamptons International division offered advice on the financial, insurance and legal implications of buying and selling property overseas.

High incidence of rape in SA fuels the rapid spread of HIV

(34)
KATHRYN STRACHAN
 THERE is growing concern among medical experts that SA's extraordinarily high incidence of rape — amongst the highest in the world — is fuelling the country's AIDS epidemic.

Panos WorldAIDS reports in its latest publication that in SA a rape is carried out every 83 seconds on average. Victims of sexual abuse are increasingly worried about the risk of contracting HIV.

Johannesburg AIDS Centre spokesman Melanie Sacks said the violence involved in rape meant that the threat of contracting the virus was greater. "As the prevalence of HIV in the population rises, people who are raped will be at increased risk of infection," she said.

About half the rape victims seen at Baragwanath Hospital's special abuse unit in Soweto were less than 15 years old, and 40% of them were very young children, unit district surgeon Dr Thamsanqa Bomvana said.

Patients attending the unit were not screened for HIV because the test was considered too expensive. However, staff were pressing for routine testing because the risk of contract-

ing HIV during rape was high and increasing steadily. The virus spread at a rate of 400 to 500 new infections a day.

A recent study by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO) reached some stark conclusions: one in four SA women would experience rape; there were 380 000 rape cases in SA each year, and 95% of victims were black.

According to Wits Centre for the Study of Violence director Lloyd Vogelmann gang rape, known as "jackrolling", had become a cult in certain deprived communities. "In a society that condones violence, the more extreme the violence, the higher the status. And gang rape is the worst kind of violence," he said.

Refiloe Serote of the Alexandra AIDS action committee said child abuse was increasing in overcrowded townships as poverty, unemployment and despair undermined family life. However, it was widely denied and rarely challenged.

Arrest warrants for witnesses

SUSAN RUSSELL

A RAND Supreme court judge issued warrants for the arrest of two of Gary Beuthin's witnesses yesterday after they ignored warnings to be in court.

Soon after Judge M J Strydom issued the warrants, one of the pair, Edward Jacobs, arrived.

He said he had been delayed at a business meeting.

Meanwhile, the court was told the State and investigating officer had been unsuccessful in locating a number of people Beuthin wished to call as witnesses.

Beuthin had furnished the court with a list of more than 20 witnesses he wished to call.

He has pleaded not guilty to kidnapping and attempting to murder Jill Reeves, 33, on May 10 last year.

Beuthin admits assaulting Reeves at her Melrose flat, but claims he did so under the influence of steroids, cocaine and alcohol after she provoked him and took his car without his permission.

PEOPLE'S LIVES *A vegetarian lawyer steals a meat pie then threatens to commit suicide*

By Pearl Majola and Sowetan Correspondent

SOME PEOPLE DO IT for greed, others to fulfil an economic need. Some simply can't help themselves and a few even describe getting a sexual thrill out of it.

Whatever the reasons, shoplifting is proving to be a problem everywhere and is causing concern.

A British psychiatrist who conducts counselling clinics for shoplifters at Charing Cross Hospital and treats people who suffer from pathological shoplifting, Dr Neil Brenner, says the problem is psychological.

"There are people who shoplift because of problems ranging from major mental illnesses such as schizophrenia to short-term problems such as bereavement or depressive illness. "It's a massive problem," he adds.

Shoplifters



■ MASSIVE PROBLEM Millions

of rands lost because of shoplifting:

"There is a very strong compulsive nature to it"

Harry Kauffer, founder of the 11-year-old British Crisis Counselling for Alleged Shoplifters, agrees: "Shoplifting is the only crime where

large numbers of people who are not normally in trouble with the law commit offences for no apparent reason," Kauffer says. He says that 50 suicides or attempted suicides a year in Britain are related to

shoplifting. One 68-year-old woman threatened suicide after she was arrested for stealing a meat pie. A vegetarian and well-paid lawyer, she could have easily afforded to pay for it.

However, Kauffer discovered that she was nursing a sick husband, had recently lost a daughter and her son was going through marital problems. But he also describes many of his cases as "casualties of the recession" — people who were high flyers and have

lost their jobs or whose marriages have crumbled or are suffering from depression, anxiety and eating disorders.

South Africa is also producing its own "casualties of the recession". The problem is getting serious. This week a group of 20 women believed to be common shoplifters but one of them armed with a gun, stormed into a clothing shop in Braamfontein, swept out all the clothes and got away.

In September alone 192 people were arrested for the crime. "People are stealing for a living because of the recession. But on the other hand millions of rands are lost because of shoplifting, forcing some shops to charge higher prices to cover for these losses," says Wits police spokesman Sergeant A Pieke. British shops also lose billions of pounds a year because of it. Much of the loss is attributed to professional thieves, juveniles who steal for a laugh or people who are supporting an addiction to alcohol or drugs.

Although shoplifting is often perceived as a woman's crime, Brenner says statistics show that slightly more men are shoplifting than women in Britain. His patients range from teenagers to 80-year-olds and come from every social stratum. He has treated doctors, policemen, teachers, nurses and even lawyers. In South Africa Pieke says: "Shoplifting is done by people of all races, ages and things like that to maintain their standard of living while poor people usually steal food." Brenner advises anyone who suffers from an urge to shoplift to realise that they are not alone and to seek professional legal and medical advice. And, as concern grows over the problem, help seems to be at hand. Crisis Counselling for Alleged Shoplifters deals with up to 3 000 cases a year and operates a 24-hour helpline with 18 counsellors. In South Africa Nicro is preparing to make proposals for a programme where, instead of going to court, first time shoplifters, especially teenagers, would go through a five-hour session at Nicro. The session would be aimed at making them aware of the consequences of shoplifting and the fact that it is a crime.



Former SABC official gets jail sentence

~~257~~ MARIANNE MERTEN ~~258~~

FORMER SABC TopSport director Hein Jordaan was sentenced yesterday in the Johannesburg Regional Court to an effective six years' imprisonment for theft and corruption.

He was released on bail pending the outcome of an appeal against the sentence.

Jordaan, 46, stole and unlawfully received a total of R797 000 of National Soccer League (NSL) money in a plan executed with the help of former NSL PRO Abdul Bhamjee. ³⁴ B10M 26/2/93.

Passing sentence, regional magistrate I J J Luther said Jordaan had abused his position of trust at the SABC.

"The fact that he shared the money with Bhamjee does not lessen the seriousness of the crime."

Although Jordaan was not a danger to society, he had been found guilty of a serious crime and must be punished, the magistrate said.

Jordaan had already been punished to a certain extent by being labelled a criminal and by having lost his job. His perception of himself had also changed completely, Luther said.

The court found that the nature of Jordaan's crime indicated desperation.

Evidence at the trial was that Jordaan had stolen the money because of personal financial difficulties.

In spite of argument by defence advocate J J A Bornman that a prison sentence was inappropriate because of Jordaan's social and business standing, Jordaan was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on four charges of corruption. On the count of theft he received a seven-year prison term, three years of which were conditionally suspended. Bornman told the court this was Jordaan's first clash with the law.

State advocate Ke in Lawlor, in asking for a stiff prison sentence, said Jordaan had used the stolen money for luxuries and overseas trips for himself, his wife and children. He submitted that Jordaan had acted out of greed and not necessity.

Late last year Bhamjee was sentenced to an effective eight years' imprisonment for his part in the crime.

Bar attacks pro Deo defence cuts

26/2/93. 34

By Montshiwa Moroke

About 80 percent of the two million accused who appeared annually in criminal courts were not legally represented and about 100 000 of them were sentenced to jail each year, the General Council of the Bar of South Africa (GCB) said this week.

The council said in a media release that it was most concerned about the recent uni-

lateral decision by the Department of Justice to reduce the funds available for *pro Deo* defences in the Supreme Court. Accused requiring *pro Deo* representation in the Supreme Court were charged with the most serious offences and if convicted could be sentenced to death or long jail terms.

The unjustified decision would result in grave prejudice to the accused and the regard in which the criminal justice system was held.

"Most importantly, it con-

flicts with the right of every indigent person charged with a serious offence to be furnished with free legal representation... that all members of the community are able to protect their basic rights.

"And it requires an act of will by the Government of the day to ensure that such funding is made available.

"Unless such funding is forthcoming, the potential for injustice on a massive scale will continue and there will be an ever-diminishing regard for the criminal justice system."

Among other matters raised by the council were:

- The failure by the Department of Justice to prepare legislation to create a new mechanism for the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court Bench which would take such appointments out of the political arena.

- The department's failure to implement the undertaking given by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee that magistrates would be removed from the civil service to ensure their independence.

2 metro

TV's Jordaan jailed

Star 26/2/93

By Cyril Madlala
I J J Luther sentenced him to two years in jail for corruption, and seven years in jail for theft, with three years suspended for five years.

Former SABC TopSport director Hein Jordaan was yesterday sentenced in the Johannesburg Regional Court to an effective six years in jail for corruption and theft.

He was convicted in December on four corruption charges involving R150 000 and one count of theft involving R797 120.

Previously the court heard that Jordaan received a R390 000 cheque from Bhamjee "to take care" of him.

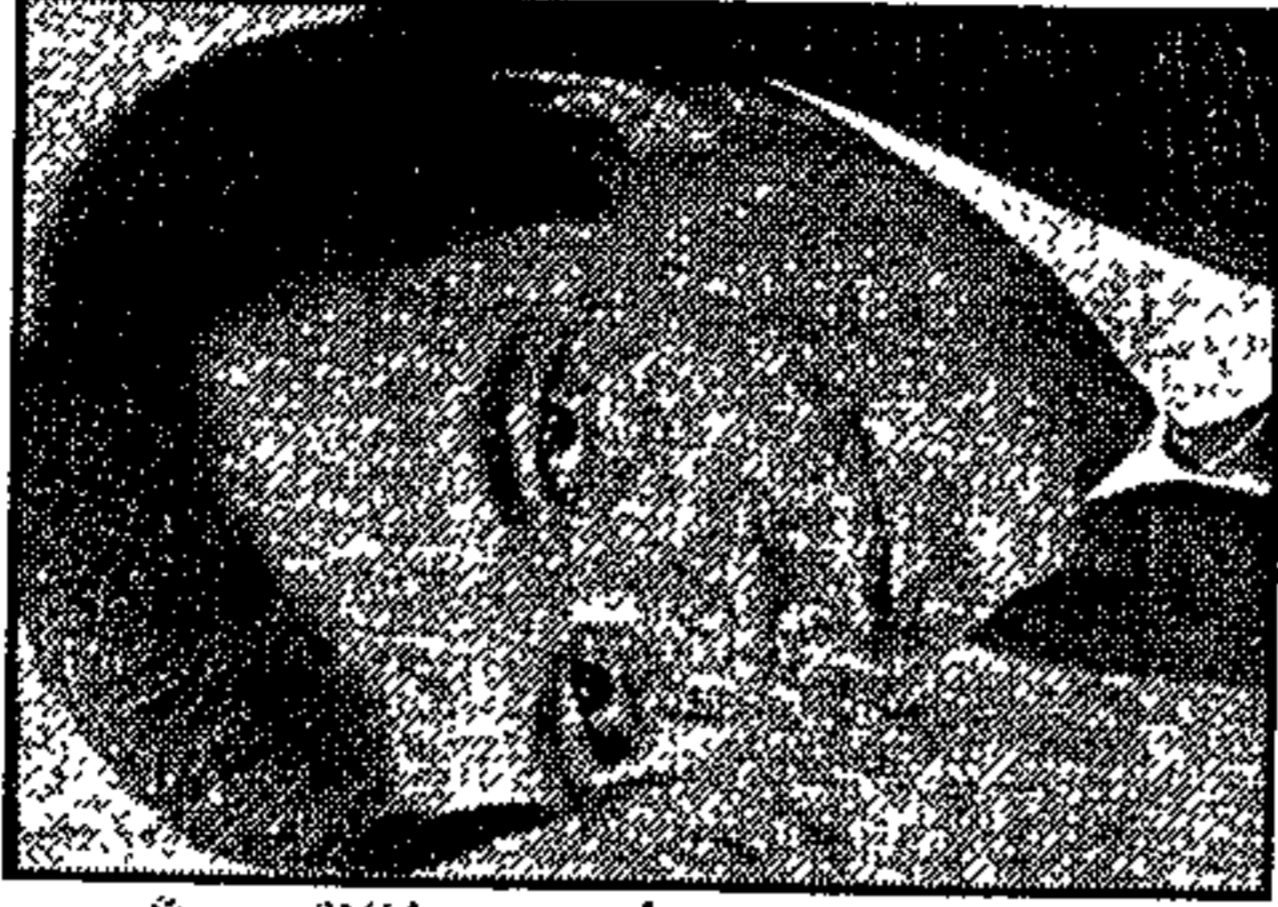
The State alleged that Bhamjee took R390 000 for himself, and he was sentenced to eight years' jail in August. He is serving this sentence concurrently with 14 years for stealing another R7.3 million from the NSL.

The court rejected Jordaan's defence that he had borrowed the money from

Bhamjee. Hans Bornman, for Jordaan, asked the court to sentence him to correctional service.

Asking the court to send Jordaan to prison, State advocate K Lawlor said the accused was motivated by greed and a desire to appear affluent.

For sentence, the magistrate took into account that Jordaan was a first offender and that his was a serious offence.



Hein Jordaan ... appealing against sentence.

WAT 2000
YRASHUJ 1901AS
2001 RAM 43

By Michael Chester

The Government came under pressure from the SA Chamber of Business last night to expose the culprits behind the wave of fraud and corruption in State departments by public prosecution in court.

Sacob president Spencer Sterling said urgent action was needed to improve financial discipline and control and "to prevent a further erosion of public faith in the institution of government".

The urgency had been underlined by the extent of gross maladministration and corruption that had been revealed by reports from both the Auditor-General and the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Public Accounts.

Taxpayers had the right to expect "value for money" from their tax contributions,

Govt pressured to act on graft

STAR 26/2/93

(34)

Sterling said in a formal statement.

The widespread evidence of corruption within Government was bound to contribute towards a hardening of attitudes towards any increases in taxation that might be announced on Budget day next month.

Lack of visible fiscal control would do little to promote tax morality within the private business sector or among individual taxpayers.

Concern over the apparent lack of control over mushrooming State expenditure had been voiced in a special joint investigation made by

Sacob and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut as far back as 1989, Sterling said.

Yet the Government had still not acted on many of the recommendations that emerged from the probe. Among them:

- Government spending priorities should be made public on a regular basis, with the Auditor-General assigned to check that actual expenditure followed the priorities.

- The status of senior accountants inside Government departments should be raised to allow them to take part in departmental deci-

sions to assist them in their internal audits.

- Government departments should be compelled to submit annual reports to Parliament.

"The exposure given to maladministration and corruption is an important first step towards rectifying the problem," Sterling said.

"However, it is now essential that concrete steps aimed at ensuring fiscal control are seen to be implemented, as well as prosecutions in court of perpetrators of fraud and corruption.

"Sacob therefore urges the Government to act on recommendations that emerged from the joint study and to take special steps to strengthen the office of the Auditor-General and to ensure its independence so that corruption and maladministration can effectively be addressed."

WE should not be overly alarmed at the warning from Cambridge criminologist Dr Barry Rider that the Mafia and organised crime syndicates have targeted South Africa.

The way things are going, the Mafia would be advised to hurry up while there is still something in this country to steal. The Cosa Nostra would be better advised to join up with the exodus of Free State farmers heading for the richer pickings of Zambia.

Rider was speaking at a timely symposium this week on economic crime. It was opened appropriately not by a lawyer, a policeman, a businessman or a forensic accountant (the new growth professionals that market themselves as "fraud-busters"), but by a moral watchdog.

Rabbi David Lapin, director of the South African Institute of Business Ethics, said the most significant factor in crime prevention amongst "civilised people" is moral conscience. "When crime, especially of an economic nature, becomes as common amongst civilised people as it is now in South Africa, we must conclude there has been a breakdown of moral conscience," was his gloomy diagnosis.

It is extraordinary that, after being viewed all this time with such moral revulsion by the rest of the world, we should now be dismayed by a breakdown of moral conscience. I guess crimes against humanity don't count. It reminds one of those severe, crew-cut cabinet ministers from the Sixties, wearing white ties and scowls to church on Sundays even as they laid the foundations of apartheid.

There was an admiration for their Calvinist purity: it didn't matter what else they did, at least they were honest.

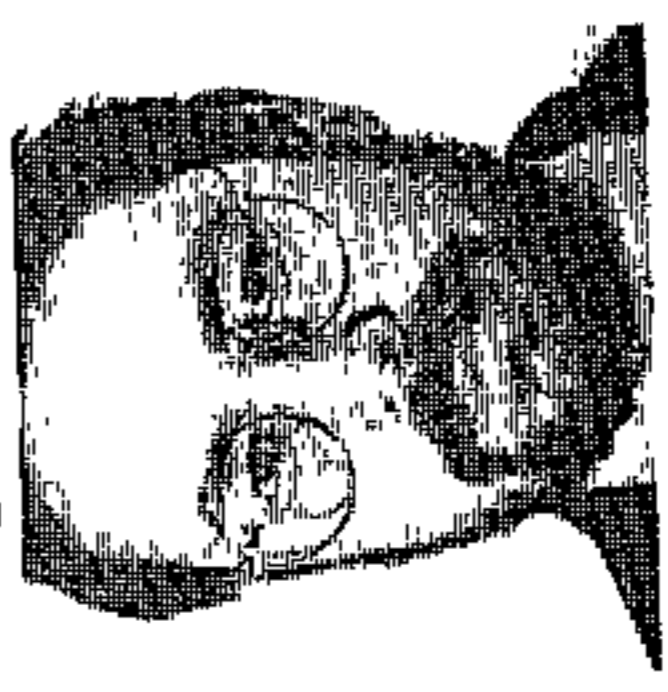
When you think of it, that was an odd response. Why should a man like former Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger, who was left cold by the mur-

Just how 'civilised' is corruption?

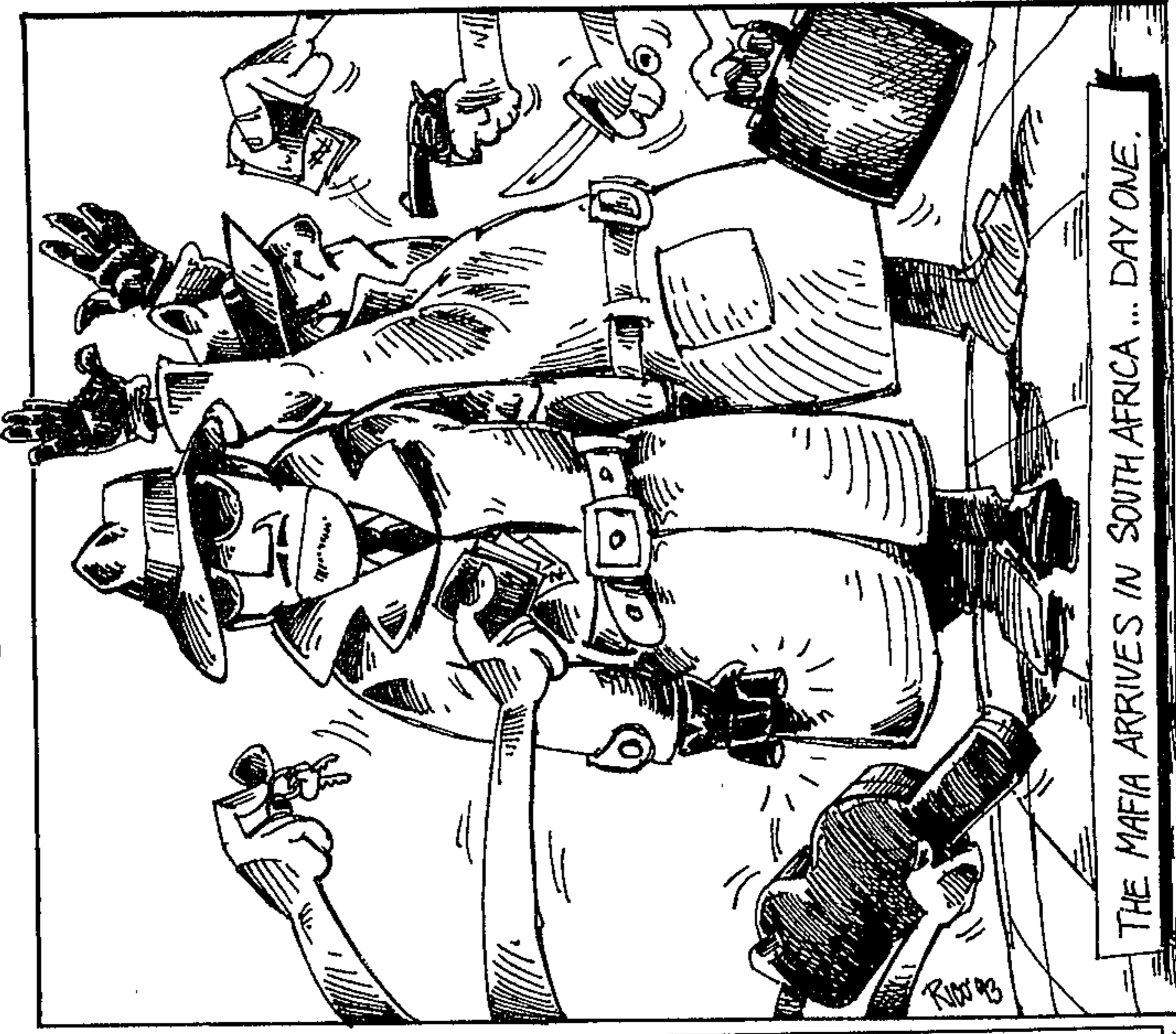
34

W/Mail
26/2-4/3/93

The current wave of economic crime signifies not so much a breakdown of moral conscience as the effect of recession on a culture of privilege and greed born of the greatest scam of all — grand apartheid



By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK



with an AK-47 or a computer.

Rider pointed out at the conference: "Economic crime is often a crime of the powerful or, at least, of those in privileged positions. To be able to commit many forms of economic crime it is a prerequisite that there is access to a facility or opportunity which may be suitably exploited."

Interestingly, according to Von Lieres, 80 percent of the value of fraud cases under investigation is ripped off by managers, and not employees, of corporations.

This kind of corruption follows an aggressive free market philosophy that views restraint of the greedy as the only economic crime.

As Von Lieres puts it: "The dividing line between what is sharp but acceptable business practice and what amounts to fraud is deliberately being blurred as imaginative criminals increasingly breach and overstep the permissible, by degrees."

Then again, during the sanctions-busting era, the scam was elevated to national policy. There was almost a sense of pride in the popular media around the swashbuckling sanctions-busters who showed the world the mettle of South Africa.

Then there is the search for a moral shield to hide unsavoury practices. There is an argument, particularly in the civil service, that blacks are coming to take over, so it's best to have a party while there's still time.

Take what you can before Nelson Mandela and his friends send it all down the tubes.

The truth, though, is usually more mundane. The Bob Aldworth saga shows that stealing may be a temptation when people are financially stretched. The country is in a recession and, to maintain their standard of living and pay their debts, people use illegal methods. Often this is not seen as crime.

Jan Swanepoel, director of the Office for Serious Economic Offences, says that while people have no problem reporting crimes like bur-

thought about receiving money from the security police to hold political rallies or bankroll worthless trade unions.

But the unease that nearly everyone feels is founded in reality.

reduction of economic crime? The answer is an emphatic "no".

To break through the economic steel gates, he said — for instance to get something simple like a hawkler's license — a bribe is a requirement. It

SOLUTION TO

1) A. ANALYSIS

Share Capital
Retained
Paid
Premium

not prepared to report economic crime.

There is a class sympathy for a man such as Aldworth from people who never venture down into the magistrate's courts to see people routinely sentenced to jail for stealing bicycles. As Rider says: "Economic crime is a high reward and very low risk activity." In South Africa you can steal millions and, if you're ever prosecuted, be out of jail in a year. At the end of the day what we are talking about is a culture not just of lax morality, but of privilege and greed — to sustain a BMW and swimming pool lifestyle that is so often taken for granted. Unfortunately it's a zero sum game. At the end of the day, someone has to pick up the tab. The problem is that, with a massive crisis of homelessness, joblessness, broken lives and hunger, one section of the population has paid already.

100%	
00	50 000
00	10 000
	60 000
	62 000
	2 000

B. PRO

(i)

sector that "to sustain our families and ourselves we had to accept the fact that you had to swim with the tide of corruption, otherwise the corrupt crocodiles would swallow you up". Speaking of crocodiles, perhaps we can be thankful that President F.W. de Klerk does not, like President Mobutu of Zaire, fly to Monaco when he needs his tooth filled. But does Mobutu pay his ministers fat allowances every year just for living in their own houses, or build thousands of toilets to languish, unused, in the bushveld? Most crime is, to some extent, economic crime. But the term has acquired a particular meaning. It is the kind of crime initiated by what Lapin calls "civilised" people — to distinguish them, no doubt, from the economic crimes of the savages, like mugging, burglary and car hijacking. Bank robbery can be accomplished

50 000	
10 000	
2 000	
	62 000

(ii)

Klaus von Lieres told the economic crime conference, with just a trace of understatement, that "economic crime seems to find itself in an ebullient bull phase". Reported fraud complaints increased from 33 101 in 1986 to 58 572 in 1992 — up by 80 percent, Von Lieres disclosed. In the same time all serious crime increased by 20,5 percent. What is increasingly being recognised is that corruption in both the private and the public sectors blends. The name of the system is scam. You cannot buy into it without being equally corrupted. Eloquent rhetoric to this effect was delivered by Rashid Ali, director of the National Chamber and Small Business Advisory Service, at the economic crime conference. The wordy title of his paper said it all: *Is the environment conducive to the combat against and eventual*

50 000	
10 000	
2 000	
	62 000

2) Consolidation

Share Capital
Authorised, is
100 000 ordinary
Distributable Reserves
Retained Income
Shareholders' Equity
Current Liabilities
Creditors
Bank overdraft

tion among the whiter sections of the community is somewhat curious, after all that has been done to people in this country during the past 40 years. A typical caller to Radio 702 this week confessed that he had been a life-long supporter of the National Party but the latest revelations were the last straw. Deaths in detention, states of emergency, forced removals — it was clear — had never bothered him. "When we eventually do get a black government, it will be an asset because these guys (the Nats) have done nothing but looked after themselves," said the agitated voice on the line. "What party will you be voting for?" asked talk show host John Robbie. "Inkatha," he replied. The caller did not elaborate why he thought kwaZulu was cleaner than the other nine bantustans or what he

January 04

R18 000	
52 000	
2 000	
72 000	
158 000	
<u>R230 000</u>	

3) A.

Share
Retained
Land

own security police, give a damn about straight dealing in business? No one should be surprised that so much of the corruption that is now being uncovered is clustered around the bantustans. They were constructed on patronage, on bought men who agreed at a price to rule from bush capitals. Grand apartheid was really one of history's all-time scams. Again, no surprise that more than its fair share of corruption should fall to that most secretive and inherently evil endeavour, the Civil Co-operation Bureau, with its implausible project names (I mean, why on earth did they call a pension scam Project Samoosa?). On second thoughts, maybe the Mafia will find fertile ground here after all. If they need manpower of the thug variety, there are more than enough ex-assassins walking the streets, wondering what to do with their early retirement and golden gov-

100%	
0 000	50 000
0 000	10 000
	60 000
	62 000
2 000	2 000

SPECIFIC symptoms which should arouse suspicion of fraud in a company have been listed by KPMG Aiken & Peat deputy chief executive Stuart Morris.

KPMG Aiken & Peat held a symposium this week on economic crime, where causes of the wave of economic crime and solutions to such crime were discussed.

Equally interesting are the warning signs. Among them:

- A dominant chief executive or manager who often short circuits any established systems or controls.
- Lifestyles of staffers that are out of line with their pay packets, or sudden changes in lifestyles.
- Key staffers in financial posts who are over-protective of their particular job routines, rarely take holidays, work excessive overtime.
- Low morale and motivation among employees.
- Poor segregation of duties between staffers, leaving room for compromise of any controls and leaving scope for fraud or theft.
- Slack accounting systems, spotted by the failure of accounts to balance accurately or the absence of explanations why settlement of any accounts was long overdue.
- Lack of understanding of key controls, especially in any computerised system centred on one specific staffer.
- Loopholes that could allow kickbacks or bribes.
- A high level of complaints against the organisation from customers, suppliers or regulatory authorities.

Warnings signs of fraud

Pre-billing clients for shipments not yet made.

● Booking sales that are not final.

● Altering invoices (and misappropriating the difference).

● Altering credit card receipts for submission as business expenses.

● Charging personal expenses as business expenses.

● Overstating revenues and assets.

● Understating expenses and liabilities.

● Schemes that link management pay packets to short-term results rather than longer-term corporate strategies.

● Unnecessarily complex group or joint-venture structures.

● Staffers susceptible to temptations to grab any opportunities to swindle the company.

● A person who is compulsive (such as workaholics, alcohol or drug abusers, overeaters, gamblers), unable to deal with pressure, able to rationalise their thefts, able to exploit internal control weaknesses to cover up their fraud. Morris also listed some actual examples of how the deed is done:

26/2 - 4/3/93.

34

A symposium this week discussed symptoms of and solutions to the wave of economic crime.

By Weekly Mail Reporter

● Making inadequate provision for doubtful accounts receivable.

● Lapping (keeping one customer's payment and covering it with a subsequent payment from another customer).

● Kiting (showing the same amount on deposit in two bank accounts at the same time).

● Advancing loans without proper approval and documentation.

● Front-end fraud (such as pocketing cash sales).

“Many of these indications in themselves are common sense items and may seem obvious,” says Morris.

“They should not be underestimated. The adage that prevention is better than cure is never truer than in the case of fraud.”

He says the ideal solutions lie in forms of control to limit the potential for fraud. “The dilemma is that a routine function is a predictable control and therefore one which can be avoided or over-ridden by the enterprising fraudster.”

Basic preventative measures should include a corporate code of conduct, effective internal controls, thorough reference checks on new employees, more management focus on day-to-day operations, and tighter auditing procedures.

SAP rewards paid out for illicit weapons

START 26/1/93

34

229

By Michael Sparks

251

Police paid out nearly R400 000 last year in rewards to members of the public for information resulting in the confiscation of more than 2 000 firearms, including more than 600 homemade weapons.

Of that amount, R195 000 was paid out for the recovery of 386 AK-47 assault rifles.

Police liaison officer Captain Nina Barkhuizen said although 2 057 was a large number, this was far short of the total number of illegal weapons in the country.

Statistics of the total number of people prosecuted for illegal possession of firearms last year were not available, but 171 people were prosecuted for illegal possession of AK-47s.

Barkhuizen said illegal

AK-47s could be bought for as little as R100, although people paid up to R2 000 for one in a good condition. A .38 handgun would fetch about the same price on the black market.

Barkhuizen said the AK-47 was the favoured weapon among criminals. Police offered rewards of up to R6 000 for information leading to the seizure of an AK.

Commenting on speculation that President de Klerk might impose another moratorium allowing people to surrender illegal firearms, Barkhuizen said that while some people might take advantage of it, it was unlikely to make a big dent to the rate of violent crime.

In September 1990, De Klerk announced a six-week moratorium on illegal firearms which resulted in members of the public turning in 5 079 firearms of various types.

R10-m strategy involves 21 000 reservists

Anti-crime

Star 26/3/93

plan unveiled

(34)

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

The South African Police yesterday declared war on crime, with Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe unveiling details of a 10-point, R10 million plan aimed at achieving greater co-operation between the police and the South African Defence Force in combating crime.

The announcement of the detailed plan follows President de Klerk's speech to Parliament on Wednesday, in which he promised a fresh crackdown on criminals.

Releasing the plan at a media briefing in Pretoria, Van der Merwe appealed to all South Africans — regardless of race and political affiliation — to assist "as far as possible in order to realise the successful implementation" of the plan.

Key elements include: more SAP-SADF co-ordination; stepped-up protection for farmers; stiffer penalties for illegal possession of weapons; and a tripling of the 7 500-strong police reservists' corps.

Van der Merwe said the comprehensive plan, which has so far been introduced in the Witwatersrand and some parts of the Vaal Triangle, would combine "the full resources of the SAP, other (Government) departments and the community".

The estimated R10 million for the plan will come from the SAP's 1992-93 budget.

The SAP and the SADF will soon sign a co-operation agreement, and the Defence Act has already been amended to enable the SADF to assist the police in crime prevention.

Van der Merwe said the



Time out . . . champion filly Empress Club frolics in the sand under the watchful eye of the jockey yesterday. Empress Club, winner of 15 out of 17 races and ranked one of the best in the world, won the R1,25-million Administrator's Cup over 2 000 m at Gosforth Park, Germiston.

By Robert Garner

Champion filly Empress Club is raring to go for tomorrow's R1,25-million Administrator's Cup over 2 000 m at Gosforth Park.

The Argentinian-bred filly completed her preparation for South Africa's richest

Empress Club gets new jockey

partner her in the big race. She was to have been ridden by . . .

up 1-3 favourite for the race last week but bookmakers yesterday lengthened her odds to 1-2.

Spanish Galliard, winner of last year's Rothmans July, is second favourite at 5-1.

The meeting will be screened live on TV1.

● Bechus and Sham's latest betting: 1-2 Empress Club; 5-

South African Defence Force in combating crime.

The announcement of the detailed plan follows President de Klerk's speech to Parliament on Wednesday, in which he promised a fresh crackdown on criminals.

Releasing the plan at a media briefing in Pretoria, Van der Merwe appealed to all South Africans — regardless of race and political affiliation — to assist "as far as possible in order to realise the successful implementation" of the plan.

Key elements include: more SAP-SADF co-ordination; stepped-up protection for farmers; stiffer penalties for illegal possession of weapons; and a tripling of the 7 500-strong police reservists' corps.

Van der Merwe said the comprehensive plan, which has so far been introduced in the Witwatersrand and some parts of the Vaal Triangle, would combine "the full resources of the SAP, other (Government) departments and the community".

The estimated R10 million for the plan will come from the SAP's 1992-93 budget.

The SAP and the SADF will soon sign a co-operation agreement, and the Defence Act has already been amended to enable the SADF to assist the police in crime prevention.

Van der Merwe said the SADF will be used in a support capacity periodically for manning roadblocks, cordoning off areas, conducting searches, and for "observation duties". Fortnightly "full-scale national crime-prevention operations" will be launched for continuous periods of 14 days with the co-operation of the SADF within the next few weeks.

Other aspects of the plan:

- Increasing the presence and visibility of the police through various means, including the purchase of a seven fixed-wing aircraft, three helicopters, four Leo observation systems and four high-technology night-observation systems.

- Better use of police reservists and the equipment of neighbourhood watches, farm and plot watches, as well as busines watches, for better community policing, including the establishment of a National Management Board between the SAP and organised trade and industry.

- "Additional support" to farmers for protection, and extension of Government subsidies so they can improve security through alarm systems, fencing and communication instruments.

- The employment of a stat-

● To Page 3 ■

R10-m anti-crime campaign will involve 21 000 reservists

Star 26/3/93
(34)

● From Page 1

istician to analyse and interpret crime statistics.

- The establishment of a National Inter-departmental Crime Prevention Board on May 18 to improve co-operation between the SAP and the Departments of Correctional Services and Justice.

- The creation of an inter-departmental databank with regard to all bail applications and forfeitures.

- The effective application of mechanisms established under the National Peace Accord to combat conflict and violence.

Van der Merwe said the police supported lifting the moratorium on the death sentence,

because some criminals had said they would not have committed crimes had they known they carried the death sentence.

Political Reporter Esther Waugh reports that the ANC last night accused the Government of trying to find military solutions to political problems.

"Based on experience of previous call-ups, we fear that the major call-up of 21 000 reservists could, instead of helping to prevent violence, lead to serious intimidation of local communities and even more violence," the ANC said in a statement.

The cycle of violence would be resolved "only by the speedy establishment of a Transitional Executive Council".

SAP reservists to be tripled

Major role for SADF in crime drive

BIPAM 26/3/93



34



PRETORIA — The SADF's role in crime prevention is to be greatly expanded under a comprehensive 10-point plan to combat SA's crisis of spiralling crime and violence.

Details of the plan were disclosed by Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe yesterday.

Van der Merwe said the aim of the R10m strategy was to maximise existing means of crime-prevention by combining the resources of the SAP, SADF, government departments and the community.

The SADF's role would be expanded to such an extent that there would eventually be more security force members involved in crime prevention than police officers, he said.

A co-operation agreement between the SAP and SADF and amendment of the Defence Act to allow SADF members to assist in crime prevention would allow a more efficient use of human resources.

Other elements of the plan include the tripling of SAP reservist forces to more than 20 000 members, increased sentences for illegal possession of weapons and heightened police visibility and operations.

The SADF said yesterday the army's national call-up as part of President F W de Klerk's strategy to curb violence started on Tuesday. Citizen force and commando members were notified and were on standby.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports Army spokesman Col John Rolt said it was not "policy to disclose details like numbers and locations" of troop deployment.

However, he said "it can be accepted that this process will be very much on a

ADRIAN HADLAND

generalised basis, but especially in places which can be described as problem areas".

The army's role would be "among others, patrolling, road blocks and maintaining a visible presence".

Van der Merwe said although police would do everything in their power to prevent crime and violence, it was vital that the community, regardless of political affiliation, actively assist. "Community-supported policing is the new driving force."

The police strategy had been implemented in the Witwatersrand region from Monday, he said, adding that more than 3 500 security force members had descended on the Vaal Triangle area yesterday for an anti-crime operation.

Several arrests had been made and 39 stolen vehicles recovered. The arrest of 18 suspected Apla members this week had also been part of the new strategy announced in Parliament by De Klerk.

It was essential to increase the visibility of the police to deal with SA's "unprecedented state of fear regarding crime victimisation", Van der Merwe said.

In this regard, regular cordon and search operations would be carried out in high-crime areas, new mobile police caravans would be introduced while the SAP's Air Wing would be expanded by seven aircraft, three helicopters and a range of electronic observation systems.

Van der Merwe also announced the establishment of a National Management Board to deal specifically with business-related crimes.

□ To Page 2

Crime drive

3/10/92
26/3/92

(34) ~~257~~ ~~258~~

a
p
c
r
d
t
e
n
b
he
ha
on
ed
ac
ty
e-
d-
it
he
it
of

Made up of organised trade and industry representatives and the SAP, the board would create regional, district and area crime-prevention committees, bolster business watch schemes and seek strategies to combat commercial crime.

"The astronomical proportion of crime in business is causing serious damage to SA trade and industry," Van der Merwe said.

The expansion of SAP reservists - from 7 500 to more than 20 000 - together with restructured block watch, neighbourhood and farm watch programmes were other aspects of the strategy.

The SADF would be used in roadblocks, searches, and foot patrols and would participate in "bi-monthly full-scale national crime prevention operations for continuous periods of 14 days".

The plan also provided for additional security support for the farming community. Measures would include subsidising alarm systems, fencing and radio communication facilities for farmers as well as briefings and training in self-defence and contingency planning.

To cut down on the importing of weapons, ammunition and explosives, increased border patrols, tougher sentences

and new legislation would be introduced. An amnesty was also being considered "to give the community the opportunity to hand in illegal weapons".

The plan also included the establishment of new internal stability units in trouble spots, improved communication between police and the Justice and Correctional Services Departments, as well as a beefing up of national peace accord mechanisms.

Continuous investigations were being carried out to determine how mechanisms established in terms of the peace accord could be more suitably applied to combat conflict and violence, Van der Merwe said.

Sapa reports the ANC said last night government was once again trying to find military solutions to political problems.

It said that based on the experience of previous call-ups, the ANC feared the major call-up of 21 000 reservists could, "instead of helping to prevent violence, lead to serious intimidation of local communities and even more violence".

It called for the speedy implementation of multiparty control over all the security forces.

● Picture: Page 3



MVA: attorney's case postponed

Sowetan 26/4/93.

34
[scribble]
[scribble]

By Josias Charle

■ HUGE AMOUNT Police probe alleged fraudulent claims of R1,4 million:

A PROMINENT Pretoria attorney has again appeared briefly in the Pretoria Regional Court in connection with Motor Vehicle Assurance claims. Mr Morole Bogoshi was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to July 30 for further investigations.

Bogoshi, who is on R300 000 bail, was granted permission by magistrate Mr FJ Poolman to use his passport for trips he would like to make but told to surrender it to the investigating officer after each trip.

Poolman also said the condition that Bogoshi should not contact witnesses in the case had to fall away as no witnesses' names were available. He added that another reason for this ruling was that no formal charges had been formulated against Bogoshi yet.

The Office for Serious Economic Offences in Pretoria is investigating charges of more than R1,4 million in alleged fraudulent claims from the MVA fund.

Last year police searched Bogoshi's offices and confiscated several files relating to MVA claims. He brought an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court against

the OSEO to, among others, seek an order declaring the confiscation of his documents illegal.

The court ruled that Bogoshi would be allowed to remove certain documents pertaining to his clients from the files which he claimed were "privileged" either in the presence of the Supreme Court or a representative of the OSEO. The rest of the documents in about 1 000 files would be open to scrutiny by the investigating officers.

These documents would then be sealed and kept by the Registrar of the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Senior State Advocate Mr Johan Visser told *Sowetan* at the weekend that the OSEO was finalising a number of cases relating to alleged fraudulent claims.

Several other cases have been referred to the commercial branch of the South African Police.

TOP PHOTO BY [scribble]

1983/84



HONOURED . . . Honorary doctorates were conferred on (from left) Miriam Makeba, Robin Hallet, Cecil Skotnes and Sir Raymond Hoffenberg at a University of Cape Town graduation ceremony yesterday.

Picture: BENNY GOOL

UCT
2/26/6/93
honours
674
four of

the best

Staff Reporter

THREE exceptional South Africans, including returned exiles Miriam Makeba and Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, were awarded honorary degrees by the University of Cape Town yesterday to thunderous applause.

Mr Cecil Skotnes, arguably the country's foremost living artist was awarded a Master of Fine Art degree.

The fourth recipient was acclaimed African historian and Cape Times columnist Mr Robin Hallet who received a Doctorate of Literature.

The Empress of African Song, Miriam Makeba, exiled in 1960 after being refused entry into South Africa to attend her mother's funeral, moved the audience with an impassioned song dedicated to her mother.

Sir Raymond, 70, said the occasion, his first official visit to his alma mater since he was banned 25 years ago for anti-apartheid activities, would be "one of the most memorable events of my life".

In his address, he castigated the stance taken by UCT and Wits thirty years ago to preserve white minority enrolment. At the time, blacks comprised about 6% of the student population.

Corruption has cost SA taxpayer R5-bn - DP

STAR 27/2/93

OWN CORRESPONDENT and SAPA

CORRUPTION, fraud, graft and gross mismanagement by the Government had cost the South African taxpayer a massive R5 billion over the past 18 months, it was claimed in Parliament yesterday.

One of the opposition MPs who levelled accusations against the Government, Democratic Party MP for Bezuidenhout Geoff Engel, said the Government had been rocked by repeated scandals in the past 18 months, revealing malpractices and corruption in many Government departments and state bodies. No one was prepared to accept responsibility or be politically accountable, he said.

"As the Auditor-General's scope is limited and the various commissions of inquiry are very focused, this (R5 billion) may be only the tip of the iceberg.

"Yet no political blood has flowed. No ministers have resigned and no ministers have been sacked. Many who presided over these financial atrocities were even promoted," Engel said.

"As a general rule, incompetence of ministers and senior civil servants

is rewarded instead of being punished by the Government."

The Government's record was defended by Minister of State Expenditure Amie Venter. He denied the Government was trying to sweep scandals under the carpet.

He said Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer had tried to create the false impression that the Government did not have the will or ability to take measures.

"The Government agrees that corruption and mismanagement is totally unacceptable and it is doing everything in its power to stamp it out," Venter said.

Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) told the House that a coloured minister had left the Labour Party and joined the National Party simply because he had bought himself a luxury house and would not be able to continue the payments unless he received the ministerial subsidy.

Soal said the entire housing subsidy scheme for political office-bearers "stank to high heaven".

He said he was "advised" of another minister who had left his official residence in order to occupy a house he had purchased so that the bond could be repaid by the taxpayer.



Reelings under crime wave

VIOLENT crimes and lawlessness will persist as long as official corruption and public apathy continue, and as long as underprivileged communities undermine the present government.

This is the warning sounded by police, social workers and community leaders at the end of a week during which Law and Order Minister Mr. Hennus Kriel, comparing Peninsula crime figures for 1991 and 1992, reported to parliament that a slight drop in local crime rates had resulted in Cape Town shedding its "murder capital of the world" status.

Mr. Kriel said that during 1992, 110 murders were reported in the Cape Town, Wynberg and Athlone police districts where police also investigated 19 425 assaults, 1 697 rape incidents and 6 858 armed robberies.

Referring to incidents reported to 23 police stations

from Simon's Town through the southern suburbs, the central city, the Atlantic seaboard and the coastal strip from Milner-ton to Atlantis, Mr. Kriel said there were 2 124 robberies — one every four hours.

These disclosures came in a week in which a Kenilworth woman was raped and sodomised by two intruders, a 10-year-old boy was found bleeding and dazed with his head covered in sand next to the N7 near Bothasig, and an Elites River teenager was arrested for murder after his father, who had apparently stabbed the youth and his mother, was knifed to death during a family row over domestic chores.

At Claremont Pick 'n Pay, a security guard was shot and killed during a R55 000 robbery, while an elderly couple had their car hijacked in Meadridge.

Earlier this week, Witwatersrand Attorney-General Mr. Klaus von Mieris and Wilkau said suspected frauds recorded in South Africa last year

climbed to a record peak of more than 58 500, up 77 percent on 1985 levels.

Sharing a Johannesburg seminar platform with Mr. Von Mieris, Mr. Jan Swanepoel, executive director of the Office for Serious Economic Offences, said the total amount involved in fraud probes by the police commercial branch was a staggering R3,6 billion.

Colonel Raymond Dowd, chief liaison officer for police in the Peninsula, said it was unrealistic to expect a totally crime-free society, but people could stop crime by forming neighbourhood watches and joining police community forums.

Colonel Dowd said that, while crime figures had decreased, the intensity of violence was cause for concern.

TYRONE SEALE, Weekend Argus Reporter

He said police also were concerned about the growing number of white-collar crimes.

The Anglican Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev. Colin Jones, said yesterday the problem facing the community at the moment was not a lack of religious affiliation or belief, but widespread apathy about crime and related problems.

Dean Jones was speaking hours after a man had stolen goods from the St George's Cathedral shop and, in an unrelated incident, three others tried to steal from the shop. Also outside the cathedral yesterday, Dean Jones confiscated glue from street children roaming the city streets — while a policeman walked past.

because they have no respect for the keepers of the law. There's great apathy. It is part of a whole spirit of moral decay while our leadership is involved in corruption.

Dean Jones said he had sympathy for the overworked police force, but said the police and policing had been so politicised during the apartheid era that sections of the community did not trust or respect them.

A spokesman for the Bellville-based Foundation for Peace and Justice, headed by Dr. Allan Boesak, said: "The sort of political system we have almost creates the conditions for people to totally disregard law and order."

The spokesman said: "How do you morally uphold law and order when those who are expected to act in an exemplary way are so corrupt?"

"The sort of corruption occurring in South Africa and the general insensitivity to people's miserable circumstances create the breeding ground for crime."

Ms. Jane Keen, deputy director of the Cape Town branch of Niéro, said the latest crime statistics had come as no surprise and her organisation remained concerned about recent crime patterns.

Poor economic conditions contributed to crime levels, although not everyone caught stealing was stealing essentials.

"However, the climate of violence is so powerful that people are easily sucked into it," she said.

Niéro social worker Mr. Chris Ferndale, a specialist in gangsterism who was involved in creating community-based policing initiatives in Cape Flats townships, said a more realistic presentation of crime figures would be to list the

number of crimes for every 100 000 people.

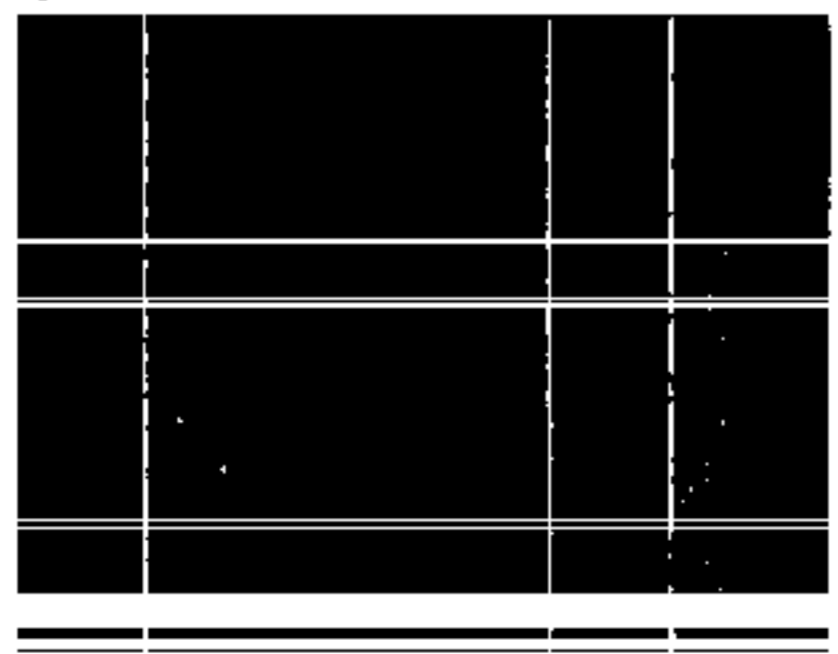
Mr. Ferndale said all the money abused by state maladministration could have been used in the development of the economy, for example.

"Government corruption which has a direct influence on social and economic development is not reflected in these (latest) figures."

On increasing violent crimes, he said life had become worthless because firearms, which were easily obtainable, had become the norm for criminals resisting arrest or apprehension.

"It's a reflection of the kind of violence we've been fed up to now. Our police are police with guns and violence, and therefore the response is guns and violence."

He said policing would be effective once police saw themselves as a social service alongside other social services and once police stopped viewing civic organisations in black areas as political opposition.



What a fraud!

PRETORIA. — Fraud was South Africa's most costly crime last month, according to the police anti-crime success list for January. (34)

More than R36 million was involved in 446 fraud cases, with 448 suspects being arrested.

ARCT 27/2/93
Vehicle theft came a close second with nearly R34 million worth of vehicles recovered. Of the 67 622 people arrested last month, more than a third had previous convictions, the police said. — Sapa.

Committed to customer care

Customer satisfaction is an over-worked phrase in the modern advertising idiom. Yet in its simplest, purest interpretation that is precisely what Clarke Nissan strives for — and achieves.

The company proceeds from the premise that a car is no longer merely a form of transportation, but an investment. As such it cannot be sold like a mere commodity.

It has to be a quality product to begin with. But it also has to have quality back-up and support. And that's what Clarke Nissan is all about in the '90s.

This is no accident. It is the result of many years of evolution as it were, from the early days of Datsun. For example the Maxima was Car of the Year last year.

But pause to look at the history for a moment. Clarke Nissan was originally founded as John B Clarke, the first established filling station in Johannesburg — a fascinating bit of Africana.

Today, John B Clarke, or Clarke Nissan as most of us know it, is one of the most flourishing motor organisations in the country and a dynamic member of the McCarthy Group.

Indeed over the decades, Clarke Nissan has matured and is now a well rounded operation serving both the private and corporate markets.

As for customer care, Clarke Nissan managing director Richard Wilkins puts it this way: "At Clarke

Nissan, customer care is not just a catchphrase but something to which we are deeply committed.

"You'll feel that commitment the moment you walk into any one of our seven outlets in Johannesburg. We believe in building long-term relationships with our customers, so you'll always enjoy prompt service, reliability, professionalism and even in these inflationary times, outstanding value for money.

"At Clarke Nissan the attitudes of our staff reflect integrity, pride, courtesy and efficiency in the service we provide. We do things right — first time.

"We also believe that employees are best motivated in an environment which offers them recognition and the opportunity for development, and you, our valued customer, reap the benefits." In essence, therefore, says Wilkins, Clarke Nissan has a "how can we help you" approach.

"Courtesy vehicles run every morning from our service depots to the various central business areas. Workshop booking can be made in advance with our special 'While you Wait' service, suitable for minor tune-ups and service needs.

"Moreover, our fleet of parts delivery vehicles covers the entire Reef

Evolution has played a major role in the success of Clarke Nissan, whose quality vehicles have developed into award winners in the '90s.

STARZ 27/1/93

within a planned area network designed to deliver parts and accessories at the right time to the right place.

"And, of course, as a member of the McCarthy Group the company is able to draw on a wealth of knowledge and motor industry expertise and to pass on those benefits to clients.

"Our staff are willing and competent to discuss any issues concerning transport management, vehicle selection and running costs."

"In this context the modern fleet motoring scene has become extremely sophisticated involving a host of

months for a deposit of R2 863 with a guaranteed residual value of 65 per cent for R699 a month.

The beauty of this kind of package is that Wesbank are happy to underwrite it knowing there is equity in the car at the end of the agreement, while the motorist and his company know exactly what fixed costs are involved.

CLARKE NISSAN

We are different. And it shows



More than a catchword . . . Clarke Nissan managing director Richard Wilkins says customer care is something to which his firm is totally committed.

for the next three years.

"The fact is that a motorist with company backing can lease a car without too much fuss. Indeed we are extremely flexible and have become very inventive with our packages to ensure that we meet individual company motoring needs.

"In fact we offer Full Maintenance Leases, with or without residual value and will gladly quote on a maintenance contract on any one of our range of vehicles.

"On the floor of each Clarke Nissan dealership is a financial institution that can provide immediate advice and help you package a financial plan best suited to your specific requirements.

"The all-important decision is on the best method of acquiring a vehicle and that needs sound advice whether you are a fleet owner, a private buyer or whether you will be buying a new or used vehicle.

"On the other hand we realise that it has become increasingly difficult for South Africans to afford new cars and we have consequently paid a great deal of attention to our used car division.

"Here buyers will find vehicles that have undergone the most careful scrutiny and stringent pre-delivery checks and for which the buyer will receive an excellent guarantee," says Wilkins.

Part of the reason for the company's success is of course the Nissan range itself.

This has undergone a radical rethink in recent years and has emerged with vastly improved models from the superb Sentra 140 which is in the running for the Car of the Year award, to the stunning Nissan 300 ZX, which many pundits regard as being

in every way the equal of the famous European Marques. And then of course there is the excellent Nissan range of commercial vehicles such as the 1400 and the very popular 1 tonner range.

There is no doubt that the current Nissan range is a market beater. The figures say it all in that Nissan Sentra sales in 1992 improved by 66 percent.

However, the needs of the market today are all embracing. Superlative vehicles are not sufficient in themselves to win market share. Neither is good back-up alone.

"Good vehicles and good back-up are complementary to one another and totally interdependent if they are to succeed," says Mr Wilkins. Thus Clarke Nissan has a holistic approach to its market.

Everything has to be top quality from the well-appointed showrooms with their excellent customer facilities (videos, modern sales aids), to the workshops where the latest equipment is applied and the best possible trained personnel are at the service of their customers.

"Also we have built up a clear corporate identity both visually and in terms of our reputation. We like to do it properly and while nobody could claim for a moment that they didn't miss a catch every now and then, by and large we get it right," Wilkins said.

Making sure that it is right is Louise Mar, Clarke Nissan's customer liaison officer.

Her job is to stay in touch with clients to discover whether they have any niggling problems with service, their vehicles, their treatment and various other criteria.

Any dissatisfaction is logged and measured according to a scientifically based Customer Care Index or CCI and action taken where appropriate or necessary, the overall objective being to stay close to customers and make Clarke Nissan accessible to them in turn.

It hardly comes as a surprise to hear from Wilkins therefore that Clarke Nissan has never missed inclusion in Nissan's "Gold Award" dealer programme which analyses various facets of every department (sales, parts, workshop etc.) and rates them on a scale of 100. Clarke Nissan consistently scores in the high '90s.

Two years ago Nissan of Japan initiated an international customer satisfaction competition between SA dealers and those of Germany and Clarke Nissan emerged one of the winning SA dealers.

Indeed every day and in every way, Clarke Nissan demonstrates repeatedly that it lives by its advertising credo — "We are different and it shows."

For further information, please telephone (011) 331-5651.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Denard opts to quit SA

BOB Denard, the veteran French mercenary who led coup attempts in at least two African countries, is to leave SA for France, where he faces arrest and a jail sentence, on Sunday.

Denard said in Pretoria yesterday he had received documents allowing him to travel to France.

He was sentenced to five years in prison by a Paris court last year for his part in an aborted coup attempt in Benin in 1977.

Denard said he was returning of his own free will. "I want to clarify my situation, and hear the accusations levelled against me, against which I have never had a chance to defend myself."

Housing exhibition

LOW-cost housing company McNaughton Victor will host the three-day Afribuild '93 exhibition to showcase solutions to the national housing crisis at Nasrec, Johannesburg, from July 30.

Concern over judge

THE General Council of the Bar of SA added its voice yesterday to the concern at news reports alleging Supreme Court judge WH Booyen was a member of the secret Afrikaner Broederbond's executive council.

Bar council chairman Brian Southwood said it was fundamental to the administration of justice that judicial officers not only be impartial but that they be perceived to be impartial.

Funds for education

THE Japanese government has granted R228 500 for educational projects in disadvantaged communities in SA, the Japanese embassy said in Pretoria yesterday.

US house sales soar

SALES of previously owned US homes jumped 5% in December to a 13-year high, helping boost sales for the year 8,7% to the highest level since 1988, a property trade group said yesterday.

REPORTS: Sape-AFP, AP-DJ, Business Day Reporters.

Govt debt 'will not push up rates'

B/DAY 27/1/93

GRETA STEYN

GOVERNMENT'S borrowing requirements in the next fiscal year were not expected to put upward pressure on long- or short-term interest rates, economists said yesterday.

They predicted government would not have to borrow more in the next fiscal year than it did in the 1992/93 year, as Finance Minister Derek Keys was expected to announce a deficit of 6% of GDP or about R22bn in the March Budget.

A 6% deficit would be achieved only by raising VAT to 13%, increasing the fuel levy by 10c/l, raising customs and excise duties and possibly increasing other taxes, economists said. They believed it was not possible to cut back enough on government spending to avoid raising taxes, as Sacob suggested this week. The organisation said pinning down the increase in spending to below 7% would obviate the need to raise taxes.

Most economists expect an increase in spending of 8%-10%. Rand Merchant bank economist Rudolf Gouws said it would be difficult to get the increase in spending down to single digits. The state's wage bill would rise by about 10%-11%, in spite of the 5% overall increase in public servants' salaries, because of the effect of notch increases. He doubted Keys could announce an increase in

spending substantially below 10% without endangering his credibility.

Without tax increases, revenue would rise by only about 9%, yielding a deficit of R30bn. At 8,5% of GDP, Gouws argued a R30bn deficit would be unacceptable and billions of rands in extra tax would have to be found to bring the deficit down to a more acceptable level. Most economists believed Keys would opt for 6%.

Sanlam economist Johan Louw said a 13% VAT rate with zero-rating of basic foodstuffs would be a major ingredient of a Budget strategy to avoid a deficit of more than 6% of GDP. At R22bn, the expected deficit would not place upward pressure on interest rates as the capital market could easily accommodate that level of borrowings. He said short-term interest rates such as the prime overdraft rate should also not be adversely affected by the Budget, as the deficit would be lower than in the present fiscal year.

Economists are forecasting a deficit in the present fiscal year of about R26bn — excluding extra spending on drought relief. The possibility of huge spending on drought relief being reflected in this fiscal year could push the figure up to R28bn-R30bn.

Shortfall expected in Receiver's income

B/DAY 27/1/93
PRETORIA — Government's tax income problem is worsening by the month, says Absa senior economist Adam Jacobs.

He was commenting on the latest income tax and VAT collection figures released yesterday by the Finance Department, which show the total take from both sources in the April-December period was R44,7bn — R27bn short of the R71,5bn budgeted for the whole financial year.

Income tax revenue in the nine months was just more than R32bn and VAT revenue was R12,644bn.

The Budget expectation for the

GERALD REILLY

financial year was R50,484bn from income tax and R21,019bn from VAT.

Although state revenue would be boosted by provisional tax payments next month, it would miss the Budget target by a substantial margin.

The recession's effect on the business community was reflected clearly in shrinking company tax and VAT. In the first six months of the financial year, company tax take was 19% down on year-earlier figures.

Absa estimated that tax income at the close of the financial year would be R9bn below the budgeted figure.

GEIS fraud probe could involve millions

B/DAY 27/1/93
INVESTIGATORS in the Trade and Industry Department and the Office for Serious Economic Offences are investigating cases of alleged General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS) frauds involving millions.

A department spokesman confirmed the investigations, but said it was impossible to attempt to estimate the amount involved.

It was believed, however, that the department was looking into several dozen cases. The spokesman said current investigations showed the re-

PETEN DELMAR

vised GEIS guidelines published late last year had apparently closed many of the system's loopholes.

The guidelines required more detailed disclosure of GEIS claims and attempted to tighten up on the accountability of senior company executives making claims.

"Claimants are (now) much more careful and attentive in completing their claims.

"As claims which have to comply

with the revised guidelines are being processed only now, it is somewhat early to arrive at firm conclusions about their effects," the spokesman said.

An Office for Serious Economic Offences spokesman said investigators checking allegations of abuse of the Phase VI vehicle local content programme were also looking at abuses of GEIS.

These GEIS probes were, however, incidental to the Phase VI investigations, he added.

ANC slates anti-crime plan of govt

(34)

CT 27/3/93

DURBAN. — President F W de Klerk's "unprecedented mobilisation" of security forces was an insult to millions of blacks who lost loved ones during years of violence, as it indicated the government was only interested in protecting whites, the ANC charged yesterday.

ANC Midlands deputy chairman Mr Blade Nzimande said the increased security force deployment had nothing to do with stamping out lawlessness, but was aimed at protecting white lives only.

"Such action is an insult to the millions of black people who lost loved ones and had their property destroyed, without any protection whatsoever from the apartheid security forces."

The NP rejected accusations by the ANC that the government was trying to implement military solutions for political problems.

A government spokesman said yesterday the government aimed to protect all citizens with its initiatives to combat crime and violence, and the ANC's criticism of the drive was inexplicable.

Recent attacks

The ANC's stance was all the more inexplicable because it had demanded in the past that the government "employ its forces to combat violence".

Meanwhile, the Border and north-eastern Cape regions expressed dismay at their omission from the plan. The mayors of East London, King William's Town and Queenstown reminded police of recent attacks there.

The IFP welcomed the announcement of the plan, but said the crime crackdown would have to focus on unrest flashpoints.

The South African Agricultural Union also welcomed the plan.

● Meanwhile, the 10-point plan to combat crime and violence was put into action near Maritzburg yesterday with police arresting eight people and confiscating 12 firearms in a swoop on Njobokazi, near Camperdown. — Sapa

Tourism 'needs halt in crime'

DURBAN. — Unless violence could be controlled, South Africa's tourism industry would not achieve a 20% growth rate this year, Minister of Tourism Dr Org Marais said last night.

Addressing a Fedhasa Restaurant Guild function, he said the astronomic rise in crime

rates in major cities was having a decidedly negative effect on turnover.

The police had announced a new 10-point plan to combat crime and violence in co-operation with organised trade and industry. "Where tourism units are already operational, there are encouraging reports of a

drop in crimes like bag snatching and stabbing."

"Although the private sector can provide large amounts of capital to build and upgrade hotels, the government would also have to provide incentives aimed specifically at generating growth in centres with tourism potential," he said. — Sapa

CT 27/3/93

1259

Hansard

TUESDAY, 27 APRIL 1993

Hansard

1260

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture: bursaries
27. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) How many students registered at (i) teacher-training colleges and (ii) universities under the control of his Department receive bursaries from his Department, (b) what are the amounts of these bursaries in each case and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?
- C82E
- THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:**
- (a) (i) 3 727 (ii) 1 768
 - (b) (i) R2 800 (ii) R4 200
 - (c) March 1993.

1261

Hansard

TUESDAY, 27 APRIL 1993

Hansard

1262

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Rapes reported: persons charged/convicted
16. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many (i) females and (ii) males (aa) over and (bb) under the age of 16 years reported to the South African Police in 1992 that they had been raped and (b) how many persons were in that year (i) charged with and (ii) convicted of having committed rape?
- D8SE

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) (aa) 23 675 (bb) 685
- (ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away.

- (b) (i) 14 979 (ii) 6 131

Note: A male cannot be raped by a male or a female, according to common law.

SAP: recruitment

25. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many (i) White, (ii) Indian, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black persons (aa) applied to join and (bb) were recruited into the South African Police Force in 1992 and (b) how many of these recruits were former police officers who re-enlisted?
- D167E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (aa) 25 377 (bb) 10 135
- (b) 270

Note: Applications for enlistment as well as the appointment of members of the South African Police are not dealt with on the basis of race, and statistics cannot therefore be provided with regard to the different race groups.

Physical Science (HG)	(2)			(3)			
	Wrote	(a) Passed (HG)	(b) Passed (SG)	(c) Passed (LG)	Wrote	(a) Passed (SG)	(b) Passed (LG)
3 918	3 262	608	No Higher Grade marks are converted to Lower Grade	1 788	1 627	145	

[Handwritten signature]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Rape cases reported

223. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order: *(24)*
 How many cases of rape were reported in the Republic in 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively?
 B488E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- 1990—20 321
- 1991—22 761
- 1992—24 360

Noordgesig area: crime statistics

269. Mr L FUCHS 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)* theft of other items, *(i)* damage to property, *(j)* housebreaking with intent to steal and theft, *(k)* possession of drugs, *(l)* drunken driving, *(m)* vagrancy and *(n)* prostitution were reported in 1992 at police stations serving the Noordgesig area in Johannesburg?
 B613E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 289	(b) 53	(c) 756	(d) 726	(e) 268	(f) 809	(g) 182	(gi) 5	(h) 464	(i) 415	(j) 525	(k) 157	(l) 32	(m) 0	(n) 0
---------	--------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--------	---------	---------	---------	---------	--------	-------	-------

Note: (gi)—motor vehicles
 (gii)—bicycles

Alexandra area: crime statistics

270. Mr L FUCHS 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)* theft of other items, *(i)* damage to property, *(j)* housebreaking with intent to

(24)
 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(2) The required information is not readily available. In order to obtain the information, the case dockets concerned will have to be perused. This is, however, not possible due to the extent of the task and the costs involved.

(3) (a) 6 380
 (b) 5 483

Note: Statistics with regard to the different race groups are not kept.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)	1989	1990	1991	1992
(i) (aa)	341	343	355	345
(i) (ab)	364	344	425	423
(ii) (aa)	585	556	608	526
(ii) (ab)	501	505	737	598
(iii) (aa)	150	159	190	146
(iii) (ab)	164	213	115	136

Hansard

Hansard

Hansard

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) Yes.
(b) Yes.

(2) The total profits after a dividend of not more than 10 per cent and a transfer to the statutory reserve fund of 10 per cent of the remaining profit, is paid to the Government annually in terms of the South African Reserve Bank Act, No. 90 of 1989.

The following amounts have been paid to the State:

Howick	40
Estcourt	53
Pietermaritzburg	745
Glencoe	39
Howick	53
Estcourt	74
Pietermaritzburg	734
Glencoe	39
Howick	53
Estcourt	74
Pietermaritzburg	11
Glencoe	0
Howick	0
Estcourt	0

Reserve Bank/Corporation for Public Deposits: profits

353. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of Finance:†

- (1) Whether the Reserve Bank showed a profit (a) during the period 1 January 1921 up to and including 31 December 1988 and (b) in 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively; if so,
- (2) whether any portion of this profit accrued to the State during the periods mentioned in paragraph (1) (a) and (b); if not, why not; if so, what was the amount, in each case;
- (3) whether the Corporation for Public Deposits has shown a profit since 1 January 1984; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure in respect of each calendar year since that date? B828E

Financial year ended 31 March	R (millions)
1921 - 1988	405,1
1989	48,7
1990	147,1
1991	70,9
1992	139,4

- (3) The Corporation for Public Deposits has realised the following profits since its inception in 1984:

Financial year ended 31 March	R (millions)
1985	10,4
1986	16,7
1987	16,7
1988	15,7
1989	19,0
1990	35,6
1991	31,7
1992	27,1

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

or written reply:

General Affairs:

Illegal abortions: persons charged

2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were charged with illegally performing abortions during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available and (b) how many of the persons so charged were convicted on this charge? D233E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The following statistics were obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

	July 1988 - June 1989	July 1989 - June 1990	July 1990 - June 1991
(a) Number of persons prosecuted	33	44	33
(b) Number of persons convicted	26	36	20

Welfare Affairs:

Financial assistance to institutions

1. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Welfare:

Whether any financial assistance was given by his Department to certain institutions, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in the 1991-92 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) extent of the assistance given to each of these institutions? D282E

(i) Aryan Benevolent Home Council - Chatsworth

Children's Home... R1 166 021,16
Home for the Aged R 504 015,48
Home for the Handicapped... R2 777 829,24
Service Centre for Aged... R 28 199,98

(ii) Cheshire Home - Chatsworth

Adult Home... R 101 576,24
Children's Home... R 76 433,26

(iii) Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society

R 563 773,15

(a) Granting of subsidies

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Specialist courts: jurisdiction

46. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) What specialist courts are operating in South Africa at present, (b) at what level does each such court operate and (c) what is the jurisdiction of each? B87E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The question is susceptible to various interpretations, and the question cannot be replied to in the form in which it is asked. In order to be of assistance to the hon member, details concerning "special courts" instituted in terms of acts administered by the Department of Justice, as well as some of the institutions commonly regarded as "special courts", to serve as examples, are mentioned hereunder:

- (i) (a) Labour Appeal Court: (Labour Relations Act, 1956 (Act 28 of 1956)).
 (b) Constitution: The Court consists of a judge (chairman of the Court), and two assessors appointed by the chairman.
 (c) Powers (sec 17B): To decide *inter alia* appeals from the Industrial Court.
 (ii) (a) Industrial Court: (Labour Relations Act, 1956 (Act 28 of 1956)).
 (b) Constitution: The Court consists of a president, deputy president and other members appointed by the Minister of Manpower.
 (c) Powers (sec 17 (11)): To decide matters arising in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1956.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (c) Powers (sec 15): To adjudicate small civil claims up to the amount of R2 000.

(ix) (a) Short Process Court: (Short Process Courts and Mediation in Certain Civil Cases Act, 1991 (Act 103 of 1991)).

- (b) Constitution: An Adjudicator for Short Process presides.

- (c) Powers (sec 9): To adjudicate certain civil cases.

(x) (a) Civil Courts of Black Chiefs, Headmen and Chiefs' Deputies: (Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927)).

- (b) Constitution: A chief, headman or chief's deputy presides.

- (c) Powers (sec 12): To hear and determine civil claims arising from Black law and custom.

(xi) (a) Black Divorce Courts: (Black Administration Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1929 (Act 9 of 1929)). The Department of Justice has recently investigated the desirability of the continued existence of these courts, as a result of which certain changes regarding the forums for the adjudication of divorce matters in general are deemed to be appropriate. The Magistrates' Courts Amendment Bill, 1993, which is currently being considered by the Joint Committee on Justice, consequentially provides, amongst others for the abolition of these courts.

- (b) Constitution: A president, who may appoint two assessors to assist him, presides.

- (c) Powers (sec 10): To hear and determine suits of nullity, divorce and separation in respect of marriages between Blacks.

State employees: charges/trials/convictions for offences

103. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he will furnish statistics on the num-

ber of (a) former and (b) current State employees who, during the period 1 January 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, were (i) charged with, (ii) tried for and (iii) convicted of offences involving acts of dishonesty committed whilst in the employ of the State; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant statistics? B265E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available. It can also not be obtained by scrutinizing all the court records in the Republic as it is in most cases not evident from these records whether or not an accused is a current or former State employee or whether the offence was committed whilst in the employ of the State.

Infanticide: prosecutions/convictions

119. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

How many (a) men and (b) women were (i) prosecuted for and (ii) convicted of infanticide during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available? 34 B288E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The following statistics were obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

	Men	Women	Total
(i) Persons prosecuted for infanticide	61	19	80
(ii) Persons convicted of infanticide	31	13	44

Compensatory orders made by magistrates/judges

167. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many compensatory orders were made by (i) magistrates and (ii) judges of the Supreme Court in terms of sections 297 and 300 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977), in favour of victims of crime during the latest specified period of 12

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

months for which information is available and (b) what was the total pecuniary value of compensation so awarded during this period? B381E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Statistics of the kind requested by the hon member are not kept by the Department and accordingly the required information is not readily available. To obtain the information all court records in the country would have to be scrutinized which would be so time-consuming as to be not economically feasible.

Justices of the peace appointed in Randburg/Johannesburg

213. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

- (a) How many persons were appointed as justices of the peace in the magisterial districts of (i) Randburg and (ii) Johannesburg in 1991 and 1992, respectively, and (b) what are their names? B130E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (a) (i) 1991—1; 1992—4
(ii) 1991—5; 1992—19
(b) (i) *Randburg*

1991

Mr G R Dowling
Mr A K Parker
Mr A G A du Toit
Mr G L Higgs
Mr B S Mzamo

(ii) *Johannesburg*

1991
Mr B P Geldenhuys
Mr W C J Johnson
Mr J C de Villiers
Mr S Stoltz
Mr H J J Orkin

1992

Mr B G S de Wet
Mr S M J van der Westhuizen
Mr N J Smit
Mr J A Vermeulen
Mr O F Mahomed
Mr A S Mohamed
Mr N M H Tisaker

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) All the required information is not readily available. In an effort to be of assistance to the hon member, the following information regarding dockets relating to complaints alleging criminal conduct on the part of members of the South African Police has been obtained from the attorneys-general and the South African Police: (34)

Total number of dockets received by the attorneys-general country-wide:

1987	Information is not readily available.
1988	Information is not readily available.
1989	11 556
1990	15 124
1991	17 637
1992	20 163

Total number of cases country-wide where prosecutions were refused or verdicts of not guilty were reached:

1987	Information is not readily available.
1988	Information is not readily available.
1989	8 979
1990	13 070
1991	15 531
1992	19 101

Total number of cases country-wide where a verdict of guilty was reached:

1987	Information is not readily available.	
1988	Information is not readily available.	
1989	2 577	(22%)
1990	2 054	(13,6%)
1991	2 106	(11,9%)
1992	1 062	(5,2%)

- (2) and (3) The required information is not readily available as statistics are not kept in this category. To obtain the information requested all the dockets relating to complaints alleging criminal conduct on the part of members of the South African Police during the six past years would have to be scrutinized. This will be very time consuming and accordingly not economically feasible.

Criminal case involving security firm/managing director

288. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 106 on 18 March 1992, a criminal case involving a certain security firm and/or the managing director of this firm, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, has been heard; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the outcome of the case and (c) what is the name of the (i) firm and (ii) managing director in question;
- (2) whether there are any other cases pending against the said managing director; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B671E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes.
(a) The trial started on 27 February 1992 and lasted until 16 July 1992.

(b), (c) (i) and (ii) The security firm "Combat Force, Natal (Pty) Ltd" as accused No 1 and Mr Montague Kenneth Norman Reeves, the managing director of the said firm as accused No 2, were convicted on 16 July 1992 on 34 counts of contravening section 2 of the Arms and Ammunitions Act, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969) (possession of arms without a licence) and 1 count of contravening section 36 of the said Act (possession of ammunition without being in lawful possession of a weapon capable of firing that ammunition). The firm was sentenced to a fine of R10,00 on each count—in total R350,00. Mr Reeves was sentenced to a fine of R500,00 on each count, in total R17 500,00, or 35 months' imprisonment. The firearms and ammunition were declared forfeited to the State.

- (2) As far as can be ascertained at this stage no criminal court cases are pending against Mr Reeves.

- (3) A statement is not necessary.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hostel residents seek peace plans

WILSON ZWANE
REPRESENTATIVES of hostel residents are seeking an urgent meeting with the SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) to find solutions to the spiralling violence on the East Rand. Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association chairman Joseph Kubheka said yesterday his organisation was "extremely concerned" about the situation in Katshehong and Thokoza.

Kubheka said it was "sad" that hostel residents, who were often implicated in incidents of township violence, were "always excluded from peace initiatives". He said it seemed that the peace initiatives were the preserve of political organisations.

Because there appeared to be tension between hostel and township residents, Sanco and his organisation should get together and "jointly work out strategies" to stem violence and renew the culture of co-existence, he said.

He emphasised that his organisation was not pro-Inkatha and that many of its members were apolitical.

"It is sad that the conflict between hostel and township residents is perceived in many quarters as a power struggle between the ANC and Inkatha," he said.

Kubheka said his organisation would ask to meet Sanco this week. Sanco president Moses Mayekiso said any initiative intended to stem violence was to be welcomed.

"We are willing to meet the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association," he said.

Campaign targets illegal weapons

ADRIAN RADLAND
PRETORIA — A major publicity campaign warning the public to hand in illegal weapons within 60 days would be launched on Monday, the police said yesterday. The multimillion-rand campaign would coincide with the promulgation of the 1993 Arms and Ammunition Act, police spokesman Gen Leon Mellet said.

The Act gives the public 60 days to hand in weapons classified illegal — including AK-47s, machine pistols, hand grenades, rockets and explosive devices — falling which offenders face a minimum sentence of five years in jail. "At the end of this 60 day amnesty period, nobody will be able to stand up and say 'I didn't know,'" he said. The campaign would include the printing and distribution of 8-million stickers, posters and advertisements warning that the possession of illegal weapons could lead to a 25-year prison sentence (maximum) as well as "community and family rejection".

Supplying a toll free number and guarantees of secrecy, the stickers state that up to R6 000 would be paid for valuable information leading to the recovery of specified weapons. The publicity material and stickers would be distributed through government offices. "It will cost a lot, up to R260 000 for the stickers alone, but everybody must know," a police spokesman said.

The ubiquity of the AK-47 in SA and its use in bank robberies, theft, rape and political rivalry was "one of the biggest crises ever to have hit this country", Mellet said. Between June 1992 and May 1993, 532 people were killed and 549 injured by AK-47s, a police statement said. A total of 1 469 people had been arrested this year for the possession of AK-47s and other illegal weapons including R1 rifles, sub-machine guns, mortars, land mines, hand grenades and explosives.

The statement said neighbouring countries were the main source of illegal weapons in SA. It estimated that more than 1,5-million AK-47s were unaccounted for in Mozambique alone.

Mellet denied the legislation had any political motive, adding that even police officers found in possession of illegal weapons would be forced to spend at least five years in prison. "There is no political consideration, this is aimed at crime."

But ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the Act would have no legitimacy "as long as it is seen to be aimed at black people while leaving white people armed". The Act addressed itself to the possession of illegal weapons rather than the cause, Mamoepa said, giving the police little discretion in the face of the five-year minimum sentence.



ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba yesterday addressed students at Wits university. Students were protesting against a Rand Supreme Court interdict restraining them from disrupting activities on the campus during mass action. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Wits court interdict angers students

WITS University had declared war on its students by seeking a court interdict earlier this week preventing students from disrupting classes during their mass action campaign, the SA Students Congress (Sasco) said yesterday. Students yesterday gathered at a meeting on the campus, addressed by ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba, to protest against the move and against SA's disintegrating education system. The action was aimed at addressing the "unrepresentative" nature of the Wits Council, the exclusion of disadvantaged

students as a result of the bursary funding crisis and the closure of campuses in Bophuthatswana. Sasco claimed Wits had also failed to address the "realities of the SA situation". However, vice-chancellor Robert Charlton stressed that the university upheld the right to peaceful protest. But disruptive action which infringed on the rights of others was not peaceful protest. He said the defiance of the interdict would lead to prosecution.

However, vice-chancellor Robert Charlton stressed that the university upheld the right to peaceful protest. But disruptive action which infringed on the rights of others was not peaceful protest. He said the defiance of the interdict would lead to prosecution.

KATHRYN STRACHAN

206 (A) place (at the OAV) but it's... (at the OAV) but it's... (at the OAV) but it's...

OUR VIOLENT LAND +++ OUR VIOLENT LAND

SA's horrific murder rate leaps to world infamy

THE word "necklace" can be found in the Oxford Dictionary of New Words between "neato" and "need to know".

"Noun: a tyre soaked or filled with petrol, placed round the neck and shoulder of a victim and set alight, used as a form of unofficial execution", it reads.

The country of origin: South Africa.

Violence in South Africa has taken imaginative leaps in both its scale and intensity. London's Today newspaper, in an international violence survey, this week described South Africa as one of the most violent countries in the world. With 18 000 murders a year we are in the big league.

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

But it is not just the figures that horrify — it is the barbarous extravagance of that violence.

"Ordinary" violence — the clinical mugging, the fatality-free armed robbery, the self-effacing burglar — is no more. Crime now comes with gruesome frills: rape, gratuitous violence, torture and humiliation.

Two commuters at a Germiston station are battered by four men into handing over their valuables. Incidentally almost, the couple are set on fire by the fleeing muggers.

A Soweto woman finds the dismembered body of a five-year-old

girl in her guest's luggage. The murdered girl was later identified as a neighbourhood child who had gone missing several days before. It is emblematic of the society.

So brutal is crime in this country that the Human Sciences Research Council has launched a study to determine what factors account for it.

The violence has deeply suffused the society, colouring its art, poetry — even its language.

Five or 10 years ago, says UCT English lecturer Stephen Watson, the word "violence" would have been understood as an "epiphemonon", a by-product.

Today it is a primary term in relation to which all other terms

have been reduced to secondary, somehow inferior, counters, Mr Watson said.

Violence is the subject that local journalist and author Rian Malan chose to examine in his book *My Traitor's Heart*, an international bestseller which told the world of our savagery.

In it he argues that the violence is unending, all-pervasive, increasing. And to understand the common pathology that underlies South African life one has to accept the sinister, ever-present menace of violence.

Why does violence in South Africa have its peculiar profile? There are those who say it is a product of 45 years of racial segre-

gation, degradation and humiliation which has affected not just dark-skinned victims but their white masters too.

Rape crisis centres around the country are recording an increasing number of violent rapes, a large percentage of them by young black men on old white women.

It's a form of racial violence, acts of rage intended to show disrespect by a race whose tradition is to honour the aged. Irma Labuschagne, criminologist and rape counsellor, says excessive violence has accompanied rape in the past two years.

Last month four men abducted a 14-year-old Pretoria schoolgirl, gang-raped her and cold-bloodedly

battered her adolescent body until she was unconscious. Hours after her violation the girl underwent an emergency double mastectomy.

It is evident that violence is an integral part of the majority of South Africans' historical baggage, imbibed in the womb and passed on from one angry generation to another. It's the frontier attitude, where negotiation is not a conflict-solving option — violence is.

A generation of young people has grown up having little respect for human dignity. Like the four white teenagers at Dale College who beat to death an old drunk during a "kaf-fir-bashing society" celebration. His crime: being black.

Mr Lloyd Vogelman, Wits direc-

tor of the study of violence and reconciliation, blames a lack of political and economic power as the root cause of brutality.

Helplessness, and the rage that comes from that impotence, erupts in violence.

"So many people feel they have no power, no channels of communication, no voice. They have no control on the very fabric of their lives. The only form of 'retribution' is extreme violence," he says.

But more frightening, because the chances of turning this phenomenon around are so slender, is Mr Vogelman's assertion that violence has become a status symbol.

"In a culture of violence, the level of cold-bloodedness within

that violence is what counts. Impressing the gang is all-important, not qualities that reveal mercy or compassion for one's fellow-man. The perpetrator dare show no weakness.

In the past half-century the bond of the family unit has for a vast proportion of South Africans weakened.

Nicro director Jeanette Schmid says: "The only way that violence will end is from within the home. Schools, communities, churches... they will all have to play a role."

South Africans are a damaged people. We need time to heal. Time to mourn our dead, but time to look ahead and see rainbows rather than tempests.

34

STimes 28/2/93

Millions paid

for info to

C Press 28/3/93

slash crime

By DESMOND BLOW

PRISONERS in jail throughout SA are claiming rewards of up to R1 000 by anonymously informing the police of planned crimes.

They are among scores of informers who have at last given the police leverage in fighting the spiralling crime wave across the country that has given SA the reputation of being the crime country of the world.

The easy availability of AK-47s and other automatic weapons has turned the country into a bloodbath as innocent people of all races are mown down.

But the tide could turn with help from "Crime Stop", a joint campaign launched by the SAP, the Department of Correctional Services, Telkom and the Caring Community.

Rewards of more than R1 000 are offered for information about big robberies - and so far, more than R1-million has been paid out.

Over the past few weeks, police, acting on anonymous information, have lain in wait for robbers who in many cases have walked into traps and been killed in shootouts.

Among these ambushes was the attempted robbery at Checkers supermarket in Sandton recently when waiting police killed three armed robbers. Two weeks ago six armed men attempting to rob a train near Mandela Park squatter camp were ambushed by police who shot four of them dead. Several smaller robberies have also been foiled in the suburbs.

In most of these attempted crimes robbers have been shot dead and police have warned they will show no mercy.

Police spokesman Col JJ Mostert said: "Robbers must be getting more and more jittery before a hold-up not knowing if they can trust members of their own gang.

"They never know if they are going to walk into a hail of bullets at a robbery."

Anonymity

The "Crime Stop" campaign has been advertised in newspapers and on TV and assures the informer of anonymity. The caller phones a toll-free number 0800-111-213 without revealing his name and gives the tip-off. He can then elect where and to whom the reward should be paid. If he wants goods instead of money this can be arranged and someone he nominates can fetch them without that person's identity being revealed.

Stickers have been plastered over prisons throughout the country assuring convicts of anonymity and offering schemes to receive the rewards without even the police being aware of who they are.

"Many of our best tip-offs have come from inside prison," Colonel Mostert told City Press.

Not only planned big time robberies are reported to "Crime Stop."

Since the scheme was launched, no less than 569 crimes have been solved, including crimes as varied as drug dealing, counterfeit money, firearms smuggling, the use of underage employees in hotels, illegal purchase of gold and diamonds, rape, currency control, extortion, pornography, child abuse, truck and car hijacking, fraud, vehicle theft and the theft of copper wire. In fact no less than 46 different types of crime have been solved through anonymous callers.

Said Mostert: "Crime and crime prevention affects every member of society, no matter their race or position, and our information has come from people of all races and categories."

Willem, diamonds and the NIS

S Times 28/3/93

34

THE National Intelligence Service has been drawn into a case of illicit diamond buying involving a former business associate of President de Klerk's youngest son, Willem.

Mrs Almine Kretzel, 41, has been charged with attempted illicit diamond buying after two men were caught in a police trap at her Cape Town home. Up to the time of her arrest Mrs Kretzel was involved in trade between South Africa and Angola, and had visited that country several times. According to Mrs Kretzel, she and Willem de Klerk were partners in commodities trading, and they conducted the business from her home.

Shortly after her arrest on October 19 last year, Mrs Kretzel contacted the police to get clarification about the nature of the charges she faced.

She said she was then visited at home by two men who she thought were senior police officers, but who were later identified, according to her, as military intelligence agents.

Concerned about this visit, she spoke to a friend with "government contacts", who put her in touch with NIS agents before she appeared in court last month.

She was then contacted by two NIS agents, who took her for coffee. They have contacted her several times since.

Mrs Kretzel and her two co-accused, John Roberts, 34, and Mr Jonathan Rufel, 47, appeared in the Cape Town regional court. Roberts pleaded guilty to buying four diamonds worth R87 425 for R50 000 and was fined R25 000 (or two years).

Mrs Kretzel and Mr Rufel both pleaded not guilty and their trial was postponed to May 27.

Last Friday a copy of a report in the Sunday Times about the case was faxed to Mrs Kretzel at her request. Shortly after receiving it, she claimed, she re-

Mystery visits by agents to 'partner'

By DIANA STREAK and RAYMOND JOSEPH

zel said they had indeed been involved in business together.

"I'm surprised that Willem would deny their business relationship," said one businessman.

According to Mrs Kretzel, while she and Willem "never set up a company, we worked closely in trying to put several deals together and met one another on an almost daily basis".

She said nothing came of the import/export deals she and Willem were putting together "so I suppose it's technically correct to say we didn't actually do any business together".

The Sunday Times is in possession of a fax sent by Willem to Mrs Kretzel while she was in Namibia last June trying to help him get a visa for Angola.

The fax, from Willem's employees — Durban-

based Abroad Spectrum — says: "This letter serves to confirm that Mr FW de Klerk is a fully accredited employee of this company and will be travelling to Luanda in Angola to do business with a certain Dr Sootybl Dogoh Nguessan Morris." It is signed by a director of the company, ML Dollan.

Willem operates as a freelance import/export agent and has close ties with several Zairean businessmen, including Bundu Te Litho, nephew of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Documents

"Mr Te Litho is not a business associate of mine; he is a friend," Willem said. Willem was also involved in attempted gold-bullion deals last year with a Durban businessman, Mr Razak Dambha, which fell through, and a Saudi Arabian company, Gulf Plastics, which has offices in Durban.

Although the Sunday Times is in possession of several documents pertaining to the gold-bullion deals, which involved up to 500 tons, for which Willem and his partners would have apparently been paid several million rands in commissions, Willem said Abroad Spectrum had "in-

vestigated this market, found it was not a good market to be in and pulled out".

Mr Dambha said Willem was a "freelancer" who did "odds and ends" for him "like getting quotations". "Willem is a personal friend and the State Presi-

dent is also my friend," he said.

Willem said: "I have met Mr Dambha once and have no business relationship with him."

He confirmed that he had met President Mobutu "as part of a business delegation".

A tough line on guns and gangs

By Ferial Haffajee

THE country's first draft election manifesto from the labour movement is a sign of the times: it calls for "strict action against criminal gangs" and a long-term "programme to remove all weapons, licensed and unlicensed".

The manifesto — drawn up by the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa), the country's biggest trade union — is bound to have some influence. Predictable in parts, but bold and innovative in others, the proposal should at least get people talking.

For instance, the union says there should be abortion on demand up to 20 weeks of pregnancy — an issue on which the African National Congress equivocates.

It calls for citizenship rights for all "those who have lived or worked in the country since at least 1989".

Numsa also suggests that a citizens' oversight committee and an ombudsman be given effective powers to investigate the police and security

forces and that efforts be made to limit the power and influence of prison gangs.

The union has just the manna to cure the problems civics are having with the banks: they suggest that a Reconstruction Bank be established to fund a range of development projects.

Its more controversial provisions include plans to renationalise companies privatised since 1988 and restructure a whole range of statutory bodies to make them more representative.

These include such bastions of power as the Reserve Bank, the Development Bank, the Electricity Council, the industrial courts, the research councils, the Board of Tariffs and Trade, the Industrial Development Corporation, the Central Energy Fund and the boards of Transnet, Telkom, the Post Office and South African Airways.

The union would like to see a concrete commitment to anti-trust law in order to unbundle monopolies more quickly and wants discrimination

expressly outlawed by a Bill of Rights.

The union has also identified a new type of right: it seeks "equal rights to capital and labour in industry, commerce, services, agriculture and mining" and plans to entrench a number of labour provisions in a Bill of Rights.

Other more predictable clauses are those on social welfare provisions, job creation plans and land reform.

Among the social welfare provisions Numsa would like to see entrenched are a national health service, seven years' compulsory schooling and a housing programme to "provide at least one million units by 1999 and a further 1.5-million by 2004".

Numsa gave its unequivocal support to the Congress of South African Trade Unions' draft Reconstruction Accord at a central committee meeting two weeks ago.

The draft manifesto was drawn up as part of a package of documents meant as a basis for discussion on the Reconstruction Accord.

Deregulation 'will help curb economic crime'

STEPHANE BOTHMA

DEREGULATION by government and the proper policing of surviving regulations were important steps in tackling economic crime, SA Institute of Business Ethics director David Lapin said. (34) (201)

Organised business should press for deregulation and, through funding and lobbying, motivate the teaching of values from pre-school to adult levels, Lapin said in the institute's publication, Concepts.

However, only when domestic violence was brought under control to allow for a less criminal macro-environment would efforts to address economic crime succeed.

He said economic crime was rooted in three sources — the personality of the criminal, his or her immediate environment and the macro-environment.

"Even a highly principled individual switches into a different mode of conduct when he feels his security is being threatened," Lapin said.

Many businessmen perceived society to be the adversary threatening their economic survival.

"They see their income and savings whittled away by inflation with living standards having fallen by 13,5% since 1989. Their income is being overtaxed by a government that has been less than judicious in the management of the taxes it collects," he said.

Businessmen saw competitors smuggling to avoid import duties, and others fraudulently claiming export and other government incentives and creating nest-eggs overseas by sidestepping exchange control regulations.

"And government, incompetent to police its labyrinth of regulations and laws, deals with it all by new legislation and higher taxation," he said.

Worst of all, businessmen lived in constant fear of being stripped of their assets by criminals whom government had not yet been able to control.

As part of a strategy to combat economic crime, business should promote values and the profiles of candidates for promotion should include an element of moral character. People of moral standing should be glorified in corporate advertising campaigns, he suggested.

indication of whether they are in fact going to play a role. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, I believe the hon member for Grooteschuur made a positive contribution, and this also applies to the advantages she mentioned.

I merely want to mention the fact that up to 60 000 ID documents are being issued by this department at this stage, and that soon this figure will increase to 90 000. This is proof that this department is doing everything it possibly can at the moment.

*An HON MEMBER: Per month?

*The MINISTER: I am talking about per week. [Interjections.] As a result, 85% of possible voters already have those identity documents.

I want to suggest that in the context of Africa, in which it is calculated that 60% is a very high percentage, this percentage is already a very good indication at this early stage of the thorough work that is being done by this department.

As far as the election is concerned, detailed planning is already being done in regard to the number of ballot boxes that will be needed. The number is 7 700. I can tell hon members that thousands of ballot boxes have been and are being manufactured in preparation for this. [Interjections.]

I nevertheless believe that the hon member for Durban Central did have a point. It think it is important that we should reach a decision on the structure of these issues as soon as possible, and this should take place at the multiparty conference as soon as possible. If it does not take place at that conference, the Government will have to take the initiative.
Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Krystna forest: elephants

*1. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

is a popular place of call and is traversed by walking and hiking trails. The events in the recent past when the actions of elephants resulted in loss of life have again drawn attention to this important aspect. Once the State has been exempted to its satisfaction from claims, the relocation programme can commence.

Factory production

*2. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) Whether the 6 to 9 period moving average of the physical volume of factory production is showing a downward trend; if so, (a) since what date and (b) what was the percentage decrease during the period 1 May 1989 up to and including 31 December 1992;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B592E

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) The 6 to 9 period moving averages of the physical volume of manufacturing production show a downward trend since approximately the end of 1988.

With the official publication of the monthly physical volume of manufacturing production a 13 period weighted moving average, after the effect of seasonal variation has been eliminated, is calculated (the so-called Henderson curve). According to this data the volume of manufacturing production showed a decrease of 9.7% from October 1988 through to July 1992, after which it increased by 1.8%. Over the period October 1988 to December 1992 the decrease was 8.0%.

- (b) 7.8% (according to the aforementioned 13 period weighted moving average).

- (2) No.

Criminal proceedings: open court

*3. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether he or his Department has received proposals from the South African

Law Commission on draft legislation relating to circumstances in which criminal proceedings may not take place in open court; if so,

- (2) whether he intends introducing legislation to amend section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977), with a view to giving effect to these proposals; if not, why not; if so, when;

- (3) whether provision will be made in such legislation for an intermediary to act as a shield between court processes and child witnesses in respect of crimes relating to child abuse; if not, why not; if so, what provision;

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B643E

†The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (for the Minister of Justice):

(Reply partially laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) Yes. In its Report on the Protection of Child Witnesses the South African Law Commission proposed that a new section (section 153A) be inserted in the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977), to *inter alia* provide that—

- (a) a child under the age of 18 years who testifies be assisted by an intermediary; and
- (b) a child under the age of 18 years may give evidence elsewhere other than in an open court.

- (2) No. It is not intended to amend section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977. The proposals of the South African Law Commission have already been effected in sections 1 to 3 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1991 (Act 135 of 1991) which on account of technical reasons have not yet been put into operation.

- (3) Yes. Above-mentioned legislation already provides for this. Section 3 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1991, inserts section 170A in the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, whereof the relevant part determines as follows:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

“Evidence through intermediaries

170A. (1) Whenever criminal proceedings are pending before any court and it appears to such court that it would expose any witness under the age of eighteen years to undue mental stress or suffering if he testifies at such proceedings, the court may, subject to subsection (4), appoint a competent person as an intermediary in order to enable such witness to give his evidence through that intermediary.

(2) (a) No examination, cross-examination or re-examination of any witness in respect of whom a court has appointed an intermediary under subsection (1), except examination by the court, shall take place in any manner other than through that intermediary.

(b) The said intermediary may, unless the court directs otherwise, convey the general purport of any question to the relevant witness.

(3) If a court appoints an intermediary under subsection (1), the court may direct that the relevant witness shall give his evidence at any place—

(a) which is informally arranged to set that witness at ease;

(b) which is so situated that any person whose presence may upset that witness, is outside the sight and hearing of that witness; and

(c) which enables the court and any person whose presence is necessary at the relevant proceedings to see and hear, either directly or through the medium of any electronic or other devices, that intermediary as well as that witness during his testimony.”

(4) Statement

It is with pleasure that I announce that the actions regarding the implementation of sections 1 to 3 of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1991, which have the object of protecting child witnesses, by *inter alia* providing that a

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

child under the age of 18 years who testifies be assisted by an intermediary and may give evidence elsewhere than in an open court, have now progressed to such an extent that the sections can be put into operation on 30 July 1993.

Actions regarding the purchase and installation of expensive and sophisticated equipment (which includes television sets and cameras, microphones, earphones, speakers, amplifiers and sound-dividers) had to be completed before section 1 to 3 could be put into operation. Such equipment, all of which is not readily commercially available and had to be custom made according to specifications, has been purchased after being properly tested and approved by the South African Bureau of Standards. The equipment will be installed in 10 supreme courts and in 59 magistrates' courts across the country. (A list of these names is attached to the reply.) Installation of the equipment will commence in the near future and it is anticipated that installation will be completed during July 1993.

The determination of categories or classes of persons who are competent to be appointed as intermediaries will also be effected on 30 July 1993 by notice in the *Government Gazette*.

COURTS WHERE EQUIPMENT WILL BE INSTALLED

Supreme Courts

Bloemfontein	Durban
Grahamstown	East London
Johannesburg	Cape Town
Kimberley	Pietermaritzburg
Port Elizabeth	Pretoria

Chief Magistrates' Courts

Cape Town	Only at Regional Court
Port Elizabeth	Only at Regional Court
Wynberg	Only at Regional Court
Bloemfontein	Only at Magistrates' Court
Verulam	Only at Regional Court
Pretoria	Only at Regional Court
Durban	Only at Regional Court
Johannesburg	Only at Regional Court
Randburg	Only at Regional Court
Kempston Park	Only at Regional Court

Germiston	Only at Regional Court
Pietermaritzburg	Only at Regional Court
Pretoria North	Only at Magistrates' Court
Kimberley	Only at Regional Court

Decentralized offices of Regional Courts

Welkom	Potchefstroom
Bethlehem	Krugersdorp
Kroonstad	Klerksdorp
Harrismith	Boksburg
(Klippskool)	Vryburg
Virginia	Upington
Sasolburg	East London
Scottburgh	Wynberg
Ladysmith	Paarl
Port Shepstone	Worcester
Eshove	George
Empangeni	Oudtshoorn
Vryheid	Bellville
Newcastle	Queenstown
Germiston	Middelburg (C)
Randburg	Beaufort-Wes
Rodepoort	Middelburg (TV)
Vanderbijlpark	Witbank
Randfontein	Ermelo
Springs	Pietersburg
Nigel	Nelspruit
Kempston Park	Rustenburg
Benoni	

Johannesburg: rapid rail transit system

4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 5 on 19 February 1992, any research has been undertaken regarding the financial aspects of a rapid rail transit system for Johannesburg; if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom, (b) what was the (i) nature and (ii) extent of this research and (c) what were the findings;

(2) whether the data pertaining to this research is available to the public; if not, why not; if so, in what manner? B646E

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

(1) Yes.

(a) By the South African Roads Board in collaboration with interested bodies such as the Department of Finance, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the relevant regional services councils, the Johannesburg

City Council, JOMET, ORMET, private business organisations as well as public and private transport organisations. Full details of the organisations and people consulted appear in volume 1 of the study report.

(b) (i) A full feasibility study into a mass transit system for Johannesburg. This included, among other things, a further six transportation alternatives of which several variations were tested. Four modes of transport, namely transport by train, bus, taxi and also private transportation were included.

(ii) A comprehensive study covering all relevant modes of transport and also consideration of financial, economic, environmental, operational, institutional and legislative implications of various transport strategies. The study started during February 1989 and came to an end towards June 1991.

(c) The complete findings are contained in the study report and cannot readily be summarised.

(2) Yes, the report comprising 9 volumes is available from the Department of Transport or from the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council, which is responsible for the implementation of the findings as it deems fit.

Sasol fuel

*5. Mr G C ENGEL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) What percentage of the fuel sold in the Transvaal over the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available was petrol blended by Sasol;

(2) whether any additional pipeline costs are incurred in respect of the transportation of petrol to be sold in the Transvaal; if so, (a) what did these costs amount to per litre as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how were these costs made up;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DURVAL MARQUES

Banking on his community

Bank of Lisbon MD Durval Marques's rapid fall from grace has left the banking fraternity and Portuguese community stunned.

Marques (59) resigned this month and was immediately arrested on charges of foreign exchange fraud, theft and corruption (*Economy & Finance* May 21). Particularly intriguing are his alleged dealings with now-deceased millionaire Marino Chiavelli.

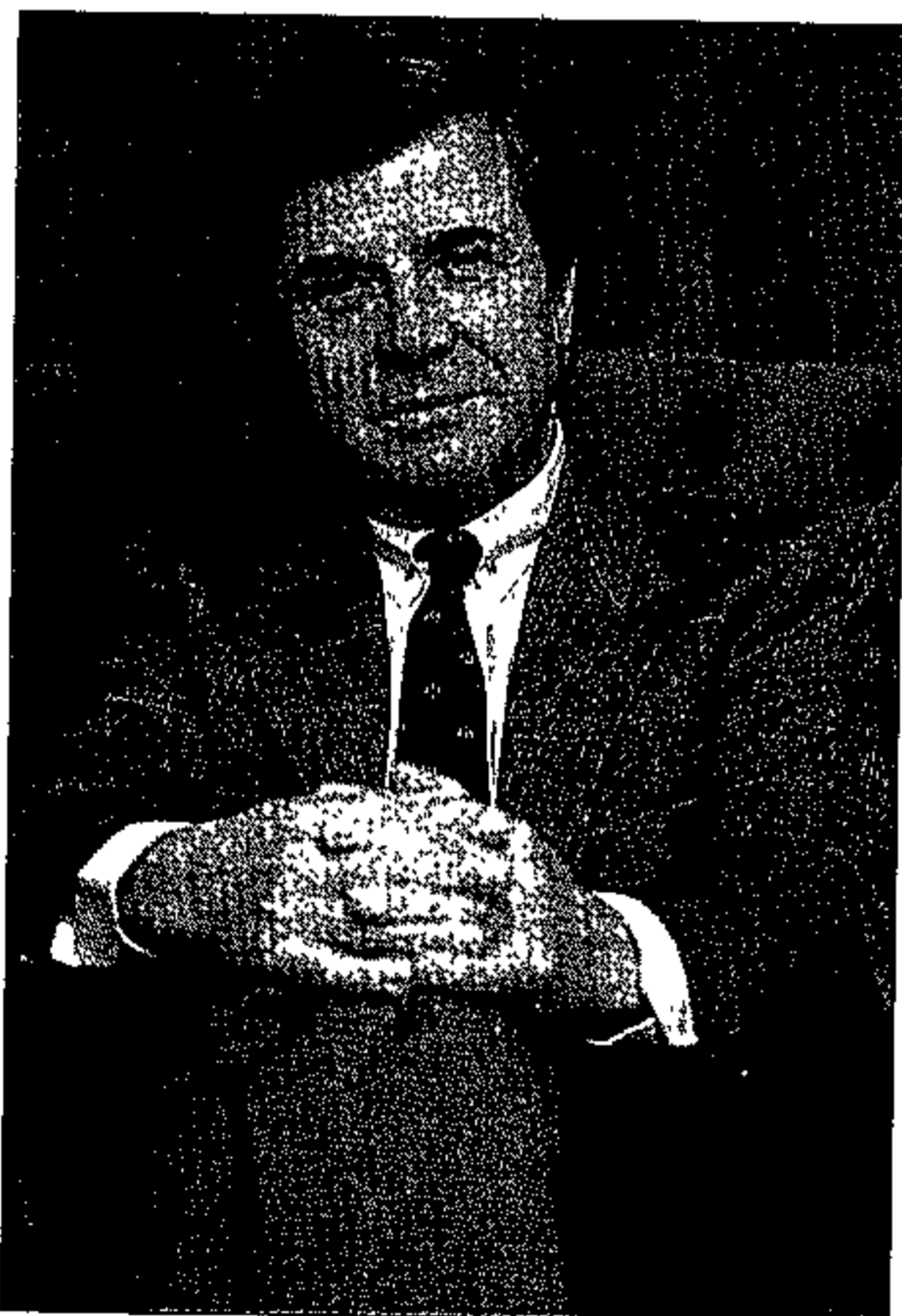
"Some R21m could be at stake," says a spokesman for the Attorney-General's office. Marques is free on R150 000 bail but had to surrender his Portuguese passport.

Reputedly earning around R240 000 a year, Marques maintains that his arrest was sparked off by a vendetta against the bank. He refused to talk to the *FM*.

Certainly his public image doesn't fit the profile of a criminal.

Known as a tireless champion of numerous charities — he's a founder member of the Academia de Bacalhau, which supports charities internationally, and the Portuguese Welfare Society of SA, otherwise known as Beneficência. Marques has also been instrumental in building an old-age home for Portuguese in Kensington, Johannesburg. Another home is under construction.

It's not surprising then that the Portuguese community rallied to meet Marques's bail.



Marques ... facing challenging times

Says prominent Portuguese businessman Giorgio Pagan: "I have known him since he first came to SA in 1967 and during that time I don't recall him ever being too busy to

help anyone in need.

"He was particularly involved in helping Portuguese refugees integrate into SA after the (Portuguese) revolution of 1974 and the independence of Mozambique and Angola."

The son of a wealthy family, Marques was born in Pacos de Brandao, in northern Portugal.

After reading economics at the University of Porto, he started his working career as a lecturer at a technical college. But he soon changed direction. In 1961 he joined the Portuguese Ministry of Labour and three years later left Europe for good, heading for Angola. There he joined the Banco de Angola and promptly advanced to a managerial position. In 1967, Marques moved to the Bank of Lisbon in Johannesburg. The bank was established a few years earlier to facilitate trading ties for Portuguese immigrants.

Marques succeeded Charles Marais as MD in the early Seventies. A member of the Institute of Bankers, he is also the chairman of several Lisbon Bank companies.

Described as an energetic and youthful man with many interests, Marques has always been involved in promoting Portuguese culture — first as president of the now defunct Lusitano Football Club from 1973 to 1975; then as director of the Portuguese radio station Radio Paralelo 27 from 1977 to 1983. He is now chairman of M-Net's Portuguese channel.

Pagan says there is a lot of anger at the way in which Marques has been all but found guilty before being tried.

The local Portuguese magazine *O Século* says it has been inundated with calls of support for Marques, particularly from the Portuguese business community.

Marques and his wife, Carol (36), have a seven-year-old daughter, Nicole.

Marina Bidoli

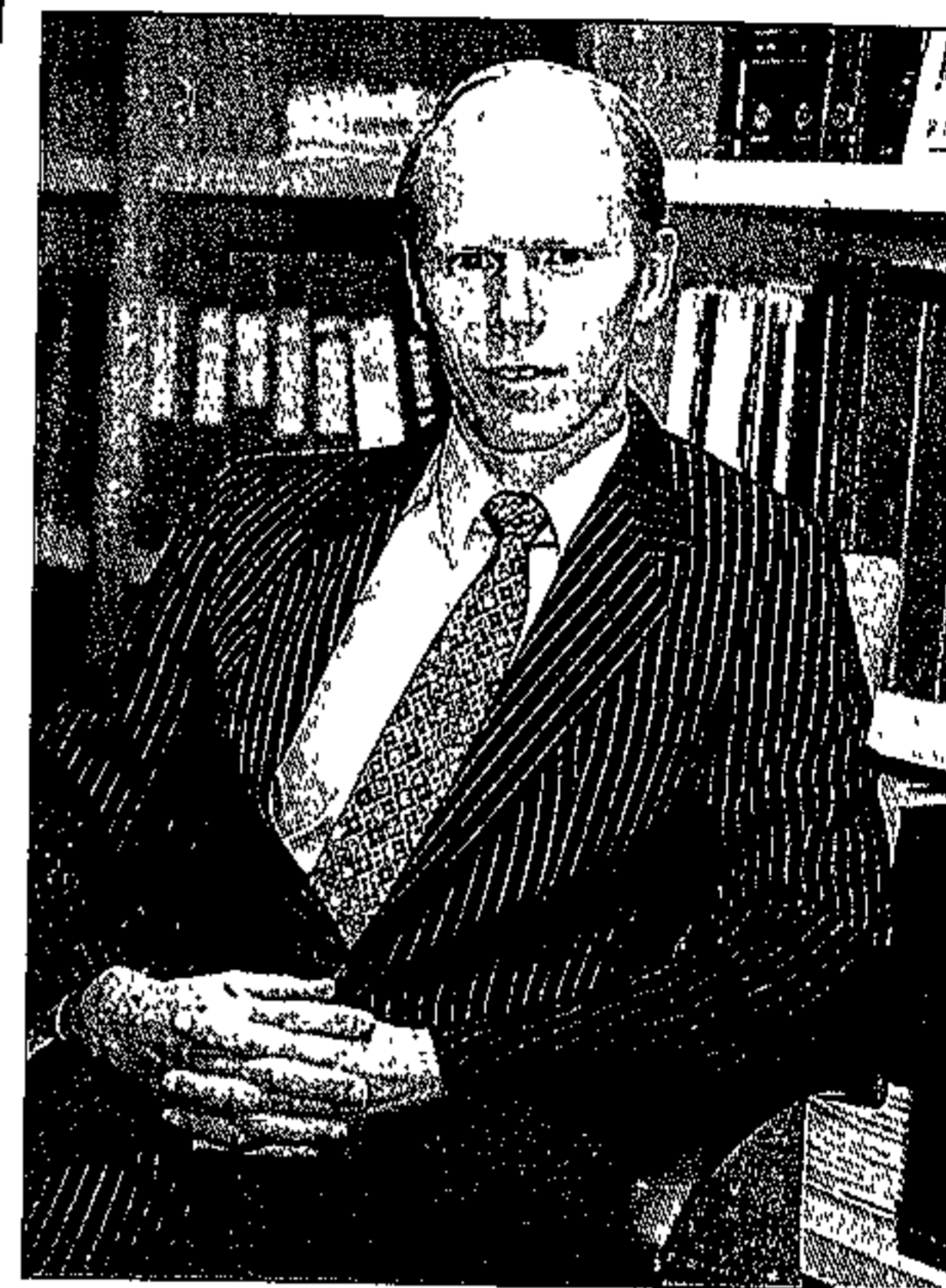
MARIUS VAN BLERCK

Taxing tribute

It can't be often that Anglo American — the epitome of SA's waspish sector — supplies the candidate who walks off with the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI) Junior Corporate Businessman of the Year award.

Marius van Blerck (38), Anglo's group tax consultant, received the accolade from the AHI's Junior Sakekamer in recognition of his leading role in the management of a large company. Appropriately, he's quite chipper about it: "The award means a lot to me. It also acknowledges some of the peripheral work I do."

Certainly, his range of interests is wide. He is editor of the *SA Tax Review*, a quar-



Van Blerck ... ahead of the field

terly journal he founded in 1987. He is also chairman of the scientific committee of the SA Fiscal Association, an independent body that co-operates with the Commissioner of Inland Revenue and influences tax policies.

Van Blerck is clearly well liked and respected.

"He's highly competent," says a colleague at the association. "He attracts large audiences to his lectures because he has things to say that demonstrate unusual depths of new thinking and investigation. In particular, Van Blerck understands and studies world trends in taxation. His thinking is usually well ahead of the field."

He is also the SA correspondent for the *Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation* and a member of the Income Tax Special Court. Van Blerck is a keen squash player and also enjoys painting and wildlife.

He holds a BCom and a masters in tax law from Cape Town University, is a CA and former partner of Arthur Andersen, and serves as an examiner at the University of SA and Stellenbosch University. He is the author of the textbook "Mining Tax in SA."

But the book he really wants to write, and which he says, regretfully, is some years away, is a biography of Deneys Reitz, the legendary Anglo-Boer War soldier who later became a Cabinet Minister and wrote the best-seller "Commando," describing his war experiences.

Reitz, says Van Blerck, was to SA then what Chris Hani has become now. "And if we think we're living through turbulent times, we would do well to draw comparisons from conditions that applied then." ■

Corruption feeding on fear, says Sacob

UNCERTAINTY about the future and attempts to amass "nest eggs" for security are contributing to the sharp increase in fraud and corruption in SA business, says SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) deputy director-general Ron Haywood.

Economic crime was estimated to have cost SA about R5bn, and the police were investigating nearly 23 000 cases. (34)

The problem was particularly urgent because of SA's need to attract foreign investment, Haywood said. The current level of violence and uncertainty about the shape of a new government were sufficient deterrent without corruption as well.

Sacob is holding a one-day conference on October 14 to address the problem.

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

The subject will be: Ethics and corruption within the private sector.

The conference will emphasise the moral, commercial and financial implications of corruption and is intended to encourage personal and corporate responsibility for promoting positive values and ethics. It is directed at chairmen of public and private corporations, professionals, media representatives and religious leaders.

Speakers include King committee on corporate governance chairman Mervyn King, Cosatu negotiation co-ordinator Jayendra Naidoo, Ernst & Young executive chairman Tom Wixley and Business Practices Committee chairman Louise Tager.

1 082 cars stolen in month

JOHANNESBURG. — The vehicle theft unit confiscated 1 726 vehicles valued at more than R51 million between May 25 and June 25.

Of these, 1 082 were stolen or hijacked, said the SA Police public relations department in a statement.

More than 884 people were charged with car theft, robbery of vehicles and other crimes in the same period. The police said that during June, the Diamond and Gold Unit arrested 207 people and confiscated diamonds, gold and precious metals to the value of R1,9m. — Sapa

(34) CT 28/7/93

Sowetan 29/7/93

60 000 held in June

NEARLY 60 000 people were arrested in June, for offences ranging from drug possession to robbery and murder.

34

Bold new plan to curb crime, violence

34

CT 30/1/93

Political Staff

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk unveiled a bold new plan yesterday aimed at curbing the crime and violence which "hangs like a dark cloud over our land".

Opening Parliament Mr De Klerk announced:

- Tough new measures to deal with the growing number of illegal weapons in circulation.

- That legislation would be introduced to give "teeth" to the National Peace Accord.

- Substantial measures to establish a countrywide network of community protection and crime prevention.

Mr De Klerk said legislation would be introduced which would make the mere possession of an illegal weapon such as an AK-47 an offence punishable by a minimum sentence of five

years without the option of a fine. A prior opportunity for the handing in of such weapons without risk of prosecution would be provided for.

Stating that political violence would continue "as long as signatories of the Peace Accord continue to flout it flagrantly", Mr De Klerk said the government was prepared to make far-reaching proposals to strengthen the Peace Accord.

Spelling out a planned nationwide network to combat crime, he said the "self-defence units" of extra-parliamentary groups would have to be turned into self-protection groups.

The State President also announced that air patrols would be used on a greater scale against criminals. Logistical support in respect of alarm systems would also be given to farmers over as wide an area as possible.

Return to wider moral climate will stop crime

W/Mant 30/4-6/5793. (34)

By DAVID LAPIN

THE roots of economic crime are nourished from three sources: the personality of the criminal, the environment within his organisation, and the macro environment. Effective treatment of economic crime must be directed at all of these roots.

The criminal dimension is addressed by increasing the effectiveness of detection and the severity of the consequences of detection: increased security and more stringent penalties. But this alone is insufficient.

Business has made itself into a mechanical environment driven by systems and not by relationships and ideals. Systems and machines don't inspire loyalty, integrity and ethical conduct.

Worldwide, people are living in a moral vacuum. The ideals of fighting "evil empires" have been relegated to history and the "American Dream" has become a nightmare of egocentric excess and selfish ambition. Ethics has lost its value, its place taken by short-term considerations of material expedience.

Even a highly principled individual switches into a different mode of conduct when he feels his security is threatened. If his life, or the lives of his family members are threatened, he becomes a potential killer, with full moral justification.

Today many businessmen perceive society as an adversary which threatens their very economic survival. Their living standards have fallen by 13,5 percent since 1989; their income is being overtaxed by a government that has been less than judicious in the management of the taxes it collects. They see a private and public sector that reeks of corruption. They feel ripped off.

Their competitors are fraudulently claiming export and other government

incentives. Their neighbours are buying expensive homes through roundtripping financial rands. Their friends are creating nest-eggs overseas by sidestepping exchange control regulations. And the government deals with it all by new legislation, and higher taxation!

Worst of all they live in constant fear of being stripped of their assets (and possibly their lives) by ruthlessly violent criminals whom the government has not to date been able to control.

Our honest citizen adopts "the ethics of survival" to compete. Once he begins to transgress regulations such as Foreign Exchange and Customs and Excise, he finds himself on the slippery slopes of moral decline.

The following strategy should be adopted:

- Business must press the government to deregulate and to effectively police the regulations it retains. Violence must be handled and punished effectively until it is brought under control. Only when a less criminal macro environment exists, will other efforts to address economic crime be successful.

- Through funding and lobbying, business should motivate the teaching of values at all levels from pre-school to adult levels. In business itself, training programmes should focus on the impact of improved values on performance.

- Simultaneously, without compromising efficiency, we have to reintroduce human relationships and values into the way we conduct and evaluate business. This will bring out a sense of worth in the people we employ, and a desire on their parts to act consistently with that sense of worth.

- David Lapin is director of the South African Institute of Business Ethics

ON Monday afternoon, an intruder accosted 25-year-old Tersia Fourie in the backyard of her Benoni home, grabbed her and her three-year-old daughter and demanded money from them.

While she fetched R20 from the bedroom, the man dragged the child into the kitchen. Fourie handed over the money, the child broke free, ran to her mother and they fled back into the bedroom, where Fourie fetched a gun. When the intruder followed them into the bedroom, she shot him twice. He is in hospital under police guard.

For people like Fourie, the issue of gun control is simple: with a gun, she can protect herself; without a gun, she is helpless and is prey to robbers, rapists and murderers. And, especially now, she doesn't need politicians telling her that firearms are more dangerous to their owners than to intruders.

But that is precisely the argument being advanced by a growing gun-control lobby, backed by research statistics which show that firearms bought for self-protection tend to be used on the legitimate owners or their families.

In South Africa, such arguments wear thin very fast. Even the African National Congress, which is promoting a long-term vision of a gun-free society, has acknowledged that legitimate owners of guns cannot be disarmed completely in the current climate of lawlessness.

What the ANC is seeking instead, as a step towards a disarmed nation, is a "fair and just allocation of firearms to all people," says Professor Nick

Haysom, a member of the Police Board, who represents the ANC at a Goldstone Commission inquiry into the illegal importation, distribution and use of firearms.

This is the key dilemma of the gun-control lobby: lawlessness can only be controlled by banning private use of firearms; but ordinary citizens can only protect themselves from lawlessness by carrying firearms.

The compromise, says Haysom, is to issue firearm licences only where there is a real need for self-defence. "We would then argue that guns have been issued too liberally in the past, principally to members of the white community."

"It would be wrong to stop issuing new guns — that would simply freeze the racial imbalance, leaving the white community armed and the black community disarmed in terms of legitimate weapons."

The most effective solution would be radical and controversial: a gun retrieval programme through which all firearms owned by people who are not qualified to use them, are not suitable owners or who could not show clear need, would have to be handed to the authorities.

"The average gun owner owns three firearms," says Haysom. "Given that many people own only one firearm, it means that there are numerous people out there with between six and 12 — the legitimate limit up to which people can quite easily arm themselves. One would want to see these surplus firearms handed to the state, possibly against a reward."

The main obstacle against this seemingly obvious policy is the paranoia prevalent in white suburbia.

The demonstrations and riots following Chris Hani's assassination have brought

Calling a halt to the domestic arms race

Part of a growing gun-control lobby, the African National Congress is proposing a radical clampdown on ownership of firearms. But, in the present climate of lawlessness, this policy is certain to draw a great deal of fire, reports ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK

the reality of South African politics into once sacrosanct streets and backyards, and the white community is responding by arming itself on a level never before seen outside conservative areas.

"There's been absolute panic in Sandton," commented a spokesman for a large arms and ammunition shop based in the heart of the northern suburbs. "The demand for guns has increased by 50 to 70 percent. And of those, 70 percent have been women."

And if the liberals of Sandton are arming themselves for the first time, the die-hard conservatives of Boksburg are restocking their armouries with a vengeance. "They've been going crazy here," said a weapons dealer. "They were buying ammunition by the crate. I couldn't believe what I was seeing."

According to Janine Rauch, a researcher at the Wits University Centre for the Study of Violence as well as a member of the Police Researching Project, a key factor in the increased

demand for arms by ordinary people is a lack of confidence in the ability of the security forces to protect those who feel threatened.

However, the idea of owning a firearm still goes powerfully against the grain for many South Africans.

"It's becoming more of a dilemma for both black and white people," says Rauch. "Among my peers, many people are thinking about the question for the first time. People who were once peaceniks are preparing to compromise their principles and say the reality is, if a person is living on a smallholding and is under threat, they need to be able to defend themselves."

The problem, she says, is that many people do not appreciate the impact of owning a gun. "There are two psychological steps one is feeling inadequate and threatened and vulnerable — because you are feeling very powerless, you resort to buying a gun. But once you acquire the gun, you suddenly have

that ultimate power: to take someone else's life. It's a radical shift, and it could be quite dangerous if people haven't thought through these issues."

And then there is the argument that buying a gun merely speeds up the spiral of violence.

"The purchase of a firearm is a very illusory form of security," says Haysom. "A widespread presence of firearms increases the level of anxiety in a society, and exposes ordinary people to enormous risk. It increases the pool of firearms from which theft takes place, and becomes not only a means of violence but also an object of violence."

"It also increases the risk of violence to children and wives and other family members caught up in heat-of-the-moment rows. Indications from research are that there is a six times greater likelihood that the owner or member of the owner's family will be shot with a firearm purchased to defend the family, than that it will be used in

self-defence."

Backing such sentiments are statistics released by the Ministry of Law and Order, which show that 11 577 firearms were lost or stolen in 1991, and 6 600 in 1992. The true impact of such statistics is evidenced in the escalation of offences committed with stolen firearms: in 1992, 4 500 murders (3 200 in 1991), 10 000 armed robberies (6 600 in 1991) and 900 rapes (411 in 1991).

Yet the firearms industry, which sells an average of 50 firearms a day, each at a cost of more than R1 000 — amounting to a turnover of more than R20-million a year — is promoting the view that security lies in arming as many people as possible, thus creating a "balance of terror".

Says Haysom: "That is not a glorious prospect for the new South Africa."

The solution lies either in the American model — a highly armed society accompanied by a high level of violence and a heavily armed police force — or in the West European model, where handguns are seldom permitted.

"We have to make a choice," says Haysom. "We're involved in a domestic arms race. Clearly, where a person needs a firearm, he must have one."

"But, at the same time, I would say to people who had never before considered owning a gun, how much real protection do you get from a firearm? You're better off with a neighbourhood watch or a similar kind of community response. The brutal statistics show how inefficient guns are at times of crisis."

34 38 38 38

WMAJ 30/4 - 6/5/93



All Biko needs is 'one honest cop'

WM 8-14/10/93

Stephen Laufer

SIXTEEN years after Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko's death, one of the lawyers for the family has said that for justice to be done it would take just one policeman or doctor who knew the truth to break ranks.

Calls for the inquest to be reopened were made this week by the Azanian People's Organisation, which plans to hold rallies to back its demands next weekend. But Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has not been formally asked for a re-examination of the case, said his spokesman, Werner Krull.

The law makes it virtually impossible to reopen an inquest unless new evidence is presented, explained George Bizos, one of the advocates who represented the family at the initial judicial hearing into the death. Fresh facts could come from one of the security branch officers involved in Biko's interrogation, or from one of the district surgeons called to examine him.

But time is beginning to run out on possible criminal prosecutions, warned Bizos, because the most likely charge of culpable homicide has a statute of limitations of 20 years, leaving just four years to investigate and bring charges.

"The first prize would go to someone who would be prepared to step forward and speak the truth, possibly in exchange for indemnity," suggested Bizos. "Someone must be prepared to break the conspiracy of silence and put the others in the dock, if we are to know what happened."

And as if hinting that he might yet want to become that prize winner, one of the district surgeons called by the police to examine Biko, Dr Ivor Lang, self-critically told the *Mail & Guardian* this week that "things might have been different had we had the opportunity of hospitalising the



Steve Biko: What really happened?

patient when we wanted to hospitalise him".

Lang and his colleague, Dr Tucker, were severely criticised by the Medical and Dental Council for their failure to assist Biko adequately. They were also taken to task for authorising his removal by police from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria by road, despite his very visible state of extreme physical distress.

Bizos believes that they know what had happened to the BC leader. "With Biko semi-conscious, the police had a grave problem on their hands which only the district surgeons could deal with. It is reasonable to assume that the SAP trusted the doctors, and that they would have told them exactly what had happened."

Biko's journey to Pretoria, authorised by the district surgeons, was to be his final agony. Brain-damaged and incontinent, he did not survive the hours shackled in the back of a bumping Land Rover.

Yet after weeks of detailed forensic and other evidence, Magistrate Prins, who presided over the original inquest, found in a brief ruling that

no blame could be apportioned for Biko's death.

Bizos believes that Prins erred. "No reasonable court could have come to that conclusion. Although Prins was probably not acting in bad faith, I am sure that he was influenced by the surrounding circumstances, as judicial minds usually are. Those circumstances would have defined criticism of the security forces as unpatriotic."

But the evidence of police culpability was overwhelming, he believes. "Medical experts like Neville Proctor and Jonathan Gluckman presented evidence which proved the police version of events leading up to Biko's death was wrong."

The evidence, which was not contradicted by the state during the inquest, showed that a blow to Biko's head had smashed his brain against the back of the skull, inducing unconsciousness for at least half an hour. "But the police claimed that he had banged his head against a wall before getting up and fighting them for several minutes — a physical impossibility, given the nature of the injury," said Bizos.

A general rule of law would have required the magistrate to find against the police, believes Bizos. "If a false version of events is tendered — and this was clear to the magistrate — the court should draw the worst inference as to the truthfulness of the witness."

But with the inquest ruling as it stands, the police involved in the Biko case may well go scot free. They include Colonel Deon Niewoudt, recently accused in the Goniwe inquest of involvement in the deaths of police colleagues in an attempt to frame the African National Congress, and Colonel Harold Snyman, now peacefully retired.

Said Bizos: "At a minimum, charges relating to defeating the ends of justice should be possible."

Graves desecrated for scrap metal

34 WM 8-14/10/93

Mduduzi ka Harvey

"STEALING from the dead to feed the living" is on the rise at cemeteries and crematoriums in and around Johannesburg. Hunger and recession are undermining respect for the dead.

Flowers are being stolen from graves, to be resold to other mourners at a cheaper price. They are also being transferred from one grave to

another for cash.

Metal ornaments, vases, monuments and marble artefacts are specially in demand. Some grave robbers go to the extent of stealing aluminium grave markers and selling them to scrap metal dealers.

There is also a rise in vandalism, with tombstones being toppled, especially at the Newclare, Johannesburg, cemetery. At least 12 cases are

reported weekly.

Marius Labuschagne, the Johannesburg council's manager of planning and control, who deals with the Braamfontein, Brixton and West Park cemeteries, said the problem was at its worst during the school holidays.

Labuschagne said arrests had been made at West Park and that stolen vases had been recovered from bags hidden in the cemetery.

Biggest robbery in South African history, say police

Argus

30/4/93

R5-m bank haul

Staff Reporter and Argus Correspondent

ARMED robbers have escaped with R5 million in what police believe is South Africa's biggest bank robbery.

Police said Volkskas bank security officials were on the way yesterday to Harrismith in the Free State from the QwaQwa capital of Phutaditjaba when they stopped at an accident to help.

About seven armed robbers forced them back into their armoured vehicle and to the bank in Phutaditjaba. Here Volkskas bank personnel were forced to open the vaults.

The robbers took the money from the vaults and fled in what is thought to be a white van stolen in Johannesburg.

The South African Police have been asked to help.

A spokesman for Absa, Mr Jan Snyman, said the bank officials were on their way to agencies in the area.

They stopped at the accident scene to see whether they could help.

"Seven men just appeared out of nowhere and forced the staff back into the vehicle at gunpoint. One of the men drove the car to the bank and staff members were forced to open the door to the building and then the safe."

Mr Snyman said the Volkskas bank in Phutaditjaba was the agent for the QwaQwa government and dealt with large amounts of money.

"The robbery took place at the end of the month, which obviously meant there was more money at the bank than usual."

Volkskas has offered a R10 000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robbers.

● Dagga with a street value of nearly R5 million has been seized in the biggest haul in the Cape this year, reports Staff Reporter Jacquelyn Swartz.

The 4 759kg of dagga was found in a container on the back of a lorry in Leeu Gamka and was destined for the Cape Town market.

Wynberg narcotics detectives Sergeant Paul Dippenaar and Sergeant Toffie Smith were driving from Beaufort West to Cape Town on Wednesday night when they spotted the lorry at a petrol station.

They were suspicious because the privately owned vehicle was carrying a huge container normally used for shipping and its doors were not facing the road, but the back of the cab.

They found a tiny hole in the container sealed with putty which they removed and noticed a strong smell of dagga.

The driver, a 30-year-old Port St Johns resident, has appeared in the Laingsburg Magistrate's Court.

ERB
ing
im:
's l
orte
en k
leg
Um
ifri
port
his
cla
n.
nce)

Life ³⁴⁴ behind the ^{3/11/93} facade ^{30/5/93}

By CATHY STAGG

A FORMER Cabinet minister, whose home for a decade was a luxuriously appointed official residence, is spending this weekend in a cell at Pretoria Central Prison.

And that's where Pietie du Plessis, 58, will stay for the next nine years, Mr Justice DJ Curlewis ruled in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday.

At the height of his political career, from 1980 to 1989, the ailing, bankrupt Du Plessis held sway over matters of national interest, ranging from agriculture to mineral and energy affairs. He left the Cabinet as Minister of Manpower, Land Affairs and Public Works.

By virtue of his position, he moved in elite social circles. But when he stood in the dock to face 17 fraud charges, he stood alone.

DRUGS

Shocking details of the fallen minister's secret life emerged from criminologist Irma Labuschagne's report in mitigation of sentence.

His wife, Jannie, unable to cope with the pressures of political life, turned to drugs and alcohol. She became aggressive and unpredictable, once destroying virtually all the furniture in her bedroom at the official residence, and frequently turning on her three children.

Du Plessis arranged to have the damaged furniture repaired "surreptitiously". But there was nothing he could do to hide the consequences of his wife's attacks on their son and two daughters.

Eventually, Du Plessis had his wife committed to



PIETIE DU PLESSIS
Jailed for fraud

Weskoppies psychiatric hospital.

Aggression also marked his relationship with his son, Johan, who is awaiting trial in Pretoria Central on charges of fraud and possession of counterfeit notes worth millions of dollars.

Johan's bad health had resulted in him being discharged from the SA Police before completing his initial six-month training, and he turned his attention to a range of business deals, trading liberally on his father's name and status.

By his own admission, Du Plessis paid "scant attention" to what his son was doing, and gave Johan power of attorney to make deals on his behalf.

DEALS

But what the father believed were legitimate business transactions were, in fact, crooked share deals in the name of Natprop.

While Du Plessis profited to the tune of R1,7-million, minority shareholders lost R7,5-million. The Trust Bank was left holding a tab for R5,5-million, the Bank of Lisbon was owed R874 554 and Standard Bank took a loss of R98 131.

With the money he made from the deals, Du Plessis paid off a personal bank overdraft and his account at an agricultural co-operative.

The farms, properties and insurance policies he once owned were all attached when his estate was sequestered last April, but as a former cabinet minister, he has not been living in penury since his resignation in January 1989.

His government pension was R9 000 a month, of which he paid his wife R2 300 in maintenance.

On his way to prison, he appeared resigned to his fate. He had pleaded guilty to 17 counts of fraud, involving more than R30-million, and had not expected to leave the court a free man.

ST
dis
D
TH
se
ca
fai
na
Ou
wa
the
ca
cla
be
inv

Community urged to help fight crime

BY SUSAN SMUTS

No instant solutions exist to curb the staggering crime rate in South Africa, Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres warns in an analysis of causes, consequences and remedies to crime in the latest edition of *Consultus Star*.

The report, written in collaboration with State advocate Flip Stander and published in the South African Bar journal, calls on the community to do its bit to help curb crime by joining structures such as a neighbourhood watch and fighting the current image of criminals as "modern heroes". 22/11/93

Von Lieres also urged companies to curb white-collar crime by conducting internal investigations, establishing industry-wide business ethics and co-operating with the police. (34)

He said the time had come to weigh up the advantages of an inquisitorial system, compared with the present accusatory one, regarding economic crimes.

A suspect could be questioned but would have no right to refuse to answer questions.

Arguing for an independent, affordable, accessible and effective judicial system, Von Lieres said people who could not afford civil remedies were frequently tempted to take matters into their own hands.

A manifesto of human rights should be flexible rather than tying the hands of the law makers. The needs of law-abiding citizens should not be overlooked in favour of those of criminals, Von Lieres added.

He Tarzan, he Jane ⁽³⁴⁾

THE supposed strong man of the National Party, Mr Henus Kriel, "talks like Tarzan but walks like Jane", the Democratic Party charged yesterday.

"While he has spoken tough, he has acted absolutely whimpishly," the DP spokesman on Law and Order and MP for Hillbrow, Mr Lester Fuchs, said during a mini-debate in Parliament on the mushrooming crime rate in South Africa.

When Mr Kriel had taken over as Minister of Law and Order in August 1991, the country was led to believe that he was a strong man who could bring crime under control and restore law and order. CT 25/11/93

"But yet again the National Party flattered only to deceive — it is weak on security and is allowing our country to slide into anarchy," Mr Fuchs said.

Mr Kriel said Mr Fuchs was talking "absolute nonsense".

Fraud cases climb to R8 bn

MANDY JEAN WOODS
Weekend Argus Correspondent

34

FRAUD cases representing a total value of more than R8 billion rocked South Africa during the year, a staggering 74 percent increase over the previous year.

The figure refers only to cases reported to the Commercial Crime Unit (CCU) and the Office For Serious Economic Offences (OSEO).

The total could increase significantly in 1994 with news this week that South Africa's single biggest fraud case, which could top R2 billion, is being investigated by authorities.

A massive foreign exchange fraud case involving leading bankers, firms of attorneys, stockbrokers and prominent Johannesburg businessmen is being investigated by the Witwatersrand Attorney General's office.

"We have established R126 million worth of fraudulent round-tripping trans- actions so far," says Advocate Graham Kerr-Phillips, "and it could top out at R2 billion by the time we finish our investigation."

The investigation began at the end of May.

According to KPMG Aiken and Peat's Forensic Investigative Division director, Mr Petrus Marais, the dramatic increase in fraud can be ascribed to economic pressures, the weakening of society values, the increased sophistication of criminals and inadequate training of authorities in fraud prevention and detection.

"South Africa is not unique in this," says Mr Marais.

"The independent Journal Of Accounting reported in October this year that 76 percent of the 330 largest companies in the United States found one or more incidence of fraud in the past year," he added.

"A similar survey in Canada showed 66 percent had uncovered fraud in the past 12 months. In Australia, the percentage was 44 percent."

Efforts by the authorities and the private sector in combating white-collar crime (mainly fraud) have been swift and significant.

The Office for Serious Economic Offences (OSEO) is to double its staff complement by the beginning of next year — just a little over 20 months since its inception.

The Witwatersrand Attorney-General's office has been restructured in the past year to include a white-collar crime division to handle the increasing load of fraud cases being brought to it. It will comprise about 30 percent of the total staff, and

Aiken and Peat has established a separate fraud investigation and detection division to assist authorities in investigating fraud cases.

"The demand on our services has been such that we have had to increase the size of our staff from seven advocates to the present 17 to cope with the fraud cases being given to us to investigate," says OSEO head advocate Jan Swanepoel.

Complicating factors are the lack of experience among investigators, laws which do not require the reporting to authorities of fraud cases and the lack of extradition treaties between South Africa and various countries in the world.

"It should be the duty of auditors to report frauds as soon as they are discovered. I also think there should be a greater duty on company directors to report frauds to the authorities," says Mr Swanepoel.

Efforts are being made at all levels to address the rising incidence of fraud, but it is a battle with no end in sight, he says. "It is difficult to say if we will ever combat it."

KPMG Aiken Peat has bolstered its forensic and investigative accounting division which specialises in investigating fraud.

"In spite of statistics which indicate a dramatic escalation in the incidence of fraud over the past decade, many company executives still dismiss the suggestion that they may be victim of, or exposed to,

- Exceedingly high expenses/purchases.
- Poor employee communication, and
- Decline in employee morale/attendance;
- Audits or reviews ignored;
- Consistent or significant inventory losses;
- Reports identifying irregularities being ignored or poor explanations given;
- Poor internal controls, policies, procedures and security;
- Changes in the lifestyle or spending habits of employees;
- Reports identifying irregularities being ignored or poor explanations given;
- Consistent or significant inventory losses;
- Audits or reviews ignored;
- Decline in employee morale/attendance;
- Poor employee communication, and
- Exceedingly high expenses/purchases.

whose experience covers accounting, legal and investigative areas we are able to advise the client on the legal implications, help prepare evidence for court cases and give advice on how to reduce the risk of fraud," he says.

The most common early warning signs of fraud are:

- Changes in the lifestyle or spending habits of employees;
- Poor internal controls, policies, procedures and security;
- Reports identifying irregularities being ignored or poor explanations given;
- Consistent or significant inventory losses;
- Audits or reviews ignored;
- Decline in employee morale/attendance;
- Poor employee communication, and
- Exceedingly high expenses/purchases.

"Essentially, a company can call us in if they suspect a fraud has been or is being committed or if they have uncovered a fraud. Using our team of experts —

At present, the KPMG Aiken and Peat forensic team is assisting in the investigations of several major cases.

"This may include anything from making an assessment of an individual's lifestyle to the scrutinising of personal bank accounts," says Mr Marais.

Greyling and Michael Stravridis.

"What sets us apart is that we make it our task to search wider and deeper to find the source of the fraud and unearth the necessary evidence. We do not merely review the financial records of a company. We explore all possible answers.

"This may include anything from making an assessment of an individual's lifestyle to the scrutinising of personal bank accounts," says Mr Marais.

At present, the KPMG Aiken and Peat forensic team is assisting in the investigations of several major cases.

"Essentially, a company can call us in if they suspect a fraud has been or is being committed or if they have uncovered a fraud. Using our team of experts —

ARG 11/12/93

**SAP spent
extra R249-m
to fight crime**

Star 2/12/93

Cape Town — Enhancing the SAP's capacity to fight crime and violence had cost an extra R249,1 million in 1993/4, or more than half the entire estimated and unavoidable expenditure for State departments, Minister of State Expenditure Amie Venter said yesterday. ~~34~~ 34

Introducing the first reading debate on the Adjustments Appropriation Bill, Venter said unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure for 1993/4 came to R451,2 million.

This represented 0,4 percent of the R113 044 million included in the Printed Estimate of Expenditure for 1993/4.
— Sapa.

CRIME - GENERAL

1994

United front to fight gangs

SPECIAL courts for gang-related crimes was just one of many ways being considered to curb gangsterism, the mayor said at a press conference yesterday.

Mayor Mrs Patricia Kreiner said she had convened a meeting with representatives from the attorney-general's office, the Goldstone Commission, police, Nicro, the Peace Committee, UN observers and the IEC.

A peace plan was endorsed which called for all community resources to be mobilised.

Mrs Kreiner said gangs were paralysing communities. People were afraid to leave their homes or use public transport and were too scared to give evidence against the culprits.

A co-ordinated effort that crossed magisterial districts and different levels of police inquiry was needed.

Mrs Gladys Sibeko of Nicro called for the development of community



PEACE INITIATIVE ...The mayor Mrs Patricia Kreiner with General Nick Snyman, at yesterday's press briefing on gangsterism. Picture: ANNE LAING

safety programmes and social programmes for street gangs.

Mr Neil Rossouw of the Goldstone Commission called for a more creative intervention by the justice system in protecting witnesses. (35)

Police regional commander General Nick Snyman said he had a group co-ordinating gang-related crimes and called on communities to build up neighbourhood watches.

2/8/94

Kriel promises more police for W Cape

35
CT-7/4/94
Staff Reporter

THE NP intends to increase the number of police in the Western Cape and improve police/community relations, Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel told a lively meeting in Surrey Estate last night.

"In that way we can root out the criminals in our ranks," Mr Kriel, the NP's candidate for the regional premiership, told about 150 vocal supporters.

Outside, about 300 ANC supporters and about 30 NP supporters faced each other across Mabel Street, their respective marshals telling them to be "disciplined" and not respond to taunting.

Police were there in force, as were a large number of election monitors.

Mr Kriel said the NP had "a vision" for the Western Cape which included unity among all citizens, the maintenance of law and order, economic growth and the freedom of religion.

● A NP meeting in Bishop Lavis was broken up last night and some of the audience assaulted, according to police. Captain John Sterrenberg said police were called to the Nooitgedacht Community Hall at about 8pm. He said one of the buses used to transport the audience had been damaged.

Special courts must tackle gangsterism, says Kreiner

VUYO BAVUMA (35)
Political Staff ARG 8/4/94
SPECIAL courts should be set to deal with rampant gangsterism in the Western Cape, Cape Town Mayor Patricia Kreiner said.

She was addressing a meeting yesterday attended by representatives of the police, the African National Congress and the National Party to declare April a month of peace.

There was also a need for the justice system to co-ordinate all gang crimes "holistically", she said.

But Willem Viljoen, of the Attorney-General's office, said it would be difficult to establish such a court because it was not that easy to specify which were gang crimes. Presiding officers in such courts may be biased against the accused and this would create further problems, he said.

Responding, Mrs Kreiner said police knew the gangs and syndicates, but the crimes were investigated individually and by separate investigating



Mayor Kreiner

officers on different levels of the justice system.

The Attorney-General's office should also co-ordinate all the investigations into the gang warfare across all "municipal boundaries and magisterial districts", she said.

Mrs Kreiner said she knew that, in some cases, the courts

had been reluctant to impose appropriate sentences because of overcrowding in the jails.

The courts should understand this was a serious problem affecting communities, particularly those with least resources and access to the justice system.

"In many instances the bail system has been effectively used by the perpetrators of violence to continue their acts of terror," she said.

Mrs Kreiner said she recently had a lot of contact with various communities and became aware of the "virtual preoccupation with violence and fear" caused by the gangs.

Mrs Kreiner called on all communities to be actively involved in the peace and safety programmes.

The peace initiative, co-ordinated by the Western Cape Peace Committee's task force on gangsterism, will include the formation of peace and safety networks in all regional communities and political parties.

Call this toll free number now if you
can assist in the solving of this case **080-1-224-224**

CRIMES

Home from school to horror

TODAY The Argus asks you to help find four men who attacked and raped a 15-year-old Grassy Park schoolgirl.

Perhaps you were near Klip Road, in the vicinity of Fairmount High School, on Friday, February 18, between 2pm and 3pm.

Perhaps you saw four men, all in their 20s, near the footpath between the back of the school and the bush there.

Perhaps you know them and can identify them to police, or maybe you can give police a better description than their alleged victim could.

Or, maybe, you know of a group of friends, one of whom is dark, with green eyes and curly, blondish hair; another who is also dark, has a tattoo on his left upper arm, and has four of his top front teeth missing.

They may have another friend who owns an "NY" cap and may be their ringleader.

Or, maybe, someone fitting their descriptions worked at U-Save Supermarket in either Grassy Park or Retreat. Perhaps they have another friend who used to work there.

If so, your information could be valuable in helping police solve this crime, putting you in line for a reward.

All information will be confidential.

JACQUELYN SWARTZ, Crime Staff

THEY were lying in wait for their prey when the solitary teenage girl approached their secluded lair.

It was 2 pm on Friday, February 18 and the 15-year-old was hurrying home from an extra-mural class to start her long-awaited weekend.

The shortest way from the school, Fairmount High in Klip Road, Grassy Park, was via a path between the back of the building and a bushy area.

All was quiet when she suddenly saw four young men get up out of a hole beside the path where they had been lying down, hiding.

"They grabbed me from behind and took me to the hole beside the path.

"One held my hands, another my legs and a third kept me down.

"The other one got on top of me after the others pushed me to the ground.

"They ripped off my school skirt and cycling shorts.

"I tried to scream, but my mouth was being covered by someone's hand and I could not move because my legs and hands were still being held.

"I could not free myself..." said the young girl, who has become quiet and withdrawn since that horrible afternoon when she was gang-raped by three of the men.

"I can't remember how long it went on for," she said, "but it hurt very much.

"My legs felt lame after they finished.

"Then they walked away and I just lay there, crying."

Although there was not much conversation between the men during the attack, she remembers that the first man who raped her had a deep, gruff, voice.

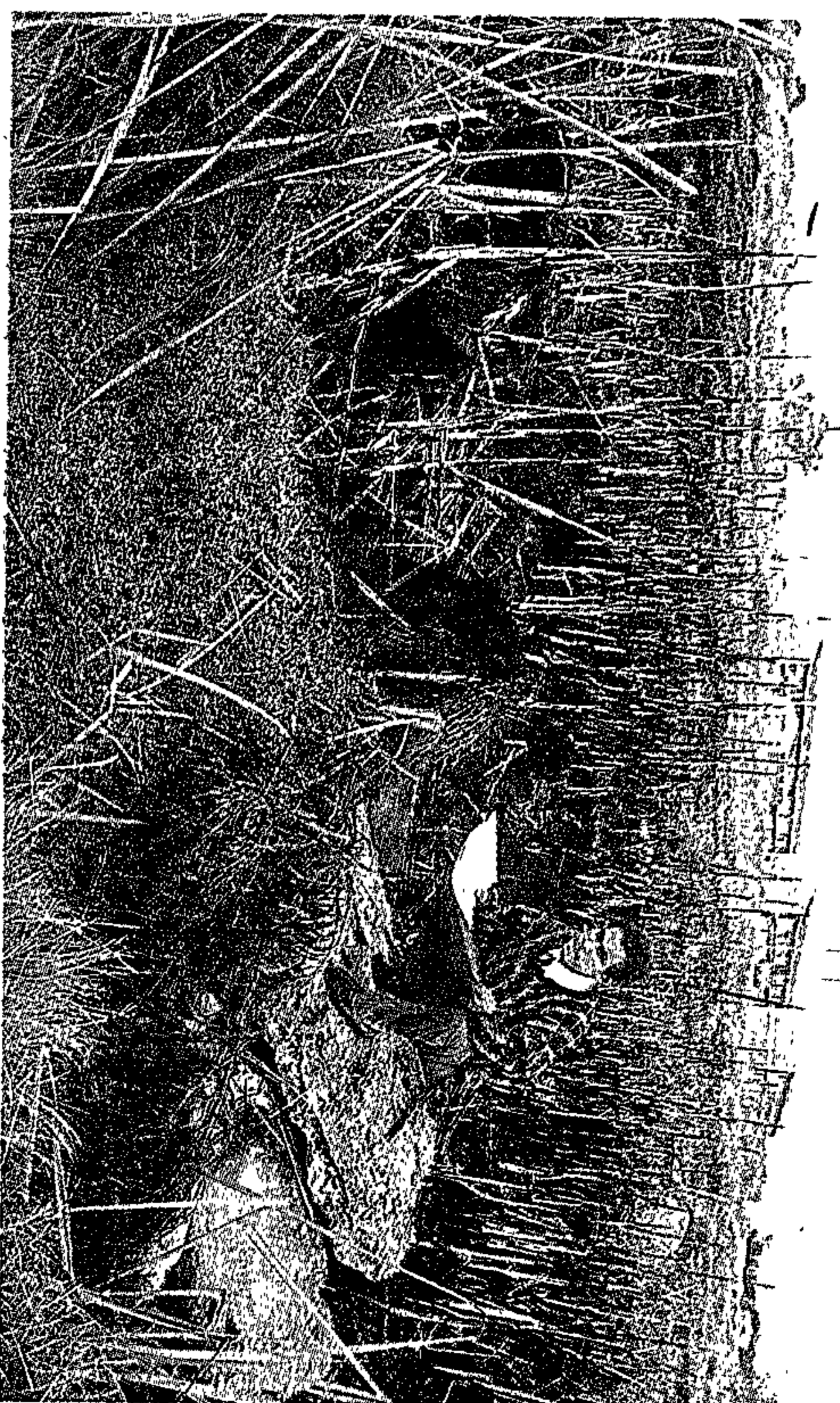
He, like the other suspects, is in his 20s and was dressed in black jeans, a tan shirt and black cap with the letters "NY" on the front.

He is about 1,7m tall, thin and dark-complexioned with short, black, curly hair. The suspect also had a small moustache.

She was able to give a much better description



SUSPECT: This man is being sought in connection with the schoolgirl's rape.



RAPE SCENE: Detective Sergeant Wayne Petersen of the Grassy Park police points out the dangerous path behind Fairmount High School in Klip Road where a 15-year-old schoolgirl was raped on February 18.

Picture: ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus.

□ Hunt for teenager's rapists

of the man who raped her next.

He had curly blondish hair which was slightly long; green eyes, a moustache, dark complexion and was about 1,6m tall and stout.

The third man was also about 1,6m tall with a brown complexion and brown eyes. His four upper teeth were missing and he had a tattoo on his left upper arm. His build is also portly and he was wearing "manga" shorts and a multi-colored jersey.

The other man was also about 1,6 m tall, thin, with a brown complexion and brown hair. He also had a moustache.

Wayne Petersen of the Grassy Park police, who is investigating the case, has received sever-

al phone calls from an anonymous man, saying he knows one of the rapists.

The caller alleges that the man worked at U-Save Supermarket in Grassy Park or Retreat.

But Sergeant Petersen needs to see the informant, whose identity he promises to keep secret. A large reward is being offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the teenager's rapists.

Sergeant Petersen also warned people not to use the path behind Fairmount High School.

On investigation at the school, he found that several of the pupils had been robbed there.

Anyone with information about the rape, or other crimes committed there, can contact him at 705 2740 or call the toll-free number.

'Disillusionment fosters robberies'

DISILLUSIONMENT with the legal system contributed to the high rate of armed robberies in SA, a security conference at Pretoria University heard yesterday.

Overpopulated prisons, accompanying early releases and the release of political offenders, some of whom had committed armed robberies, had played a part in fostering disillusionment, Unisa criminology expert Alice Maree told the conference.

She said relatively low sentences and readily given bail also contributed towards a perception by armed robbers that committing offences was worthwhile. The prospects of financial gain far outweighed the deterrent effect of possible jail sentences. What is more, recent research had found the professional armed robber budgeted for the probability of bail should he be caught, Maree said.

Police statistics showed that in 1992 1 029 offenders had committed armed robberies while out on bail, she said. This number had grown to 1 147 last year, while

STEPHANE BOTHMA

the police knew of 102 such cases in January this year. 20/5/94

Another contributing factor was the availability and abundance of illegal firearms, she said. (34)

Other reasons offered by robbers themselves were that:

- It was a quick and easy method of gaining cash (no need to sell stolen goods);
- Their weapons gave them a certain measure of confidence and submission to their threats boosted their self-esteem; and
- They had been oppressed for so long under a system in which they were second-class citizens that they did not consider it morally wrong to rob those who had benefited under the same system.

Robbers were of the opinion that the people or institutions they targeted did not suffer greatly because money losses were insured, Maree said.

Alarming increase in SA crime — minister

Political Correspondent **34**
ABOUT 50 people are murdered at home every month while the number of rapes averages 62 a day.

A robbery at gun- or knife-point takes place about every eight minutes.

FRG 28/7/94
Disclosing figures showing an "alarming" nine percent annual increase in crime, National Welfare Minister Abe Williams said the Probation Services Act would be part of a new policy on crime prevention.

Speaking at a conference in Pretoria yesterday on probation services, Mr Williams said the act included provision for programmes for crime prevention, treatment of offenders and care and compensation for victims of crime.

'National policy' to fight crime

Star 28/7/94

Every month 50 South Africans are murdered in their homes, Welfare Minister Abe Williams said in Pretoria today.

He told a conference on probation services that a national policy should be developed to fight the "alarming" crime rate.

It would, among other things, involve the creation of 1 800 posts for probation officers over 10 years at a cost of R93 million a year.

Williams said South Africa had an average crime increase of 9 percent a year (34)

In the first six months of this year vehicles worth R216 million were hijacked and 314 people were murdered. A total of 8 940 juvenile offenders were sentenced in 1993 and 20 000 adult suspects were awaiting trial.

The Probation Services Act, proclaimed by Parliament in April and aimed at crime prevention, should be used to turn the tide.

It also provided for the treatment and supervision of offenders on probation.

► To Page 3

Alarm over high crime rate in SA

Star 28/7/94
◀ From Page 1

Williams proposed the development of a national policy to prevent and fight crime.

A macro-structure representing all those involved should be established to co-ordinate the implementation of the policy.

"Our policy should be to develop non-custodial measures within our legal system and to reduce the use of imprisonment," Williams said.

Offenders should receive assistance in their early re-integration into society.

He said public and community participation was a major resource and volunteers should be recruited.

"Our mission must be the involvement of all citizens in crime prevention, Williams said." — Sapa.

Car hijack toll soars in wake of elections

By CLAIRE ROBERTSON

CAR hijackings have soared in South Africa since the elections.

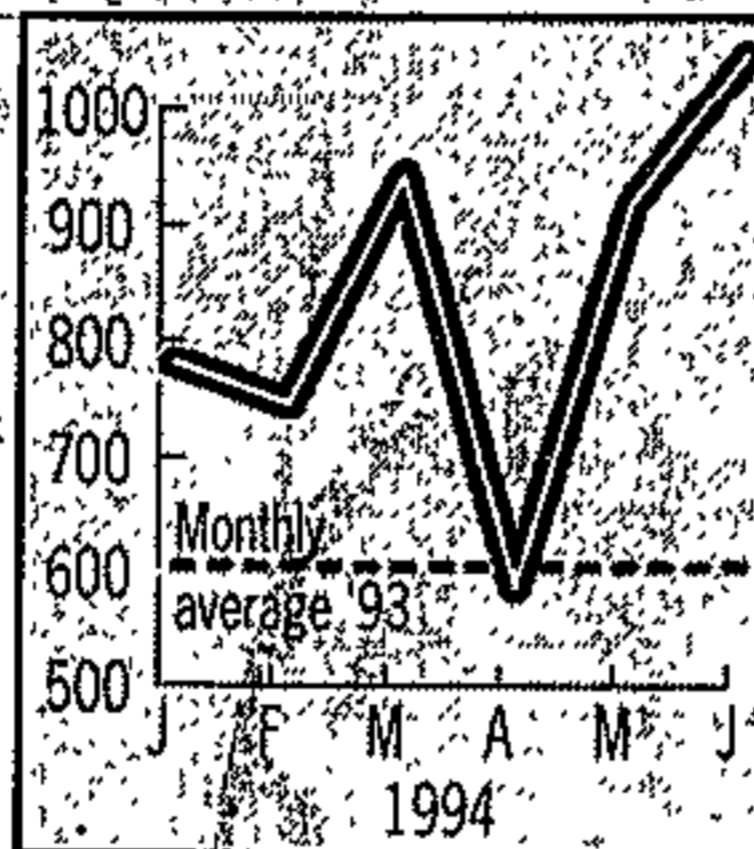
Last month was the worst yet with 1 044 cars being stolen at knife or gunpoint — an estimated 800 on the Witwatersrand alone. This is double the previous month's tally for the area.

After a relative hiatus in robberies and hijackings during April — when the total was slightly less than last year's monthly average — criminals struck back with renewed ferocity in May, robbing owners of 915 vehicles.

In the first six months of this year, vehicles worth R216-million were forcibly taken from their owners — as opposed to stolen while they were unattended.

Most cars were stolen at night, usually between 6pm and midnight, according to SA Police Service statistics.

Meanwhile, a study by the SAPS's



CRIME BOOM ...
the car hijack tally rocketed beyond the 1 000 a month mark in June

Graphic: FIONA KRISCH Source: SAP

centre for crime information, analysis and interpretation revealed that an average of 50 South Africans are murdered in their own homes every month.

There have been 1 700 attacks — rapes, robberies, murders and assaults — on people in and around their homes so far this year.

The number has picked up slightly since the election.

After a brief respite of only 236 attacks on homes in April, figures rose to 286 in May and 265 last month. A total of 314 people were murdered and 100 women raped between January and June this year.

The soaring crime rate bears out a warning sounded this week by Vanderbijlpark magistrate F W Strydom: "The way things are going, it is no longer a question of whether your home or business will be attacked, but when."

The highest number of attacks on homes this year took place in townships, followed by homes in cities (roughly a third of all attacks), with 114 recorded on farms or smallholdings.

Armed robbery has shown the worst increase. In 1990 there was one robbery every 15 minutes. Last year someone was robbed every eight minutes.

CT 17/8/94

Serious crime 'hit record levels' in '93

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

34

SERIOUS crime — including 17 467 murders — rose to record levels last year, the SA Police Service reported yesterday.

The murder rate was 8,71% up on 1992, the SAPS said in its 1993 report, which was tabled in Parliament.

Last week, SAPS General Andre Pruis predicted the 1994 figures would be even higher than last year's record figures.

The 1993 figures exclude the four former independent homelands.

The police reported 27 056 rapes in 1993; 144 632 assaults with intent to inflict bodily harm; 18 304 attempted murders; 74 379 break-ins at business premises; 185 502 housebreakings at

residential premises; 60 089 cases of robbery; 77 875 thefts of motor vehicles; 55 890 frauds, and 103 415 cases of malicious damage to property.

This means, on average, that each day 48 murders were reported along with 74 rapes, 396 assaults with intent, 712 housebreakings and 213 motor car thefts.

There were also 87 116 cases of robbery — 239 a day. All told, 293 859 cases of assault were reported, or 805 a day.

The two worst-afflicted areas were Natal with 11 632 serious crimes per 100 000 members of the population and Northern Transvaal with 10 357 serious crimes per 100 000 people. In the Western Cape, the figure was 8 189.

More teens visiting contraception clinics

By BARRY STREEK,
Political Staff

CT 17/8/94

THE number of teenage women attending government clinics to obtain contraception rocketed by 29% during 1992/3, according to the old Department of National Health and Population Development.

More than 61% of the 2 407 878 women who visited clinics for contraception during the year were teenagers, it said in its annual report which was tabled in Parliament.

Teenage clinic attendance in 1992/3 totalled 1 474 219, compared to 1 142 494 in 1991/2, a growth of 29,04%, the department said.

T

Dramatic rise in crime says police report

Soweto 17/18/94

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

■ **CHAOS REIGNS** Increase over five-year
period exceptionally serious — SATS:

SOUTH AFRICA has plunged into criminal chaos, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of the South African Police Services.

The report says: "Criminality has increased to such an extent during the past five years that the scope of serious crimes in specific areas has begun to take on exceptionally serious dimensions."

Since 1989 armed robbery has increased by 97,02 percent; murder by 48,63 percent; fraud by 29,01 percent and malicious damage to property by 25,37 percent.

Rape remains a serious problem with an estimated increase of reported cases last year of 11 percent. Twenty-eight percent of serious crimes last year were committed in the Witwatersrand/

Soweto area; 17 percent in the Western Cape and 16 percent in Natal.

"The rise in crime is largely a symptom of socio-economic decline. The economic problems of South Africa are probably the greatest single variable which causes particularly those crimes related to the economy, posing a serious threat to all the country's inhabitants," says the report.

In 1992 an estimated 65 percent of the crime in South Africa "was aimed at obtaining property and the basic necessities of life".

Violence linked to hostels declined in 1993 by an estimated 27,9 percent.

Taxi violence decreased by 15 percent in 1993 and train violence decreased by 49 percent. Car hijackings increased dramatically in 1993 by 32,09 percent while truck hijackings (including freight) increased by 2,2 percent.

The value of trucks and goods lost amounted to R129 million. For car hijackings the value was R289 million — 7 208 private vehicles were hijacked last year as against 5 457 in 1992.

South Africa is policed by 83 181 permanent members of the SAPS.

The murder statistics fact file is: 1989 — 11 750; 1990 — 15 109; 1991 — 14 693; 1992 — 16 067; and 1993 — 17 464.

NEWS

Violence and lawlessness leading to anarchy – SAP

Star 17/18/94

■ POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — South Africa is sliding towards anarchy, Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe has warned.

Commenting in the SA Police's annual report for 1993, Van der Merwe said: "If crime, in general, and unrest and violence, in particular, are not combated effectively, the situation will progressively deteriorate to such an extent that SA will eventually be faced with anarchy.

"The tolerance with regard to violence and unrest, based on the assumption that (they) are

inherent features of a society undergoing far-reaching socio-political change, has long been exceeded," said the commissioner.

He also revealed that more than one in four serious crimes during 1993 took place in the Witwatersrand-Soweto area.

Statistics in the report paint a bleak picture of escalating crime and lawlessness in the country. In 1993 a staggering 1,85 million crimes were reported to police — up 3,94 percent from the previous year's 1,78 million.

Of 32 categories of crimes, only six showed a decrease dur-

ing 1993. Murder went up by 8,7 percent from 16 067 cases to 17 467, rape up 11 percent to 27 056 cases, serious assault up 6,1 percent to 144 662 cases and robbery with aggravating circumstances by 10,8 percent to 60 089 cases. (34)

Motor vehicle theft went up 8,8 percent to 77 875 cases, while there were 188 cases of "child theft" — up 7,6 percent.

The most dramatic increases were in public violence, up 153 percent to 5 696 cases, and "crimes related to prostitution", up 116 percent to 454 cases.

NEWS FEATURE *Nats government's final days marked by almost apocalyptic attitude*

Rising crime NP's legacy

■ **SCORCHED EARTH** *Progressive*

slide to anarchy 'must be combated': (34)

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THERE WAS A TIME, on the eve of the dissolution of the old regime, when an almost apocalyptic attitude in the workings of the State was discernible.

Among other things prisoners and hardened criminals were set free, as if society owed it to them.

Who will forget just how lucky Lucky Malaza was...?

One got a sense at the time that the State, in the process of liberalisation, was saying in the shrouded secrecy of the Cabinet and State Security Council:

"If we can't have the country, let's flood its streets with criminals..."

That was about five years ago.

A week ago the National Peace Secretariat presented its annual report to the President.

In it the NPS said political violence was increasing steadily.

Serious dimensions

This week the SA Police Services presented Parliament with its annual report.

Says Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe in the report:

"During the past five years criminality has increased to such an extent that the scope of serious crimes in specific areas has

begun to take on exceptionally serious dimensions ..."

Elsewhere the report says: "If crime in general and unrest and violence in particular are not combated effectively, the situation will progressively deteriorate to such an extent that South Africa will eventually be faced with anarchy."

Armed robbery, the SAPS report says, has increased by 97,02 percent since 1989 and murder by 48,63 percent.

On the flip side, last year alone there were 256 989 new applications for firearms (248 079 were issued), 136 706 firearms were reported lost (53 133 were recovered) and a total of 640 new licences were granted to new dealers in arms and ammunition.

Pales into insignificance

The number of licensed firearm holders presently stands at 1 637 141.

That figure probably pales into insignificance when compared with the number of illegal firearm owners.

The SAPS last year exposed a weapon smuggling network from Angola into South Africa.

"Indications are that large quantities of firearms in the possession of dissident members of the Angolan army, as well as UNITA, were bartered for food and clothing (with SA citizens)," the SAPS report says. There was a 57,7 percent increase in illegal firearms seized between 1992 and



Who can forget how lucky Lucky Malaza was?

1993.

Last year 1 386 AK-47 rifles (an increase of 55,5 percent on the previous year) were seized, while there was a 220,8 percent increase in the capture of Tokarev pistols in the same period. Five mortars were confiscated in 1992 and 326 in 1993.

The majority of firearms (4 691) were confiscated in Natal, while in the PVV 3 421 were seized.

"The large number of firearms confiscated in Natal can be attributed to the smuggling of arms from Mozambique, Swaziland and Transkei ... as well as the ongoing power struggle between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party," the SAPS report says. While the "ongoing power struggle"

"between the IFP and ANC can be described as a political clash, Van der Merwe himself says of the violent crimes committed in South Africa last year only 0,7 percent had its locus in political differences.

It seems common criminals are responsible then for the violent society that South Africa has become.

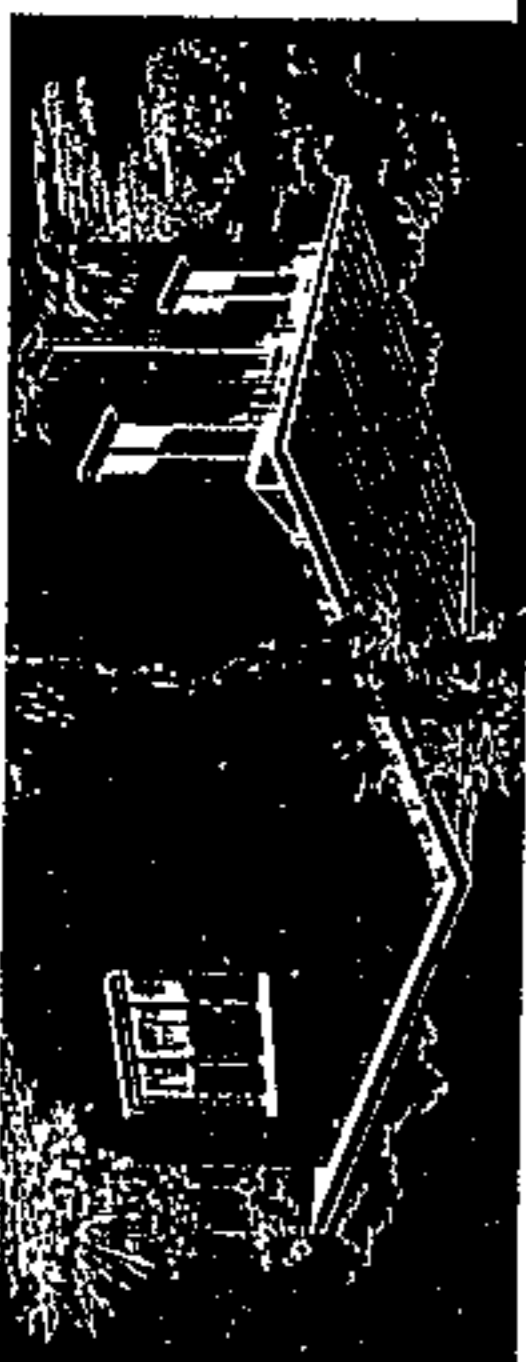
The commissioner notes: "The balance in the criminal justice system has been tilted too far in favour of the criminal and against the victim. It is time to put that right..."

But what inspired, or motivated, the old regime to flood the streets of South Africa with criminals might never come to the fore. It is, however, open to conjecture.



General Johan van der Merwe.

Brick'n'Tile®



Plea to public to get involved

Mufamadi announces Star 23/8/94 crime blitz

■ **BY KAIZER NYATSUMBA**
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

As part of the Government's war on crime, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi yesterday announced a seven-point plan to improve the effectiveness of policing, and made a strong plea to the public to get involved.

Mufamadi told a press conference in Pretoria that the escalating crime rate was a matter of grave concern to the Government, and no effort would be spared to bring the situation under control.

"If every citizen, in whatever way he could, would contribute to the prevention of crime and assist the police in their work, criminal elements would soon find themselves with nowhere to turn," he said.

Mufamadi said he had held in-depth discussions with all 11 police commissioners and Safety and Security MECs from the nine provinces, and had taken note of suggestions made in Parliament.

He said armed robberies and murder had increased by 97 percent and 48 percent respectively since 1989.

He said that over a six-month period 61 303 people had been

released on bail, 10 353 of whom subsequently skipped bail. Of these, 3 650 were linked to further crimes after skipping bail. Discussions will be held with the Justice Ministry on this issue.

However, the Minister said he would not prescribe to the courts what sentences should be imposed.

Details of the plan unveiled by Mufamadi, and sent to all police commissioners and provincial MECs for immediate implementation, are:

■ Redeploying resources — both human and material — and focusing on hardest-hit areas in the PWV, the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu/Natal and the Western Cape. Staffing levels of personnel investigating crimes in the affected areas are to be increased by 40 percent.

■ Improving visible policing.

■ Releasing lists of most-wanted suspects.

■ Police stations in flashpoint areas to be supplied with the necessary logistics to increase their effectiveness.

■ Restructuring of border-control functions.

■ The use of technology, such as helicopter video units, in flashpoint areas.

■ Tougher bail conditions for serious crimes.

White collar crime soaring

WHITE collar crime in SA has soared in an apparent reaction to fear and uncertainty about the economic future after the April elections.

The amount of fraud, foreign exchange control transgressions and securities violations more than doubled to an estimated R30,9bn in 1993 from R15,3bn in 1992, according to figures quoted by the Office for Serious Economic Offences, a judicial body set up in 1992 to investigate serious cases of fraud.

The police refused to verify the rand value of fraud, but said the amount was substantially higher in 1993 than a year earlier.

Some officials said fraud was the white, middle class reaction to three years of recession and the threat of a political disaster.

Reserve Bank exchange control head John Postmus said: "One would obviously find people trying to hedge themselves against the current political and economic situation."

Topping the list of white fears was that failure to bring the Freedom Alliance into the electoral process could lead to increased violence, possibly civil war.

Also frightening many affluent people was the potential redistribution of wealth under an ANC-led government.

Because of strict exchange controls, many South Africans seek illegal methods for taking their money out of the country.

Police officials said there seemed to be more of an erosion of ethics and increase in greed in SA than elsewhere. They said the increase in crime was also directly related to growing technological development.

"Unless there's a marked increase in upgrading business ethics, white collar crimes might become endemic and run totally out of control," according to the police.

Officials said the police were unable to handle white collar crime.

Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus Von Lieres und Wilkau said: "The manpower isn't available and the sophistication isn't there."

The police department had its hands full trying to stop violent crime, Office for Serious Economic Offences director Jan Swanepoel. "The violence is definitely a factor. The police are concentrating on other crimes at the moment." (34)

He said the most efficient deterrent in white collar crime, the threat of being caught, therefore was not effective in SA.

Authorities said insider trading on the JSE was rife, yet not one person had been prosecuted in SA for the offence.

Securities regulation panel executive director Doug Gair said: "Insider trading takes place all the time, but it's very difficult to prove."

Gair's panel was formed in 1991 to investigate insider trading on the JSE.

He said insider trading had increased over the past few years and the securities panel had doubled the number of hearings for dealers suspected of trading on inside information.

Von Lieres said fraud would continue until the economy started growing to a point that people did not feel desperate. However, he said it was a catch-22 situa-

tion, as the increase in white collar crime was seriously threatening recovery.

The most frequent type of fraud occurred in the process of importing and exporting of products. Businessmen either inflated the value of exports, pocketing the extra foreign exchange, or lied about the type of product exported, so gaining credit under the various export schemes.

Von Lieres said one problem with control was the lack of communication between the banks that processed foreign exchange transactions and SA's customs and excise department, which recorded the goods traded.

But the variety of fraud in SA was wide, penetrating every industry.

The most recent exposure involved Eskom. Two of the group's senior managers were accused last month of acting in conjunction with a banker and a businessman to defraud the company of R18,6m rand.

The accused, who included Eskom's legal department head, allegedly bought property worth about R4m and sold it to the Eskom pension fund for R24m.

Another high profile case involved SA's largest banking group, Absa. Director Bob Aldworth fled to London after allegedly stealing just under R500 000.

Two stockbrokers were arrested for defrauding Old Mutual of R10m by overcharging the company for shares. One hanged himself in prison while awaiting trial and the other, Greg Blank, is appealing his eight-year sentence.

Three Masterbond directors were charged with fraud of R400m in 1992. — AP-DJ.

Peninsula crime levels are relatively steady — police

ALL 2/2/94 (34)

ROGER FRIEDMAN and PIETER MALAN
Staff Reporters

☐ Murders down since 1991

POLICE say crime in the Peninsula is not sliding out of control — contrary to popular belief that the region is the nation's crime capital.

Despite rising unemployment — presently estimated at about 40 percent — and a continued influx of people, police say the crime rate has remained relatively steady since 1991.

Violent crimes that showed an increase were rape (2 392 cases reported in 1993, up from 2 213 in 1991) and robbery, 9 541

compared with 8 615 in 1991.

But down went:

● Murders at 1 514, compared with 1 572 recorded in 1991.

● Housebreaking at 28 806 cases, compared with 31 316 in 1991.

● Car theft at 6 907, (1991's figure was 7 900).

But thefts from motor vehicles rose from 25 529 in 1991 to 26 112 last year after dropping to 24 330 in 1992. The Cape Town district remains the worst place in the Peninsula to leave your car unattended with

2 087 cars stolen and more than 10 000 broken into last year.

The region's most crime-ridden district is sprawling Athlone. It accounted for 65 percent of Peninsula murders, 57 percent of rapes, 55 percent of robberies and 32 percent of housebreakings last year.

The Bellville district fares second worst in murder and rape while the Wynberg district seems altogether the safest place to stay.

Policing the Western Cape Region will cost about R700 million in the 1993/1994 financial year. The Athlone dis-

trict accounts for nearly 12 percent of this total.

One problem area that adds to costs and hampers police work generally is the vast number of false burglar alarm calls.

Almost all the alarms the police flying squad responded to in the Peninsula during 1993 were false, flying squad liaison officer Schalk van der Westhuizen says.

He says false alarms in the Peninsula cost the taxpayer more than R3,1 million in terms of petrol and man hours lost.

"Yet we respond to each and every call we get."

focus on on crime

Sowetan 31/8/94

AS THE level of political mayhem subsides following the triumphant advent of majority rule under President Nelson Mandela, South Africans of all races are being terrorised by a steep rise in violent crime.

From the elite white suburbs of northern Johannesburg to the black ghettos where over 40 million people live, residents are learning to live increasingly defensively in the face of a tidal wave of crime.

The well-heeled buttress their dwellings with steel "rape" gates, panic buttons linked to private security companies and complex security systems.

In poverty-stricken townships, chairs and beds are used to blockade against marauding gunmen.

Women are advised not to drive alone at night. Restaurants employ security guards, some armed with sub-machine-guns.

At least one Johannesburg cafe adds a security charge to the bill rather than one for service.

Some hotels provide guards for guests venturing on a downtown stroll.

Being robbed

"Law-abiding citizens going about their business are being robbed and mowed down randomly by thugs and rogues who have become a law unto themselves," Johannesburg bank clerk Khosi Tladi said.

The figures speak for themselves. In the first three months of this year, more than 50 people were murdered every day in South Africa. The number of robberies rose to 23 274 from 19 365 in the first quarter of 1993, and rapes rose by 1 109 to 7 855.

While the level of crime came down during the country's first all-race elections in April, police have no reason to doubt that the first quarter increase will continue through the rest of the year.

South Africans who speculated that political liberation might curb crime have had their hopes dashed.

Soweto has been relatively peaceful since April. But in July alone 35 Sowetan children were raped.

In Vosloorus township east of Johannesburg, a gang that uses cellular phones and fast cars has been linked to a daily average of three rapes and five car hijackings in which robbers hold up drivers and steal their cars.

More than 90 000 cars valued at R3,3 billion were hijacked or stolen in South Africa last year. Police said some of the vehicles were sold as far afield as Kenya.

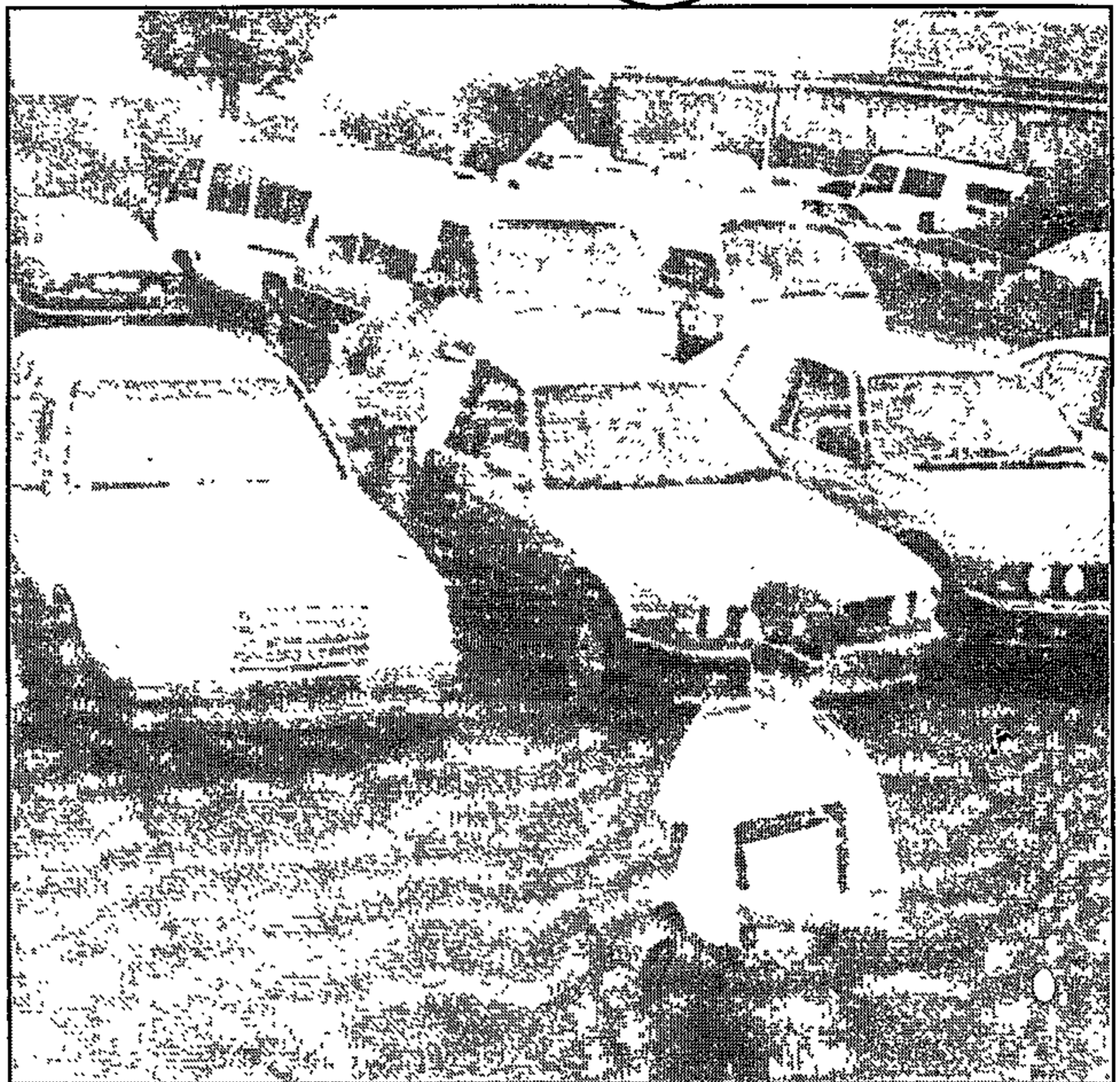
Many people now believe that driving a car is almost akin to signing a death warrant. *If negligent drivers on the road miss you, car-jackers will get you.*

In a South Africa newly liberated from apartheid, crime is becoming an increasing social burden.

Lloyd Vogelmann, head of the Centre for the

In a South Africa, only just free of apartheid, the growing crime rate is becoming a social burden that terrorises people of all races, writes **Rich Mkhondo** of *Reuters*:

34



A policeman stands next to the recovered stolen cars.

You need heavy sentences, effective judges and magistrates ... there are too many cases of leniency

Study of Violence and Reconciliation at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University, says the Government needs to tackle crime through social and economic reforms to remove social ills such as unemployment which some experts estimate at 50 percent among blacks.

"Criminals believe crime does pay in South

Africa. If you murder, rape or assault, you are going to get away with it," he says.

He says it is difficult to turn people away from crime after their lives have been bound up with it for years.

"You need heavy sentences, effective judges and magistrates ... there are too many cases of leniency," Vogelmann says, adding that 70 percent of criminals freed from prison end up back behind bars.

Police are a particular target. Nearly 160 police have been killed this year, all but a handful of the murders unsolved.

"We thought things would get better in the new South Africa but they are getting worse," says police spokesman Ruben Bloomberg.

"There was a perception in the past that many attacks on police were politically motivated, but this is no longer the case."

Blitz ON Crime

CT 27/8/94 (314) 214

Nationwide crackdown on criminals

By ANTHONY JOHNSON, DALE GRANGER
and EUNICE RIDER

POLICE launched a nationwide blitz last night to "kickstart" the government's latest programme to stamp out violence, crime and police killings.

Safety and Security Minister Mr Sidney Mufamadi announced sweeping plans this week to crack down on growing lawlessness.

The massive operation has been dubbed "Operation Crime Blitz".

As the Western Cape arm of the operation was launched last night, Western Cape Police Minister Mr Patrick McKenzie briefed a group of policemen at Woodstock police station.

He vowed to "get tough on criminals now that the honeymoon is over".

In the Western Cape police reported that:

- Two-hundred-and-eighteen roadblocks — some mobile — had been set up
- Fifty-two premises were searched.

- Ninety arrests were made for unlicensed firearms, theft, robbery, rape, housebreaking, drunken driving, and possession of dagga and Mandrax.

The Western Cape operation alone involved about 10 000 policemen.

At the briefing Mr McKenzie said: "I value every one of you and we are going to halt the crime in the Western Cape."

Before the operation, Mr McKenzie said he was "encouraged that the public is beginning to show more confidence in the police". As a result, more crimes were being reported.

More than 1 000 policemen and policewomen were de-

ployed throughout the PWV region last night.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Colonel Eugene Opperman said the operation included random searches and roadblocks in a pro-active and preventive policing exercise.

He said administrative staff had also been deployed together with detectives, dog units, the internal stability unit and traffic officials who would act in a supportive capacity.

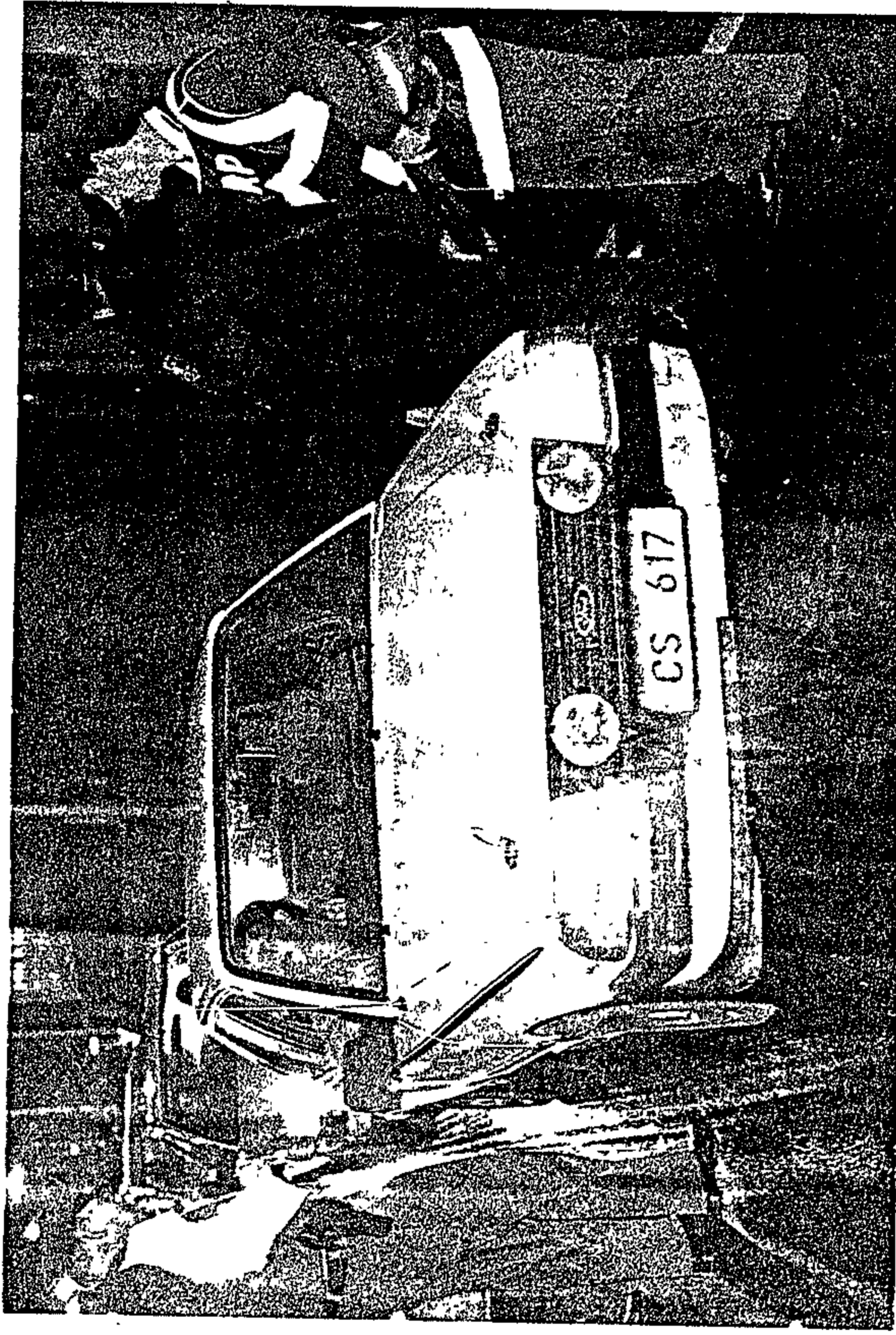
In some cases members of the South African National Defence Force had also been deployed.

Head of the SAPS media liaison department for the Vaal Triangle, Colonel Piet van Deventer, said all available men were being used to increase patrols, search houses and set up moving road blocks in the area.

Mr Mufamadi said earlier that armed robbers had risen by 97% and murders by 48% since 1989, adding that at least 164 policemen had been killed so far this year.

He said the government planned to raise police numbers by 40% in strife-torn areas "as soon as possible" and improve their crime-fighting resources.

Mr Mufamadi's spokesman, Mr Craig Kotze, said last night that the programme was based on a two-stream approach — police operations and the active involvement of community leaders.



UNDER SCRUTINY . . . A policeman scrutinises a motorist in Woodstock last night at one of 28 roadblocks thrown up in Cape Town as part of the nationwide "Operation Crimestop" all-night blitz. In the Western Cape alone 10 000 policemen and policewomen were called in.

Picture: BENNY GOOD

Police outgunned

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE police are locked in a David and Goliath battle in their fight against organised crime in South Africa, Safety and Security Minister Mr Sidney Mufamadi disclosed yesterday.

He told a press conference that detectives expected to investigate rampant criminal activity, particularly in black

areas, were chronically "under-resourced".

Investigators were often forced to resort to public transport in trying to track down criminals who were equipped with "flashy and speedy cars, cell phones and electronic pagers".

The minister said the low success rate in apprehending criminals could be attributed, in part, to the unequal re-

sources of the two contending parties.

However, the government had plans to improve the equipment of police stations in black areas and to introduce more satellite police stations in neglected "flashpoint" areas, he said.

CT 31/8/94
● Probe into hit squad allegations — Page 2

● Massive drop in crime stats — Page 7

Massive drop in crime stats

CT 31/8/94 (34)

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THERE was a sharp decline in the reported crime figures for the Cape Town metropolitan area last year, the Minister of Safety and Security, Mr Sidney Mufamadi, said in Parliament yesterday.

The drop is so dramatic — a reduction, for instance, from 1 110 murders in 1992 to 218 in 1993 — that an error may have occurred.

Mr Mufamadi was asked for the crime figures for the Western Cape region by Senator James Selfe (DP).

In his reply, he gave details for crimes committed in the Cape Town, Wynberg, Paarl, Worcester, Vredendal, Springbok and Stellenbosch police districts in 1993.

Mr Mufamadi said that in these areas there had been 1 015 murders, 671 culpable homicides, 15 009 assaults with intent, 16 858

Figures too good to be true?

common assaults, 2 049 rapes, 3 985 robberies, 8 161 thefts of vehicles, 9 112 cases of damage to property, 25 210 cases of house-breaking and 5 292 drug cases.

The 1992 figures for the then Cape Town, Wynberg, Athlone, Langa and Khayelitsha police districts, given by former Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel last year, were higher, even though they did not include the rural crime figures.

The police districts have been changed with the creation of the provincial governments and this may have led to some confusion.

However, Mr Kriel said, last

year that in 1992 there had been 1 110 murders in the Cape Town metropolitan area, compared to Mr Mufamadi's figure of 218 for 1993.

Mr Kriel also said there had been 19 425 assaults, 1 697 rapes, 6 858 armed robberies, 5 881 car thefts, 22 060 cases of house-breaking and 690 drug cases in the Cape Town area.

In Mr Mufamadi's figures yesterday, there were 6 534 assaults in the Cape Town metropolitan area in 1993 compared to 19 425 in 1992.

Mr Mufamadi said in reply to another question, tabled by Mr Douglas Gibson (DP), that 20 363 murders were reported throughout the country last year. Of these, 8 879 were in the Transvaal, 5 633 in Natal and 4 757 in the Cape province.

This means that on average there were 55,78 murders a day in South Africa last year — or 2,3 murders every hour, or one murder every 26 minutes of the year.

CRIME

'Belief that crime does pay in SA'

³⁴ ARG 2/9/94
RICH MKHONDO reports from Johannesburg.

AS the level of political mayhem subsides after the triumphant advent of majority rule, South Africans of all races are being terrorised by a steep rise in violent crime.

From the trim white suburbs of northern Johannesburg to the black ghettos where many of South Africa's 40 million people live, residents are learning to live in an ever more security-conscious way.

The well-heeled buttress their dwellings with steel "rape" gates, panic buttons linked to private security companies, and complex security systems. In dirt-poor townships, chairs and beds are used to bar entry to marauding gunmen.

Women are advised not to drive alone at night. Restaurants employ security guards, some with machine-guns. At least one Johannesburg café adds a security charge to the bill, rather than one for service. Some hotels provide guards for guests venturing on a downtown stroll.

Johannesburg bank clerk Khosi Tladi said: "Law-abiding citizens going about their business are being robbed and mowed down at will by thugs and rogues who have become a law unto themselves."

The figures speak for themselves. In the first three months of this year, more than 50 people were murdered every day in South Africa. The number of robberies rose to 23 274 from 19 365 in the first quarter of last year, and rapes rose by 1 109 to 7 855.

While the level of crime came down during the country's first all-race elections in April, police have no reason to doubt that the first-quarter increase will persist.

South Africans who speculated that political liberation might curb crime have had their hopes dashed.

More than 90 000 cars — valued at R3,3 billion — were hijacked or stolen in South Africa last year. Police said some of the vehicles were sold as far away as Kenya.

Said South Africa's biggest selling daily newspaper, the Sowetan: "Driving a car is almost akin to signing a death warrant. If negligent drivers on the road miss you, car hijackers will get you."

Lloyd Vogelmann, head of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University, said the government needed to tackle crime through social and economic reforms to remove social ills like unemployment.

"Criminals believe crime does pay in South Africa. If you murder, rape or assault, you're going to get away with it.

"You need heavy sentences, effective judges and magistrates . . . there are too many cases of leniency."

Rape victims begin to break silence

Sa 21/9/94 (34)

STANDING TOGETHER
South Africans have banded together to fight the rising tide of sexual violence.
CHRISTINA STUCKY
reports.

For years she wrapped her rape in a shroud of silence. She was raped five times — the first time at the age of 12 by her stepbrother.

Now she has broken the silence and released her anger. Today she is not only a victim but a survivor.

"I am so, so angry that these people are out there and I feel helpless because they are not being caught," says the 21-year-old Soweto woman, who wishes to remain anonymous. She still sees her stepbrother at church every week.

Although she feels she is growing stronger every day, the rapes have affected her deeply. "Sometimes I feel like a little baby because this thing comes back to me in nightmares."

She also confesses that she has "a very negative attitude" towards men: "I am very aggressive towards them."

A few weeks ago she stepped out of her silence. Together with another rape survivor, she approached the youth department of Johannesburg's Catholic Diocese.

Key factors for a rape-free society include elevating the status of women beyond the traditional roles of mother and wife

Last week, a workshop on rape and sexual abuse was held at the Cathedral of Christ the King. Approximately 60 men and women, mostly from organisations involved in rape and sexual abuse work, took the first step toward a coordinated effort to fight the rising tide of sexual violence.

Rape survivors shared their stories, their anger and their hopes with the group. "I hope," said one, "that these workshops continue."

Her friend agreed: "We must keep making noise so that people will listen."

The groups represented at the workshop have agreed to network through the Johannesburg Rape Forum, founded in September 1993 by six organisations and three government bodies. By joining forces, the groups will address problems and find solutions in unison.

One area which needs more attention, in spite of great strides made by People Opposing Women Abuse (Powa), is the way police officers, lawyers and social workers treat rape victims.

Rape survivors said social workers laughed at them and they felt intimidated by the police when they eventually reported the rapes.

"On an intellectual level there is an understanding (about rape survivors), but when people are presented with an actual case, deep-seated stereotypes emerge."

This is particularly the case in what she calls "grey areas" of date or acquaintance rape, where the public tends



ILLUSTRATION: FRANCOIS SMITH

to blame the victim.

"It is these greyer areas that really are a test of how aware we are."

Zetton cites numerous cases of rape handled "appallingly" by defence lawyers. One rape survivor was questioned about her use of anti-depressants in a way that suggested that she was "irrational and unreliable."

Although her use of anti-depressants was irrelevant to the case, the victim was made to feel like the perpetrator.

Powa will launch a Victim Advocacy

Support Programme in November. The service will provide rape survivors with assistance throughout their trial.

Cross-cultural studies revealed that there are rape-prone and rape-free societies, Zetton says. Key factors for a rape-free society are not only the decrease of violence, but also the elevation of the status of women beyond the traditional roles of mother and wife.

Where rigid definitions of femininity and masculinity prevail, rape becomes a means to exert power.

For help and information contact:

- Powa: 642-4345/6
- Lifeline: 728-3497
- Nisaa: 854-5804
- The Catholic Youth Office: 402-0757/62
- National Children's Rights Committee: 403-3871
- Child Protection Unit: 403-3413 (24-hour service)
- Centre for Peace Action, Eldorado Park: 342-3840

Horrifying statistics
... last year 27 056 cases of rape were reported in South Africa, an average of one rape every 20 minutes.

In 1992, over 23 000 rapes were reported.

More than 14 900 men were charged, but only 6 131 were convicted. Rape, according to People Against Women Abuse (Powa), has the lowest conviction rate in South Africa.

The Crime Protection Unit handled 4 736 cases of rape against children last year, up from 3 639 in 1992 and 2 915 in 1991.

Reporting your case to police

A rape can be reported days or even months after it occurred. However, the longer the rape victim waits, the more difficult it is to gather evidence and "the less likely it is that she will be believed", says Lisa Zetton of People Opposing Women Abuse (Powa).

■ The victim can go to the police to report the case and may lay a charge. If she chooses not to lay charges, then she must swear under oath that she does not want a case to be made. (This option is commonly chosen in cases of marital rape or child rapes, so that the victims will be spared a trial but the incident is on record.)

■ The police records all details of the rape. The victim should read through the statement and sign it only if she feels it accurately reflects what happened.

Every victim of a sexual violence has the right to be treated with dignity and respect by the police. Powa recommends that victims note down the name of the officer dealing with her case and the case or CR number for future reference.

The victim then sees the district surgeon who conducts a pelvic examination and checks for bruises and scratches. The district surgeon fills out a 188 form which lists medical evidence. The "morning after" pill to prevent pregnancy, as well as a course of antibiotics to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, are prescribed. A number of organisations also recommend an AIDS test a few months after the rape.

■ After the examination, the victim is free to go home. The victim should be regularly informed about the progress of her case. The police send a docket to the courts which will bring the case to trial if there is sufficient evidence. The victim will then be subpoenaed for a court appearance.

■ In court, the victim is required to be present only for her statement and cross examination. After that she is free to go, if she wishes. She will be informed of the outcome of her case. Some cases can take months or even one year before they are concluded.

■ Powa provides assistance to victims of sexual violence in preparing for their court appearance.

TOMORROW

Science and common sense prevail in controversy over silicone breast implants.

Plea to combine justice, police

(34) CT 23/9/94

By DAN SIMON

POLICE, prisons and the justice department were "battling in the dark" in the fight against crime and should be amalgamated, a senior police officer said yesterday.

Brigadier Andre Beukes, head of the SAPS community relations division, was address-

ing delegates attending the Security Association of South Africa's national conference.

Calling for a revamp of the criminal justice system, he said the previous government had "restructured" the Department of Justice and established ministries for police and correctional services.

The SA Police Service and

the departments of Correctional Services and Justice were "grappling in the dark" and the sooner they were placed under one ministry, the better.

His comments on re-evaluating the criminal justice system flowed from concerns expressed by delegates over the ease in which bail was granted

to hardened criminals.

South Africa was sitting in the middle of a "crime revolution" which was exacerbated by Third World social problems and high unemployment, he said.

To "reclaim the streets" from criminals, a joint partnership should be formed between the public and the SAPS.

Plea to combine justice, police

34

CT 23/9/94

By DAN SIMON

POLICE, prisons and the justice department were "battling in the dark" in the fight against crime and should be amalgamated, a senior police officer said yesterday.

Brigadier Andre Beukes, head of the SAPS community relations division, was address-

ing delegates attending the Security Association of South Africa's national conference.

Calling for a revamp of the criminal justice system, he said the previous government had "restructured" the Department of Justice and established ministries for police and correctional services.

The SA Police Service and

the departments of Correctional Services and Justice were "grappling in the dark" and the sooner they were placed under one ministry, the better.

His comments on re-evaluating the criminal justice system flowed from concerns expressed by delegates over the ease in which bail was granted

to hardened criminals.

South Africa was sitting in the middle of a "crime revolution" which was exacerbated by Third World social problems and high unemployment, he said.

To "reclaim the streets" from criminals, a joint partnership should be formed between the public and the SAPS.

Crime a 'major worry'

Sowetan 29/9/94

By Lulama Luti
Political Staff

WHILE South Africans seem to be less worried about political violence in the new dispensation, they are apprehensive about the increasing crime rate. (34)

This was one of the findings of a survey conducted for the *Sowetan* by Marketing and Media Research. The survey involved people of all race groups above the age of 18.

The research, conducted from July 19 to August 14, was carried out in major metropolitan areas, small towns and villages.

The following are its findings on political violence and crime in the new South Africa:

Concern about political violence:

- More worried than before - 34%
- The same as before - 20%
- Less worried than before - 46%

Concern about crime:

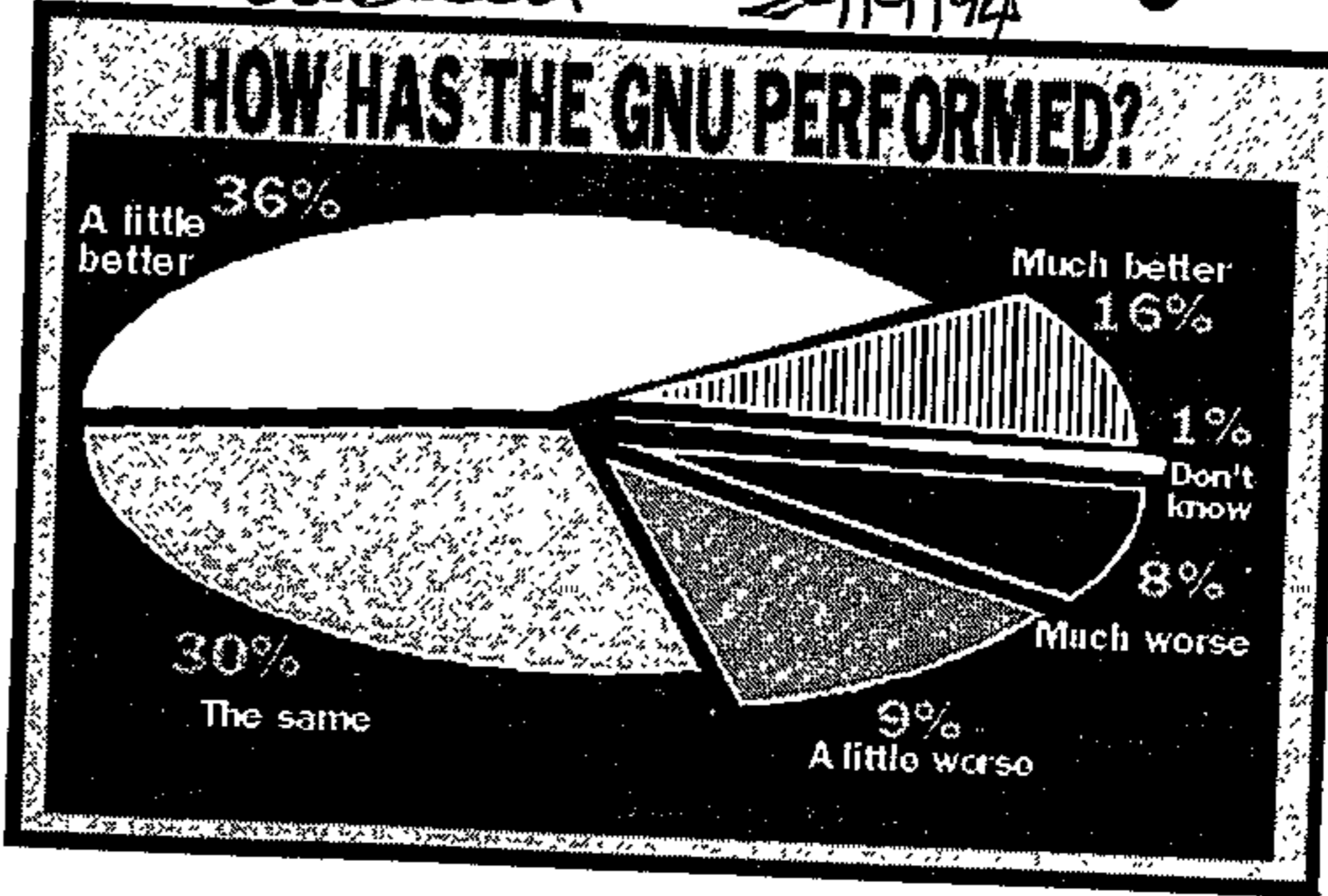
- More worried than before - 43%
- The same as before - 26%
- Less worried than before - 30%

More concerned than before about political violence: Africans - 25%; Whites - 45%; Indians - 45%; Coloureds - 55%

Crime: Africans - 32%; Whites - 61%; Indians - 52%; Coloureds - 64%

The optimism of Africans, especially regarding the possible decline of both political and ordinary crime, is also borne out by the survey's findings on the economic performance of the new government.

About 84 percent of Africans polled said life was bound to be better.



This supports the crime and violence findings and is seen as deriving from hope that the Government's RDP will succeed, resulting in more jobs and a drop in the crime rate. 52 percent of whites felt their lives would get worse.

Chairman of the National Peace Secretariat Dr Antonie Gildentans welcomed the general optimism demonstrated in the survey.

National unity

"If you look at these statistics, there's certainly an improvement in efforts to bring violence to an end which indicates that the work of the peace committees has borne fruit and also shows what the government of national unity has achieved.

"The figures on crime are not pleasing at all. This underlines the necessity for community policing, which is government policy now, to be implemented with good speed.

"This will help improve the support and confidence the communities

FACT FILE	
Crime statistics supplied by the South African Police Services for the period January to July:	
Rape:	15 607
Murder:	10 449
Armed robberies:	38 695
Car hijackings:	7 035
Burglaries:	157 831

invest in the police and their hands will therefore be strengthened to deal with crime effectively," he said.

He added that the fact that people were still concerned about violence emphasised the necessity for peace structures to continue, particularly on the East Rand and KwaZulu-Natal — "however, it does not mean that we should go easy on the other areas".

Cape farm pioneers asset sharing

A Western Cape farm has become the first to initiate asset sharing for workers as an alternative to the traditional wages only system, the Development Bank of SA said at the weekend.

The bank's project development manager Christina

3/10/94
LOUISE COOK

Golina said the bank contributed R3,6m to the R10,8m project — one of nine pilot projects aimed at expanding loans to the agricultural sector.

The loan enabled the

Whitehall Workers' Trust to buy a third of the apple and citrus farming concern on behalf of workers.

The loan was subject to 70% worker participation in the share scheme so that public sector funding would not end up benefiting a selected few.

Farm co-owner George Hall said interest in the scheme was running high. At least 135 of the 170 workers would soon get shares in accordance with their salary scales.

"A scheme like this drastically increases productivity and enhances good labour relations," he said.

The next group to benefit from the bank's support will be workers from Sunny South Cannery, a pineapple cannery outside East London.

The bank has already loaned R3,2m to the Ciskei Agriculture Corporation to ensure that workers gain a share of the venture.

Golina said another R5m from the bank was likely to reach similar agricultural ventures soon.

Mbeki backs pay hike for police

DURBAN. — Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has thrown his weight behind the fight for better pay for policemen.

Speaking at a National Day for Safety and Security rally in King's Park at the weekend, he said the government's other priorities should not cause police needs to be neglected.

His comments drew much applause from the thousands of police officers present.

"Apart from building houses and making water available, we need to ensure the police service is properly paid," Mr Mbeki said.

Commitment to stamping out crime was displayed at similar rallies throughout the country.

With arms clasped around one another, President Nelson Mandela, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the National Party's Mr Pik Botha carried messages of unity and hope to PWV townships.

"There has been absolutely no violence (overnight). It's dead quiet," said police

Anti-crime

rallies

nationwide

spokesman Lieutenant Jan Combrinck.

In Vosloorus, once one of the most violent townships in the country, ANC and Inkatha banners flew side by side.

ANC and Inkatha supporters, who only five months ago were at each other's throats, sat together for some time to listen to their leaders.

While political violence has declined since the election, the government has declared war on crime.

"As long as I am the president of this

country I am going to go all out to destroy crime," said Mr Mandela.

He warned that crime was threatening the post-apartheid reconstruction of South Africa, now that political unrest has been all-but eradicated.

Chief Buthelezi went out of his way at the rallies to tell supporters the days of the violence were over.

"On this historic day, President Mandela and I have finally come together as the political leaders of the new South Africa to join hands and share the responsibility," he said.

He said partisan armed groups, blamed for much of the township violence, "have to work together ... against a common enemy of violence, crime and intimidation".

To underline that rapprochement, several hundred former gunmen, clad in newly-issued dark blue police reserve uniforms, paraded in front of the leaders in Vosloorus pledging to fight crime rather than each other.



ALLIES AGAINST CRIME ... Children at Saturday's Gr rally marking a National Day of Safety and Security fou policemen eager to improve community links.

Picture

Police probe into escape

Crime Reporter

POLICE are conducting a departmental investigation into the escape of two alleged gangsters from the Supreme Court on Monday.

Mr Alfred Carr, 23, and Mr Courtney Christians, 24, disappeared from the court buildings after an in-loco inspection at the murder and robbery unit offices in Bellville South.

The men, believed to be members of the Mongrels gang, were being tried, with five other men, for the murders of Mr Yusuf Essop, 24, and Mr Ismail Tofar, 26 in Beacon Valley last year.

Crime increasingly violent — HSRC

Staff Reporter

CRIME is on the increase and is becoming increasingly violent, according to a Human Sciences Research Council analysis of police statistics for 1993.

A study by HSRC criminologist Dr Lorraine Glanz found violent crime had increased by six percent and property crime by two percent between 1992 and 1993. In the five-year period between 1988 and last year, violent crime increased by 27%, as opposed to a 23% rise in property-related offences.

"This would suggest the effect of the economic recession on crime patterns is most evident in an increased use of violence, probably in the commission of property-related crimes such as robbery," the HSRC said in a statement yesterday.

Also, the per capita rate of "big six" crimes — murder, rape, aggravated assault, aggravated robbery, housebreaking and car theft — had increased by three percent between 1992 and 1993, and by 27% over the past five years.

Crime anarchy

CF 2/11/94

Taxi groups 'like Mafia'

CF 2/11/94

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
TAXI associations had developed a "Mafia-like character" and had no qualms about using murderous "hit squads" to strengthen their power bases, according to a secret SA Police Services briefing document.

In some instances, members of the security forces were involved "as individuals" in taxi wars, the document states.

The 10-page document was submitted yesterday to the Parliamentary Committee on Safety and Security.

CATA, CODETA CALL FOR CEASEFIRE

See PAGE 5

It says taxi groups "frequently strengthen their power bases by using armed units (hit squads) who have no qualms about using violence and committing murder. The possession of illegal firearms is also rife in the industry."

The report was presented by Criminal Investigation chief Major-General Johan le Roux.

It listed the causes of the conflict as the failure of apartheid laws to provide for effective transport facilities, an absence of business skills of members, the "absence of transparency in the system of licensing permits"

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa's top police generals warned yesterday that the country was heading for "anarchy and chaos" unless the demoralised police force was given more money in their fight against spiralling crime.

The generals painted a grim picture

to the Parliamentary Committee on Safety and Security of an "under-staffed, overworked, over-stressed, underpaid and sometimes unappreciated" police force battling against the odds to contain increasingly violent and sophisticated crime syndicates.

The head of the SAP Crime Investigation Service, Maj-General Johan le Roux, and Witwatersrand regional commissioner, Lieut-General Koos Calitz, told parliamentarians that a major rethink on crime prevention was necessary if the country hoped to avoid sliding into a state of anarchy.

Gen Le Roux said the tolerance towards crimes of violence, based on the assumption that it is an inherent feature of a society undergoing far-reaching political change, "has long been exceeded".

Serious crime had increased by 4.25% in the first eight months of this year, with only the murder rate down as a result of lower levels of political violence.

Murders decreased from 12 082 to 11 919 but the total number of cases of serious crime rose from 1 178 989 to 1 227 047 during the first eight months

of 1994 compared with the same period last year.

Among the shock figures released yesterday include:

- A jump during this eight-month period of cases of rape (16 511 to 19 225), common assault (89 615 to 96 781), housebreaking (49 082 to 52 866) and vehicle theft (49 276 to 62 500).

- A dramatic decline in the number of persons being found guilty of crime in the past four years while the incidence of crime had rocketed. In the first nine months of this year, 130 771 suspects were found guilty but 215 785

34 had been found not guilty — the first time this trend had materialised.

- More suspected murderers (1 014 to 1 136), rapists (1 139 to 1 192) and armed robbers (1 147 to 1 374) jumped bail this year than in 1993.

- More than 278 crime syndicates were active in South Africa and were increasingly extending their activities to the drug trade on a national and international scale.

"Smuggling networks are so well established, not only in the southern African region, but worldwide, that the same routes are often used for drugs such as cocaine, Mandrax, dagga, LSD and heroin as well as to smuggle weapons, cars, ivory, currency and gemstones."

- In 1993 the SAP destroyed about R1 000 million worth of drugs, only 15% of their estimated value to South Africa's narcotics trade.

McBRIDE 'SIDED WITH DEFENCE UNITS'

POLICE WARN OF 'CHAOS AND ANARCHY'

'REVISE BAIL, DEATH PENALTY'

CALL FOR ISU TO BE SENT TO EAST RAND

See PAGE 2

- Large quantities of illegal weapons continued to flow into South Africa, mostly from Mozambique, and during the first eight months of 1994, 11 403 firearms were confiscated as opposed to 8 427 in the same period in 1993.

- Police members were being killed, simply for their firearms. In the first eight months of 1994, there were 1 005 attacks on policemen resulting in 192 deaths.

- Vehicle hijacking has soared with 7 067 passenger vehicles — with a value of R307m — hijacked compared with 4 569 in the same period last year.



ARRESTED ... Police arrested an American couple in Diep River yesterday after negotiating with the heavily-armed man inside a locked house for four hours. Here the man, with long blond hair, is hustled into a police car.

Crime rise statistics contested

Crime Reporter

MORE crimes are being reported to police — which played a large role in the dramatic upsurge in crime figures, according to the SA Police Union (Sapu).

Parliament heard this week that serious crime had increased by 4,25% in the first eight months of this year alone.

Police generals warned that the country was heading for anarchy and chaos unless the demoralised police force was given more money in their fight against spiralling crime.

“Unlike the generals, we are not worried about the increase in reported crimes,” Sapu spokesman Mr Gontse Koitsioe said yesterday.

“As the situation in this country is normalising, people have more confidence in us and are coming forward to report crime.

“We are getting better profiles of areas, which means the police force can plan proper preventative measures.

34
Battling 3/11/94

“Unfortunately the generals still believe that the less the number of reported crimes the more the situation is under control.”

But Mr Koitsioe said policemen were demoralised because their salaries had effectively dropped by about 30% over the last five years and many were battling to make ends meet.

“Their morale is also low because management has been dragging its feet in acting in the interests of employees.

● Several policemen told the Cape Times yesterday that they worked an average of an extra week every month in overtime hours — without remuneration. Most detectives have more than 30 case dockets to work on at any one time.

A SERIOUS crime is committed every 17 seconds in South Africa.

By September this year, 1,2 million cases had already been reported.

Crime and the fear of crime could bring the democratisation process to a standstill, say experts at the Human Sciences Research Council.

The police crime-combating and investigation centre warns: "If crime is not combated effectively as a matter of urgency, the situation may deteriorate to such an extent that South Africa will be faced with anarchy."

The number of people murdered in South Africa is extremely high by international standards.

During the first eight months of this year, there were more than 56 murders for every 100 000 people compared with an average of 18 in Russia and 9,8 in the US.

Kwazulu Natal leads the way with 3 677 murders during the first eight months of this year. This translates into 145 murders per 100 000 people compared with 60,24 per 100 000 on the Witwatersrand and 44,34 in the Western Cape.

During the past five years, rapes have increased by more than 50 percent, although this is partially attributed to attempts to encourage women to report such cases. Worst hit was Natal, where 118 rapes were reported for every 100 000 people. The Eastern Cape was second with 106 cases.

Vehicle thefts have continued to increase. There are now three vehicles stolen for every 1 000 people — and that figure includes children and all those who do not own a vehicle.

This year vehicle hijackings have increased by a whopping 55 percent countrywide, and the theft of freight-laden trucks has increased by 68 percent.

The majority of these heists took place on the Witwatersrand, where by September, 5 639 passenger vehicles and 451 trucks had been hijacked.

Despite the upsurge in crime, 42 206 fewer fingerprints were taken in the first eight months this year compared with last year.

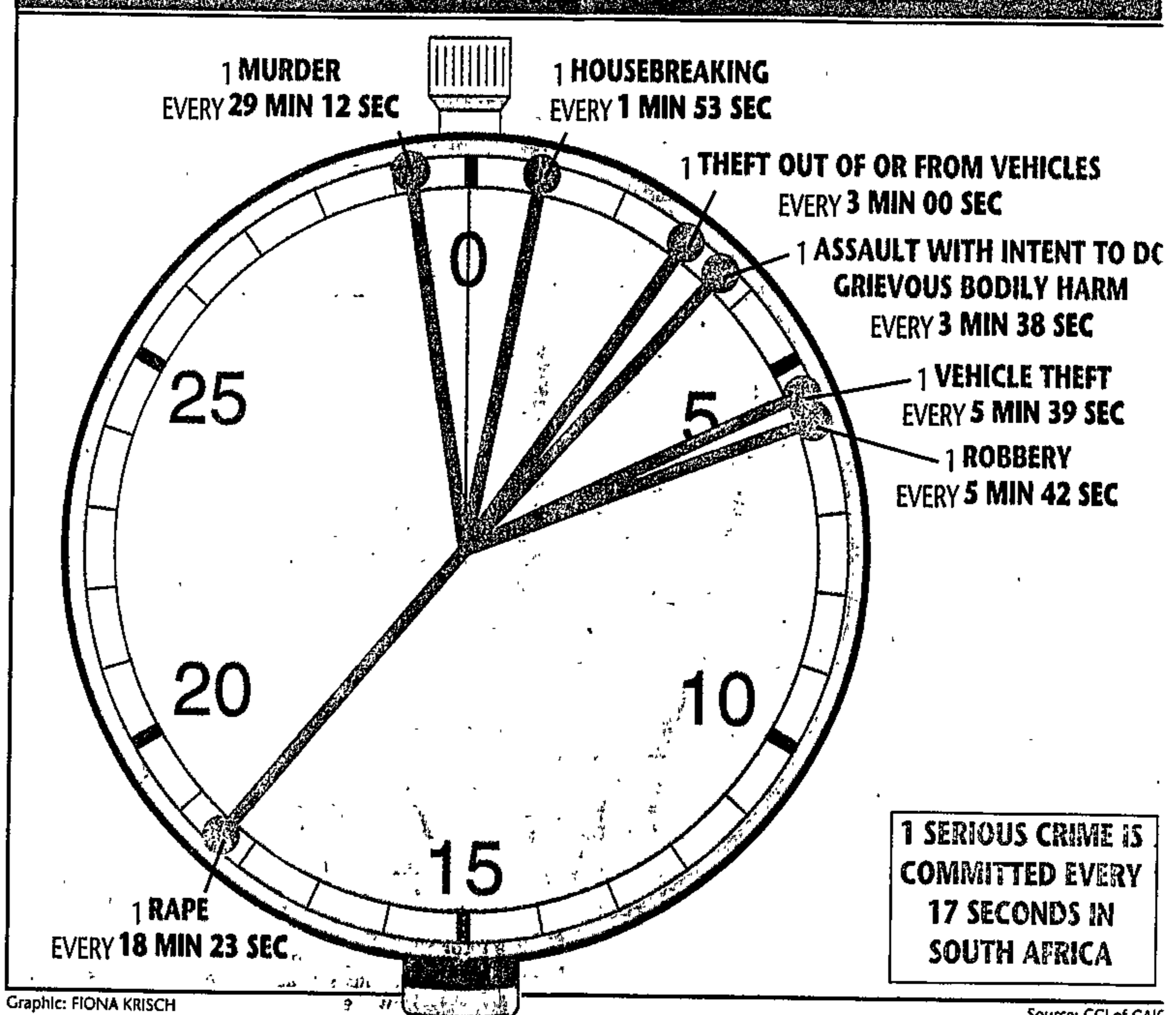
And convictions for crimes are down. Last year there were nearly three times more convictions

A COUNTRY OF CRIMINALS

S Times 6/11/94

34

CRIME CLOCK: SERIOUS CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH

Source: CCI of CAIC

● Reports by CHIARA CARTER, LINDA RULASHE, DIANA STREAK, NICOLA KOZ, VICTOR KHUPISO, DIRK VAN EEDEN, BOETI ESHAK and PETA KROST

than acquittals. But this year the acquittals are nearly twice the number of convictions.

Part of the explanation lies in the pressure on detectives wading their way through a workload that averages 10 new dockets each month.

Still more damaging for morale in the force is the wave of attacks on police-

men. During the first nine months of this year, there were more than 1 000 attacks during which 192 policemen were killed. Attacks are increasingly taking place on police while they are investigating a crime.

If you are assaulted, there is a more than an 80 percent chance that police will solve the case but the

figure drops to just above 55 percent for murder and fraud, and they have managed to solve only a quarter of violent robberies, one fifth of burglaries and nine percent of thefts from vehicles.

More than 207 000 people are wanted by police, who have formed special investigation units to hunt for these suspects.

Dr Chris de Kock, of the Centre for Socio-Political Analysis at the HSRC, said large-scale amnesty, the emerging human rights culture and uncontrolled urbanisation were among the main reasons for the crime rate.

He said the country's sudden democratisation and the baggage of the apartheid years had led to an increase in crime, and a lack of staff and financial constraints made it impossible for the police to cope.

Kahn declares war on rampant crime

ARC 9/11/94 (34)

ROGER FRIEDMAN Staff Reporter

THE attorney-general of the Cape has called on the public to become involved at all levels of the fight against crime.

"I am the attorney-general presiding over one of the highest per-capita crime rates in the world and I don't like it," Frank Kahn said today.

Without a co-ordinated assault on crime by the police, prisons, courts and public, crime would continue to spiral.

The government needed to make this co-ordinated assault a priority.

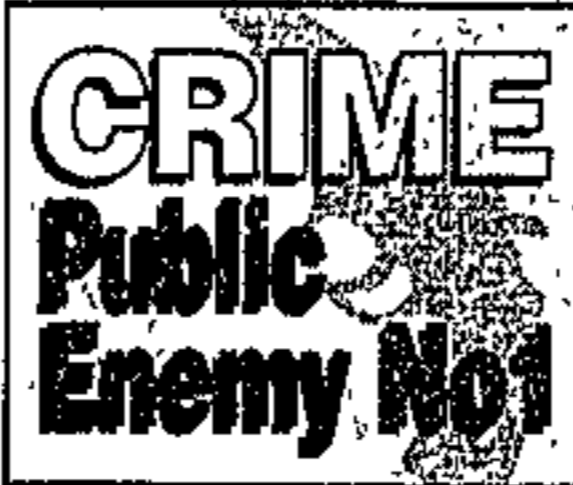
The region had to cope with a major illegal diamond smuggling centre in Port Nolloth, a huge Mandrax problem, crime-ridden and gang-infested townships, serious economic offences, an "extremely high" incidence of rape and a taxi war.

But there were shortages of senior prosecutors, overflowing prisons, a tremendous backlog of cases and a constitution which was perceived to be soft on law and order.

The public was crying out for the State to oppose bail in serious cases and for the courts to impose stiff sentences in spite of inadequate prison accommodation.

Yet the government was considering slashing the police, prisons and justice budgets, Mr Kahn said.

"Only a holistic approach involving the police, attorney-general's office, the community and prisons can start to tackle spiralling crime. The government must see this as a priority and be prepared to invest in it appropriately."



Public indignation was assuming "alarming proportions" and society could no longer afford to have crime treated as a political football. "The courts have acknowledged that if the sentences handed down by the courts do not satisfy the community, the community will take the law into their own hands and anarchy will reign."

Among the far-reaching changes to the system of justice proposed by Mr Kahn were:

- Community members sitting as assessors in criminal trials having a say on sentencing.

- Community representation on parole boards.

- Attorneys-general be given the right to appeal on the merits of any case... "at the moment we can only appeal on sentence".

He added: "We are accountable to the community if a case fails and if the fault does not lie with us, the community, through us, should have the right to appeal."

"Our system is too accused-orientated and not victim-orientated enough."

"People who are not on the receiving end of rampant violence should not display the old arrogance of imposing their will on the community."

It was a fallacy that strong law and order could not co-exist with a liberal constitution, Mr Kahn said.

A culture of human rights and a liberal constitution could not disregard the sentiments of most South Africans.

For example, his office had detected an "overwhelming sentiment in the community" to keep the death sentence.

Third force 'basic cause' of SA crime Latin set to go for lawyers

ET/14/11/94 (34)

Staff Reporter

Staff Reporter

STATE-SPONSORED third force activity was one of the "basic causes" of crime in South Africa, Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar told the National Consultative Legal Forum in Somerset West yesterday.

Mr Omar told the forum, a broadly-based weekend-long discussion of the future of the country's legal system, that a multi-faceted approach was needed to combat crime.

He said the basic causes of crime — political problems, socio-economic problems, greed and the third force — had to be addressed.

Third force activity, as part of the old NP government's national security management system, had involved the commission of crimes but also "instigated" further crimes, he said.

However, he said it was not enough to deal with the basic causes of crime.

He said initiatives to prevent crime also had to be instituted, and it was important to involve the wider community in such moves.

Mr Omar said initiatives to combat crime had to be put in place, and it was unnecessary to wait for social and economic change before doing this.

A fourth approach to fighting crime was to bring the criminal justice system in line with the new constitution, he said, and the problem of victims of crimes needed to be addressed as much as the problem of perpetrators.

He said the legal system had to be "more imaginative" in its approach towards victims of crime.

"Heavy sentences do not help them at all," he said.

THE statutory requirement for attorneys to be proficient in Latin is likely to be abolished in the present parliamentary session, Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar told the National Consultative Legal Forum in Somerset West yesterday.

He said strong moves were afoot to scrap similar requirements regarding English and Afrikaans, but this was "a more sensitive issue".

Mr Omar said he was happy to see the forum generally agreed these requirements should go.

Mr Omar said Latin was not necessary any longer within the legal system and was an obstacle for those who needed the language to qualify.

He said the statutory requirement that attorneys must pass prescribed courses in English and Afrikaans, which had been instituted by the old NP government, could also be abolished.

Concerns that language rights were being attacked had to be addressed, Mr Omar said.

However, he said such a move would not undermine language rights, guaranteed by the constitution, and it was for this reason a bill would be published for comment by affected parties.

Mbeki hits back at crime crisis claim

17/11/94

3A

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

DEPUTY President Thabo Mbeki is holding firm to his claim that the crime crisis is exaggerated, and has lashed out at law enforcement officers for getting involved in political issues.

Meanwhile, figures tabled in parliament show that 1 259 841 crimes were reported between January and August this year, about half of which remained unsolved.

The total number of crimes for the period includes 45 802 armed robberies.

Replying to questions in the national assembly yesterday, Mr Mbeki said crime was a serious problem, but it was incorrect to say the country was about to slide into anarchy. "It is incorrect to present a picture of doom and gloom."

Mr Mbeki has been at the centre of a storm since he said at the weekend that police exaggerated the national crime situation to try to boost their slice of the budget.

He told the assembly: "I am not certain it is correct and proper for law enforcement officers to make judgments of this kind."

Another factor in the increased number of reported crimes was that people had more confidence in the police since the advent of democracy.

"Yes, of course crime is increasing, and it has to be dealt with, but it is incorrect to say we are sliding into chaos and anarchy."

There was a worrying tendency to predict a bad future, as if to say democracy was bad for the country.

He challenged MPs to show with facts the country was on the verge of chaos and anarchy.

"Rhetoric is permissible but we should not delude ourselves into the transformation of rhetoric into fact."

Replying to a question about a possible four percent cut to the police budget, Mr Mbeki said the budget was being discussed by the treasury committee and senior police.

Nothing had been decided.

● Repling to a question by Doug Gibson (DP), Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said that about 558 748 violent crimes were reported countrywide by August 31 this year.

About 54 percent had been solved.

Of the total number of violent crimes, 90 840 were cases of common assault without serious injury.

Crime rate rises as 'solutions' decline

Political Correspondent

THE number of crimes reported to police stations in South Africa had increased over the past three years while the rate of solving them had declined, the Minister of Safety and Security, Mr Sydney Mufamadi, told Parliament yesterday.

Mr Mufamadi said in response to a question for written reply from Mr

Douglas Gibson (DP) that he could not say how many persons had been charged for the crimes as this would require too much time and money to establish.

In 1992, 1 781 861 crimes had been reported while 939 024 (52,7%) were solved.

The figures for 1993 were 1 852 233

and 949 866 (51,3%).
In the first eight months of 1994 the corresponding figures were 1 259 841 (proportionately higher than 1993) and 629 233 (49,9%).

In response to another question from Mr Gibson, Mr Mufamadi said that assistant constables earned R790 a month, while sergeants earned between R2 366 and R3 254 a month.

Mr Gibson said that such "shock-

ingly low" salaries paid to the lower ranks in the SAPS explained why morale was low in the force.

"How can one attract and retain good people if we exploit them like this?" he asked.

Mr Gibson said the prevention and combating of crime was one of South Africa's most urgent national priorities.

27/11/94
(34)

ARG 18/11/94

Pollsmoor protest turns ugly

HENRIËTTE GELDENHUYS
Staff Reporter

MORE than 100 defiant Pollsmoor prisoners were beaten with batons and were teargassed to force them to return to their cells, a prisons spokesman said.

The medium security prisoners refused to take part in a physical training exercise yesterday and held a sit-in protest in the courtyard, said Correc-

tion **Batons and teargas used to subdue 100 defiant prisoners**

tional Services spokesman Mike Green.

When the prisoners, who burnt blankets and a mattress in the courtyard, demanded to be released before moving, warders "had to use the necessary violence to move them back to their cells", said Lieutenant Green.

No one was seriously injured

during the confrontation at 4.30pm, but some prisoners were bruised and scratched, he said.

Media representatives were refused access to Pollsmoor prison.

The prisoners' protest was part of nationwide strike action meant to begin yesterday and organised by the South African

Prisoners' Organisation for Human Rights.

The protest was held to call for an Amnesty Resolution Committee to "arrive at a fair, logical and informed system of amnesties and sentence reductions".

Prisoners were told only late yesterday afternoon that strike action by the prisoners' organi-

sation had been suspended pending a meeting with members of parliament and Justice Minister Dullah Omar, said Lieutenant Green.

"They tried to make the prison ungovernable. But they're a small minority among 6 000 prisoners."

Lieutenant Green said prison authorities could not allow pro-

testers to stay in the courtyard at night because it would have created an opportunity for them to escape.

"Our first responsibility is to protect the public," he said.

● In a separate action, 14 HIV-positive prisoners have embarked on a hunger strike, saying promises had been made that they would be released. Lieutenant Green said a memorandum containing their demands had been forwarded to the ministry of justice.



es was delighted yesterday to find
ists on the eve of the Miss World
irls are (from left) Miss South Africa,
oline Subijano (kneeling); Miss USA,
bic.

Picture: AP

'Hostile' Rocky axed by the North-West

MMABATHO. — The North-West yesterday sacked its agriculture minister Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

Premier Mr Popo Molefe said Mr Malebane-Metsing's failure to promote nation-building and reconciliation was one of the reasons for his sacking.

"He has repeatedly demonstrated undemocratic tendencies in his wilful refusal to publicly commit himself to the leadership of the premier and has by his actions brought the provincial government into disrepute," said a statement.

Mr Molefe said Mr Malebane-

Metsing's benefits would be stopped and he had to vacate his official residence immediately.

He remains a member of the provincial legislature.

An assistant to Mr Molefe said Mr Malebane-Metsing was still seething about losing his bid for the North-West premiership and had been openly hostile to the premier.

Asked to comment, Mr Malebane-Metsing said: "It is the joke of the year." He would not take the sacking seriously until he had been officially notified, he added. — Sapa

More than 6 000 have skipped bail this year

By JACKIE CAMERON
Crime Reporter

POLICE released shock statistics yesterday revealing that more than 6 000 suspects in cases of serious crime — more than 850 of them believed to be killers — have skipped bail nationwide since January.

At least 2 000 alleged robbers and about 900 suspected rapists have also jumped bail since January, according to police records released exclusively to the Cape Times.

Police and Department of Justice spokesmen said yesterday the latest statistics were "alarming" but that police and prosecutors had to work closely together

to ensure the necessary evidence was presented in court to keep dangerous suspects behind bars.

After a dramatic shootout in Newlands earlier this week between police and suspected members of the notorious Bakkie Gang, police revealed one of the alleged robbers had been released on bail in connection with a R300 000 robbery in 1992.

Peninsula Violent Crimes Unit chief Colonel Leonard Knipe said: "The bail problem is not something new. Getting bail now in the new South Africa is not easier than in the past."

Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar's special adviser, Mr Vusi Pikoli, said the latest statistics

were alarming.

But he believed there was nothing wrong with this country's law, and police and prosecutors had to co-operate to ensure the bail system worked effectively.

ANTHONY JOHNSON reports that Democratic Party Western Cape leader Mr Hennie Bester yesterday called for a major change in the bail system.

● Lawyers for Human Rights' national director of litigations Mr Ahmed Motala said yesterday there was an urgent need for the Ministry of Justice to enunciate rules on bail which would protect the rights of an accused, increase respect for the courts and promote the interests of justice.

areas have less than a week's medicines left and no money to buy more.

Provincial hospital spokesman Ms. Eleanor Valentine said yesterday the health service had already spent its entire annual medicine budget to meet the demand as people crammed outpatient departments for free treatment many with minor ailments.

Patient numbers had increased from 20% to 80% at some hospitals.

In the past people did not bring their children to hospital with minor ailments because they were charged R4. Some hospitals can barely cope with seeing so many patients.

Children with runny noses which parents would have treated at home are now sent to hospital because it is free. We are running a bankrupt company," Ms Valentine said.

Health Minister Dr Nkosazane

She said the health service that some parents under six off me use on the gove

'Hostile' Rocky axed by the North-West

MMABATHO. — The North-West yesterday sacked its agriculture minister Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

Premier Mr Popo Molefe said Mr Malebane-Metsing's failure to promote nation-building and reconciliation was one of the reasons for his sacking.

"He has repeatedly demonstrated undemocratic tendencies in his wilful refusal to publicly commit himself to the leadership of the premier and has by his actions brought the provincial government into disrepute," said a statement. Mr Molefe said Mr Malebane-

Metsing's benefits would be stopped and he had to vacate his official residence immediately.

He remains a member of the provincial legislature.

An assistant to Mr Molefe said Mr Malebane-Metsing was still seething about losing his bid for the North-West premiership and had been openly hostile to the premier.

Asked to comment, Mr Malebane-Metsing said: "It is the joke of the year." He would not take the sacking seriously until he had been officially notified, he added. — Sapa

ay to find
iss World
uth Africa,
viss USA,

Picture: AP

More than 6 000 have been granted bail this year

ET 19/11/94 (34)
to ensure the necessary evidence were alarming. But he had said that was noth

At last, SA's crime spree shows signs of faltering

34

By RAY HARTLEY

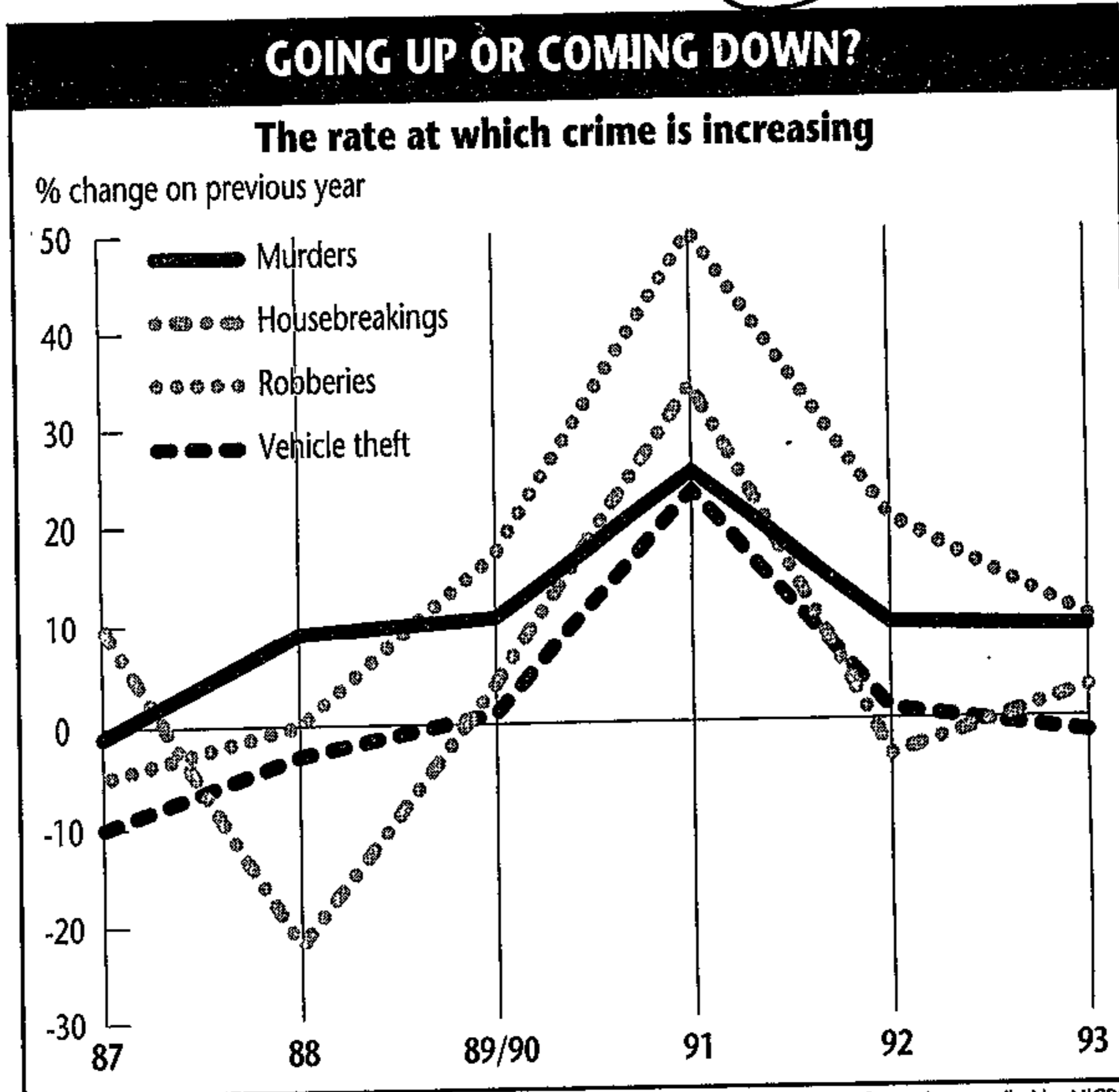
"THEY prowl the empty streets at night, waiting in fast cars, on foot, living with crime and violence ... these are the men of Squad Cars," said the voice at the beginning of the 70s radio programme.

Since then, the SA Police Services script has been revised by state security councils, states of emergency and the end of the apartheid era.

From just R1,5-billion in 1987, the SA police budget rose to R7,2-billion in 1994 as the National Party government threw money at its security problems. Now they have been asked to fall in line with cuts in spending along with other government departments.

The proposed four per cent cut in police spending has angered police generals, who have warned of a slide into criminal anarchy unless more money is allocated to beefing up the police — and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has retaliated, accusing them of exploiting crime statistics to improve their share of the budget.

But do the statistics back up the generals' claim of looming chaos? Not necessarily, says Lukas Muntingh of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Re-



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH

habilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

While rising totals in most categories of serious crime ring alarm bells, a second set of less frequently quoted statistics paints a different picture, he says.

They show that the rate at which some crimes are rising is slowing down and is nowhere near 1991's peak. Nicro statistics show

that robberies rose by 49 percent in 1991, 20 percent in 1992 and 10 percent in 1993.

A similar slowing down of the murder, housebreaking and vehicle theft rates is also apparent from the statistics. Should this trend continue, the totals for these crimes could soon start dropping, says Mr Muntingh.

In any case, says Mark

Shaw of the Centre for Policy Studies, crime statistics are "notoriously malleable". An increase in the number of British police, for example, had the surprising result of dramatically increasing crime statistics.

Research showed this was the result of more crimes being discovered and reported.

South Africa's statistics

could be showing a similar tendency. As the police move away from the apartheid past and implement community-oriented strategies, more crimes are likely to be reported, leading to even higher crime figures.

But even if a crime wave is about to engulf the country, is throwing more money at the police going to help?

It depends, says head of the University of Cape Town criminology institute Wilfred Scharf, on how existing resources are used.

Shifting policemen from traditionally overpoliced white areas to townships could make a big difference.

The police also have too many top brass and too few constables. "We are general crazy in this country," says Mr Scharf.

It is a charge strongly denied by Police Financial Services head Major General Karel Craemer, who says only 6 000 of the 116 000 police force members are officers, a ratio of one to 20.

He could not say how this compared with the officer ratios of other countries.

Nonetheless, budget figures show that the number of personnel — represented by man hours in the budget — increased three-fold between 1988 and 1994, while those in the bottom category doubled, showing a spending bias in favour of the top brass.

Even if more funds are granted, they are unlikely to be used to increase the number of policemen. The first priority, say people in the Safety and Security Ministry, would be the funding of the integration of the SAPS with homeland forces.

Unlike the SANDF, the police were given no special allocation for integration.

A second priority would be the improvement of salaries of existing policemen. Only then would money be spent on enlarging the force.

Crime: Mbeki, police concur

(34) CT 24/11/94
Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and top police representatives yesterday agreed that the country's crime situation was "very serious".

They also said further discussions on proposed cuts to the police budget would be held.

This followed a meeting between Mr Mbeki, Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi, Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe and crime combating and investigation division chief Lt-Gen Johan le Roux.

The meeting was a sequel to Mr Mbeki's remarks last week that the crime situation was not as "scary" as police generals said. "They were in search of a higher budget, I guess," he said.

Yesterday, however, Mr Mbeki and Gen Van der Merwe agreed South Africa was not in a state of anarchy. But they said "anarchical conditions could develop" unless steps were taken.

Mr Mbeki said the police budget — which politicians claimed was to be cut by 4% — was discussed, but no decision had been made. — Sapa

ARG 25/11/94

Reservist detectives help to fight crime

JOHAN SCHRÖNEN
Crime Reporter

34

POLICE in the Western Cape have set the pace in community policing countrywide by introducing a newly-trained squad of reservist detectives to ease the work load on permanent members.

A select group of 24 men and a woman completed an intensive four-month course of evening classes this week, covering all aspects of detective work.

The reservists, mostly from the Cape Flats, will be posted as student detectives for a one-year probation period at branches near their homes, where they will be gradually eased into the mainstream.

Nic Snyman, deputy-commissioner

of police in the Western Cape in charge of detectives, said it was heartwarming to see the spontaneous desire by the community to become involved in the fight against crime.

"The new squad of reservist detectives illustrates the community's strong stance against crime," said Lieutenant-General Snyman.

"These men and women have volunteered their free time to do their bit towards building a peaceful country.

"The reservists have been trained to be the eyes and the ears of the police service and I hope their awareness and alertness will rub off on those around them."

He said advanced and perhaps specialised courses would be considered for reservists who showed interest and aptitude.

'Criminals getting it too easy'

DAVID BREIER
Weekend Argus Political Staff

THERE is a marked public backlash growing against the "favoured" treatment given to criminals, while their victims are expected to suffer in silence.

A growing belief is rising in political circles that liberal jurists have gone too far and have over-compensated for the bad old days of bitter punishment under apartheid.

Now, however, the chances of a criminal being caught are increasingly remote. And, if he is caught, he is likely to be released on bail.

The chances of a conviction are even smaller and, if there is a conviction, the chances of a successful appeal are strong. Also, sentences tend to be lenient.

If they are jailed, prisoners often are released after only a fraction of the sentence has been served — free to thumb their noses at their victims or the families of murder victims.

Political pressure to make criminals pay for their crimes is now being spearheaded ironically by the Democratic Party — now under the leadership of "muscular liberal" Tony Leon.

He said: "In Mitchell's Plain, your chances — if you commit a murder — of being arrested, are one in five. And, only in one in 10 murders is anyone successfully convicted."

The police are grossly overstretched and underpaid in an unequal battle with crime, he said. Mr Leon points out that their inability to catch killers is only one of many factors that favour the criminal.

Murderers have not been hanged for the past five years and the Constitutional Court is expected to rule next year that hanging is unconstitutional.

Those who are jailed are liable to be released after serving between one-third and half their sentences, said Mr Leon. This is not only because of "good behaviour", but simply because the jails are too full — and the state regularly grants amnesties.

And, if the police happen to arrest criminals, their chances of receiving bail are good — providing an excellent opportunity to abscond and commit more crimes.

More than 6 000 suspects in cases of serious crime in South Africa have skipped bail since January — 850 of them were

■ The pendulum has swung in favour of the criminal — and the time has come to swing it back in favour of society, says the DP's Tony Leon.



□ TONY LEON: "Amend the constitution to prohibit bail for people charged with serious violence."

suspected killers and about 900 were alleged rapists.

Mr Leon said the reasons for easy bail were threefold:

■ Firstly, the new constitution puts the onus on the police to prove it is not in the interests of justice to grant bail. Previously, the onus was on the accused to justify bail;

■ Secondly, the police lack the resources to prove in court that bail is not in the interests of justice; and

■ Thirdly, the courts appear to be misinterpreting the constitution and are over-lenient in granting bail — possibly because magistrates are still feeling their way and are nervous about falling foul of the new government.

Mr Leon proposes that the constitution should be amended to prohibit bail for people charged with serious violence, such as murder. He said this was the case in some American states, such as California, where the celebrity murder accused, O J Simpson, has to remain in jail for the duration of his trial.

The government's response to these issues has been flaccid, said Mr Leon.

He accused the African National Congress of covering up its involvement in Johannesburg's Shell House massacre. He said this sent out a signal that "it really doesn't matter if you disobey the law".

Another stance ultimately favouring criminals was the way authorities negotiated with cases of gross criminality, such as taxi and truck blockades, instead of arresting the perpetrators.

"Everything has become subject to negotiation, but you can't negotiate the fundamentals of law and order. When people flagrantly disobey the law, they must be punished, not negotiated with.

"They must not set up their own outrageous behaviour as a basis for future negotiations," said Mr Leon.

He disclosed that during his recent visit to a police station in Khayelitsha he was told two colonels were absent due to psychiatric stress and the major in charge had been held hostage in his own office by "self-defence units" making demands.

Mr Leon said the taking of hostages to back demands had become another widespread criminal activity going unpunished. "Hostage-takers should be charged. Instead, they are treating hostage-taking as a matter of negotiation and arbitration."

"The pendulum has swung in favour of criminality and lawlessness. It is the duty of parliament and the government to swing it the other way.

"But, Deputy President Mbeki says crime figures are exaggerated and (Minister of Justice) Dullah Omar does not want to deal with the bail issue but refers it to the Law Commission.

"In South Africa everything is on hold. What we need is a major decisive response to mobilise the whole of the state, government and society against this tidal wave of violence and criminality.

"That should be the top item on the agenda, instead of everybody wringing their hands," he said.

■ After his controversial statement that the police were exaggerating crime to increase their budget, Mr Mbeki has now agreed with top policemen that the country's crime situation is very serious.

According to recent figures in parliament, nearly 1.9 million crimes were committed last year, with just over half being solved. The figures this year are heading toward an even more ominous number — and less than half have been solved.

■ See page 30 for what columnist Patrick Laurence says about the crime wave.

34

26/11/94

26-2-7/1/94
AKG

104

CRIME

Cold comfort

SA may not be the most crime-ridden nation. When it comes to housebreaking and vehicle theft several countries are as bad or worse — the US, UK, New Zealand, Denmark and Canada, for example.

This is small comfort. For when it comes to violent crime — murder, rape, assault and the like — SA is in a class of its own. Police say almost 60 of every 100 000 South Africans are likely to be murdered this year — six times the rate in the US, which is generally regarded as the most violent of Western nations, and as high as that of Rio, Brazil's most violent city.

Violent crimes have risen across the board in almost all cases in SA this year, maintaining a consistent pattern in the last three years. From January 1 to August 31, police recorded 16% more rapes than in the same period last year. Aggravated assaults rose 8%, common assaults nearly 7% and robbery with aggravating circumstances almost 18%. Vehicle theft, often accompanied by a threat of violence, rose a staggering 27%.

Despite Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's recent suggestion that the police may have been exaggerating crime figures to boost their budget, experts believe the reality is probably much worse, especially for underreported crimes such as rape.

Human Sciences Research Council criminologist Lorraine Glanz has research that suggests a quarter of all South Africans, or their household members, may have been criminally victimised in 1992: one in five subject to property crimes such as housebreaking and car theft; one in 10 subject to violence.

But all is not lost. There are reasons to believe the carnage can be contained by improving police efficiency and organisation in conjunction with social and political reforms.

Artificial factors

Social scientists identify several reasons for the steady growth of violent crime. The decline in effective law enforcement and the continuing rejection of the police by large sectors of the population may be the most critical factors.

The importance of good policing is borne out by the fact that police solved fewer than half of all serious crimes, which rose 4,25% this year. Less serious crimes, meanwhile, actually dropped 40% as the police succeeded in solving an impressive 98%. In the case of vehicle theft, which has risen faster than any other crime, police managed to solve only 16%.

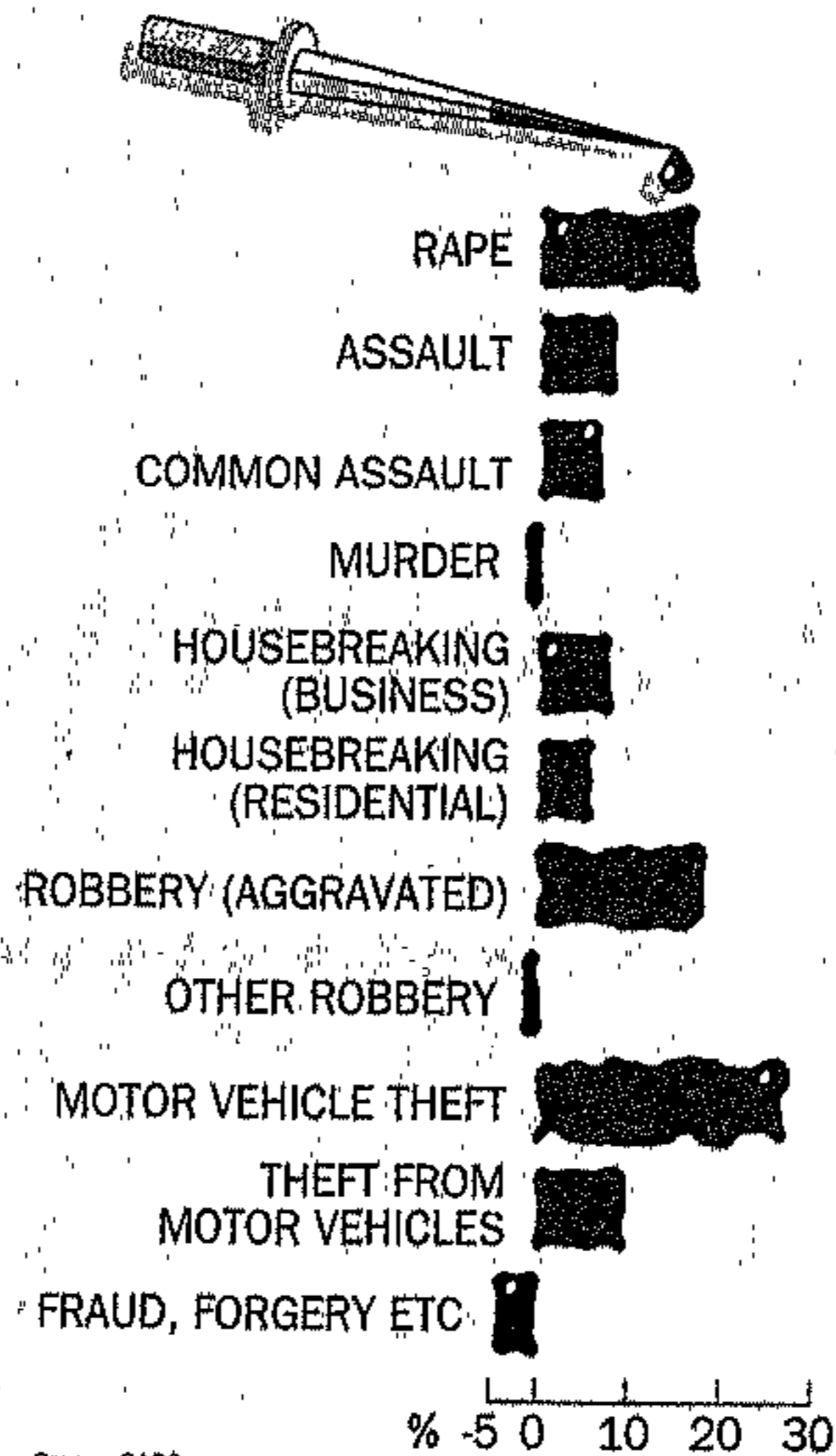
Contrary to popular perception, the police force is not particularly small, with roughly one policeman for every 320 citizens (or 3,1 active force members for every 1 000 population), according to HSRC an-

Fun 2/12/94

GETTING WORSE

Increase/decrease in serious crime

Jan-Aug '94, compared to same period in '93



alyst Chris de Kock. This is not much worse than the European average of about 3,5/1 000.

But as De Kock points out, one cannot compare policing ratios without taking into account local circumstances, which are less favourable in SA's case compared with the smaller, more stable and developed nations of Europe.

Unisa criminologist Prof Ben Smit argues that the SA Police Service could improve its effectiveness dramatically by reducing the administrative workload on active policemen and hiring more civilians to handle the paperwork.

Smit cautions against the notion that law enforcement can be improved simply by boosting the police budget and raising pay. While it is true that police pay must rise, he says, it is equally important to concentrate on improving the quality of the service through better training and increased community involvement.

Clearly, the solution will not be found in structural improvements alone. The lega-

cy of apartheid is at the root of violent crime, says Lloyd Vogelmann, director of Wits University's Centre for the Study of Violence & Reconciliation.

Poverty alone does not cause violence, says Vogelmann. In SA's case poverty has been associated historically with an exceptionally high unemployment rate (40%-50% in some areas), political instability and a culture of violence — both from the State and liberation movements.

"It's not that South Africans are especially violent — I believe most are not," says Vogelmann. "But I would argue that the majority of South Africans are prepared to sanction violence, especially if the victims are from another race, political group or sex."

The general decline in police effectiveness has given criminals enormous confidence in their ability to escape arrest or defeat prosecution. This has led to an inordinately high number of multiple offenders.

Public disillusionment with the courts' inclination to grant bail to suspects is another point of contention. This has already been aggravated by governments' predilection in recent years to grant amnesty to prisoners — not only political but also criminal.

The ubiquity of firearms is a major factor in the rise of violence, even in lesser crimes such as vehicle theft. US studies show that crimes are seven times more likely to prove deadly when a firearm is used.

The proliferation of self-defence and self-protection units in townships, vigilantes and neighbourhood watches in suburbs and private security companies in wealthy residential areas, says Vogelmann, "indicates that South Africans have given up on the police as a protective force."

Government leaders should realise that effective law enforcement is an inescapable part of a nation's wellbeing.

It is vital that they bear this in mind as they go about uplifting and reconstructing the country.

HOW WE COMPARE

Reported crimes per 100 00 people in 1992

	MURDER	ASSAULT	HOUSE-BREAKING	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	TOTAL
CANADA	5	130	1 386	344	11 415
DENMARK	5	140	2 413	700	10 500
JAPAN	1	17	211	28	1 430
NEW ZEALAND	4	137	2 478	1 026	13 247
SOUTH AFRICA*	59	800 (est)	1 224	341	12 198
UK	2	305	1 628	729	7 396
USA	10	433	1 252	659	5 898
ZIMBABWE	12	182	382	23	3 950

Source: UNISA & US INFORMATION SERVICE

*excluding TBVC states

High crime rate puts insurers under pressure

34

Business Staff

ARC 3/12/94

THE ever-increasing general crime psychosis and rising crime rate are putting the insurance industry under pressure.

"The solution does not, however, lie only in increasing premiums or imposing stricter underwriting conditions," says Pierre Maritz, managing director of Sentrasure, the leader in agricultural insurance, in a letter to shareholders announcing the trading results for the first half of the current financial year.

"We are dealing with a tendency which not only affects the entire insurance industry and thus all insured persons, but in which the whole country is caught up at the economic and social levels," he says.

Noting that property ownership is a fundamental right under the new constitution, he says: "It is necessary that the authorities protect this right. It concerns an ethic which recognises the dignity of the individual.

"We believe the reconstruction and development programme does not concern only physical things; it also revolves around attitudes."

According to Sentrasure's trading results, claims for the period March 1 to August 31 this year rocketed more than 70 percent. This represents an increase of R44 million and a trading loss of R22 million.

Apart from claims arising from crime, Sentrasure was more exposed than other insurers within its specialist area to factors such as crop fires, general fires, storm damage in various provinces and the fire in the SAAU building in Pretoria.

"We do not expect this extraordinary pattern to continue in the second half of the year," Mr Maritz said.

'Stop easy bail'

MICHAEL MORRIS

Political Correspondent

NATIONAL Party and African National Congress ministers in the Western Cape have joined forces to demand that the courts stop granting bail to people charged with violent crime.

They say easy bail is defeating the police, and they are to take up the matter with Minister of Justice Dullah Omar.

Their comments add to a steadily growing controversy over suspects in vio-

□ Parties join forces to demand justice minister acts

lent cases being released on bail and committing more crimes.

Regional Minister of Environment Affairs, Nature Conservation and Tourism Lerumo Kalako and Minister of Police Patrick McKenzie said the ease with which bail could be obtained in cases involving serious crimes was unacceptable.

They were speaking in a fiery debate on a private member's motion by Democratic Party leader Hennie Bester on the "demoralised and mismanaged" police

services, which was marked by sharp exchanges between NP and ANC legislators.

Mr Bester warned that the ease with which offenders were granted bail meant "justice is no longer seen to be done in the community".

Mr Kalako said: "Time and again people have been arrested on serious crimes such as murder, rape and armed robbery, but within minutes or days they are free."

Supporting Mr Kalako, Mr McKenzie said he would gladly accompany his cabi-

net colleague in visiting Mr Omar to raise these concerns.

"It is wrong and cannot continue." Mr Omar himself recently urged that courts "refuse bail in appropriate cases".

His comment and much of the controversy arose from the case of an alleged taxi warlord, who was arrested on a murder charge while out on bail on an earlier murder charge.

Mr Omar also ordered the South African Law Commission earlier this year to

consider wide-ranging proposals to deal with mounting public concern over bail laxity.

Legal experts have pointed out that while the public perception is that the problem is the fault of the new constitution, in fact the problem lies in its administration rather than the constitution itself.

In yesterday's debate, Mr Kalako also repeated his appeal for army assistance being given to the police.

Mr Bester called for a "radical look" at government spending priorities, warning that the police budget could not be cut or merely kept at this year's level.

ARC 8/12/94

34

CRIME GENERAL

1995

Govt gets tough

Crackdown on crime

ST 11/1/95

By ENRICO KEMP
of Sapa

THE government is to crack down on crime with tough new laws this year.

Announcing a new, get-tough approach to violent crime, Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar said his department would "tackle crime head-on".

New legislation on bail conditions, guidelines to magistrates on the granting of bail and increased co-operation between prosecutors, police and the community would be introduced this year, Mr Omar said.

"Crime, particularly crimes involving violence such as murder, robbery, rape and assault will not be tolerated.

"It is our department's aim to play its role in ensuring communities are able to live in peace and security."

Besides violent crime, the crackdown would also focus on child abuse, violence against women, drug-related offences and organised crime as well as serious economic offences such as fraud and corruption.

Mr Omar said in an interview his department would focus on better co-operation between the courts, police and community to ensure appropriate evidence was placed before the courts during bail hearings and trials.

He said there was a popular misconception that courts could not refuse bail because of the provisions of the new constitution.

The Bill of Rights stated bail should be granted "unless the interests of justice require otherwise". This proviso allowed magistrates to set stringent bail terms or even refuse bail in appropriate circumstances.

"I would concede there have been cases where magistrates' interpretations of the bail provision did not take into account this proviso."

Mr Omar said prosecutors had been instructed to treat cases involving violent crime "very seriously" and to place before the courts all available evidence, including aggravating circumstances, to enable magistrates to reach an appropriate decision.

To promote community involvement, structures would be set up in local communities to ensure regular consultation and access to judicial officials and to enable communities to place evidence before the courts on issues affecting them.

In terms of the Prevention of Family Violence Act, victims of abuse could obtain an interdict in a magistrate's court.

The act also provided for stringent penalties for offenders.

Mr Omar said a co-ordinating structure had been set up with neighbouring states to combat drug-trafficking following a major UN-sponsored conference last year.

He said the cross-border drug trade was viewed "in a very serious light" and a full-scale effort, which also involved the intelligence services, was under way to eliminate trafficking.

The fight against crime should involve a multi-dimensional approach which took into account its political and socio-economic causes, he said.

"We cannot fight crime in the same way that crime was fought in the old South Africa.

"Any approach to dealing with crime must include the causes of crime, the socio-economic conditions as well as the political factors which give rise to it.

"Those are matters which the government will have to address."

● Truth commission queried — Page 2



'Illegal MP'

By JACKIE CAMERO

THE police illegal aliens unit barked on its first operation in the city before dawn yesterday and found itself at odds with a Member of Parliament.

In a swoop on several hotels around the Peninsula, police arrested a Taiwanese businessman aged 38, and a Namibian building construction worker, 29.

Mr Chao Yu-Chen, who manufactures gaming equipment in Paarden Eiland, was arrested

LOSE WEIGHT FEEL GREAT!

Formulated in Scandinavia and available in South Africa. Only two a day will help control your appetite. Eat less and lose weight.



Crime to be tackled head-on — Omar

Sapa 11/1/95 (34)

'Truth body will decide'

Cape Town — Additional measures to combat serious crime, including legislation on bail conditions, guidelines to magistrates on the granting of bail and increased co-operation between prosecutors, police and the community, would be introduced this year, Justice Minister Dullah Omar said yesterday.



Omar . . . consultation with communities needed.

Co-operation

"Crime, particularly crimes involving violence such as murder, robbery, rape and assault, cannot and will not be tolerated."

Besides violent crime, the crackdown would also focus on child abuse, violence against women, drug-related offences and organised crime, as well as serious economic offences such as fraud and corruption.

In a wide-ranging interview, Omar said his department's efforts would focus on im-

proved co-operation between the courts, police and community to ensure appropriate evidence was placed before the courts during bail hearings and trials.

He said there was a popular misconception that courts could not refuse bail because of the provisions in the new constitution.

Co-ordinating structures would be set up in local communities to ensure regular consultation and access to judicial officials and to enable communities to place evidence before the courts on matters affecting them.

The Prevention of Family Violence Act offered effective safeguards against physical abuse of women and children.

Victims of abuse could obtain an interdict in any magistrate's court and the Act also provided for stringent penalties for offenders.

Omar said a co-ordinating structure had been set up with neighbouring states to combat drug trafficking following a major United Nations-sponsored conference last year.

He said the Government would also introduce draft legislation during the forthcoming parliamentary session to abolish corporal punishment.

Omar described whipping of juvenile offenders as a "terrible blight on our society".

Draft legislation would be introduced to scrap the present system whereby people who failed to respond to summons for outstanding debt were jailed for contempt of court.

Omar said a Bill which allowed attorneys audience rights in both the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court would also be tabled.

The Minister said he favoured the appointment of a national attorney-general but would not "resort to hasty legislation" on the matter.

Independence

He said the issue would instead be opened up for discussion and debate as part of a wide-ranging investigation into the prosecutorial system.

Omar said he supported the independence of the attorneys-general and believed they "should be able to prosecute fearlessly without any political interference".

However, the new constitutional dispensation created a situation in which attorneys-general were often required to decide on policy matters.

"Clearly, policy-making is not for the attorneys-general but for the Government," — Sapa.

Cape Town — The proposed truth and reconciliation commission will have to recommend whether people who committed gross violations of human rights should be allowed to hold public office, Minister of Justice Dullah Omar said in an interview yesterday.

He said the draft Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Bill providing for the establishment of the commission did not specify how the matter should be dealt with.

"Internationally the feeling among human rights experts and organisations is that where such persons continue to hold office it undermines the quest to build a human rights culture, especially when such persons occupy a position of trust," the minister said.

The draft bill, published for public comment last month, is to be debated by the National Assembly's select committee on justice from January 23 before being referred to Parliament. — Sapa.

Govt to get tough on crime

CAPE TOWN — Additional measures to combat serious crime — including legislation on bail conditions, guidelines to magistrates on bail and increased co-operation between prosecutors, police and the community — would be introduced this year, Justice Minister Dullah Omar said yesterday.

He said his department was giving priority to "tackling crime head-on" this year.

"Crime, particularly crimes involving violence such as murder, robbery, rape and assault, cannot and will not be tolerated."

The crackdown would also focus on child abuse, violence against women, drug-related offences and organised crime, as well as serious economic offences.

Omar said his department's efforts would focus on improved co-operation be-

tween the courts, police and community to ensure appropriate evidence was placed before the courts.

There was a popular misconception that courts could not refuse bail because of the new constitution. The Bill of Rights stated that bail should be granted "unless the interests of justice require otherwise". This proviso allowed magistrates to set stringent bail conditions or even refuse bail in appropriate circumstances.

"I would concede there have been cases where magistrates' interpretations of the bail provision did not take into account this proviso." (34) BD 11/1/95

Omar said prosecutors had been instructed to treat cases involving violent crime "very seriously".

□ To Page 2

Crime (34) BD 11/1/95

□ From Page 1

To promote community involvement, co-ordinating structures would be set up in local communities to ensure regular consultation and access to judicial officials and to enable communities to place evidence before the courts.

The fight against crime should involve a multidimensional approach. "We cannot fight crime in the same way that crime was fought in the old SA. That would lead to a complete disaster. Apartheid SA was never able to deal with crime."

"Any approach to dealing with crime must deal with the causes of crime, the socioeconomic conditions as well as the political factors which give rise to crime."

The Prevention of Family Violence Act offered effective safeguards against physical abuse of women and children. Victims could obtain an interdict in any Magistrate's Court and the Act also provided for stringent penalties for offenders.

Omar said a co-ordinating structure had been set up with neighbouring states to combat drug-trafficking following a major UN-sponsored conference last year.

Omar said government would introduce draft legislation in the next parliamentary session to abolish corporal punishment. He said the whipping of juveniles was "a terri-

ble blight on our society".

Draft legislation would also be introduced to deal with civil imprisonment. The system whereby people who failed to respond to summonses for outstanding debt were imprisoned would be scrapped.

A Bill which allowed attorneys, currently restricted to the lower courts, audience rights in the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court would also be tabled.

Omar said the truth and reconciliation commission would have to recommend whether people who committed gross violations of human rights should be allowed to hold public office. The draft Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Bill providing for the establishment of the commission did not specify how the matter should be dealt with.

"Internationally the feeling among human rights experts and organisations is that where such persons continue to hold office it undermines the quest to build a human rights culture."

Omar also said he favoured the appointment of a national attorney-general but would not "resort to hasty legislation". The issue would be opened up for debate as part of an investigation into the prosecutorial system. — Sapa.

Urgent action needed to halt wave of crime

ARG 21/1/95

34 ARG 21/1/95

■ Escalating crime in South Africa has affected people from all walks of life. A new survey warns that every effort should be made, through community crime prevention, to ensure it does not contribute further to the social disorganisation.

IRVING STEYN

Weekend Argus Reporter

UNLESS South Africa mobilises communities to take action against crime and empower them to respond collectively to the threat of crime, crime will be allowed to "disrupt the essence of social life".

This is the grim conclusion outlined in a new Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) research publication *Crime in South Africa: Perceptions, Fear and Victimisation* by HSRC chief researcher Lorraine Glanz.

She says every effort should be made by community crime prevention to ensure that crime and the threat of crime do not contribute further to the "social disorganisation" of South African communities.

Many experts, Dr Glanz says, are of the opinion that socio-political change is usually accompanied by an increase in the level of crime.

The escalation of crime after the independence of Namibia was an example.

"It is extremely unfortunate that the social and political change experienced in South Africa during the past few years has been accompanied by



LORRAINE GLANZ: Grim conclusions.

a severe economic recession."

This means, she says, that the predicted increase in crime has been fuelled by the rising rate of unemployment.

"It would appear that, on the one hand, numerous individuals are using political unrest as a smokescreen to commit ordinary crimes of murder, robbery and burglary and on the other, persons who would not normally become involved in crime are 'forced' to do so purely due to economic need."

Dr Glanz says that while it is impossible to predict which

way crime rates will go, it will be unrealistic to assume crime will decrease.

"At best, the present rate will stabilise. At worst, it will increase."

The research was done in light of the fact that crime has reached critical proportions.

The aim was to investigate the public's perceptions of various aspects, the impact of crime on the lives of people and to determine the extent of victimisation.

Data came from a probability sample drawn from all nine

regions, the six former self-governing territories and from Venda and Ciskei. Metropolitan, urban and rural areas were included.

The survey indicates that South Africans are concerned about social problems in their community.

All categories rated unemployment as the most serious problem, followed by the housing shortage and crime.

With the exception of coloured people, the majority felt crime had increased and while most whites, coloureds and Asians thought the economic recession was the main cause for the increase in crime, fewer black people supported this view.

"The impact of crime on the lives of South Africans is quite considerable. A high level of fear, measured by the feeling of being unsafe in your neighbourhood and perceived likelihood of victimisation, was reported," Dr Glanz says.

Nearly a third of those surveyed said a fear of crime affected their enjoyment of life to a great extent. A quarter said they or a member of their household had been criminally victimised. One in 10 households reported being the victim of a violent crime.

"The survey indicated that Asians and blacks had the most negative attitude towards the quality of the service rendered by the police. A comparison with the findings of this survey with those of five years ago revealed that the perceptions of the members of these two groups had deteriorated," Dr Glanz said.

Asked for their opinion on community service, those surveyed were fairly positive, with whites being most favourable and blacks least favourable.

Europe closes doors On crime-ridden SA

By CHERILYN IRETON: London

34

EXTENSIVE diplomatic efforts to secure visa-free movement into Europe for South African tourists and businessmen have failed — despite South Africa opening her borders last year.

There now appears to be little chance of reversing strict entry rules applied to South Africans wishing to enter eight European countries.

The South African government had been pushing for the eight countries to drop visa requirements as a reciprocal gesture for opening its borders.

Despite full backing from Germany, senior South African diplomats are annoyed that France, Spain, the Netherlands and Belgium have been unsupportive of attempts to remove South Africa from a blacklist of nations whose citizens are regarded as a potential security or illegal immigration threat.

The diplomats are frustrated that political pronouncements by these countries to increase face-to-face contact are not backed by

South Africa-friendly entrance policies.

The blacklist was compiled by the club of so-called Schengen countries, made up of Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Greece and Italy.

The Schengen visa and security policy takes effect on March 26. While simplifying cross-border travel within Europe, the policy makes entry tougher for any non-European Union citizen whose country is blacklisted.

A South African foreign affairs official in Bonn said South Africa's growing reputation as a smuggling route for drugs and illicit goods — including suspicions of weapons dealing — had not helped the country's extensive lobbying. Frankie Verwey, the South African official in Brussels handling the Schengen negotiations, said there was general acknowledgement that South Africans were not part of the illegal immigration

ST 22/1/95

threat to Europe.

“But many Schengen countries are afraid to set a precedent by recommending South Africa's removal from the list,” said Ms Verwey. In any event, agreement from all Schengen member states is needed before any changes to the list can be made.

“There is not going to be any review on an individual basis. Although the countries have heard all our arguments on a bilateral basis, and many have been sympathetic and made vague promises to try and help us change the situation, this has yet to be translated into effective action,” said Ms Verwey.

The single Schengen visa, once obtained, will allow the holder unrestricted passage through Schengen countries. Identity checks on internal borders will be scrapped.

The accord also includes a comprehensive security package for much of Europe. This encom-

passes uniform external border checks, a common asylum policy, collective efforts to control drug trafficking and police co-operation on cross-border pursuit.

While travel administration may be simplified by only having to apply for one visa, for South Africans the cost of entry may be affected.

Citizens of Schengen countries are issued visas for free when visiting South Africa.

Yet a transit visa for any South African passing through a Schengen country's airport will now cost around R40.

A visa for a stay of up to 30 days will cost between R60 and R100 while a three-month visa to a Schengen country will cost at least R120. A one-year multiple-entry visa will cost R200.

At present a transit visa to Germany costs R20 and a three-month visa R50. France charges R40 for a transit visa and R133,60 for a three-month permit.

South Africans will not need visas to enter Britain, Ireland or Denmark which are not part of the Schengen Accord.

Big-time crime moves into SA

(From page 1)

While figures for 1994 are still being analysed, a frightening picture emerges from drug trade figures for the previous year. Police say they confiscated and/or destroyed illegal substances to the tune of R1 billion — and this is only 10-15 percent of the estimated drug trade in South Africa.

Small-time users and dealers comprise a minimal percentage of this figure, the vast majority being attributed to well-organised syndicates.

Weapon smuggling by syndicates is also on the increase, police seizing more than 12 000 guns in the first 10 months last year — a rise of 34,8 percent on the corresponding months in 1993.

Other shocking statistics show vehicles with a value of R370 million were hijacked in the first 10 months of last year, by October the Commercial Branch was investigating commercial crime cases with an actual and potential loss of R7,5 billion; and more than 650 000 cases of economically-motivated crimes — including housebreaking, theft of, and out of, vehicles and shoplifting — were reported in the first nine months of 1994.

Syndicates are said to resort often to traditional crimes such as housebreaking and theft of vehicles to fund much larger operations.

To combat this wave of syndicate crime, police have established numerous task forces on regional and national levels, but a lack of manpower and the continually growing profits of crime is making their task harder by the day.

Big-time crime threat

25/1/95

Argus

(34)



MURDER TRIAL: Football legend O.J. Simpson looks up in court in Los Angeles during his trial on charges of the double murder of his former wife Nicole and her friend Ronald Goldman. At left is a member of his defence team, Johnnie Cochran. Report and another picture, page 5.

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — South Africa is facing a total onslaught by ruthless crime syndicates which is threatening to sweep the country over the brink into anarchy.

Police analysts have identified organised crime — with at least 276 major syndicates currently operating in the country — as one of the biggest threats to the government of national unity's stability and ability to assert authority.



In a report released by the SA Police Services' Centre for the Analysis and Interpretation of Crime Information (CAICI), analysts say the high price exacted by organised crime syndicates from countries around the globe cannot be overstated.

South Africa is no different, and while it is impossible to put a precise figure on money changing hands illegally, police say single major syndicates operate in terms of tens of millions of rands.

Nationally, crimes by syndicates involve money and goods worth billions of rands.

Criminals involved in traditional crimes such as robbery, extortion, gambling and prostitution appear to be progressively attracted by the potential profits of drug trafficking and are extending their activities in the drug trade on a national and international scale.

(To page 2, col 1)

Cape Town 'springboard' for world drug traffic

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN is a springboard for international drug trafficking routes and can attribute its high crime statistics to a "drug hungry" community, police have said.

Speaking after the arrest yesterday of two Langa women airport narcotics police spokesman Hennie Marais said more than a kilogram of cocaine was in one of their suitcases.

He said the narcotics officers became suspicious when they noticed that the two women, aged 38 and 24, flew regularly between Cape Town and Johannesburg.

They decided to investigate and searched the women's baggage when they arrived back from Johannesburg shortly after 3 pm yesterday.

A large, light-brown envelope filled with cocaine was found in a suitcase.

The drugs had a street value of about R300 000, said Major Marais.

Narcotic squad chief Alwies van Schaikwyk warned that Cape Town was flooded with drugs — especially mandrax, which showed a sharp drop in price on the streets.

Colonel Van Schaikwyk said Cape Town was regarded as the main consumer capital of the world and that cocaine confiscated recently also showed a large quantity was in circulation.

● Picture, page 4.

Onslaught by 278 syndicates could bring anarchy

34

Crime wave washes over SA

PRETORIA CORRESPONDENT

South Africa is facing an onslaught by crime syndicates that threatens to sweep the country into anarchy.

Police analysts have identified organised crime with at least 278 major syndicates currently operating in the country as one of the biggest threats to the Government's stability and ability to assert authority.

In a report released by the SA Police Service's Centre for the Analysis and Interpretation of Crime Information (CAICI), analysts say the high price exacted by organised crime syndicates from countries around the globe dare not be understated.

A precise figure on money changing hands illegally, police say that single major syndicates operate in terms of tens of millions of rands. Nationally, crimes by syndicates involve money and goods worth billions of rands. Criminals involved in traditional crimes such as robbery, extortion, gambling and prostitution appear to be progressively attracted by the potential profits of drug trafficking, and are extending their activities in the drug trade on a national and international scale.

According to the report, smuggling networks are so well established globally that routes used for drugs such as cocaine, LSD, heroin, dagga and Mandrax are easily adapted to smuggle weapons, cars, ivory, currency and gemstones.

Another development is that Mandrax is increasingly being bartered for stolen vehicles and motor spares from South Africa. While figures for 1994 are still being analysed, a frightening picture emerges from drug trade figures for the previous year. Police say they confiscated and/or destroyed illegal substances to the value of R1 billion, and this is only 10 to 15 percent of the estimated total. Small-time users and dealers comprise a minimal percentage of this figure, the vast majority being attributed to well-organised syndicates.

Weapon smuggling by syndicates is also on the increase, police seizing more than 12 000 firearms in the first 10 months last year, a rise of 34,8 percent on the corresponding months in 1993. Other statistics show vehicles with a value of R370 million having been hijacked in the first 10 months of last year. Vehicle theft has shown an alarming rise of 25,2 percent, 70 206 vehicles disappearing between January and September last year compared with 56 085 for the same 1993 period. Syndicates are also said to often resort to traditional crimes such as housebreaking and theft of vehicles to fund much larger operations. To combat the crime wave police have established numerous task forces on regional and national level, but a serious lack of manpower and the growing profits of crime is making their task harder by the day.

Just 90 692 aliens were deported last year, a drop in the ocean according to police sources who link their presence with the rapidly escalating general crime figures and a fearsome increase in drug traffic, writes Cheryl Hunter

Crime flows in on illegals tide

South Africa's policy of repatriating illegal immigrants has cost the country millions over past years, yet the problem escalates unabated every year, bringing with it a real threat of organised crime and placing a strain on the country's economy.

For most South Africans, the phrase "illegal immigrants" conjures up visions of desperate refugees from neighbouring countries. It is these impoverished people who make up the bulk of the 90 692 aliens repatriated during 1994.

According to the national coordinator for border police Colonel Brian van Niekerk, this figure represents only 5 percent of the conservative estimate of 2 million illegals currently residing within our borders.

Last year South Africa repatriated approximately 70 000 Mozambicans and 11 000 Zimbabweans, and the remaining 10 000 or so aliens from countries further afield such as Nigeria, Zaire, Eastern Europe and Asia.

Organised

"These people are flooding to South Africa from northern Africa, including Nigeria and Zaire, eastern Europe and China and they are generally very organised and bring big crime interests with them," Van Niekerk said.

Van Niekerk's worry is that the illegal immigrants set up permanent residence in South Africa and have been linked to the marked increase in crime witnessed last year.

"Serious crime increased by 300 percent last year from 1993 and drug trafficking worsens daily," he said.

Police experience problems in apprehending the illegals because they enter the country with legal or forged documents and simply disappear into the general population.

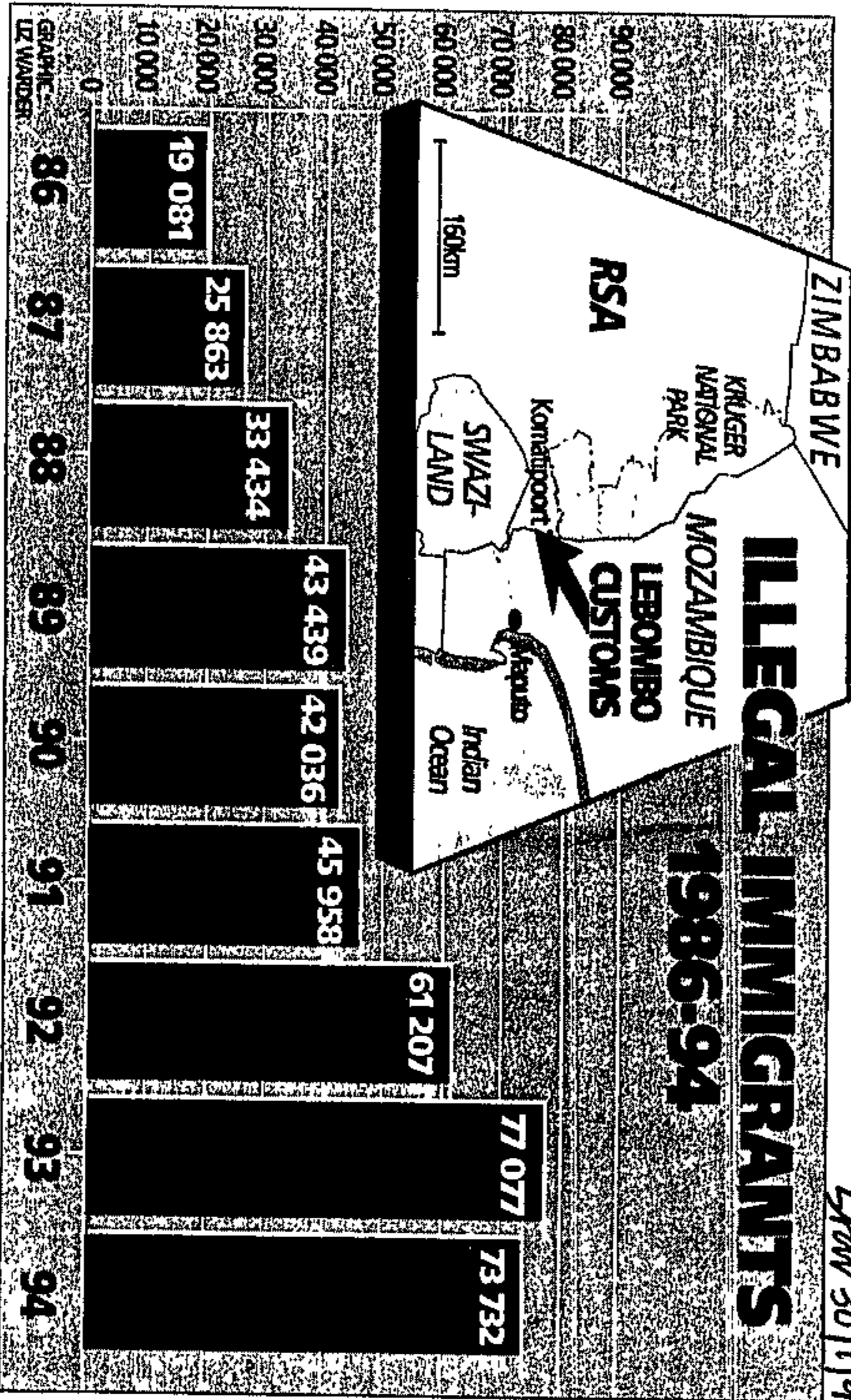
Scrapped

The manager of the Institute of Race Relations, Paul Pereira, said South Africa's policy of repatriation should rather be scrapped and replaced with a policy of "assimilation".

Pereira presents a simple solution: using a melting-pot approach, assimilate those illegals within our borders into the community. Grant them South African citizenship and their basic human rights.

But couple this with stronger border control — "switch on the fence if necessary" — referring to the controversial electric fence on the Mozambican border which killed 78 border-jumpers between 1986 and 1990.

His suggestion would leave the way open for police to concentrate on those illegals who



are said to represent a threat to the safety of citizens as well as provide basic rights for aliens who are currently exploited.

"Illegal immigrants are deprived of every basic right under South African law. It is not even legal to give them food or water

and they are constantly exploited," Pereira said. Aliens from neighbouring countries encounter strong op-

position to their presence in local townships and have recently been the victims of threats and violent evictions.

"Immigrants usually work harder and bring skills and efficiency with them, creating economic competition," Pereira added.

However, Home Affairs Department spokesman Henrie Meyer said there were various negative effects on the economy created by the steady influx of illegal immigrants.

Meyer said the aliens were often unskilled and prepared to work for lower wages, depriving South Africans of jobs.

He added that poor immigrants were as likely to resort to crime for profit as organised syndicates were and that they were often responsible for arms smuggling and violent crimes like rape and armed robbery.

And with a housing crisis that has left seven million South African citizens in shacks, aliens are forced to squat in unhealthy, squalid conditions.

Inevitable

The police seem to have realised that illegal immigration on a regional basis is inevitable — to an extent.

Van Niekerk admitted that constantly dumping these aliens on the other side of South Africa's borders was proving a "waste of time, money and resources".

"The southern African region has to be strengthened econom-

Report

Van Niekerk added police had changed their approach to gangs, relying largely on employers and citizens to report their whereabouts while detectives concentrated on immigrants engaged in criminal activities.

SA National Defence Force spokesman Colonel Brian Du Toit said 3 338 illegal Mozambican immigrants were arrested this month alone and that a special joint anti-border crossing operation had been launched in co-operation with the Mozambican authorities.

Meyer said the birth of a democratic South Africa had only served to increase immigration to the country and that both the needy and the criminal saw it as a mecca of opportunity.

"The recent relaxation of visa requirements for various nationalities has created excellent opportunities for aliens whose intentions are far from bona fide," Meyer concluded.

COMPANIES

SA's employee fraud 'among world's worst'

34

ST (BT) 5/2/95

EMPLOYEE-related fraud in South Africa is on a par with the worst countries in the world.

Roddy Duff, of Price Forbes, which insures risks with a number of Lloyd's of London syndicates, says hardest hit are the banks.

"Employee-related fraud in SA financial institutions is seen by the London market as being as bad as in South American countries, such as Colombia."

He says the frequency and size of claims has more than doubled in the last three years.

Dieter Kopsch of Swiss SA Reinsurance says some players in the local market will not provide fidelity guarantee cover — insurance against employee fraud — for financial institutions. It generally has to be bought through the London market, mainly Lloyd's.

"It is too risky. The commodity of banks is cash whereas in other companies stolen goods still have to be converted into cash."

Mr Kopsch says most local insurers are making losses on their fidelity guarantee portfolios.

The cost of cover has already doubled in the last few years and a further 20% increase is expected this year. To control costs com-

By TERRY BETTY

panies are also assuming a larger excess, which ranges from between 2% and 10% of the sum insured.

Mr Kopsch says demand for the fidelity guarantee insurance is growing as companies are becoming aware of the need for the cover. He says the maximum capacity available in the local market is probably not more than R5-million per insured.

Larger companies facing higher risks can purchase cover through the London market.

He estimates the SA market to pay about R150-million a year in insurance premiums, which means companies in total are insured against about R15-billion worth of employee fraud.

Other high risk areas are manufacturers and computer departments in companies. Mr Duff says stock theft is becoming a major problem, particularly for the motor manufacturers.

He attributes the increased notification of claims to inflation pushing up stock values, a criminal element growing in sophistication, increased computerisation, political uncertainty prior to the elections



RODDY DUFF

risk management continues to expose further fraudsters. He believes theft in general will tail off as risk control acts as a deterrent.

Mr Kopsch says most claims are the result of a shortcoming in internal risk management.

"In general we still find an enormous misconception among companies about the risks they face from employee theft."

Mr Duff says particular focus needs to be placed on computer departments. In fact, computer-related fraud is so frequent and hard to control that the majority of the local insurance market excludes from its policies theft by all people working in a company's computer department.

Mr Duff says a common problem is staff accessing passwords or where a company has not maintained a high level of security between computer-related departments.

Mr Duff says despite several cases of theft being reported daily, people are seldom convicted.

He says the reported claims are just the tip of the iceberg — many smaller claims are unreported as companies would rather absorb the loss than endure bad publicity.

and, ironically, improved levels of internal risk management.

"As companies improve their internal control, they are uncovering frauds that they have unknowingly suffered over a number of years."

Mr Duff expects the high claim level to be maintained for another two to three years as improved

Police struggle to contain crime

CT 16/2/95

34

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Detectives given the task of apprehending thousands of criminals are facing the very real danger of being swamped by the increasing numbers of suspects stalking the country.

A handful of men and women (743) last year faced the awesome task of identifying suspects through videotaping, photographing, fingerprints, compilation of

identikits and primary forensic examinations into the more than 280 000 cases investigated.

Police sources said there could still be as many as 200 000 wanted criminals walking the streets of South Africa — a figure which grows every day.

Criminal Record Centre (CRC) head Major-General Daan le Roux yesterday said CRC detectives worked 265 000 hours of overtime to positively link more than

89 700 suspects to crimes.

Over-worked police face the daunting reality of spiralling criminal activity which saw CRC experts gathering evidence at 280 727 crime scenes last year — over 30 000 more than in 1993 and almost 50 000 up on 1992.

The spiralling crime rate is stretching the 100 000-strong SAPS to the limit. A total of 8 408 suspects skipped bail last year after appearing in court.

Mandela warns strikers

34
Sowetan
16/2/95

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela yesterday threw down the gauntlet to criminals and striking workers who broke the law, warning that the police would take firm action against lawlessness. In a wide-ranging interview at Tuynhuys, he said the Government acknowledged the right to strike, but violent and disruptive protests seriously undermined stability and economic growth and would not be tolerated.

"I have instructed the Minister of Safety and Security to tell the new Commissioner to take firm action against those breaking the law — taxis blocking the streets and people threatening to take officials hostage.

"I want those people to be brought to book. We are taking tough action against such people."

Mandela accused "those who got less than one percent" in the April election, and other groups which had not participated, of infiltrating trade unions to foment instability. The Government of National Unity was not in a position to meet the wage demands of public servants because of budgetary constraints, but would take steps to address basic needs in its Budget which it had drafted this year.

The 1995-96 Budget would address the huge socio-economic disparity between whites and blacks.

"The gap is too big. It must be closed and the Budget is intended to close that gap."

However, the move away from current budgetary priorities would be gradual to avoid economic disruption.

Mandela dismissed any suggestion of serious differences in the GNU and said tensions in the Cabinet should be seen against the background of differences between the political parties making up the Government.

The National Party and Inkatha Freedom Party were not "just rubber stamps" and were treated with respect.

"It is my duty to concentrate on that which unites us rather than on our differences."

Mandela said foreign and domestic investment was critical and the Government would act firmly to reduce the high crime rate, which, he said, had reached "unacceptable" levels. —Sapa.

State drops

Club :
Conn



OPENING CEREMONY: President Nelson Mandela and his daughter Zenani Dlamini at the opening of parliament today. Picture: ROY WIGLEY, The Argus.

□ Mandela announces far-reaching

It's war

programme to change South African society

On crime

ARGENT/2/95

(2/2)

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

A FAR-REACHING programme to transform South Africa's society and economy in line with the reconstruction and development programme, while fighting crime and the threat of anarchy, was unveiled by President Mandela today.

Opening the second session of South Africa's first democratic parliament, Mr Mandela also called for understanding that there were budgetary constraints on the RDP.

And while promising a crackdown on crime and anarchy, he emphasised the government campaign against corruption would not be allowed to degenerate into a witchhunt.

A "dispassionate and systematic" approach would be used in examining allegations of corruption.

"We are conscious of the reality that corruption in many forms has deeply infected the fibre of our society.

"It is not possible to have a society based on a lie and patent injustice — as apartheid society was — without this spanning corrupt practices."

Mr Mandela said the government would move speedily this year to expedite the process of social transformation.

Realistic targets would be announced this year with regard to housing, clean water, primary health care and jobs.

"We (shall) set these targets in the parameters of what the budget can carry, consistent with our objective of ensuring fiscal discipline."

Mr Mandela said the question of reorganising state assets was being addressed. These assets would be used to address the objectives of the RDP, including the need to reduce the public debt.

He gave the government of national unity a clean bill of health, while acknowledging there had been teething problems.

"It has succeeded in its intentions of ensuring co-operation among our people as a whole, the development of a national consensus around a whole range of important matters, (and) enabling important minority parties to have a real voice in the government."

He predicted an exciting session of parliament, and one which would build people's faith in the new system.

Mr Mandela said white papers would be tabled on education, health, defence, truth and reconciliation, land affairs, safety and security and freedom of information.

Everything would be done to create an investor-friendly climate.

Mr Mandela lashed out strongly at the threats of crime and political and labour unrest, warning that the government intended taking a firm stand. He called on trade unions and people in general to assist in the campaign against anarchy.

Outlining several moves to create a new non-racial society, he said reforms would include a new Labour Relations Bill.

Mr Mandela had a stern message for public service unions, warning them that there was too little money to meet their demands.

He paid tribute to parliament for work done so far. "Members of the national assembly and the senate have not been satisfied merely to endorse the bills presented to them, but have participated actively in improving such draft legislation, with the aim of ensuring that our laws are consistent with the glorious vision we share of creating a truly humane and people-centred society."

● See page 3

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela has sent a stern message to the country that attempts to undermine democracy through anarchy and lawlessness would not be tolerated by his government.

In his opening address to Parliament, in which he unequivocally laid down the law, Mr. Mandela listed his priorities for the year, but made few promises.

"The challenges ahead require that we move away from spectacle and rhetoric and bend our backs to the serious work ahead of us," he said.

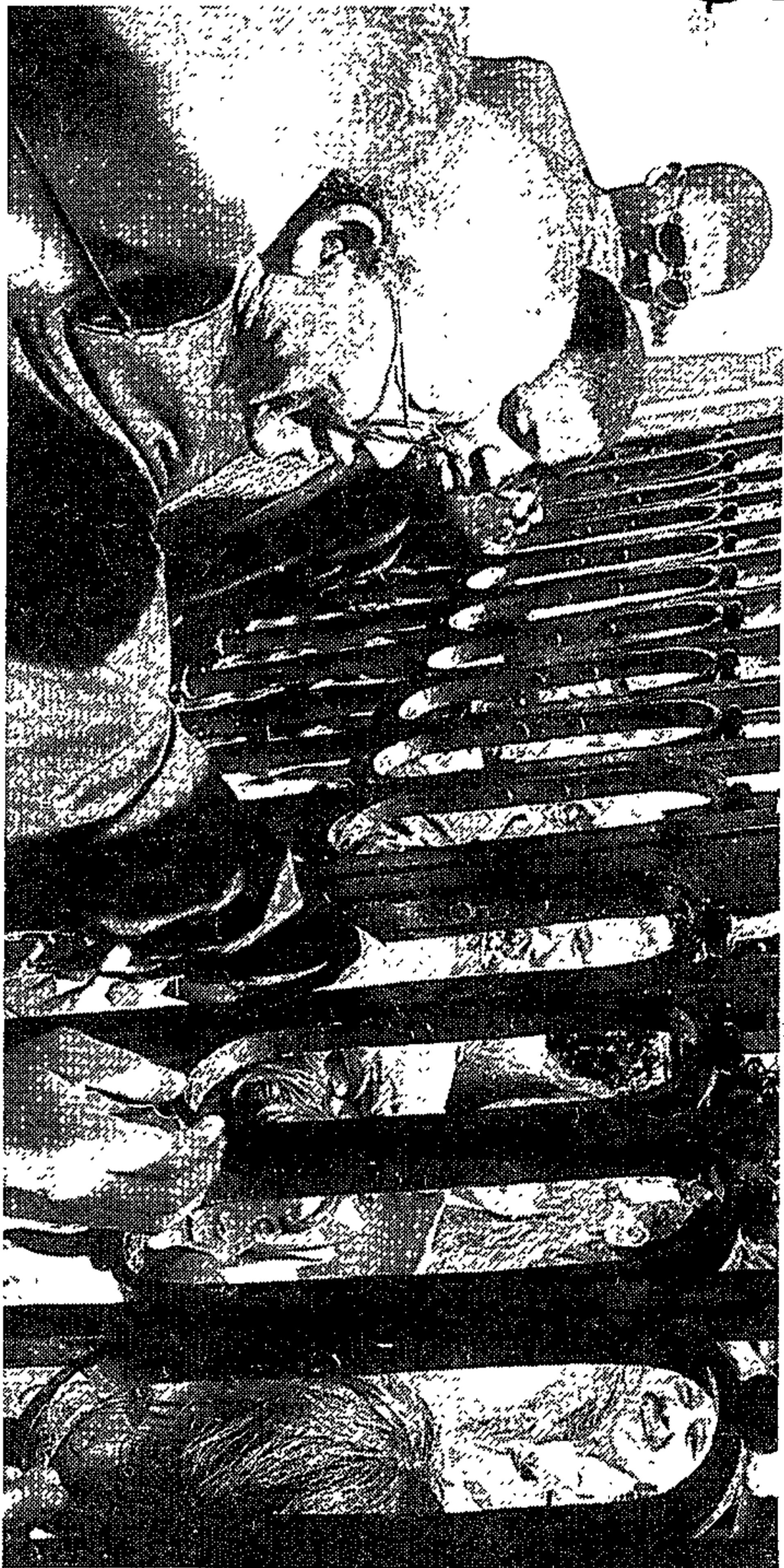
In the past few weeks, Mr. Mandela's government has been challenged by illegal strikes, intra-police violence, illegal home occupation, public racist attacks and allegations of improper conduct by members of his own party.

The speech delivered on Friday suggests a growing impatience with people who are abusing new freedoms to act illegally and who have unrealistic expectations of government to deliver.

Mr. Mandela warned people against disrupting the local government elections. The government would not hesitate to use all the legitimate force at its disposal to ensure that "nobody stands in the way of the people to express their will freely".

He recommitted the government to affirmative action and warned people to ignore the "false prophets" who sought to perpetuate imbalances by presenting affirmative action in the public service as a programme intended only to advantage one race group.

He said the government had limited resources and could not be coerced into meeting unrealistic demands, however justified



MEETING THE PEOPLE... Mandela greets some of the throng at the gates of Parliament

Picture: ERIC MILLER

Mandela lays down the law

ST 19/2/95

they might be. "It is important that we rid ourselves of the culture of entitlement which leads to the expectation that the government must promptly deliver whatever it is that we demand and results in some people refusing to meet their obligations, such as rent and service payments or engaging in other unacceptable actions such as the forcible occupation of houses."

He warned that strike action, which has been threatened by a few public sector unions, would not succeed in forcing the government to give large wage and salary increases. "Mass action of any kind will not create resources that the government does not have and will only serve to subvert the capacity of government to serve the people."

He warned in the strongest terms that anarchy — the murder of police officers, the taking of hostages, riots, looting, the forcible occupation of public buildings, blocking of public highways and vandalism of public and private property would "meet its match in the government".

"Some of those who have initiated and participated in such activities have misread freedom to mean

licence. They have misinterpreted popular participation to mean their ability to impose chaos on society. "They have wrongly concluded that an elected government of the people is a government that is open to compulsion through acts of anarchy," he said.

Mr. Mandela also warned the media and public commentators that the government would not be blind-geoned into dealing with theft, armed robbery, fraud and children, drug trafficking, crimes against women and which included murder, of life, and the crime wave, which had led to a loss of trust in the government. He declared war on racism, which had led to a loss of trust in the government. However, should corruption be proved, the government would not hesitate to act.

- The election of municipal bodies which will tackle the delivery of services;
- The transformation of the judiciary;
- Reducing the high levels of crime and violence;
- The establishment of a truth commission;
- Ending the political violence in KwaZulu Natal;
- Rural and urban development;
- Job creation;
- Health and human resource development;
- Encouraging economic growth; and
- Strengthening regional co-operation.

SA backs war

On Apr 18/2/95 Crime

■ Minnows swim behind big fish.
Mandela in a show of general support for his address delivered at the opening of parliament yesterday.

CLIVE SAWYER

Weekend Argus Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa stands behind President Nelson Mandela in his crusade against crime and anarchy.

That was evident from the enthusiastic applause from all party benches when he said the government was ready to take the war to the criminals. But the president faces prolonged feuds with forces from the left and right over affirmative action, claims of corruption and mass action.

And, he has sent a sobering message that restructuring the budget to meet the needs of the reconstruction and development programme will not be easy.

Opening the second session of South Africa's first democratic parliament, Mr Mandela:

- Vowed tough action on crime and anarchy.
- Pledged to speed up affirmative action.
- Expressed his confidence in the government of national unity, while calling on parties in the GNU to take collective responsibility for decisions.
- Took a firm stand against unattainable wage demands by the public service.
- Said the government would build an investor-friendly country.

In official statements, parties welcomed the tough stance on crime.

But while Mr Mandela drew widespread support for his pledges to bring stability, he drew flak on key issues.

The National Party hit out at the president for his failure to address educational issues.

SA could justly have expected Mr Mandela to have given strong guidance on this issue, the NP said.

The party rejected government intentions to strengthen and speed up affirmative action.

In his speech, Mr Mandela told people not to heed false prophets who said affirmative action was racist.

But this was just what it was, said the NP. Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) general secretary John Gomo, in a stiff reply to the president's calls to democratic unions to help restore order, said his federation would continue to be mass action.

Responding to Mr Mandela's claim that the government lacked the money to meet public service wage demands, Cosatu said he would have to prove this to be true.

The Democratic Party welcomed the president's "iron fist" on lawlessness and the culture of entitlement.

But Mr Mandela, who yesterday emphasised he would take no rash action before confirming allegations of corruption, had been too defensive about the issue.

Mr Mandela included the media among those forces pushing him to take precipitate action based on unproven allegations of corruption.

DP leader Tony Leon said Mr Mandela had resorted to shooting the messenger.

While Mr Mandela's speech generally had taken the correct approach, the difficulty would be in delivering on his promises.

The Freedom Front joined in praise for the president's tough stand on labour unrest, crime and corruption.

There was concern, however, that accelerated affirmative action would prompt police and public servants to quit.

Political observers noted yesterday Mr Mandela had sent a clear signal to dispel high expectations.

His speech had a far more distinct party political flavour than last year's historic opening speech, asserting the African National Congress leadership of the GNU.

But, mindful of pressure for dramatic Reconstruction and Development Programme action, Mr Mandela said the government was not overflawing with wealth.

The process of restructuring the budget to meet the needs of the new South Africa was made more difficult by contractual obligations binding the state.

"We must absorb this reality into our thinking in a calm and dispassionate manner and not allow ourselves to be seduced into a world of false hopes."



Pictures: LEON MULLER, Weekend Argus.

□ **PRESIDENTIAL WAVE:** President of the Senate Kobie Coetsee, deputy president Thabo Mbeki and his wife Zanele, President Mandela, his daughter Zenani, deputy president F W De Klerk and his wife Marike, greet the crowds outside Tuynhuys.

Argus 18/19/05



□ **MANDELA MAGIC:** President Mandela greets admirers through the Tuynhuys fence.

Picture: ROY WIGLEY, Weekend Argus.



□ **DEPUTIES DEBATE:** Deputy ministers Rommie Kasrils and his controversial colleague Winnie Mandela, deep in discussion.

Govt to tighten up on bail, racial crimes

Star 20/2/95

(25) (34)

■ BY PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The Government intends taking its war against crime and violence into the courtrooms. President Mandela and Justice Minister Dullah Omar have indicated at the start of a Government initiative to curb lawlessness.

New measures to make bail more difficult for suspects will be enforced. At the same time as clamp-

ing down on the the many crimes listed by Mandela in his opening of Parliament speech on Friday, the Government is to take an equally hard line against racially motivated crimes.

"All necessary steps will also be taken to ensure that the judicial system plays its proper role with regard to the important matter of reducing the levels of crime and addressing the legitimate concern of the public that

we do not create an atmosphere in which the people begin to feel that criminals and wrongdoers are being favoured while the needs of society are being ignored," Mandela said.

At a briefing Omar told reporters there would be closer co-operation between the police and the courts.

There had been a "misunderstanding" on the question of bail which had been easily obtainable because suspects

were protected by the Interim Constitution which guaranteed their rights in the criminal justice system.

"Bail can be refused in certain circumstances if it is in the interests of justice. There was a view that the onus was on the State to prove that it was in the interests of justice," Omar said. This was no longer the case.

The Government would introduce legislation during the year to curb racist violence.

Crime rate ⁽³⁴⁾ soars

*some tan
22/2/95*

EASTERN Transvaal premier Mr Matthew Phosa yesterday criticised those causing instability, including the police.

Speaking at a function in Delmas, Phosa said the police had become a threat to stability.

"It spells a very simple message: We are heading for a disaster," he said.

Police should be in the forefront of providing safety and security for the country, he said. What was happening in the police was a mirror of what was happening in South Africa generally.

"We see around us as common features illegal occupations, kidnapping and killing of innocent people, disruption of services as well as an increase in criminal activities that frightens off foreign investors."

Civil disobedience

When crime, dishonesty, corruption and civil disobedience became the order of the day, and law and order were ridiculed, it was a sign the country was moving towards a Mafia-like society.

This could not be tolerated and "should be fought with all our energy", he said.

Unless South Africans were disciplined and responsible, the country would cut a "pathetic figure" internationally and nobody, including foreign governments and donors, putting in money, would take efforts such as the reconstruction and development programme seriously. — Sapa.

Mandela's plan on crime has wide support in parliament

ARC 22/2/95 (34)

TYRONE SEALE
Political Staff

MULTIPARTY support for President Mandela's promised crackdown on crime and corruption marked the national assembly debate on his opening speech.

Leading praise for the president, ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa said: "You (Mr Mandela) have confirmed you are the master nation-builder."

While the Reconstruction and Development Programme was still in its formative stages, some projects had already begun to touch the lives of ordinary people.

However, the actions of people like Western Cape Education Minister Martha Olckers (in the Ruyterwacht crisis) militated against such successes.

On the functioning of the government of national unity, he lauded the Freedom Front as a party that was not constantly bickering or seeking

to score cheap points, but worked for the good of the whole country.

He urged parties to ensure people registered for the October municipal poll.

Dawie de Villiers (NP), Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, said the president had set out a "fine agenda" but the NP doubted whether all the constituencies of the ANC would rally behind it.

"The ANC alliance has changed to a socialist party with a clear commitment to the market economy. These changes are beginning to increase the tensions between various constituencies within the ANC as well as between the members of the different alliances."

He said a stable labour force and sound labour relations were particularly important to create what Mr Mandela had called "an investor-friendly atmosphere".

"We are not a rich country — we have to live within our means. Wealth can be created but it can also be destroyed. Strikes and mass action — legal as they may be — cannot create more wealth or resources."

Democratic Party leader Tony Leon congratulated the president for finally declaring war against "the malignant forces which, if allowed to roam and wreck unchecked, will destroy the hopes, dreams and aspirations of peace-loving, law-abiding and industrious South Africans."

Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen said Mr Mandela's announcement that he was available only for the first five years of the new democratic government limited the time scales for conflict resolution.

Growing unemployment and other social problems demanded Mr Mandela's strong leadership.

Ramaphosa slams corporate corruption

Political Staff

AFRICAN National Congress secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa says the media should expose corporate corruption, which totals billions of rands, in the same way it pursues claims of corruption by politicians.

In the national assembly debate on President Mandela's opening speech yesterday, Mr Ramaphosa supported Mandela's crackdown on corruption and called on the media to expose "more vigorously" corporate sector corruption involving "not thousands but billions of rand".

He said the corporate world was ungovernable in terms of tax evasion, insider trading and dealing.

Millions of rands left the country daily on this basis. In many cases large amounts of public money were involved.

Mr Ramaphosa called for urgent steps to make it obligatory for all elected public officials to adhere to a national code of conduct. He said "for the sake of the

masses" measures had to be established to make all elected officials more accountable.

Democratic Party leader Tony Leon said the government needed to deal far more decisively with those in its ranks who "practise a pervasive, corrosive type of corruption, those who look on connections and public office as the road to riches, and those who interfere with fair competition by ex-

plotting their party political positions".

Sooner, rather than later, we need a stringent set of principles and guidelines to bind each holder of public office to disallow the holding of financial interests that conflict with the performance of duty; that curb the soliciting of gifts of largesse and which safeguard against the use of public office for private gain.

"It must be strict, it must be

compulsory and it must be policed."

● In a statement last night the National Party said Mr Ramaphosa's call for an independent institution to check on public officials and instances of corruption was a device to draw attention from the ANC's "growing embarrassments".

Each party had to narrowly follow its own code of conduct, the NP said.

SA's crime rate continues to rise

The Argus Correspondent

34

JOHANNESBURG. — Crime in South Africa is steadily increasing, and the latest police statistics reveal a staggering 200 000 serious crimes remained unsolved in 1993.

ARG 23/2/95

As an understaffed and demoralised police force battles to conquer crime, the Police Centre for Analysis and Interpretation of Crime Information released a report which showed a 17 percent increase in serious crime in 1994, compared to 1990.

But the report shows that in spite of the difficult circumstances, police have not given up the fight.

Police destroyed a billion rands' worth of illegal drugs during 1993 and arrested hundreds of syndicate members.

port

Sapoa, Cosab unite against rising crime

CT 23/2/95 (34)

By MAGGIE ROWLEY
Property Editor

THE South African Property Owners' Association is joining forces with Cosab to mount a major campaign against soaring crime rates, which is threatening business and the country's tourism potential.

Sapoa president Colin Steyn said yesterday that Piet Liebenberg, CE of Cosab had written to President Nelson Mandela calling for an urgent meeting to address the issue.

"While many in government have spoken out against the soaring crime rate we need government to take action and we need it now if it is not spiraling out of all proportion."

Liebenberg and Sapoa CE Brian Kirchmann will spearhead the initiative on behalf of the interests they represent and invite other concerned bodies to join them in formulating a strategy and a united business front to

insist that action is taken.

Steyn said Cosab and Sapoa would be holding a national workshop to get input from business and other concerned bodies and together try and arrive at solutions to the massive problem.

"But in the end it is up to government to act and act firmly."

Steyn stressed it was not just white middle class people or business being affected.

"People regardless of race, creed or colour are victims of this appalling culture of crime developing in South Africa. The time has come for business to take steps, to implement strategies in order to combat the ever increasing lawlessness prevalent in South Africa."

Compounded the crime problem, he said, was the rising number of illegal immigrants who were unemployed and a solution to this problem also needed to be found.

SA develops key mine support system

CT 23/2/95

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa has reaffirmed its position as a world leader in mining technology with the development of a revolutionary fibreglass support system capable of withstanding underground pressures exerted in deep level mines.

A statement issued by the developers yesterday said the new system, which included a much larger load spreader for hydraulic props used to support the hanging walls of stopes, was likely to provide increased protection for miners against rockfalls resulting from seismic activity.

A Verwoerdburg-based consulting firm, MMS, was commissioned by Anglo American's Western Deep Levels to develop the new headboards which improved the effectivity of hydraulic props. — Sapa

SA's November mineral exports

CT 23/2/95

JOHANNESBURG. — The following shows preliminary figures for South Africa's exports of gold, coal, diamonds, platinum group metals, silver, chromite, copper, lead, manganese ore, zinc, uranium ore and cobalt for November 1994, received here yesterday from the Minerals Bureau of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

The commodity is followed, unless otherwise stated, by the export volume for November 1994, then in brackets the export volume for October 1994 and November 1993, then export value for November 1994 in rands and dollars.

The rand/dollar conversion uses the central Reserve Bank's average exchange rate for November of 28,25 US cents to the rand.

Gold: Production (export volume not available) 48,424kg (51,863/51,368kg), R2,124bn (\$600m).

Platinum group: 14,361kg (5,108/6,108kg), R451m (\$127,4m).

Silver: 25,072kg (10,528/18,758kg), R11,42m (\$3,22m).

Coal: 3,921 million tons (3,423/4,082 million tons), R335,01m (\$94,64m).

Diamonds: Production (export volume and value not available) 805 789 carats (995 913/843 159 carats).

Chromite: 46 233 tons (42 837/18 889 tons), R9,35m (\$2,64m).

Copper: 6 694 tons (7 766/6 819 tons), R57,61m (\$16,27m).

Lead (metal-in-concentrate): 10 131 tons (8 937/15 436 tons), R11,05m (\$3,12m).

Manganese ore: 93 190 tons (97 364/57 433 tons), R24,94m (\$7,04m).

Zinc (metal-in-concentrate): 2 514 tons (October 1994 production 6 928/November 1993 exports 2 549 tons), R2,55m (\$720 375).

Understaffed, demoralised police struggling to cope

Brought in crime

WAVE
34

BY CHERYL HUNTER
CRIME REPORTER

Crime in South Africa is steadily increasing, and latest police statistics reveal a staggering 200 000 serious crimes remained unsolved in 1993.

As an understaffed and demoralised police force battles to conquer crime, the Police Centre for Analysis and Inter-

pretation of Crime Information released a report showing a 17 percent increase in serious crimes in 1994, compared with 1990.

But in spite of the difficult circumstances, police have not given up the fight.

Police destroyed a billion rands worth of illegal drugs during 1993 and arrested hundreds of syndicate members,

yet these startling figures represent only 15 percent of the estimated value of the drug trade in South Africa.

The report said there were 278 organised crime syndicates known to be currently operating here, mostly specialising in drug trafficking.

Most of the serious crimes included in the report have taken place on the Witwaters-

MOST crime stems from multitudes of township people who are still jobless

rand, in KwaZulu/Natal and the Eastern and Western Cape. Manpower problems plague

the force. Internal strife has hampered their effectiveness, but most policemen are simply overworked. Every detective in the Specialised Units received at least 11 new dockets to investigate per month during 1994.

Added to this, there is an increasing number of serving members of the force who are being found guilty of crimes in

court. More than 11 000 policemen were convicted of serious crimes in 1993.

SAPS spokesman Colonel Dave Bruce said the crime problem could not be addressed overnight or by the police alone. "It is too soon for the Government to make sufficient funds available for the police or for socio-economic conditions to have been bet-

tered," Bruce said.

He said it was not just a case of more visible policing, but a "need to re-establish our standards".

According to Bruce, most of the crime emanated from townships.

"We need to give people hope again before things will improve. This is not a short-term project," he said.

Jan 23/2195

Govt acts on lawlessness

(34) *Sweetan 27/2/95*

By **Mathatha Tsedu**
Political Editor

■ TWISTING ARMS Government

officials taken hostage by juniors:

THE Government is implementing a get-tough approach to civil unrest and hostage taking as part of the new policy to stem lawlessness.

The new approach was displayed over the weekend with the confrontation in Umtata where protesting policemen were shot at, leaving one dead.

Yesterday morning a special police unit stormed the St Albans prison in Port Elizabeth and rescued a warder who had been held hostage by armed prisoners since Thursday.

Last Thursday, military police stormed the Lenz base of Battalion 121 and quelled an uprising over contracts.

This week the ministers of defence and of safety and security, Mr Joe Modise and Mr Sydney Mufamadi, meet with their chief lieutenants led by generals Georg Meiring and George Fivas to prepare contingency plans.

Escalation of serious violence

These will deal with possible escalation of serious violence in KwaZulu-Natal after the pullout by Inkatha Freedom Party from Parliament last week.

Following the meeting between President Nelson Mandela, IFP presi-

dent Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and NP leader FW de Klerk, the president said while solutions needed to be found to the political crisis, law and order would not be compromised.

These incidents come in the wake of the reported decision by President Mandela last week to fire trouble-prone deputy minister Winnie Mandela for disobeying instructions not to "under-take an overseas trip."

Several senior government officials have been taken hostage by disgruntled

juniors in an effort to twist the Government's arm.

Mandela said during his speech at the opening of Parliament that these incidents would no longer be tolerated.

The crackdown at the weekend is part of this process, his spokesman Mr Parks Mankahlana said yesterday.

Liberate abuse of rights

Mankahlana said there had been "deliberate abuse of rights enshrined in the constitution by people who then broke the law. This becomes more serious when the police are themselves involved". It is known that the Umtata police sent Mandela a demand for a meeting last week, threatening to make the province ungovernable.

Troops to fight crime

34

CT28/2/95

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela yesterday ordered the immediate deployment of police reinforcements — backed by the army — to the Western Cape and three other provinces as part of the government's war on crime.

The promised crackdown — which also involves kwaZulu/Natal, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape — comes after a high-powered two-hour security summit at the Union Buildings involving the nation's top security and intelligence chiefs.

Top government sources said last night that the security blanket was designed to root out criminal violence associated with Cape Flats gangsterism and taxi conflicts in the greater Cape Town area.

"The Western Cape has one of the highest figures in violent crime in the country and the trend is going in the wrong direction," one source said.

He declined to divulge details of security

force deployments "for strategic reasons".

The security sweep immediately sparked accusations of bias by the Inkatha Freedom Party, which said it was shocked that Mr Mandela had decided to emulate "the unfortunate dark days of former president Mr P. W. Botha's tendency to address political problems unilaterally through security and military measures."

Mr Mandela's hard line yesterday on security matters echoed the firm stand he took earlier during his state of the nation address at the opening of Parliament against violent crime, political violence and lawlessness in the country — while recognising the rights of citizens.

A statement released yesterday said the incidence of violent crime was unacceptably high, especially in the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, and kwaZulu/Natal.

Priority would be given to confiscating illegal weapons.

Mr Mandela's spokesman, Mr Joel Netshitenze, said a detailed plan of the security swoop would be presented to Mr Mandela.

"Where necessary" he would inform relevant national and provincial office-bearers about their role, he said.

The statement said the government was "acutely concerned" about social stability, investor confidence and the need to protect the lives of all South Africans.

Mandela orders crime crackdown

(24)
SHOW 28/2/95

BY KAIZER NYATSUMBA
and JOVIAL RANTAO

President Mandela has ordered a crackdown on crime and violence, with the army reinforcing the police in troubled areas.

In a statement issued after his meeting with his top security generals in Pretoria yesterday, Mandela urged police to develop "a concrete plan" to combat the crime wave sweeping the country.

Presidential spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe said such a plan would include "immediate deployment of additional police — backed by the SANDF — in areas to be identified", and removal of illegal weapons from such areas.

These areas are KwaZulu/Natal and Gauteng, where there are fears of violent flare-ups following the IFP's withdrawal from Parliament last week, as well as the Eastern Cape and Western Cape.

Officials at yesterday's meeting were at pains to say the Government's new get-tough policy was not aimed specifically at the IFP and its supporters in KwaZulu/Natal.

Among those present were Deputy President F W de Klerk, Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and his

deputy, Mohamed Valli Moosa.

But, significantly, the IFP's Joe Matthews, who is deputy safety and security minister, was not invited.

Commenting on the crackdown, IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane said the move was an attempt by the president "to criminalise the IFP national caucus' decision to walk out of Parliament".

Jiyane said the planned house-to-house searches for weapons in KwaZulu/Natal would be carried out "in a partisan manner against IFP-supporting communities since it is alleged that the IFP is the only source of violence".

The same kind of thinking, Jiyane said, led Mufamadi to unilaterally form the investigation task unit to probe alleged IFP hit squads while "bestowing honours (on) ANC hit squads that decimated more than 350 IFP leaders and thousands of supporters".

"The IFP thought the dark days of former president P W Botha's tendency to address political problems unilaterally were over.

"We are shocked that the current president has decided to emulate the ways of P W Botha. If this is a taste of things to come in an ANC-governed South Africa, then God save us all," Jiyane said.

Troops and extra police deployed to crack down on violent

CAPE TOWN — President Nelson Mandela yesterday announced the immediate deployment of troops and additional police officers to trouble spots, including parts of Kwazulu/Natal, in a new government crackdown on violent crime, political violence and lawlessness.

The Inkatha Freedom Party immediately branded the move as "yet another instance of the ANC's unacceptable use of state resources to harm the IFP". It said the crackdown was a military response to Inkatha's walkout from Parliament last Tuesday, and claimed that searches for il-

legal weapons would be carried out in a partisan manner against its supporters.

Following a briefing to Cabinet members yesterday by senior security force commanders, Mandela said there were areas where incidents of violent crime were "unacceptably high". These included parts of Kwazulu/Natal, the Eastern Cape, the Western Cape and Gauteng.

Sources suggested the major thrust of the crackdown would be in Kwazulu/Natal, where deployment plans had already been finalised.

While few details concerning the num-

ADRIAN HADLAND

ber of troops or police or the exact location of deployments were made available, a key task would be the removal of illegal weapons, presidential spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe said. "Information suggests that there is a proliferation of illegal weapons in a number of areas. Their removal will receive urgent priority."

A second objective would be securing entry points into SA, including coastal areas and private airports, in a bid to prevent the smuggling of weapons, drugs and

other items.

An SA National Defence Force spokesman said the logistical detail of the campaign would be mapped out today.

At yesterday's briefing in Pretoria, which was attended by Mandela, Deputy President FW de Klerk, Defence Minister Joe Modise, Deputy Minister for Intelligence Services Joe Ntshaba, Police Commissioner George Fivas and SANDF head Gen Georg Meiring, it was noted that public co-operation was vital to the success of the initiative.

Officials agreed that the police would

frame "a concrete plan" which would be presented to Mandela.

Appealing for assistance from structures of civil society and political parties, Netshitenzhe said the implementation of the reconstruction and development programme could be hindered if violence and crime were not "nipped in the bud".

"The government, along with the rest of society, is acutely concerned about social stability, investor confidence and, above all, the need to protect the lives of all South Africans," he said.

● Comment: Page 16

CRIME

Extra police will flood trouble spots

34 CT 1/3/95

PRETORIA. — Extra South African police will flood trouble spots this week to crack down on violent crime and lawlessness, Police Commissioner George Fivas said yesterday.

The plan follows President Nelson Mandela's announcement on Monday that troops and additional police would be deployed in volatile areas to curb the spiralling crime and murder rate.

After being briefed on the security situation in the country, Mr Mandela said police would develop a "concrete plan" to address violence, particularly in kwaZulu/Natal, Gauteng and the Western Cape.

Barely hours after his announcement, gunmen shot dead four people in Izingolweni late on Monday, police said, bringing the death toll in kwaZulu/Natal since Sunday to at least 15.

Mr Fivas said the plan was to deploy extra police during the week.

The plan was immediately condemned by the IFP, which claimed Mr Mandela's announcement was a military response to the Zulu party's

walkout of Parliament last week.

But Mr Fivas stressed that the deployment would not only target kwaZulu/Natal, but would also concentrate on crime-ridden areas in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape and Gauteng.

Details of the number of troops and police and the exact location of deployment were being worked out at meetings yesterday and today, Mr Fivas' spokesman, Colonel Joseph Ngobeni, said.

"It is crucial to get the involvement of the community in the plan as well," said Col Ngobeni. "They will have to take an active role in helping the police."

The plan also includes securing entry points into South Africa to shore up the flow of illegal weapons into the country.

"The government needs to firmly deal with crime and lawlessness," Mr Mandela said on Monday, urging all South Africans to "help nip in the bud" trends that could scupper the implementation of the RDP. — Sapa-AFP

Police to 'flood' trouble spots

PRETORIA — Police would flood trouble spots this week to crack down on violent crime and lawlessness, Commissioner George Fivas said yesterday.

This followed President Nelson Mandela's announcement on Monday that troops and additional police would be deployed in volatile areas in a bid to put a lid on the spiralling crime and murder rate.

Barely hours after Mandela's announcement, gunmen shot dead four people in Izingolweni, taking the death toll in Kwa-Zulu/Natal since Sunday to at least 15.

Fivas said: "We are putting a contingency plan on the table and then we are going to deploy."

The plan was immediately condemned by the Inkatha Freedom Party, which said Mandela's announcement was a military response to the Zulu-based party's walking out of Parliament last week.

However, Fivas said the deployment would concentrate on crime-ridden areas in Eastern and Western Cape and Gauteng, as well as KwaZulu/Natal.

Fivas's spokesman, Maj Joseph Ngobeni, said the number of troops and police to be deployed was being worked out. Entry points to SA would be secured to stem the flow of illegal weapons into SA.

Mandela, who said crime could scupper the reconstruction and development programme, was reportedly concerned about the effect of the Inkatha row on the security situation in KwaZulu-Natal. "The government, along with the rest of society, is acutely concerned about social stability, investor confidence and, above all, the need to protect the lives of all South Africans," he said.

(34) 15/11/95

Inkatha countered that the ANC was using state resources to harm a political rival. Inkatha's youth brigade said house-to-house weapon searches in KwaZulu/Natal would be tantamount to imposing a state of emergency, denying citizens their basic rights. The brigade said it would propose peace initiatives as an alternative to Mandela's suggestion of house raids to quash crime.

Meanwhile, Gauteng safety and security MEC Jesse Duarte said she would meet senior officers from the SA Police Service and SA National Defence Force to discuss the situation in Gauteng. "We are going to be particularly tough on those who show no respect for the law — those who barricade roads, plan bus boycotts or try to set up settlements in the streets," she said. — Sapa-AFP.

Chissano asks for aid on gas fields

ADRIAN HADLAND

CAPE TOWN — SA had been invited to assist Mozambique in developing its natural gas resources, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday.

After meeting Deputy President FW de Klerk Chissano confirmed talks were under way on SA involvement in the development of gas in Mozambique and in other projects.

Chissano said areas had been identified for co-operation with the SA government and private sector. These included providing energy — other than through SA's interests in the Cahora Bassa dam — to Mozambique, developing transport in the Northern Transvaal, tourism, agriculture and mining.

The formulation of a policy on the use of rivers common to SA and Mozambique was being considered, Chissano said.

He said while labour was one of the strongest historical links between the countries, he had arrived in SA this week without a specific agenda on migrant labour or related manpower issues.

He is scheduled to meet the Chamber of Mines and Cosatu before returning to Mozambique on Friday.

Earlier yesterday Chissano signed agreements with SA on crime-related and tourism matters.

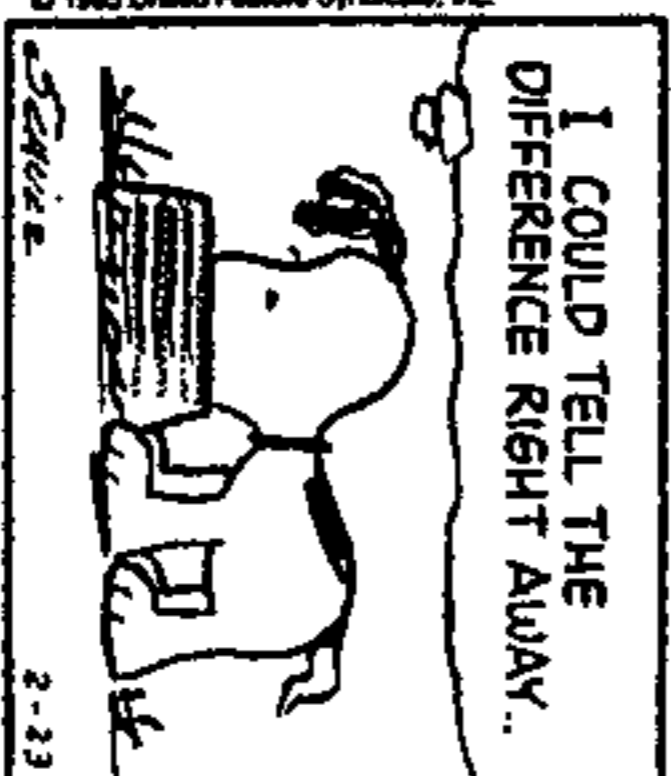
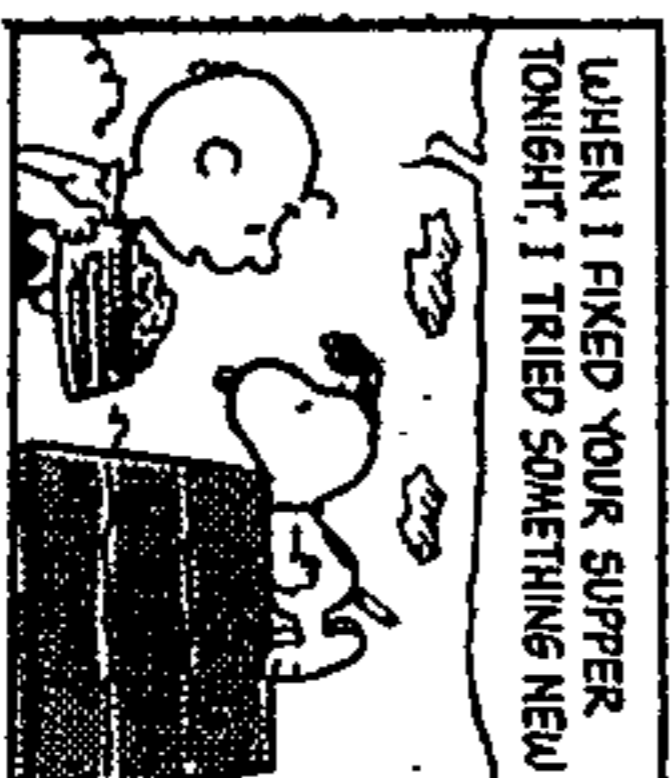
The crime agreement would facilitate the movement of police officers between Mozambique and SA.

Sapa reports he was awarded the Order of Good Hope (Gold Class) by President Nelson Mandela.

The citation said the decoration recognised Chissano's support for the democratic process in SA and Mozambique's assistance to South Africans who sought refuge there during the liberation struggle.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



© 1995 United Feature Syndicate, Inc. 2-23

Security chiefs meet

34 (circled) *zawetham*
1/3/95

■ CRIMINAL ACTIVITY Measures

'not aimed at political violence' — claim:

By Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE Force generals and strategists yesterday gathered behind closed doors to devise a plan in response to President Nelson Mandela's order to rid the country of political violence and lawlessness.

Meanwhile, the South African Police Services begins its pow-wow today to discuss its own plans for the realisation of the President's instructions.

Spokesmen for SANDF chief Georg Meiring and police Commissioner George Fiyas confirmed that details about when and where forces would be deployed would be released soon.

The SANDF was more specific with spokesman Colonel Willie Zweni saying Meiring would issue a statement today.

SAPS spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Ngobeni said the service would release particulars of any future operations

after "all relevant role players, including those involved in community policing, are consulted".

However, both the SANDF and SAPS declined to speculate on whether a state of emergency would be declared in volatile KwaZulu-Natal where an escalation of violence was feared.

Government spokesmen have confirmed that the Inkatha Freedom Party walkout from parliament last Tuesday precipitated the security summit chaired by Mandela in Pretoria on Monday.

The Pretoria summit resulted in the immediate deployment of police and army reinforcements with specific orders to clear crime-ridden areas in four provinces of illegal weapons.

It is believed a decision on the IFP's future in government is expected to be taken at its conference this weekend.

The measures were said to be a response to criminal activity, not political violence, and three other provinces — Gauteng, Eastern Cape and Western Cape — were also targeted for action.

Leaders also agree to promote tourism

34

Mozambique, SA join forces against crime

Star 1/3/95

Cape Town — President Mandela and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday signed bilateral agreements to promote tourism and to support each other in fighting crime.

After the signing ceremony at Tuynhuys, Chissano said South Africa and Mozambique had to remain united in their struggle against poverty.

"The success of this struggle depends not only on the consolidation of democracy in our countries, but also on the maintenance of peace, security and stability in southern Africa," he told reporters.

In the security agreement, the two governments agreed that police could enter either country for any investigation, and for tracing and interrogating witnesses, with the assistance of

the host police force.

They also agreed to exchange crime-related information regularly, and to plan and co-ordinate joint operations, including covert actions.

The countries also agreed to the "development and expansion of tourist relations between the two countries with a view to a better knowledge of each other's history, culture and way of life."

The presidents agreed to encourage tourism investment opportunities and to try to simplify travel procedures.

Chissano was re-elected president in October in the country's first multi-party elections. Two years ago Renamo and Frelimo signed a pact ending a civil war that had raged since independence in 1975.

After the presidents' meeting,

Mandela escorted Chissano to a group of schoolchildren who were waving to them from the main gates at Tuynhuys.

"We are so happy to see you," Mandela told the children, and introduced Chissano. "You can ask him to invite you to Mozambique," he said.

Chissano arrived in Cape Town yesterday for a four-day visit to South Africa. He will also hold talks with Deputy President F W de Klerk, parliamentary officials, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He will address Parliament today and on Friday he is due to meet Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale, and representatives of the Chamber of Mines and Cosatu in Johannesburg, before leaving for Malawi. — Reuter.

National anti-crime team named

POLICE Commissioner George Fivaz has set up a team of senior officers to crack down on crime following President Nelson Mandela's order to deploy extra security forces in trouble spots countrywide.

At a meeting between Fivaz and senior police officers yesterday, it was decided that a national project team would be set up. The team — Deputy Commissioner Mike Bester, Gen Dan Le Roux and Brig Andre Bekker — would be charged with ridding SA of both criminal and political violence and lawlessness.

They would also identify areas in which it was necessary to deploy extra security forces. (34) BD 2/3/95

SA Police Service (SAPS) spokesman Lt-Col Joseph Ngobeni said operations would be undertaken in consultation with stakeholders, including community policing forums and the national defence force.

SA National Defence Force spokesman Col John Rolt said the defence force was also gearing up in response to the Presi-

MDUDUZI KA HARVEY

dent's call to support the police in crime prevention.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that security force members confiscated an assortment of weapons from former members of the Transkei anti-riot police at Port St Johns.

SAPS spokesman Col Dudley Ferreira said the raid was part of an attempt to cut down on the number of unlicensed fire arms in the former homeland. The checking of gun licences was being hampered as licencing was not yet computerised.

In Empangeni, KwaZulu/Natal, 20 people are being held following the discovery of a cache of arms and military clothing.

The men, who have appeared in court, were arrested during a joint police and military operation in the strife-torn KwaMsane area.

Among the weapons found were AK-47s, shotguns, 9mm pistols, homemade fire arms and explosives.

Crackdown 'non-partisan' ^{CT3/3/95} (34)

Political Staff

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela has praised the hard work of the security forces over the past nine months and promised an even-handed non-partisan approach to the crackdown on lawlessness.

In an interview yesterday he said he was personally opposed to declaring a state of emergency, not only because it went against the ANC's heritage of opposition

to previous emergency measures, but also because it would be coercive rather than persuasive.

South Africa was, however, not living up to its newly acquired reputation as a model for the world. He said his decision to send in extra policemen and troops to four troubled provinces — including kwaZulu/Natal — was a move to undercut threatened anarchy. "I am mindful, nevertheless, that resorting to

force wouldn't be right as we will be seen to be doing the same thing (as the old NP government)." Expressing concern that skilled people were leaving the country because of high levels of violence, he said even domestic savings levels were poor.

Mr Mandela said the special task team appointed to probe acts of violence in kwaZulu/Natal was not a partisan inquiry aimed at Inkatha.

SA and US agree to fight global fraud

ARG 3/3/95 (34)

Business Staff

AN AGREEMENT to fight global securities fraud and cross-border economic crimes has been signed in Pretoria between the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and South Africa's Financial Services Board (FSB).

The SEC and FSB are the American and South African securities regulators. SEC chairman Arthur Levitt and SEC director of international affairs Michael Mann flew to South Africa for the signing ceremony.

The agreement relates to the exchange of information and the establishment of a framework for co-operation and consultation in the securities regulation field.

FSB executive officer Piet Badenhorst said this assistance

included obtaining and sharing information of importance for the protection and regulation of the securities markets, and the enforcement of the respective securities laws of the US and South Africa.

The SEC and the FSB also intended to develop a comprehensive memorandum of understanding on co-operation in securities matters, if parliament agreed.

Similar declarations of intent were signed between the SEC and the Securities Regulation Panel and the Registrar of Banks.

FSB chairman and Reserve Bank deputy governor Chris de Swardt said South Africa found itself in the exciting process of being reintegrated into the international financial system after a prolonged period of isolation.

Membership of the global financial community would bring major benefits to South Africa, but the country would also have to obey new rules.

These covered, among others, the harmonisation of financial regulation and supervision, as well as co-operation, consultation and the exchange of information among financial regulators.

"This is what we aim to achieve in reaching the important understandings that we are signing," he said.

Mr Levitt said a market that was run with integrity, under strict principles of disclosure, was more likely to profit investors.

He said that for the SEC the 52 million Americans who invested were a sort of continu-

ing referendum on the quality of their markets.

But he stressed that no nation had a monopoly on wisdom or morality, and that they had much to learn from one another.

Mr Levitt said the SEC believed it was in its interests to link up with other markets and to encourage foreign firms to list on American exchanges.

"It provides American investors with more choices and more opportunities — and foreign firms with a rich, reliable and relatively inexpensive source of capital.

"Internationalisation can benefit all of us — but only if we demand the highest possible standards of integrity. With our signatures today we demonstrate our mutual commitment to those standards."

Shock ⁽³⁴⁾ murder figures for SA

MORE than 179 000 murders in South Africa remain unsolved. Compared with other big countries, the country's murder rate is sky-high.

This shocking picture emerges from statistics and commentary provided by Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau.

According to statistics compiled by police there were 179 326 unsolved murder cases at the end of 1993 - over 100 000 more than at the end of 1988, when there were 75 120 unsolved murder cases.

By the end of 1989 the figure had jumped to 80 954, by the end of 1990 it was 113 179, by the end of 1991 it was 139 307 and by the end of 1992 there were 152 569 unsolved murder cases. CP 5/3/95

In 1988 15 130 new murders were reported, in 1989 15 080, in 1990 19 275, in 1991 18 670, in 1992 20 146 and in 1993 20 374. In the first nine months of last year alone 14 919 new murder dockets had been opened.

According to police

statistics 94 people out of every 100 000 of the population were murdered in 1993, compared with 74 out of each 100 000 in 1988.

In France the latest comparable figure is four; in Germany also four; and in the US eight.

The same trend can be seen in rape cases. In South Africa the rape figure is 118 out of each 100 000 people, in France seven, in Germany 14, and in the US 41.

"The first thing that worries me is the increasing gap between reported crimes and solved crimes. These disturbing figures are the result of a lack of manpower in the police," Von Lieres said.

"We have to look at the root causes of crime, such as the economy. If you have to steal to stay alive, you will steal. If someone tries to stop you, you will take action."

"With such crime statistics we cannot guarantee a stable society."

"The police have an impossible task. The Witwatersrand, for instance, has 1,2 policemen for every 1 000 people. Countrywide the figure is 2,5 per 1 000. The international standard is from 3 to 5 per 1 000."

"A beginning can be made by paying the available members of the police a salary sufficient not to tempt them to become involved in corruption," Von Lieres said.

Crime up, but (34) police staff down

CT 10/3/95

JOHANNESBURG: Nearly 25% of the country's brigade staff in the SA Police Service have left active service at a time of record crime levels, according to Democratic Party Gauteng MPL Mr Peter Leon.

Mr Leon, chairman of the Gauteng Public Safety and Security standing committee, said most of the staff had left, claiming "medical reasons", while a smaller number took early retirement.

"With crime at record levels — now 17% up on 1990 figures — it is urgently necessary that the government and senior police management address the manpower problem in the service effectively," Mr Leon said. — Sapa

MEETING THE PRESIDENT



BUSINESS BOOST Clive Menell, deputy chairman of the National Business Initiative and Mike Rosholt, the chairman, talk to Nelson Mandela at the launch of the initiative in Johannesburg yesterday

PHOTO ETIENNE ROTHBART

Mandela vows to halt crime

CT (BR) 10/3/95 (34)

By ROSS HERBERT
STAFF REPORTER

President Nelson Mandela vowed yesterday to stamp out the lawlessness threatening economic growth and international investment.

Mandela, speaking at the launch of the National Business Initiative (NBI), won wide praise from business leaders for his strong stance.

The NBI is the product of the merger of the Consultative Business Movement and the Urban Foundation.

The president praised both organisations for their past roles in bringing together business and the ANC, and facilitating change.

He said the new NBI must play an important part in ensuring busi-

ness participation in national reconciliation and development.

Mandela used the launch event — at a gathering of business executives at the Carlton Hotel — to declare forcibly his resolve to end crime and create a climate for growth.

Lawbreakers

"I have said I would go down on my knees to beg for peace. Now I have closed a chapter. They will have to beg me," he said.

Mandela promised to "come down very hard" on lawbreakers and protesters, citing the disturbances at Wits University.

He reassured the gathering that whites should not be afraid to deal with violent protesters simply

because they were black. "That is simply racism in reverse," he said.

Business reaction to the creation of the NBI was favourable, but seemed eclipsed by executives' praise for Mandela's determination to enforce a stable, law-abiding business environment.

"That is terrific. I have been waiting a long time for him to say that," said Brian Mehl, chairman of IBM South Africa.

"For business to flourish we need an environment of peace and stability, and he was very clearly assuring that that would happen."

Mehl said Mandela's commitment would also offer much-needed reassurance to foreign investors.

□ Turn to Page 2

P.T.O.

at
fol-
were
rong
it a
iting
h as
rush
ple,
redit
outh
tion,
xico
rang
tries.
rican
ected
ated,
and
h as
their
cond
icing
the
hit

expansion will focus on...
to more than R1,5 billion. Chief executive...
this year bringing the total spent on net-...
until the government...
country to subsidise

Crime is target, not statistics ⁽³⁴⁾

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

REDUCING crime to win people's trust — and not merely handing out favourable-seeming statistics — is the key task facing Western Cape police, says new provincial police commissioner André van Heerden Beukes.

At a Press briefing yesterday after meetings with regional Police Minister Patrick McKenzie and senior police officers, General Beukes spelled out his plans for a "back-to-basics" approach to tackling crime, resolving problems in the police and forging closer links with the people.

Describing himself as a "career-oriented professional police scientist" with 33 years' experience, he said he was a hands-on manager who believed in empowering police at ground level and involving the public directly in curbing and combating crime.

Police could expect firm guidance and protection from him in establishing "democratic policing".

The essence of this was winning people's trust.

Acknowledging that the po-

lice had come to be seen as an instrument of apartheid in the past and that their relations with the people — particularly in the townships — had become "a big problem", General Beukes stressed the need to develop legitimacy and to convey the idea that the police were there to serve all South Africans.

He was optimistic that by adopting a "Camps" approach — consultation, adaptation, mobilisation and problem-solving — problems would be resolved.

This would not be achieved through "spectacular science-fiction ideas", but a no-nonsense back-to-basics approach in reducing crime and making people feel more secure.

Too often statistics were bandied about in an attempt to indicate how effective the police were, "but I think we often bluffed ourselves".

Ultimately, the effectiveness of the police "will have to be evaluated in terms of the absence of crime, not statistics".

Reflecting on his desire to see the police "become the friend of the public", he added:

Crackdown promised

CT(CR) 10/3/95 (34)

□ From Page 1

While Mandela promised state action, he said business could not stand apart from the process of national development.

The NBI board sounded similar themes. In an effort to draw upon the past successes of the Consultative Business Movement (CBM) and the Urban Foundation, the NBI will seek to build consensus and mediate among business, labour and the ANC.

"With the coming of democracy, business cannot step back and say everything is okay," said Rev Mvume Dandala, NBI deputy chairman. "We are saying we must retain an avenue (like the CBM) to influence and prod and encourage business to take action and stay involved."

The NBI, which will have a staff

of about 50 and offices in Gauteng, KwaZulu/Natal and the Western Cape, will contribute research and comment on development issues.

It also will seek to use its credibility with both big business and other groups to draw business into the RDP.

Chairman Mike Rosholt, retired chairman of Barlows, said NBI would act as advisor and honest-broker between Nedlac, business, government and labour.

"We feel business needs an unmandated body to act outside the formal negotiating process, to move quickly and marshal influence," he said. "I think this organisation is very well poised," said Sebastian Msimang, human resource manager at Community Bank. "I think both CBM and the Urban Foundation have the credibility it takes."

DP calls for troops to fight crime

(34) ARLT 18/3/95
CAPE TOWN. — A request for troops to be used in support of police in the fight against crime has been made by the Democratic Party.

In a letter to the Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi yesterday, requesting an urgent meeting on ways to combat crime, DP spokesman on safety and security Douglas Gibson said his party would ask Mr Mufamadi to allow soldiers to support police in crime prevention.

"While we do not believe this to be a long-term solution to the problem, if no immediate action is taken, this country will be paralysed with fear and communities will take the law into their own hands," Mr Gibson said.

He said police statistics showed an average 25 car hijackings, about 200 house-breakings and eight murders daily in Gauteng alone.

Last year, at least one person a month was killed in car hijackings.

Mr Gibson said the DP would emphasise the shortage of police personnel and transport, especially in Johannesburg where 200 policemen were needed but only 600 were employed.

"Our police service is under-resourced, underpaid, over-stretched and its senior officers are leaving in droves. We see a flight of businesses from the central business district to the suburbs, and a flight of skills from the suburbs to emigration.

"Above all, we see people scared in their homes, terrified to go out at night and vulnerable to murderous hijackers in their driveways."

Mr Gibson said the government had promised a war against crime, a demilitarised and decentralised police service and an increased police budget, but none of these had materialised. — Sapa.

BRIEFING

There is a national crisis — but there is no Robin Hood.' Harvey Tyson reports on a meeting last week which might tackle a dangerously critical situation. Representatives of almost every democratic interest in South Africa, pledged themselves to combine in the battle against crime, guns and violence.



Awash in crime, poor and their allies plan to fight

(34) STAR 20/3/95

What do you do when the man of the house waves a gun at his children and rapes his partner at gunpoint?

What do you do when children steal their father's gun and take it to school?

What do you do when you report drug-dealers to the police — and a policeman tips off the drug-traffickers?

What do you do when your children are woken by gunshots in the night, see a crime committed in the street at dawn, and step over a corpse on the way to school?

What do you do when you are mugged, and your car is stolen, twice?

What do you do when violence blocks development and investment schemes and drives private skills from the country?

Unheralded meeting

The answer is that you summon all the resources available, and combine to challenge the threat, get rid of the gangsters, and work to change the ugly, disillusioned culture. That answer just may have started to happen, after an unheralded and unpublicised meeting in Randburg last week.

The Government, represented by the ministries of the RDP and safety and security, were there. The "civics" and the poor were represented, and so were a supermarket chain and a major bank. The Churches were there, and so was Big Business, in the shape of Sacob and the National Business Initiative.

Gun Free South Africa organised the meeting at the behest of Jay Naidoo's RDP ministry, and invited an entire cross-section of society — including the SA Gun-Owners Association, who offered funds for research into violence.

Anglo-American's Michael O'Dowd reminded the meeting: "We are dealing with a profound social issue ... with the most fundamental of human rights — the right to protection from criminal violence." Protection from criminality was the first, the primary, the least contentious and — in the oldest times — often the only function of State.

In South Africa there are two forms of violence: inter-commu-

duced remarkably, the second has soared.

Before listing the economic costs of crime, O'Dowd said: "The victims are the poor. The Robin Hood story is a myth. The poor are weak and easy to prey on, and so they are the main victims ... and when the economy is hurt by crime, the unemployed suffer first."

The meeting was warned that violent tension was increasing, as the local elections approached. Now militarised youth, with their own language, their own uniforms, were seen as the greatest threat.

'We are dealing with the most fundamental of human rights — the right to protection from criminal violence.'

The most poignant messages came from "civics" representatives, describing the feelings, and the experience in many townships of women and children living amid violence, helplessly, without anyone to turn to.

"We are seeing killings, and drug-running and rape — but nothing to counter them," said Joseph de Broize. "Some police are in cahoots with the drug dealers ... and if you arrest a man waving an illegal gun, he's taken to court and let go. Where's the justice?"

Thandi Motokeng, of the Soweto Anti-Violence Education (SAVE) campaign which will climax on June 16, said that it was not enough for communities to reject violence. They had to affirm support for a culture of learning and literacy. Last week-end (March 18) they asked Sowetan children to bring to school weapons — any weapons — and to destroy them.

They will also be asking pupils to educate others through poetry and drama. And to nominate role models of non-violence instead of lauding the Ramboes

for the Study of Violence and Recreation, questioned the inaction caused by the fact that "crime is the result of poverty". He questioned too the view of an unbreakable vicious circle caused by the fact that "crime resulted in further poverty".

There was applause for Rabbi Harris for "my radical proposal" that the authorities seal off entire neighbourhoods in all areas, and then heavily punish anyone found with an illegal weapon. Others cautioned that such methods were ineffective.

Assessing the RDP as an antidote to violence, Simpson urged: "Something must be done. But remember, investment of resources in the poverty-stricken areas could increase conflict, if not violence."

Vested interests

"Development in itself can destroy a whole lot of vested interests and bring dangerous resistance — not only from the criminal element, but from others who are uncomfortable with change, such as migrant workers. You must address the concerns of these vested interests. You must provide alternatives for them."

There was consensus on at least one issue: unbridled and virtually uncontrolled violence is threatening every one of us, and everything we do — and something radical must be done.

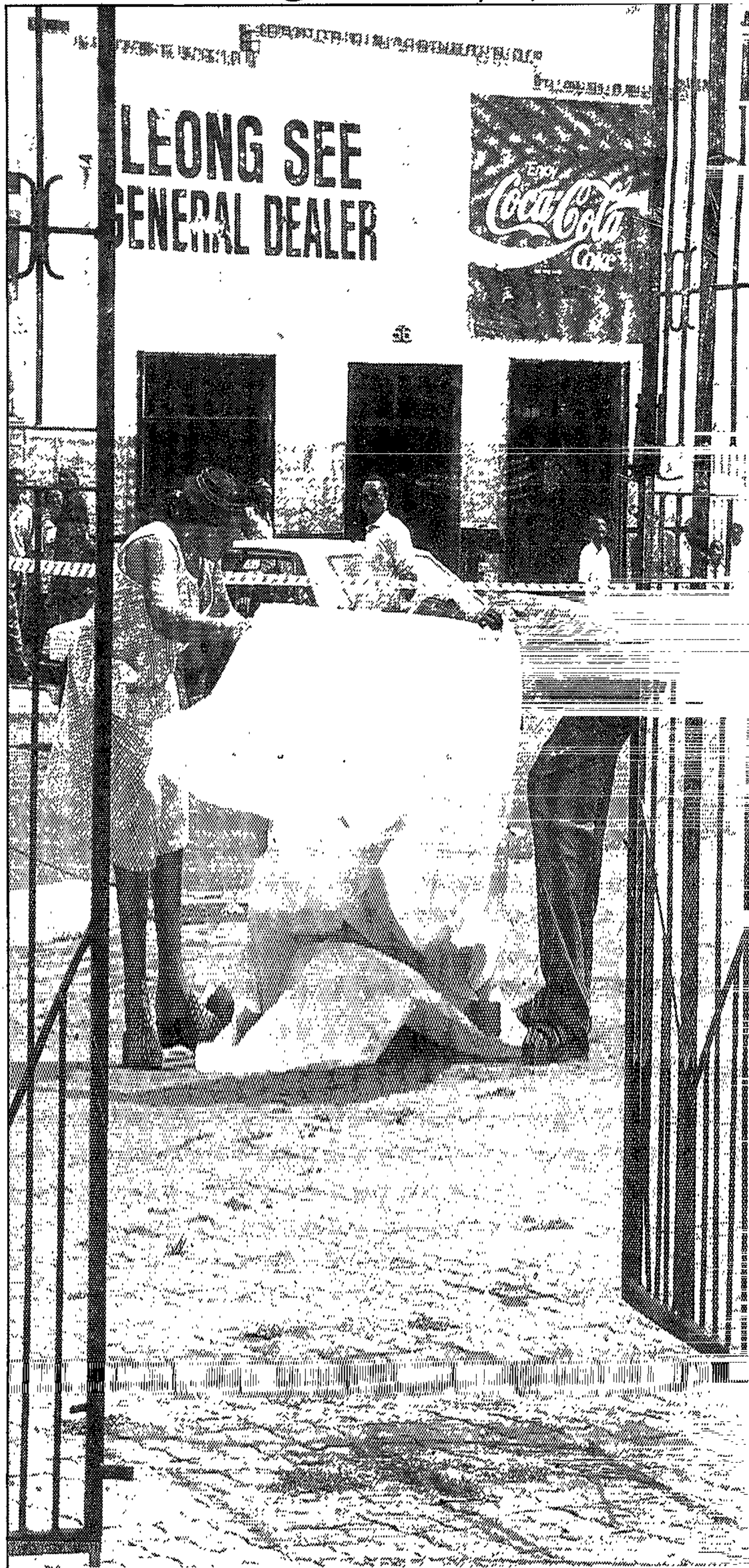
Violence is costing the country billions of rands, and is a potential threat to as much as half of the national GNP. Yet there is an even greater cost in human lives and human degradation.

The Government ministries listened, and did not argue. They encouraged further talks — and joint, properly co-ordinated action. More meetings will follow.

Many of us who attended the first meeting are hoping that action will come immediately — with a formal partnership of half-a-dozen government ministries, and many private sector and community interests.

These should combine in a national forum to promote security, hand-in-hand with material development.

We visualise a national body to meet a national crisis; an organisation such as TC Robertson's Veld Trust which half a



Naidoo slams criminals

By Themba Sepotokele

THE commemoration of Human Rights Day under the Government of National Unity yesterday was to celebrate the fall of apartheid and to rebuild the new democratic South Africa.

Speaking at the commemoration of Human Rights Day and the celebration of the Soweto Civic Association's 10th anniversary at Orlando Stadium in Soweto yesterday, Minister Without Portfolio Mr Jay Naidoo said people should register for their own representatives in the forthcoming local government elections.

Naidoo said President Nelson Mandela had launched Masakhane, a campaign that would make sure that the Government delivered on the promises it made before the elections.

"The day is not only to register for the

(34)
elections but to transform hospitals, police stations and schools among others," Naidoo said.

He launched an attack on criminals, saying the Government would no longer tolerate acts of crime and vandalism on any property, especially state property.

An appeal to people and the civic association to cooperate with the Government in delivering the goods was also made. *Sowetan*

Addressing hundreds of people at the same venue, Mr Khoisan X! of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania said people should vote in the forthcoming local elections to enjoy economic and political freedom. *22/3/95*

"We want real political empowerment and freedom to broaden the economy of our country," Khoisan X! said. Mzwakhe Mbuli, Rebecca Malope, Sankomota and many others entertained the well-behaved crowd.

SA now 'the most violent in the world except for those presently at war'

ARCT 25/3/95

34

~~34~~

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa was the most violent country in the world, with the exception of those at war, says a leading psychologist.

Psychologist Mohamed Seedat, head of the health psychology unit at the University of South Africa (Unisa), said a study being carried out in metropolitan Johannesburg suggested the murder rate may be even higher than World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates.

According to the WHO, for every 100 000 people in South Africa, 53,5 are murdered each year. In comparison, the next highest rate of murder was 22,6 per 100 000 on the Caribbean island of St Lucia. The United States ranks eighth in the world.

"These startling statistics make South Africa the murder capital of the world," said Unisa's Centre for Peace Action, a community-based anti-violence body.

"Our preliminary findings indicate we may have an even higher incidence of homicide," said Professor Seedat, who said the fear of violence resulted in stress which itself led to more violence.

"There is a sense that South Africans are under siege by criminals. People experience it in their day-to-day lives. People are afraid to leave their homes at night," Professor Seedat said.

He said all communities in South Africa, from those in affluent suburbs to apartheid-disadvantaged township-

dwellers were similarly affected.

"Every South African has a story to tell of violence."

The ruling ANC, which has declared war on crime, has found its ambitious Reconstruction and Development Programme hard-hit by the violent crime wave.

Tradesmen contracted to build township homes and restore essential services cut during decades of apartheid deprivation have become the targets of criminals.

Several have been killed by gunmen.

Hard-pressed police, shaking off their image as apartheid's enforcers, have found themselves unable to cope with rising crime in their attempt to become more community oriented.

Peace Action said, with the exception of murder, most violence stemmed from everyday interpersonal behaviour related to wife, child and husband abuse.

A WHO expert on the concept of a safe community and public health, Sweden's Leif Svanstrom, is visiting South Africa for a week from today to see for himself the problems facing the country as it rebuilds from the ashes of apartheid.

The Centre for Peace Action said Dr Svanstrom would visit community-based injury and violence prevention initiatives as well as holding talks with the Medical Research Council, local medical schools and the Human Sciences Research Council. — Reuter.

'Miserly' crime budget

Political Staff

(34) ARL 31/3/95

THE Democratic Party has rejected Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg's first budget because of a "miserly allocation" for the combating and investigation of crime.

If inflation was taken into account, there had been a large reduction in the police vote, DP MP Douglas Gibson said in the national assembly budget debate.

It was disturbing that the allocation for crime combating and investigation had been reduced

from R1,86 billion last year to R1,76 billion this year.

"How can parliament and the people of South Africa take the government seriously in its protestations about fighting crime in the face of this miserly allocation?"

Crime was the single largest threat to the reconstruction and development programme.

Mr Gibson said in the past five years violent crime had increased by 27 percent, with murders up by 50 percent.

"The solution rate is decreasing at an equally alarming rate."

The struggle between the police and the "communities" may be reaching a point where the two can combine — at last — to fight violence. Harvey Tyson describes another step in the search for peace and personal security

Public, police face same enemy

34 Star 31/3/95

The ideal of friendly neighbourhood policemen, reducing violence and crime with the help of the local community, is being taken seriously — at last.

A breakthrough occurred at a meeting in Soweto this week when people from the South Western areas of Johannesburg poked fun at the police — and both sides laughed.

"Regular corruption is known around here as the Soweto Supplement," said one speaker. "Certain police go around surreptitiously collecting bribes. And when two policemen stand at a

roadblock in Soweto, that's known as 'Visible Collecting'." I was not there when the story was told, but I was assured that this example of frank discussion would not have occurred before between "the people" and the police. Certainly not without flat denials and huge hostility.

The community representatives were mildly shocked, therefore, when a brigadier addressed them amicably as "comrades".

"It seems that they are at last beginning to hear each other," said an organiser of a meeting of representatives of 14 police sta-

tions and their community policing forums. About 200 people attended a full day's workshop arranged by Professors Mohamed Seedat and Victor Nell through Unisa's Centre for Peace Action.

Until now, a struggle for power has kept community representatives and police apart. The struggle is lessening, and both sides realise combined action in the fight against crime has become overwhelming.

Their common goal was described in one paper as "making violence socially unacceptable, so that everyone will join in its

prevention by making those who behave violently feel unwanted and undesirable".

This calls for a major change in current attitudes — a point which has been discussed endlessly for at least three years. But now the Centre for Peace Action hopes to produce a working model for all of South Africa. The model might be created in Eldorado Park, which has an exceptionally high level of interpersonal violence, say the professors.

The first step towards real, ongoing co-operation is a document in which community repre-

sentatives and the local police station will set out the responsibilities of both sides, and ways to measure performance.

For instance, police could undertake to answer calls within 30 seconds, and be at the scene of an emergency within 10 minutes. They would also accept the international yardstick of crime "clearance" rates.

This means publishing each month their ratio of solved crimes to reported crimes.

And it also means that the community policing forum (CFP) would have to educate the community in the realities of po-

licies, as opposed to criminal justice. As one policeman complained: "We complete an investigation; hand the criminal to the courts — and next day he's back on the streets. The public are angry, worse, they think we have been bribed to let him go."

If the police are to live up to the promises made to the local community, then the community has to help the police — not only in fighting crime — but in ensuring the police are adequately equipped and properly trained.

And it means pressurising the authorities to provided multi-skilled police who know the local

area. It means removing police who have lost the trust of the neighbourhood.

Realisation that the RDP cannot work, the poor cannot be helped, and the economy cannot grow, until violence and crime are reduced to normal proportions, is now motivating local communities, irrespective of their politics. The Johannesburg South-West initiative should spread.

It is probable that it will join up with the proposed national forum on safety and development which is beginning to mobilise across the entire country.



(34) ARG 4/4/95

Mufamadi's shock violent crime report

TYRONE SEALE
Political Staff

MORE than 789 000 violent crimes and more than 62 000 armed robberies were reported to police last year, Minister for Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi has told parliament.

Police solved just more than half of the violent crimes while scoring successes in only a quarter of the armed robbery cases.

Police destroyed drugs worth at least R121 million last year — a potentially conservative estimate given Mr Mufamadi's admission that the South African Police Service does not have adequate means to determine exact figures.

Mr Mufamadi gave these and other figures in reply to MPs' and senators' questions.

From January to November last year 789 284 violent crimes were reported.

These included murder, public violence, rape, assault, housebreaking, robbery, damage to property, culpable homi-

cide, attempted murder, and common assault.

During the same period police opened 62 354 armed robbery dockets.

Investigators solved 52 percent, or 418 644, of the violent crimes, while solving only 26 percent, or 16 169, of the armed robberies.

Referring to the destruction of drugs, Mr Mufamadi said the figure of R121 million included cocaine worth more than R17 million, heroin worth more than R8,5 million, LSD worth R334 000 and Mandrax worth slightly more than R95 million.

Mr Mufamadi said the police service, and in particular the narcotics bureau, did not have adequate technical equipment to detect illicit drugs at ports of entry. Deliberations were under way to acquire such equipment.

He also disclosed that car hijackings were on the increase — 558 incidents were reported last December, 601 in January this year and 624 in February.

74% of robberies in SA unsolved

POLITICAL STAFF

CT 4/4/95
POLICE solved only 26% of the 62 354 armed robberies in South Africa between January and November last year, the Minister of Safety and Security, Mr Sydney Mufamadi, said yesterday.

He also said 789 284 violent crimes were committed in the country in the first 11 months of 1994, an average of 2 363 a day or almost 99 every hour — or one violent crime every 36,4 seconds.

Mr Mufamadi, who was replying to a question tabled in the National Assembly by Mr Douglas Gibson (DP), said 418 644 of the violent crimes — 52% — were solved by the police.

Violent crimes included murder, public violence, rape and serious assault.

Rugby sec

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG: Plans for the tightest security measures ever seen at a sports event in South Africa are being finalised at all nine stadiums to be used during Rugby World Cup 1995, tournament manager Mr Craig Jamieson said yesterday.

Pre-match bomb sweeps, restricted air space over stadiums, cordoned-off security space and a massive security and police presence will be in place to ensure the safety of some 1,3 million spectators expected to attend the tournament that kicks off in Cape Town in 51 days' time.

The venues are at Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria, East London, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Bloemfontein, Rustenburg and Stellenbosch, which hosts one

match

At

van

tor M

confi

slow

bers

Unic

resol

If

woul

On

S

Afric

Jami

rugb

the R

sche

ment

adve

areas

H

Teams to test for fraud in social pension system

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG: Teams of government officials and representatives of the non-governmental sector are to conduct "random tests" for fraud in the social pension system, Minister of Welfare and Population Development Mr Abe Williams said yesterday.

Officials apparently involved in such fraud — which is conservatively estimated to cost the government R1 billion annually — would be prosecuted, Mr Williams assured delegates attending a conference on social security near here. CT 4/4/95

"I intend to eradicate this evil once and for all," he said.

He explained welfare departments would be conducting an information campaign so that the public would be

aware of their rights regarding social allowances.

Furthermore, all provinces would soon be able to tap into a single information base on pension recipients. This would prevent people from claiming benefits in more than one area.

Dr Pieter le Roux of the UWC said that although R1bn of pension and grant money "disappeared" annually, generally the social pension was reaching the poorest of the poor — and making a vital difference.

According to World Bank research, the income for the poorest 20% of South Africans was a mere R25 each a month if the pension was not taken into account, Dr Le Roux said.

He said the social pension system would only survive if it was strictly confined to those who could not save.

ANC to join fight against crime

(34) News/4/95

■ CITY REPORTER

The ANC is planning an anti-crime drive in Soweto following media reports of increased child rapes in the township.

Quoting crime figures announced by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi in Parliament recently, Gauteng ANC deputy secretary-general Obed Bapela said the organisation was concerned about the high crime rate.

"The police alone cannot crush crime," he said, adding that people needed to start reporting crimes and showing criminals they were tired of their activities.

Bapela also called for bail to be denied to people charged with serious crimes such as murder, rape, child abuse and motor vehicle hijacking.

■ The ANC yesterday accused right-wing farmers in Gauteng of trying to sabotage November's local elections and said it planned to lodge a complaint against them with the Multiparty Liaison Committee.

Bapela said about 800 farmworkers and their families have been evicted from farms in Magaliesburg. It seemed as if farmers on the West Rand, which fell under the jurisdiction of the Western Services Council, wanted to ruin the registration process.

The families were living in fields and would not be able to register without fixed addresses.

In addition, the ANC had proof that farmers were collecting two types of forms from the services council and encouraging workers to fill in the incorrect ones.

The ANC would ask Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen to speak to the farmers as his intervention in the Eastern Cape had helped to resolve a similar problem last year.

scario Gamate, top, at the saumon party yesterday. rear savage and Chris out with trawler and p... Pictures: NICKY DE BLOIS

Crime seen as alternative to miserly welfare funding

34

TIME is running out for SA to get its social welfare house in order and, despite an apparent funding crisis and predictions of unaffordability, dramatic changes will have to be introduced to save the destitute from the life of crime many are now forced to lead.

This was made clear during two days of deliberations -- held near Johannesburg this week -- where the lessons SA could learn from the German system were explored.

The conference was a follow-up to a visit by Welfare and Population Development officials last year during which it was decided more players should be included and a German delegation appointed to come to SA and speak about their system. Questions were also asked about other international policies which had been explored by the Germans.

Delegates from relevant SA government departments, non-governmental organisations, business and labour spoke frankly about problems and listened to German social welfare experts sharing their exper-

ERICA JANKOWITZ

iences. Extensive research in many areas of social security was supplemented by stories of the actual effect of SA's policy of paying too little too late -- and very grudgingly -- instead of seeing social welfare payments as a way of reducing future social problems.

It was pointed out by University of Western Cape economics head Pieter de Roux that German per capita income is about 10 times that of SA and huge disparities exist between unemployment rates, economic growth forecasts and many other factors. However, a German delegate said Germany's system developed after the Second World War, at a time when the economy was decimated and prospects were poor.

Estimates for extending maintenance grants to all needy families alone ranged from R10bn to R13bn a year. But, delegates said, not paying these grants cost society and individuals dearly in higher crime rates and allowing children to fall between the system's cracks and take to a life on

the streets. A recurring theme from SA speakers was that the local system was designed to cater almost exclusively for whites. Where other population groups qualified for assistance, lesser amounts were paid against stringent means testing.

With recent attempts to redress imbalances, budgets could not cope with increased legitimate demand, the conference heard.

And widespread fraud and maladministration, often the result of logistical problems in paying rural, illiterate people, had further eroded the limited resources available to keep the wolf from the door.

Concrete suggestions were made to overcome some of the problems. But the general conclusion drawn was that SA must create a series of social safety nets to prevent problems associated with poverty and unemployment which were not tackled in the past. Children should be the first beneficiaries as they are the economic indicator of the future and all -- the wealthy and the poor -- should contribute to welfare funding.

had not informed

'PROBLEM EXACERBATED BY PAROLE AND AMNESTIES'

34

Serious crime rate soaring

CT 11/4/95

SOUTH AFRICA'S crime rate is soaring ahead of population growth, the provincial police commissioner said at the weekend. **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

PROVINCIAL police commissioner Lieutenant-General André Beukes has painted a grim picture of crime trends — and said acquittals in courts of law outstrip convictions.

Speaking at a weekend conference, Gen Beukes said the growth rate of serious crime, with one serious crime being reported to police every 17 seconds, outstripped population growth and the growth rate of SA's gross domestic product.

He said the high incidence of serious crime meant police

found little time to investigate minor offences and that, in extreme cases, investigators were working on 100 dockets at once.

Criminals were becoming increasingly sophisticated and police were discovering fewer sets of fingerprints at crime scenes, hampering investigations.

"The early release of prisoners on parole or as part of a general amnesty tends to complicate matters, especially when seen in the light of an unacceptably high rate of recidivism and insufficient correctional supervision."

Mortuaries may be privatised

CRIME REPORTER

THE police are considering privatising some of their services, such as mortuaries, to save money — and the police band may be scrapped.

Former Western Cape regional commissioner Lieu-

tenant-General Nic Acker said in his final report that Salt River and Tygerberg mortuaries cost more than R4,5 million a year to run, while the band cost about R1,7 million in 1993 alone. A new electronic telephone system is expected to reduce telephone bills by 20%.

He added the lowering morale of police members was "impacting negatively on discipline".

● The South African Police Union said yesterday Gen Beukes was not in a position to give an

unbiased opinion on wages claims, as he had helped found a rival police staff association after Sapu criticised his appointment as provincial commissioner as "undemocratic".

Police want apology for 'slur'

CT 11/4/95

(SP)

DALE GRANGER

ABOUT 150 angry Elsie's River policemen last night downed tools, claiming Western Cape Minister of Police Mr Patrick McKenzie had defamed them with statements that they were involved in gang violence and demanding a public apology.

The situation was tense at the police station and six prisoners had to be transferred to Bishop Lavis police station as policemen closed ranks waiting for Mr McKenzie to arrive to address their grievances.

At an NP conference in Bishop Lavis over the weekend, Mr

McKenzie had agreed with a delegate that Elsie's River policemen were working in collusion with gangsters and drug smugglers. He said Elsie's River police station was one of the most disappointing and that a 14-year-old girl was raped in the cells by policemen before being handed over to the Americans gang.

Furious policemen hit back last night, saying the station was one of only four in the Western Cape to receive star status last year and that station commander Major Ganief Daniels was voted top cop last year and sent overseas to study in America.

"People think we're criminals

after what Mr McKenzie said," said one policemen. They said people in the community had called them gangsters, rapists and criminals, saying "even your minister says so".

South African Police Union leader Colonel Andy Muller said at the station last night that if Elsie's River policemen were involved in criminal activity, then Mr McKenzie "must say who they are, as we would also like to know".

Warrant Officer Willem van der Merwe told Colonel Muller that not one charge had been laid against an Elsie's River policeman this year.

He said seven outstanding cases relating to charges by gangsters against policemen for offences such as assault were still with the attorney-general and had not been brought to court.

Warrant Officer Van der Merwe said the rape incident involving the 14-year-old girl which Mr McKenzie had referred to had occurred at Khayelitsha police station and not at Elsie's River.

Policemen said investigating gangsterism was a complicated job, often involving contact with members of opposing gangs which was wrongly construed by the public as collusion.

le
of
e
e
le
e
y
d
o
or
in
is
d
n
e
c
e
n
JL
IK
1995

Police swoop on PO pilfering syndicates

Star 12/4/95 25 (34)

■ STAFF REPORTER

Police have widened their investigation into crime syndicates involving Post Office workers.

The syndicates are believed to have pilfered more than R15-million by intercepting post.

Last month, police in Cape Town swooped on a 28-member syndicate, including Post Office workers, believed to have intercepted and cashed more than R600 000 worth of cheques.

When police arrested the gang, they confiscated more than 13 sacks of post from homes in Langa, Guguletu and Khayelitsha.

An SAPS spokesman yesterday said the investigation had widened, and that police now believed there were several gangs involved in stealing cheques from the post, using the same methods as the recently arrested syndicate.

The inquiry was being confined to the Cape area at this

stage, the spokesman added.

He appealed to people not to send cheques by post and to avoid posting them in letters bearing company logos, but preferably to transfer money directly into accounts.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Opperman said there was no evidence that organised criminal gangs were targeting the postal service in Gauteng, although "isolated" incidents of mail theft might occur.

Crime is scaring off investors, says Sacob

ARG 12/4/93

(34)

~~11B~~

JOHANNESBURG. — The frightening crime rate and increasing lawlessness is deterring foreign investment and forcing some firms to close, a leading business organisation said today.

"We are worried not only about the impact of crime and violence on the fabric of our society, but about the negative impact on investor perception both locally and overseas," said Ken Warren, director of legal affairs at the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob).

"We find that some businesses are closing and others are moving to where they feel safer," Mr Warren said after talks with senior police and security ministers.

"Businesses feel the risks are unacceptably high, so they are shutting up shop."

Mr Warren said Sacob received a constant stream of inquiries about crime and violence from foreign trade missions.

"The perception overseas is that through crime and violence the country is unstable, notwithstanding what has been achieved over the past five years," he said, referring to South Africa's emergence from apartheid isolation.

"People who want to put money into South Africa want to put people in as well. They don't want them to go home in a body bag," said economist Tony Twine.

While political violence has dropped since the elections, violent crime has soared, particularly in industrialised Gauteng.

Murder, armed car hijackings and vio-

lent robberies are routinely and frequently reported by under-staffed police overwhelmed by the surge in crime.

A leading psychologist said last month that South Africa, where more than 50 people a day were murdered in 1994, was the most violent country in the world outside a war zone.

"The image is not a positive one. Tour operators tell people where to go and where not to go as not to get robbed, mugged or shot," said Mr Warren.

Newly-appointed police commissioner George Fivaz is working with government ministers to develop an overall approach to crime, treating not only the symptoms but the causes as well.

But many South Africans have little faith in the justice system and there is a widespread perception that crime pays, with killers often back on the streets after being granted almost automatic bail.

President Mandela's government is eager to win foreign investment to create jobs and help its ambitious Reconstruction and Development Programme intended to improve the lot of blacks.

Mr Twine, from the economic consultancy Econometrix, said post-apartheid South Africa, which had no foreign threat to its security, had many more soldiers than police.

"I would like to see 170,000 police and only 10,000 in the army," he said, adding that the crime rate was a major factor in keeping risk capital away. — Sapa.

Crime rate scaring off investors

CP13/3/94

JOHANNESBURG: South Africa's frightening crime rate and its lawless image is deterring foreign investment and forcing some local firms to close, the SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) said yesterday.

"We are concerned not only about the impact of crime and violence on the fabric of our society, but the negative impact on investor perception both locally and overseas," said Mr Ken Warren, Sacob's director of legal affairs.

"We find that some businesses are closing down and others are moving to places where they feel safer," he said after talks with senior police and security ministers.

"They (businesses) feel the risks are unacceptably high, so they are shutting up shop."

He said Sacob received a constant stream of inquiries about crime and violence from foreign trade missions.

"The perception overseas is that through crime and violence the country is unstable, notwithstanding what has been achieved over the past five years."

Economist Mr Tony Twine said: "People who want to put money into South Africa want to put people in as well. They don't want to see them go home in a body bag." — Sapa-
Reuter

New crimes committed on parole

(34) ET20/4/95

PRETORIA: About 420 of more than 50 000 South African prisoners granted parole last year committed new crimes before the expiry of their sentences, the Department of Correctional Services said here yesterday.

These crimes were of a minor nature, however.

Community correction director Brigadier Gert Jonker emphasised that parole did not constitute the early release of a prisoner, but "it is rather the placement of a prisoner under strict conditions. All prisoners serve their full sentences on parole or in prison."

Brig Jonker denied parole was used to alleviate overpopulation in prisons. The safety of the community was the main factor in considering parole. — Sapa

ONAL

Economist calls on government to act decisively against crime

CT(BR) 21/4/95 (34)

By RONNY TSHABALALA

STAFF WRITER

The government should "stop treating criminals like gentlemen" if South Africa was to achieve a stable enough climate to encourage foreign investment, said economist and director of the centre for African studies Eugene Nyathi.

Speaking at the Enterprise magazine annual investment forum this week, Nyathi said political instability, crime and strikes were major factors militating against foreign investment.

Nyathi urged the government to take a tough line and said it should deal with indiscipline in the army and prisons "firmly and immediately".

The freedom to demand higher wages should be limited, Nyathi

told his audience.

A large portion of labour in this country was unskilled and yet demanded high salaries, he added, pointing out that South African labourers were paid more than their counterparts in other countries, such as India.

No improvement

A major problem underlined by Nyathi at Wednesday's forum was that the South African economy was not sufficiently geared towards exports.

"South Africa has a very narrow skills base and productivity levels are showing no improvement.

"For South Africa to be competitive, the government should take decisive action on matters of

labour, crime, education and — to a very large extent — political firmness.

"By sheer circumstances of fortune, South Africa happens to be a good country in international eyes and survives on international goodwill.

"But this attitude will not last forever," he said.

South Africa needed to become proficient and self-sustainable if it was to survive without "foreign goodwill".

Nyathi said that given South Africa's narrow skills base, the ability of the country to sustain economic growth was crucial.

As South Africa was not yet a "priority destination" for international investment, action should be taken to improve investor confidence, he said.

**EXCLUSIVE REPORT by KHULU
SIBIYA and SEKOLA SELLO**

**PRESIDENT NELSON Mandela, re-
viewing his 12 months in office, has
vowed to crack down hard on lawless-
ness – even if it means using the army
to achieve this goal.**

In an exclusive interview with City Press, Mandela – who revealed that he would not be seeking re-election in 1999 – said he would use an iron fist, including calling in the army if necessary, against people using protest action to conduct criminal activities.

He also issued a stern warning to “people wanting to ride into power on the corpses of innocent individuals” that the government would act firmly against them.

■ Describing the achievements of the Government of National Unity in the last 12 months as “unparalleled”, he vowed that there would be visible delivery this year. At the same time he appealed to people to pay for services to make this possible.

■ Mandela revealed that during the recent blockade of routes into Umtata by former Transkei police, he had asked the top brass of the security forces to crush the rebellion by force. “I told them, if you have to use live bullets, use them.

“I am prepared to use that firmness wherever people commit criminal acts in the course of their protests ... we are putting in place strategies to put an end to people wanting to ride into power on the corpses of innocent individuals”.

A special unit dealing with this aspect of political violence had already been established.

The President said the government had information that there were “very important political figures in various organisations, and regrettably even my organisation”, who were behind political violence, including hit squads.

■ Responding to the impasse between Inkatha on the one hand and the ANC and National Party on the other, he said he hoped Inkatha would not pull out from the GNU and that it would do everything to ensure that it remained part of government.

However, he was firm that the government would not be intimidated by Inkatha’s threats of a pullout.

“We are not prepared to address problems under coercion. It would be counter-productive for us to encourage any political party to use coercion and intimidation as a means of solving problems.”

■ Turn to Page 5 for the full interview.



**Nelson Mandela warns political
criminals that he'll use the full fo
state – troops included – to bring**

34 CP 23/4/95

**opportunist and
force of the
g them into line**

ELSE!

34 CP 23/4/95

**'BEEHAAVE
OR
E**

Jiyānē said the mobilisation could take the form of mass action such

was signed between the IFP, the ANC and the National Party.

Chief Buthelezi reviewed the

Mandela: I'll use army

(34) CT 24/4/95
JOHANNESBURG: President Nelson Mandela is to clamp down on lawlessness and on people using protest action to conduct criminal activities.

This would include calling in the army, he said in an exclusive interview with City Press editor Khulu Sibiya and deputy editor Sekoia Sello.

He said that, during the recent blockade by former Transkei police of routes into Umtata, he had asked top security officials to use live bullets, if necessary.

He would use a firm hand where people committed crimes during protests. A special police unit had been set up to deal with that type of "political violence".

He said the government had information that top political figures in various organisations, including the ANC, were behind the political violence. — Sapa

NP wants Mandela to probe Radebe's ministerial style

JOHANNESBURG: The National Party yesterday asked President Nelson Mandela and the cabinet to investigate the manner in which Public Works Minister Mr Jeff Radebe was running his department, as well as allegations about appointments.

The allegations were made in a report drawn up by the department's director-general, Mr Theo

CT 24/4/95
von Robbroeck, and submitted to the parliamentary portfolio committee last Thursday.

The report alleged that people with matric were being appointed at salaries of R72 000 per year, though they were only eligible for a maximum of R29 646. Mr Von Robbroeck alleged Mr Radebe pressured him to ignore regulations when appointing staff. — Sapa

Braving the cold for registration



Nuke aid to

KwaZulu Natal has blueprint for beating crime nationally, says chamber president

By JOHN SHERROCKS
KWAZULU NATAL BUSINESS EDITOR

Reversing the runaway statistics that threaten to abort KwaZulu Natal's vast tourism potential is a determined goal of the newly appointed Durban Regional Chamber of Business (DRCB) president, Robin Boustred.

And he is confident, following a recent meeting with the minister of safety and security, Sydney Mufamadi, that it is an attainable one.

"I believe that given the support of central government, we could see improvements within a month," Boustred said.

At the meeting earlier this month in Pretoria, which was brokered by Sacob, the KwaZulu Natal delegation put forward a plan to fight crime and violence.

Details of the proposal, which Boustred said was positively received by Mufamadi, could be released this week. Although it was suggested by the province, Boustred said the proposal could be implemented nationally.

"We believe that we have tabled a solution which has the potential for solving the problem. It is a package for South Africa which we would assist the authorities in driving locally. It can equally be implemented in any other province."

A recent survey by the Durban Regional Chamber of Business shows that one out of two business people in Durban has fallen victim to criminals in the past three months.

Among more than 250 members interviewed, more than half had experienced burglary, vehicle theft, theft from vehicles and theft in the past three months. Hijackings (30 percent) and armed rob-



Robin Boustred, who believes the vicious circle of crime and poverty can be broken

bbery (37 percent) were high, while 11 percent had been directly exposed to murder.

"The direct cost to business is enormous but there are also all sorts of indirect costs: for example, the tourism industry, which holds tremendous potential for KwaZulu Natal."

While agreeing that socio-economic problems do fuel crime, Boustred argues that the solution lies in tackling crime.

"Everyone knows that unemployment in Mozambique is the highest in the world

but in Maputo they will tell you that you are perfectly safe walking anywhere in the city, day or night, because the police are totally in control and there is very tough discipline.

"Social issues and jobs for all is part of the solution, but you are trapped in a vicious circle."

"You won't get employment, you won't get businesses coming into the territory until you get security and the only people who can break that chain are the people that prevent crime."

"My big concern is that we are breeding a generation who believe that crime pays."

Boustred has three primary objectives for his term of office: besides crime he has targeted achieving a formal alignment of the numerous business chambers within the province, many of which are separated along racial lines, and providing business with a mouthpiece at provincial level.

"One of the biggest problems at the moment is the question of credibility... we (the Durban chamber) are seen as representing only a portion of the population."

Given that the merging of the city's industry and commerce representative bodies took years of negotiating despite apparent agreement in principle by both parties, Boustred faces a difficult task.

The bickering between the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) and Business South Africa (BSA) over the number of business seats on Nedlac is a reflection of the extent of the rift between black and white business chambers.

Compounding the divisions is the concern that black chambers would be numerically swamped and risk losing their identity. Boustred, however, is so confident that

overwhelming common objectives will be enough to seal a bond that he is forecasting that some form of amalgamation will take place within six months.

"In Durban we have eight or nine chambers and we all by and large have the same major objectives. We might each have sectarian objectives but there is no reason why those can't exist within a body that is fully representative."

"When we put industry and commerce together a lot of people were saying that it would never work... but 90 percent of what we wanted was common and we could accommodate the remaining 10 percent within the overall movement and I think that is the way we have to go now."

"We are talking to the other chambers and if we have to we will go back to the drawing board to accommodate everyone."

"To avoid swamping, it might be necessary that we all get into something new."

Boustred believes merging is essential. "If business is not united, then you can't blame government and labour for exploiting that situation. Business must get its house in order because within that unity is strength."

His third key objective is to establish representation for business at regional level.

"Under the new government system we hope that the region is going to play an increasingly important part and it is very important that business has representation at that level."

'My concern is that we are breeding a generation who believe crime pays'

"We have for some time had an informal relationship between all the Sacob-related chambers in the province and we are well down the road to looking at a formal linkup."

Boustred said that if the economic upturn was to be capitalised on it was essential that urgency be attached to decision-making.

"While it is agreed that the previous system was unacceptable, there is certainly a concern among business that you can go on negotiating to the point of a total standstill."

"I don't believe that at the present level of consensus-reaching we are going to end up with enough time between now and the next election to achieve the objectives of the reconstruction and development programme, and that could be crucial for the country."

"The economy is picking up quite nicely and it should by all accounts improve all the way through (the year) but I do believe that it is time that the politicians actually got things going now."

"We have had a stalemate for too long at local level. We have had a situation of nigh-on paralysis in the council... there is still considerable indecision and lack of confidence out there as to who is in charge and who is actually rowing the boat at local and provincial level."

"Hopefully things will start settling down and we can get discipline back into the structures and things can start happening."

34

He denied the existence of discontent and restiveness among certain communities about the pace of

► To Page 2

Crime mars the dream

■ BY NIALL AITCHISON

Twelve months after South Africa's first democratic election, it is safer for the average citizen to walk the streets, but you are more likely to be attacked in your home or robbed of your vehicle. (34)

While community policing programmes and the fall-off in political violence have contributed to an overall reduction in reported crime, figures released by the South African Police Service make alarming reading for the nation's motorists, women and the elderly.

Cases of vehicle hijackings and attacks on the most vulnerable members of society in their own homes have increased substantially.

According to Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Opperman, luxury cars have become the number one target for housebreakers. STW 27/4/95

"In the past, intruders would be aiming to make off with electrical goods, cash and firearms. Now, in around 80% of incidents in which people are attacked in their homes, the

motive is to steal their car. "More and more motorists are being robbed of their vehicles outside their homes by thieves hiding in the vicinity of driveways.

"Another disturbing trend is for motorists to be 'tailed' by professional thieves from their place of work or from shopping centres to their driveways, where they are attacked and robbed of their cars."

Since April 1994 the national hijacking rate has soared by 26,8%, with the Witwatersrand police area alone recording an increase of 21,7%.

A total of 62 356 armed robberies was reported countrywide between January and November 1994, 31 044 of which were committed on the Reef at a rate of approximately one every 15 minutes.

Unaudited SAPS figures made available to The Star show that from April 1994 to February 1995 there were 50 039 housebreakings and 4 225 murders reported on the Witwatersrand, compared with 61 366 and 7 058 respectively for the 12-month period immediately preceding the election.

After a somewhat

A nation of blackmailers?

■ South Africa is fast becoming a nation of blackmailers and hostage-takers — and the ANC has been called on to crack the whip.

DAVID BREIER

Weekend Argus Political Staff

THE African National Congress has been urged to crack the whip before South Africa degenerates into a nation of extortionists.

This follows the growing plague over the last year of hostage-taking and blackmail as a method of exacting demands by workers, students and even policemen.

This week the ANC was blamed for originating the climate that has led to hostage-taking and public blackmail — and critics say it is up to the ANC-majority government to clean up the mess it helped create.

Incidents of hostage-taking include this week's incident in which fishermen held sea fisheries chief Louis Botha to press their demands for a payout.

University of the Western Cape students recently held senior staff hostage, policemen

commanders have been held hostage by their own policemen, Khayelitsha workers held officials hostage and in the Eastern Cape, prisoners held a warder hostage.

A union has even threatened to hold cabinet ministers and white health workers hostage.

In other cases, the community as a whole has been held to ransom. This week a militant union shut down Cape Town's ambulance service for eight hours to press demands.

Hospital workers have blockaded hospitals including Grooteschoor and Tygerberg — and in KwaZulu-Natal hospital workers threw contaminated laboratory samples into maternity wards.

Traffic officials and police have blockaded roads — while in the Transkei, soldiers used firepower to break up a police road blockade.

Sport is also being held to ransom, with postal workers and the Police Union both threatening to undermine next month's Rugby World Cup and the SA National Civics Organisation threatening to damage Cape Town's Olympic bid.

ANC leaders have condemned actions in which individuals and the community have been held to ransom.

But Stellenbosch political scientist Willie Breytenbach said this was not enough as the ANC bore much of the responsibility for creating the climate in the first place.

He said it was the ANC, together with the mass democratic movement and the United Democratic Front, which began the practice in South Africa of using other people to promote a cause.

"With their campaign of 'no education before liberation' they kept children out of school," he said.

In that case, children were used as pawns and forced to sacrifice their education to pressure the white government.

"I am not blaming the ANC now — at that time it was a very effective instrument in bringing their message through to the government of the day. But this kind of thing could easily become institutionalised as part of the culture of entitlement we now see.

"Therefore the responsibility must lie very heavily with the ANC as the senior partner in the government of national unity to crack the whip. President Mandela, when he opened parliament, said precisely this."

Professor Breytenbach said the only cases in which the ANC had actively cracked

down on hostage-takers and police blockaders had been in the Eastern Cape. But it should do the same in major economic centres where those who carried out such activities should be arrested and charged.

He said the ANC had begun to undo the damage of the boycott culture it helped create, by launching operation Masakane to encourage people to pay for services. The ANC had a similar obligation to end hostage-taking and public blackmail, he said.

Professor Breytenbach said it was vital hostage-taking should not be rewarded — there should be no concessions to hostage-takers. Foreign investors were being discouraged by unruliness in the country.

Those taking hostages had high expectations after the end of apartheid and felt they should be rewarded for their part in the struggle, he said.

When the world's most famous former hostage, Terry Waite, was in South Africa last year he cautioned against the use of hostage-taking to press for demands.

Mr Waite was held hostage in Lebanon for several years after he went there on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury to negotiate the release of other hostages.

34

ARG 29/4/96

So sad, but security is a big seller

AR 29/4/95

(34) ~~34~~

■ When the economy is down, crime rises and the private security business booms. Right now private security force personnel in South Africa outnumber the police three to one.

Weekend Argus Reporter

SECURITY is a booming business in South Africa with uniformed security officers outnumbering the police force by about three to one.

There are about 2 700 private security companies in the guarding industry alone countrywide, 369 of them in the Western Cape.

These companies employ about 100 000 security officers, more than 9 300 of them in the Western Cape, according to Mark Shaw of the Centre for Policy Studies writing in *Indicator South Africa*, a University of Natal publication.

Not surprisingly, the provinces with the highest crime levels also have the most security companies. The largest is Gauteng with 1 326 companies employing 37 989 security officers. Second is KwaZulu/Natal with 495 companies and 13 845 men. The Western Cape is third.

Mr Shaw points out that the security business booms in poor economic conditions, showing record growth before last year's general election when most businesses stagnated.

While this has stabilised, the increase in crime is once again

boosting security companies.

Quoting the security industry's in-house magazine *Security Focus*, Mr Shaw says the development of the local security industry is falling behind other countries.

The most important distinction between the local and overseas companies is growth in the reactive side in South Africa.

"In South Africa the combination of electronic and guarding functions has led to a marked growth in armed response activities. This indicates the degree to which the industry has usurped the state's role in maintaining law and order."

Mr Shaw says the nature of the South African security industry is closely related to developments in Africa. Military and police personnel and those already in private security who emigrated to South Africa after independence from Kenya, Zimbabwe and elsewhere, stimulated the local industry.

"In South Africa the type of people involved in private security has important consequences for the industry. The legacy of bush war, colonialism and apartheid has been the growth of a large group of mostly men whose only expertise lies in security, particularly counter insurgency training and low intensity conflict.

"This has markedly affected the structure, training and approach of local private security companies," Mr Shaw says.

Entrepreneurs are involved in the business, he says, but the vast majority in management have had military, intelligence

or police training.

These links to ex-military or police officers may have other important implications. Many police officers are leaving the police and the military is being rationalised and these people may seek work in the private security industry.

One military commander suggested he was approaching the industry to find jobs for former soldiers from his unit.

"A new phenomenon is that of ex-MK guerillas establishing private security companies in townships to protect lives and property. Private companies such as these now operate on the East Rand and Alexandra near Johannesburg, undermining the claim that private security is a prerequisite for the rich."

Mr Shaw says the crime increase since 1990 has extended private security functions to policing public places, including protecting commuters at stations and on trains.

"Even panic buttons are installed in police stations, but are handled largely by private reactions units.

"In some suburbs, such as Llandudno, a private security company has installed panic alarms in all the houses and patrols the area 24 hours a day."

Mr Shaw says most security firms expect the role of private companies to grow as the police are engaged in a process of internal transition. This will mean an expansion of the market share and some argue that the security sector must gear itself to provide better levels of service to all communities.

Methane discovered in Zimbabwe: A Zimbabwe mining company has discovered methane gas at a site in western Zimbabwe, in an exercise that could culminate in the country's first methane gas mine being developed. Paul Tromp, a director of Shangani Energy Exploration, said yesterday three gas-producing test wells had already been drilled over 177km². "We have managed to produce some gas, but I am not at liberty to say how much," Tromp said, declining to say whether the company would proceed to open a mine. (332) ET (BR) 28/6/95

Joint venture to boost mine safety: HL&H Mining Timber has embarked on an R8 million joint venture with the Swiss-based multinational MBT Holdings. Announcing this earlier this week, HL&H said MBT Holdings would contribute expertise and equipment that would improve mine safety underground. (332) ET (BR) 28/6/95

Britannica goes on-line: Encyclopedia Britannica has announced an agreement with Time Warner's Pathfinder Internet subsidiary to integrate and market its reference works on the public computer network. Computer owners with access to the World Wide Web portion of the Internet will be able to reach Britannica On-line through Time Warner's on-line operation, called Pathfinder.

Agricultural co-op chamber formed: The Agricultural Co-operative Business Chamber (ACBC), representing co-operatives with a total annual turnover of R22 billion, was established on Monday at a special congress of the Co-operative Council of the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU). The chamber's chairman, Charles van Veijeren, said it would replace the council. (33A) ET (BR) 28/6/95

SEAS
Develop

STANDARD

An armed robbery every nine minutes — Mufamadi

ARG 26/4/95

(34)

Political Staff

NEARLY 6 000 armed robberies — about 16 a day — were reported in Western Cape last year, said Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi.

Countrywide, armed robbers struck at least 62 356 times — not all attacks are necessarily reported — or an average of once every eight to nine minutes.

Replying to a question tabled by Democratic Party senator James Selfe, Mr Mufamadi said 5 991 armed robberies had been reported in this region, which was rated third worst after the police regions of Kwa-Zulu/Natal, with 12 329 attacks, and the Witwatersrand with 31 044.

This meant that in the Wit-

watersrand an armed robbery was reported roughly every 15 minutes.

Breaking down the statistics into police regions, Mr Mufamadi also revealed that 3 230 armed robberies had been reported in the Northern Transvaal, 2 890 in the Eastern Cape, 2 326 in the Free State, 2 077 in the Eastern Transvaal, 1 212 in the Western Transvaal, 646 in the Far Northern Transvaal, and 609 in the Northern Cape.

DP leader Tony Leon said previous inquiries by his party had determined that the Witwatersrand police area was grossly under-policed.

For example, in the Johannesburg North command area, there were only 650 personnel, when in fact more than 2 500

were needed.

“The DP has consistently and persistently brought the crisis in policing and crime to the government’s attention, to little avail. One of the primary motives in the DP opposing this year’s budget was because, in real terms, less money is to be voted for the police than in 1994.”

Mr Leon said it was inexplicable and inexcusable that there had been an actual, as opposed to simply inflationary, decrease in the budget allocated for crime combating and investigations.

Whereas R1,86 billion had been voted last year for this purpose, this year’s figure was R1,76 billion.

Armed robbery every 7 minutes

ET 26/4/95

(34)

BY ANTHONY JOHNSON

SOUTH AFRICA has an armed robbery every seven minutes — but the Western Cape is running a poor third to Gauteng and kwaZulu/Natal when it comes to the country's fastest-growing criminal activity.

There were 62 356 armed robberies between January and November last year, Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney

Mufamadi disclosed yesterday in response to a question by Senator James Sefo (DP).

The Witwatersrand police region (Gauteng excluding Pretoria) leads with 31 044 incidents, followed by 12 329 in kwaZulu/Natal and 5 991 in the Western Cape.

Figures for the other police regions are: Northern Transvaal (3 230), Eastern Cape (2 890), Free State (2 326), Eastern Transvaal

(2 077), Western Transvaal (1 212), Far Northern Transvaal (646), and Northern Cape (609).

DP leader Mr Tony Leon said yesterday that Mr Mufamadi had agreed to a DP request for a meeting to discuss the crisis and try to implement a plan of action.

Mr Leon also called for the use of SA National Defence Force troops to patrol streets and for community police forces to be established without delay.

Secret report says SANDF, SAPS fuelling gangsterism

16, when during a routine patrol in Beatrix Ave, Manenberg, the Internal Stability found a quantity of bullets, magazines and a Z88 pistol.

"On investigation it was established the weapon had been issued to a sergeant who reported the weapon as having been stolen on 94-04-01 at 13:50."

The report also alleges that firearms find their way to Peninsula taxi associations through gangs.

"In this context specific reference has been made to such firearms having been in the possession (sic) and used by members of the 'Big 8'. The alleged link between gangs and elements within the taxi industry is corroborated to an extent in the context of members of the Dixie Boys gang in Mitchell's Plain who are alleged to 'protect' drivers aligned to the Bus and Taxi Association.

The report concludes with the recommendation that the Gang Unit be given extended powers.

Colonel Dowd explained to City Press that as part of the police's gang-combating initiatives in the Western Cape a crime intelligence gathering network was set up to gather information and work out strategies.

"This particular document has been referred to the national Ministry and as far as I know most of those allegations have not been substantiated, but we are still investigating."

CAPE Town has become the heartland of gangster activity and an investigation by RABIQ ROHAN has uncovered a police document that appears to suggest police and army complicity in the burgeoning gangster business.

CAPE Town has become the heartland of gangster activity and an investigation by RABIQ ROHAN has uncovered a police document that appears to suggest police and army complicity in the burgeoning gangster business.

The document, addressed to the Head, Crime Combating and Investigation, Western Cape, is a summary of an investigation into "Gangsterism (Gangsterism Co-ordinator) (Gangsterism Tendency). Col Raymond Dowd, chief media officer of the Western Cape, admitted that the document was genuine, but dismissed the information as being merely allegations that had not been proved.

The document, which gives names of suspects, alleges:

- Police involvement in organised drug smuggling and arms theft;
- The existence of a structure known as the "Firm" which is allegedly an umbrella body that arbitrates for all the gangs and negotiates on their behalf with government officials;
- That gangs obtain unlicensed firearms through sources within SANDF;
- That illegal firearms seized during police raids are sold back to suspects; A link between gangs and the taxi industry; and That policemen consort with gang leaders.

In addition to providing information on the "Firm", the document talks about an inter-organisational gang structure called the "Syndicate".

The document states:

"The 'Syndicate', which supplies drugs to various dealers, is presently short of drugs and has approached the 'Firm' for stocks while waiting for their own shipment to arrive. The expected shipment of a drug, known as 'flowers', amounts to R10 million and is in a warehouse in Maputo, Mozambique, at present. The shipment of drugs will be brought into South Africa via road, using three couriers, initially to Johannesburg. From Johannesburg the shipment will be flown (sic) to Cape Town, using another three couriers, and received in Cape Town. The shipment of 'flowers' is to be hidden in bunches of lentils."

The report alleges that the shipment of drugs to Cape Town is coordinated by a member of the SA Narcotics Bureau in Cape Town and another member in Johannesburg. In a sub-section of the report titled "Sources of firearms" it is alleged that guns for the gangs appear to originate from the Defence Force.

"The Organised Crime Unit has identified a soldier stationed at the Cas-der station at the Cape."

"A further source of illegal firearms is alleged to include receipt of weapons by gang leaders and/or dealers from members of the SAPS, who subsequently report such weapons as stolen."

"This tendency could, subject to further investigation by the Internal Investigations Officer, be reflected in an incident which occurred on 94-07-

16, when during a routine patrol in Beatrix Ave, Manenberg, the Internal Stability found a quantity of bullets, magazines and a Z88 pistol.

"On investigation it was established the weapon had been issued to a sergeant who reported the weapon as having been stolen on 94-04-01 at 13:50."

The report also alleges that firearms find their way to Peninsula taxi associations through gangs.

"In this context specific reference has been made to such firearms having been in the possession (sic) and used by members of the 'Big 8'. The alleged link between gangs and elements within the taxi industry is corroborated to an extent in the context of members of the Dixie Boys gang in Mitchell's Plain who are alleged to 'protect' drivers aligned to the Bus and Taxi Association.

The report concludes with the recommendation that the Gang Unit be given extended powers.

Colonel Dowd explained to City Press that as part of the police's gang-combating initiatives in the Western Cape a crime intelligence gathering network was set up to gather information and work out strategies.

"This particular document has been referred to the national Ministry and as far as I know most of those allegations have not been substantiated, but we are still investigating."

CAPE Town has become the heartland of gangster activity and an investigation by RABIQ ROHAN has uncovered a police document that appears to suggest police and army complicity in the burgeoning gangster business.

The document, addressed to the Head, Crime Combating and Investigation, Western Cape, is a summary of an investigation into "Gangsterism (Gangsterism Co-ordinator) (Gangsterism Tendency). Col Raymond Dowd, chief media officer of the Western Cape, admitted that the document was genuine, but dismissed the information as being merely allegations that had not been proved.

The document, which gives names of suspects, alleges:

- Police involvement in organised drug smuggling and arms theft;
- The existence of a structure known as the "Firm" which is allegedly an umbrella body that arbitrates for all the gangs and negotiates on their behalf with government officials;
- That gangs obtain unlicensed firearms through sources within SANDF;
- That illegal firearms seized during police raids are sold back to suspects; A link between gangs and the taxi industry; and That policemen consort with gang leaders.

In addition to providing information on the "Firm", the document talks about an inter-organisational gang structure called the "Syndicate".

The document states:

"The 'Syndicate', which supplies drugs to various dealers, is presently short of drugs and has approached the 'Firm' for stocks while waiting for their own shipment to arrive. The expected shipment of a drug, known as 'flowers', amounts to R10 million and is in a warehouse in Maputo, Mozambique, at present. The shipment of drugs will be brought into South Africa via road, using three couriers, initially to Johannesburg. From Johannesburg the shipment will be flown (sic) to Cape Town, using another three couriers, and received in Cape Town. The shipment of 'flowers' is to be hidden in bunches of lentils."

The report alleges that the shipment of drugs to Cape Town is coordinated by a member of the SA Narcotics Bureau in Cape Town and another member in Johannesburg. In a sub-section of the report titled "Sources of firearms" it is alleged that guns for the gangs appear to originate from the Defence Force.

"The Organised Crime Unit has identified a soldier stationed at the Cas-der station at the Cape."

"A further source of illegal firearms is alleged to include receipt of weapons by gang leaders and/or dealers from members of the SAPS, who subsequently report such weapons as stolen."

"This tendency could, subject to further investigation by the Internal Investigations Officer, be reflected in an incident which occurred on 94-07-

Crime is getting copy

CP 30/4/95

army aid'

(35)

'It's right to resist unjust regimes'

Omar draws line between crime and struggle

34
SMR 1/5/95

Cairo — South Africa defended the right to resist unjust government on Saturday at a UN crime conference where other states are trying to equate political violence with organised crime.

South African Justice Minister Dullah Omar told the conference that until recently members of his own government were branded as terrorists and traitors.

"We condemn . . . acts of terrorism. We say they have nothing in common with the struggles of oppressed people and oppressed minorities for freedom and democracy. We are for the just and legitimate struggles of oppressed peoples," he added.

"Our own painful experience has taught us that when the struggle for freedom is labelled as terrorism, the real struggle against terrorism and violence suffers," he said.

The host country, Egypt, along with Tunisia and Turkey, have asked the conference to emphasise terrorism, on the grounds that it has close links with crime cartels which specialise in drug and arms-trafficking.

Diplomats said some countries preferred to avoid singling out politically motivated crimes for attention because of potential difficulties over definitions.

But the UN organisers played down the chances that disputes over extraditing political offenders would become an obstacle to progress at the conference, which is concentrating on the war on transnational crime cartels.

CONFERENCE is focusing on extradition and the war on trans- national crime cartels

Some Middle Eastern governments want other countries to ease the procedures so that they can get their hands on their political opponents in exile.

But Joanne Grieg, extradition expert at the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in Vienna, said the various legal systems — Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Islamic — each treated extradition differently.

"In the short term there won't be a single approach to extradition," she said.

The world had a patchwork quilt of extradition agreements, some more than 100 years old, but there were many loopholes — some pairs of countries did not have them, extradition may not apply to some offences or the host country may decide that the suspect was a political offender.

"There can always be grounds for refusal (to extradite). If you have a treaty that's reasonably tight, things should go smoothly. But it's case by case and there are always some exceptions," said Grieg.

In one recent case, for example, Britain refused to extradite a man to the United States because the European Court of Human Rights had decided he

would be subject to protected legal proceedings in solitary confinement.

Old-fashioned extradition treaties tended to list the offences to which they applied, sometimes ending in disagreement over how each legal system would classify the offences. Neither were crimes covered which had not yet been envisaged.

More modern treaties adopted instead the general principle of "dual criminality" — the idea that the alleged offence must be illegal in both the countries.

Even then an application for extradition may not give enough evidence for the other government to agree.

Other factors were the refusal of some states to extradite their own nationals. Libya says its laws prevent it from sending the two accused of the 1988 Lockerbie airliner bombing for trial in Britain or the United States.

Other nations forbid the accused to face trial twice for the same alleged offence.

UN officials said one area where they had made progress was in multilateral conventions which provide for extradition for specific crimes. Conventions exist for drug-dealing, hijacking, maritime piracy and hostage-taking and the UN is proposing a convention against transnational organised crime.

The conference, a five-yearly event, will last until next Monday. — Sapa-Reuter.

Top team to plan anti-crime strategy

BD 4/5/95 (34)

CAPE TOWN — The Cabinet mandated a ministerial task group yesterday to draw up urgently a national crime-combating strategy.

President's Office director-general Jakes Gerwel said one of government's priority concerns was to bring down the high level of crime.

The committee consists of Safety and Security Minister Sidney Mufamadi, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Justice Minister Dullah Omar, Correctional Services Minister Siphon Mzimela and deputy minister of intelligence services Joe Nhlanhla.

The strategy would be directed not only at security and policing aspects of crime control but also at wider socioeconomic factors. "It is not only a question of having more police. The Cabinet wants a holistic and comprehensive approach regarding strategies to combat crime," Gerwel said.

President Nelson Mandela told Parliament yesterday campaigns such as the community safety plan announced recently and the latest policy initiative were necessary to bring to communities immediate relief from crime.

"Stability and security are essential for reconstruction and development, for economic growth and the creation of jobs."

The Cabinet approved the Criminal Procedures Amendment Bill yesterday and this will now be passed on to Parliament for its consideration.

The Bill, following recommendations from the SA Law Commission, will reform and revise aspects of the bail system and seek to balance the constitutional rights of arrested people with new limitations on

ADRIAN HADLAND

the right to bail.

The Bill should lay down clear guidelines to be taken into account by a court when determining whether an arrested person should be detained in custody or granted bail, the commission's report said.

Courts should not just accept the view of the State prosecutor that bail should not be opposed, the commission recommended.

"The court is still required to weigh up, in accordance with the proposed guidelines, the personal interest of the accused against the public interest."

If it appeared that material evidence would be lost if an arrested person were to receive bail immediately after arrest, the accused person should be detained for a period not exceeding 48 hours.

The Cabinet was briefed also for the first time yesterday on proposals by the SA National Defence Force and navy to buy four corvettes. Gerwel said the briefing was essentially an information session on the implications of the purchase and the workings of the tendering process.

Cabinet would discuss the issue in more detail and make a decision later.

Cabinet agreed that a parliamentary committee would hold oversight responsibilities for SA's intelligence services.

Earlier proposals had called for an executive Cabinet-level committee to undertake this function.

A new Bill will stipulate that the committee will be appointed by National Assembly Speaker Frene Ginwala and president of the Senate Kobie Coetsee with the concurrence of President Mandela.

Jeweller 'enticed smuggler'

Strategy to ⁽³⁴⁾ combat crime _{Gerwel 4/5/95}

By Vuyo Bavuma

THE Cabinet yesterday approved the formation of a high-powered committee, including security ministers, to develop strategies to combat the spiralling violence in the country.

And it also accepted a report from South African Law Association that was expected to tighten up loopholes in the granting of bail to alleged offenders. The anti-crime committee will include Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Correctional Services Minister Dr Siphosizwe Mzimela, Mr Sydney Mufamadi (Safety and Security), Mr Joe Modise (Defence), Mr Dullah Omar (Justice) and Deputy Minister of Intelligence Mr Joe Nhlanhla.

Yesterday Cabinet secretary Dr Jakes Gerwel told a media briefing

that the Cabinet undertook the step as a matter of urgency in the light of the highly unacceptable level of crime in some parts of the country.

The committee would be asked to develop a holistic national anti-crime strategy. Gerwel said this was because crime was related to many factors, including unemployment.

"Combating crime is not just a question of having a large number of policemen," he said.

The formation of the committee followed President Nelson Mandela's recent plans to implement community safety in areas with a high incidence of, said Gerwel.

These included Western Cape, KwaZulu Natal, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape. But these plans were delayed by the national police go-slow, he said.



Police action: Business puts the prevention of crime and violence as the government's top priority

Crime is business' top concern

Reg Rumney

CRIME and violence have pushed their way to the top of the list of business people's concerns.

Business respondents to the *Weekly Mail & Guardian* survey put prevention of crime and violence as the top priority of the Government of National Unity (38 percent of respondents). Job creation is sec-

ond, and ensuring delivery of promises third.

In the previous survey, conducted 16 months ago, the incoming government's top priority was seen as job creation (34 percent of respondents) with violence and crime coming in third at only 13 percent.

In the latest survey, concern about crime crops up again in responses to questions about fears for the future.

The greatest fears for the future

were violence, crime and political instability (30 percent).

Next came fears that the GNU would disintegrate (24 percent); and that South Africa would become a "banana republic" where famine and political strife prevail (23 percent).

By comparison, 1993 business respondents mentioned economic mismanagement as their greatest fear, and few alluded to political instability.

34
WM(BM)5-11/5/95

Police crackdown on violent crime begins

34

BD 10/5/95

INGRID SALGADO

OPERATION Safety, an intensive effort by the SA Police Service to curb violent crime, would be launched in the Johannesburg area today, targeting vehicle hijacking, robbery and assault, the SAPS announced yesterday.

There had been a 25% increase in serious crimes in the district since the beginning of last year and the operation would continue until the cycle of violence had been broken, Johannesburg's acting deputy regional commissioner Brig Jac de Vries said. It was part of a nationwide community safety plan launched by national Police Commissioner George Fivaz.

The operation would focus on the Bramley, Norwood, Sandringham, Sandton and Alexandra police precincts. It would move to the East and West Rand if needed.

Two helicopters would be deployed to assist police. Officers from all participating stations had received special tactical unit training and police reservists and the SA Air Force were on standby for extra support, De Vries said.

The SAPS would monitor crime levels on a daily basis and adapt the operation if peak crime times and localities changed.

There were on average 23 car hijackings a day in Gauteng, excluding Pretoria. In Bramley alone, 31 hijackings, six serious assaults and one murder had occurred in

the first week of May, he said. The SAPS's major concern was hijackers had no qualms about killing people at the "slightest sign" of resistance. More people were being killed in hijackings than in the past.

Johannesburg's city centre, Rosebank, Randburg and Bramley were particularly prone to violent crime, he said.

"The aim is to create a safe environment by preventing criminals from carrying out these crimes. The full weight of the security community will be brought to bear on criminals through Operation Safety."

Security companies would be encouraged to make resources available to the SAPS to get involved in all crime prevention, not just that for which the firms were paid. Security-protected companies could not be a safe island when they remained in an unsafe environment, De Vries said.

The police were aware of the "shock effect" violence had on the public.

Vehicle owners were urged to have their registration numbers painted on the roofs of their vehicles to assist in rapid identification of cars from the air.

De Vries said the SAPS was understaffed — in the Johannesburg north district 4 000 police officers were required, but staffing levels were below 1 000.

Criminals 'in the pound seats'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

CRIMINALS on the Witwatersrand have a 70 percent chance of getting away with crime because there are too few police in the area, according to outgoing Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres.

Mr Von Lieres said in his annual report tabled in parliament this week that the Witwatersrand region had 1,29 policemen to every 1 000 members of the population and a criminal had a seven in 10 chance of not being apprehended.

"The sufficiency of manpower

■ If police could not get any help from society, society itself believed crime wasn't so bad — a view expressed by a senior police officer.

er and the question of morale need to be addressed urgently if we are to arrest the trend and not slide further down the slippery slope towards anarchy," said Mr Von Lieres.

On the same day as Mr Von Lieres released his report, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi announced that no more police would be recruited this year because of a lack of funds in the police budget, which is already stretched to its limits.

Uniformed security guards outnumber police on the Reef by three to one, as private companies employ private security firms in the belief that police cannot protect them from the ever-encroaching crime wave.

But, regional police spokesman Dave Bruce said yesterday that over the past 40 to 50 years a mind-set had embedded itself in society that policemen were enemies and were indeed legitimate targets.

ARG 13/5/95 (34)

He said police seldom received help from the community and were sometimes attacked when they did arrest people for common crimes. Also, the public had developed a sympathy for criminals they believed had been driven by their circumstances.

He acknowledged that the lack of finance and manpower contributed to the problem. He said also that some police had contributed to crime themselves and others had perpetuated it simply through inefficiency. "But, if the police get no help from the society, the society itself believes crime isn't actually so bad," he said.

Concern over 'criminal influx'

(34) SPAN 13/5/95

SOUTH Africa was considering tightening immigration rules to curb an influx of foreign criminals into the country, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

"We are extremely concerned about it ... we are doing something about it," he told a news conference at the Southern African Economic Summit in Midrand. He gave no details of what curbs were being considered.

Earlier, Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel said global crooks were setting up shop in South Africa under the guise of entrepreneurs and investors.

"Some operations will come in initially as entrepreneurs with all kinds of fancy plans but actually (they are) engaging in the most unbelievable rape of our national resources," Manuel said.

African leaders at the summit warned on Thursday that South Africa, as the most powerful nation in southern Africa, would have to accept illegal immigrants from its poorer neighbours.

While leaders conceded that illegal immigration had to be fought, it was also acknowledged that illegal immigration was inevitable.

In his opening remarks, President Mandela said illegal immigrants from Mozambique were not necessarily regarded as illegal aliens.

"South Africa shared a joint responsibility with its neighbours to uplift quality of life in the region," said Mandela, a remark that appeared to please Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano. — Sapa-Reuter, Staff Reporter.

...shwete look on ...
in yesterday. Steve Khompela (captain), Deputy P...

Crime soars after youth releases

CP 14/5/95

(34)

By WALLY MBHELE

A WIDESPREAD uproar has followed the controversial release of a group of youths this week - as crimes involving children and youths escalated at an alarming rate barely 24 hours after their release.

More than 700 juveniles were released after an amendment to the Correctional Services Act providing for such freedom came into effect on Monday.

Because of alleged poor prior arrangements, many youngsters were left on the streets as their parents or next of kin could not be traced.

Others were left stranded because most rehabilitation and safety centres were full or could not accommodate children and car hijackings.

Some of the latest incidents of terror allegedly committed by youngsters include:

■ The shooting of a top Soweto traffic cop, Jeff Segale. Segale was shot three times in the abdomen by three youngsters who took his service pistol and fled the scene outside the Khazamula shops in Mofolo South.

■ In Durban, two elderly women welfare officers were held at knifepoint by juveniles who had just been freed and placed in the Excelsior Place of

■ 84-year-old Stuart Murray of Melrose was shot dead in Yeoville on Wednesday after youths tried to hijack his car.

■ Last week former journalist Lawrence Makyiso was shot dead and his car hijacked after he was accosted by youngsters in Soweto.

■ Another former journalist and now top official of the Western (Soweto) Metropolitan Substructure, Vusi Gunene, was shot and admitted to a Johannesburg hospital after five youths fired several shots at him before driving away with his car in Soweto.

■ An 18-year-old Katile-hong student is fighting for his life at Natalspruit hospital after another student shot him in the classroom on Thursday.

■ Two police constables were seriously wounded in Molapo, Soweto, on Thursday when an unknown group of youths fired shots at them.

■ Two policemen and a woman were shot dead in KwaThema on the East Rand yesterday when a police vehicle went to investigate a hijacking.

■ In a snap survey conducted by City Press this week, most people said while it was unclassified for any country to keep juveniles in prison, the government should have first considered each case according to its merits before embarking on releases.

Crime soars after youth releases

CP 14/5/95

(34)

Most criticised the government for "being more worried about protecting the rights of criminals than protecting the victims' rights".

Peter Molotsane, who last year came close to death after an attack by young thugs, described the releases as "a sad day for those who are on the receiving end of these children's wave of terror".

He said: "They chase parents away from their houses and stay with their friends and girlfriends making their parents' houses havens for criminal activities."

Most residents argued that an impression had been created that the youngsters have a licence to commit crimes "because they know they'll be in jail today and tomorrow they'll be free again".

A TV journalist who refused to be named said the releases were inconsistent with the feeling of people on the ground. "It shows how much the legislators have become out of touch with the masses. Most will skip bail and never come to court again," he said.

He said the government should have consulted with institutions to find a better solution.

joined by his headmen during a ceremony to mark the tribe's return to land from which they had been forcibly removed by the apartheid government.
PIC: VELI NLHAPO

More cops on the beat against crime

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

(34) SOME PAN 15/5/95
■ FUNDS REDIRECTED SAPS to increase policing in black townships:

MORE POLICEMEN and women are to be taken away from desk jobs and placed on the beat as part of the Government's new plan to combat crime.

At the same time, the South African Police Service is preparing to increase policing activities in "under-served communities" — these have traditionally been black townships in metropolitan areas.

"There will be a redirection of funds in order to place more police on the beat," Mufamadi said.

"The South African Police Service is in the process of reassessing activities."

Changes pending, according to Mufamadi, include:

- Cutting down the size of the administration and redeploying trained police personnel who cur-

rently perform administrative duties;

- More cost-effective ways of acquiring services and equipment through the contracting out of functions, such as computerisation; and

- Savings in the administration of medical aid funds.

Mufamadi also said the SAPS was concentrating on community-oriented policing.

Policing strategy

"In order to meet the needs of the community, the SAPS has launched a community safety plan. This policing strategy addresses the whole issue of redistribution of resources. This will result in trained personnel being deployed in under-served communities," he said.

As part of this reorientation and

reprioritisation, none of which can be done effectively given the current budgetary constraints, Mufamadi said no vacancies that arise in the present financial year will be filled and no new enlistments will take place.

Speaking shortly after announcing his resignation last week, former attorney-general of the Witwatersrand Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau was sceptical about the Government's commitment to increased spending on policing.

"All politicians pay lip service to the importance of combating crime but no one is prepared to commit the funding needed," Von Lieres said.

He was particularly regretful that Gauteng, with the highest crime rate in the country, had only 1,29 policeman for every 1 000 people.

ROBBERIES DOUBLE IN FIVE YEARS

Shock figures show rise in violent crime

cr 16/5/95

(34)

VIOLENT crime has risen dramatically in the past five years, police statistics show — and political transition has exacerbated the problem. From our **CRIME REPORTER**.

THERE are about 262 robberies nationwide every day, more than double the number of violent incidents five years ago — and crime experts believe a transition to democracy which has not yet alleviated the plight of the poor may have contributed to a shocking increase in violent crime.

National police crime statistics released yesterday show the murder rate increased during 1990 and 1991 but dropped off to about 16 000 last year.

The number of rapes reported to police has trebled since 1989, from about 30 to close on 90 a day. Police and criminologists believe this could be a result of

women being more willing to report the incidents to a police service which is gaining credibility.

University of Cape Town criminologist Professor Wilfried Schärf said political transitions usually resulted in heightened crime: "Ours is a unique transition but still has a number of features of other transitional societies."

He said the crime rate was high before elections but was overshadowed by political violence.

"The crime rate has risen in some categories since the election, not as dramatically as is made out, but it is still unacceptably high."

Prof Schärf said the ANC's youth structures had virtually col-

lapsed since 1990. "Only now are efforts being renewed to harness the youth."

"We are still basically a third world country, with 67% of the population under the age of 25 and only 2% of black school leavers finding employment in the formal sector."

Police spokesman Colonel Raymond Dowd said: "There is still a lot of intolerance ... People try to settle disputes by means of force."

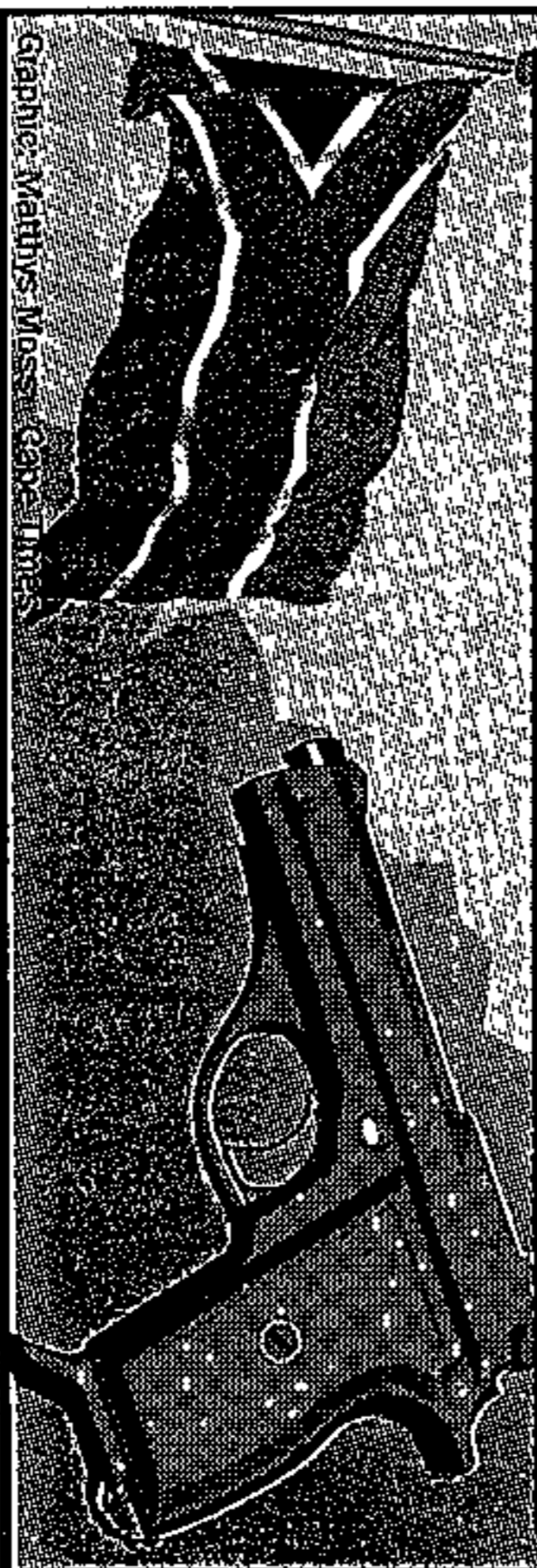
'Eliminate'

"In the past ... the emphasis was on stealing money or valuable items and getting away. Now (robbers) eliminate obstacles in their way, including people."

Colonel Dowd said violent crime was more prevalent in Gauteng than in the Western Cape.

NATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS

	1989	% solved	1990	% solved
Rape	9 302	75%	20 281	75%
Murder	14 509	67%	18 569	64%
Robbery	47 745	43%	61 025	37%
	1991	% solved	1992	% solved
Rape	22 749	76%	24 344	74%
Murder	17 812	61%	16 067	59%
Robbery	68 907	38%	78 654	34%
	1993	% solved	1994	% solved
Rape	27 037	73%	32 107	72%
Murder	17 467	63%	15 999	56%
Robbery	87 102	34%	95 763	30%



SHOCKING INCREASES: National police statistics show violent crime increased dramatically between 1989 and 1994.

Rampant crime threat to new society — Omar

ARC 17/5/95

□ 'Human rights culture needed'

Political Correspondent

RAMPANT crime threatens to thwart the vision of a new society with dignity and rights for all, says Justice Minister Dullah Omar.

Speaking yesterday in his budget debate in an extended public committee of the national assembly, Mr Omar said a human rights culture would not be created automatically.

"It is in danger of destruction at birth by intolerance, violence and organised crime, including drug trafficking and corruption."

Access to justice was the heart and soul of the vision of the justice department.

"It is part of our vision towards building a just society, but also towards guaranteeing the safety and security of all communities."

Victims of crimes were crying out for protection from drug trafficking, serious economic crime and corruption.

"Like the personnel of the justice department, the police services are understaffed and underpaid."

Reports of Attorneys-General, tabled in parliament last week, warned that not enough was being done to fight crime.

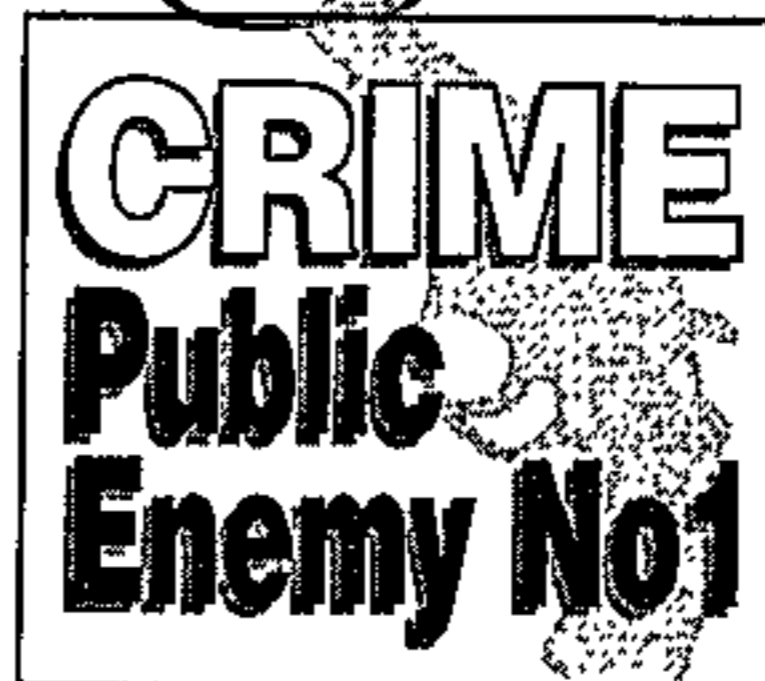
Mr Omar said proposals were being considered to educate communities to build a human rights culture.

His department had committed itself to working closely with the department of safety and security to address serious levels of crime.

This included the establishment of an inter-departmental group to combine efforts towards a national plan of action.

ANC MP and justice committee member Willie Hofmeyr proposed ways to tackle crime.

The most important was the recon-



struction and development programme.

"Anywhere in the world where people are living in poverty and degradation you'll find crime," he said.

Trust had to be restored between the community and police.

More effective policing was needed — "There are too few police and they are not paid sufficiently well".

An improved justice system was part of the solution, and forthcoming legislation on bail would aid this.

Mr Hofmeyr said better witness protection was needed, especially in combating gang-related crime in the Western Cape.

NP justice spokesman Danie Schutte said a national anti-crime campaign was needed.

There should be more prosecutors and the Criminal Procedure Act should be amended to balance the rights of the prosecution with those of the defence.

Deputy Justice Minister Gert Myburgh said: "There seems to be a prevailing culture of violence and lawlessness which has reached saturation point and unless dealt with firmly, will overrun all advantages achieved in the new constitutional dispensation."

The role of the justice system in fighting crime was to ensure criminals were given sentences which were suitable deterrents.

Communities, business partners against crime

CF 18/5/95.

(34)

THE government's resources for combating crime should be matched by an active partnership of communities and business, President Nelson Mandela said last night.

Both violent crime that threatened communities and white-collar crime that cost the economy billions of rand had to be dealt with, he said at the Old Mutual's 150th anniversary banquet in the city.

"The stability we have achieved is critical to the successful reconstruction and development of our country. It is therefore of the utmost importance that all of us accept responsibility for its maintenance."

Mr Mandela said the government, by maintaining fiscal discipline and abolishing the dual currency system, had demonstrated its commitment to measures favouring sustained economic growth and thriving business.

Business, for its part, had to rise to a series of challenges, including shaping a

strategy for sustained growth through the National Economic Development and Labour Council, and making investment decisions that would create jobs and generate sustainable growth.

"It means seizing the new international moment by identifying export opportunities and rising to the challenge of international competitiveness. It means welcoming foreign investors as contributors to our future."

There was great scope for the private sector to contribute more directly to community needs, in co-operation with the government, in the housing, education, health, arts and cultural fields.

Mr Mandela called for a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the Vaal Reefs Gold Mine and to "rededicate ourselves to the urgent task of improving health and safety at work throughout our economy". — Sapa

CRIME (34)
FM 19/5/95
Business speaks out

Pressure is mounting on government and the main parties to do more than pay lip service to combating crime and violence. Fresh calls for action have come from the KwaZulu-Natal branches of the SA Chamber of Business and the Democratic Party.

Increasing lawlessness and violence were high on the agendas of both organisations when Sacob met in Vryheid and the DP in Durban at the weekend.

So serious has the situation become, it was suggested, that Durban is becoming the country's gun-running and drug capital as syndicates muscle in on opportunities to build fortunes on the misery of others.

DP leader Tony Leon says nearly a million violent crimes were committed in the country last year despite the fact that the police budget had quadrupled during the De Klerk presidency. This was largely because increased expenditure had gone to boosting the numbers of generals and senior officers rather than the number and quality of policemen on the beat.

So incensed and alarmed are local businessmen at the way lawlessness and violence are undermining investor confidence and economic growth that Sacob is to approach national and provincial governments for clarification on what is being done to remedy the problems. It also plans to see how business can assist.

An indication of the seriousness of the situation emerges from a Durban Regional

Chamber of Business survey (to which 250 members responded).

In the three months prior to the survey 11% had indirect experience of murder, 37% armed robbery, 57% burglary, 30% fraud, 30% vehicle hijacking, 51% vehicle theft, 60% theft from vehicles, 58% theft and 28% snatchings.

Crimes which most threaten businesses are armed robbery, theft and burglary, vehicle hijacking and vehicle theft. Another important concern is the lack of visible policing.

Further, 37% feel the service offered by police is either poor or very bad, with the exception of Business Watch, which 76% of respondents feel is good, very good or excellent. Exacerbating the problem, according to 85% of these businessmen, is the criminal justice system.

The problems created by crime go well beyond loss of stock or, in the case of tourism, deterring people from visiting the province. Tongaat-Hulett group security manager Brian Adams says visiting businessmen are amazed by the high security overheads carried by SA business and point out that this, coupled with high levels of white-collar crime and asset loss, must impair companies' global competitiveness.

He says certain proposals (still under wraps) involving a plan of action by all players have been made to Provincial Police Services MEC Celani Mtetwa.

The Sacob region has told police chief George Fivaz and his KwaZulu-Natal regional top brass that it will put whatever resources it can towards resolving the problems of crime and violence.

There are already many independent crime-fighting initiatives under way in the province, says Adams. These must be coordinated and refined to fill the gaps.

Meanwhile, he says, killings (of which only the tip of the iceberg is publicised) continue and private armies grow.

KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Tim McNally suggests that business should, without throwing caution to the wind, review its "no heroes policy" when employees are confronted by robbers. Criminals are encouraged by employee instructions not to resist. "Today's robbers are ruthless and passivity no longer ensures safety. They don't leave fingerprints and prefer not to leave eyewitnesses either."

Rising crime and pleas for counteraction are not new. The difference now is that crime and lawlessness are rapidly sliding past a point of no return where SA will become the bandit tip of Africa rather than a modern democratic miracle. ■

Tourist raped: Calls for action on crime

CRIME-REPORTER

THE rape of a British rugby enthusiast at the weekend has led to renewed calls for a solution to a shocking national crime rate which is threatening the tourism industry and foreign investment.

The 22-year-old woman, from Oxford, was raped after she accepted a lift from four men in a minibus taxi outside a Loop Street nightclub around 2am on Saturday, a police spokeswoman said.

She said one of the men raped the woman in the taxi — but consented to using a condom — before they let her get out of the vehicle in Camps Bay.

Captour chief executive Mr Gordon Oliver said he was planning a workshop between minis-

ters, business representatives and other organisations to address the problem of crime "collectively as a city". **CT 22/5/96**

"This type of incident happens in every city in the world but it reflects extremely badly on the city as a tourist destination. Safety and security are crucial to the success of the tourism industry."

● The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI) met with Minister of Trade and Industry Mr Trevor Manuel on Friday and "made it clear that something must be done soon to repair law and order".

"Foreign investors and tourists stay away because of the lawlessness and violence in our country. It severely restricts job creation," AHI president Mr Walter Schefflhe said. **(34) (288)**

Crime in SA

on the rise (24)

ET 24/5/96

BRAMSHILL, England: Organised crime in SA has risen drastically in the past five years and has begun to take on exceptionally serious dimensions, Lieutenant-General Wouter Grové of the SA Police Service said.

Addressing an international crime conference here, he said 287 crime syndicates operate in SA and 238 are involved in drug and diamond smuggling.

The syndicates were also involved in gangsterism and the trade in endangered species and products such as rhino horns.

"The socio-economic conditions in parts of SA are conducive to high levels of crime," he told 150 delegates from 17 countries at the conference of the British National Criminal Intelligence Service. — Reuter

ANC moving Turok and McBride to Parliament

B026/5/95

Nomsavenda Mathiane

TWO prominent ANC Gauteng MPs — Ben Turok and Robert McBride — are to move from the provincial legislature to Parliament to be used better in their areas of expertise.

The ANC said the two would swap places with national MPs Abe Nkomo and Kgabisi Mosunkutu.

Gauteng ANC secretary Paul Mashatile said there was nothing strange about the swapping of MPs as the constitution allowed for parties to reshuffle their lists at the end of their first year in Parliament.

Members were usually placed in areas where they could contribute best. McBride's and Turok's talents could be used better at national level, he said.

He could not say what area of concern Mosunkutu would specialise in at provincial level.

Nkomo would be working in the health department to develop health policy for Gauteng, Mashatile said.

McBride, a member of the Gauteng safety and security standing committee, has worked with safety and security minister Jessie Duarte in solving violence in East Rand townships.

He has also worked on issues relating to prisons, justice and intelligence.

Turok is a former head of the Gauteng reconstruction and development office.

He could not be contacted for comment yesterday. He will be joining his wife, who is a national MP.

Commission proposes three criminal Bills

Susan Russell

B026/5/95 (34)

THE SA Law commission has released recommendations aimed at improving co-operation with other countries in combating crime, including a review of the current Extradition Act to bring it into line with international developments.

The commission announced yesterday it had released a working paper setting out its proposals which were also the subject of three separate Bills — an International Co-operation in Criminal Matters Bill, Proceeds of Crime Bill and an Extradition Amendment Bill.

Among the topics dealt with in the paper are methods for obtaining evidence from and providing evidence to foreign states, and that provision be made in SA law for the confiscation and transfer of criminal proceeds between states.

Other main issues investigated by the commission were the enforcement of foreign penalties in SA and the review of SA's current extradition laws.

The commission has also proposed that specific provisions ought to be introduced to combat money laundering and to enforce certain foreign penalties in the form of fines in SA in particular circumstances.

In addition it has suggested that a central office controlled by the Justice Department be established to deal with all requests relating to mutual co-operation in criminal matters and extraditions.

The commission yesterday called on all interested parties to submit comment on its working paper until July 31.

HEET

January 1995	28 February 1994
'000	R'000

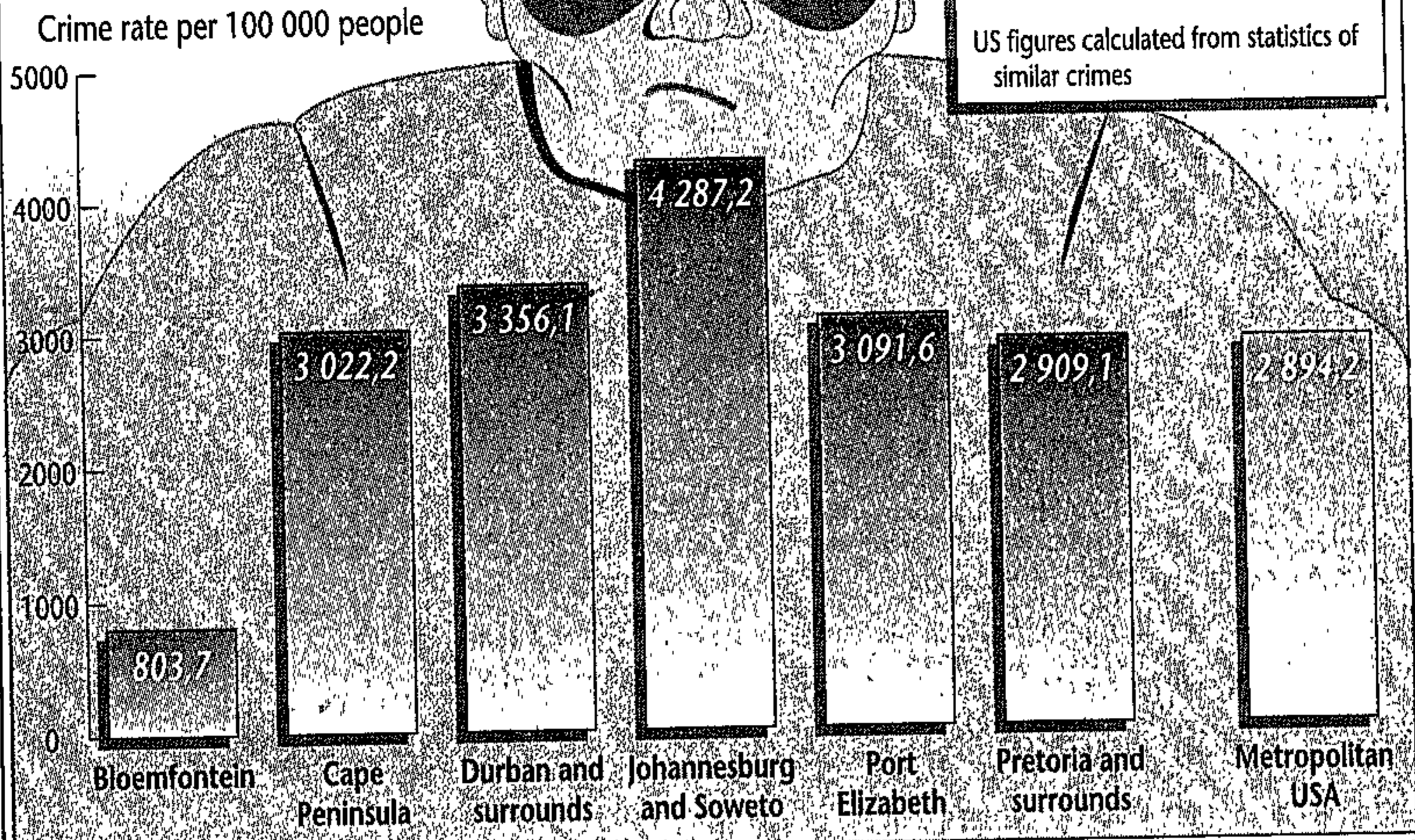
946	(7,679)
000	8 000

54	321
375	43 969

429	44 290
-----	--------

385	18 391
-----	--------

THE "BIG SIX" CRIMES IN 1992



The "big six" crimes are:
murder and attempted murder,
rape and attempted rape,
aggravated assault,
burglary,
aggravated robbery,
motor vehicle and motor cycle theft.

US figures calculated from statistics of similar crimes

Graphic: FIONA KRISCH

Sources: HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL and THE WORLD ALMANAC 1992

An 'A' to 'Z' of SA's crime-ridden cities

By CAS St LEGER

BLOEMFONTEIN is the safest city in South Africa, according to the Human Sciences Research Council.

This is one of the findings of HSRC criminologist Dr Lorraine Glanz in an analysis of crime "hot spots" in South Africa's major metropolitan areas.

Dr Glanz related the raw crime figures for 1992 to the rate per 100 000 of the population to produce a trend. She said that while figures varied from year to year, trends changed little.

The Johannesburg/Soweto area, including the police districts of Johannesburg North and Randburg, tops the crime poll, with 4 287 victims of the "big six" crimes per 100 000 people. The "big six" are murder and attempted murder, rape and attempted rape, aggravated assault, burglary, aggravated robbery and vehicle theft.

Bloemfontein comes in at 804 per 100 000 for the "big six".

Dr Glanz said: "It is becoming more and more evident that South Africa is losing the battle against crime."

She said she had been disturbed to discover that, despite a 25 percent

increase in crime between 1988 and 1992, there had been a four percent decrease in the numbers of convictions.

"This means that more and more offenders are carrying on their business undisturbed and know that the likelihood of being convicted is slim," Dr Glanz said.

Primary causes of inner-city crime included the effects of recession, poverty, unemployment, drugs and alcohol and family breakdown.

Central business districts offered anonymity to criminals and "a wealth of opportunity", Dr Glanz said.

She found that:

- Johannesburg and Soweto achieved the highest score for property offences — which include burglary, bag-snatching, theft of livestock, shoplifting, vehicle and firearm theft, fraud and malicious damage to property — at a rate of 5 719 per 100 000 people. Bloemfontein was the lowest at 991;

- In Port Elizabeth, violent crimes were committed at a rate of 2 796 per 100 000 inhabitants as opposed to 2 715 in Johannesburg and Soweto;

- Murder, attempted murder and aggravated robbery rates in Johannesburg and Soweto were extremely

high. The murder rate was 157 per 100 000, attempted murder also 157 and aggravated robbery 735. Bloemfontein's aggravated robbery rate was only 37, with 26 murders;

- There is a four times greater chance of being a murder victim in Johannesburg and Soweto than in Pretoria, which includes Verwoerdburg, but drunken-driving and fraud rates were higher in Pretoria than in Johannesburg and Soweto;

- Residential premises were most likely to be broken into in the Cape and Pretoria;

- Drug-related offences were highest in Durban at 662, followed by Pretoria at 345. Johannesburg was only 186 and Bloemfontein 84, and;

- Durban took second position on property and serious crimes at a rate of 5 319 per 100 000.

Earlier this month, the British Consumers' Association described South Africa as one of the world's three most dangerous holiday destinations after surveying 16 000 travellers.

The association claimed more than one in 20 visitors — or five percent — were attacked during their stay, but Satour research of 2 500 visitors twice a year found that only two percent had experienced theft, muggings or other crime.

ST 28/5/95

(34)

SA crime will rise, warns Interpol chief

APR 29/5/95

(34)

PRETORIA. — Organised crime will increase in South Africa, Interpol president Bjorn Eriksson predicted today.

The country was particularly attractive to drug-smugglers because it could be an "interesting transit point" to hide the origin of narcotics, he said here.

Mr Eriksson, who is also the Swedish national police commissioner, earlier met Safety and Security minister Sydney Mufamadi to discuss co-operation on Interpol matters, and several other issues. He arrived in the country on Saturday for a three-day-visit.

Organised crime, particularly drug-trafficking, would become a "major threat" in South Africa, Mr Eriksson said.

There were several supply factors that made the country attractive to organised criminals. These included a communication capacity, the necessary infrastructure and a banking system that allowed money-laundering.

"You have a rather interesting situation between the heroin-producing areas and the cocaine-producing areas. If you want to hide the origin (of drugs) this could be a transit point," Mr Eriksson said.

South Africa also had many people from different countries, which would make it possible for organised crime to create a logistical system.

Mr Eriksson added that international police co-operation was the only way to fight the threat of organised crime.

At a joint Press briefing, Mr Mufamadi said the use of Interpol mechanisms to curtail the smuggling of illegal arms from South Africa's neighbours was also discussed.

Regional co-operation at Interpol level



Sydney Mufamadi

was essential to fight crime.

"One could not escape the conclusion that the availability of illegal weapons in flashpoint areas is one of the contributing factors to the high levels of crime."

Mr Mufamadi said the success of the community safety plan in crime-ridden areas had to be supplemented by a long-term strategy.

"It is clear to us that we won't be able to sustain the gains the police are making unless a more comprehensive strategy is developed to address the causes of crime."

Only the symptoms of crime were being addressed at the moment, merely driving criminals to other areas, Mr Mufamadi said. — Sapa.

Interpol warns of rising crime

ORGANISED crime will increase in South Africa, Interpol president Mr Bjorn Eriksson warned yesterday.

The country was particularly attractive to drug smugglers because it could be an "interesting transit point" to hide the origin of narcotics, he told reporters in Pretoria.

International policing

Eriksson, who is also the Swedish national police commissioner, earlier met Minister of Safety and Security Mr Sydney Mufamadi to discuss cooperation in international policing matters and related issues. He arrived in the country on Saturday for a short visit.

Organised crime, especially drug-trafficking, would become "a major threat in the future" in South Africa, Eriksson warned.

There were several supply factors which made the country attractive to organised criminals.

These included a communication capacity, the necessary infrastructure and a banking system allowing money laundering.

Transit point

"You have a rather interesting situation between the heroin-producing areas and the cocaine-producing areas. If you

(34) Sowetan 30/5/95
want to hide the origin, this could be a transit point," Eriksson said.

South Africa also had many people from different countries, which made it possible for organised crime to create a logistical system.

Eriksson added that international police cooperation was the only way to fight the threat of organised crime.

At a joint Press briefing, Mufamadi said the use of Interpol mechanisms to curtail the smuggling of illegal arms from neighbouring Southern African states was discussed also.

Cooperation essential

Regional cooperation at international levels was essential to fight crime.

"One cannot escape the conclusion that the availability of illegal weapons in flashpoint areas is one of the contributing factors to the high levels of crime."

Crime-ridden

Mufamadi said the success of the community safety plan in crime-ridden areas had to be supplemented by a long-term strategy.

"It is clear to us that we won't be able to sustain the gains the police are making unless a more comprehensive strategy is developed to address the causes of crime."

Only the symptoms of crime were being addressed at the moment, merely driving criminals to other areas, Mufamadi said. — Sapa

Business gather to combat crime

■ ECONOMICS EDITOR

(34) Star 3/5/98
South Africa was on the threshold of becoming a "gangster" nation as crime escalates, Piet Liebenberg, Chamber of South African Business (Cosab) chief executive warns.

Liebenberg says despite the misleading the wave of euphoria sweeping across the country since President Mandela's inauguration, crime statistics were grim and reflected a growing potential for anarchy and economic ruin.

Although the crime rate was one of the deep-rooted effects of apartheid, the country also faced a new class of criminal — one that had infiltrated the legitimate business world.

David Brink, Business South Africa (BSA) chairman, says the police force lacked resources and was unable to cope. Against this backdrop, Cosab and BSA will host 1,000 business leaders at a one-day conference on 15 August to formulate an action plan for restoring law and order and economic growth.

Booley - Stewart
SHAHID

SA on verge of being a 'gangster nation'

CT(BR) 31/5/95 (34)

By CLARE GEBHARDT
ECONOMICS EDITOR

South Africa was on the threshold of becoming a gangster nation with crime escalating to unprecedented levels, Piet Liebenberg, Chamber of South African Business (Cosab) chief executive warned.

One serious crime was committed every 17 seconds and police were investigating more than 22 000 reported cases of fraud involving more than R7 billion.

At least 278 organised crime syndicates were operating in the country.

Liebenberg said that despite the

wave of euphoria that swept across South Africa since President Nelson Mandela's inauguration last year, crime statistics were grim and reflected a growing potential for anarchy and economic ruin.

Although the crime rate was a legacy of apartheid, the country faced a new class of criminal — one that had infiltrated the legitimate business world, he said.

This "corporate sickness" posed a serious threat to economic stability and had a negative effect on foreign investment.

David Brink, Business South Africa (BSA) chairman said the police force lacked resources and

was unable, to cope with the escalating crime rate.

About 1 000 business leaders from Southern Africa will be joining forces at a one-day conference on 15 August.

The event will be hosted by BSA and Cosab at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park to formulate an action plan for restoring law and order and economic growth to the region.

The conference is entitled A Business Initiative against Corruption and Crime.

It is in support of Mandela's call for the country to be put on a new moral footing.

SA reassures Lomé members

CT(BR) 31/5/95 ~~27/5/95~~

By JOHN FRASER
ARGUS FOREIGN SERVICE

Brussels — South Africa yesterday delivered a pledge to its African neighbours that it would do nothing to undermine their benefits from the European Union.

The pledge was delivered by the South African ambassador to the EU, Neil van Heerden, to a meeting in Brussels of ministers from 70 developing states.

The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries are signatories to the Lomé Convention — a trade, aid and co-operation accord with the EU.

South Africa has applied for membership of the convention and this bid won broad support at yes-

terday's meeting in Brussels. However, there was apprehension among the ACP states that they would lose out if South Africa gobbled up all the benefits of Lomé.

"I am instructed to assure the council, once again, that South Africa will not seek to take up any of the benefits available in the Lomé Convention, at the expense of the current membership," Van Heerden said. "Neither will South Africa be party to a relationship with the EU which is detrimental to the interests of the ACP countries."

He added, however, that South Africa was seeking access to the European market "comparable to preferences granted in terms of the Lomé Convention".

Joao de Deus Pinheiro, the EU's

commissioner for development, has told South Africa that it would not be able to win trade concessions inside the Lomé Convention.

Instead, South Africa would be offered "qualified membership" of Lomé — and a separate trade deal would have to be negotiated.

South Africa is well aware that Lomé countries receiving special access to the EU market do not have to offer EU countries similar rights in return. However, the danger is that South Africa will be forced into a corner in forthcoming trade negotiations with Europe, and will be under pressure to agree to two-way trade access.

Fragile South African industries would then face the prospect of fierce competition from Europe.

War on drugs stepped up in regional co-operation

ARLT 2/6/95

(34)

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

SOUTHERN African countries are to share computer records on drug syndicates in the latest move in the war on narcotics.

This is disclosed in a report by the government's drug advisory board tabled in parliament yesterday.

A new communications system is to be set up in the region in conjunction with the proposed Interpol communication system.

This will include setting up toll-free telephone and fax facilities which would be financed by the South African police, the report said.

Other tactics recommended for the regional war on drugs are:

- Special training for investigators in recognising false travel documents.
- Stricter policies on issuing travel documents.
- Memorandums of understanding between drug law enforcement agencies and commercial bodies like shipping companies and airlines.
- Steps against corruption.
- Agreement among countries to refuse to legalise or decriminalise "soft" drugs.

The board, a statutory body which advises the minister of welfare on measures to combat drug abuse and dependency, said it should have direct access to the president.

Arrests for illegal drugs in South Africa in 1993 included 4 331 for possession of dagga, 8 717 for dealing in dagga, 3 398 for dealing in Mandrax, 236 for dealing in cocaine and 14 for dealing in heroin.

A conservative estimate shows there are more than a million alcoholics in South Africa.

"Forty to 60 percent of children of alcoholics or drug abusers will themselves be vulnerable to develop high-risk behaviour," the report said.

The board said it should be given greater powers by being turned from an advisory into an executive body.

There should be a training institute for the prevention and treatment of substance abuse.

Prevention programmes should be introduced in every community.

Drug forums should be set up in provinces, the board said.

Time to make our day

VIOLENT CRIME

34 FM 2/6/95

LEADING ARTICLES

"The land is full of bloody crimes, and the city is full of violence" — Ezekiel VII



Violent crime is a national crisis. As such it calls for crisis measures — concerted, urgent actions — that go beyond government's piecemeal approach to date.

For all the sabre-rattling of President Mandela, and the thumbral pronouncements of Justice Minister Dullah Omar and Safety & Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, government shows little appreciation of the fact that criminal violence may be the single greatest threat to SA's fledgling democracy.

Unless the spiral of murders, rapes, armed robberies, carjackings and assaults is reversed, the flight of skills and capital will accelerate, investors will go elsewhere and the RDP will founder in brigandage.

Exaggeration? Hardly, when one considers the scale of criminality exposed by police records:

□ Murder — one every 29 minutes. Headlines rejoiced in the announcement that murders dropped 6,4% last year to 18 312 cases nationally. But the fact remains that nearly five in every 10 000 South Africans are murdered each year — five times the US rate, which is considered the worst in the Western world. The drop in SA murder cases was mostly due to a 19% decrease in the Witwatersrand. Yet murders actually increased in several other parts, including relatively calm regions such as the Free State (6,5%), Northern Cape (6,1%) and the Far Northern Transvaal (14,3%);

□ Rape — one every 16 minutes (and probably far more frequently). One of the most under-reported crimes, rape cases rose 17,5% nationally to 32 020 last year, with KwaZulu-Natal reporting a staggering 23,5% rise. The extent to which these figures reflect actual increase in rape, or more a growing willingness to report cases to the police, is unclear. But police expect further rises in recorded cases as the community policing programme takes hold in the next few years;

□ Vehicle hijacking — one every 54 minutes (while "ordinary" vehicle theft occurs once every five minutes) and one of the fastest rising crimes. The 9 716 hijackings reported last year amount to a staggering 35% increase over 1993; this year promises to be much worse. Incidents have risen fastest in the Western Cape (314% last year to 174 cases), while the carjacking capital, the Witwatersrand, rose 30% to 7 610 cases — about 70% of the national total. The value of vehicles hijacked amounted to

some R430m;

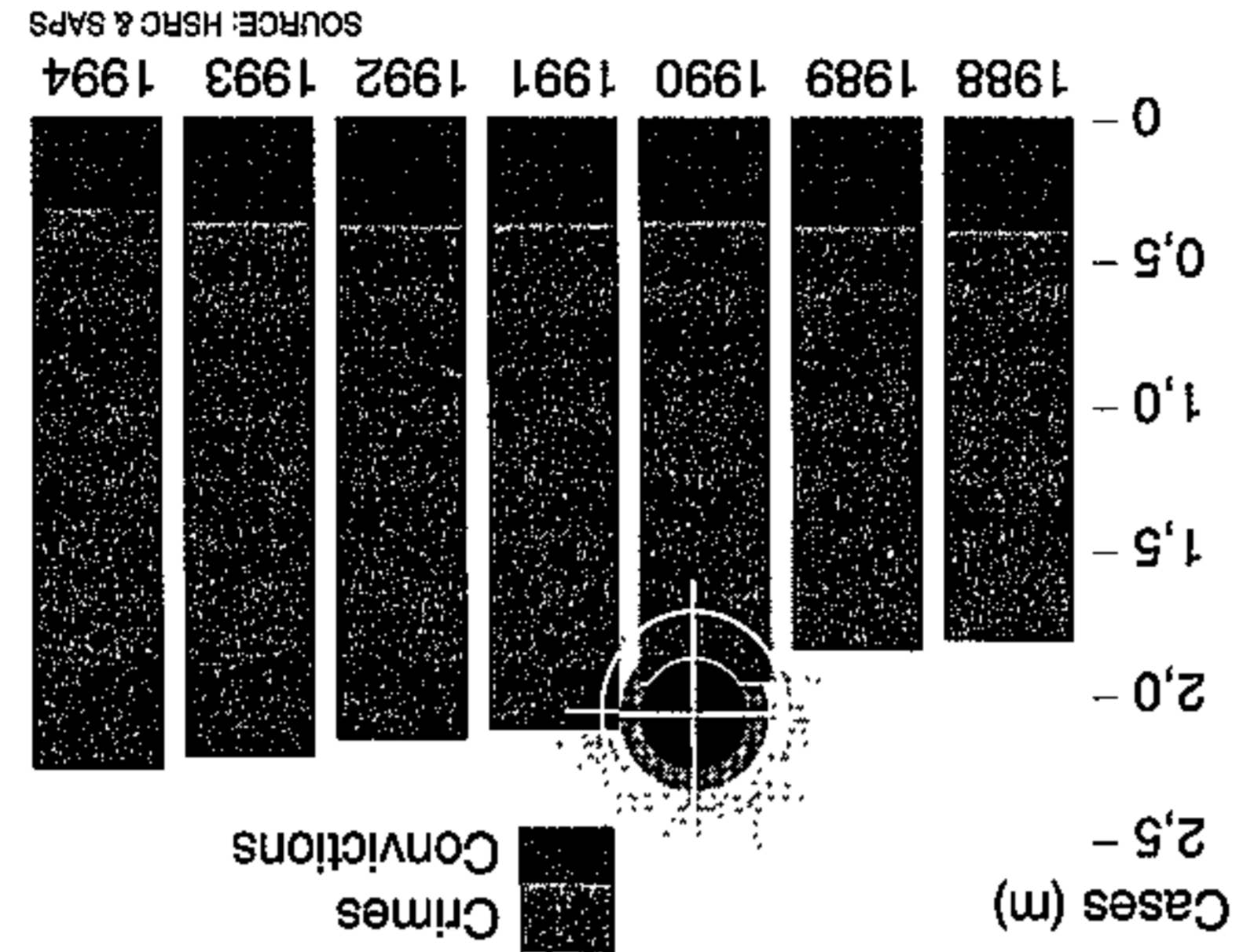
□ Armed robbery — one every 5,5 minutes. The 95 763 robberies reported last year signified a 10% increase over the previous year. Bank robberies, though, rose 56% in 1994 to 97 cases, with the Witwatersrand actually jumping 73%;

□ Assault with intent — one every 3,5 minutes. The most ubiquitous crime of violence, the 157 315 cases in 1994 maintained the 8%-10% rise noted over the last several years; and

□ Burglary — every three minutes. Though burglaries are not regarded as violent crimes, the proliferation of household weapons and armed security services has prompted many burglars to arm themselves, often leading to violent confrontations and deaths. Last year 274 194 break-ins were reported, maintaining the steady rise of previous years. Of these, 197 061 were residential and 77 133 commercial.

Crime has spread its cancerous web so far across the land that it is hard these days to find anyone who has not been jolted by the criminal upsurge; either personally or through the experience of people close or well-known to them.

Northern Johannesburg resident Ingrid



SOURCE: HSRC & SAPS

says Seeff, bringing nightmares to the children and herself.

"We're all bringing up a generation of neurotic children," she says. "We won't allow them to ride bicycles around the neighbourhood, and if they go outside to play we have to keep an eye on them all the time. It's impossible."

Last week two of Ingrid's friends were hijacked and a neighbourhood shopkeeper was shot dead in a robbery attempt.

Never, but never try to resist an armed hijacker, cautions the head of the police's Centre for the Analysis & Interpretation of Crime Information, Colonel Daan Mulder. Make no sudden move that could be mistread by the assailant, but simply follow instructions and leave the vehicle as soon as possible to allow the thieves to drive away.

Wise words for on-the-spot survival, no doubt, but not enough for Stephen Margo, and others who formed the Sandton-based Community Action Co (CAC) during a 1991 crimewave in the area.

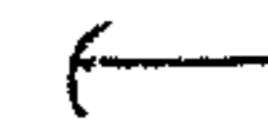
A nonprofit, subscription-based community association, CAC operates a neighbourhood watch programme, linked to local police stations. It has raised over R1,5m to improve police manpower and infrastruc-

ture in its membership area.

With about 4 000 households contributing R25 a month (in addition to a one-off R200 membership fee), the group has managed to build a community police station, donated five police patrol vehicles, constructed a barracks for six single policemen adjoining one of the existing police stations, recruited 25 Sandton residents for training as police reservists, and is sponsoring the training of a six-horse mounted unit for park and suburban patrols.

Margo estimates that about 140 similar "Superblock precincts" have since been formed, or are in the process of formation, throughout Gauteng. But he admits the programme is not the solution.

The key problem is that there simply are not enough police to cope with the crime load — and that concerns the inadequate structure of the force as much as manpower shortcomings.



SA not alone in high crime levels, says

HIGH crime levels were not peculiar to South Africa, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said yesterday.

He was replying to Senator James Selfe (DP), who said in the police budget debate that the expected 35 000 rugby tourists had failed to arrive, not least because the foreign press had said of Johannesburg: "Welcome to Hell — the crime capital of the world."

People should acknowledge that since the World Cup started "we've not had any serious incidents of crime associated with the tournament", Mr Mufamadi said.

"It's important to make sure we don't become party to all sorts of allegations; be it here or anywhere else in

the world, which are basically racist."

Reacting to comparisons made between South Africa and the United Kingdom, Mr Mufamadi alluded to the number of reported criminal cases associated with soccer matches there.

"Recently 200 South Africans went to watch the F A Cup final and ended up watching the game on television because their tickets were stolen.

"You don't have the same sort of hullabaloo about it when one or two tourists are mugged in South Africa.

"I'm not suggesting that our crime levels are not high. They are intolerably high and they should be reduced. But the insinuation that the problem is peculiar to South Africa should not be made," Mr Mufamadi said.

The government would reinstate overtime pay for the police, the minister added, responding to Senator Tienie Groenewald's concern at low police morale.

The low morale was inherited from the previous government and could be ascribed to various reasons, including a decision by the then government to stop

overtime payment, the minister said.

"Do the Honourable Senators know that only six police officials were killed in the line of duty in Britain, including Northern Ireland, last year?" Mr Groenewald asked.

The British had reacted with shock and comprehensive decisions on arming policemen were made, he said.

In South Africa, however, 241 police officials were murdered and 698 had been killed.

"It appears as though nobody is really concerned," Senator Groenewald said.

Perceptions among police

officers included:

- "The police service is so politicised that it's impossible to do our work.

- "Nobody cares about us. We obeyed the orders of the government and now we have to testify before the Truth Commission.

- "The politicians look after their own amnesties and nobody fights for us.

- "Appointments and promotions are unfair — people with criminal records are appointed to important posts.

- "We have become bulldogs with no teeth."

"These perceptions, need to

had dropped 55 percent and vehicle theft 13 percent.

Murder figures had also decreased in Khayelitsha by 27 percent.

Interim labour relations regulations for the the South African Police Service would outlaw strikes by police officials, the minister added.

Instead, the regulations would create mechanisms for compulsory arbitration, he said in his budget vote.

The exclusion of the SAPS from the draft Labour Relations Bill had been noted, and while the ministry had no firm view on the matter it would form the basis for discussions between his department and the labour department in due course. — Sapa.

(34) ARG 3/6/95

be addressed," Senator Groenewald said. 11 percent in the Randburg area.

The government's short-term Community Safety Plan to combat crime in four provincial flashpoint areas was already bearing fruit, Mr Mufamadi said yesterday.

Statistics based on crime figures taken two months before and two months after the plan's implementation had shown that murder had decreased in Gauteng's Diepkloof area by 30 percent, and in central Johannesburg by 16 percent.

Armed robbery had decreased by 20 percent in the Vanderbijlpark area and theft

Murder rates had dropped in the police district of Plesisaer, Pietermaritzburg, by 33 percent and armed robbery by 12 percent. In Durban's Inanda district murders had dropped by 20 percent.

Burglaries had declined by 32 percent in Tsoelo and 17 percent in New Brighton. Murders had decreased by 20 percent at Engcobo in the Eastern Cape and by 11 percent at both Mitchells Plain and Elsies River in the Western Cape.

Burglaries in the last year

'Illegals' helped by corrupt officials

■ One of the major reasons for South Africa's crime wave is the flood of illegal immigrants — and efforts to stem the tide are being hampered by corruption.

ARCT 3/6/95

PETA KROST
Weekend Argus Reporter

CORRUPT officials in the Department of Home Affairs are hampering police attempts to stem the tide of illegal immigrants, said to be responsible for 40 per cent of South Africa's crime.

There are estimated to be about three million illegal immigrants in the country.

"In 1994 alone, we arrested 23 Home Affairs officials, including two directors, for unlawfully helping illegal immigrants obtain passports, identity documents and other national documentation," Warrant Officer Johann Fourie of the Illegal Aliens Investigation Unit said this week.

However, while Home Affairs spokesman Hennie Meyer admitted there was a serious problem, his records showed only 16 officials charged, of whom only one was a director.

"But obviously that is too many so we are conducting on-going in-service training to try and curb it," Mr Meyer said. He confirmed the estimate of three million illegal aliens in South Africa.

He would not specify which screening procedures were employed by the department in its recruitment, but said the Department of Home Affairs did not employ people with criminal records.

Warrant Officer Fourie said the unit's biggest headache was the illegal issue of these documents to Nigerians, of whom 250 were arrested since January for possession of unlawfully issued documents. Many Chinese, police believed, also played a significant role in organising the supply of illegal documents.

Last year police confiscated illegally obtained South African documents worth almost R60 million on the black market. The haul included 1 727 passports, only six of which were fake, 231 identity documents, 994 forged permits and stamps, 143 loose leaf visas and seven stolen official stamps.

"Inside-men were obviously used as these documents emanated from the department, which is understaffed to handle the problems and so it is difficult to stop the internal corruption," Warrant Officer Fourie said.

He explained that wealthy illegals, mainly Chinese, would bribe a corrupt official in the department to "create a background" for each individual, by entering into a computer data-base fictitious names of parents, dates of birth and other details.

The illegals then used the same information on their application form for a late registration of birth, which would not be turned down as the data on computer contained the complete histories of the individuals in question, indicating them to be persons born in South Africa. Once their births were registered, they could legitimately apply for identity documents, with which they could then request passports.

"They always have money. When we arrest a Nigerian for passport fraud, it is almost inevitable that we will find one to two thousand US dollars and often cocaine as well. But, there will always be at least R50 000 in cash on the premises of any Chinese alien we arrest," Warrant Officer Fourie said.

Once in South Africa, the illegals allegedly set up crime rackets, many of which were run by syndicate leaders outside the country.

"Our successes are just the tip of the iceberg. The problem is once the illegals have legitimate passports, they are impossible to trace. And their crimes multiply.

"The crimes committed by illegals constitute more than 40 percent of all this country's crimes. If we can get rid of the illegals, we could effectively cut down crime," Warrant Officer Fourie said.

"The Aliens Unit believes that this problem stems from South Africa having been branded a place where criminals and drug smugglers were welcomed," said unit commander Captain S J Du Plessis.

The unit had received more than 170 inquiries from Interpol, foreign embassies and foreign police commanders asking about Nigerians, Chinese and Indian citizens connected to drug smuggling while in possession of South African passports.

"During the investigation into this, we discovered the documents were obtained through an agent or a corrupt official in the Department of Home Affairs," Captain Du Plessis said.

BO 7/6/95

Crime 'paralyses insurers'

Samantha Sharpe

(58) (34)
THE SA insurance industry had fallen victim to an unprecedented crime wave which had paralysed the individual and the insurer, agricultural insurer Sentrasure said in its latest annual report.

Sentrasure MD Pierre Maritz said the number of claims submitted for burglary rose 31% compared with the previous financial year, with the value of these claims up 76,6% in the same period.

The rise in car theft and hijackings in the 1994/95 financial year was greater — 67,7% more claims with a 146% increase in value.

"Sentrasure has already, on a number of occasions, pleaded for intensified government action, and we have committed ourselves to us-

ing every possible forum to seek ever tougher action," Maritz said.

Despite a record increase of 36% in premium income — from R234,9m to R318,9m — the company showed a net after-tax loss of R29,3m compared with a R19m profit in the previous year.

Sentrasure had also suffered a significant increase in claims for crop fires to R6,6m compared with R248 500 previously.

The company had also paid out one of the biggest claims in its history — R28m — for the fire which devastated the SA Agricultural Union's tower block in Pretoria.

But its action plans, which aimed to address and phase out high-risk business, were already bearing fruit, with a better underwriting year expected in 1995/96.

Mandela allays fears after death penalty decision

(34) (352)

FRG 7/6/95

Political Staff

ACTING Justice Minister Zola Skweyiya will brief the cabinet today on the constitutional court ruling on the death penalty.

Senior government figures, among them President Nelson Mandela and Justice Minister Dullah Omar, yesterday moved quickly to assure the public that the government remained committed to fighting crime.

Mr Skweyiya will present to the cabinet a 10-page summary of the judgment and a discussion will be held on how to take the matter further.

The court's ruling received a mixed reaction from parties in parliament yesterday.

Mr Mandela said he welcomed it, the NP and the Freedom Front said they opposed it and the DP said "government has been caught with its pants down by the decision by not making provision for the situa-

tion where society demands proper punishment but the constitutional court holds that the death penalty is out".

A spokesman for Mr Omar, who is out of the country, said no decision had been taken on the fate of those sentenced to death — who number 454 — including those sentenced in the former TBVC states.

The department has appointed advocate George Bizos to look into the conundrum of what to do with people whose only sentence was the death penalty.

In terms of the court ruling, they will be kept in custody until a solution is found.

One possibility may be to try them all again.

DP justice spokesman Douglas Gibson said the criminal courts needed to be given sentencing options in addition to ordinary life sentences which could be as little as eight or

nine years after remissions for good behaviour.

A statement by the office of the president said Mr Mandela viewed the decision as being a "sober and humane consideration of the issue".

"The president also wishes to emphasise that the decision has no bearing on the commitment of the government to tackle the problem of crime, and particularly violent crime, with all the resources it can muster," the statement said.

Mr Omar said in his statement that the government was considering all the implications and that appropriate steps would be taken.

"The public is assured that the department of justice, in observing the judgment of the court, will continue to do everything necessary to ensure the effective punishment of all crimes in accordance with the law," Mr Omar said.

'RESPONSIBLE FOR 14% OF CRIME'

Police crack down on illegal immigrants

CT 8/6/95

THE POLICE are taking special steps to track down illegal aliens, including particularly those suspected of being linked to crime rings. **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

34 (220) (236)

includes harbours and airports — is expected to be given additional personnel.

POLICE believe illegal immigrants are responsible for about 14% of all crimes committed in South Africa.

prints, many of whom were believed to be avoiding import and customs duties.

Growing concern about the problem — more than 90 000 illegal immigrants were deported last year — resulted in Police Commissioner George Fivaz setting up a technical committee.

Members of several units, including the crime intelligence service and border policing and internal tracing units, had been briefed to target illegal immigrants who were committing crimes, a police spokesman said.

This enabled them to undercut local businessmen.

The committee is to ensure that crimes committed by illegal residents were given priority by the police, the spokesman said.

Particular attention would be given to members of Nigerian and Chinese organised crime syndicates.

Illegal aliens were believed to be bringing guns, drugs and disease into the country and smuggling out diamonds, perlemoen and crayfish.

Many of the criminals were slipping into the country at a growing rate on illegal identity and travel documents.

Campaign

Cape Town police would also clamp down on illegal Taiwanese traders who are importing clothing and people from African countries hawking curios, crocheted goods and ethnic

An internal tracing unit team launched a campaign this week to enlist the public's aid in helping bring illegal aliens to their attention. They will discuss the problem with every community forum in the Western Cape.

Local police were expected to focus attention on finding the forgers who sold these documents to criminals for up to several thousand rand.

Anyone who can assist the police with their investigations into illegal immigrants is asked to contact them at 419-5034.

SA's clean image attracts dirty deeds

Susan Russell

(34) BD 12/6/95

SA's acceptance back into the African and global fold has opened up numerous cultural, social and commercial benefits but it has also made it a more attractive target for latter-day remittance men, carpetbaggers, drug cartels and international crime syndicates.

It was perhaps inevitable that, close on the heels of the diplomats and aid officials, have come sophisticated criminals from elsewhere in Africa, the Far East and South America, alert to new and lucrative markets, and who are now causing a major headache to law enforcement agencies both here and abroad.

With SA's changing position in the global community in mind, former Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee asked the SA Law Commission early last year to investigate existing legislation dealing with international co-operation in criminal prosecutions, identify problems and submit recommendations on possible improvements and amendments to the current law.

The commission last month released a working paper containing details of its investigation. Among its recommendations are proposals for tightening up current extradition mechanisms to bring them in line with international trends as well as new legislation to combat attempts to launder money from abroad in SA.

Also included in the working paper were recommendations for getting evidence from and supplying evidence to foreign

states and the execution of foreign penal orders and sentences inside SA.

Also recommended is legislation which would empower the courts to confiscate the proceeds from crime. Current law does not include a general procedure for the confiscation of such proceeds. As a result SA cannot comply with requests from foreign states for the confiscation locally of proceeds of a crime committed abroad.

The commission said a survey conducted among the attorneys-general, certain chief magistrates, regional court presidents and branches of the police indicated that most believed there was a definite need for such a procedure.

It said empowering the courts to confiscate crime proceeds would make money laundering in SA less attractive to a potential offender.

Money laundering schemes normally used financial institutions, shell corporations and other avenues of investment to transfer illegally obtained proceeds and convert them into assets of an apparently legitimate origin.

These illegally obtained funds entered the normal commercial sphere under a pretence of legitimate investments, where they competed with legitimate money earned at lower profit margins and which had been taxed, the commission said.

"This leads to an undermining of legitimate business and political systems as the laundered funds are used to corrupt banking, government and law enforcement officials on an international scale."

RDP is 'not sufficiently green'

Bonile Ngqiyaza

ENVIRONMENTAL issues were not given enough emphasis in government's reconstruction and development programme (RDP), Gauteng development planning, environment and works MEC Sicelo Shiceka told a seminar organised by the Midrand Town Council.

Shiceka said the perception would have to change if the environmental movement was to be taken seriously. "Disadvantaged communities are beginning to realise that they have environmental rights," he said.

"It is also my belief that environmental issues will never be taken seriously until we have a mass movement of people who are pushing for changes in the way development takes place."

Shiceka said the urban poor were most vulnerable to the collapse of urban services and the environmental agenda should maintain healthy living standards regard-

less of circumstances.

He said he was struck by the contrast between the informal settlement of Ivory Park and the rest of Midrand. "The challenge is to integrate the townships with the more affluent areas," he said.

People often knew more about the problems of their environment than outside experts did.

Seventy percent of the population would be urbanised by the end of the century, and Gauteng would be most affected.

"The approach needs to link appropriate housing, affordable and efficient transport systems and work locations. The unfortunate reality is that development often results in pollution."

Shiceka said his department would in June be holding a conference to look at waste management. He said Gauteng produced 70% of SA's "hazardous waste" and yet had inadequate controls for management of such waste.

Soaring crime is putting courts under pressure

ARG 12/6/95

(34) (252)

□ Dog-tired prosecutors quit in droves

DAVID YUTAR
Staff Reporter

AS the crime rate throughout South Africa soars, magistrates' courts are finding themselves unable to cope with the increase in the number of cases.

Hopelessly overworked and underpaid, prosecutors are leaving the service in increasing numbers.

"Police and the justice authorities are now openly admitting what social theorists prophesied as early as the 1970s, namely that crime is more and more being administered rather than fought," says Lovell Fernandez, who lectures in criminal law and justice at the University of the Western Cape.

Statistics released by the Department of Justice reveal that magistrates and prosecutors, already seriously underpaid, are now overloaded with work.

For example, the Cape Town Magistrates' Court with its 10 courts handled 1 138 trials in January, 1 186 in February, 1 323 in March and 1 208 in April.

There were 2 269 new cases in January, 1 731 in February, 1 889 in March and 1 638 in April.

Based on April's figures, one court was having to handle approximately 120 cases a month.

Given there are 22 court days in each month, this means about six trials a day for each court, besides all the new cases coming in.

In the Cape Town Regional Court conditions are not much better, with 659 trials being handled in April by seven courts.

The Regional Court handles the more serious criminal matters such as rape and robbery.

"The average court day is approximately five and a quarter hours (taking into account adjournments), which boils down to less than an hour for each trial," comments a senior justice official.

So busy are most prosecutors that they come to court unprepared for trials and not having even interviewed state witnesses.

"Prosecutors regularly obtain the docket on the day of the trial," says a senior Johannesburg advocate who often appears in the Magistrates' Court.

"How can they possibly absorb what is written in the docket?"

"Previously they would have to have the docket for a minimum of one week before the trial and in more serious cases for one month.

"These days it is not uncommon for prosecutors to be seen going into court reading the docket for the first time.

"Because prosecutors are so overworked the only way in which they can properly prepare for trial is to do so outside of working hours.

"In the past nine months prosecutors worked 4 000 hours overtime, yet their salaries remained the same," says Professor Fernandez.

"They are all highly stressed, work till late and regularly take files home.

"Last week a prosecutor collapsed in court.

"Not surprisingly, they are resigning in droves."

In one week recently, three prosecutors in the Cape Town Magistrates' Court (with a combined total of 27 years' experience) resigned.

There have been four resignations since the beginning of January, all control staff or more senior personnel.

Many prosecutors resign because of dissatisfaction with their low salaries.

A prosecutor with a BA Lib degree will start off in the service with a salary of R33 000 a year.

"That's less than some cleaners earn," says Professor Fernandez.

"When a person who has spent five years doing his Lib and a further three years train-

ing at the Magistrates' Court, leaves the service to start his own coffee shop, that's eight years of the taxpayers' money wasted."

The burdens on magistrates are also just too great.

"When the jurisdictional limitation of the Magistrates' Court was R20 000, magistrates had to sit for 105 hours a month — they were already 'overseated' (overloaded) by 21 percent.

"Now that the jurisdiction has been increased to R100 000, this is even more so.

"As a matter of urgency, magistrates' salaries need to be increased."

One of the reasons for their being overloaded, says Professor Fernandez, is that magistrates have to perform both criminal and administrative functions, such as performing marriages.

Magistrates' courts handled approximately 98 percent of all criminal cases and 95 percent of all civil cases.

"More than the Supreme Court, they shape the public's image of justice," he concludes. "That's why it is so important that they are seen to function efficiently."

● In his recent address to the Senate during the budget vote, Justice Minister Dullah Omar admitted "serious problems" in the country's magistrates' courts.

One of the most pressing of these was the problem of inadequate facilities, particularly in the rural areas.

Many of the courts in the former homelands were in a bad state of repair.

Problems included no running water, no electricity or functional sewerage systems, leaking roofs and blocked toilets.

"So critical is the shortage of accommodation in certain areas, that court personnel are often obliged to take turns at using the only available table they have to do their work."

Business leaders join in fight against crime, corruption

CT 15/6/95

CRIME REPORTER

BUSINESSMEN have joined the fight against crime as organised international syndicates, widescale fraud and corruption threaten efforts to boost the economy.

Banking leaders will meet in Gauteng next week to prepare proposals for changes to legislation in an effort to stop money-laundering.

In South Africa banks do not have to report deposits that exceed certain minimum limits or which are suspected to come from criminal activity — unlike Europe — and banking leaders are lobbying for legislation to enable them

to do so.

In another initiative, about 1 000 business, industry and civic leaders from around Southern Africa are expected to assemble at a one-day anti-crime workshop, organised by the Council of Southern African Banks (Cosab), in August.

Cosab chief executive Mr Piet Liebenberg said emphasis would be placed on developing new moral standards and a work ethic to promote economic growth.

Professor Louise Tager, chairwoman of the Business Practices Committee, said business was making more effort than in the past because crime was now

spilling into previously safe areas.

Business leaders had held several conferences on fraud and corruption in the past two years, but now the economy was also being threatened by international fraud syndicates.

"There is not one solution to this problem and it is going to be a lengthy process. We need a police force which is properly paid and trained as a community police force.

"We need to reinstate good values in our society," Prof Tager said.

"The chairman of the board and directors must take a lead in good business ethics. These things start from the top," she added.

DP senator's fund plan for victims of violent crime

ARG 20/6/95

(34)

Political Correspondent

VICTIMS of violent crime could get cash compensation from a state-run fund made up of fines and forfeited bail money if draft legislation is accepted by parliament.

The bill, introduced by Democratic Party senator James Selfe, was approved yesterday by the senate select committee on private members' motions for debate by the senate.

It proposes a central fund into which fines and forfeited bail money would be paid and from which compensation would come for victims of violent crime.

The bill defines violent crime as murder, rape, indecent assault, public violence, terrorism, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and kidnapping.

Today Senator Selfe said much attention had been paid to the rights of prisoners and people in the criminal system, but the rights of the victims of violent crime were overlooked in the process.

Existing provisions in the Criminal Procedure Act for compensation for victims of crime were inadequate because they were based on getting compensation from the criminal.

"But about half of all crimes go unsolved, and of those who are arrested, about half are not convicted. And the average criminal is in no position to pay damages."

Fines paid to the state last year totalled R76 million and these would be among the sources of compensation.

Senator Selfe said the system would be easy to administer.

"You won't have to wait for a conviction. A victim will have to produce medical proof and lay a charge to initiate the compensation procedure."

Cape Attorney-General Frank Kahn supported the bill, saying it was well structured, but suggested that the definition of violent crime should include robbery. Consideration should be given to extending the definition of "victim" to include legal dependants, he said.

Crime rise linked to changes

Kevin O'Grady

(34) 8021/6/95

THERE is no disputing that the crime rate in SA has spiralled upwards since the start of the decade. But whether there is a connection between increased crime and the political transition and the ability of a police force, burdened with the need to transform itself, to cope are among questions raised in a Centre for Policy Studies report released yesterday.

Written by research officer Mark Shaw the report, *Partners in Crime? Political Transition and Changing Forms of Policing Control*, finds a "clear and crucial link" between the transition and the growth in crime that accompanied it.

But Shaw says it would be simplistic to argue that crime is a consequence of transition. Strong evidence exists that its roots lie in the apartheid system, although there is "little doubt" that the increase in criminality cannot be divorced from the political, social and economic changes which ended apartheid.

It would be equally simplistic to argue that the political transition had weakened the police's ability to fight crime.

"Not only are the links between policing and crime rates, here as elsewhere, less certain than some political rhetoric would have us believe, but statistics show that even before the beginning of police change, crime rates were high and growing.

"The police were therefore not necessarily winning the battle against crime before their formal transition began," writes Shaw.

Those are some of the conclusions reached in the 110-page report which delves into a number of related topics, such as political and public reaction to rising crime, the changing SA Police Service's ability to fight crime and violence, and the role of the private security industry and metropolitan and municipal police forces in the battle.

Measuring crime, to start with, is fraught with difficulties: "Police or official figures often say as much about police practices and procedures as they do about the rate of crime."

SA Police figures historically excluded those of the bantustans. "This implies that the 'dark figure' of unrecorded crime in this country is substantial," says Shaw.

However, for the purposes of the research, it was necessary to use police figures to show to what degree the crime rate had soared.

Line graphs in the report showing the incidence of serious crime all depict, with slight variations, near-45 degree inclines between 1980 and 1994.

Apart from the danger of police manipulating crime statistics, including the number of cases solved, for budgetary purposes, figures depicting an increasing crime rate also present the opportunity for politicians to gain political ground, writes Shaw.

"High crime rates seem to translate into a political issue when politicians choose to make it one. This does not mean that they invent the issue — electorates are unlikely to be moved by promises to fight crime if they do not already believe there is crime which needs to be fought.

"But it does suggest that rising crime is placed on the agenda less by a concerned citizenry than by politicians. Promises to 'crack down' on crime may therefore raise public consciousness of the issue, but may not curb crime."

When it comes to the new police force's ability to fight crime, it finds itself in a difficult position: "Transition impedes the capacity of the police to combat crime, while crime places pressure on police transition."

The nature of crime statistics could well indicate that the new force is not combating crime effectively while this may clearly not be the

case. The force's aim to increase community policing is likely to increase the number of crimes reported, and therefore the crime rate.

Also, other research has shown that about 70% of police actions are in response to public demand — as the force becomes more acceptable to the majority of the population, the greater this demand is likely to be.

The private security industry, says the report, has benefited immensely from rising crime, employing about 200 000 people, or 0,5% of the population.

The surge in the number of private security operations since 1980 was closely linked to the withdrawal of the state from some of its functions, the growth of mass private property and the inability of the police to protect citizens.

The report also brings the likelihood and viability of metropolitan and municipal police forces being used under scrutiny. Using SA's oldest example of a municipal police force — the Durban City Police — it concludes that such agencies could make a "significant contribution to supplementing the SAPS by policing the lower end of the crime spectrum in the cities".

The question of local policing, however, lies close to the debate over the distribution of power between national and local government — a debate that "has barely begun".

"In sum, the political transition has not ended rising crime, and has created a policing system in transition and complex political responses to crime and its reduction. The dangers that the forces unleashed by these realities will overwhelm democracy are great," says Shaw.

"But that they will do so is not inevitable: creative responses within democratic norms by those who enforce the law, those to whom they are responsible, and those whom they are meant to protect could, in time, ensure a safer and more democratic society."

MORE POLICE APPOINTED

Marked drop in crime

POLICE are winning the battle against crime except in areas where organised crime syndicates operate, Parliament has been told. **ANTHONY JOHNSON** reports.

THE police rapid reaction plan to tackle crime "hot spots" in the Western Cape and elsewhere was bearing fruit, Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi said yesterday.

The launching of the Community Safety Plan in February had resulted in a 27% drop in murders in Khayelitsha, and an 88% drop in burglaries and a 22% drop in vehicle theft for Bellville South, the minister told Parliament.

However, he warned that the police did not yet have the infrastructure and resources to compete with highly organised crime syndicates in the Western Cape and parts of Gauteng, the Eastern Cape

and kwaZulu/Natal.

Speaking during his budget vote in the National Assembly, Mr Mufamadi said a special rapid reaction unit comprising members of both the police and the military had been established to respond to emergency situations.

The Community Safety Plan was concentrating on serious crime flashpoints, as well as on armed robberies, car theft, politically-motivated violence, murder and stock-theft.

While there was concern about levels of crime throughout the country, the tourist industry should take note that crime was substantially worse than devel-

oped countries only in limited areas of South Africa.

"The levels of crime in these areas are not freak occurrences, but are the result of organised crime syndicates. Of note in this regard will be areas within the provinces of Gauteng, the Eastern and Western Cape and kwaZulu/Natal."

More police

Mr Mufamadi said that while it was too early to draw conclusive evidence about the success of the project, there were more arrests in murder and robbery cases.

The police now had a full-time national personnel complement of 145 000.

In April this year there were 141 535 men and women of all ranks and 37 generals, he said.



CRIME BATTLE: Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi reports a drop in crime.

Community safety plan working - Mufamadi

(34) STAN 21/6/95
BY PATRICK BULGER

Cape Town — The Government's community safety plan was winning the war against crime, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said yesterday.

Rapid reaction units comprising members of the police and army had made inroads into high murder and robbery rates, he said during his budget vote in the National Assembly.

"Initial reports received are that there has been a notice-

able increase in the number of persons arrested in connection with murder and armed robbery. Some of these arrests have been in areas plagued by very high levels of murder.

"I believe that the successes achieved are sending out the right message — namely that the impunity with which people went about murdering others is a thing of the past.

"The plan also appears to be having similar effects in other areas — reported mur-

ders have decreased by 30% in Diepkloof, 16% at John Vorster Square and 27% in Khayelitsha.

"In the same period, armed robberies are reported to have decreased by 20% in Vanderbijlpark and 12% in Maritzburg."

Mufamadi warned that the short-term strategy was not the "final and best answer" to crime but was an interim programme. Transformation of the police force was also a part of the approach to crime prevention.

SA fraud total reaches record sum of R2,9bn

Samantha Sharpe

34
BD 22/6/95

FRAUD reached record levels in 1994, with reported cases totalling R2,93bn compared with R1,32bn the previous year, the KPMG fraud barometer shows.

Director Johan van der Walt said the 1994 figure included a single case of R1,9bn.

"After adjusting for this case, which we feel obliged to do, the statistics show an apparent reduction of some 22% from 1993," he said.

However, it was too soon to forecast trends in white-collar crime. "It is estimated that only 20% of all fraud cases reach the prosecutor's office," he said.

The barometer showed 59% of all reported fraud was carried out by management.

But the percentage had fallen since the previous year, when senior staff were behind 71% of all reported fraud cases.

The banking and financial sector was the hardest hit, with close to 38% of fraud committed in the sector in 1994. Commerce was home to 22% of fraud, with government the source of 16%.

Sacob issues stern warning about crime

BY THABO LESHILO

(34) et(BR) 22/6/95

Unless South Africa's orgy of crime and violence is curbed, labour peace restored and the level of taxation reduced, the country's efforts at attracting foreign investment will come to naught.

That was the stern message from the 120 top businessmen who attended yesterday's mid-year meeting of the South African Chamber of Business council in

Johannesburg. The meeting pointed out that recent developments in the labour field, competition policy and public holidays could undermine business confidence in South Africa and the country's quest for competitiveness.

Addressing a press conference after the meeting, Les Weil, Sacob president, said some businesses were being forced to close down and some entrepreneurs leaving the country because of the crime wave. He said the meeting

unanimously agreed that "the strongest steps" needed to be taken to curb the high level of crime.

Weil said concern was expressed that the forthcoming local government elections would impose additional responsibilities on the South African Police Services, and could deflect attention from the fight against crime.

Against this background, the council proposed that the South African National Defence Force help police the elections.

Lax executives encourage a climate of fraud

BY AUDREY D'ANGELO

CAPE BUSINESS EDITOR

Lax procedures and the bad example set by senior executives who misuse expense accounts, give bribes or practise tax evasion create a climate encouraging fraud by employees, said Leonard Brehm, a senior partner at Kessel Feinstein's Johannesburg office.

He told clients at a Kessel Feinstein business breakfast in Cape Town yesterday that many companies ignore warning signs, such as employees clearly living beyond their means or applying regularly for loans.

CT (BR) 23/6/95 (34)

There had been at least one major case of fraud where the employer assumed that an office manager on a reasonable salary who entertained lavishly must have inherited money.

Unfortunately an inquiry was not made "and one day he shot himself and the company went down the tubes".

It was also suspicious when employees did not take leave, because in many such cases they were afraid to have someone else do their job. and bring irregularities to light.

It was also a dangerous practice for a director to sign a handwritten cheque

on behalf of the company and give it back to the staff member who had written it. "If you have written a cheque yourself it is very easy to change the amount."

Warning that senior executives encouraged dishonesty if they themselves had lax standards, Brehm said that in one case an employee covered theft by putting these sums down to the managing director's loan account.

It was possible for her to do this for a long time because the managing director "knew there were funny things in this account" and told the auditors, for years, to leave it alone.

Lax executives encourage a climate of fraud

CT (BR) 23/6/95

34

By AUDREY D'ANGELO

CAPE BUSINESS EDITOR

Lax procedures and the bad example set by senior executives who misuse expense accounts, give bribes or practise tax evasion create a climate encouraging fraud by employees, said Leonard Brehm, a senior partner at Kessel Feinstein's Johannesburg office.

He told clients at a Kessel Feinstein business breakfast in Cape Town yesterday that many companies ignore warning signs, such as employees clearly living beyond their means or applying regularly for loans.

There had been at least one major case of fraud where the employer assumed that an office manager on a reasonable salary who entertained lavishly must have inherited money.

Unfortunately an inquiry was not made "and one day he shot himself and the company went down the tubes".

It was also suspicious when employees did not take leave, because in many such cases they were afraid to have someone else do their job and bring irregularities to light.

It was also a dangerous practice for a director to sign a handwritten cheque

on behalf of the company and give it back to the staff member who had written it. "If you have written a cheque yourself it is very easy to change the amount."

Warning that senior executives encouraged dishonesty if they, themselves had lax standards, Brehm said that in one case an employee covered theft by putting these sums down to the managing director's loan account.

It was possible for her to do this for a long time because the managing director "knew there were funny things in this account" and told the auditors, for years, to leave it alone.

2 66.86 5 7.91 5

No longer feasible to police the affluent and ignore townships (34) *Shaw 23/6/95*

Crime rise is not simplistic

BY HELEN GRANGE

South Africa's political transition has not ended the rising crime rate, rather, it has opened up new areas for the development of crime.

This is one of the conclusions of a Centre for Policy Studies report called "Partners in Crime? Political Transition and Changing Forms of Policing Control", written by research officer Mark Shaw and released this week.

Shaw examines the reasons for this distressing state of affairs, the public's responses to it and also dispels some of the

common misconceptions about how it should be addressed.

While there is a "clear and crucial link" between the transition and the growth in crime, it would be simplistic to argue that it is purely a consequence of the transition, says Shaw.

It would be equally simplistic to suggest that the transition has weakened the police's ability to fight crime.

"The police were not necessarily winning the battle against crime before their own formal transition began," he says.

"Nevertheless, the capacity to even attempt concerted ac-

tion against crime is clearly hampered by the reality that police transition is an indispensable requirement of political change. This means that the new order does not inherit a police force ready to undertake a vigorous crime prevention drive.

"At least temporarily, low police morale, resignations, tensions between police and political leadership and uncertainty both within and outside the police... are inevitable consequences of an attempt to transform the force," says Shaw.

One remedy sought by the

affluent minority tended to be more and better paid police. Shaw suggests that because it is no longer strategically feasible to police affluent areas while ignoring poorer ones, attempts to augment police resources would have to accept the need for a significant shift in priority towards the under-policed townships.

He noted that the transition did seem to have weakened citizens' anti-crime initiatives - Neighbourhood Watch organisations and self-defence and self-protection units.

However, community policing initiatives, together with declining confidence in public

institutions' ability to maintain order, could prompt a resurgence, Shaw says.

Private security had been a clear beneficiary, at least in some areas, of reduced reliance on 'self-policing'. The industry was a growing reality, seeking to assert itself as a source of effective protection against crime.

Shaw says this created dangers to democracy - in particular the prospect that security companies will protect their clients at the expense of everyone else and entrench further the divide between the privately policed minority and the majority.

A new study by the Centre for Policy Studies offers insights into the links between political change, rising crime and strategies to combat crime. Jo-Anne Collinge reports

Meeting the challenge of crime

(34) *Shaw* 26/6/95

A year and some months into democratic rule, it is crime rather than political violence that has emerged as a key challenge to the new order. The relentless onslaught of murder, armed robbery, car hijacking and sexual assault has a good section of society calling for an all-out war on crime, a "return" to law and order.

Into this mix of fear and vengeance, the Centre for Policy Studies has dropped a cool study of the links between political change, rising crime and strategies to combat crime.

These are some of the questions that researcher Mark Shaw confronted and the answers he gave.

Were crime rates always as high as they presently are? If not, when did the steep increase begin?

There has been an absolute increase in recorded crime, not only since the installation of a democratic government, but since the political transition began in 1990, the study concludes.

Harm

This increase occurred off a crime level already high enough to win South Africa the label of a "crime generic" society.

In the late '80s, however, there was actually a decline in robbery, housebreaking and assault. In contrast, since 1990 serious crimes have shown a steady increase — with the exception of murder, which fell in 1994 largely because of the abatement of political violence. Reported instances of rape and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm have risen steadily.

This increase has been paralleled by increases in crimes against property; fraud and white collar crime; and drug trafficking and organised crime. Less serious crimes appear to have dropped.

What evidence is there that this had anything to do with political transition?

Shaw points out that material on eastern Europe and the for-

mer Soviet republics suggests that it is common for crime to increase "markedly in periods of political transition coupled with instability and violence".

In contrast, crime tends to drop during heightened periods of national consciousness — as in Britain during the Falklands War or South Africa during the three-day election of last year.

In the townships in the late '80s the solidarity of resistance to apartheid repression coupled with anti-crime campaigns spearheaded by liberation organisations probably helped hold crime in check, Shaw says.

"The post-1990 negotiations broke these linkages: not only did State repression weaken but transition brought intra-community conflict."

This transitional conflict further weakened social control and produced marginalised groups who depended on violence for a livelihood.

"Finally, and perhaps most importantly, rising crime is almost certainly related to political, social and economic trends which began before the formal political transition but were accentuated by it," Shaw reasons.

"The erosion and then collapse of apartheid boundaries allowed crime to move out of the townships and into the suburbs where it was more likely to be recorded. Greater affluence in these areas — and in parts of the black townships, as barriers to black economic participation dropped — increased the rewards available to criminals and the incentive to engage in more organised, sophisticated forms of crime."

If the police budget is increased to hire more police officers and equip them better, will this bring the crime rate down?

Shaw says that research done in North America actually challenges the conventional wisdom that increasing police resources results in a lower crime rate.

"A substantial body of research is beginning to suggest that police resources and tactics have at best a tenuous relationship to levels of crime and the



Fighting crime . . . a policeman from a special crime prevention unit stands over two suspects in Hillbrow.

clear-up rate."

He cites studies carried out in the US in which areas saturated with policemen turned out to be just as prone to crime as those starved of police patrols. And one from Canada which showed that the withdrawal of police during a strike did not send the crime rate soaring.

There is a line of thought

among analysts that a lot of crime is caused by forces well beyond the control of the police and therefore changes in police expenditure will not have any impact on crime figures.

Shaw, however, is wary of transplanting this reasoning to South Africa. It may well be the case in affluent Western countries, where there is already an

excess of police, that there are no great benefits to be gained from throwing more police at crime.

But, he argues, in South Africa where the levels of resources are far from optimal, higher deployments could well have a significant effect.

unique to this country."

While the theory goes that better police-community relations will increase the number of citizens willing to work with the police and provide them with information vital to crime-busting, such returns are not immediate.

In the short term, the new-found trust is likely to lead to

more reporting of crime and thus to an increase, rather than a decrease, in crime statistics.

Because the crime-reduction benefits of community policing are both uncertain and deferred, "pressures for a return to the authoritarian style of the past may grow," Shaw warns.

Politicians and police management may have to fight for the opportunity to let reform of the police service prove its worth.

What are the prospects that crime will decrease significantly?

It's impossible to tell with any confidence, the study admits. This is because "the roots and cures of crime are far too complex to permit definitive predictions of trends."

And because there is, in the South African context, a massive constraint on fighting crime: the virtually unlimited availability of weapons. "This erodes one of the key prerequisites of democratic transition: the State's ability to monopolise the instruments of coercion," Shaw comments.

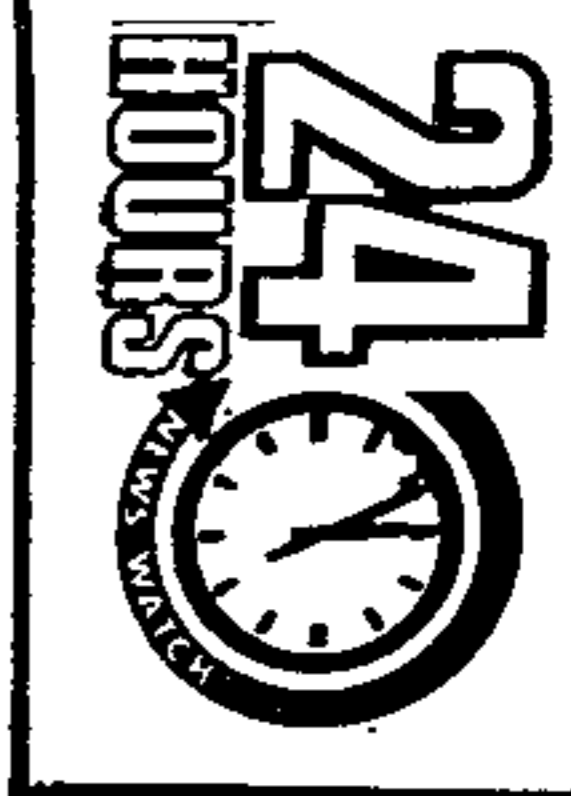
Counter

He observes that the new democratic government is in an unenviable position. Confidence in the new order will be sapped if the Government is perceived to be abandoning the fight against crime.

And confidence will also be eroded if tough talk about a "war on crime" is followed by hasty, ill-conceived action which fails to produce results — and which tramples on civil liberties which were so dearly bought.

Shaw insists that politicians and citizens alike must realise that an effective attempt to counter crime within democratic norms has "not been tried and failed" — it has not yet been tried "in South Africa. And it cannot be tried, he insists, until the transition of the police force itself is far more advanced.

"The expectations of such action from a police force which is still in a process of fundamental change are unrealistic — a point rarely, if ever, reflected in public debate."



A crime wave fanned by

the wind of change

A study by the Centre for Policy Studies at Wits University offers insights into links between political change, rising crime and strategies to combat it.

JO ANNE COLLINGE reports.

A YEAR and some months into democratic rule, it is crime rather than political violence that has emerged as a key challenge to the new order. The relentless onslaught of murderer, armed robbery, car hijacking and sexual assault has a large section of society calling for an all-out war on crime, a "return" to law and order.

Into this mix of fear and vengeance, the Centre for Policy Studies has released a study of the links between political change, rising crime and strategies to combat crime.

These are some of the questions that researcher Mark Shaw confronted and the answers he gave. Were crime rates always as high as at present? If not, when did the steep increase begin?

There has been an absolute increase in recorded crime, not only since the installation of a democratic government, but since the political transition began in 1990, the study concludes.

This increase occurred off a crime level already high enough to win South Africa the label of a "crime gener-

ic" society.

In the late 1980s, however, there was actually a decline in robbery, housebreaking and assault. In contrast, since 1990 serious crimes have shown a steady increase — with the exception of murder, which fell in 1994 largely because of the abatement of political violence. Reported instances of rape and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm have risen steadily.

This increase has been

markedly in periods of political transition, coupled with instability and violence.

In contrast, crime tends to drop during heightened periods of national consciousness — as in Britain during the Falklands War or South Africa during the three-day election of last year.

In the townships in the late 1980s the solidarity of resistance to apartheid repression coupled with anti-crime campaigns spearheaded by liberation organisations probably helped hold crime in check, he says.

"The post-1990 negotiations broke these linkages: not only did state repression weaken but transition brought intra-community conflict."

This transitional conflict further weakened social control and produced marginalised groups who depended on violence for a livelihood.

"Finally, and perhaps most importantly, rising crime is almost certainly related to political, social and economic trends which began before the formal political transition but were accentuated by it..

"The erosion and then collapse of apartheid boundaries allowed crime to move out of the townships and into the suburbs where

it was more likely to be recorded. Greater affluence in these areas — and in parts of the black townships, as barriers to black economic participation dropped — increased the rewards available to criminals and the incentive to engage in more organised, sophisticated forms of crime."

If the police budget is increased to hire more police and equip them better, will this bring the crime rate down?

Mr Shaw says research in North America actually

crime as those starved of police patrols. And one from Canada which showed that the withdrawal of police during a strike did not send the crime rate soaring.

There is a line of thought among analysts that a lot of crime is caused by forces well beyond the control of the police and therefore changes in police expenditure will not have any impact on crime figures.

Mr Shaw, however, is wary of transplanting this reasoning to South Africa. It may well be the case in affluent Western countries, where there is already an optimum level of policing, that there are no great benefits to be gained from throwing more police at crime.

But, he argues, in South Africa, where the levels of resources and personnel in many areas are far from optimal, higher deployments could well have a significant effect.

Does the newly embraced community policing approach offer any more certain returns?

Community policing does not aim narrowly at reducing crime, Mr Shaw says. "Primarily it is an attempt to rebuild relations with citizens after confrontational periods which are by no means unique to this country."

While the theory goes that better police-community re-

lations will increase the number of citizens willing to work with the police and provide them with information vital to crime-busting, such returns are not immediate.

In the short term, the new-found trust is likely to lead to more reporting of crime and thus to an increase, rather than a decrease, in crime statistics. Because the crime-reduction benefits of community policing are uncertain and deferred, "pressures for a return to the authoritarian

to permit definitive predictions of trends."

And because there is, in the South African context, a massive constraint on fighting crime: the virtually unlimited availability of weapons. "This erodes one of the key prerequisites of democratic transition: the state's ability to monopolise the instruments of coercion."

Mr Shaw observes that the new democratic government is in an unenviable position. Confidence in the new order will be sapped if the government is perceived to be abandoning the fight against crime.

And confidence will also be eroded if tough talk about a "war on crime" is followed by hasty, ill-conceived action which fails to produce results — and which tramples on civil liberties for which a high price has been paid.

Mr Shaw insists politicians and citizens alike must realise that a collective attempt to counter crime within democratic norms has "not been tried and failed" — it has not yet been tried in South Africa. And it cannot be tried, he insists, until the transition of the police force itself is far more advanced.

"The expectations of such action from a police force which is still in a process of fundamental change are unrealistic — a point rarely, if ever, reflected in public debate."

CRIME
Public Enemy No 1

paralleled by increases in crime against property, fraud and white-collar crime, and drug trafficking and organised crime. Less serious crimes appear to have dropped.

What evidence is there that this had anything to do with political transition?

Mr Shaw points out that material on Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics suggests that it is common for crime to in-

CRIME
Public Enemy No 1

challenges the conventional wisdom that increasing police resources results in a lower crime rate.

"A substantial body of research is beginning to suggest that police resources and tactics have at best a tenuous relationship to levels of crime and the clear-up rate."

He cites studies in the US showing that areas saturated with policemen turned out to be just as prone to

Criminals 'now in high positions'

BY BRUCE CAMERON

(34)

ET (SR) 6/7/95 POLITICAL EDITOR
The economic and social well-being of the country was being undermined by a wave of economic and organised crime reaching up to the level of government, Dullah Omar, the minister of justice, said yesterday.

Speaking in Bloemfontein at a conference on economic and organised crime, the minister detailed a substantial increase in economic and organised crime, which he said was undermining the economy, retarding foreign investment and corrupting people at every level of society. Last year 278 crime syndicates were known to be operating in South Africa, while in 1993 the South African Police Services was instrumental in the arrest of 373 organised crime suspects and the recovery of goods valued at R88 million.

On top of this there had been a substantial increase in commercial crime and fraud. On October 31 1993 the commercial branch was investigating 24 637 cases involving R6,6 billion.

By October 31 last year this had increased by 14,4 percent and by April 30 this year 23 615 cases, involving R7,1 billion, were under investigation by 775 officers. The Office for Serious Economic Offences is busy with 31 investigations involving R 9,5 billion.

Omar said crime, especially crimes of violence, serious economic and organised crimes, including drug trafficking and corruption, represented one of the biggest threats to South Africa.

"The government of national unity will spare no effort to eliminate serious crime and to act decisively against those responsible. This required not only a national clean-up operation, but also international and international co-operation, he said.

Omar said many of the gangsters had managed to put themselves in high business positions, making it easy for them to associate with politicians and influence decision-making.

"What we are dealing with in the world today is a category of super gangster."

Omar said international money laundering was closely connected to the increase in national and international crime syndicates and the police believed about 1 155 drug syndicates were already operating in the country.

Everyone, including the organised business sector, had the right to be protected from economic crime, which stood in the way of the successful implementation of the reconstruction and development programme and job creation.



Dullah Omar

Omar: Bill of Rights 'protects (34) criminals'

ARL 6/7/95
Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa's banking laws and liberal Bill of Rights are enticing international criminals to our shores, says Minister of Justice Dullah Omar.

International crime syndicates increasingly are laundering the profits of their illegal activities through South African banks.

And South Africa does not have the banking laws and regulations to stem the tide, Mr Omar warned in Bloemfontein yesterday at the first African conference on economic and organised crime.

About 1 155 international drug syndicates and more than 278 international crime syndicates were active in South Africa last year, said Mr Omar.

Apart from the direct losses to a country's resources through economic crime, the existence of international syndicates had a definite influence on tourism and foreign investment — and corrupt government officials.

Mr Omar said foreign crime syndicates increasingly had turned to South Africa as a money-laundering centre "because there are too few controls over money invested in South Africa."

"Current regulations basically only enable banks to make inquiries into the origin of cash entering and leaving the country.

"Unless money can be directly related to drug trafficking or fraud, it cannot be seized by the police and thus can be freely moved or invested by the crooks."

South Africa's interim Bill of Rights exacerbated the problem.

"While the interim Bill of Rights contained in Chapter 3 of our constitution is designed to protect the fundamental rights of all citizens, it is criminals who seize the first available opportunity to use these rights in an attempt to escape prosecution.

"Issues relating to the legality of presumptions, access to dockets and the right to privacy are raised.

"These rights are abused and it is an issue that we need to look to; so as to ensure our Bill of Rights protects innocent citizens and victims and does not provide an escape route for the perpetrators of crime."

Mr Omar said economic and organised crime contributed to corrupting people at every level.

"There are even cases of the police being investigated," he said.

"Dockets investigated against police officials in the Witwatersrand alone increased by 10.5 percent to 3 667 during 1994."

This was one of "a number of factors" which had led the Witwatersrand Attorney-General to state in his 1994 report that criminals had a 70 percent chance of evading apprehension.

Business squares up to criminals

(34) WM(BM) 7-13/7/95

Business is seriously starting to turn its collective mind to combating crime. **Reg Rumney reports**

THERE is little disagreement that combating crime is the top priority in South Africa today. Barely a day goes by without one business leader or another identifying crime as the greatest retardant of investment and barrier to prosperity.

South African Chamber of Business legal affairs director Ken Warren has stated crime is scaring off foreign investors and forcing some local firms to close. Now business has on a broad front begun to take up the battle against crime itself rather than leave it to government.

At the most basic level, businesses have begun to police their own areas. For the past year, the Central Johannesburg Business Partnership has provided security in the central city area, as part of a pilot "Business Improvement District". BIDs, as they are known, are a United States solution to inner city decay, using contributions by city landowners to supplement municipal security, cleaning and marketing. Partnership executive director Neil Fraser says the first BID will come off the ground on August 1 after a two-year gestation period.

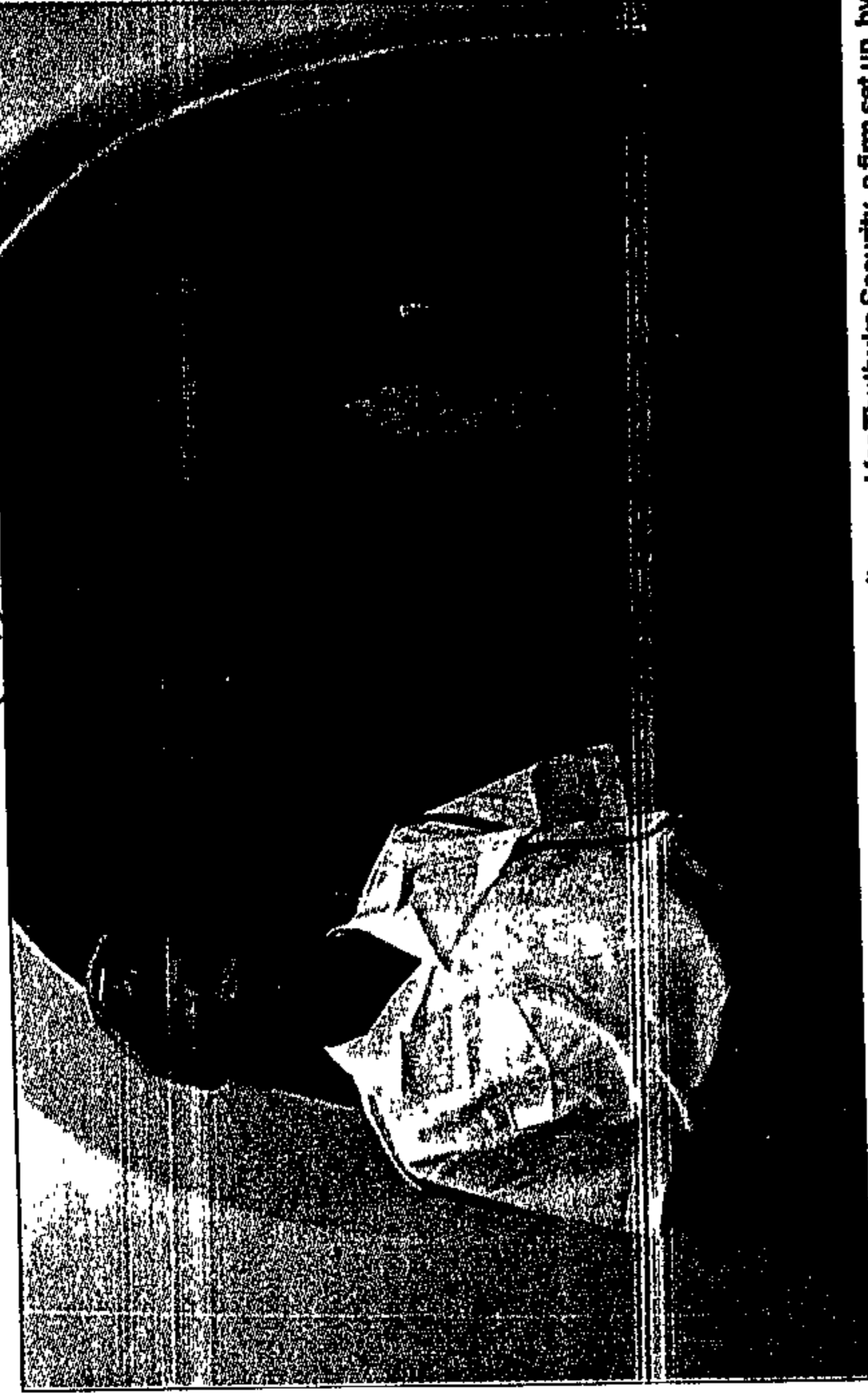
The pilot project involved only private security in an area of the central city from Main to Pritchard streets, and Kruis to Von Wielligh streets, talking in the Smal Street Mall up to Jeppe Street.

Fraser said US experience had shown visible security decreased crime, and this was confirmed by the pilot project which cut reported muggings in the designated area from about 26 a month to two or three a month.

From August 1, extra cleaning will be added to private policing, and after that will come marketing.

A Nedcor study of "Crime, Violence and the Economy," found that almost all businesses are already involved in some form of crime prevention, if only within their own companies. All agree a national crime policy and strategy is essential, and within the national strategy local programmes can play a role.

The project, which involved more



Standing guard: Eric Mahlangu helps to combat crime as a security guard for Thuthuka Security, a firm set up by former freedom fighters. See PAGE B3

PHOTOGRAPH: RUTH MOTAU

than 40 interviews with individuals ranging from chief executive officers of potential investor groups to people engaged in crime prevention, also found:

- Crime and violence are unambiguously seen to be a major threat to the transition.
- The key to increased foreign investment is domestic investment, which in turn is affected by political stability, especially in law and order.
- The business sector is suffering increased costs associated with crime and violence.
- Most interviewees had personally, or through family and friends, felt the effect of crime and violence.
- Attention should be focused not only on crime prevention and detection but also on the criminal justice system.

Business has also come to see combating crime in terms of social responsibility. Last Thursday the official body representing short-term insurers, the South African Insurance Association (SAA), presented a mobile police station to the South African Police Service for the Noord-egsig community.

Presenting the mobile station, SAA chairman Keith Nilsson said the alarming increase in crime had prompted the association to look for a way to help the police combat crime. Nilsson referred to the possible development of a "culture of crime", noting that a motor vehicle is stolen every 5.39 minutes in South Africa.

In 1994, according to the SAA, 109 166 cases of vehicle theft were reported, nearly 23 percent more than in 1993.

That a "culture of crime" pervades society is a thesis Council of South African Bankers chief executive Piet Liebenberg accepts.

The council and Business South Africa have launched a "Business Initiative against Corruption and Crime". The initiative will kick off with a one-day workshop of top business people at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on August 15, to be opened by President Nelson Mandela.

Liebenberg says the economies of South Africa and neighbouring countries are being threatened by a breakdown in moral standards. He notes

that Mandela himself called in December for South Africa to be put on a new moral footing.

But Liebenberg says the breakdown in ethical standards cannot be addressed, without at the same time tackling prevention and education.

The idea of the workshop is to begin a process. "It won't be a one-off meeting where you walk away with a warm feeling. Afterwards we will analyse all the inputs from leading business people and go with a properly mandated set of recommendations to government."

Liebenberg says many business initiatives look only at the symptoms of moral malaise. He believes the solution needs to go much deeper to treat the causes.

To this end a plan has to be coordinated with the government and other sectors of society such as labour, the churches and the academic community. At the same time, the symptoms have to be tackled.

Liebenberg emphasises the workshop is a meeting of the country's leadership. "The leaders have to set the tone."

ECONOMIC CRIME ON THE RISE

Honesty 'lacking in SA'

ET 7/7/95

(34)

BLOEMFONTEIN: Business people had a responsibility to restore business ethics in SA, delegates at a conference on economic crime here heard yesterday.

SOUTH AFRICANS lacked a culture of honesty and respect for the law, and this had contributed to the rise in economic crime, speakers at a conference on the issue said.

Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu of the Development Bank of SA said crime had become more visible, with computer crime increasing and white-collar criminals becoming more devious.

He said weak and corrupt African governments had contributed to economic crime and corruption in the private sector.

Prof Louise Tager of the Business Practices Committee said values had been eroded in SA.

The business sector had to accept a large responsibility for corruption in the public sector. Business people had to restore business ethics in SA, she said.

Goldfields of SA executive director Mr Richard Robinson said South Africans lived in an increasing culture of dishonesty, aggravated by sloppy attitudes to checks and controls.

Cheque frauds and theft had reached alarming levels. Also, bribes and collusion between staff and suppliers were serious causes for concern.

The theft of gold and precious metals was the most serious crime affecting the mining industry, he said.

Police commercial crime section chief Major-General Manie

Schoeman said businessmen continued to operate in a climate of lawlessness which threatened their existence and posed a risk to the whole sub-continent.

Dr Barry Rider of the Centre for International Documentation on Organised and Economic Crime said the criminal justice and police systems were unable to protect the SA's economy.

National and regional systems involving the state, central banks and the victims and perpetrators of fraud should be created to identify rifts in the economy, he said. — Sapa

Companies fight crime

BY MANDLA MTHEMBU

More than 400 corporations and companies have launched a "do something" anti-crime campaign, urging the Government to introduce law enforcement to curtail crime.

They have sent faxes to President Nelson Mandela, Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and Police Commissioner George Fivaz.

The companies, who wanted to be unnamed, said they were daily confronted with car hijackings, robberies and "senseless murders affecting our lives and that of our families and friends".

They blamed the Government for not attempting to curb "the terrible cycle of crime which has become a way of life in SA".

They said the continuation

of crime would result in mass emigration of skilled and educated people seeking personal safety elsewhere.

Gauteng communications director Chris Vick said crime was one of the major concerns of the provincial government, and "we are already doing all in our power to deal with all kinds of crimes".

Constraints

"We share the businesses' concern, and the provincial Ministry of Safety and Security is working closely with the police to find ways of dealing with serious crimes such as murder, rape and robberies," explained Vick.

But he pointed out that the government could not combat crime alone because there were limited resources, with police having severe con-

straints on personnel and equipment.

"We need the support from communities and businesses if we are to succeed in the campaign against crime," he said.

He said individuals could help by getting involved in community policing forums to help shape the priorities of their local police force and to police their own neighbourhoods. "Businesses, in turn, could help in crime prevention by providing resources such as vehicles and satellite police stations," he said.

Police Commissioner spokesman Leah Shibambo said that through the community safety plan police were getting support from the public, and the Government was addressing complaints not only from businesses but also of whole communities.

(34) Star 11/7/98

Commercial crime cases soar

Samantha Sharpe

THE amount involved in white collar crime cases under investigation in SA has soared to nearly R17,5bn, combined figures from the Office for Serious Economic Offences and the SA Police Service commercial branch show.

The two agencies operate separately in the fight against commercial crime, which is one of the major factors inhibiting foreign investment in SA.

An Office for Serious Economic Offences spokesman said yesterday 31 cases involving about R9,5bn were being investigated. This compared with the same time last year when there were 19 cases pending worth R797m.

The SA Police Service commercial div. (34) 12/7/95 Continued on Page 2

sion said the value of cases under its investigation rose to R7,98bn in May compared with R6,86bn in December last year and R5,66bn in December 1993.

It would be wrong to draw conclusions from the surge in the number of crimes under investigation by the Office for Serious Economic Offences, as this could be attributed to increased staff levels, the spokesman said. There was also one particularly large offence under investigation, which had boosted the latest figure and which might fall away if there was insufficient evidence to prosecute.

Police commercial branch spokesman Maj Johan van Ginkel said he was concerned about the continued escalation in

Crime

Continued from Page 1

the average value a case docket. This had surged 114% to R330 011 between December 1992 and May this year.

The unit currently had about 23 539 dockets, said Van Ginkel.

The commercial branch investigated many different types of crime, but 48% were linked to fraud. Van Ginkel attributed the situation to "the current state of the economy, the political situation and a lack of general business ethics."

"There are no easy answers to crime, although the formation of a national strategy on economic crime and the active participation of all relevant role players could go some way to easing the situation."

Sources said the commercial crime boom was not restricted to SA. In the US, for the 12-month period ending December 1994, \$40bn was stolen from business,

which represented 15% of the country's gross corporate profit.

Council of Southern African Bankers CE Piet Liebenberg said white collar crime in SA had reached alarming levels and remained a dangerous deterrent to offshore investment in SA. He warned that while fully comprehensive statistics on white collar crime levels were difficult to compile, there were clear indications that it was growing at a worrying rate.

The key to combatting rising crime levels lay with business leaders, who needed to get together to spell out exactly what was acceptable — or not — in terms of rights and wrongs for business.

SA's business leaders also needed to start taking legal steps when a crime had been perpetrated against a company, he said. "Too many are wary of taking legal action for fear of negative publicity, which only inspires further crime."

Anger at those who make crime pay

(34) Sowetan 12/7/98

Ordinary people must act against criminals

By Mike Tissong
Night Editor

I HAVE AN OVERWHELMING sense of justifiable anger towards criminals, our Government — which wants to appear politically correct no matter the cost — and selfishly materialistic members of the community for making crime such a viable way to make a living.

My home was burgled in Eldorado Park recently and I lost more than R100 000 in goods. Nobody was home at the time.

When neighbours heard of the theft, they had horror tales of their own to tell. The stories made smiling Gauteng premier Mr Tokyo Sexwale's promise at the weekend, that he is responsible for looking after the safety of citizens in the province, sound like the lame and empty promises politicians usually make when they have nothing substantial to say.

Market for stolen goods

I am also angry at the selfishness of some people who create a vibrant market for stolen goods. Housebreaking and theft are rife, and the stolen goods are sold from house to house by youngsters offering expensive items at bargain basement prices. The people who buy know full well the goods are stolen.

Gauteng safety and security MEC Mrs Jessie Duarte said at a recent breakfast meeting with the Black Editors' Forum that without gullible people to sell stolen goods to, criminals would not be able to make a lucrative living out of crime.

Duarte said thieves confidently told her they would steal from Pimville to sell in Dawn Park and then steal from Dawn Park to sell in Pimville. The only beneficiaries are the thieves themselves.

So when someone sells something from door to door, know that it is most likely stolen from someone who suffered in the process. And the lengths these thieves go to get the goods should put reasonable people off stolen property for good.

Domestic worker raped

One of my neighbours left four-year-old twins in the care of a domestic worker at home. While the man and woman were at work, thieves locked the children in a room then tied, beat up and raped the domestic worker before clearing the house of its contents.

At another house, the domestic worker was attacked by two men when she went outside to hang up washing. She was also raped at knifepoint before they stole goods.

The policemen who visited me said they were frustrated and demotivated. They were not aware they were talking to someone in the media and for that reason I will not divulge their identities.

They said they were inundated with cases of housebreaking and theft.



Tokyo Sexwale ... promised to look after the safety of citizens of Gauteng.



Jessie Duarte ... the community creates the market for criminals to make a living.

These politicians are comfortably protected by their bodyguards and their houses are looked after. They are not as vulnerable to these criminals as you and I are. So if they are released, do you think these politicians care?

"We do our best. When we catch these criminals, they are released within two days and disappear," one of the policemen said.

"Lawyers for Human Rights are enemies of the community when it comes to this. A lot of these criminals are juveniles. They get represented by these lawyers who put them back on the streets. Within days they are involved in housebreaking again.

"These lawyers care more for the human rights of criminals than for the human rights of the people they victimise."

Gauteng safety and security legal adviser Miss Kerensa Millard said the department has asked for tougher treatment of housebreaking and robbery offenders, including refusal of bail.

The policeman said: "We have no doubt that these criminals who are released with such haste are behind this spate of housebreakings. The message is clear to them: commit a crime and you will get away with it.

"And that makes us frustrated and demotivated. What do we do? Is it worth catching these criminals when you know they will be released again by these politicians?" he said in clear reference to Minister of Correctional Services Dr Siphso Mzimela's intention to release

about 40 000 prisoners because jails were full.

Mzimela's political correctness dictates that the aim should not be to punish offenders but to reform them. No mention is made of the victims of the crimes or of the feelings of peaceful citizens towards criminals.

The policeman said: "These politicians are comfortably protected by their bodyguards and their houses are looked after. They are not as vulnerable to these criminals as you and I are. So if they are released, do you think these politicians care?"

I told the policemen that the residents of the area I lived in once carried out a decision taken at a community meeting to shoot criminals found on their properties. Some thieves were maimed during severe beatings, others were simply shot dead in legally justifiable situations. There were no housebreakings for more than two years.

"Maybe you should start that again, my brother," the policeman said. "You will be helping us and yourselves solve a big problem."

The matter will be tabled at the next meeting of our residents' association.

If Sexwale, Duarte and Mzimela cannot adequately protect us from criminals, we will have to do so ourselves.

Highlighting the cost of crime

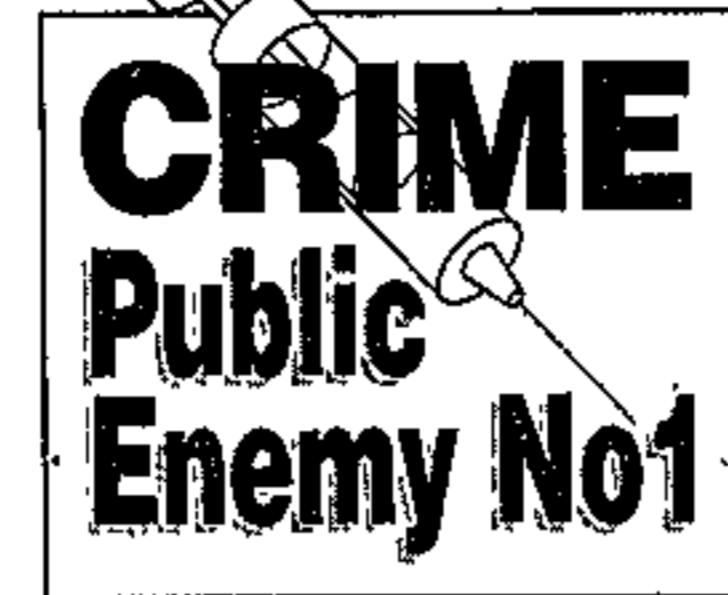
Crime Reporter

A National Crime Awareness Week, organised by the Welfare Department for the end of the month, aims to promote an anti-crime culture in the community and to highlight the financial burden of crime.

One alarming statistic to be highlighted is the fact that prisoners in the last financial year drained state coffers by almost as much as the entire national housing budget.

The theme of the Crime Awareness Week, starting on July 29, is "Crime does not pay, everybody pays for crime", and will focus on

(34)
ARG 13/7/95



CRIME
Public
Enemy No1

the impact of crime on the economy.

Each prisoner costs the taxpayer about R65 a day, according to a recent estimate.

Central Statistical Services figures showed there were more than 100 000 offenders in custody in South Africa during the 1993/94 financial year, costing R6,5 million a day — or a staggering R195 million a month.

This cost translates to R2,34 billion a year, just less than the country's entire national housing budget of R2,9 billion.

But the "accommodation" costs of criminals are the tip of the iceberg, says a Welfare Department spokesman.

"Manhours spent investigating crime, actual monetary loss by victims of theft and other crimes, medical expenses incurred by attack victims and the impact on the insurance industry contribute to a massive negative force on the economy."

Probe into R9,5-b white-collar crime

Sowetan 14/7/95
FRAUD cases involving more than R9,5 billion are currently being investigated by the SA Office For Serious Economic Offences — a dramatic reflection on the state of white-collar crime in South Africa.

Concerned businessmen and bankers are to discuss the situation at the upcoming Business Initiative Against Corruption and Crime conference, organised by the Council of South

(34)
African Bankers and Business South Africa. According to Cosab the general consensus at the moment was that laws pertaining to white-collar crime needed urgent revision in order to act as a future deterrent. It is not mandatory to report fraud, so most incidents never come to light, says Cosab.

There was also the feeling that transparency of records should be enforced to aid investigations.

R9,5bn fraud shock for SA

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Fraud cases involving more than R9,5 billion are currently being investigated by the SA Office For Serious Economic Offences — a dramatic reflection on the state of white collar crime in South Africa.

Increasingly concerned businessmen and bankers are to discuss the situation at the upcoming "Business Initiative Against Corruption and Crime" conference, organised by the Council of South African Bankers (COSAB) and Business South Africa (BSA).

According to COSAB, the general consensus at the moment is that laws pertaining to white collar crime need urgent revision in order to act as a future deterrent.

At the moment it is not mandatory to report fraud, so most incidents never come to light, according to COSAB.

There was also the feeling that transparency of records should be enforced to aid investigations.

"One way of putting people off white collar crime is by enforcing harsher sentences and tougher bail conditions," according to Wolly McKittrick, chairman of

(34) ARG 19/7/95
the Joint Banks Fraud Committee.

"It is believed that if bail was standardised and set at 50 percent of the embezzled amount, people would not be so quick to commit fraud. As it is, attempts are made to defraud between R200 million and R300 million from banks each year."

However, a former officer of the police's Commercial Branch felt it was the investigation process and not the legal system that was deficient.

"Far too few cases are being investigated because there are just not enough policemen," said Mr Ockie Fourie.

"Because of the police's pitiful salary structure a lot of good investigators leave to go into the private sector."

He suggested a Civil Detective Force be set up to handle fraud, comprising qualified investigators with salaries based on results.

He said drastic steps needed to be taken — in one year alone his private investigation company had seen a 68 percent increase in the number of white collar cases.

According to a senior investigator at a major banking group, a fraud squad detective at Scotland Yard would have six dockets at any one time to deal with, while the comparative number for an officer in South Africa would be between 200 and 300 dockets.

General John Wright, head of the SAPS Crime Information Management Centre, said steps were being taken to set up a system of centralised information which would greatly speed up police investigations.

A popular belief is that the fight against crime should be started at grassroots level by incorporating a value system into school curriculae.

"We are very serious about instilling a sense of moral values into South Africa's youth," said Dr Matthi Theron, deputy director for policy development at the Department of Education.

"If any participants in the anti-crime conference can come up with a set of guidelines for us to incorporate in a school guidance syllabus, we will seriously consider using them."

Joint crime crackdown a success

120 17/7/95
(34)
Catherine Crookes

OPERATION Jumbo — a joint three-day police and SANDF crime prevention swoop on illegal immigrants, stolen vehicles, firearms and general crime in three provinces ended successfully today.

The operation used all possible means of policing to stabilise the rising crime rate in Gauteng, the Northern Province and the Eastern Transvaal. Most arrests were made at road blocks on the three province's major and secondary roads. Visiting specific areas and ordinary patrols were also used to search vehicles and find criminals.

In total 96 stolen vehicles were recovered with an estimated value of R5m, the national police commission office said at the weekend.

In the Eastern Transvaal 266 illegal immigrants were arrested. Most had entered SA through Mozambique and had been handed over to the interior department, which then had to repatriate them.

In the Northern Transvaal police spokesman Capt Tielman van der Berg said: "Our area has been very quiet but... the operation was successful."

In Gauteng, 3 225 vehicles were searched with two dagga busts being made, two stolen firearms recovered and 48 positively identified stolen vehicles found. Twelve stolen cattle were also found.

The community safety plan-linked operation involved 1 500 police and SANDF members. Police spokesman Sally de Beer said, "More arrests were made during the operation than what normal patrols are able to make".

Crime picture now brighter — minister

ARC 18/7/95

(34)

Crime Reporter

AN upward trend in reported crime was to be expected after South Africa's first democratic elections, and crime figures appeared to rise before the new police service could clamp down and see crime figures reduced.

That was the opinion expressed by Western Cape Police Minister, Patrick McKenzie, who was speaking at an historic first meeting by Western Cape police leaders to plan the route of policing here.

Mr McKenzie said a much more "people-friendly" climate in the police force, which had become more approachable to the broader community after the elections, had encouraged people to report crimes like rape, family violence, other assaults and minor crime, which had previously been hushed up.

Mr McKenzie likened the crime statistics to a rugby scoreboard, and urged people to analyse the type of crimes.

"Just look at our men in the mud, the score on the board does not always reflect the true performance of the teams," said Mr McKenzie, referring to the weekend's north/south clash.

"A murder is a murder, I agree, but a family quarrel or a bar fight which

ends in murder should be seen in a different light to killings and other attacks perpetrated by people in communities who are driven by socio-economic forces, and in politically-intolerant environments.

"The high statistics look bad but the good side is that the community now talks to us," he said.

Mr McKenzie and Western Cape Commissioner, Andries Beukes, met the newly appointed area commissioners and deputy commissioners in the Timour Hall complex in Plumstead yesterday to plan future strategies for policing in the province.

Items on the agenda included crime, human and other resources in the police, labour relations in the service and the future of specialised units, among others.

"Nothing less than a radical re-invention of policing is to be expected," said Mr McKenzie.

"The time has come to retire old principles and introduce a new set.

"The days of patch-up fixes to enhance the police is over, we're starting with a clean sheet.

"Police in Cape Town will no longer have the upper hand, it is now the community who will decide what, when and where."

July 18 1995

5

'Super gangs' threatening SA economy

PORT ELIZABETH. — Super gangsters in drug trafficking, money laundering and fraud threatened the government's ability to rebuild the economy, says Justice Minister Dullah Omar (34) ARG 18/7/95

"These are not the people you see hanging around parking lots or breaking into your houses. They do not live in poor townships, but in the leafy suburbs of our cities," he said.

Speaking to businessmen, Mr Omar said entrenching a human rights culture meant "vigorously" addressing divisions between the haves and the have-nots.

"How do we build a culture of human rights when some of us are warm, housed and fed while others are cold, homeless and hungry?" he asked.

The government had declared war on corruption and fraud which were spreading like a disease among the country's privileged elite. — Sapa.

Crime unites all SA race groups

(34) ARG 19/7/95

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's whites and blacks are showing rare unity, although it is not something President Nelson Mandela will be proud of as it is directed against his government's failure to control rampant crime.

The police daily crime reports illustrate in their bland way the problem that has made South Africa, and particularly the greater Johannesburg area, the murder and violent crime capital of the world.

While politicians and senior police officers try to reassure the public that the situation is improving, junior police officers, who are generally overworked and underpaid, tell a different story.

Crimes are seldom solved, and, police complain, those perpetrators caught are given bail too easily, making it easy for them to abscond.

Criticism has been levelled at too lenient sentences, and at the prisons department for releasing inmates after only a few years in a bid to relieve

overcrowded prisons.

The World Health Organisation branded South Africa one of the most violent places in the world — with 53,5 in every 100 000 murdered annually.

The United States, also seen by many as a violent society, has an average of 9,8 murders in every 100 000.

In 1994 there were 18 000 murders in South Africa, according to a survey.

There were 800 000 violent crimes in 1994, including 67 000 armed robberies, 150 000 serious assaults and 31 000 reported rapes.

More than 100 000 vehicles were stolen, a staggering number when it is considered that only 200 000 new cars are sold every year.

In spite of the statistics, police feel they are beginning to win the war against crime, and newly-appointed national police commissioner George Fivaz said crime was beginning to stabilise.

— Sapa-AFP.

Business to tackle crime

(34) Stan 20/7/95

■ BY MANDLA MTHEMBU

Several top business leaders are confident that the forthcoming business summit against crime and corruption will help to bring economic growth to the country.

The summit, to be opened by President Mandela, will be held at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on August 15.

The conference is being hosted by Business South Africa and the Council of Southern African Bankers (Cosab), and more than 500 business organisations are expected to attend.

According to a survey by the Human Sciences Research Council, it is becoming more evident that SA is losing the battle against crime. Despite a 25% increase in crime between 1988 and 1992, there has been a 4% decrease in the number of convictions.

Among more than 100 subjects to be discussed at the summit

are: the vision for the country, a code of conduct, basic values, the identifying and training of leadership, and management of prisons. From these issues, an action plan will be formulated.

Cosab chief executive Piet Liebenberg said the action plan would create an "ethical fabric for society".

"Our vision is of a country where law and order thrives. A climate where economic growth could flourish and all the objectives of the RDP could be achieved."

Southern African Development Community principal economist Dr Charles Hove said the conference was timeous as it was imperative that both government and business sectors operated free of the vestiges of corruption.

National Business Initiative director Andre Fourie said the summit was aimed at formulating long-term strategies and short-term actions.

He said it was important that this be done in the presence of community leaders, and representatives of the Government, non-governmental organisations and labour organisations.

Paul Heinemann, chairman of the Price Forbes Group of risk management consultants and insurance brokers, said his organisation hoped to gain a clear perception of what action could be taken to combat crime and corruption "so as to set an example by working to remove these evils from society".

Of great concern to the business community was that South Africa's alarmingly high crime rate had resulted in an ongoing brain drain with professional people leaving the country.

The Central Statistical Service indicated that 257 professionals and technicians left South Africa in the first quarter of the year.

Army to expand its role in fighting crime

(34) ~~et~~ 20/9/195

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG: The defence force is to expand its role in helping the police fight crime.

Even though it did not relish the job, from now on it would play a major role in the drive for peace and stability, an army spokesman

told businessmen here yesterday.

Major-General Gert Opperman, Chief director: Communication of the SA National Defence Force (SANDF), said at a luncheon that internal security could not be divorced from regional security, and the SANDF planned to help neighbouring countries in joint

training exercises, exchange of military students, and peace support operations.

He said the army's co-operation with the police would involve vehicle patrols, establishing road blocks, keeping opposing factions apart and participating in cordon and search operations. It is already

involved in border control activities to curb illegal immigration and combat gunrunning, drug smuggling, poaching and cattle theft.

General Opperman said combined police and army operations had already started in Greater Johannesburg and had been successful, particularly in Randburg.

SA 'way behind' in the fight against crime aimed at tourists

Theo Rawana

SA WAS way behind other countries in developing strategies to combat crime against tourists and needed to develop programmes to combat this if tourism was to continue growing, a tourism department spokesman said yesterday.

The environmental affairs and tourism department's tourism director Hendrick Steyn was speaking about issues highlighted at a security and risk in travel and tourism conference, held under the auspices of the World Tourism Organisation, which he attended in Sweden last month.

The conference, which was addressed by world experts in the field of security, ended with the establishment of a travel risk documentation centre in Osterund.

Steyn said visits to other countries showed that much needed to be done in SA regarding tourism safety and security.

"We have no infrastructure for statistics on criminal acts, and we need to do research in the area of crime against tourists. At the university where we were in Sweden there was a special information centre with all the data on tourism-related safety and security," Steyn said.

In SA there was nothing even vaguely resembling such facilities. "Other countries are way ahead of us, even monitoring the behaviour of tourists," Steyn said.

BD 21/7/95 (34) ~~(34)~~
He said his department was planning to hold a national conference in September where related departments such as safety and security and other stakeholders would take part in the search for effective strategies to combat crime against tourists.

With the establishment last week of a new chief tourism directorate in the tourism department, government's initiatives to improve tourism would be bolstered, Steyn said.

The chief directorate consisted of about 10 people in three different directorates:

- Tourism policy — which would focus on research, analysis, policy and strategy;
- Co-ordination — which would address local and international liaison; and
- Tourism investment and training — which would focus on incentive schemes and human resource development.

"The increased capacity should contribute to speeding up a number of initiatives currently under way.

"These include the preparation of a Green Paper on Tourism, the development of a tourism strategy and structures, as well as incentive schemes for the industry," Steyn said.

The tourism development section of SA-tour will also hold a conference on safety and security for the Gauteng region on August 25. Details would be available later, a spokesman said.

Northwest official denies

Corporate call to arms in war on runaway crime

(34) ST(BRT) 23/7/95

By ZILLA EFRAT

GAUTENG business executives are at their wits' end. The soaring crime rate, especially car hijackings, has become a major topic of discussion in board rooms.

Crime has emerged as one of the most crippling problems facing business, says Ken Warren, Sacob's director of legal affairs.

One well-known businessman has been so distressed by associates and friends being hijacked that he has approached attorneys Hofmeyer Inc to assess what constitutional remedies are open to him. An option being considered is not paying tax.

The attorneys' brief is to see whether government, or any other body, has a constitutional duty to ensure society remains relatively crime free so that citizens can exercise the freedoms and rights entrenched in the constitution.

The lawyers are assessing whether their client can refuse to pay taxes if this duty is not fulfilled.

Prominent businessmen recently hijacked include Alan Romanis, Liberty Life's managing director; Alan Wright, Gold Field's

chief executive-designate; and Hans Enderle, chairman of City Lodge.

A host of conferences and workshops on crime are now taking place. The most important one will be hosted by Business South Africa and the Council of Southern African Bankers, who have invited business leaders to a workshop on August 15 to flesh out an action plan against crime.

Nedcor has also initiated a project to study the effects of crime and violence on the economy.

Mr Warren says rising crime levels have affected tourism and investment. Without exception, foreign

delegations always question Sacob on crime, violence and stability.

Piet Liebenberg, Cosab's chief executive, says rising crime levels have meant foreign companies have not come to South Africa in the size, volume and commitment they may otherwise have.

If drastic steps are not taken, he warns, South Africa may also witness a rise in the brain drain.

Mr Warren says rising insurance premiums and the cost of providing non-productive security systems are resulting in job losses as businesses strive to cut overheads.

Bell, BBC seek SA projects

ST(BT) 23/7/95

A CONSORTIUM including telecommunications giant Bell Atlantic and the British Broadcasting Corporation has announced formal proposals for 10 communications projects in South Africa.

The consortium, African Global, also indicated that it would seek a 10% to 20% stake in Telkom, if the parastatal's privatisation is approved by the government.

A spokesman for Bell Atlantic said from Arlington, Virginia: "We made a pitch at Cabinet level on June 1 and

at deputy president level on June 2. We are now working on a formal proposal ready for September."

He said other partners in the consortium include Philips South Africa, Matra Marconi Space, Alcatel CIT and the Commonwealth of Learning, an educational group established by Commonwealth governments. The partners had been brought together by merchant bank LCC Rothschild.

The spokesman said each of the 10 projects would have "natural leaders" within the consortium.

"Bell Atlantic is looking at a possible strategic alliance with Telkom, so that if privatisation became an option further down the road, we would both benefit," he said.

African Global had not participated in bidding for Telkom's R6-billion contract to provide a million rural telephone lines, he said.

"We saw that as a piecemeal approach to a larger problem," he said, adding that African Global hoped South Africa would favour the "synergy" of its proposal. — Reuter.

Union. France South Africa. The three companies.

Companies 'need staff to investigate internal fraud'

Susan Russell

BUSINESS had to take responsibility for protecting its own assets and equip itself to investigate and prevent fraud within its own organisations, Eskom confidential investigator Shane Keohane said yesterday.

Keohane was speaking at a two day workshop on investigating and proving fraud, organised by Compact Business Services and attended by representatives of some of SA's largest financial institutions and corporations, including a number from Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

He said business had to move towards a system of internal detection to uncover fraud within organisations in much the same way as there had been a shift towards community policing and the use of private security companies by individuals.

Keohane, a former SAPS commercial unit captain, emphasised this did

not mean usurping the authority or tasks of the police, but rather working in partnership with them.

He said investigations, whether carried out by the authorities or by the private sector, always had to take place within a specific legal context and with due consideration of the rights of the individual.

Keohane said despite the rising level of fraud, very few SA companies and organisations, including most of those represented at the workshop, had a fraud policy in place to deal with white collar crime within their organisations.

The increasing crime wave, he said, had forced the authorities to take cognisance of private and corporate investigative capabilities.

Keohane reiterated that the function of internal investigators was not to replace the police or make arrests, but to gather evidence, assist the SAPS with its investigation and expe-

dite the investigation.

He also said growing numbers of experienced commercial branch detectives were being drawn into the private sector as more organisations found themselves forced to appoint internal investigation sections to deal with fraud.

Keohane said that while the police lost valuable personnel because it could not compete with the salaries offered in the private sector, it also meant experienced detectives were handling internal investigations and were able to hand over an almost complete docket.

Among the topics dealt with at the workshop were why employees commit fraud, how to detect fraud, the creation of an internal investigation department and its place in the organisational structure, the rights and powers of the investigator within a private organisation and how to question an employee suspected of fraud.

Gauteng's economy strongest

CAPE TOWN — Gauteng has the strongest provincial economy, but the Western Cape has the greatest potential for growth and investment, a Foundation for Research and Development survey has shown.

FRD policy analyst William Blankley said the Western Cape had the potential to become SA's equivalent of California's Silicon Valley, but was unlikely to outdo the sheer strength of the Gauteng economy.

"The Western Cape has good technical facilities, tourism potential and space.

"Gauteng has the economic momentum, but not much space," he said.

"On potential for investment and growth, the Western Cape pips Gauteng."

Ranking the provinces according to four categories, the FRD said Gauteng was the most competitive, followed by Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Blankley said although the government did not encourage competition for re-

sources among the provinces, they should be aware of their relative strengths and weaknesses.

"Competitiveness isn't squabbling over resources, it's recognising where your niches are.

"People must work on their strengths and collaborate with other provinces to overcome their weaknesses."

Gauteng rated strongest, followed by the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, on economic strength, measured mainly on individual and regional output, and on scientific and technical resources.

The Western Cape ranked ahead of Gauteng and the Free State in the area of human resources.

The Free State came out ahead of the Western Cape and Eastern Transvaal on physical resources, made up mainly of agricultural potential, mining production and tourism potential. — Reuter.

New project in Houghton

Robyn Chalmers

SANLAM Properties yesterday launched its multi-million rand Isle of Houghton office development, situated on some of Johannesburg's most valuable real estate.

Sanlam Properties regional manager Swannie Swanepoel said the complex was being marketed as an "office in the park" development.

"Before the development started a botanical survey was carried out," he said.

Swanepoel said the development of Isle of Houghton was demand driven and would offer

World drug rings are targeting SA couriers

BY ADAM COOKE

The chief of the South African Narcotics Bureau at Johannesburg International Airport, Colonel Stefanus Smit, has seen the figures for cocaine seized at the airport rocket from 400g when he joined the team in 1992 to more than 22kg so far this year.

"It's not just that we're getting better at seizing cocaine, it's that the quantity coming through has increased at an incredible rate," said Smit, who has 13 men checking the roughly 3 000 international passengers entering the airport daily.

South Africans are increasingly being used as couriers by international drug syndicates using the airport as their gateway to southern African and European drug markets.

Smit said all international travellers were "profiled" before entering the country, a complex process aimed at recognising the traits of an international courier.

But couriers nowadays were often ordinary South Africans, who were in need of spare cash.

He said Johannesburg was used as a transit point to Europe because the technological infrastructure was already in place and South Africans travelled on

"untainted" passports.

Lieutenant Jan Combrinck, a spokesman for the provincial police commissioner, said cocaine was also shipped into SA ports, driven in from neighbouring states "or even walked over our borders". Brazil was the biggest supplier of cocaine to South Africa, he said.

The only method of screening at the airport was the x-ray machines at customs.

Smit said couriers gave away "sure signs" to the trained narcotics detective's eye: "You see a guy who is nervous, sweaty, and tenses up when you ask him some questions, then you know you must search him."

The level of courier professionalism had increased. "They still use tried and trusted methods of smuggling it through, but just do it more professionally."

Secret compartments in suitcases, shoes or aerosol cans; fine powder compacted into cans of fruit; or body carriers strapped around the torso were just some of the methods used.

"We had a case recently in which three men had each swallowed 85 condoms filled with cocaine. But we had to operate on two of them because they got stuck inside," said Smit.

STAN 31/7/95

34

LEADS

Increasing at incredible rate'

Drug rings (34) targeting couriers from South Africa

BY ADAM COOKE

The chief of the South African Narcotics Bureau at Johannesburg International Airport, Colonel Stefanus Smit, has seen the figures for cocaine seized at the airport rocket from 400g when he joined the team in 1992 to more than 22kg so far this year. "It's not just that we're getting better at seizing cocaine, it's that the quantity coming through has increased at an incredible rate," said Smit, who has 13 men checking the roughly 3 000 international passengers entering the airport daily.

South Africans are increasingly being used as couriers by international drug syndicates using the airport as their gateway to southern African and European drug markets.

Smit said all international travellers were "profiled" before entering the country, a complex process aimed at recognising the traits of an international courier. "They are either members of a known syndicate we have infiltrated or they have flight patterns that make us suspicious." But couriers nowadays were often ordinary South Africans, of either sex and aged anything from 20 to 60, who were in need of spare cash, he said. "West Africans were used less frequently as they were renowned as drug couriers."

He said Johannesburg was used as a transit point to Europe because the technological infrastructure was already in place and South Africans travelled on "untainted" passports.

Smit explained that syndicates used complex and ever-changing methods of rerouting flights. "This makes couriers hard to track — they are flown to a foreign destination, say Rio de Janeiro, accommodated for a few weeks in a hotel, supplied with the drugs and flown to a southern African country."

After a few days, normally spent in Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland or Zimbabwe, they fly to Johannesburg looking like tanned tourists, he said.

Lieutenant Jan Combrinck, a spokesman for the provincial police commissioner, said cocaine was also driven in over South African borders from neighbouring states. "It can also be shipped into one of our ports, or even walked over our borders."

X-ray machines

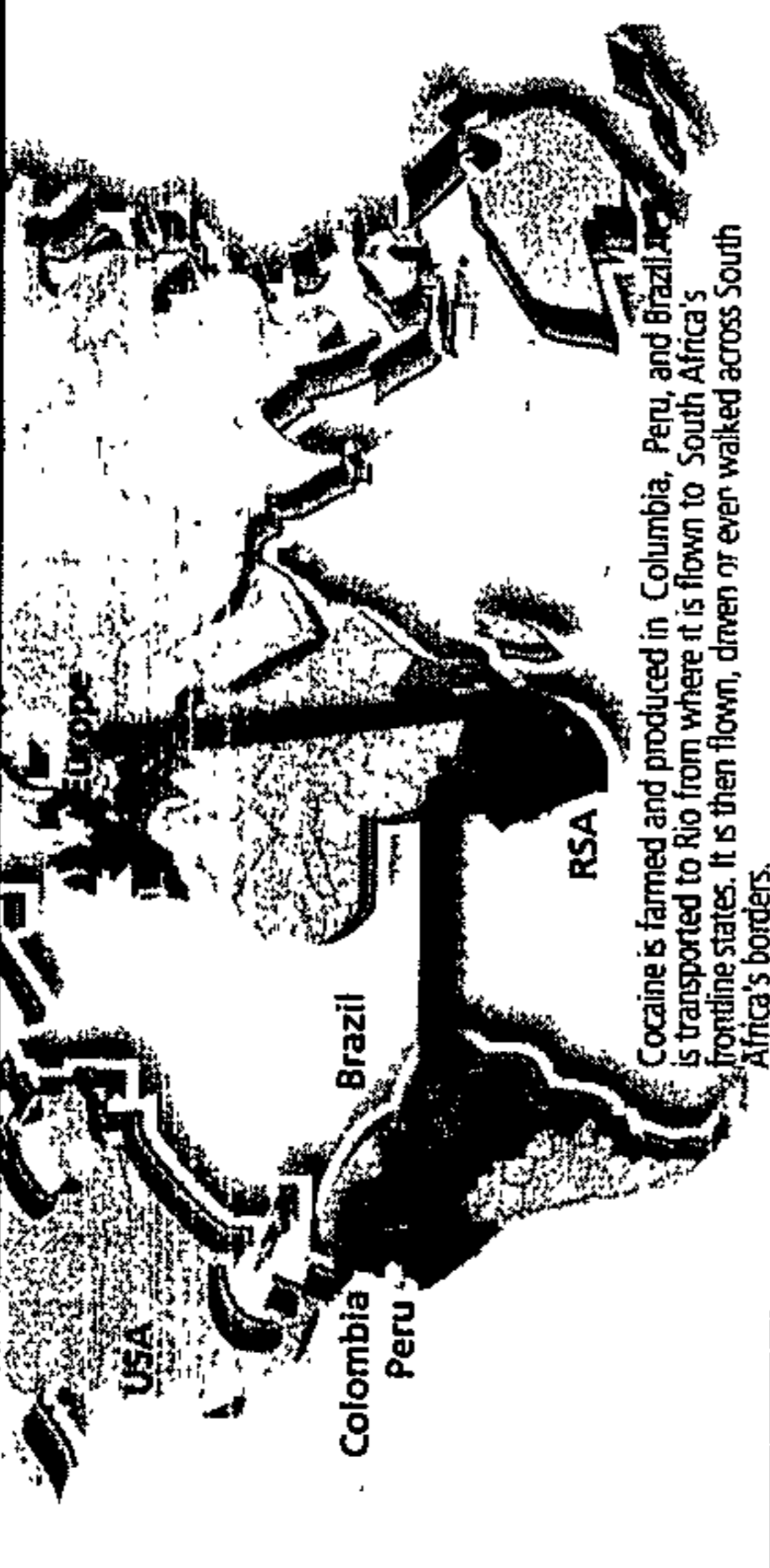
Combrinck said cocaine factories in Peru, Colombia and Brazil were the main international suppliers, and Brazil was the biggest supplier to SA.

Profiling aside, the only method of screening at the airport was the x-ray machines at customs.

Smit said couriers gave away "sure signs" to the trained narcotics detective's eye: "There are lots of signs. You see a guy who is nervous, sweaty, and tenses up when you ask him some questions — then you know you must search him."

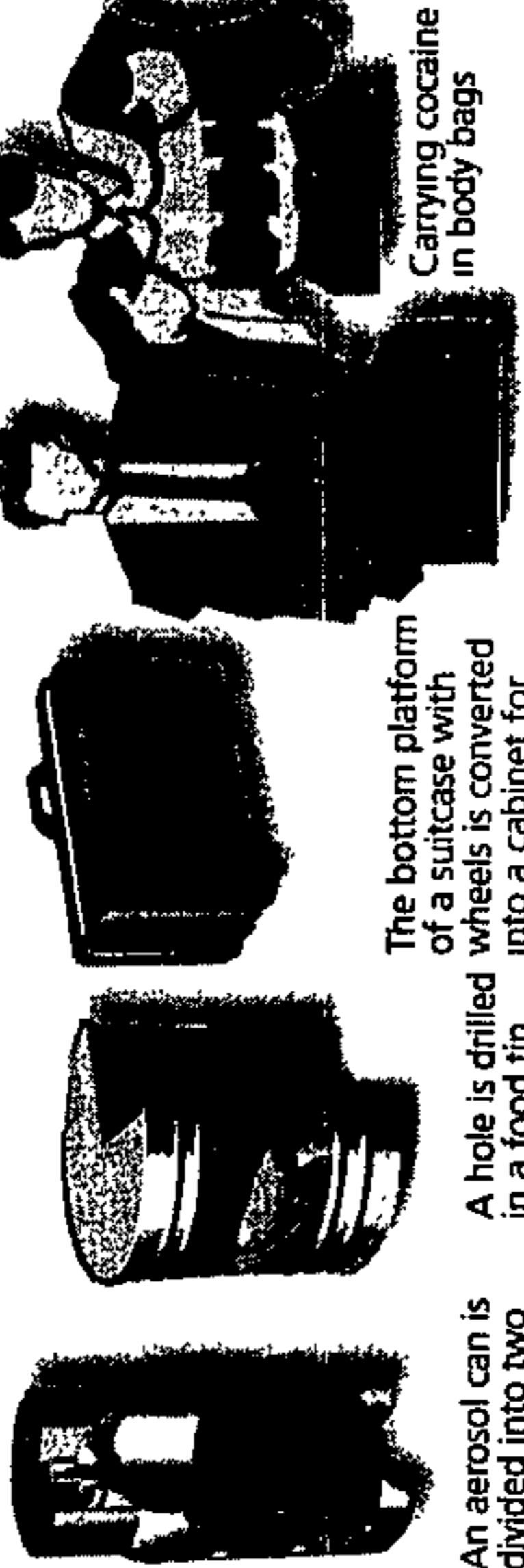
The level of courier professionalism had increased. "They still use tried and trusted methods of smuggling it through, but just do it more professionally."

Cocaine . . . routes and trends



Cocaine is farmed and produced in Columbia, Peru, and Brazil. It is transported to Rio from where it is flown to South Africa's frontline states. It is then flown, driven or even walked across South Africa's borders.

Recent transportation trends used by smugglers



An aerosol can is divided into two compartments with cocaine in one. The can functions as normal

A hole is drilled in a food tin, filled with cocaine, sealed and the label stuck back on

The bottom platform of a suitcase with wheels is converted into a cabinet for compressed cocaine. It is sealed with carbon paper which makes it difficult to detect

Carrying cocaine in body bags

Statistics at Jhb International

Drugs confiscated and arrests made	1994	1995 (August)
Arrests	24	12
Mass confiscated (gram)	30 716	22 285

GRAPHIC: FRANCOIS SMIT

What is cocaine?



It is made from coca plant leaves and processed with chemicals until the salt, cocaine hydrochloride, is extracted. It occurs as colourless crystals or a white crystalline powder. It is crushed into a fine powder, arranged into rows and inhaled through the nose.

Secret compartments in suitcases, shoes or aerosol cans: fine powder compacted into cans of fruit; or body carriers strapped around the torso were just some of the methods used. "We had a case recently in which three men had each swallowed 85 condoms filled with cocaine. But we had to operate on two of them because they got stuck inside," said Smit.

Businessman warns of tax boycott

(34) CT(MR) 4/8/95

FROM SAPA

Transportation Crime Committee chairman Kits Kitshoff warned yesterday of a showdown between business and government at a crime workshop later this month.

Kitshoff said organised business could withhold taxes if the government failed to tackle the crime epidemic.

He said that business representatives and their employees were, in terms of the constitution, guaranteed the right to protection.

Organised business had told

him they would embark on the boycott if the government failed to control crime.

However, Sacob said it would not be party to the "confrontational action" of a tax boycott.

Ken Warren the director of legal affairs for Sacob said: "While we are sympathetic to these sentiments, we believe such action to be counter-productive."

He said the chamber had been swamped by letters from businesses demanding it hold tax payments in a trust account until government action diminished the crime wave.

The chamber was developing a community-based, multi-disciplinary crime prevention strategy in co-operation with the government and community organisations.

This strategy, he said, was aimed at tackling the roots of crime — socio-economic conditions, the criminal justice system and community involvement.

He said the chamber had almost daily contact with visiting trade missions and they all inquired about crime and whether investors' money and employees would be safe in South Africa.

The committee is part of the National Crime Combating Council, an organisation founded two years ago by a former police commissioner to link the police and business in the fight against crime.

Kitshoff said the effect of crime on the economy was illustrated by a recent survey which showed that the reconstruction and development programme could be funded by half of the losses incurred annually as a result of crime.

More than R169 million was lost last year through truck hijackings alone.

Business, govt 'heading for showdown on crime'

JOHANNESBURG: Organised business could withhold tax payments if the government failed to deal with the crime epidemic successfully, Transportation Crime Committee chairman Mr Kits Kitshoff said yesterday.

Mr Kitshoff predicted a showdown between business and government at a crime workshop set for August 15 in Kempton Park.

Business people and their employees were guaranteed the right to protection under the constitution, he said.

Organised business had told him they would take the initiative if the government could not control crime.

The Transportation Crime Committee is part of the National Crime Combating Council, an

organisation founded two years ago by a former police commissioner to link the police and business in the fight against crime.

The South African Chamber of Business (Sacob), the country's major representative business organisation, said it would not be party to "confrontational action" inherent in a tax boycott.

Swamped

Sacob legal affairs director Mr Ken Warren said the chamber had been swamped by letters from businesses demanding it hold tax payments in a trust account until government action produced a turnaround in the crime wave.

"While we are sympathetic to these sentiments, we believe such

CT 4/8/99 (34)
action to be counter-productive," said Mr Warren, who is also chairman of the chamber's security committee.

Mr Kitshoff said the effect of crime on the economy was illustrated by a recent survey that showed the RDP could be funded by half the losses incurred annually through crime.

Hijacking of freight-carrying trucks had risen by 67,2% from 1991 to 1994. More than R169 million was lost in 1994 through truck hijackings alone — of which more than 70% were in Gauteng.

International crime syndicates used stolen vehicles as currency in narcotics deals. The crime triangle was completed by gun-running, which in turn was linked to hijackings. — Sapa

Perceptions of crime levels vary widely

Trevor Bisseker

WHITES, Indians and coloureds think there is more violent crime today than there was a year ago, but most blacks believe crime levels are down, and that their lives are more peaceful.

These widely differing perceptions are shown in an opinion survey conducted for Business Day by Market Research Africa.

The survey showed 45,4% of blacks felt their area was more peaceful than a year ago, compared with only 9,6% of whites, 17,9% of coloureds and 16,5% of Indians.

BD 4/8/95 (34)
Asked about crime levels, 69% of whites and the same percentage of Indians thought there was more violent crime than a year ago, as did 66,7% of coloureds. However, only 17,9% of blacks thought there was more violent crime, and 59,3% thought there was less.

The survey was considered to be representative of 92% of the urban population and 52% of the total adult population.

In KwaZulu-Natal, where Natal University peace monitors have warned of renewed dangers of civil war, the survey indicated that people of all races living in

urban communities believed their lives were more peaceful (40,8%) or the same as a year ago (39,9%).

The perception of an increase in violent crime was greatest in the Western Cape, where 57% thought there was more violent crime than a year ago, while only 23,7% felt there was less. Only 19,4% of respondents thought their area more peaceful than it was a year ago.

Judging from the survey, the most peaceful areas are the Northern Province

Continued on Page 2

Crime

Continued from Page 1

BD 4/8/95 (34)
and Eastern Transvaal, where 52,5% thought matters had improved, and 56,8% felt there was less violent crime.

In Gauteng, 28,7% felt their area was more peaceful, 35,3% thought it was the same as last year and 35,5% thought it was less peaceful. About 37% felt there was more violent crime, but 44% believed there was less.

Market Research Africa chairman emeritus Clive Corder said he believed there were many reasons for the different perceptions among racial groups.

"In black areas there has been a decline

in politically motivated violence since the April 1994 elections, and a corresponding decrease in the activities of the criminal element, who were taking advantage of the disturbed conditions. In coloured and Indian areas there has been an increase in drugs and gang activity.

"Spiralling crime has also been fuelled by the release of prisoners, for whom there are few employment opportunities.

"Whites, with their higher standards of living and car ownership, are the most profitable targets of criminals. There has also been extensive media coverage of crime that is likely to have more impact on heavy media consumers, who are less likely to be black."

ning an AIDS programme, among other and a programme of action.

Tax boycott threat in reaction to crime

ORGANISED business could withhold tax payments if the government failed to successfully address the crime epidemic, Transportation Crime Committee chairman Kits Kitshoff said yesterday.

Kitshoff predicted a showdown between business and government at a crime workshop set for August 15 in Kempton Park. Business people and their employees were, in terms of the constitution, guaranteed the right to protection, he said.

Organised business had told him they would take the initiative if the government could not control crime.

The Transportation Crime Committee is part of the National Crime Combating Council, founded two years ago by a former police commissioner to link police and business in the fight against crime.

The SA Chamber of Business (Sacob), the country's major representative business organisation, said it

would not be party to "confrontational action" inherent in a tax boycott. Sacob legal affairs director Ken Warren said the chamber had been swamped by letters from businesses demanding it hold tax payments in a trust account until government in the crime wave.

"While we are sympathetic to these sentiments, we believe such action to be counter-productive," said Warren, who is also chairman of the chamber's security committee.

Sacob was involved in developing a community-based, multidisciplinary crime prevention strategy in co-operation with the government and community organisations. This strategy was aimed at addressing the roots of crime: socioeconomic conditions, the criminal justice system and community involvement.

Kitshoff said the effect of crime on the economy was illustrated by a sur-

vey which showed the reconstruction and development programme could be funded by half the losses incurred annually because of crime.

Freight truck hijackings had increased by 67,2% from 1991 to last year. More than R169m was lost last year through truck hijackings alone. About 70% of these hijackings happened in Gauteng.

Vehicle theft had increased from 71 097 in 1991 to 94 710 last year. International crime syndicates used stolen vehicles as currency in narcotics deals. The crime triangle was completed by gun-running, which in turn was linked to hijackings.

More than 80% of these crimes were organised by international syndicates, Kitshoff said.

A vehicle theft Bill could be enacted if justified by demand, and sub-committees had been assigned to study possible legislation, — Sapa.

Meeting on border feud

WELLSRUIT — Growing tension between the Eastern Transvaal and two neighbouring provinces over border disputes will be discussed when three provincial premiers meet in Johannesburg on Monday.

Eastern Transvaal premier Mathews Phosa, Northern Province's Ngoako Ramathlodi and Gauteng's Tokyo Sexwale will have a special meeting.

They had to resolve the explosive situation about KwaNdebele, Bushbuckridge and Groblersdal, to enable local government poll preparations to proceed, Eastern Transvaal local government MEC January Masilela said.

The recently proclaimed provincial borders had split some Eastern Transvaal towns in two, Masilela said.

The Kruger National Park is also split: north of Skukuza under Northern Province, and the rest under the Eastern Transvaal.

Areas classified as having "special circumstances" included all national parks, as well as those tourist towns such as Pilgrim's Rest and Maricah Park, on the Crocodile River. — Sapa.

of software company.

CRIME

Signs of prevention

(34) FM 4/8/95

Encouraging though they are, the successes notched up by police in their anti-crime drives recently are but the start of a long and arduous process to reverse rampant lawlessness in many parts of SA and regain community trust in a largely discredited police service.

The 6 000 arrests in Gauteng's intensive police operations over the last 10 days of July will undoubtedly knock back crime in the region — for a while. This is almost six times as many arrests as were made in the province during the preceding four months under the Community Safety Plan (CSP), which began in the four most populous provinces in March (see table).

But Johannesburg experienced two armed robberies on Monday, at about the same time that the police were trumpeting the success of their crime swoop. In both cases security guards moving cash outside shopping centres in Balfour Park and Bruma Lake were held up by armed men. Their combined haul was almost R500 000.

Early signs, however, are that the CSP is succeeding in its main short-term objective to stabilise the most crime-ridden communities. The next steps will be to involve a broad cross-section of communities, businesses and government in long-term crime-prevention programmes.

So far the CSP has tar-

geted about 40 cities and towns in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and Eastern Cape. Political tensions in KwaZulu-Natal have severely limited the police's crime-fighting ability there, and as a result the programme has not been as successful as in the other provinces.

Even allowing for the natural reduction in crimes from summer to winter, the percentage reduction in some areas has been im-

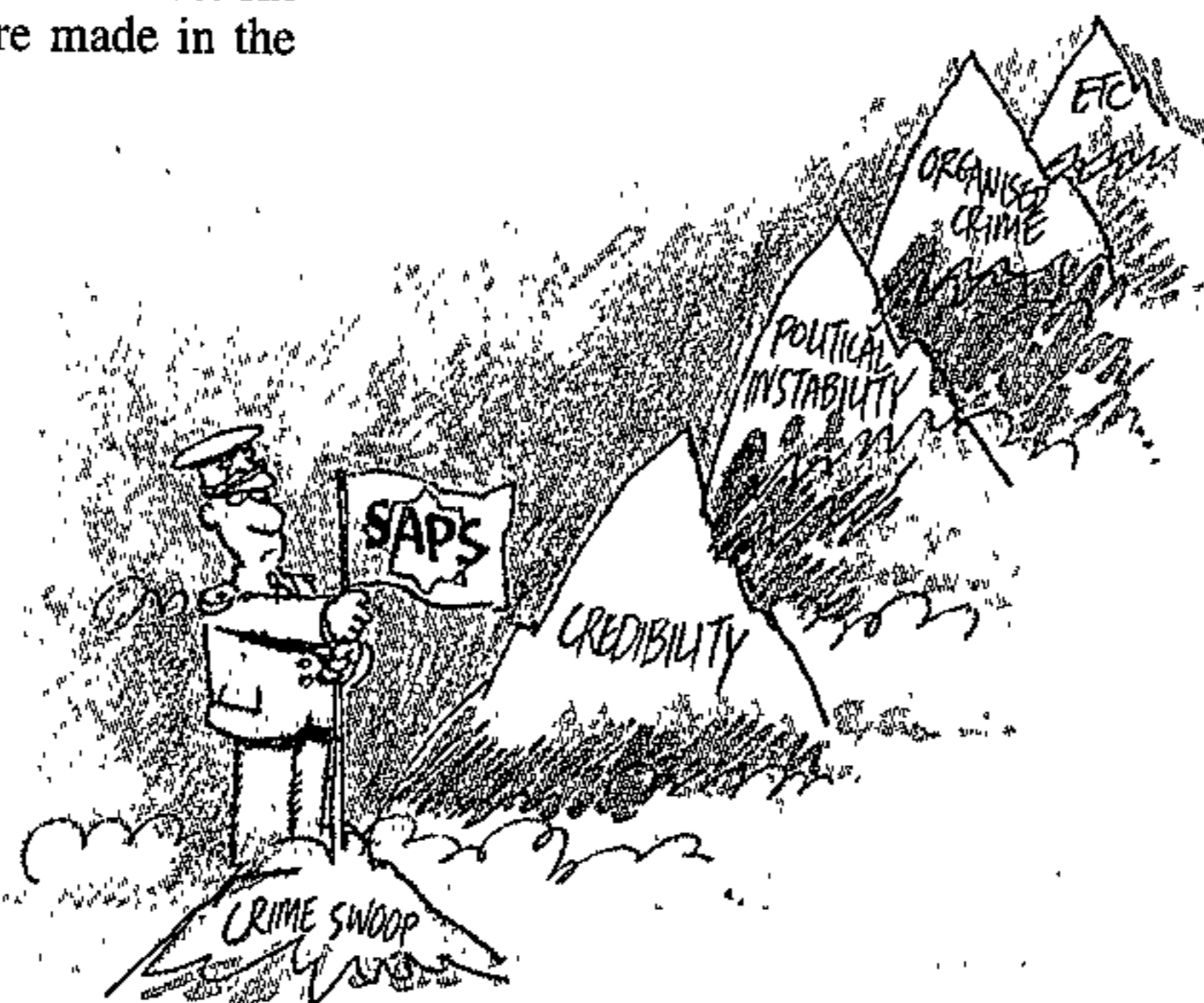
KwaZulu-Natal say they are willing to help the police but cannot for fear of retaliation from one or other rival group," says Introna. Crime, as opposed to political violence, remains critical in the province (see page 46).

Gauteng may be the economic hub of SA and as such the primary magnet for crime in SA, says Introna, "but the problems of fighting crime here pale into insignificance compared to KwaZulu-Natal." Hilly terrain, inaccessibility or remoteness of rural communities and fractious politics are major obstacles to effective policing.

These problems are further complicated by the inadequacies of police manpower. KwaMashu, for example, is the second largest black township with 1,4m inhabitants — yet it is served by only one police station with 143 police officers. The province, meanwhile, needs another 40-50 police stations for effective crime-fighting, according to police estimates.

The CSP uses soldiers to back up police manpower and is a relatively heavy-handed, temporary approach to crime-fighting. It is designed to remain in operation for only six months to a year. In the meantime, community police forums should begin to operate, more government departments should become involved in community upgrading programmes, the RDP should begin to involve communities in local improvements and the private sector should become involved in fighting crime at its level.

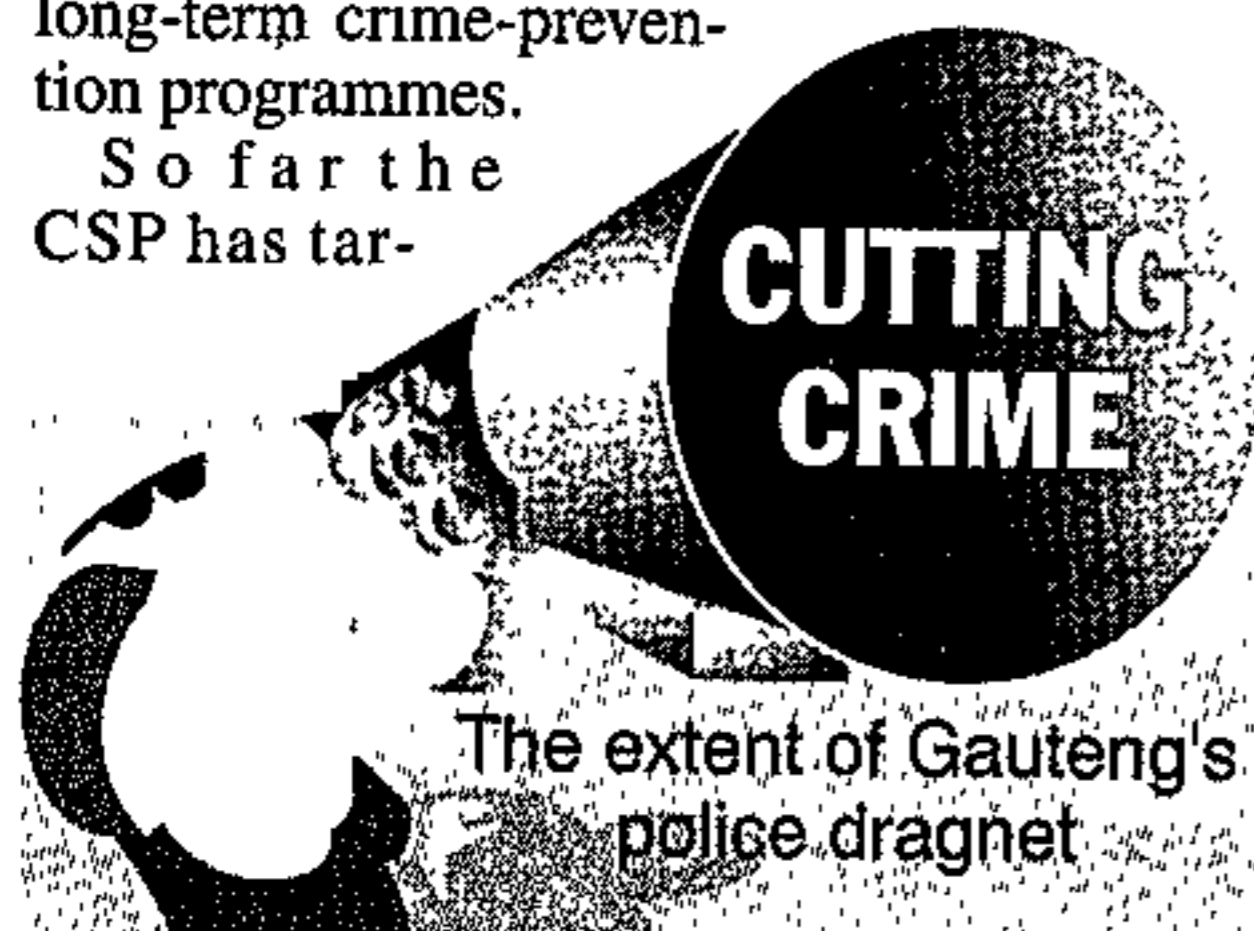
Nationally, a few private initiatives are underway to help formulate anti-crime strategies. This weekend all nine provincial Safety & Security MECs and their police commissioners are expected to attend a seminar of the National Crime Combating Council near Pretoria. Their aim, in part, will be to devise a plan for submission to the business community's one-day anti-crime workshop to be opened by President Nelson Mandela at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on August 15. ■



pressive: Hillbrow (30% drop in house break-ins and 16% in vehicle theft); Randburg (25% drop in vehicle theft and 36% in armed robberies); Johannesburg Central (14% drop in vehicle theft, 43% in hijackings and 16% in assaults); New Brighton (28% drop in murder); Khayelitsha (40% drop in hijackings and 33% in house break-ins); while rape has declined 32% in Diepkloof, 29% in Sebokeng, 42% in Vosloorus and 8% in KwaMashu.

"The plan is definitely working," says police consultant and strategist for the CSP Peter Introna, "but it is only a temporary solution. The police cannot fight crime alone; they must have support from the community and other government departments."

Some of the most encouraging successes have come from the East Rand, where community-police forums are beginning to bear fruit. In KwaZulu-Natal, however, political strife is undercutting police efforts to win community co-operation. "People in



	March - July	July 21 - 31
Roadblocks	839	357
Vehicles searched	33 802	21 363
Properties searched	62	1 574
People searched	33 543	43 858
Arrests	1 142	6 011
Stolen vehicles recovered	117	113
Illegal firearms seized	163	43

SA FOUNDATION

Launched anew

A new SA Foundation emerged this week, with a slimmed down membership, and more soundly financed, to represent the interests of "big business" here and abroad.

Qualifications and cost put the Rand Club in the shade. Membership is open only to large corporations. To join, a company has to be valued at more than R2bn and it

More than 6 000 public service posts still vacant

Adrian Hadland

CAPE TOWN — More than half the 11 000 affirmative action public service posts advertised a year ago remained vacant, Public Service Minister Zola Skweyiya said in Parliament yesterday.

Responding to a question from NP MP Tembile Ntsizi, Skweyiya said 6 328 posts advertised in July last year remained unfilled at the beginning of June this year.

There were 1,2-million applications.

A total of 1 721 had been filled, 756 of which had been taken by existing public servants. A total of 1 241 posts were being reallocated to new departments or provincial administrations, while 1 001 posts had been scrapped "due to the rationalisation of the public service".

The greatest number of vacancies existed in provincial administrations, with Gauteng, KwaZulu/Natal and the Free State failing to fill 4 815 posts, or about three-quarters of the total.

KwaZulu/Natal had placed people in 10 of the advertised positions with 1 726 outstanding, Gauteng had appointed 122 with

1 942 still vacant and the Free State had filled 21 posts with 1 147 vacant.

As far as government departments were concerned, public works had the greatest number of vacancies, while finance had appointed the most people to the new posts, Skweyiya said.

Public works had filled 68 posts with 469 still vacant and finance had appointed 438 with 165 outstanding.

Departments which had taken up their full quota of the new positions included arts and culture, defence, transport, water affairs and forestry, and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's office.

Skweyiya said earlier that of 413 management level posts advertised since the inauguration of the new government, 177 had been filled by the end of May.

Almost half of these appointments had been through the transfer or promotion of serving officials.

The appointments indicated government's commitment to accommodate the reasonable career expectations of serving officials, he said.

Govt crime 'initiative' announced

GOVERNMENT had established an initiative involving all departments in the war against crime, Justice Minister Dullar Omar said yesterday.

Speaking at a Lawyers for Human Rights seminar on crime, he said there was a need to correct the wrong perception that human rights protected criminals, not victims.

He said the cancer of crime in SA was rooted in past police, justice and prison systems and the moral decay surrounding violence and corruption.

On the public outcry that bail was granted too easily, Omar said proposals by the Law Commission would give authorities the power to refuse bail in appropriate cases.

"This legislation will do much to contribute to the task faced by police and prosecutors to secure the safety of communities and combating crime."

Juvenile crime and punishment for offenders had become a severe problem, he said.

There was a desperate need for adequate places of

safety where juveniles could be supervised with the aim of rehabilitating them, particularly first-time offenders.

Juveniles who committed serious crimes such as murder, rape or robbery should not be treated with "kid gloves", but should be kept apart from adults.

Omar said sentencing was under review and current forms of punishment were being re-evaluated. Alternate forms of punishment, especially for juvenile offenders, were being considered. — Sapa.

NEWS*Losses total R9-billion***Bid to deal
with fraud
'monster'***(B4) Star 8/8/95***■ BY ANSO THOM**
CRIME REPORTER

South African banks, businesses and insurance companies were faced with a "monster" number of 24 634 fraud cases totalling about R9-billion. Institutions are forced to form their own investigation departments, according to Roy Simpson of the Joint Banking Fraud Liaison Committee.

Addressing a press conference yesterday, Simpson supported the joint call by the Council of Southern African Bankers and Business SA for business leaders to attend the Business Initiative Against Corruption and Crime conference to be held on August 15 at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

Syndication

"Soon the losses incurred by white-collar crime will start to affect every man in the street," said Simpson.

He said there had been a 55% increase in the average fraud value of police dockets from R150 000 to R250 000 over 13 months.

Some cases take up to three years to be completed.

Simpson identified syndication as the main threat to South Africa. He said these groups were highly organised and competent.

"They are moving into the sphere of hooking,

where they get people inside the institution to supply them with information or money laundering.

"With drugs pouring into the country we find higher ranking employees starting to fiddle with company funds to support their habit," said Simpson.

Last year one bank reported 64 fraud cases of which 54 proved to be drug-related.

Simpson warned against a situation in which the crime problem was diverted and not stopped.

"During the '80s we had an escalation in armed robberies. We installed thick glass windows in banks, but all we did was divert the problem.

"We must not fall into the trap of blaming the SAPS or the justice system, thinking we don't have to do anything.

"The effect of this type of crime is that potential investors will start looking at a stable country to invest in and South Africa will not make the grade," Simpson said.

The opening address at the conference will be delivered by President Nelson Mandela after which workshops will take place.

Gauteng Safety and Security MEC Jessie Duarte recently came out in strong support of the conference.

For more information, phone Sue Hansen on (011) 789-9463/4.

Facing fraud in South Africa

At more than R18-billion, the amount of fraud under investigation poses a serious problem for police. **Reg Runney reports**

AROUND R18,5-billion of white-collar crime is under investigation in South Africa at present.

The Office for Serious Offences is investigating around R9,5-billion worth of fraud, while the South African Police Commercial branch is investigating around 23 000 matters involving R9-billion, according to Bell, Dewar & Hall partner Nic Roodt. The commercial branch, he added, had only around 700 detectives.

His comments were made against the background of the frightening picture of corruption and crime that is being painted by the Council of South African Banks as it tries to whip up enthusiasm for the coming Business Initiative against Corrup-

tion and Crime Conference.

At the same Press conference this week, the head of the Amalgamated Banks of South Africa's (ABSA) fraud investigation division Roy Simpson said the average value in the amounts in fraud dockets had risen by 55 percent between December 1992 and June 1995.

Simpson sketched a frightening picture of the fraud threat. "The types of attacks being perpetrated against financial institutions are horrendous."

He noted that a fraud of R3,7-billion some time ago was actually R15,5-billion.

"Can you imagine any business sustaining a loss of that amount off its bottom line?"

The effect would be to put the business itself under, with further economic ripples.

South Africa was not alone in seeing an increase in crime. It was an international trend.

Moreover, the normalisation of the country had opened our doors to the world's criminals.

Around 81 cases a day were being reported, and some of these cases took two to three years to be completed.

The main threat was syndicated crime. Groups of criminals had got together in highly organised and sophisticated syndicates.

"The cherry on top is that we are running into money laundering." He remarked that this did not only involve drugs, but dirty money from other crimes, such as car theft.

Simpson pointed out that the public was beginning to tire of fraud statistics. Sensationalising the fraud problem would not serve much purpose.

He said crime would have to be tackled on a partnership basis between the government and citizens, and noted the banks had got together to form a joint committee to liaise with the police on fraud.

Indeed, Roodt's mention of fraud figures was designed to illustrate the understaffing of the police and the need for business to get more

involved in seeing that justice is done.

Business, he said, should not abdicate responsibility for combating crime. He noted that Simpson's division carefully prepared dockets for the police when a bank fraud was under investigation.

Companies should get both a lawyer and an accountant involved at an early stage, in preparing a case against an employee found committing fraud, said Roodt.

This would ensure the matter would be investigated properly.

It is well known that many fraud cases are not reported, as businesses try to avoid bad publicity and make it easier to recover money lost.

Aside from the implication that fraud statistics are under-reported, this also means that criminals are constantly released back into the system.

One of the challenges of the forthcoming business initiative will be to persuade firms that it is worth taking a stand and making the effort to prosecute such criminals.

Wm (RM) 11-17/8/95 (311)

Crime against business is rife, investigation finds

CT (MR) 15/8/95 (34)

Little is known about crimes committed against businesses in South Africa. This is an edited version of part of a special report from the University of Natal's Indicator publication, based on a pilot study by the University of South Africa's department of criminology.

Some insights are provided by this pilot study which canvassed the perceptions of businesses about the extent and costs of crime, and the measures being taken to combat the problem.

Criminologists have paid little attention to businesses as victims of crime. Most research on the subject concerns single crimes such as shop theft, employee theft and bank robbery.

The general perception seems to be that crimes against businesses are not really serious and that businesses can afford such losses (Turner and Cashdan, 1988).

Crime victimisation patterns against individuals and households have, by contrast, received increasing global attention.

As far as could be ascertained no research has been undertaken to determine the incidence of criminal victimisation among South African businesses.

This discussion is based on a pilot study conducted last year in South Africa as part of an international commercial crime survey organised by the Netherlands ministry of justice, the United Kingdom home office, the University of Sheffield and the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Most data was collected in the urban areas of Johannesburg, Pretoria, Midrand and Sandton where many businesses are situated, as well as from Germiston, Kempton Park, Durban, Maritzburg, Cape Town, Witbank, and the West and East Rand.

The perceptions of businesses about the following aspects for the 1993 year were canvassed: levels of neighbourhood crime, burglaries during the last 12 months, vandalism, vehicle crime, thefts (consumer and employee), frauds, robberies, assaults/threats/intimidation, corruption, indirect losses due to crime, crime-prevention measures and opinions regarding police performance.

Theft by unknown persons (69,1 percent), employee theft (54,4 percent) and customer theft (45,6 percent) were the biggest problems for the companies surveyed.

Manufacturing had a high rate of employee theft and theft by outsiders, while for non-food retailers, fraud by outsiders, burglaries and bribery and corruption were most prevalent.

Theft

Retailers in the food industry reported high rates of theft by customers and robbery. The worst crimes for wholesalers were theft by outsiders and vehicle theft.

Smaller companies were most vulnerable to fraud by outsiders and burglary. For medium-sized companies the most serious crime was theft by outsiders, followed by robbery.

Large companies reported high incidents of employee theft and vehicle theft.

Small and medium-sized companies appear to be more vulnerable to external theft while large companies seem more vulnerable to internal theft.

Twenty three percent of businesses reported that incidents of theft had involved force or the threat thereof. Of these incidents, the majority (43,7 percent) involved the use of firearms.

Compared to the findings of a 1992 victimisation survey, it would appear that businesses are considerably more often the victims of crime than individual households (Naudé et al, 1993).

The average losses sustained amounted to R3,84 million.

Vehicle theft was the highest cost to companies at over R2 million.

Employee theft (R240 500) was the second highest expense followed by employee fraud at (R190 000).

In conclusion, a large number of businesses

regard crime as a serious problem in their area, and many are victims of a variety of crimes.

Comparing victimisation studies indicates that businesses are considerably more often the victims of crimes than individual households in South Africa.

Theft by unknown persons and customers were the most common crimes identified.

In terms of the costs of these crimes, vehicle theft was the most costly, followed by employee theft and employee fraud.

Less than a third of theft involved force or threats of force and of those, firearms were most commonly used.

Burglar-alarm systems and entry control were the most popular security measures employed by most companies.

References: Naudé, CBM; Grobbelaar, MM; Naser, JJ; and Pretorius, M (unpublished research report, Department of Criminology, Unisa, Pretoria, 1993) International Victimisation Survey 1992.

Turner CB and Cashdan S (1988), Perceptions of College Students' Motives for shoplifting, Psychological Reports, Vol 62 No 3.

□ A conference entitled, A Business Initiative against Corruption and Crime, is to be held at the World Trade Centre in Johannesburg today, with President Nelson Mandela giving the opening address.

Anti-crime initiative moots financing police, fraud self-regulation

34

1990/16/8/95

Susan Russell

PRIVATE sector self-regulation on fraud and money laundering, and corporate financing of the police force were among proposals at the launch of the business initiative against crime and corruption.

President Nelson Mandela, addressing 500 of SA's business leaders at the launch of the initiative in Kempton Park yesterday, appealed to business to help overcome the reluctance of companies to report detected fraud cases for fear of adverse publicity. "We have laid particular stress on steps by

the private sector towards increased and more effective self-regulation because this would bring double benefits."

Business could also help to fight crime by advising government on legislation or controls to help SA's financial system fight money laundering. This would not only cut crime but would also reduce the scale of public resources needed to combat tax evasion and fraud and strengthen the national drive for fiscal discipline.

He hit out at threats that taxes would be withheld to persuade government to act on crime. "This... would be subversive of the

ethos on which the security and stability of our country ultimately depends," he said.

However, at a news briefing after the conference, Council of Southern African Bankers CE Piet Liebenberg dismissed suggestions of a tax boycott by business. He said these "inappropriate" threats did not come from the banks, Cosab or Business SA. He was optimistic that business and government would be able to co-operate in combating crime and corruption.

Delegates split into workshops to identify problems in tackling crime and drew up about 80 recommendations. These recom-

mendations — one included corporate financing of the police force — will be analysed by a team of researchers and the results submitted to a 20-member action committee nominated yesterday. Once approved, the document will be forwarded to Business SA before recommendations are submitted to Mandela.

The action committee chosen yesterday includes Anglo American deputy chairman Leslie Boyd, Anglo alternate executive director Michael Spicer, Liberty Life vice-chairman Dorian Wharton-Hood, Nedcor chairman John Maree, police generals

Andre Pruis and Daan le Roux and retired Witwatersrand attorney-general Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau.

Mandela said one of the first steps government had taken to combat corruption and ensure safety and security was to transform the police force.

"You cannot use a police force which is riddled with corruption and fraud for putting an end to crime and corruption."

The difficulty of replacing corrupt police officers, some of them at the top, was among the problems causing delays in reducing crime levels, he said.

Uncertainty cause of unrest

Amnesty will 'strengthen crime wave'

Star 16/8/95

(34)

■ BY PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Another general amnesty that would free 52 000 prisoners should be rejected because of the rising crime wave and the tendency of those released to commit new crimes.

That is the view of Parliament's Portfolio Committee on Correctional Services in a report tabled yesterday. It also said that uncertainty about amnesties was a major cause of unrest in prisons.

The committee, chaired by ANC MP Carl Niehaus, was commenting on hearings it held on a report by a judicial inquiry into prison unrest chaired by Mr Justice Kriegler.

The commission had recommended a general remission of sentences subject to a maximum of three years. Its effect would have been to release 52 000 prisoners, about half the prison population.

The committee report argued in response that "amnesty is not a general part of the release policy of the Department of Correctional Services" and that it was a "unique mechanism which is the prerogative of the president and is usually announced to mark an important event in the history of the country".

The amnesties announced by President Mandela on June 16 1994 and April 27 1995 were intended to "mark the transition to a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

"They were not intended to, and could not in any sustainable way, resolve the serious problem of overcrowding in prisons."

The crime wave and the high levels of recidivism among prisoners who have benefited from previous amnesties militated against granting more substan-

tial amnesties, said the committee.

It further said it would be inappropriate to create an amnesty resolution committee. General release policies which were fair to prisoners and which had regard for the protection and safety of communities should be developed.

The committee said it was concerned about the way amnesty decisions were communicated to prisoners. The announcement at Modderbee Prison "was probably a contributing factor to the further violence that erupted". These events highlighted the lack of confidence that most inmates have in the department.

Communication

"It is evident that years of prison management during the apartheid era had seriously undermined the credibility of the department and special attention should be given to communication strategies in order to rebuild confidence," said the committee.

The committee supported the department's new release policy, but said parole or correctional supervision should be used to avoid sentences being prolonged by the policy.

The committee called for a permanent interdepartmental forum to implement Cabinet decisions on prisons.

Turning to the prison unrest at the time of last year's elections, the committee recommended that "urgent psychological help" be given to staff and prisoners who suffered from post-traumatic stress.

Legal proceedings should be dropped against those who escaped from prison but surrendered. Those who did not surrender should be prosecuted, however.

Early parole a hot issue

■ BY PRISCILLA SINGH

The "no more early releases" proposal by a parliamentary committee yesterday followed a public furor over prison policies which often see criminals back on the streets after serving only a fraction of their sentences.

Judges, magistrates, attorneys-general and members of the public have called for a serious rethink on the granting of amnesty or early parole to convicted criminals.

Also in the spotlight is the State's policy to refer criminal suspects under the age of 21 to "places of safety" from which many have escaped before they could be brought to trial.

Pretoria Attorney-General Dr Jan D'Oliveira said he was concerned about the early parole privileges granted to long-term prisoners and challenged the De-

partment of Correctional Services to revise the system.

"One has to work very hard to secure a conviction and there is always immense cost and utilisation of resources, not to mention time involved.

"To see a convicted person walking out on the streets after serving just a fraction of his sentence is demoralising to the court. It is also unfair to the community. The parole system is cause for great dissatisfaction and definitely needs to be revised," he said.

But Amanda Dissel, of the Prisons Research Project of the Centre for the Study of Reconciliation and Violence, said: "We support phased and early releases as it serves as both an incentive for other prisoners to behave well in prison and, more importantly, should serve as a mechanism to reintegrate the prisoner into society."

■ 500 delegates attend anti-crime conference

■ SAPS riddled with corruption, says Mandela

■ 'Poor economy will kill RDP'

Business joins war on crime

POLICE, defence force, business and banking delegates told to use 'shock tactics'

■ STAFF REPORTERS

At a conference to launch an anti-crime campaign by big business, a picture was painted of a South Africa riddled with crime from which only "shock treatment" could save it from disaster.

Speaking at the closing of the Business Initiative Against Corruption and Crime (BIACC) in Kempton Park, Paul Harris, managing director of Rand Merchant Bank, likened the country to a "swimming pool that has turned green".

"You have to put in a lot of acid before you can swim again," he said.

The conference provided one sign that the necessary "shock treatment" could be on the way, with an 20-man action committee of top business leaders, policemen and others appointed to study ways of fighting crime.

Other developments yesterday also suggested that public anger over increasing crime could prompt more resolute action against criminals.

A Johannesburg judge sent three murderers to jail for sentences of up to 275 years and criticised the Department of Correctional Services for its parole policy. And in Cape Town, the parliamentary portfolio committee on correctional services rejected another proposed amnesty which would free 52 000 prisoners.

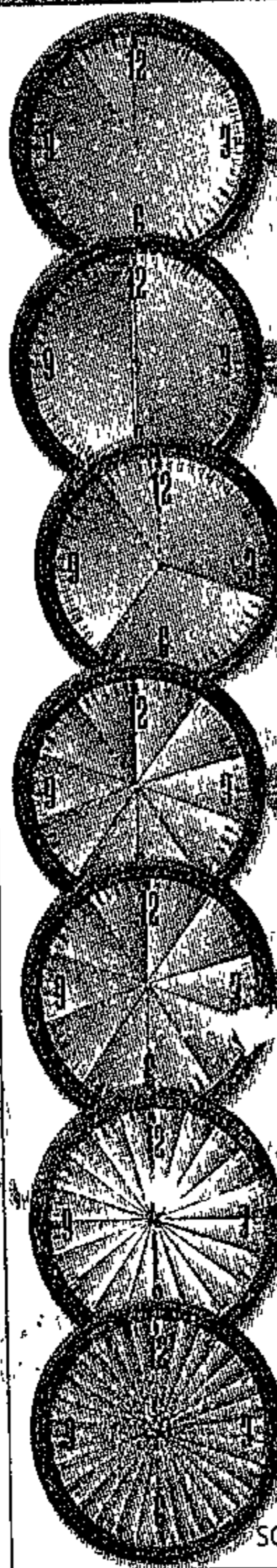
Opening the conference yesterday, President Mandela said the SAPS was riddled with crime and corruption. There were even generals with criminal records, but the Government had to compromise and accept this situation.

The conference was attended by about 500 delegates from the business world, police force, defence force and banking institutions, and also included six Cabinet ministers.

Mandela praised the police for playing their role in implementing the new anti-crime programmes under adverse conditions. "They deserve the admiration and respect of all of us," he said.

Delegates to the conference pointed out that crime was threatening economic development, the RDP and ultimately the new democracy. Several made the point that the Government alone could not end crime.

SA CRIME STOPWATCH



■ 1 vehicle hijacking every 54 minutes
■ 27 hijackings/day

■ 1 murder every 30 minutes
■ 48 murders/day

■ 1 rape every 18 minutes
■ 80 rapes/day

■ 1 robbery every 6 minutes
■ 240 robberies/day

■ 1 vehicle theft every 6 minutes
■ 240 thefts/day

■ 1 theft from a vehicle every 3 minutes
■ 480 thefts/day

■ 1 housebreaking every 2 minutes
■ 720 housebreakings/day

SOURCE: NEDCOR

GRAPHIC: FRANCOIS SMIT



Crime-fighters . . . Bishop Duncan Buchanan, Bill Yeowart, Police Commissioner George Fivaz, Dorian Wharton-Hood and the Rev Peter Storey.
PICTURE: JOHN WOODROOF

"The RDP depends on the success of the economy. We can't begin to imagine what would happen if the RDP is a failure," said Piet Liebenberg, chief executive of the Council of Southern African Bankers.

One of the suggestions raised at the conference was a form of corporate financing of police services.

Liebenberg described the conference as the beginning of the "fourth miracle". The first three "miracles", he said, were

the period between February 1990 and last April's election, the election itself, and the "example set by Nelson Mandela on issues of forgiveness and reconciliation".

Police Commissioner George Fivaz described the conference as a major step towards lowering crime figures. "The significance of the BIACC is that it recognises the fact that fighting crime cannot be done by the SAPS alone and in a vacuum," he said.

Stan 16/8/95 (34)

Rape in SA up by 60%, study finds

■ BY KARIN SCHIMKE

Serious crime in South Africa has risen by an estimated 30% in five years, while criminal prosecutions have decreased by 7%. Of the 2-million serious crimes reported last year, less than 20% led to successful prosecution.

These are some of the statistics revealed by the Nedcor Project on Crime, Violence and Investment presented at the workshop for business initiative against crime and corruption held at the World Trade Centre yesterday.

The project has spent R3-million researching crime and violence in South Africa and internationally. It has found that although there are 350 groups, institutions and individuals active in crime prevention in South Africa, what is lacking is a "national strategic direction for crime-prevention initiatives".

In murder, attempted murder and assault, southern Africa is a world leader, while rape incidents in this country have increased by 60% between 1990 and 1994.

Preliminary statistics indicate South Africa's total crime rate per 100 000 of the population is more than twice the world average.

The Nedcor report found that one of the biggest failures in crime prevention in South Africa was a "single focus strategy: cops, courts, convictions and corrections". The different state departments operated in isolation from each other.

The report concludes that, although the principal responsibility to reduce crime and violence levels lay with the Government, companies could contribute significantly.

"By bringing business resources, influence and skills to bear on the process of reducing the levels of crime and increasing the levels of security, companies could explore options such as contributing to civic education, increasing crime information management, supporting forums and strategic partnerships, active crime prevention actions and victim care," the report said.

► Spotlight on crime, corruption and violence - Page 2

National crime prevention strategy

(34) AR 17/8/95
Political Correspondent

A COMMITTEE of cabinet ministers will be asked today to approve a R10 million planning process for a long-term, crime-prevention programme.

It will aim to produce a national crime prevention strategy to co-ordinate efforts by all levels of government, non-government organisations and the private sector.

Drafters of the report are optimistic that the private sector will be willing to put up most of the money for the planning process.

Peter Gastrow of the Ministry of Safety and Security, convenor of the task group which produced the report, emphasised that the proposals were provisional.

They include:

- More effective and better co-ordinated crime prevention strategies by the police;

- A national information project, lasting up to five years, to facilitate tracing of people and to reduce fraud and serious economic offences;

- School and public education programmes which focus on the workings of the criminal justice system, human rights, property rights and understanding social violence, conflict resolution and security.

THURSDAY
★ AUGUST 17, 1995

Crime strategy document a

R10m 'snip'

(34) CT 17/8/95
POLITICAL STAFF

A NEW R10 million bureaucracy to devise a process to develop a national crime prevention strategy was proposed in Parliament yesterday.

The crime prevention strategy, first mooted by the cabinet in May, would tackle crime in the "longer term", Safety and Security ministerial adviser Mr Peter Gastrow told the Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security.

"To spend R10m on the preparation of a good strategy document is nothing compared with what crime costs the state," he said, adding that it was an "unbelievably good investment".

It had to be viewed against police investigations into 23 615 criminal acts involving R7,1 billion, according to a report of a task group set up to take the cabinet initiative further.

A cabinet committee will meet today to consider the proposals.

R10-m proposed for anti-crime project

(34)

Star 17/8/95

■ BY PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — A new R10-million project to devise a process to develop a national crime prevention strategy was proposed in Parliament yesterday.

The project, first mooted by the Cabinet in May this year, would tackle crime in the longer term, Safety and Security ministerial adviser Peter Gastrow told the portfolio committee on safety and security.

"To spend R10-million on the preparation of a good strategy document is nothing compared with what crime costs the State ... an unbelievably good investment," Gastrow said.

A cabinet committee would meet today to consider the task

group's proposals.

The envisaged costs included R172 000 for expenses and travel to meetings for members of a working committee, R2-million for workshops, R6-million for media and publicity, about R1-million for salaries and consultancy fees, R160 000 for printing and postage for a secretariat, and R334 000 for travel and professional fees to go to an advisory panel.

Gastrow told the committee that the envisaged structure would not actually develop an anti-crime strategy, but would design the process for developing the strategy.

The Government was hoping that the private sector would pick up half the R10-million tab.

A secretariat made up of six full-time members and a working committee would be formed.

Among the six would be a chairman, a senior media relations and communications officer, a strategic planning facilitator, an organiser to manage workshops and consultations, an administrator, and a research specialist.

The secretariat would also be able to establish task groups and an independent advisory panel consisting of experts on criminology, crime prevention, and development.

An international figure should also be considered.

Provinces would also have their own working committees.

► Time to stamp out crime
— Page 13

Time has come' to stamp out crime

(34) Star 17/8/95

Business and Government are agreed: crime is the scourge hampering growth and stability, and at a conference this week industry pledged practical and monetary support for the anti-crime campaign.

One proposal at the Business Initiative Against Corruption and Crime (BIACC) conference was corporate finance for the police.

Some 500 delegates at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park, representing business, Government, the police and the defence force attended the conference opened by President Mandela.

Transition

Mandela's attendance highlighted the seriousness with which Government is viewing the horrific crime levels. Mandela said the conference was both welcome and timely and underscored the fact that the transition was the product of a nation that had reached the collective conviction that the time for change had come.

Delegates split into workshops to identify problems in tackling crime and drew up more than 80 recommendations.

Some of the major concerns that were identified included a lack of a clear national vision and common values, lack of effective deterrents against crime, a "criminal friend-

GOVERNMENT and business met at a conference this week to discuss the crime scourge sweeping SA, Crime Reporter Anso Thom reports on the actions being planned

ly" judiciary system, lack of effective policing, low morale among members of the police force, motor vehicle hijacking and easy access to firearms.

Council of Southern African Bankers (Cosab) chief executive, Piet Liebenberg, said a submission would be made to Government not later than the end of September.

An action committee comprising of some of South Africa's top business leaders was elected by the delegates.

An appointed research group under the leadership of Dr Robin Lee and Associates is to process the information into a summary by the end of the month. South Africa's business leaders will then approve the plan before submitting it to Mandela and the Cabinet by the end of the month.

The action committee, together with the Government inter-departmental committee will then take part in a co-ordinated process.

The action committee chosen includes deputy chairman of Anglo American, Leslie Boyd, chairman of Eskom and Nedcor, Dr John Maree,

Cosab chairman, Dr Danie Cronje, deputy chairman of Liberty Life, Dorian Wharton-Hood, police generals Andre Pruis and Daan le Roux and retired Witwatersrand attorney-general Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau.

Managing director of Rand Merchant Bank, Paul Harris, said most delegates had reached consensus that crime was a national crisis. He said violent crime was affecting the morale of the country and it was clear that the private sector was willing to take strong action.

Consensus

"There is also total consensus that the judicial and bail system needs to be changed and the army needs to be brought in, in one form or another," said Harris.

Bishop Peter Storey of the Methodist Church, and the movement Gun-free South Africa, said South Africans needed to rediscover the values that made a society great.

He said the profile of the SAPS had been prominent in all discussions and all South Africans needed to take on the

task of transforming the SAPS.

"We need to find a new attitude. We used to say - once you change, we'll come alongside you. We now have to say - unless we come alongside you, you can't change."

Executive director of the Law Review Project, Prof Louise Tager, said she had detected a reluctance by businesses to expose fraud in the business itself.

"Unless we expose it, we are condoning it," she said.

She added that big businesses needed to be prepared to make full disclosures, restoring good values in the workplace.

Dr John Maree, chairman of Eskom and Nedcor, said the judicial system needed to be revised. He also urged businesses to look at areas of influence within their own business. "We need to control those assets we are responsible for," he said.

"We must start by cutting up the elephant (crime) into bite size (manageable) pieces."

A practical, tough spirit was evident at the conference, a sign that the country has had enough. The question remains, however, whether business and Government can translate good intentions and reams of proposals into a workable formula to deal blows to local and international crime syndicates.

SA business 'must have will to fight commercial crime'

Susan Russell

(34) BO 18/8/95
SA's business leaders and government had the capability to fight computer and other commercial crime, but they also had to have the will to commit themselves to the task, US white collar crime expert August Bequai said yesterday.

The Washington-based lawyer, who is in SA to conduct a series of seminars and workshops on the subject with government and business, said he was optimistic that the will to tackle the problem did exist.

"That's 50% of the battle," he said.

Bequai compared so-called techno-crime to AIDS because while there was no cure, there were methods of preventing it.

One of these was the establishment of a good security programme within a company, which could reduce the offence 90%.

One aspect of this type of crime was the role of the insider in computer/techno crime.

"It is almost impossible in some cases, especially financial institutions, for an outsider to do it on their own," Bequai noted.

Companies in countries like Malaysia, Singapore, US and Canada had managed to control computer crime by instituting meaningful security programmes.

Techno-crime had increased globally parallel to the growing sophistication of computer technology in the office.

"It is now possible to duplicate a whole library with the flick of a button," Bequai said.

He emphasised the high cost of white

collar crime not only to individual companies, but to the economy as a whole and described a reputation for a high crime rate as the "kiss of death" for a country.

Business leaders in this country have recently stressed that the effect crime had on investor confidence was something this country could not afford.

They have also voiced concern that spiralling crime threatened to undermine, if not cause the RDP to fail, with catastrophic consequences for the country:

"Street crime will scare the public," Bequai said, "but techno-crime will scare foreign investors".

Bequai said there were a number of countries and even states in the US where companies would not set up operations because they did not want to deal with the crime.

SA, he said, was at the stage in dealing with computer crime that the US was about 15 years ago.

One advantage in this for SA and other countries was that they could use US knowledge and experience.

A growing menace was increasingly sophisticated international crime syndicates operating worldwide, including SA where police have identified 11 large organisations at work.

The way to deal with these, Bequai said, was international co-operation between countries.

Bequai cautioned, however, against expecting overnight, 100% success in fighting techno-crime.

We're only half-corrupt

(34) WM(BM) 18-24/8/95

South Africa is mediocre in the world corruption stakes. **Reg Rumney** reports on a corruption study that finds the country not so guilty

SOUTH AFRICA ranks right in the middle of a 1995 corruption ranking of 41 countries.

The Corruption Ranking is the result of a study done by Berlin-based Transparency International and the University of Goettingen, Germany.

On a scale of 0 to 10, South Africa, with a score of 5.62, comes 21st, well ahead in the cleanliness stakes of countries like Argentina, Hungary, Italy, Brazil, and China, to name but a few. South Africa is the only African country ranked.

A 10 indicates a perfectly clean country, say the authors of the survey, while a zero refers to a country where business transactions are entirely permeated by corruption, involving huge sums in kickbacks, extortion, fraud and the like.

While Indonesia is judged the most corrupt with a ranking of 1.94 New Zealand tops the cleanliness list at 9.55. It is followed by Denmark (9.32) and Singapore (9.26).

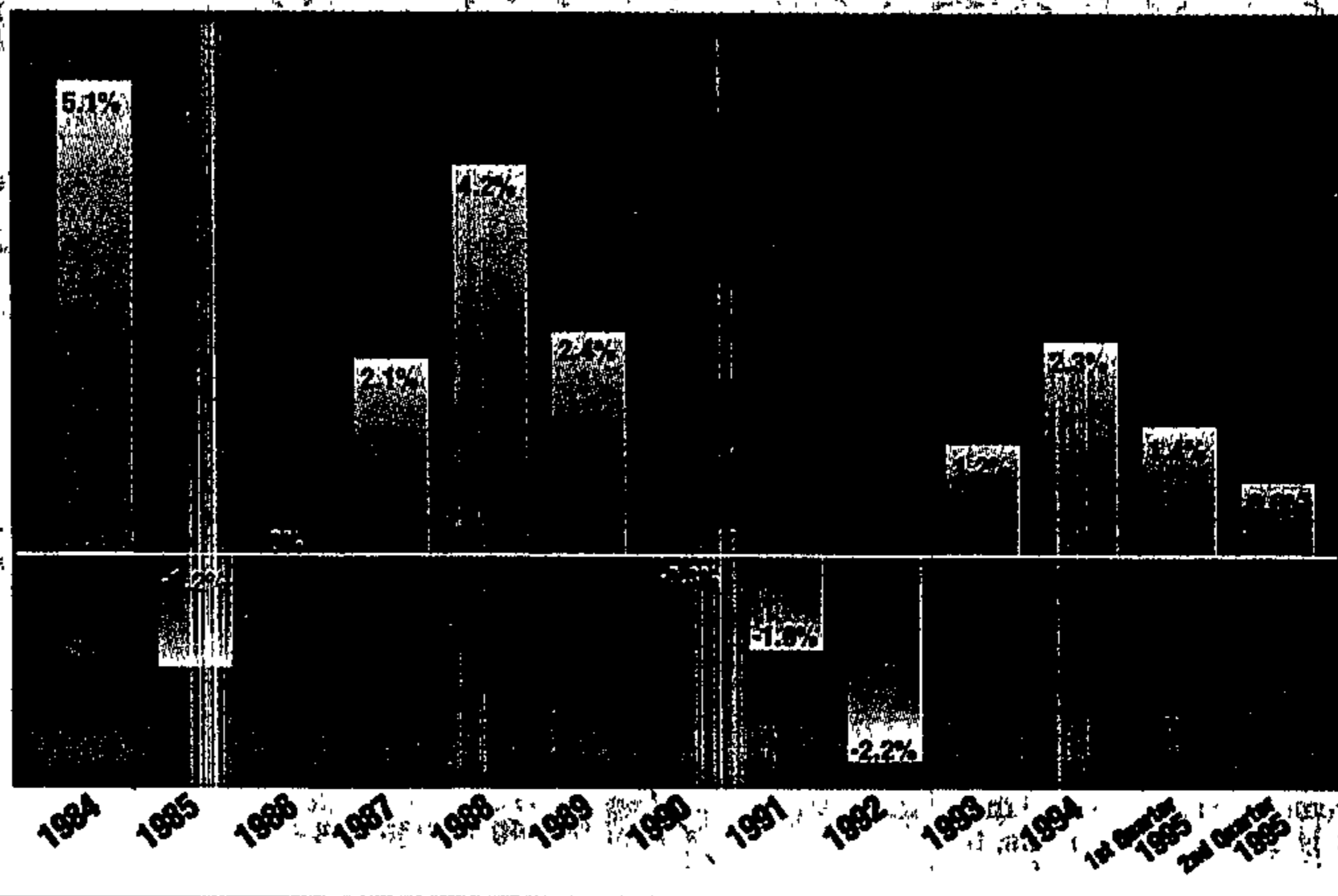
Singapore is remarkable in being the only Asian country to be judged among the least corrupt. Most Asian countries found themselves in the company of Italy (2.99), Brazil (2.70), and Venezuela (2.66).

Japan (6.72), Malaysia (5.28), and Taiwan (5.08) were exceptions.

Ian Katz, *The Guardian's* New York correspondent, reports that in many countries, particularly in Asia, accepting pay-offs is not considered unethical even if westernising governments have sought to make them illegal.

South Africa is not cleared completely. The rankings are based on a number of surveys, including three from the World Competitiveness Report. The list states the variance in the rankings. For South Africa, a high variance of 2.35 points to rankings that range from 4.1 to 7.1, indicating a big difference of opinion about how corrupt the country is.

Struggling to grow Real gross domestic product



Growth in the second quarter was disappointing, especially after the low first-quarter figure

Mines and farming stymie growth

Reg Rumney

BLAME it on the weather and industrial relations on the mines.

Preliminary figures show economic growth, as measured by the gross domestic product (GDP) — the total value of all goods and services, adjusted for seasonal factors — slowed to an annualised and real or adjusted-for-inflation 0.8 percent in the second quarter of this year. This follows unspectacular growth of 1.4 percent in the first quarter.

The Central Statistical Service ascribes the drop mainly to the plunge in agricultural production, which fell almost 42 percent, annualised, after falling 18 percent in the first quarter.

If agriculture is excluded, the economy grew 3.1 percent in the second quarter, a full percentage point higher than the first-quarter figure.

Encouragingly, one of the sectors which contributed to that higher growth was manufacturing, with a growth rate of seven percent. With the exception of mining, other sectors also showed growth. Mining's contribution to non-farm GDP dropped 11 percent, after a decrease of 10.1 percent in the first quarter.

Standard Bank economists, in the latest Economic Review, lay the blame for mining's poor showing on "liberation expectations" among the workforce, with gold production worst affected.

They say the fall in gold production can be traced back to a slowdown in

the output of underground operations, which account for 93 percent of all gold produced by South Africa.

While the many public holidays in the first half are a part of the cause, organised labour can be expected to deny vigorously that the problems of the mines are the workers' fault. Whatever the reason, Standard reckons reduced gold production in 1995 is expected to trim potential economic growth by half a percent.

In the same vein, Standard has predicted that lower agricultural output could knock at least 0.5 percent off economic growth this year.

While the underlying strong momentum of the economy is welcome news, it means that further interest-rate hikes cannot be ruled out.

Anti-crime forum now official

(34)
STAFF REPORTER

ET 28/8/95

THE Western Cape Anti-Crime Forum was constituted yesterday and an executive committee was elected.

At a meeting attended by 30 of its member organisations, as well as police and Justice Ministry representatives, delegates thrashed out details of a constitution for the forum.

Chairman Mr Chris Ferndale was unanimously re-elected.

He said constituting the forum would allow it, among other things, to receive financial assistance and also do its own fund-raising.

The election of the executive committee, as well as the chairmen of six other committees, would make the forum "more representative", he said.

The forum's new executive committee includes Mr Ferndale, Ms Gaynor Wasser (deputy chairwoman), Mr Irvin Kinnes (secretary), Ms Faldielah Bassardien (recording secretary), Mr Louis Swiegelaar (treasurer), Mr Moosa Kaprey (public relations), Ms Norah Juries (rural liaison) and Ms Whelmi van Schalkwyk (gender equality).

The committee chairmen are Mr Willem Basson (organising), Mr Graeme Jeneker (training and development), Mr John Cloete (policing), Mr Freddy Joseph (justice) and Mr Dawood Khan (correctional services) and Ms Nomsa Ntlabathi (fund-raising).

Unit needs more experienced detectives

Commercial crime 'at all-time high'

Star 31/8/95

(34)

■ BY ANSO THOM
CRIME REPORTER

Commercial crime is at an all-time high in Johannesburg, with dockets involving a total of almost R1,5-billion being investigated by only 32 detectives, most of them under-trained and inexperienced, the unit's commander said yesterday.

Since the unit was established in 1969, there has been an alarming increase in commercial crime, which includes fraud and syndicate fraud, Colonel Frik Kitching said.

Kitching said he would need another 15 to 20 detectives to be able to turn the tide.

At the end of July in Johannesburg alone the unit was handling 705 dockets worth R1,499-billion.

In the whole of Gauteng, units were handling 8 921 dockets worth R3,628-billion by the end of July. And this is only the tip of the iceberg. Only 20% of commercial crime cases were being reported, Kitching said.

"In essence this means that

there is five times more fraud than we are aware of."

He ascribed the fact that companies did not report internal fraud to three factors: the company does not want to be perceived as incompetent, the fear that it could upset stockholders and the fact that the company does not want to spend time in court.

Johannesburg detectives were currently handling 25 dockets each.

Kitching pointed out documentation of two cases that had been stored in a safe. The one case had files filling up 15 and the other 30 large cardboard boxes. In both cases there had been one investigating officer.

"We have cases where we have 3 000 complainants, for example timeshare cases.

"In the past we had detectives remaining with the unit for more than 20 years. They were experienced men. Now we have the problem of young detectives straight out of college: they are not trained in the field of commercial crime and they have to handle cases involving millions of

rands," Kitching said.

He said there had only been five training courses at the unit in the past 26 years.

"The detectives want to gain more knowledge, because you really need to in this unit, so they study for a degree and once they are finished they go to the private sector because they get paid better salaries," said Kitching.

"The present experience level is extremely low," he said.

Kitching expressed concern over criminals waiting to take advantage of the RDP. "There are scamsters waiting to take that money before it gets to the people who need it and we have to ensure this does not happen."

Kitching stressed that they were positive about the future. "We are busy with training programmes and we will be looking for people with appropriate qualifications to work in the unit."

He said the unit would also be publishing a newsletter aimed at assisting business in the fight white collar crime.

"But we will need more people," he added.

'Time to tackle fraud'

□ Clinic to focus on fight against corporate crime

ESANN de KOCK
Staff Reporter

COMPANY fraud is rife in South Africa and businesses must start taking responsibility for protection of their assets and equip themselves to investigate internal fraud, says criminal investigator Shane Keohane.

Mr Keohane visited Cape Town to promote an executive clinic on the prevention of corporate fraud that will be held in Johannesburg on October 9 and 10.

Involved in criminal investigations for many years and having specialised in white collar crime, Mr Keohane has served in the police commercial crime unit and has been a member of the Eskom confidential investigations department.

He said the clinic was designed to assist corporate executives in establishing defence lines to reduce the likelihood

and the impact of corporate fraud.

Delegates will learn to judge the weaknesses which can lead to fraud on an enormous scale, including computer fraud. They will also learn the steps their companies can take to significantly reduce the risk of fraud.

The clinic will be led by two of the leading fraud and computer security consultants in South Africa.

Explaining the rationale behind the clinic, Mr Keohane said community policing was something which should filter through to the corporate world.

He said business in South Africa could no longer sit back, but had to get actively involved in fighting private sector crime.

Companies were now beginning to accept that they should take some responsibility to protect their own assets, and to find ways of preventing these assets being abused by employees.

Individuals had accepted that the police could not be everywhere at once.

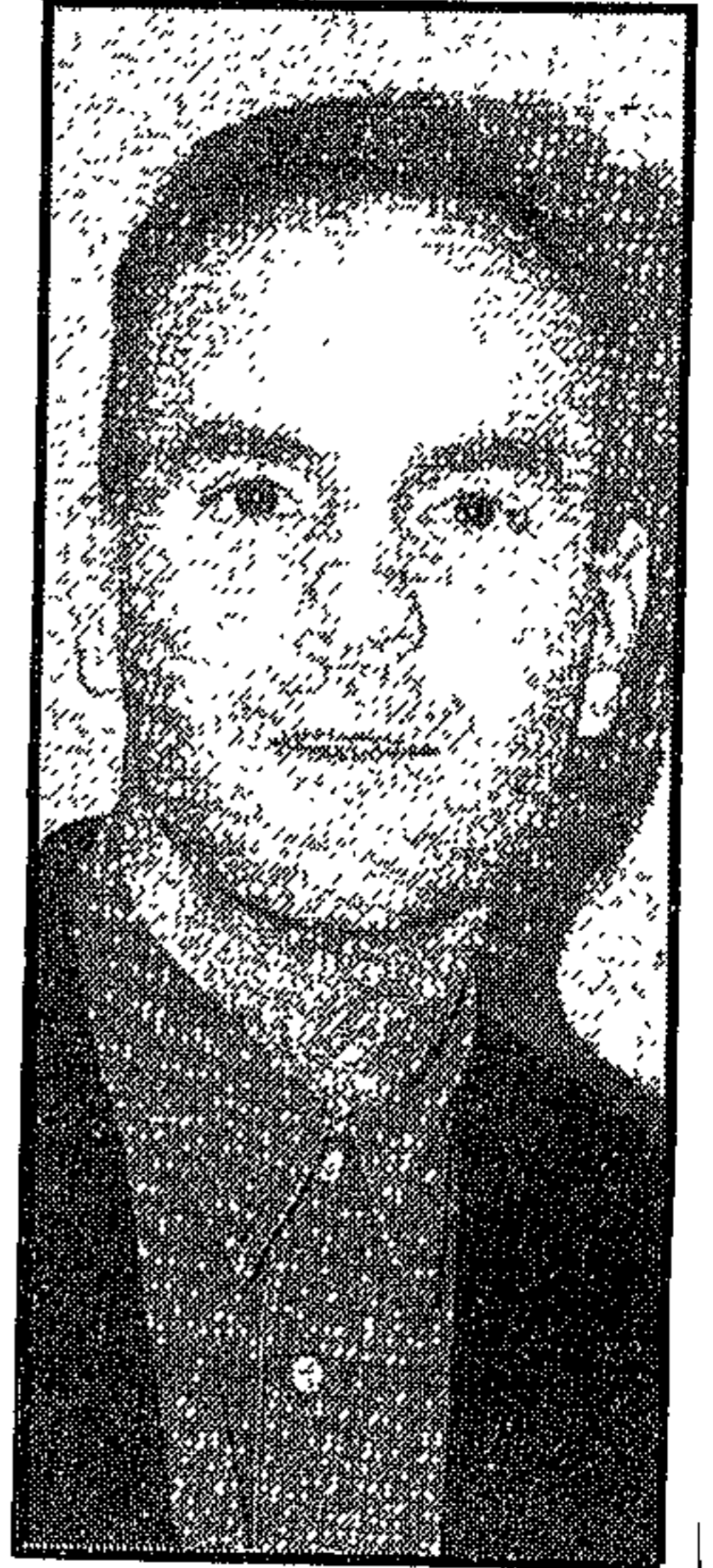
Mr Keohane said although it should not be the aim of the private sector to take over the tasks of the police, it should be their primary objective to support the police.

Very few South African companies had internal investigation departments, he said, arguing that such departments could be highly successful.

Also, few companies had a fraud policy in place to deal with white collar crime in their organisations.

Topics to be dealt with at the clinic included why employees commit fraud, how to detect fraud, creating an internal investigation department, the rights and powers of the investigator in a private organisation, and how to question an employee suspected of fraud.

Anyone interested in attending the clinic should contact Lalian or Anke at (011) 463 1023.



Shane Keohane

Organised crime syndicates 'here to stay'

CHRIS STEYN (34)

Staff Reporter

NEARLY 500 "extremely well-financed and superbly armed" organised crime syndicates are operating in and from South Africa. *ARC 9/9/95*

According to police, these powerful criminals not only "buy the corruptible and terrorise the honest" but have also burrowed their way into state institutions.

This, they state, carries serious political consequences. By making them vulnerable to corruption and intimidation "public faith in democratic institutions could be undermined and governability imperilled", police warned.

Police have information on 2 178 primary suspects who are involved in the operations of 481 crime syndicates.

According to the National Crime Investigation Service (NCIS), at least 187 syndicates operate internationally. Of these, 125 are active in sub-Saharan Africa. Most of the syndicates were involved in drug trafficking (136), vehicle theft (112) and commercial crime (85).

But police admit that they do not have the structures, resources, finances, or technical expertise to cope with organised crime on this large scale. If they were to be able to effectively fight back, they say, laws would have to be changed and investigative techniques substantially updated to include advanced crime-fighting technologies.

There would also have to be increased co-operation between police agencies world-wide, specifically in Southern Africa.

They say that the activities of the various networks of the organised crime underworld are closely interlinked. For example, motor vehicle theft and robbery were linked to the illegal arms trade in Mozambique, while drug trafficking was connected to motor vehicle theft in Zambia and to money laundering and kite-flying (using a false identity, depositing fictitious funds into an open bank account and withdrawing money before being detected) in Nigeria. Police noted that Chinese Triad interests "have also become more apparent".

Organised crime networks had become so well-established that the same routes were being used for smuggling Mandrax, dagga, LSD, cocaine and heroin as for running firearms, vehicles, ivory and gemstones.

Indications were that South Africa, in particular Johannesburg, was in danger of becoming the southern end of a drug triangle joining Nigeria and Ghana in the north west and Kenya and Sudan in the north east.

And Mozambique had emerged as a major transit facility for heroin, cocaine, hashish and Mandrax to the Southern African region, Europe and the Americas.

■ To page 3

P.T.O.

Nearly 500 crime syndicates operate in SA

By CHRIS STEYN

SPECTRUM

Nearly 500 "extremely well-financed and superbly armed" organised crime syndicates are operating in and from crime-ridden South Africa.

According to police, these powerful syndicates not only "buy the corruptible and terrorise the honest" but have also burrowed their way into state institutions.

Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers, has learned that police have information on 2178 primary suspects involved in the operations of 481 crime syndicates. According to information supplied by the National Crime Investigation Service (NCIS), at least 187 syndicates operate internationally.

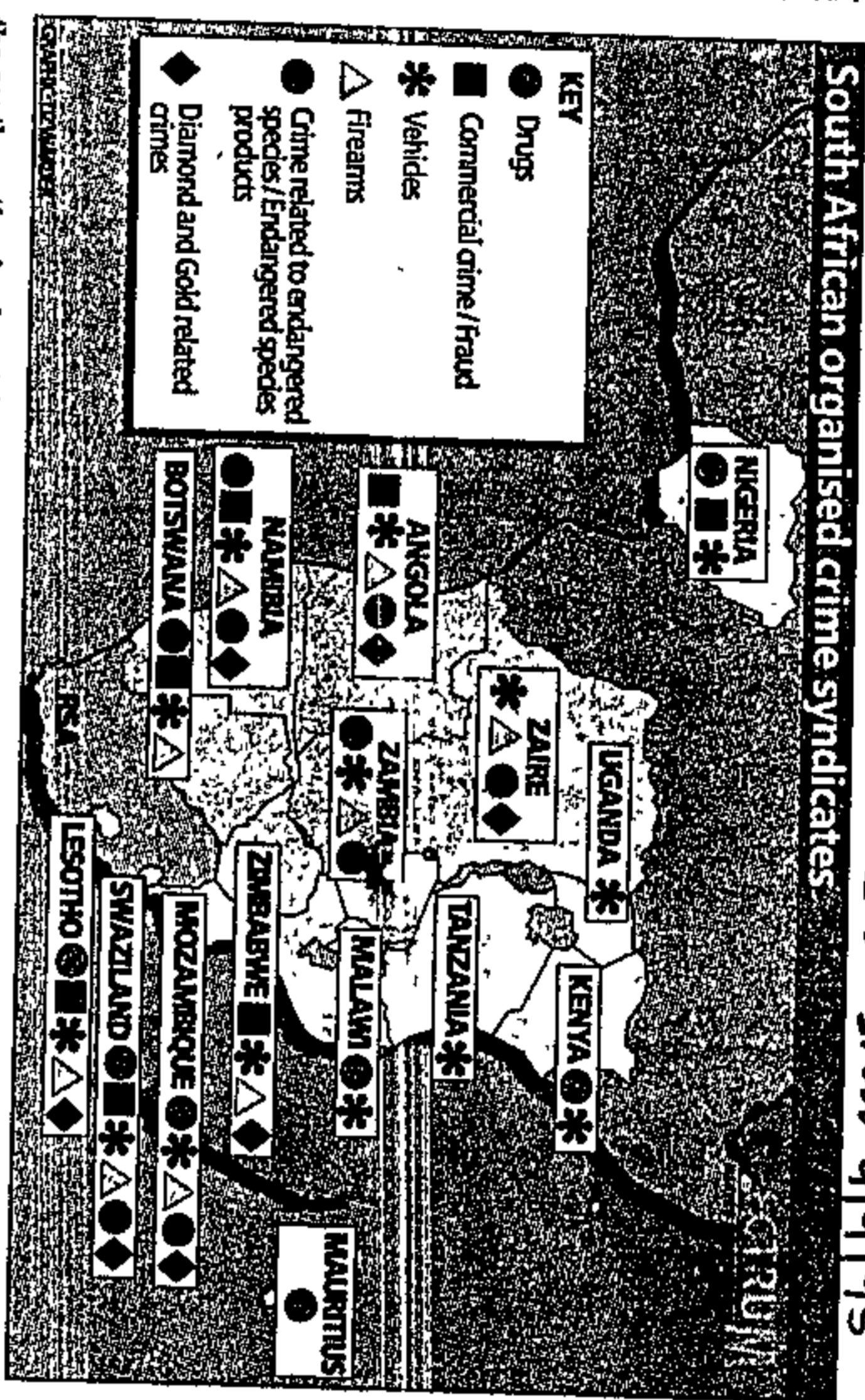
Of these, 125 are active in sub-Saharan Africa. Most of them are involved in drug trafficking (136), vehicle theft (112) and commercial crime (85). The police admit that they do

not have the structures, resources, finances or technical expertise to cope with organised crime on this scale.

They say that the activities of the various networks of the organised crime underworld are closely interlinked. For example, motor vehicle theft and robbery are linked to the illegal arms trade in Mozambique, while drug trafficking is connected with motor vehicle theft in Zambia, and to money laundering and kite-flying - the use of a false identity to deposit fictitious funds in an open bank account and withdrawing money before being detected. Police said Chinese Triad interests "have also become more apparent".

Organised crime networks have become so well established that the same routes are being used for smuggling Mandrax, dagga, LSD, cocaine and heroin as those for running firearms, vehicles, ivory and gemstones. Indications are, that South Africa, in particular Johannesburg, is in danger of becoming

South African organised crime syndicates



the southern tip of a drug triangle joining Nigeria and Ghana in the north-west and Kenya and Sudan in the north-east.

And Mozambique has emerged as a major transit facility for heroin, cocaine, hashish and Mandrax to the southern African region, Europe and the Americas. It is also a main source for illegal firearms. Vehicles stolen in South Africa

(34) Star 9/9/95

are increasingly being bartered for drugs, especially Mandrax, in countries such as Lesotho, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

South African policemen recently recovered stolen South African vehicles as far afield as Australia, Portugal, Greece and Cyprus. Vehicles have also been retrieved from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

Another cause for grave concern is the increasing incidence of armed hijacking of passenger vehicles and trucks with freight.

Police listed the characteristics shared by some or all of the organised crime groups in southern Africa.

These include: the "uninhibited" use of intimidation and violence, access to weapons, an increase in the number of joint international operations, and laundering through legitimate businesses. In this respect, police say they

are hampered by the fact that there is no obligation on financial institutions to report any suspicion of money-laundering.

They attribute the increase in organised crime in southern Africa to several factors. These include the stricter laws and control measures at points of entry in the Americas and most European states; a renewed international investor interest in South Africa; southern Africa's favourable geographical position on the major trafficking routes between the Far and Middle East, the Americas and Europe; and this region's accessibility via land, sea and air routes, especially since South Africa's re-entry into the international arena.

Another important factor is that South Africa has an unmet demand for - and ready availability of - illegal goods, ranging from drugs to firearms, vehicles, counterfeit money and endangered species products. A number of social and technological developments have

also combined to create opportunities for organised crime: advanced computer and communications technology facilitates the electronic fund-transfer system through which vast amounts of money can be transferred around the globe within seconds, and faxes and cellular phones can be encrypted, making it impossible to trace calls made from these devices.

Police said: "Although the dangers of organised crime should not be overplayed, the high price it exacts from many countries should not be understated."

"Neither should the very real threat that organised crime poses to national as well as personal security ever be minimised." The rise in this particular kind of criminal operation continues to have a negative effect on the socio-economic and political system of South Africa. It also threatened the stability, national security and the sovereignty of an increasing number of countries on the continent.

Mufamadi accuses media of fuelling hysteria about crime

Staff Reporters

MEDIA reports based on "not especially reliable" crime statistics from the police are fuelling a fear of crime which could turn into "runaway hysteria", Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has warned.

He was speaking at the opening of Confronting Crime, a policy-forming workshop in Bellville.

Mr Mufamadi encouraged the assembled foreign experts, academics and representatives of government, non-governmental and community-based organisations to adopt an "analytical as opposed to an emotional" approach to crime.

He warned there were many political parties which would exploit issues around crime in the run-up to local government elections, "trying to mobilise public fear of crime for their own political interests".

These parties' tactics were no different to the racial and ethnic mobilisation used by parties in the apartheid parliament.

(34) ARG 11/9/95
Mr Mufamadi said much of the public concern about crime was based on media reports of police statistics about crime.

But police statistics were not an accurate gauge of crime trends for two reasons: statistics now incorporated crimes committed in the former homelands and people were reporting more crime due to the greater legitimacy of the police.

Some categories of crime, like child abuse, had shown marked statistical increases, but this did not necessarily mean that the problem had worsened.

Rather, "at last", it was "being more accurately exposed".

These days, Mr Mufamadi said, the media were more likely to run stories on child abuse than they were before the elections, "when news broadcasts were filled with details of the negotiations process or political conflicts in various parts of the country.

"Peace and democracy have, ironically, created the space for crime to become the major

news issue.

"By saying this, I am not intending to criticise the media, or the police statistical services, although I believe they could both do with some critical examination," said Mr Mufamadi.

He criticised people who wanted more policemen and a bigger police budget.

"In my view, one of the most serious crime problems in this country is violence which takes place in the home, the abuse of women, children and old people.

"Having more police officers is not going to prevent this type of crime.

"And there is also a tendency in the post-election period for people to look to the government for answers," said Mr Mufamadi.

This was a "dangerous approach" which neglected the reality of state structures undergoing reform for better performance. The attitude undermined and disempowered ordinary citizens from taking responsibility and solving problems.

Crime: Nat rule blamed

(34)

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CT 12/9/95
JOHANNESBURG: A top police general yesterday blamed "questionable actions" by the previous government for the dramatic upsurge in crime in South Africa.

International crime syndicates now operating here had been drawn to this country by "the moral fibre of the country having degenerated during the apartheid era", General Wouter Grove said.

General Grove, divisional chief of the SA Police Service's National Crime Investigation Service, said "super gangsters" who had targeted the country since the Mandela government took office were taking advantage of the "open society" now prevailing following the lifting of international economic sanctions.

Speaking at a US Treasury department and SA Police Service conference on money laundering and asset forfeiture, General Grove said the government regarded the combating of crime as a national priority.

There were at least 481 organised crime syndicates in the country, most of whom specialised in drug trafficking, vehicle theft, commercial crime or a combination of these.

'Passivity'

"During the apartheid era, a culture of almost obsessive secrecy was created in SA. This undesirable state of affairs gained acceptance by a substantial part of our society.

"People did not question questionable actions by the government any more. Unfortunately, this general passivity, combined with the secretive style of government, seemed to be contagious and soon spilled over into the private sector," he said.

"It became increasingly difficult to distinguish between sound and corrupt economic practices. Dishonesty became a daily feature of SA political and economic life."

General Grove told a large US delegation attending the conference that "some South Africans began to hide income and do things off the record. They lost confidence in the economy and started transferring funds and assets out of the country by increasingly innovative means."

South Africans had, according to General Grove, rationalised their criminal actions by considering that the system itself was corrupt, "and perhaps by the thought that everybody does it anyway".

During the isolation years there had apparently "been no real need for protection against money laundering operators", but now new legislation was being formulated which would see criminals forfeit their assets.

"During the 30-month period ending June 30, cases investigated by the police commercial branch increased by eight percent, but the total value involved went up by 68,3% and the average value per case by 55%.

"This shows that the increase in the value involved in commercial crime exceeded the increase in the number of cases reported. It seems commercial criminals are increasingly stealing larger amounts of money," he said.

Human rights 'not abandoned'

Omar takes tough stance on crime

Star 12/9/95 (34)

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town – The Department of Justice plans to close loopholes in the Interim Constitution which are being abused by criminals, says Minister of Justice, Dullah Omar.

Addressing a national workshop on crime in Bellville, Omar said the Interim Constitution was not a holy cow and "elements that undermine the State's ability to deal with crime" should be changed.

The workshop is being co-hosted by the Ministry of Safety and Security, the Policing Research Network, Nicro, the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, Penal Reform

International and the Western Cape Anti-Crime Forum.

Omar said the constitution should not be taken for granted.

"But, without wishing to be melodramatic, I have been able to discern a certain amount of disillusionment among sections of our people in our constitution and Bill of Rights.

"There is a perception that the Bill of Rights favours perpetrators of crime, not the victims which, of course, has never been and never will be its intention or object.

"But unless we deal effectively and comprehensively with crime, and unless we ensure that victims' concerns become a priority, together with the safety and security of every individual, our new

constitutional order will founder.

Immediate steps incorporating "tough measures" should be taken to combat crime in the short term, one of which was the proposed new bail legislation. This shifts the onus to the accused to prove it was in the interests of justice for him or her to be granted bail.

"I know human-rights activists will be appalled at this type of proposal, but I believe the portfolio committee must make a drastic intervention and ensure that the legislation addresses the crime problem," he said.

Omar said sentencing legislation should also be scrutinised. "I don't believe we must regard the constitution as being unchangeable," he said.

International racketeers wiping out local traders

Talkings SA for a big ride

(34) Star 12/9/95

SUSPECT frontman thought to have fled to India as noose began to close on his activities

BY JUNE BEARZI
STARLINE

Highly organised South African fraud syndicates have linked up with international racketeers to run commercial crimes that are wiping out many local businessmen and traders. These syndicates set themselves up in "business" with bank accounts and credit references that are secured through the use of fictitious identity documents and then target suppliers of fast-moving consumables and various other products. After opening up these companies with their seemingly impeccable references, the syndicates order huge amounts of stock and then pay with dud cheques or fail to make any payments whatsoever. Pepsi has been one of those hardest hit by the activities of one of these syndicates, operating as Gull Marketing from Vergelegen. The beverage company has lost stock valued at R1-million and is offering a reward of R100 000 to anyone who can offer information that would bring the South African "connections" in the racket to book.

► Syndicates swindle Gauteng businessmen
- See Page 11
► Nats get blame
- See Page 3

The foreign national used as a frontman in Gull Marketing was Indian national Jaweed Rahim, who stayed in Atlasville, Boksburg. The syndicate was headed by a Johannesburg man who worked behind the scenes and netted more than R15-million in a few months. When traders who supplied a variety of goods to Gull Marketing were unable to get payment or were landed with bounced cheques, they started issuing summonses. However, Gull closed its doors overnight and Rahim left the country. Star Line has found that large quantities of the stocks obtained illicitly by Gull were transported to Armazens Lally and Filhos Lda, a company in Claxa, Mozambique.

Star Line has the name of several Johannesburg men who formed the "SA connection" in some of these scams. The Star Line probe comes at a time when police confirm that "extremely well-financed and superbly armed" organised crime syndicates are operating from crime-ridden SA. According to police, 2 178 primary suspects are involved in the operations of 481 syndicates, which deal mostly in drug trafficking, vehicle theft and commercial crime. The SAPS admits it does not have the resources to cope with crime on this scale.

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
PRETORIA BUREAU

General blames previous govt for crime

A top police general yesterday blamed "questionable actions" by the previous government for the dramatic upsurge in crime in SA. International crime syndicates now operating here had been drawn to this country by "the moral fibre of the country having degenerated" during the apartheid era, General Wouter Grove said.

Grove, divisional chief of the SAPS' National Crime Investigation Service, said that "super-gangsters" who had targeted the country since the Mandela Govern-

ment took office were taking advantage of the "open society" now prevailing following the lifting of international economic sanctions. Speaking at a US Treasury department and SA Police Service conference on money laundering and asset forfeiture, Grove said the Government regarded the combating of crime as a national priority, and that the magnitude of crime was unacceptable, being potentially detrimental to the economy and to political stability.

There were at least 481 organised crime syndicates operating in this country, with 2 178 primary suspects, and the majority of syndicates specialised in drug trafficking, vehicle theft, commercial crime or a combination of these crimes. "During the apartheid era, a culture of almost obsessive secrecy was created in SA, and this undesirable state of affairs in the course of time gained acceptance by a substantial proportion of our society.

People did not question questionable actions by the Government any more. Unfortunately, this general passivity, combined with the secretive style of government, seemed to be contagious and soon spilt over into the private sector," he said. "If became increasingly difficult to distinguish between sound economic practices and those of a corrupt nature. Dishonesty became a daily feature of SA political and economic life."

Grove told a large US delegation attending the conference that "some South Africans began to hide income and do things off the record." They lost confidence in the economy and started transferring funds and assets out of the country by increasingly innovative means.

SA banks had, during the isolation years, also kept up with technological developments which allowed electronic transferring of funds overseas and this had indirectly assisted international criminals as well. "Crime of an economic nature increasingly threatens the wellbeing of the people. During the 30-month period which ended on June 30, cases investigated by the police commercial branch increased by 8%, but the total value involved went up by 68,3% and the average value per case docket by 55%".

US Treasury department official Jan Blanton said SA had in recent months emerged as an attractive target for international crime and criminals "who robbed citizens through their trade and banking frauds and then laundered their ill-gotten gains".

(34) Star 12/9/95

Bill aims to boost battle against white collar crime

TYRONE SEALE
Political Staff

THE senate has given the nod to legislation that removes the right of the Office for Serious Economic Offences to issue search and seizure warrants.

The Investigation of Serious Economic Offences Amendment Bill transfers this authority to magistrates, regional magistrates and judges.

Yesterday the senate approved the bill, which has also been approved by the national assembly portfolio committee on justice.

Justice Minister Dullah Omar welcomed the senate decision as an expression of unanimous concern about seri-

ous economic crime in South Africa. ARG 13/9/95

He said the government of national unity was determined to do everything in its power to stamp out serious economic crime, no matter who was involved.

The bill provides that premises may be entered and searched, and items seized only if a magistrate or judge issues a warrant.

It says any search and seizure should be conducted "with strict regard to decency and order".

This includes a person's right to dignity, freedom and security, and privacy.

SA's 'sea of crime'

(34) ARG 14/9/95

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

A "BIG splash" is needed to tackle the sea of crime, Deputy National Commissioner John Manuel said at a national workshop on crime.

General Manuel used to think the police would have to make the splash on their own, but the workshop had "fundamentally" changed his mind.

The confronting crime workshop, held at Sanlam head office in Bellville, was a good start to the process of formulating a national crime prevention strategy, said Etienne Marais, of the national Ministry of Safety and Security.

For four days, state structures, non-governmental and community-based organisations, and ordinary citizens, grappled with formulating a vision for the national strategy.

For two of those days, former enemies such as security policemen and anti-apartheid activists met in small groups to deal with the various requirements of such a strategy.

On the third day all the input was divided into nine separate commissions, and commission reports were presented to the workshop yesterday.

Mr Marais said the Department of Safety and Security would take the proposals put forward by the commission very seriously when eventually drafting legislation for a national strategy.

Gender Violence Commission:

The gender commission identified a specific project which should be incorporated into national and provincial protocols.

The booklet "Sexual Assault and the Criminal Justice System", now under production at the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, should be handed to every woman who reported a case to police, at the first time of contact.

The commission said gender violence required "focused attention" from police at local and national levels.

Police should be aware that a parallel process had already been initiated by the "broader violence-against-women network", and the departments of justice and welfare.

Child Abuse Prevention Strategy Commission:

Court procedures for children should be fundamentally changed, the commission found. Special children's courts, staffed by specially trained magistrates and prosecutors, should be established nationally.

Bid for a national strategy to turn the tide

There should be "an enforced team protocol" that doctors, social workers, police and the justice system should follow in all cases of crime involving children.

The commission felt "stricter" bail conditions and "harsher" sentencing should be applied in cases of this nature.

Punishment and Programmes Commission:

Imprisonment should be used sparingly as it had a criminalising effect.

The commission found that South African courts "persist" in ignoring alternative sentencing options.

"The myth of rehabilitation in prisons is over-exaggerated. Relief procedures are clouded, complicated and not transparent."

The commission suggested the Criminal Procedure Act be altered to allow for the creation of a Sentence Review Commission comprising public and private members.

Provision should also be made in the Act on Correctional Services for the establishment of an independent parole board comprising representatives from "all criminal justice stakeholders" and civilians.

New parole boards should be established at each prison, but a national parole board should consider "more serious offences" and determine parole policy.

Juvenile Justice Commission:

The establishment of a National Standing Commission on Programme Development to audit and evaluate existing programmes should be a priority.

Legislation blocking the development of programmes for young people should be changed.

The commission suggested establishing national standards for juvenile justice programmes.



nile justice programmes.

As many "innovative" pilot projects as possible should be initiated urgently and tested before legislation was presented.

The commission said separate facilities should be created for serious and non-serious offenders, and probation services should be expanded.

Criminal Justice Information and Research Commission:

An integrated crime-prevention and criminal justice information system was "crucial to addressing all the concerns raised in this workshop", the commission found.

Such a system would improve management efficiency and avoid duplication.

The system should be premised on transparency and include civilian oversight.

A special task group should be set up to implement the system.

"The Minister of Safety and Security is charged with the responsibility of placing the formation of a task group on the agenda of the cabinet committee on security and intelligence affairs," the commission said.

Community Policing Commission:

All stakeholders, including government and ordinary citizens, were equally responsible for implementing and maintaining the philosophy of community policing.

The commission said there was "collective recognition" that community policing was not presently being implemented properly.

Existing networks needed to be co-ordinated and the public educated through the media.

There was also a lack of co-ordination in the implementation of these philosophies between management and the secretariat.

"The primary resource for combatting crime is the people," the commission found.

Community Responses to Crime Commission:

Self-defence units, self-protection units, task forces, neighbourhood watches, anti-crime committees and forums, and street committees all fell into this commission's spotlight.

"Our vision is to stimulate organisation and action, and work towards role player interaction and mutual support.

"Our programmes are focused on strengthening existing progressive structures and, where necessary, designing and implementing new ones."

Projects should be designed for implementation in schools, including curriculum changes and "vastly expanded sport, cultural and life-skills activities in the entire education system".

Drugs, Youth and Syndicates Commission:

A holistic framework dealing with youth needed to be developed as a matter of urgency.

It should encompass strong preventative, rehabilitative and development components.

Legislation should be enacted to:

- Make conspiracy/drug cartels illegal;
- Restructure school curricula;
- Combine street-level and school programmes;
- Decriminalise possession of dagga and certain other victimless crimes;
- Develop efficient diversion programmes;
- Use ex-offenders in preventative programmes; and
- Expand research into the trafficking of illegal goods and substances.

Hidden Crime and Corruption Commission:

The state was not able to fight corruption among civil servants due to a lack of co-ordination between investigation, intelligence and information management structures of government.

"There is a lack of prioritisation of cases among agencies, there is overlap and duplication of their functions, and there is a failure to challenge and share information about corruption," the commission said.

The government needed to re-examine the roles and terms of reference of the police and intelligence agencies.

Leon slates Mufamadi for letting crime 'go unhindered'

Bonlie Ngqiyaza

DP LEADER Tony Leon has criticised the inactivity of the safety and security ministry in curbing rampant crime, saying minister Sydney Mufamadi had no right to remain in charge of law enforcement any longer.

Leon was speaking at the launch of the DP's local government elections manifesto at the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg last night. He said: "If the safety and security minister doubts the validity of the fear and loathing created by the rampant criminality he has allowed to roam unchecked, then ... the minister has no right to remain in charge of law enforcement any longer."

Leon said the DP had, through transformation, transcended the caricature of being a party of "white suburban matrons". This was evident in the list of its candidates for local government. "In Greater Johannesburg, 57 of our 100 candidates are black ... we are contesting 24 of 32 Soweto wards; 10 out of 12 Dobsonville seats and 14 out of 18 Alexandra seats."

... for which proved the IFP's secessionist aims. Ramaphosa also described the document as unconstitutional and undemocratic. The IFP charged that Ramaphosa's claims were "either the product of ignorance or bad faith motivated by the desire to gain acceptance for the centralist and autocratic constitution being drafted by his Constitutional Assembly".

Kroon inquiry told of MEC's demands

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Suspended Eastern Cape safety and security MEC Malizo Mpehle had approached the deputy permanent secretary to authorise the payment of nearly 50 unit members attached to his ministry, the Kroon commission of inquiry was told yesterday.

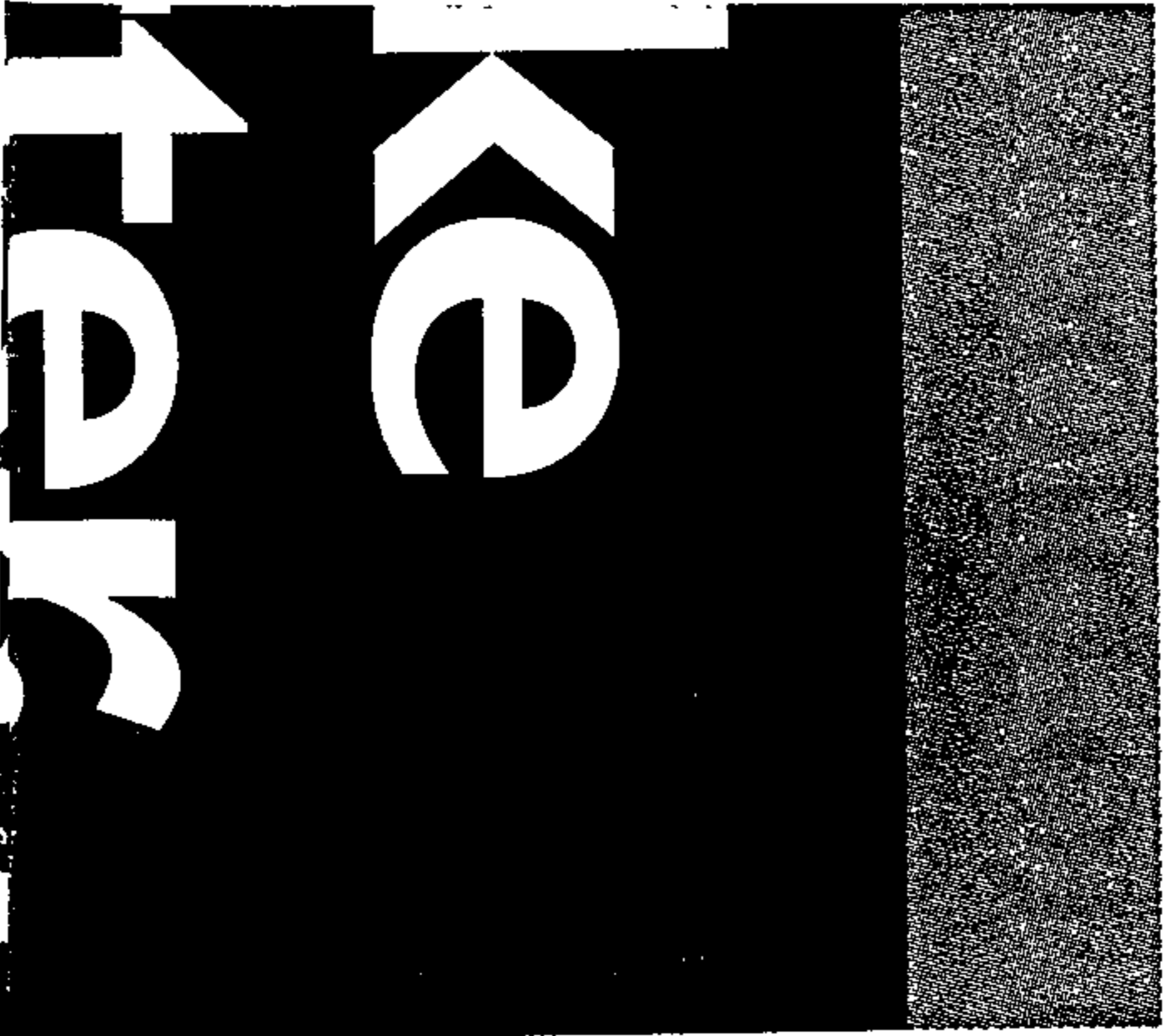
The deputy provincial permanent secretary, Thozama Faba, testified that he had been approached by Mpehle to approve the payment of about 50 armed men attached to his ministry between May last year and February this year.

However, it became clear funds were running out as Mpehle kept on forwarding several lists of other members who had to be paid. "I was unhappy with Dr Mpehle's lists as the names were growing day by day. "I felt something needed to be done

to normalise the situation as Mpehle started requesting for the payment of two people," Faba said. Faba confirmed initial reports that each of the armed unit members was paid out about R2 000 a month.

He said he decided to approach Mpehle to determine the number of people to be paid out. "He gave me a list of 31 people and said there were others who were expected to be enlisted to the police force in due course."

"Although some VIP officers denied that these people were part of the unit, Mpehle was adamant that they needed to be paid saying they were doing the same work as the VIP members retrieving misused government vehicles and protecting ministers," Faba said. Members of the now disbanded unit had been implicated in murder cases in the strife-torn Tsolo district, according to evidence before the commission.



(20) (34)
CT(DR) 14/9/95
Focus on
crime wave

South African Chamber of Business has spent a great deal of time this year holding discussions with the government officials on devising strategies to control the escalating and unacceptable high levels of all categories of crime, says Ken Warren, the director of Legal Affairs.

The chamber met Maj-Gen George Fivaz in February shortly after his appointment as national commissioner of the South African Police Services and pledged its full support and assistance in endeavours to devise short-, medium- and long-term crime prevention strategies.

It subsequently met Sydney Mufamadi, the safety and security minister, in Pretoria in April to whom it submitted and motivated proposals aimed at developing a holistic, multi-sectorial and broadly based crime prevention strategy.

Early in May the Cabinet appointed a special inter-departmental Cabinet committee to design a process which would culminate in proposals for a national crime prevention strategy.

The committee set up a process task group and the chamber accepted an invitation to be represented on it. It is understood that the group's work is almost completed.

The chamber has also participated in specialised crime combating initiatives.

Playing a lead role in matters of government

CT(DR) 14/9/95 (20)

The chamber has played a unique and extremely important role in this country's affairs in the past 18 months.

Accepted as the official voice of organised business, Sacob has received high praise for the way it has helped the new government — which came to power possessing some strongly socialistic ideas — to understand the problems of business and to co-operate with business in solving them, while at the same time doing its job of servicing the interests of its members.

Sacob's role in government matters would possibly not have been quite so necessary if there had been a long tradition of democracy with its corner stone — a free enterprise system — in this country and if the people who took over power had had a greater awareness of the needs of a modern industrial state.

However, this was not the case and South Africa has been extremely fortunate in having an organisation such as Sacob which was able to so persuasively put forward the views of business and the importance of a free market-driven system that they were able to find favour with the authorities.

Some people tend to think that Sacob is speaking only for big business. But this is far from being the



RESPECTED VIEW Raymond Parsons, Sacob's director general

case. Sacob's constituency is an extremely large one. It represents more than 90 chambers of commerce and industry which together have a paid up membership of more than 40 000 businesses. The majority of these members are small employers, employing between eight and 10 people. As a result of this membership, it can claim to be the biggest employer organisation in the country and to have the right to speak for the small and medium-sized companies as well as for the large firms.

From these figures it is clear that Sacob, under its highly capable director general Raymond Parsons, not only has a right to speak but also to be heard by the authorities and listened to with some respect. To its great credit the government

willingly accepts this.

Sacob sees itself as a service organisation. One of its main tasks is facilitating the huge flow of information coming from the authorities to its members and in assisting them in interpreting it.

This is illustrated by the large number of publications and position papers issued by the Sacob secretariat.

The task of keeping its members informed can also be seen in the large number of Sacob presentations in many different parts of the country to explain and interpret to its members the Labour Relations Bill, soon to become law.

The other side of the coin is the constant need for Sacob to consult with its members and collect their views on a whole range of topics which affect business. It then needs to analyse these views and pass them on to the authorities and other concerned organisations.

Sacob is also famed for being one of the country's top "think tanks". The numerous high quality position papers and other commentaries produced by its staff are ample evidence of this.

And this is one reason why its members are so often called upon to participate in official and semi-official deliberations.

Halfway on the road to 'absolute corruption'

(34) Own Correspondent

ARLT 16/9/95

BOSSSES and politicians in South Africa have been given 5,62 out of 10 in a new survey on corruption.

The new South Africa features exactly midway — on a list of 41 nations — in an international survey on corruption.

The survey suggests that New Zealand is the least corrupt country in the world, with a score of 9,55 out of 10.

Indonesia emerged as the worst — with just 0,26 out of 10.

The study was conducted by the Berlin-based Transparency International organisation and drew on data from businessmen and financial journalists.

Countries were judged on a

scale which ran from 10 out of 10 for total integrity — to zero for absolute corruptness.

South Africa was exactly in the middle — 21st from both the top and the bottom of the corruption list.

This means, for instance, that South Africans are considered less corrupt than the Malaysians, Spanish, Italians, Mexicans, Greeks and Turks.

But SA businessmen and politicians are considered more corrupt than the British, French, Germans, Swiss, Japanese and Americans.

Transparency International claims that it is providing an important service by compiling and publishing this data on cor-

ruption, which will be updated annually.

It claims that if countries are annoyed at being being categorised as being very corrupt, this is a result of the way in which they are perceived by businessmen and journalists.

Transparency International is seeking an international code of conduct to contain corruption and to ban bribery. That should be no problem in New Zealand, but if the new poll is to be believed there is a long way to go in Indonesia.

The 10 most corrupt, starting from the bottom are: Indonesia, China, Pakistan, Venezuela, Brazil, Philippines, India, Thailand, Italy and Mexico.

British Airways, said more advanced cradle seats had been fitted for Club World passengers and a

on other days. Cape Town will have three nonstop flights a week and Durban three via Johannesburg.

group's South African operations were being put under a holding company for the listing.

CT(BR)19/9/95 (34)

SA's bosses fare poorly in integrity test

By JOHN FRASER

INDEPENDENT FOREIGN SERVICE

A new survey gives South African bosses and politicians 5,62 out of 10 — for corruption.

The new South Africa is exactly midway in a list of 41 nations featured in an international survey of corruption.

The survey suggests that New Zealand is the least corrupt country, with a score of 9,55 out of 10. Indonesia emerged as the worst, with 0,26 out of 10.

The study was conducted by the Berlin-based Transparency International organisation and drew on

data from businessmen and financial journalists.

Countries were judged on a scale which ran from 10 out of 10 for total integrity to zero for absolute corruptness.

South Africa was 21st from the top and the bottom of the list.

South African businessmen and politicians were considered less corrupt than Malaysians, Spaniards, Italians, Mexicans, Greeks and Turks, but more corrupt than the British, the French, the Germans, the Swiss, the Japanese and the Americans.

The organisation claims that it is providing an important service by

compiling and publishing this data.

It claims that if countries are annoyed at being categorised as being corrupt, this is a result of the way in which they are perceived by businessmen and journalists.

The organisation is seeking an international code of conduct to contain corruption and bribery.

The 10 most corrupt, starting with worst, are: Indonesia, China, Pakistan, Venezuela, Brazil, the Philippines, India, Thailand, Italy and Mexico. The 10 least corrupt, starting with best: New Zealand, Denmark, Singapore, Finland, Canada, Sweden, Australia, Switzerland, Holland and Norway.

Cabin crew carried 2kg heroin

Drug couriers not prevalent, says SAA

(34) (27)

Star 22/9/95

■ BY ANSO THOM
AND ANNA LOUW

South African Airways yesterday said it had no reason to believe that more cabin crew members were involved in drug smuggling, following the arrest this week of two crew members in possession of 2kg of heroin.

The heroin has an estimated value of R700 000 on the black market.

Police said they had received information regarding the drugs and had searched the luggage of the crew after they alighted from

flight SA 297 which landed at Johannesburg International Airport at 8.30am on Wednesday.

The drugs were found hidden in false compartments in their luggage.

Searched

A senior police spokesman told The Star it was the first time that South African Narcotics Bureau detectives had searched SAA crew members and their luggage.

"As a result of this find, stricter security measures will be enforced from now on," he said.

Businessman warns of brain drain

Body formed to help fight crime

■ BY PATRICK WADULA

A Johannesburg businessman - like so many others sick and tired of crime - has started an organisation to prevent and fight this social ill in South Africa.

The businessman, who wished to remain anonymous, said he was fed up of reading about the massive increase in crime over the past year.

The businessman, a recent victim during an armed car hijacking and house looting, together with his family, friends and children, stressed that something had to be done about crime in the country. Thus the Association for Crime Prevention (ACP) was formed.

Statistic

"I don't want to be another statistic as a victim of a hijacking," he said.

The ACP, he said, included top professionals such as attorneys, doctors, accountants, business executives and community leaders who were no longer prepared to stand on the sideline and accept what was happening in the country.

"The objective for such an association is mainly to protect the rights of all citizens, residents and foreign visitors who have fallen prey to crime in South Africa and also to prevent crime itself," he said.

He explained that the association would force local authorities and the Government to take stringent measures to ensure maintenance of law and order in the country.

He added that they would also fight for the implementation of legal "claims of damages" by victims of crime against the Government.

"If crime is not stopped

(34) STW 22/9/98
yesterday, South Africa will experience the biggest brain drain in history," he added.

"Our aim here is to protect citizens with or without the co-operation of the Government," he said.

The businessman expects to have signed up 250 000 supporters by the end of October.

Postbox

The association has already set up five telephone lines and a postbox.

Those interested could reach the ACP on (011)-784-4736 or write to PO Box 781979, Sandton 2146.

SAPS spokesman Warrant-Officer Andy Pieke said the police welcomed the initiative of the public as long as their actions were done within the limits of the law.

"We need people like him to help us but not to do our work," said Pieke.

Govt to clamp down on use of firearms

BD 22/9/95

275 (34)

PRETORIA — President Nelson Mandela would sign a general notice next week ordering civilians possessing state-owned firearms and ammunition to surrender them before October 31, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said yesterday.

He told a news briefing many armaments that had been issued to self-defence units were still in the former homelands and self-governing territories. A former homeland, which he declined to name, might have as many as 4 000 state-owned automatic weapons in its possession.

Government was still trying to take stock of guns and ammunition issued

under previous laws, he said.

Mandela, in turn, told the journalists SA had to wage war on criminals.

After signing into law more stringent bail conditions in serious crime cases, he said: "We cannot tolerate a situation in which our country is engulfed by crime. We must take the war to the criminals and no longer allow a situation in which we are mere sitting ducks for those who ... are engaging in criminal and antisocial activities."

SA would not tolerate a situation which caused suffering "both among our citizens and guests to this country". The new law, which would make it more difficult for people charged with

serious crimes to be granted bail, was the next step in the war on crime,

He appealed to the justice system, police and communities to work together to bring criminals to book. Although the crime rate was still unacceptably high, the campaign against crime was "beginning to bear fruit".

Justice Minister Dullah Omar, who attended the signing ceremony along with Mufamadi, said the onus would be on suspects in serious crime cases to show it was in the interest of justice that they be released on bail. "The courts are given greater powers to refuse bail and to impose more stringent bail conditions," he said. — Sapa.

Fraud cost country billions last year

BD 22/9/95

(34)

Bonile Ngqiyaza

A TOTAL of 3 717 cases of fraud amounting to losses of R7,6bn had been reported in the past year alone, KMPG representative Jasper Edrich said at the annual Security Association of SA (Sasa) conference held in Midrand yesterday.

Edrich said police recognised the figures could be five times higher if those cases that went unreported were taken into account.

Ninety-seven percent of South Africans perceived fraud to be a major concern and 90% of security companies thought crime was getting out of hand. "We all know that fraud is getting out of hand, and yet in SA not much is being done to address the issue," Edrich said.

Only 2% of SA security companies had last year indicated they intended enhancing security within their companies. "The costs will in the end force companies to do something about the crime situation."

Edrich said fraud was compounded by companies' lack of internal controls and the fact that the legal system provided little chance to obtain conviction in such cases. "Provisions in the interim constitution like the right to remain silent and inadmissible evidence will, if the matter is not handled carefully, favour the suspects in fraud cases.

"In the prevention of fraud there

must be knowledge and a desire to curb the crime. Organisations need to develop fraud prevention programmes."

At the conference, Transport and General Workers' Union national coordinator for security and cleaning Jerry Ngcobo said the security industry had been "bedevilled" by military-type training and unscrupulous employers who had been out to make a "quick buck" and had by their actions brought the industry into disrepute.

Ngcobo called for the Security Officers' Board which regulated the industry to be more accessible to all players. "The role of the Security Officers' Board is unknown to officers save to say that they see it as only interested in deducting and increasing levies."

He proposed a "national security training and education board" indaba that would scrutinise training, development and affirmative action.

Safety and Security Deputy Minister Joe Matthews said the unacceptable level of crime indicated a need for a "careful" strategy that would involve role players in and outside SA. "It is common cause that the upsurge in crime is associated with the spectacular growth of crime syndicates both internal and international."

The uncoordinated attempts of the approximately 350 organisations fighting crime only led to "plenty of debates and minimal results, divergence and lack of momentum", he said.

Rampant crime real threat to 2004 Olympic bid

Star 23/9/95

(34) (~~35~~)

By TONI YOUNGHUSBAND

Cape Town - South Africa's crime statistics make good bedside reading for those with a penchant for horror stories.

Johannesburg has the reputation of being the murder capital of the world, the Western Cape delivers among the highest rape figures across the globe and in KwaZulu-Natal, more bodies litter rural villages than the war-shattered streets of Bosnia.

Every hour, thousands are mugged, carjacked, robbed and burgled, making the issue of security one of the most important areas which the Olympic Bid Committee must tackle before it hopes to host the games. Ronnie Kingwell, security task team integrator for the Olympic Bid Committee, readily acknowledges this is a steep hill to climb.

Security is something on which the International Olympic Committee places a very high priority in terms of its evaluation

of the potential success of a bid.

But how can one guarantee safety nine years before an event? Kingwell is currently hard at work putting together a security task team led by appointees from the local security ministry. Measures to be put in place must cover not only spectators who are moving from stadium to stadium and even from province to province, but also athletes and IOC officials.

The task committee will have to work fast because it is hoping

to use all large sporting events leading up to the bid as a test run. The bid committee is hoping to integrate the private and public sectors in an extensive training programme involving thousands of volunteers.

Kingwell added that in the end it didn't matter to those overseas reading reports about an attack in Transkei that it may be 1500km from Cape Town. "They see the country as an entity, and we have to promise we can protect them."

S

67,4% of victims are black and more hijackings in townships

Soweto 'hijack capital of SA'

Star 26/9/95 (34)

CRIME REPORTER

White executives driving luxury cars are not Gauteng hijackers' prime targets - 67,4% of their victims during the first six months of 1995 were black and the greatest number of hijackings took place in Soweto, police statistics show.

Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Opperman said in a statement the statistics, which exclude Pretoria, showed Soweto was the hijack capital of

the province.

A total of 699 vehicles, the highest number, were hijacked in Soweto.

Hijackers stole a total of 4 060 vehicles in the six-month period and police recovered 1 208 of them and arrested 769 suspects.

Eighteen syndicates were exposed by police investigations.

In 3 271 of the incidents, the thieves were armed with guns. Firearms were discharged in 165 of the cases, resulting in the 29

deaths and 48 injuries.

Opperman said 514 vehicles were hijacked in the Johannesburg CBD and adjoining suburbs, with the majority being trucks. Seventy-six trucks were hijacked in Germiston.

Hijackers stole 1 120 light vehicles while the drivers were parking or while the vehicles were stationary next to the road, and 726 were hijacked when drivers stopped at traffic lights or intersections.

He said it appeared that more light vehicles were hijacked on Wednesdays between 8am and noon, and between 4pm and 8pm.

In the case of trucks it appeared that hijackers were more active on Thursdays between 8am and noon.

The SAPS in conjunction with 702 Vodacom Cellwatch will distribute pamphlets with crime prevention hints on the major routes in the Johannesburg area this week.

By MAGGIE ROWLEY

STAFF WRITER

total figure of reported economic crimes last year.

He said there was a severe shortage of experienced commercial crime investigators and nothing short of privatising much of this operation was likely to make any impact.

"The police here are no different to Scotland Yard which also has only one-fifth of the staff required. The situation in South Africa is compounded by lack of other resources with, for example, up to

eight investigators sharing one motor vehicle. The surge in economic crime is allowing the police time for very little more than just recording the crime."

Melamed said spurring the surge was a wave of insecurity and uncertainty generated by fear of losing a job, property or car — which was stronger than the fear of being detected committing a commercial offence.

"A new culture of immorality is growing in business circles. In a

nutshell people are scared of being without and the fear they feel is greater than the fear of being caught," said Melamed.

He said his nationwide business could not keep pace with the boom in upper-echelon "clever crime".

"Criminals know that a crime must usually involve R20 million or more before the state can afford to apply its resources. They know that in the present situation, the chances of a small fraud case coming to court is virtually nil."

Melamed said business was partly to blame because its leaders had allowed petty white-collar crime to grow until it was no longer petty, but overpowering.

"Employees know that the worst that can happen to them in most instances is that they might lose their jobs.

"But they should know that theft is theft, no matter how small, and it will land them in court."

"The company should lay charges, no matter what sum is

involved, and if the state refuses to prosecute, the company should bring a private criminal prosecution. Many companies are not even aware that this is possible."

He said a solution to understaffing in the police force would be to increasingly privatise its operations funded by the communities it serviced with bonuses paid for performance in reducing crime. Melamed said a spin-off of economic crime prevention was that efficiency was boosted.

(34) CT (CR) 26/9/95

Accountant warns of booming economic crime in SA

Serious economic crime in South Africa is booming and looks set to top R12 billion this year — double that of last year, warns top forensic accountant Ian Melamed.

Melamed, the managing director of BSS Management Anti-Fraud Services, said that dockets opened by South African police in the first six months this year alone amounted to R6 billion — which was the

Less commercial crime, say police

(34) 130 27/9/95
PRETORIA — A total of 35 498 cases of commercial crime in SA with an actual and potential value of more than R2bn were reported from January to August this year, the SA Police Service's commercial crime unit said yesterday.

Unit head Maj-Gen MJ Schoeman said the figures were a decrease over the same eight-month period last year during which 35 975 cases with an actual and potential value of more than R3,6bn were reported.

He said 10 of the Gauteng cases were in terms of the Reserve Bank Act and constituted a potential loss of R1bn.

During August this year, 642 people were arrested, or made a first appearance in court in cases involving more than R31m.

On August 31 the commercial branch had 25 855 pending cases involving about R7,3bn on hand. On the same date last year, they had 22 872 cases involving about R7,5bn pending.

"These figures represent a 13,04% or 2 982 increase in cases on hand and 1,85% or R138m decrease in the value involved," Schoeman said.

Noteworthy successes achieved

by the unit in Gauteng included the case of a 34-year-old man arrested in Johannesburg for fraud involving Krugerrands valued at R2,95m, bought from a coin dealer with falsified promissory notes.

In another case, a 32-year-old Boksburg bank manager was arrested for allegedly providing fictitious companies with credit for which he obtained commission. This case had involved an amount of R1,2m.

Two men arrested in Pretoria for fraud involving just under R1m, allegedly used falsely registered businesses to obtain credit card facilities and generate credits for personal gain.

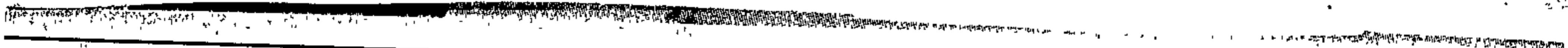
In the Western Cape two men aged 36 and 56 were arrested for fraud after opening a bank account in which he allegedly deposited stolen cheques amounting to R600 000.

A 47-year-old bookkeeper was arrested in Cape Town for fraud, alternatively an offence in terms of the Cape Provincial Ordinance on Horse Racing and Betting, after allegedly failing to declare and pay revenue owed to the provincial administration. The amount involved was R261 500. — Sapa.

We're on top of crime, Sexwale tells visitors

(34) B/DAF 27/9/95

John Dindiu
GAUTENG premier visiting Tokyo
Sexwale assured visiting British industrialists and government officials yesterday that stamping out the rampant crime discouraging investors. Speaking at the opening of the four-day Britain means Business trade fair at Nasrec, outside Johannesburg, he said the crime was a result of the country's ugly past of landless-pal workers, who had trashed the Johannesburg city centre on Tuesday, that their behaviour was out of line with the spirit of unionism and the partnership between labour, business and government built within the National Economic, Development and Labour Council. However, the strike was just "a hiccup" that government was He warned striking municipal workers, who had trashed the Johannesburg city centre on Tuesday, that their behaviour was out of line with the spirit of unionism and the partnership between labour, business and government built within the National Economic, Development and Labour Council. However, the strike was just "a hiccup" that government was just demonstrating of British commitment to SA's future.



Private sector to help curb fraud

By Isaac Moledi

(34)

Source: 28/9/95

ABOUT 14 industries have joined hands in forming a customs and VAT enforcement caucus to assist the Government in fighting the alarming rate of customs fraud and smuggling.

The organisers says customs fraud and smuggling have reached such alarming proportion that "the angry private sector" had to urge the state to allow it to assist in stamping it out.

"The need for action is urgent," says a spokesman for this initiative, Richard Ferrer.

The organised trade union movement is said to have endorsed the action and will participate in the work of the caucus.

Ferrer says that in the long term the Government must commit itself to much greater expenditure in this field and must have the will to enforce the law.

The billions of rand that the Government is losing due to customs fraud and smuggling is putting thousands of jobs in danger, says Ferrer.

More than R2 billion is slipping through the customs net while the Department of Inland Revenue has indicated to the Katz Commission that an even greater amount is due to it.

The South African Chamber of Business indicated last week that it was having discussion with the Government try to resolve the billions of rands unaccounted for in the departments of Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue.

"This occurs because of fraud and smuggling, VAT fraud and evasion, foreign currency fraud and the knock-on effect which is causing major destabilisation of market places.

"The Government must be put in a position to fairly and effectively apply laws and regulations in this regard," says Ferrer.

The caucus says the stringent secrecy laws in the Department of Customs and Excise are a throwback to the sanctions era and should be revised.

"In addition, inspection procedures should be tightened and valuation norms should be drawn up with the assistance of the relevant industry associations," adds Ferrer.

The Caucus wants to help the Government and will exert pressure and campaign for the situation to be remedied urgently.

"The private sector has certain practical short-term and longer term solution to put to the Government and is prepared to assist financially in order to provide the necessary manpower, skills and technology," he says.

Business leaders ready to fight crime

BARRY STREEK

(34)
ET 2/10/95

BUSINESS leaders announced a plan at the weekend to fight crime and corruption, including a "Voluntary Citizens Against Crime Fund".

Business SA, which released the plan, said crime and corruption had reached "totally unacceptable levels" in the country.

It said BSA members had agreed "to throw their full weight into the plan as they are no longer prepared to stand back and watch the economy being steadily eroded by the activity of organised syndicates and other criminals".

The Business Initiative Against Crime and Corruption has been supported by President Nelson Mandela, after he asked business in August to come up with a crime-fighting strategy. Mr Mandela said he was grateful business had responded "with such urgency and sense of purpose".

"With investor confidence well below previously anticipated levels and the apparent inability of law enforcement agencies on their own to curb the spiralling crime rate in the country, a situation is emerging which will undoubtedly compromise the RDP and South Africa's ability to compete in the global market place," BSA said.

Strikes, crime stunting growth, says Meyer

(34) (45) Star 4/10/95

■ BY ANNA COX

Recent events in the country were stunting economic growth and discouraging international investment, Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer said this week.

Speaking at an election meeting in Parkhurst on Monday night, Meyer said the Government, labour and business had to get together to find ways of preventing strikes if the economic growth rate was to increase from its current 3% to at least 6% to provide sufficient jobs for the population.

"Economic investment means jobs. The basis of the current crime and violence is an unstable community because there are not enough jobs. An effort must be made as soon as possible to get the various sectors to co-operate in resolving the strikes," he said.

Meyer said that despite a common misconception, South

Africa was not a rich country and that only one of its nine provinces - Gauteng - was able independently to take care of its people.

The fact that 75% of voters in the country had registered was encouraging. This statistic was high, he said, even in terms of international figures.

The November 1 elections would be the first "real" elections the country would experience because a proper voters roll was being used. Last year's election was merely "opinion polls", he said.

The NP supported federalism, which meant the devolution of powers from central government to provincial and local government, which in effect meant a government closer to the people.

He said the devolution could differ from province to province because some were better equipped than others to take up the powers.

EIGHT SPECIALISED UNITS FORMED

Police devise new crime-fighting style

POLICE are gearing up to take on crime syndicates. **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

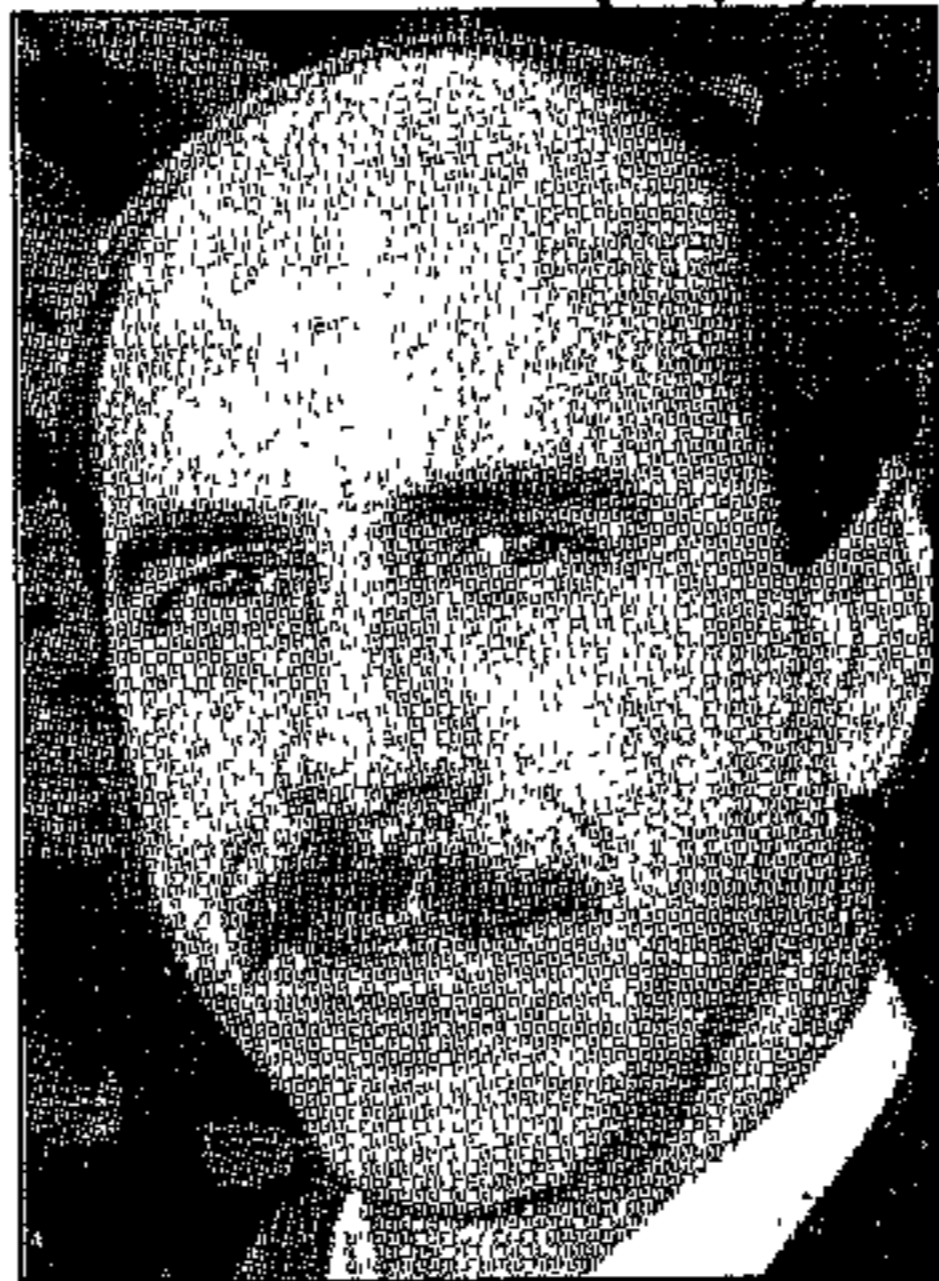
As an increasing number of sophisticated crime syndicates, including notorious Colombian drug cartels, put down roots in this country, police are hard at work devising new ways of cracking down on them.

Elite police units are being restructured into the National Crime Investigation Service (NCIS), which is run along similar lines to the FBI, as police concentrate on a more comprehensive strategy to catch organised crime racketeers.

Major-General Neels Venter, former chief of the narcotics bureau, was recently appointed to steer about 2 000 detectives in eight specialised NCIS units — diamond and gold, narcotics, vehicle theft, illegal aliens, endangered species, truck theft, stock theft and organised crime intelligence — into a new policing era.

Covert information gathering, including telephone-tapping and undercover work, will play a vital role in investigations into about 500 known organised crime syndicates operating around the country, Maj-Gen Venter said.

"We have to apprehend the people involved, particularly the heads of the organisations. In the past we tended to concentrate on commodities instead of the people



CRIME-FIGHTER:
Major-General Neels Venter

orchestrating crime.

"Our undercover members will be briefed to pick up information to present evidence in court.

"They will work in close collaboration with an officer who will control the investigation and guide the undercover members. We will use policemen for undercover work and will try to get syndicate members to co-operate."

Detectives would also work closely with their counterparts in other countries on specific investigations, Maj-Gen Venter said.

Computer technology is expected to be a significant factor in analysing information, gathered at police stations around the country, and linking crimes to suspects.

"We are in the process of bring-

ing our fragmented computer systems into one integrated data base. If someone feeds information from a station into the computer and it relates to drugs, for example, we will pick it up centrally."

He said investigations would be conducted according to internationally accepted standards.

"We have broadened our intelligence capability. In the past we relied on informants and did a little bit of undercover work. Now the whole intelligence fraternity will have to co-operate and pass intelligence on to us."

Eliminating car hijacking and drug syndicates will be given high priority, Maj-Gen Venter said.

Police are concerned at the presence of Colombian criminals believed to be in the country to determine whether it is worth their while to penetrate the illicit drugs' market.

"The Nigerians are trying to take over the market and are no longer merely the couriers they were two years ago."

Illegal aliens from Africa and Asia, involved in falsifying passports and visas, were a "headache and heartache" for investigators.

"They come to South Africa with all the goodwill in the world, but they commit crimes when they don't find work."

Affectionately nicknamed Hagar the Horrible among his police colleagues, Maj-Gen Venter has risen through the ranks and has a BA honours (Police Science).

(34) CT 4/10/95

Nafcoc says crime is getting out of hand

By Noxolo Kweza

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry is expected to discuss the issue of crime, especially robberies and hijackings of business people, with government authorities soon. (34)

Nafcoc Gauteng secretary-general Ms Pam Mgulwa says a delegation will meet with MEC for safety and security Ms Jessie Duarte and discuss the crime issue with her as it was now getting out of hand. *Sowetan 5/10/95*

However, Mgulwa does not specify when they will see the MEC concerning the crime issue.

She says the problem is mainly experienced by women as thieves know very well that they can not fight back.

Mgulwa says Nafcoc will also try to come up with programmes that will help

business people in all townships.

Nafcoc's response came after a 35-year-old Soweto businesswoman, Ms Tshidi Phatshwane, was shot dead in Dube on Tuesday in front of her nine-year-old son.

Phatshwane, owner of De Sputnik Motors in Zone 1, Meadowlands, was opening the back door of her car for her son Pako when she was attacked by two unknown men.

Soweto police spokesman, Warrant-Officer John Shiburi said it appeared as if Phatshwane was covering her chest with her hand when she was shot. Shiburi said she had a bullet wound in her hand.

Attempts to get crime statistics for Soweto from the police were fruitless. Shiburi told *Sowetan* he had faxed Krugersdorp for the statistics last Wednesday and sent another fax on Monday this week but had had no response.

'Steps needed to end pharmaceutical crime'

(34) Star 5/10/95

■ BY CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

The elimination of bonus stocks to doctors, more effective control of government stocks of drugs and better policing by Customs and Excise at all entry points to the country are needed to overcome crime in the pharmaceutical industry, fraud experts said yesterday.

Bonus stocks are supplied to doctors on the buy-one-get-one-free principle and regularly sold back to the pharmacies. Because this system is permitted, drugs can come into the market from a number of sources, not only directly from the manufacturers.

Lee Dutton, Hamilton Whitton Group's MD, Johan Moorcroft, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association's (PMA) legal adviser and Lieutenant Daan Davis of the SAP, estimate the annual loss to the pharmaceutical industry from stolen and illegally packaged drugs could be between R300 million and R1 billion a year.

A working group has been formed by the pharmaceutical industry and other parties whose members include the SA Police, Customs and Excise, Hamilton Whitton, the PMA, the National Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, the Medical and Dental Council and the Medicines Control Council.

According to an article in the latest edition of SA Druggists' Health Trends, pharmaceutical crime ranges from thefts from manufacturers, wholesalers and retail pharmacies, to hi-jacking of trucks carrying medicines, and massive theft from government warehouses and hospitals. The government buys almost



Copy cat . . . Lee Dutton, the managing director of Hamilton Whitton & Associates, shows a range of counterfeit pharmaceutical items

80 percent of all medicines in the country.

Dutton said yesterday that besides medicine theft, the major problem was counterfeit drugs. Counterfeit drugs were packaged identically to the originals but made up in factories that were not licensed. In First World countries, counterfeit drugs often contained genuine drugs and placebos in the ratio of two to one, although in the Third World some packages had been completely made up from placebos and sometimes with ingredients that killed.

In South Africa, no complete counterfeits have yet been found in the private sector, but there are re-packaged drugs that have been bought overseas in bulk, or stolen from the government.

One of the major priorities, Davis said, was to establish tighter control of government stores. The SAP was sitting on R4 million of recovered stolen medicine marked for the government store but as far as the government was concerned it had not lost a single tablet.

The victims of medicine theft — considered the best organised crime in South Africa — were everyone, Moorcroft said.

It was not only the manufacturers, the honest doctors and pharmacists who paid for the drugs bought by the government and then bought them back re-packaged, but also the taxpayer.

Inland Revenue was also being cheated of revenue on profits and VAT, he said.

Firms told to fight white collar crime

Renee Grawitzky (34)
MD 6/10/95

WHITE collar crime was an enormous problem and systems had to be built into corporations to deal with it properly, Frame Group chairman Mervyn King said at a FSA-Contact seminar on Strategic Business Positioning in the era of Transparency yesterday.

King — chairman of the King Committee which reported on corporate governance late last year — said management had to accept and deal actively with corruption in organisations. This could be achieved by developing a code of ethics, which had to be monitored effectively.

He said the King report was a private and not a public sector initiative. A public sector initiative could have resulted in such codes of practice being legislated and "this could hamper the entrepreneurial spirit".

"As business people we have to demonstrate to the politicians that we can control ourselves and keep our backyard clean."

King said "all stakeholders have become interested in corporate governance" and the media had an important role to play in corporate governance.

The report covered, among other issues, areas relating to transparency and worker participation.

The "reality is that company's have to be more transparent and participative and those company's which run contrary to societal trends will fail in the long term".

He said directors did not only have a responsibility to report to shareholders but to the wider society and there was a greater level of accountability. King said that during the committee's discussion of worker participation, divergent views were expressed and it was difficult to know "where to draw the line". It was necessary to impart information to workers for their better understanding of the company and issues affecting them, such as retrenchments.

Star 7/10/95 (34)

High crime rate the dominant issue in main parties' campaigns for the local government elections

By **ELIZABETH KINGHORN**
and **BRONWYN WILKINSON**

The major political parties have launched their advertising campaigns for next month's local elections and the dominant issue is the high crime rate.

The African National Congress, the National Party and the Democratic Party have all put the spotlight on crime in the poster and advertising campaigns they have launched in the Johannesburg area.

ANC media committee chairman Carl Niehaus says an important ANC campaign message is that democracy at local government level will empower communities to stamp out crime.

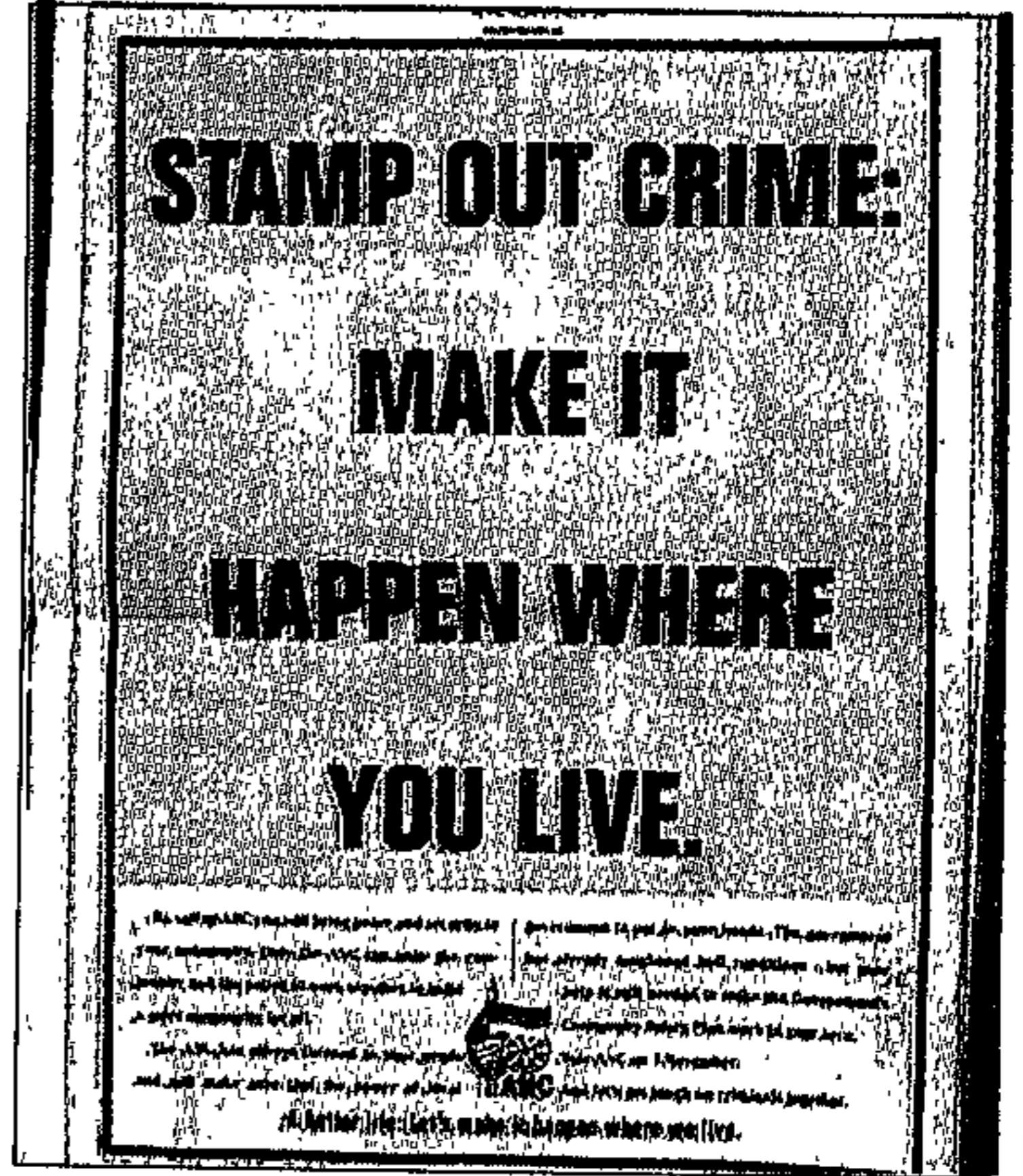
An NP spokesman says his party is concentrating on two issues: crime and the ANC's inability to deliver on its promises. The NP slogan on its first posters is; "Stop crime now".

DP leader Tony Leon says his party has launched its campaign with the "More cops, less crime" slogan, but other issues will emerge as new posters go up each week. A print advertising campaign will take off just before November 1.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillett says he is not at liberty to disclose the essence of his party's campaign, as it is being launched only this weekend.

An ANC advertisement drew mild titters from the public yesterday: the party attached its main campaign slogan, "Make it happen where you live" to the issue of crime - ending up with the ambiguous "Stamp out crime: make it happen where you live".

Niehaus says the committee in charge of the ANC's local elections campaign is not worried that any double meaning might be read into the advertisement.



PRESS CAMPAIGN: The ANC election poster focussing on crime

ESTHER WAUGH (34)
Political Staff

ARG 7/10/95

CRIME levels have risen by three percent since last year's general election, according to Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi.

Mr Mufamadi has acknowledged that the crime rate was "serious and unacceptably high", but said there was "no reason for panic, but surely, concern, as in any other society".

"Hysteria around crime is not necessarily based on people being sufficiently informed on the circumstances that have given rise to it," he said.

The minister said crime statistics for the whole of the country were not yet available due to the previous existence of 11 police forces in South Africa.

Since March, on the instruction of President Nelson Mandela, the South African Police Service had begun a more focused way of policing with the Community Safety Plan (CSP).

The plan comprised the combating of specific crimes in 42 priority areas in Gauteng, Western and Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal.

Another element of the CSP involved the combating of national priority crimes such as taxi violence, illegal drug trading, possession of unlicensed firearms, gang-related crimes and commercial crimes.

Mr Mufamadi said the short-term aim of the CSP was to stabilise crime, especially where it was most prevalent.

Since the start of the CSP, 3 815 short-term and 44 long-term crime combating and prevention operations had been launched.

These operations had resulted in 10 116 arrests for serious crimes such as murder, attempted murder, armed robbery and rape.

Also 37 crime syndicates had been smashed and there had been a decrease of between 10 percent and 30 percent in the incidence of serious crime in the 42 priority areas.

Fifteen of these syndicates, specialising in car theft, fraud and car hijackings had been broken in Gauteng and 18 syndicates smashed in KwaZulu-Natal.

"The culture of impunity is becoming a thing of the past. Increased ar-

rests, prosecutions and convictions are an important deterrent against crime," the minister said.

"Hijackings are not freak incidents. A substantial percentage of serious crimes are the result of activities of organised crime syndicates. When you begin dealing with the syndicates, you begin dealing with crime," he said.

A comparison of reported serious crimes during the two months prior to the implementation of the CSP with those reported during March and April 1995 showed that the theft of vehicles in Randburg had decreased by 11,6 percent; murders in Diepkloof had decreased by 30,4 percent; murders in Sebokeng by 12,8 percent and armed robberies in Vereeniging by 15,8 percent.

Since the implementation of the CSP, various operations have been launched in Gauteng.

In the Johannesburg CBD foot and motorcycle patrols by Business Watch had been intensified to reduce armed robberies, vehicle theft, vehicle hijacks and muggings.

Car patrols supported by the SAPS air wing had been implemented during high-risk hours in Johannesburg in order to prevent hijackings.

The establishment of Highway Patrol Units to prevent hijackings was being investigated.

In terms of national priority crimes, information supplied by the Ministry of Safety and Security showed that taxi violence has shown an significant increase with killings jumping from 53 last year to 145 this year.

However, 126 people have been arrested in connection with taxi violence since March compared to 53 during the corresponding period last year.

In the Western Cape, 242 anti-gang operations had resulted in 1 959 arrests.

Mr Mufamadi stressed that CSP operations were being carried out over and above normal policing in the country's 1 135 police stations.

Although the new focused crime-combating strategy would not yield significant results overnight, Mr Mufamadi said it promised to decrease crime levels in the medium to long term.

Crime up but don't panic - Mufamadi

South Africa joins Commonwealth campaign against money laundering syndicates (34)

Star 9/10/95

■ BY BRUCE CAMERON

Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg is to initiate moves to introduce common legislation to prevent money laundering by crime syndicates in southern Africa.

In an interview after his arrival in Washington from the Commonwealth finance ministers conference in Kingston, Jamaica, Liebenberg said the issue of money laundering by international crime syndicates had been high on the agenda.

The only legislation in South Africa currently covering money laundering was the Drugs Control Act.

The Commonwealth secretariat will also be co-ordinating legislation among member states.

Effective

In a communique issued by the Commonwealth after the Kingston meeting, the finance ministers agreed that effective mechanisms for handling and reporting suspicious transactions should be created; financial sector reporting systems should be strengthened; a guidance notes system to assist financial institutions spot wrongdoers should be developed; public awareness should be improved and a broadly based compliance culture created.

The ministers said a common

legislative approach to the problem would facilitate international co-operation.

Liebenberg said South African legislation was already in its second draft and would be published towards the end of the year for consideration by parliament next year. The new legislation had been modelled on the Basel set of guidelines, he said.

The registrar of banks, Christo Wiese, who was also in Kingston, is to co-ordinate the legislation.

South Africa would use its position of co-ordinator of the finance sector in the South African Development Community to co-ordinate legislation in the region, Liebenberg said.

Govt 'not losing control of crime'

LINDA ENSOR

(34)

ET 9/10/95

LONDON: The government had not lost control of crime — it had been a problem in South Africa for a very long time, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki insisted at a weekend press conference here.

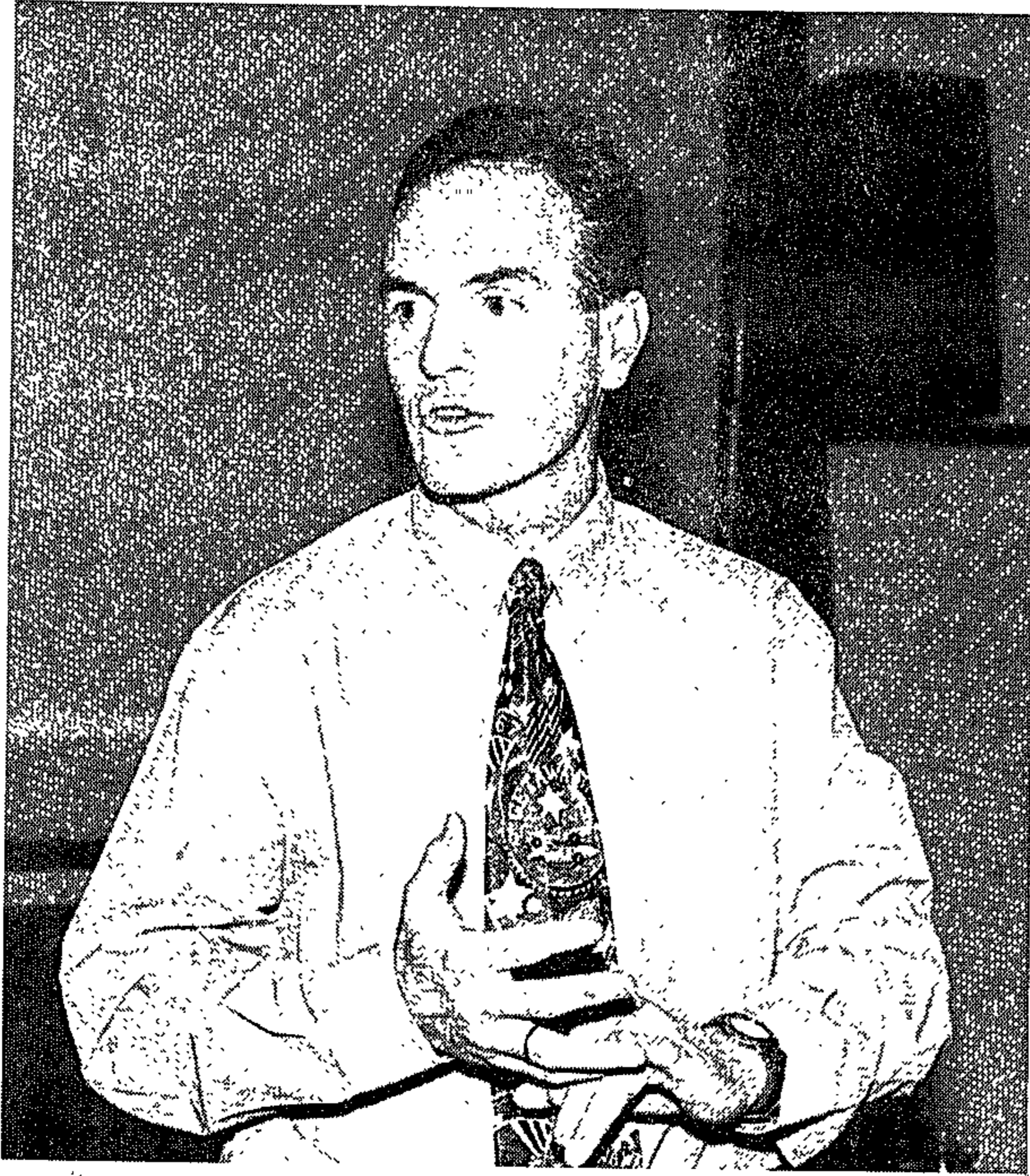
Much criminal activity in the past had been mistakenly designated political violence and it was only now that it was possible to get a clear picture of criminal activity which had always been rife in SA, he said.

If it appeared that the government was not doing enough to stamp out crime this was only because it took time to investigate the situation and implement changes.

Mr Mbeki ascribed the proliferation of crime to the weakness of police detection and the weaknesses in the system of prosecution, suggesting that the police force had to be cleaned up and the judicial system improved.

He said police brutality and torture in extracting "confessions" would not be condoned. Also, investigations had shown policemen were themselves active in perpetrating crimes, for instance in taxi violence and drug trafficking.

Another impediment to proper police detection was the use of former security policemen in criminal investigations for which they were not trained.



Anti-corporate fraud consultant Shane Keohane addresses businessmen at a two-day workshop in Midrand aimed at advising executives on preventing white collar crime and computer crime within their organisations.

Picture: SALLY SHORKEND

'Firms must implement internal fraud policies'

(34)
Susan Russell

20 10/10/95

SA COMPANIES and corporate entities had to take responsibility and implement fraud policies within their own organisations in order to control white collar crime, corporate fraud consultant Shane Keohane said yesterday.

He was addressing a group of southern African businessmen at a two-day clinic aimed at advising management and senior executives on ways of dealing with and controlling white collar and computer crime within their own companies. The clinic was organised by Compact Business Services.

Keohane said there was a need for companies to preserve their credibility both in the marketplace and among its own employees.

He emphasised that fraud occurred most often when internal controls were missing or poorly enforced and when management role models were corrupt, inefficient or incompetent.

He said management had to demonstrate that it was part of the solution and not part of the problem of white collar crime within the organisation.

Keohane told the businessmen it was essential to create a culture where management took responsibility for detecting fraud within their organisations.

Among the elements that should be included in a company fraud policy was a clear statement forbidding illegal activity that benefited the company.

A fraud policy should also include a statement requiring management to co-operate fully with, and report to, law enforcement agents and regulators. In addition, the company should be prepared to support the prosecution of the perpetrator.

Another important inclusion in a fraud policy was a statement that suspects and perpetrators within the company would be treated consistently, without regard to the position held or length of service.

Customs loses fraud battle

(34)
BY JOHN SHERROCKS

KWAZULU NATAL BUSINESS EDITOR

ET 11/10/98
A landmark decision that puts the onus of recouping losses from export fraud clearly at the door of the department of customs, has been handed down in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The judgment brings to an end a four-year legal battle based on a claim by the commissioner of customs and excise that forwarding companies be held responsible for duty losses.

Judge Myburgh sent a clear directive. "The commissioner is not empowered by the Customs Act to delegate duties of the customs officer to a clearing agent."

He ruled that both under common law and in terms of the constitution, agents could not be held liable for payment of duty in respect of goods which their clients may or may not have ensured were re-exported from a bonded warehouse in South Africa to a destination outside the common customs area.

Shane Dwyer, who represented the agents, said many agencies would have been forced to close down if the decision had gone the other way. "Pending cases against agents run into hundreds of millions of rand. The decision is of far greater import than this particular matter."

Dwyer noted that the industry was sympathetic to the commissioner's repeated calls for greater funding from central government to combat fraud.

ANC sights set on crime

Theo Rawana

34
BO 13/10/95

THE ANC accepted it had to take the lead in reducing the high crime rate although the new government had inherited it from the previous government, President Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

Mandela said, at the launch of the Youth Development Centre project of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund at Midrand, that crime levels had soared under the previous government due to disproportionate deployment of police.

The hostility of the past between the police and the community had to come to an end.

The Newcastle-based development centre project is aimed at providing 600 young convicts with education and training.

Partners involved in the fund are 14 major companies that make up the Private Sector Initiative, set up in 1991, which committed a total of R500m over five years to improve the quality of education and the relationship between education and the world of work. The initiative's Joint Education Trust — an alliance between business, labour, community organisations and political parties — will provide the curriculum, co-ordinate the training of teachers and evaluate the programme in its initial phase.

hs at
rres-
hows
ince
ilities
illion
ent of
from
give

ed to
s will
f the
s that
ming,
they
Beers
ds to
ificant

book
ts for

sitive,
alf of
arket
me of
Sales

at the

Office:
Street
W 6QP

JONSSONS

Crime due to absence of police – Mandela

President Nelson Mandela said yesterday that he did not blame the previous government for South Africa's crime problem, but certain realities from the past could not be denied.

He was talking to journalists in Midrand and appeared to be making an indirect reference to an argument he had recently with Deputy President FW de

Klerk. The argument was prompted by a speech in which Mandela blamed apartheid for the new government inheriting a rising crime wave.

"It is a fact that 80% of the police under the previous regime were deployed among the whites ... and only 20% among blacks," he told reporters. "The equipment was deployed in the same

proportions. What else would you then expect?"

"Crime has rocketed because there were no security forces (in black areas) to see to the maintenance of law and order."

Mandela earlier launched the youth development centre initiative of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund at Leeuwkop prison in Midrand. – Sapa.

(34) Star 13/10/95

Crime up over poor policing

(34) (3) CT 13/10/95

MIDRAND. Crime levels had rocketed under the previous government because of its disproportionate deployment of the police, President Nelson Mandela said here yesterday.

Speaking after launching the youth development centre initiative of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund at Leenwop prison near here, he said he did not blame the former government for the problem and accepted the ANC had to take the lead in solving it.

"But it is a fact that 80% of the police under the previous regime were deployed among whites, a minority of 14%, and only 20% among blacks.

"The equipment was deployed in the same proportion. What would you then expect? Crime rocketed because there were no security forces (in black areas) to see to the maintenance of law and order," he said. — Sapa

Parties fear voter revolt over crime

(34) ST 15/10/95

By RAY HARTLEY
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Transport, Mac Maharaj, has pressed ahead with a request to President Nelson Mandela to fire Deputy President F W de Klerk as chairman of the cabinet's Security and Intelligence Committee.

The move is part of a concerted ANC effort to undermine the National Party's local government election campaign by shifting blame for the country's appalling crime rate back on to Mr de Klerk and the NP.

The NP has made crime the central plank of its election campaign and Mr de Klerk has rocked the ANC by hammering a simple but devastating message: "Crime is

increasing and they are in charge."

By highlighting Mr de Klerk's central role in a committee which is supposed to deal with the country's security problems, the ANC hopes to focus attention on the NP leader's culpability in crime management.

Mr Maharaj said in an interview with the Sunday Times that Mr de Klerk had played a central role in formulating the government's anti-crime strategy from his position as chairman of the powerful committee.

"I do not think that that strategic position should be in his hands. Corrective action, such as removing him as chairman of the committee, should be considered," he said.

Earlier in the week Mr Maharaj launched a scathing attack on Mr de Klerk in Parliament by reading from a newspaper interview in which the NP leader was quoted as saying he could call in the army to restore himself to power.

He called for Mr de Klerk's removal as chairman of the committee.

Mr de Klerk claimed he had been misquoted and said Mr Maharaj had been "mischievous" by reading from the interview without checking his facts.

"He had ample opportunity to ask me if I was correctly quoted," he said.

But, although Mr Maharaj accepted that his

accusations were based on an incorrect newspaper report, he has continued with efforts to persuade Mr Mandela to fire Mr de Klerk as chairman of the committee.

He said he had met Mr Mandela to urge him to remove Mr de Klerk from the position. But, Mr Maharaj stressed, he had not called on the NP to leave the government of national unity altogether.

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Pallo Jordan, also criticised Mr de Klerk. "He is the last person to suggest that the government of national unity is soft on crime. People think he is playing politics and being very dishonest," he said at a briefing on Friday.

In sharp retaliation, Mr de Klerk attempted to downplay his role in crime management policy and to refocus the responsibility for escalating crime on the ANC in an address to a meeting in Cradock on Friday night.

"It is you (the ANC) who have to answer for the lack of performance in the field of crime," he said.

He said the ANC had insisted on having its own ministers fill all the security posts and they had not succeeded in their jobs, yet whenever the NP spoke up about crime the party was accused of disloyalty.

Meanwhile, in the build-up to the local government elections, relations

between the ANC and NP have been strained to snapping point as the NP attempts to stress its opposition to policies it has been jointly responsible for as a partner in government.

The Deputy Minister of Provincial and Constitutional Affairs, Mohammed Valli Moosa, suggested to Parliament on Wednesday that official positions given to the NP as gestures of reconciliation were in jeopardy.

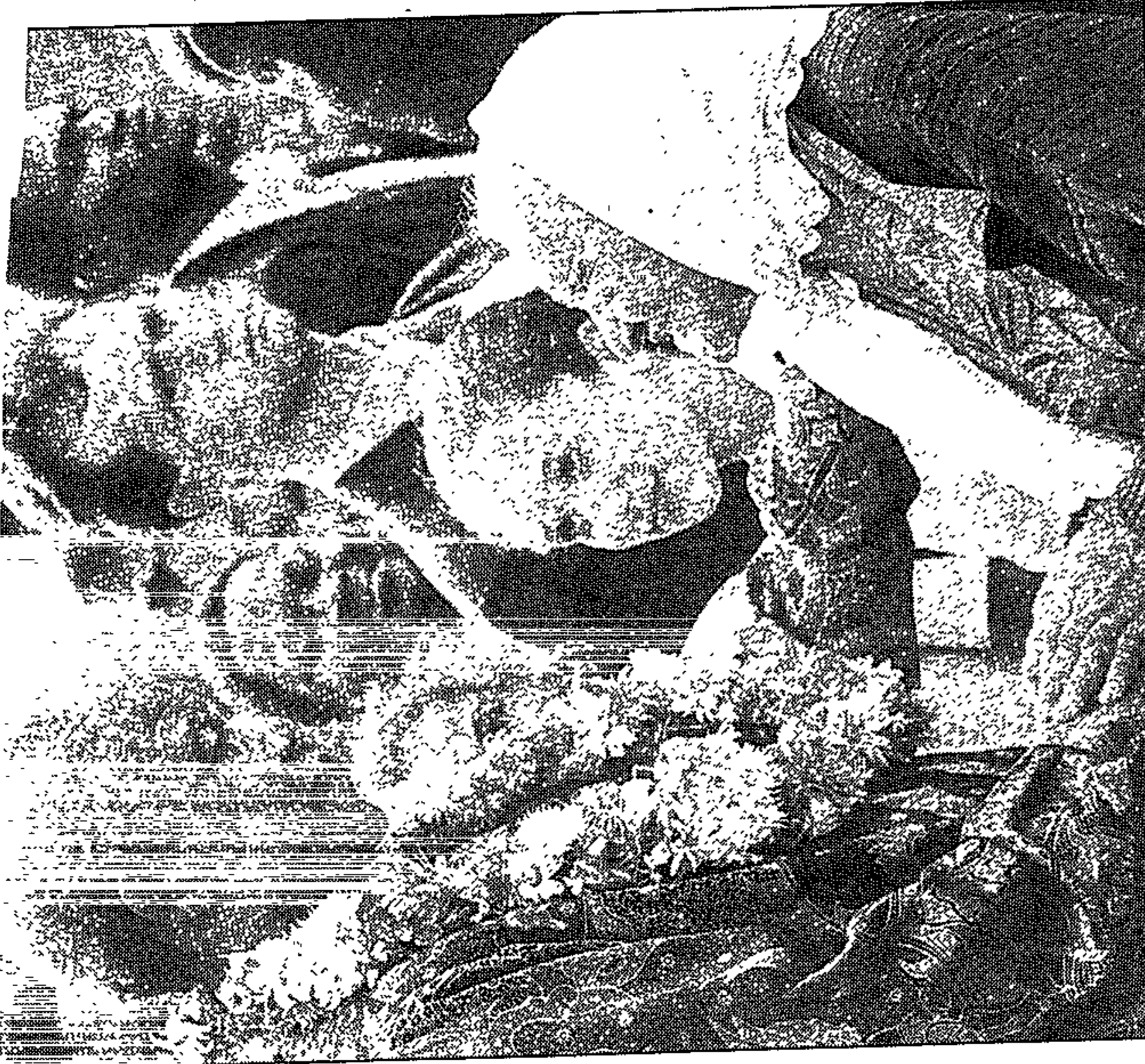
He singled out the positions of Deputy Speaker Bhadra Ranchod and Senate President Kobie Coetsee, saying the NP had failed to honour its local government obligations: it had not backed legislation to keep the November elections on track.

"The senior leadership of the NP is well aware that it is reneging on a fundamental agreement," Mr Moosa said.

"The NP cannot be, at the same time, a partner in government and the most hostile and obstructive opposition."

"We need no longer treat the NP as a partner, we should deal with them as any government would deal with a destructive and hostile opposition."

The laws of natural justice tell us that when two people enter into an agreement and the one reneges on the agreement, there is no obligation on the other to fulfil his part of the deal."



INTERLUDE ... President Nelson Mandela takes time out from the heated election wars threatening his Government of National Unity to greet residents from Genadendal, near Cape Town, this week
Picture: SASHA KRALJ

ANC soft on crime, says Leon

(34) ARG 17/10/95

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

DEMOCRATIC Party leader Tony Leon says the African National Congress's slogan that it is tough on crime and its causes is empty rhetoric.

"The ANC is not tough on crime — it has a selective morality and a wimp-like approach to the burning issue of the day."

Speaking at a local government election campaign meeting at Stellenbosch University last night, Mr Leon said the ANC had borrowed its slogan from the British Labour Party.

But the slogan had been borrowed without attribution and

without understanding.

"The ANC borrowed the wrong part of (Labour leader) Tony Blair's speech:

"They conveniently forgot the part when he spoke about individual responsibility, trade union reforms and the need for a market economy."

Mr Leon cited as examples of ANC softness on crime the release of thousands of prisoners on Freedom Day, inaction on Winnie Mandela's alleged unlawful possession of government property, attempts by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki to "whitewash" away allegations against Allan Boesak, and President Nelson Mandela's al-

leged role in a cover-up of the Shell House shootings.

The audience of 150, many of them residents from the townships of Cloeteville and Ida's Vallei, was told that privatisation was the path to efficient delivery of services.

This meant contracting out municipal services and the privatisation of state assets which would yield R171 billion.

Achieving this sale would mean having to "face down" trade unions.

"The most conservative element in this country is not the Freedom Front, it is Cosatu.

"A government with guts would govern on behalf of all South Africans, not just a trade

union elite," said Mr Leon.

Hennie Bester, Western Cape leader of the DP, said the National Party performance in parliament on the Local Government Transition Act Second Amendment Bill made a mockery of NP claims to support federalism.

The NP had rejected an amendment, proposed by the DP, which could have kept power of appointment of provincial committees on local government at provincial level.

But in spite of the ANC being amenable to the amendment, the NP had been against it. The NP had wanted only to be able to tell voters it had opposed the ANC, said Mr Bester.

Put a lid on crime, Sacob tells government

CT(BE) 17/10/95 (34)

BY SHADLEY NASH

ECNA

Organised business issued a measured warning to the government to get its house in order and to put a lid on crime, which is making the country investor-unfriendly.

Opening the South African Chamber of Business' (Sacob) annual convention in Port Elizabeth — to a host of local and international business and commerce delegates — president Les Weil urged the country to move to a state of "informed optimism".

He questioned the South African miracle nation, attacked the government's monolithic public service, called for less government intervention in the private sector and for full government commitment to a market-driven economy.

Weil forecast growth of 3 percent for this year and the next.

But more was still needed to meet the demands of post-apartheid society.

"At the current growth rate of 3 percent, growth has not nearly dentured the enormous backlog of unemployment and other social problems."

While several economic indicators — particularly falling inflation — pointed to buoyancy, South Africa could not afford to be carried away by "an inappropriate flush of hyper-optimism", Weil said.

His speech, Acting Locally to Succeed Globally, called for the need to take stock after 18 months of the "new South Africa".

"Sometimes, looking at how far we have come democratically, it

must seem that our fledgling nation is a little miracle — and I use the words little and miracle advisedly.

"Amidst the excitement about the new opportunities that are emerging, there remains a serious note of apprehension among many business people," he said.

With business confidence more buoyant — confirmed by the sharp rise in Sacob's Business Confidence Index for September — it is however, the international perception of South Africa that becomes paramount.

Images

"The images which a nation produces on the front pages of newspapers and on television screens of the wider world become of paramount importance in defining not just what might be called the soul of a country, but its suitability as a safe haven for productive investment."

The country still has to "earn its spurs as a new nation", he said.

Weil urged political parties accustomed to point-scoring not to let tensions in the government become self-destructive.

"The better economic performance and stronger business confidence are tacitly, if not explicitly, based on the assumption that the government will not be undermined by political conflict. We need stable government."

□ The following people were elected as office-bearers at the Sacob annual convention in Port Elizabeth this week: Rudi Heine, president; Philip Krawitz, deputy president; Moss Leoka, vice-president; Deon Trollope, honorary treasurer.

Back labour Act, companies urged

Renee Grawitzky

BD 19/10/95
COMPANIES which tried to avoid participating in statutory councils as proposed in the new Labour Relations Act could find such councils being imposed on them without having participated in the councils' design, Rod Harper of Webber Wentzel Bowens said.

Harper, who addressed a seminar on The new LRA, 1995 — It will rock you! in Johannesburg last week, said it was preferable for employers to participate voluntarily and assist in the design of councils rather than being landed with a structure which did not suit the particular sector or company.

The SA Steel and Engineering Industries Federation's Dave Carsons said the Act provided for fundamental changes to the SA collective bargaining process.

He said the new collective bargaining model contained three main components — the removal of the duty to bargain, the active promotion of collective bargaining and the emphasis on centralised collective bargaining.

Carsons said that within the National Economic, Development and Labour Council government, labour and business shared one-third representation each.

However, in view of the close relationship between labour and government, there was a possibility, he said, that Nedlac could be used to "start the process of centralised bargaining".

'ANC, NP must act against crime'

Mduduzi ka Harvey

BD 19/10/95
THE ANC and NP are fiddling while Rome is burning, says DP spokesman Douglas Gibson.

Crime was rising and instead of taking responsibility to address the problem the ANC and NP had resorted to pointing fingers, Gibson said.

DP leaders met Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and his Gauteng counterpart, Jessie Duarte, this week. At the meeting they said the public believed crime had escalated out of control, while the authorities had not done enough to curb it.

The DP countered Duarte's recent claims that crime was on the decline, citing Gauteng as the Mecca of SA's car hijackers.

Statistics provided by DP safety and security spokesman Peter Leon indicated that in the first six months of this year 4 060 cars had been hijacked in Gauteng. This averaged 25 a day.

He said 75% of all car hijackings occurred in Gauteng and because the police had no information technology to help it fight hijackings the figure was likely to increase.

Leon said although the NP was demanding security now, crime had increased overall at double

the population rate between 1990 and last year under the FW de Klerk administration. In that period crime had increased 21% — rape 58%, robbery 57%, vehicle theft 38%, serious assault 27%, illegal firearms 21% and murder 14%.

The DP called on De Klerk to resign as chairman of the Cabinet committee on security and intelligence if he did not take responsibility for doing something about crime.

The DP criticised the fact that SA had only — 1,29 police per 1 000 people compared to the required 2,5 per 1 000. Also, despite the police losing 4 000 to 5 000 staff yearly, the ANC was criticised for placing a moratorium on the recruitment of new police in Gauteng until June next year.

Although the government of national unity had implemented the Community Safety Plan in March this year, the DP claimed crime had increased — rape by 12%, serious assault 10,5%, housebreaking 10%, theft 8%, vehicle theft 5,3% and robbery 4,4%.

The DP also called for the introduction of anti-hijacking legislation by providing for minimum sentences, a presumption against bail and the declaration of a crime state of emergency.

Call for total ban on landmines

Bonile Ngqiyaza

BD 19/10/95
A STRONG call for the SA government to implement an immediate overall ban on the production and use of anti-personnel landmines was yesterday made by a group united under the banner of the Campaign Ceasefire.

Campaign Ceasefire spokesman David Bruce said: "The SA constitution obliges the SA government to abide by the terms of international law and does not permit South Africans to, deliberately or negligently, kill people in other countries."

Bruce said the ceasefire campaign had during the past months tried to take up the issue in a way consistent with support for the SA government. He said the group was also considering approaching the Constitutional Court to address the issue, as it believed landmines were illegal under interna-

tional law.

As an indication of Campaign Ceasefire's seriousness, they called on government to reverse its recent decision to start the development and production of so-called "smart" anti-personnel landmines, Bruce said.

In accordance with the announcement on Friday by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines to in future closely monitor landmine production and to blacklist companies involved in manufacturing anti-personnel landmines, the ceasefire campaign believed that the SA arms industry — particularly the Denel group — were candidates for such a blacklist.

"During the coming months we, together with our partners in the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, will consider implementing a boycott of Denel products," Bruce said.

In addition to seeking the support of other groups, he said, Campaign Ceasefire would also continue collecting signatures for a petition in support of an international ban on landmines.

In a speech delivered in his absence, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said while the Anglican church supported the recent decision by government to ban the export of landmines, it believed the step fell "far too short" of what was required.

"We call on the government, and all governments everywhere, to ban not only the export but also the manufacture, storage, import or use in any way of landmines."

The ceasefire campaign also appealed to government to treat the matter as a priority issue and to work towards "the implementation of an urgent consultative process on the landmine issue in southern Africa," Bruce said.

Business hits out at effect of crime on economy, tourism

ARQ 19/10/95
JOHN VILJOEN
Business Staff and Sapa

NEW outcries over the potentially devastating effect of crime on the economy and tourism have come from Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery (SEW) and the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob).

SEW managing director Frans Stroebel told delegates at the group's annual meeting yesterday that the company contributed almost R300 million in various forms of tax to the state each year, yet its expectations of a stable and safe business environment had not been met.

"This unrelenting crime has resulted in increasingly difficult trading conditions," said Mr Stroebel.

Hijacking had assumed serious proportions and had become detrimental to wholesale liquor producers, who had lost vast amounts of their products.

Some lorry crews had lost their lives.

"Certain unscrupulous liquor retailers are stocking their shelves with

these ill-gotten gains." (34)

Sacob members, worried about the high crime rate and lack of police resources, spoke out this week at the chamber's annual convention in Port Elizabeth, saying they were having second thoughts about advising tourists to visit South Africa.

Johannesburg delegate Pat Corbin said tourists visiting this country were easy targets, especially if they weren't used to a high crime rate.

Sacob offices had been inundated with calls from foreign tour operators, asking whether they could safely send people to South Africa.

Mr Corbin said people had to be comfortable about visiting the country before they could offer it any investments.

"There's been an increase in travel to our country, but imagine the increase if we did not have such a high crime rate," he said.

East London Sacob member Errol Spring said the collapse of law and order in Ciskei and Transkei were of particular concern.

'Corruption' by NP govt to be probed

CT 19/10/95

(34)

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

KEMPTON PARK: President Nelson Mandela last night announced a top-level probe to expose alleged corruption by the former National Party government and the now defunct homeland governments.

Mr Mandela made the announcement during his closing address to the Habitat II African Housing Ministers' Conference at the World Trade Centre.

The announcement follows the release this week of the report of the Skweyiya Commission of Inquiry set up to investigate financial irregularities involving more than R15 million in the former Bophuthatswana homeland.

The report exposed misuse of taxpayers' money, corruption and embezzlement and suggested that former Bophuthatswana ruler Mr Lucas Mangope may have personally misappropriated about R22m.

Malpractice

Mr Mandela said last night he had "taken note" of the Skweyiya commission's findings.

"It is clear to me that in the past decade or more, corruption and malpractice of the kind dealt with in the (Skweyiya) report were not confined to that part of South Africa but were widespread, deriving from the workings of the whole apartheid system which created the homelands.

"We need to eradicate corruption throughout South Africa. The kind of plunder of taxpayers' money, corruption, malpractices and dishonesty referred to by the Skweyiya commission continue to rear its ugly head and must be exposed and dealt with.



'EXPOSE MALPRACTICES':
President Nelson Mandela

"Accordingly, and in the firm belief that it is in the national interest to do so, I have decided to appoint a commission under the Commission Act to investigate and expose corruption, bribery and other forms of malpractices in previous governments in South Africa, including the former homelands.

"It is my view that we need to establish the whole truth so as to enable the country to break with its past and create and consolidate clean, honest and open government.

"I will make a further announcement in this regard after consultation with the cabinet," Mr Mandela said.

During this year's parliamentary session, Parliament received several reports from the auditor-general on financial irregularities in the former homelands, especially Transkei.

● The ANC last night welcomed the announcement.

Pik: Probe past and future corruption

~~33~~ 36 34
PRETORIA: A commission to investigate previous government corruption was to be welcomed, but it should be made a permanent body to also probe current and future irregularities, Gauteng NP leader Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

The Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister told a local government election meeting at Eersterus, north of here, the NP wanted all forms of mismanagement and fraud exposed. CT 20/10/95

"But let us make it a permanent commission so that it can continue investigating corruption."

President Nelson Mandela announced this week he would appoint a commission to investigate corruption, bribery and other forms of malpractice in previous governments in SA. — Sapa

Serious crime by juveniles is alarming — police

ARG 23/10/95

□ 'Increasing numbers being prosecuted'

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

AN "extremely alarming" number of children are being prosecuted for serious crime in the Western Cape.

And police said today that this was possibly because criminals were employing juveniles to do their dirty work.

Police spokesman Raymond Dowd was reacting to a statement by Minister of Justice Dullah Omar that the Correctional Services Act should be amended to allow juveniles who committed serious offences to be held in prison.

Mr. Omar said he was "deeply concerned" about the effect of Section 29 of the Act, which prohibited the detention of juveniles in prison — regardless of their offences.

"The failure to make any distinction between juveniles who are accused of committing serious crimes such as murder, rape and serious robbery, from others who may have committed far less-serious offences seems to me misguided and dangerous.

"While naturally the rights of the accused must be protected, these must at all times be balanced with the need to protect the public," said Mr Omar.

He believed the Act should be "speedily amended" and he would be discussing the issue with Minister of Correctional Services Siphon Mzimela.

Carl Niehaus, chairman of the "ANC study group on correctional services on change in law on juvenile detentions", supported Mr Omar's views, agreeing that the matter needed urgent attention.

"Because of the lack of proper places of safety for juveniles, a crisis has developed in many areas," said Mr Niehaus.

Colonel Dowd said police had a major headache with juveniles escaping from places of safety only to commit further serious offences.

It emerged in the Wynberg Sexual Offences Court that a 16-year-old Kewtown boy had escaped from the Porter reform school no fewer than five times. The boy is serving a two-year sentence for a rape, robbery and culpable homicide.

He was originally held in Pollsmoor Prison but was moved to the reformatory after the proclamation by President Mandela that juveniles would be released from prison.

Colonel Dowd said police did not want to keep juveniles in prison but until properly struc-

ured places of safety with properly trained staff were a viable option, it was a sad reality that the best place for juveniles committing serious offences was in prison.

The number of juveniles being prosecuted for serious offences was both "extremely alarming" and "very worrying".

"It is quite possible that juveniles are being used by adults to commit serious offences," said Colonel Dowd.

Police had already come across several cases of house-breaking by juveniles where the follow-up investigation showed they had adult accomplices.

● In a letter to The Argus published in August, a Strandfontein childcare worker said: "It is unwise to expect ordinary unarmed, non-uniformed men and women, employed as parental role-models, to contain youths schooled in and hardened by prison culture, gang culture and negative survival skills.

"Our task is made more difficult by the fact that the rioters, those who assault, those who sodomise, smoke dagga and bully, may no longer be removed by the police.

"We insist it is not our responsibility to care for hardened criminals."

NP draws up crime strategy

JOHANNESBURG: The National Party has released what it says is the most comprehensive anti-crime strategy devised in South Africa.

(34) CT 24/10/95
Although the 73-page document was not complete, it formed the basis for a national strategy, NP chief justice spokesman Mr Danie Schutte said yesterday.

It would cost R500 million a year for two years to implement. It is to be presented to Parliament for discussion. It suggests the reintroduction of the death penalty for the worst cases of rape, murder and robbery and that an independent unit be established to investigate political violence. — Sapa

Runaway crime rate is burning issue in poll build-up

JOHANNESBURG. — Crime is the dominating issue in the November 1 elections, but candidates have little power to deal with the problem.

Every day police issue reports of crimes committed the previous night. The litany of crimes in wealthy areas and poorer black townships easily explains the public anger.

One report yesterday detailed the shooting on Monday of an elderly couple in their Pretoria home by five armed men.

In Soweto, police reported that two policemen were shot

(34) ARG 25/10/95
dead by four gunmen, who later shot and wounded a civilian.

All political parties contesting the election have seized upon the crime issue.

But the local councils being voted for will have little say over how crime is tackled.

The police force is still highly centralised and budgets, staffing levels and priorities are ultimately controlled by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and Police Commissioner George Fivaz.

Police stations and crime-fighting operations are con-

trolled by regional police commissioners, who are under no obligation to consult or gain approval from local councils.

But parties have read the mood of the electorate.

The National Party on Monday issued a 73-page document detailing its anti-crime strategy, which involves the reintroduction of the death penalty and a special parliamentary investigating unit.

The Democratic Party has adopted the poster slogan: "More Cops, Less Crime."

The ANC maintains that the

crime problem was inherited from the apartheid government.

The ANC said its strategy of integrating the 11 police forces that existed under apartheid and redirecting resources was starting to pay dividends as crime rates begin to fall.

But they would have to fall a lot more before the public feels safer, given 1994 statistics of more than 18 000 murders, 800 000 violent crimes including 67 000 armed robberies, 150 000 serious assaults and 31 000 rapes. — Sapa-AFP.

Anarchy in SA predicted if rising crime is not curtailed

Stephané Bothma

POLITICIANS were being allowed to perpetrate a "bleeding-heart liberal" democracy in SA which created the impression government was not serious about combating crime, Sankorp CE Dave Brink said yesterday. "By not acting against criminals, by releasing convicts early, legitimate foreign investors were scared away while drug lords and crime bosses perceived SA as paradise, he said. A workshop on serious economic crime and corruption hosted by SAPS commissioner George Fivaz.

developing along dual paths — one where academics and politicians talked about crime and wrote laws and another practical situation where anarchy existed, he said. Recently appointed secretary for safety and security Azhar Cachalia, who delivered the opening address, said the root of the problem must be the easy opportunities which existed for economic crime. "I would suggest that South African organisations are a paradise for corruption and fraud. The reason for this is the level of ignorance and lack of transparency which exists in these organisations and in society more generally," Cachalia said. Solutions were to be found by reform in the criminal justice process. "I believe that in revisiting sentencing policy, we need to look at whether the person's prior financial standing should not be considered an aggravating factor. Society should be

harsher on those who commit serious crime, despite being well off, than on those who commit crime out of desperation and poverty," Cachalia said. As the white collar criminal was usually a person who did not need to commit crime to survive, he was in one sense on a lower moral level than a youth driven to crime through poverty and frustration, he said. The workshop, attended by top police officers, business-sector representatives, the justice and correctional services departments and academics, resolved that the proposals would be studied by the National Business Initiative for Crime and Corruption and a report would be made to a panel on November 2. Proposals discussed included a code of conduct for businesses and organisations, legislation to enhance international co-operation and co-operation between the private sector and the police.

0D26/10/95 (34)



Sankorp CE David Brink, standing, addresses an economic crime workshop in Sandton. RL Robinson takes notes. Also attending the workshop were host and SA Police Service Commissioner George Fivaz (top right) and Transvaal Attorney General Jan D'Oliviera.

Pictures: ROBERT BOTHA

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERT BOTHA

State urged to act, not talk, on crime

Stephané Bothma

(34)
BD 26/10/95

THE state must act to curtail crime by making available sufficient trained staff, funds and legal tools, Office for Serious Economic Offences director Jan Swanepoel said yesterday.

Addressing a workshop in Sandton on economic crime and corruption, Swanepoel said the state could not merely talk and threaten criminals.

"It has to act if it wishes to curtail crime," he said.

The workshop, attended by about 50 top-ranking police officers and leading local businessmen, was aimed at identifying resources available to the SA police and the commercial sector and to then develop workable strategies against serious economic crime and

corruption.

He said a major problem faced by investigators of economic crime in the country was the sharing of the responsibility for investigation between different statutory bodies, which led to fragmentation of effort and uncoordinated action.

"He who acts first, seizes documents and exhibits and then refuses to hand them over to the other bodies concerned in the investigation."

Police national commissioner George Fivaz told delegates that the answer to defeating crime and corruption was a simple one.

"Give the SA police the resources it needs to equip itself in order to effectively implement anti-crime strategies," he said.

Anarchy in SA predicted if rising crime is not curtailed

BD26/10/95

(34)

Stephané Bothma

POLITICIANS were being allowed to create a "bleeding-heart liberal" democracy in SA which created the impression government was not serious about combating crime, Sankep CE Dave Brink said yesterday. "By not acting against criminals, and by releasing convicts early, legitimate foreign investors were scared away while drug lords and crime bosses perceived SA as paradise, he told a workshop on serious economic crime and corruption hosted by SAPS commissioner George Fivaz. "It is ridiculous for anyone to say we cannot financially afford an effective police service," Brink said. The cost of an effective service should not be seen as an expense, but as a means of protecting the country's income. "SA had reached an absolute crisis in terms of crime, and if it was not curtailed, the country was at risk of

developing along dual paths — one where academics and politicians talked about crime and wrote laws and another practical situation where anarchy existed, he said.

Recently appointed secretary for safety and security Azhar Cachalia, who delivered the opening address, said the root of the problem must be the easy opportunities which existed for economic crime.

"I would suggest that South African organisations are a paradise for corruption and fraud. The reason for this is the level of ignorance and lack of transparency which exists in these organisations and in society more generally," Cachalia said.

Solutions were to be found by reform in the criminal justice process. "I believe that in revisiting sentencing policy, we need to look at whether the person's prior financial standing should not be considered an aggravating factor. Society should be

harsher on those who commit serious crime, despite being well off, than on those who commit crime out of desperation and poverty," Cachalia said.

As the white collar criminal was usually a person who did not need to commit crime to survive, he was in one sense on a lower moral level than a youth driven to crime through poverty and frustration, he said.

The workshop, attended by top police officers, business-sector representatives, the justice and correctional services departments and academics, resolved that the proposals would be studied by the National Business Initiative for Crime and Corruption and a report would be made to a panel on November 2.

Proposals discussed included a code of conduct for businesses and organisations, legislation to enhance international co-operation and co-operation between the private sector and the police.

State urged to act, not talk, on crime

Stephané Bothma

(34)
BD 26/10/95
THE state must act to curtail crime by making available sufficient trained staff, funds and legal tools, Office for Serious Economic Offences director Jan Swanepoel said yesterday.

Addressing a workshop in Sandton on economic crime and corruption, Swanepoel said the state could not merely talk and threaten criminals.

"It has to act if it wishes to curtail crime," he said.

The workshop, attended by about 50 top-ranking police officers and leading local businessmen, was aimed at identifying resources available to the SA police and the commercial sector and to then develop workable strategies against serious economic crime and

corruption.

He said a major problem faced by investigators of economic crime in the country was the sharing of the responsibility for investigation between different statutory bodies, which led to fragmentation of effort and uncoordinated action.

"He who acts first, seizes documents and exhibits and then refuses to hand them over to the other bodies concerned in the investigation."

Police national commissioner George Fivaz told delegates that the answer to defeating crime and corruption was a simple one.

"Give the SA police the resources it needs to equip itself in order to effectively implement anti-crime strategies," he said.

3.
2a
1e
la
1e
ct
in
gs
ed
is-
ed
ir-
to

'Lack of resources crippling crime fight'

(34) ET 26/10/95

JOHANNESBURG: Conditions for effective crime prevention have never been more favourable, but were being jeopardised by a lack of resources, Police Commissioner George Fivaz said here yesterday.

Addressing about 50 delegates at a workshop on serious economic crime and corruption, he said the police service needed resources to implement crime prevention strategies.

"We will never be in the position to bring the epidemic of serious economic crime and corruption to an end if we do not bring in new structures to deal with it."

There was a need to establish mechanisms to share resources,

expertise and responsibility as well as mechanisms to facilitate co-ordination and co-operation.

● Safety and Security secretary Mr Azhar Cachalia said a national crime prevention strategy was being developed, but a long-term strategy had to be based on a partnership between the government and business.

"South African organisations are a paradise for corruption and fraud," he said. This was due to the lack of transparency and a high level of ignorance, he said.

"Part of the problem is the culture of secrecy within business and the lack of enforcement of ethical practices," he said. — Sapa

Six million pills land nine in court

UBAI: Six Turks and three Palestinians are on trial on charges that they smuggled more than six million hallucinogenic pills into the United Arab Emirates (UAE), their lawyer said yesterday.

The nine, who were arrested May 21 arrival in the ports of Sharjah and

Khor Fakhan, are being tried in the UAE emirate of Sharjah, said Mr Salem Obaid ibn Sahoh.

"The accused have admitted they planned to travel to Saudi Arabia to sell their shipment," Mr Sahoh said.

"It's one of Sharjah's biggest drug hauls," he said. — Sapa-AFP.



205 MAIN ROAD, PLUM-
STEAD
SHOP 5, GABRIEL HOUSE

TEERR

WE BETTER AN CASH OR TE

No D...

'Media exaggerating crime wave'

Star 27/10/95 (34)

It was irresponsible to claim that crime was soaring - part of the hype around crime was the result of media exaggeration and party-politicking, Deputy Minister of Safety and Security Joe Matthews said in Johannesburg last night.

He told a Parkview Community Police Forum meeting in Emmarentia that if one monitored the media around crime, it was largely influenced by certain high-profile incidents, such as the killing of a Johannesburg doctor.

"These incidents are shocking and disturbing but they do not mean that people are now much less safe than they were before."

There were 33 fewer incidents of car hijacking between January

and September in Gauteng this year than in 1994. Murder, robbery with aggravated circumstances, burglaries of business premises and murder of police officials had decreased nationwide. Burglaries of residential premises, rape and common assault had risen in the same period.

Media coverage had a tendency to focus attention on the urban centres and particularly the more affluent areas, Matthews added.

"We must accept that in terms of the need for a fairer distribution of resources, the most affluent areas of the country cannot continue to expect special treatment as far as policing resources are concerned." - Staff Reporter.

'Urgent battle' on hand

Business promise to fight crime

■ BY ANSO THOM
CRIME REPORTER

Unless business and the police could co-operate to reduce crime levels to acceptable levels within three years, the country's economic future looked bleak, Council of South African Bankers (Cosab) CEO Piet Liebenberg said yesterday.

"This is the beginning of the battle. We have an urgent job on our hands," Liebenberg told a meeting of businessmen in Johannesburg, adding that organised business would make a financial contribution to the fight against crime.

SA needed to achieve a growth rate of between 6% and 7% a year for the next 25 years to reduce unemployment to acceptable levels and thus eliminate one of the root causes of crime, he said.

Currently, SA was facing a practically impossible situation. It is one of the most violent countries in the world, with a non-performing economy and an unemployment rate of between 40 and 50%, Liebenberg said.

But the country had great potential with strong international ac-

ceptance and the benefit of the stature of President Mandela.

"We have to know where we're going, we have to aim at something and we have to restore ethical values and morals," Liebenberg said.

He described the Business Initiative Against Crime and Corruption (BIACC) as a starting point and a landmark in the history of the country.

The BIACC was held in August and attended by business, political, security and church leaders. Mandela officially opened the conference.

Liebenberg said negotiations with the Government on recommendations put forward would officially start after today's Business SA meeting.

He said joint planning with the police force had already started.

Several recommendations put forward include the creation of a national vision starting with the leaders, the formulation of a national crime prevention strategy, a Citizens Against Crime Fund, a Citizens Against Crime Campaign and the creation of a comprehensive data base.

(34)

Star 27/10/95

Business takes action to combat crime

BY JOHN SPIRA

Johannesburg — South Africa had demonstrated it could handle transition and was therefore capable of combating crime and corruption, Piet Liebenberg, the chief executive of the Congress of South African Banks, said yesterday.

Next year should be seen by all South Africans as the year against corruption and crime, he said.

"We desperately need a strong economy to bring down our high unemployment, a major factor in the crime problem. To do so we require economic growth rates of 6 to 7 percent a year. It can be done if we make it our national vision."

Liebenberg, who is one of the prime driving forces behind the business initiative against crime and corruption, said the initiative had to succeed if the economy and country were to prosper.

Growing the economy was one priority. Others included morality



TIME TO ACT Piet Liebenberg, the chief executive of Cosab

as there had been a breakdown in the nation's value system and moral fibre, strong leadership was required at all levels and a will to work needed to be established. Liebenberg believes the business initiative is the starting point for achieving these priorities. The initiative's aims include:

(34) CT(MR) 27/10/95
 Creating a national vision for South African society, starting at leadership level;

Formulating an inclusive national crime prevention strategy with the police services;

Forming a series of partnerships between government and business;

Creating a citizens against crime fund to be launched soon;

Launching a citizens against crime campaign that will consult with all role players to formulate a communications strategy;

Taking special statutory measures to show crime doesn't pay;

Setting up a comprehensive database of all criminal activities.

Liebenberg placed a maximum of three years on the initiative's life.

"If it continues for longer, there will be a temptation on the part of government to look at the initiative as an extra source of revenue. Business is making a contribution in order to overcome a crisis," he said.

278 KNOWN SYNDICATES OPERATE IN SA

'Drug lords threaten govts'

ET 31/10/95

(34)

MMABATHO: Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar warned here yesterday that Southern Africa's "young up-and-coming democracies" were endangered by the power of international organised crime.

DRUG lords and organised crime could become powerful enough to influence Southern African governments, Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar said here yesterday.

He was delivering the keynote address at the opening ceremony of the joint Southern African Development Community and European Union Conference on illicit cross-border drug trafficking.

In South Africa alone, more than 278 syndicates were known to have been operating in 1994. The South African police estimated that about 155 of these syndicates were international.

The scale of the problem had led to the police narcotics division establishing 12 special units in April to deal with cross-border drug trafficking.

The drug business in Africa alone was worth more than R1,4 billion, excluding the

profits of international syndicates that had been laundered through local banks, Mr Omar said.

"In our region where we have young up-and-coming democracies after years of struggle, we are now directly faced with the reality that drug lords and organised crime can become so powerful and effective that they have the capacity to influence some governments as well," Mr Omar said.

Big business

"With their sophisticated schemes they are setting up big businesses, they are set to get appointed to high-profile positions and they have the proceeds of their deeds to finance almost any project they want to."

Organised crime chief of the national crime investigation service, Major-General

CJ Venter, said, drug trafficking was believed to generate an annual income of R1 800bn a year world-wide, of which R900bn might be net profit.

South Africa was increasingly becoming an attractive manufacturing alternative, transit route and market for drug traffickers because of its relatively good infrastructure and affluence, inadequate border control, lack of proper control of illegal immigrants and insufficient awareness of the dangers of drug abuse.

South Africa, with Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola and Namibia, had been identified by the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board as the main targets of drug traffickers in Africa.

If the monetary value and quantity of drugs confiscated or destroyed was about 10 to 15% of the estimated trade value, "the monetary value of this trade exceeded the allocated budget of the police services for the 1995/96 financial year more than eight-fold", Gen Venter said. — Sapa

Crime eroding local tourism

Theo Rawana

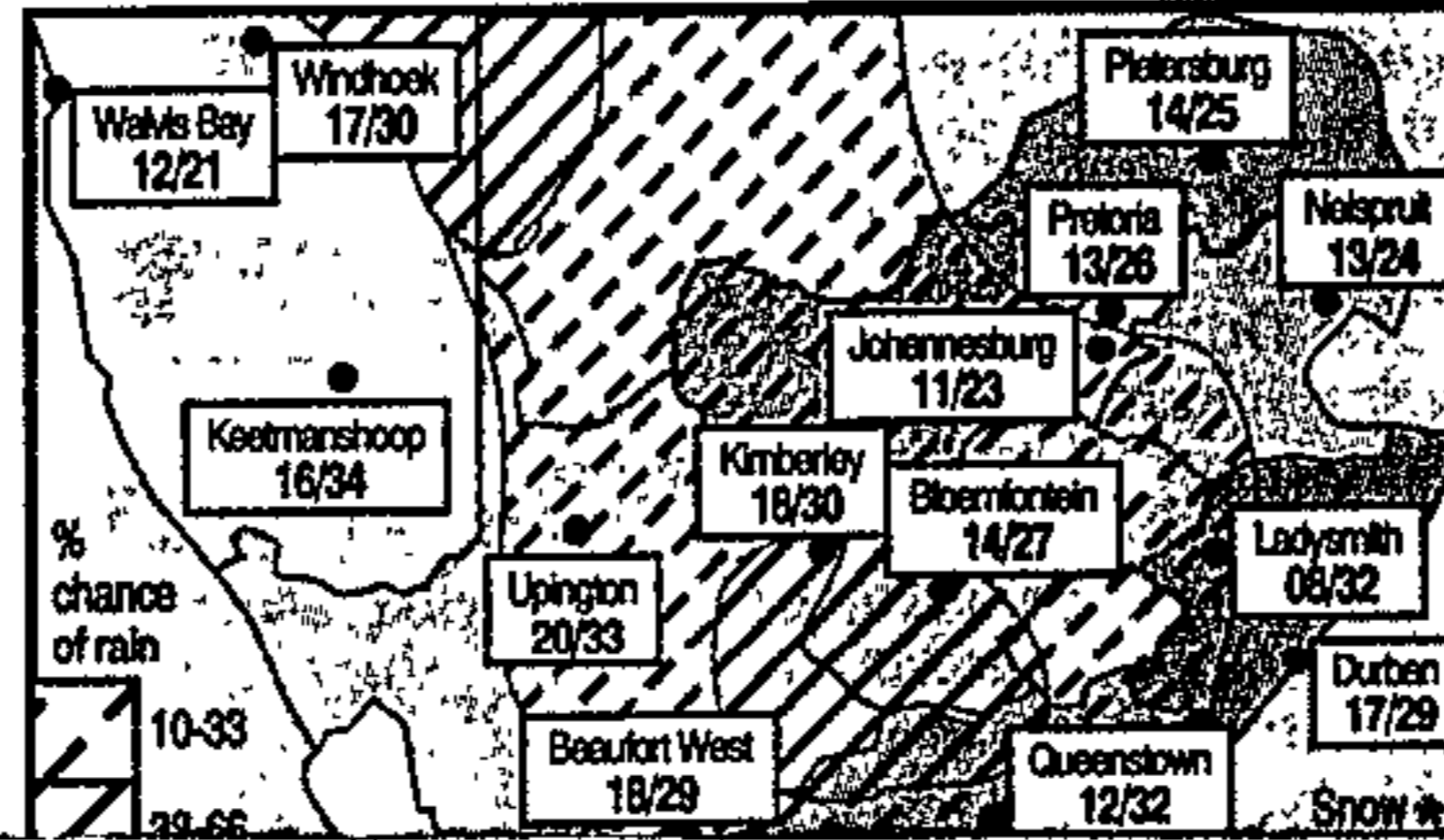
(34)
PD 1/11/95

DOMESTIC tourism was as vulnerable to violent crime as was foreign tourism, and the passing of the National Gambling Act was to further expose this sector to such practices, Gauteng economic affairs chief director Stanley Matsebula said yesterday.

Opening a consultative workshop on the National Tourism Green Paper in Johannesburg, he said it was the responsibility of all stakeholders to work to eliminate crime in the industry. The focus had been on the effect crime had on foreign tourism, disregarding the fact that domestic tourism also suffered, with a negative effect on the growth of the industry.

The workshop was held to enable tourism stakeholders to consolidate their views on tourism policy pertaining to the Tourism Green Paper.

TODAY'S WEATHER



Police can't cope unless public helps, says Beukes

Staff Reporter

(25) (34) ARG 2/11/95

EVEN if the budget was doubled, police would be unable to cope with the rising tide of crime without substantial help from ordinary citizens, says Western Cape police commissioner Andre Beukes.

"We must admit that the South African Police Services can't guarantee the safety and security of everyone out there," General Beukes yesterday told a visiting delegation from the Regional Institute of Higher Education of the French National Defence Force for the Indian Ocean who are in the country on a goodwill visit.

"Even if they double our budget and our personnel, we won't be able to effectively control the rising crime rate.

"The law-abiding people of South Africa must come forward and assist the police."

General Beukes said it was vital that people's attitudes to the police be changed to secure their co-operation in fighting crime: "Our new policing strategy must have legitimacy.

"In many parts of South Africa, especially in black communities, we still observe hostility towards the new police service.

"It will take time to change attitudes. We will have to be flexible and adaptable.

"The principle of accountability is very important. We are accountable to communities, not to the government, the minister or the commissioner.

"We must focus all our policing efforts on the needs of the community — for many decades the police used to operate in a top-down, autocratic way."

He said the force saw its role as being the guardian of South Africa's democracy.

Weapons control is right out of control

(34) Atw 24/11/95

Illegal guns are doing very well, and so are drugs. Organised crime waxes rich. Violence touches us all. GREG MILLS and GLENN OOSTHUYZEN look at the issues

At the recent Southern African Development Community (SADC) summit in Mbabatho on cross-border drug trafficking, the head of South Africa's Crime Investigation Service Major-General Neels Venier, painted a bleak picture.

With the value of South Africa's drug trade estimated somewhere between R50-75 billion annually, the region is increasingly being used as a transit point for international trafficking and money laundering.

Organised crime provides, according to government sources, the link for these criminal activities. Justice Minister Dullah Omar recently disclosed that some 278 major drug syndicates operated in South Africa during 1994, and about 150 of these were internationally based.

According to the SA Police Services, a total of around 500 "extremely well-financed and superbly armed" crime syndicates are operating in and from South Africa. Of these, 187 operated internationally while 125 others are active in the African sub-continent.

These networks link various criminal activities: motor vehicle theft, drugs smuggling, money laundering, and the illegal arms trade. Drugs sources provide the resources from which other forms of criminal activity including the supply of illegal weaponry, can be launched.

As Mark Shaw of the Institute for Defence Policy has noted: "The point is simply that the smuggling of firearms cannot be isolated from wider forms of criminality in which organised crime syndicates are involved."

Through violent crime and political unrest, the issue of weapons proliferation has touched all South Africans. Of the 18 312 murders reported in South Africa in 1994, 7 083 were committed with firearms. And 68 320 robberies reported last year. In KwaZulu-Natal the continuing rivalry between Inkatha and the ANC continues to fuel demands for either defensive or offensive weapons.

Each week some 35-40 homemade guns (kwasishi), manufactured from an assortment of steel bed-posts, pipes and nails, are recovered in the province.

Third, the consequent reliance on private methods of control such as non-state security firms and personal firearms; and fourth, socio-economic decay and lack of opportunity.

In South Africa, the problem surfaces in a number of forms. First is over the control of licensed (legal) firearms. By the end of 1994, 3,95 million licensed weapons were in the hands of 1,7 million gun owners.

The same year 18 888 firearms were reported stolen or lost. Second, there is concern about the controls over government stocks (which could number as high as 5 million for the security forces), particularly those of the former homelands where as many as 4 000 state-issued automatic weapons could still be in the hands of civilians. Third, there are an estimated 180 000 registered security guards in South Africa, at least 40 000 of whom are armed, but also around 100 000 unregistered, usually in-house guards who do not have to undergo otherwise mandatory training courses. Finally, three decades of regional conflict have left a surfeit of weaponry, some of which is now finding its way illegally to the ready South African market.

What can be done to redress the problem of weapons proliferation? Although the AK-

Firearms smuggling cannot be isolated from wider forms of criminality in which organised syndicates are involved.

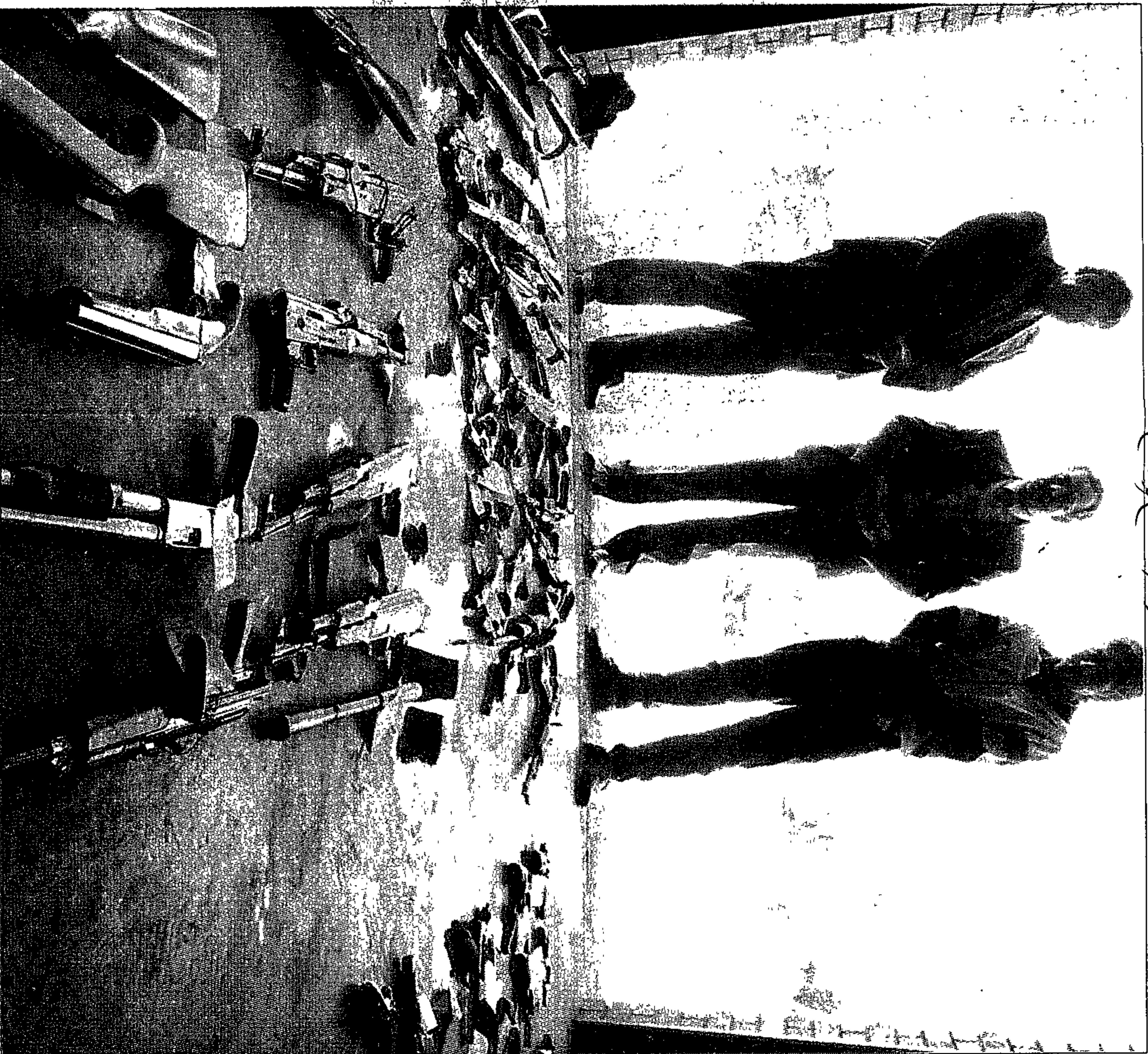
47 has commonly become associated with political and criminal violence in South Africa, it is pertinent to note that of the 7 083 murders committed with firearms in 1994, 5 872 were with pistols or revolvers, 753 with rifles or shotguns and a comparatively small percentage (458) with automatic weapons.

This suggests that there is as much need to tighten up on the control of licensed weapons as there is the flow of weapons across the borders.

The police has expanded its domestic activities and should continue to do so. The number of firearms seized in 1993 increased from 11 691 to 14 770 in 1994. Yet the SAPS still admit to recovering only 10% of the arms in circulation.

There too has been a slowdown in the number of licenses issued in 1995 - by August the figure stood at 89 861 opposed to 236 620 for the whole of 1994. The provisions of South Africa's current Arms and Ammunition Act dealing with illegal possession should also be strictly enforced.

However, this is part of a wider problem with the judicial system: where acquittals now surpass convictions in South African



ILLEGAL LOOT: Police stand guard over a collection of confiscated weapons

PHOTOGRAPH: MYKEL NICOLAOU

courts and the parole boards appear outwardly to subvert the original justice process.

Domestic solutions demand also strict control over, and a nationwide, public audit of, government weapons stocks especially of the old TBVC states, and both in the SANDF (including the Commandos) and police.

Moreover, with the SANDF planned to downsize by 45 000 troops over the next four years, adequate provisions must be made to ensure that the demobilised soldiers have little reason to revert to hitherto undisclosed weapons to ensure an income.

Any attempts to stem the flow of weapons into the region will have to continue to build on the co-operative efforts already underway, but need to go much further. Soldiers involved in anti-smuggling operations point to the need for joint regional centres to facilitate "hot-pursuit" type operations into the regional states in order to remove the protection offered by smugglers from international borders given the only limited interdiction ability of South Africa's neighbours.

Better intelligence, more customs resources, the investment of greater powers to the SANDF to, for example, perform search-and-seizure roadblocks, will all help to combat the professional smuggling rings

Better intelligence, more customs resources, greater power to the SANDF, will all help combat smuggling rings

which now use cellular phones and sophisticated methods of transit and rendezvous. International involvement, in terms of financing and verification, will also help.

In South Africa, political change has particularly been heralded as being likely to bring individual satisfaction and stability.

Yet the process of political transition ironically permits the growth of crime due both to difficulties in satisfying expectations and as state resources are concentrated away from policing and security tasks.

The complex synergy of weapons and drug trafficking along with vehicle theft, money laundering and other forms of organised criminal activity suggests an urgent need for all-embracing solutions encompassing not only South Africa but the Southern African region.

Dr Greg Mills and Glenn Oosthuyzen are respectively Director of Studies and Director of Research at the South African Institute of International Affairs, where a project sponsored by the US Institute for Peace, examining Small Arms Proliferation and Control in Southern Africa, is based.

Crime-obsessed society turns to vigilante horror

Star 4/11/95 (34)

By BRONWYN WILKINSON

South Africans resorting to vigilante violence are a symptom of a society which has lost faith in its police and which is both obsessed by and hysterical about crime, criminologists believe. Often, community defence systems break down into varying degrees of violence against criminal suspects apprehended in the name of self-defence and crime prevention.

Citing last weekend's killing in which a group of revenge murderers impulsively daubed their victims - alleged car hijackers - in silver paint after hacking them to death, criminologists said the incident was a graphic symbol that there are members of the community so enraged by crime that they are prepared to go beyond "normal" criminal behaviour.

Two criminal psychologists likened the action to a necklace murder - a method of killing which carries a specific political message.

Graeme Simpson of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation said the necklace murder and the painting of victims were both highly symbolic acts used specifically to drive home a message to outsiders.

He added that community defence systems often led to violence in the name of defence, but

which in fact boiled down to vigilantism.

Simpson said there had recently been a number of high-profile cases of vigilante action, including the killing of three suspects who were forced to hang themselves after a people's court in Ivory Park, Midrand.

And last weekend, Khanyiso Mojake (25) and Lucky Freddie Modise (23) were found dead and another man seriously hurt in a building on a construction site in Zuurbekom, outside Soweto. They had been hacked and beaten with shovels and other building equipment. Their hands and feet were bound with wire and their limp bodies were then painted from head to toe in thick silver waterproofing paint which the killers had apparently found on the site.

Police said the painting had apparently been an impulsive action.

The men had been taken from their homes on Saturday by a group accusing them of taking part in a hijacking in Dobsonville the weekend before.

The group had demanded vengeance for the hijacking. Two men have been arrested and have appeared in court, and police say other arrests are imminent.

"First there is the obvious situation where people have lost confidence in the public law and

order system and have taken the law into their own hands. This cannot be condoned," Simpson said.

"But against that backdrop, there is something worse. To paint your victims like that is literally to paint out a message for other would-be offenders that something bizarre and barbaric will happen to them too."

He said that even if the painting was a spur-of-the-moment action, it carried a message as high profile as if it had been plotted along with the murder itself.

Another criminologist said the fact that the killers had impulsively painted their victims was a graphic illustration of how powerful the subliminal rage against crime was.

"All indications are that the situation is completely out of control and that the public have lost control of their own ability to handle the perception that they are under siege by criminals. This killing is one of the most graphic illustrations of that," she said.

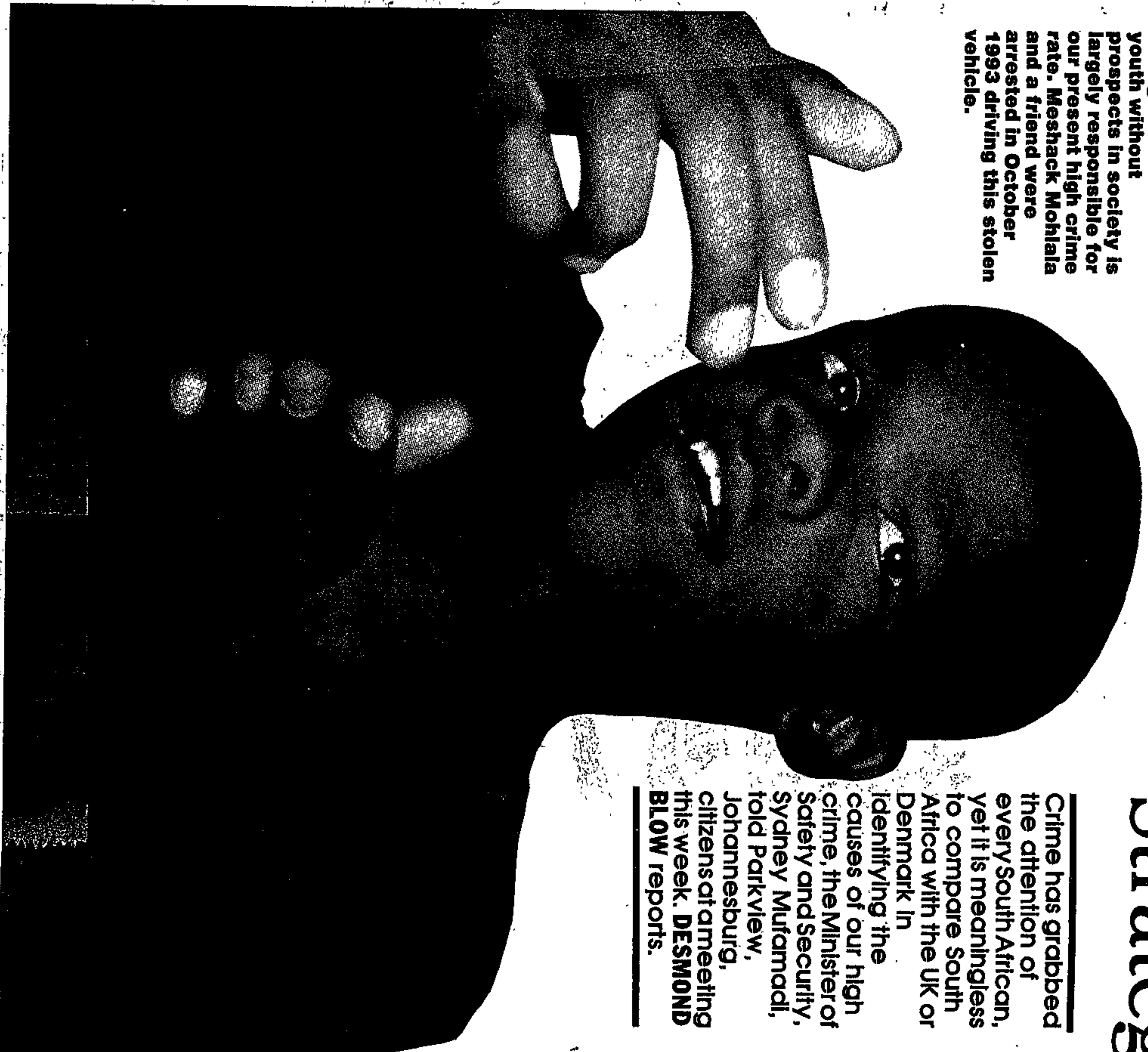
Simpson added that the action was reactive, in the sense that it was a punishment for an alleged involvement in a crime, but it was also - in a bizarre way - preventive in that there could be no doubt about the message painted on the bodies.

"Either way, it cannot be condoned," he said.

Battling the crime demon

Strategy is paying dividends - Minister

YOUTH CRIME . . . The 'lost generation' of youth without prospects in society is largely responsible for our present high crime rate. Meshack Mohlala and a friend were arrested in October 1993 driving this stolen vehicle.



Crime has grabbed the attention of every South African, yet it is meaningless to compare South Africa with the UK or Denmark in identifying the causes of our high crime, the Minister of Safety and Security, Sydney Mufamadi, told Parkview, Johannesburg, citizens of a meeting this week. DESMOND BLOW reports.

"DURING the 1980s and afterwards we used to

speak of the lost generation. Youngsters who have grown up without real prospects of a prosperous life in mainstream society," Sydney Mufamadi, Minister of Safety and Security, told the mostly white, middle-class quarterly general meeting of the Parkview Community-Police Forum in Johannesburg last week.

"This generation is still with us. It is youngsters from this lost generation who have been arrested in connection with car hijacking and murder. But have you ever seen a 15-year-old driving around in a BMW?"

"The point I am making is that somebody else has deliberately recruited these kids to hijack cars; someone who is making big money from the sale of stolen vehicles and car parts to ordinary citizens who don't think their 'crime' is really a crime.

"My challenge to you as citizens is to apply your minds to the issue of how we are going to re-integrate this lost generation into society."

The highest incidence of crime in South Africa, including hijacking, occurs in Soweto, followed by the East Rand.

Mufamadi told the forum that although the crime rate was high, crime statistics could be misleading because crime levels fluctuated widely. "However, I do not believe

the crime rate is soaring, but that for the first time a true picture of crime in black townships has emerged.

"Your community police forum should not have a narrow view which focuses only on what is happening in your area. You should rather have a helicopter view, because crime is truly a national issue which cannot be addressed by focusing on a specific area alone."

Mufamadi said that all transitional or new democracies are faced with increasing crime problems, but few had gone through the trauma and social upheaval that South Africa has.

"It is a cop-out to compare our situation with countries like the United Kingdom or Denmark, which have a huge resource base with which to provide social security.

"None of these countries has emerged from a long civil war which brutalised a lost generation of youth, yet none of these societies has succeeded in reducing crime except in local areas, over the last decade."

He said South Africa was a developing country.

The key focus of the Reconstruction and Development Programme was the extension of basic needs and services to those areas which were disadvantaged in the past, he said.

"This is vital if we are to reduce overall levels of crime in the long term, but it places limits on our resources in the short term.

"Given the imbalance of resources in the past, our emphasis must be on those



FIGHTING CRIME . . . Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi.

areas of the former 'homelands' and many township areas, which are seriously under-resourced.

"Media coverage around crime and violence still has a tendency to focus attention on the urban centres.

"We must accept that in terms of the need for a fairer distribution of resources, the most affluent areas of the country cannot continue to expect special treatment.

"This year we recruited only 1 700 new police officers. We are placing our emphasis where we believe it ought to be placed.

"Firstly towards redirecting police resources and skills to deal with the most urgent problems of crime, secondly to upgrade the skills and capabilities of police officers, and thirdly by building real partnerships with communities to make the police we have truly ef-

fective."

Mufamadi said South Africa could not have a large police service which was poorly paid with low morale and low commitment.

He said a study of the "Bobby on the beat" in the UK by the British Home Office had found that increasing police numbers had relatively little impact on crime levels.

"We need to put resources into identifying areas in which the police are weak, such as skills and re-orientation.

"Community policing is the central pillar of our new policy approach. It is provided in the constitution and the new police act.

"The basic approach of community policing is to promote the active participation of communities in the policing of their communities. Community policing is dependent on building a relationship between communities and police.

"Crime is not something which can simply be addressed by more policing. High levels of crime are related to high levels of poverty, brutalisation of the youth of our country and the easy opportunities for crime which have made South Africa an attractive destination for criminal syndicates.

"Everyone is concerned about crime, yet there is a high level of tolerance for buying goods which are of dubious origin.

"Everyone wants people to come forward and volunteer information about crime in their neighbourhood, yet we

encourage school kids not to 'split' on their classmates.

"Real solutions to crime needs a deeper look at the way society is organised and the reasons why international syndicates have come pouring into the country," he said.

Mufamadi said the Cabinet had initiated the development of a National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCS) which would identify ways of reducing the opportunities and motivation for crime.

He said in the short term initiatives had been set up under the Community Safety Plan which was aimed at focusing on the most serious high crime areas.

He said this was done by establishing a totally new police service and the merging of 11 police forces.

"We are giving priority to the development of improved crime intelligence in order to crack the highly sophisticated crime syndicates which plague the country," he said.

"The establishment of effective crime intelligence is a complex business which takes time to be effective.

"We are holding discussions with business which will result in a joint strategy to address white collar crime through greater transparency, codes of conduct for business and improved cooperation with police units."

Mufamadi said: "The crime syndicates are on the run. Corrupt elements in the police are being squeezed out and we are making real progress."

SUMMIT TO DEVELOP ACTION PLAN

Crime 'torpedoing' tourism

TOURISM COULD BE South Africa's largest foreign exchange earner if crime could be controlled, says Tourism Minister Dr Dawie de Villiers. ANTHONY JOHNSON reports.

THE government has convened a top-level planning conference today to find ways of preventing rampant crime torpedoing the country's lucrative and burgeoning tourist industry.

Tourism Minister Dr Dawie de Villiers said in an interview yesterday that tourism safety conference was designed to protect what was set to become the nation's largest industry and foreign exchange earner.

The summit, which will take place at Satour's headquarters in Pretoria, will be attended a number of South Africa's senior police officers, key players in the tourism industry and politicians.

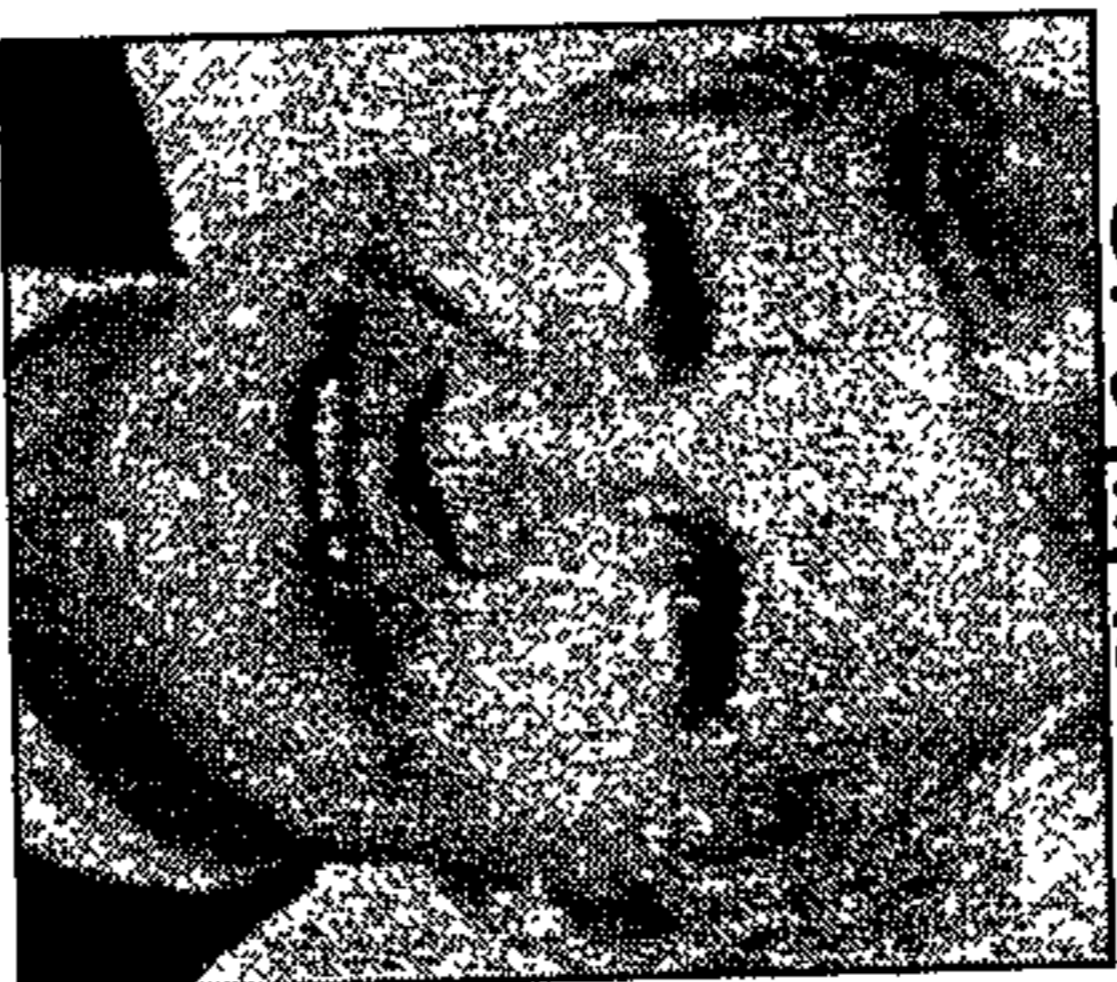
Dr De Villiers said the meeting, jointly convened with Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi, would attempt to for-

mulate a range of strategies to beef up policing and improve communication to tourists about security risks.

"If we can come up with a plan to curb the scourge of crime, tourism can without any doubt become the No 1 industry in South Africa," he said.

Earlier, Dr De Villiers said at the relaunch of the Fancourt resort that there had been a dramatic increase in the arrival figures for overseas visitors this year. Arrivals from the main overseas markets had risen by 74% in the first six months of 1995 and the government was confident of a steady annual growth in tourism of between 30-40% by the year 2000.

However, it was essential for South Africa to deal more resolutely with the problem of lawlessness



ET 6/1/95

CONCERNED ABOUT CRIME:

Dr Dawie de Villiers

and turn the tide on crime to protect this growing national resource.

"We need greater public awareness and co-operation. We need to develop more effective communication networks," he said.

"Tourism in South Africa has

(34) the potential to create more new jobs, generate more income, empower more people, contribute more to economic growth and the objectives of the RDP than any other activity in our country," Dr De Villiers said.

The executive director of Satour, Mr Walter Msimang, said in an interview that it was important to acknowledge that South Africa did have significant problems when it came to ensuring the safety of tourists.

However, the problem was not unique to South Africa.

"We are exchanging information on how to handle these issues with a number of countries."

Mr Msimang said the one lesson that international experience had shown was that tourism safety could not simply be left to the police. Creative solutions also relied on the co-operation of the business community, hotels and the public.

than union went more than R3 million

Crime will tear the country apart, says Fivaz

REUTER
reports from
JOHANNESBURG

(34)
ARG 6/11/95
Crime threatens to tear Southern Africa apart and police need to take urgent practical steps to tackle it, South African Police Commissioner George Fivaz has said.

"The fact is that the alarming crime rate is threatening to ruthlessly rip our civilised world apart. There exists an urgent need to address the issues constructively throughout the whole region," he said in a speech to 10 other regional police chiefs.

Commissioner Fivaz said crimes plaguing the region were drug trafficking, illegal gun sales, illegal immigrants and cross-border crime.

"The time has arisen to ... formulate operational plans and joint operations to address these criminal activities and their related problems effectively," he said.

Senior police officers from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Lesotho and South Africa are meeting in Midrand to develop and link regional programmes to combat rising crime.

The Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation was formed by the 11 nations after a recent interstate defence and security conference in Cape Town.

Commissioner Fivaz emphasised that drug trading was jeopardising both political and economic stability in the region.

"It has a negative impact on socio-economic and political systems and threatens the stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing



George Fivaz

number of states (worldwide). The Southern African region has not escaped this trend."

Increasing illegal gun-dealing was a major reason for the spread of crime across the region, he said, and added:

"The situation is worsened by the increasing illegal trade in firearms internationally originating from ... the former east bloc and available in abundance in our neighbouring countries." He did not elaborate.

Car thefts were up 30 percent during 1994 from the previous year and were still climbing steadily, Commissioner Fivaz said.

"It must be realised that the rewards associated with this type of theft are very high, particularly because of the internationalisation of vehicle theft, its use as a foreign currency and as an exchange medium in the distribution of drugs.

"Improved communications between police services in the southern Africa region is therefore of the utmost importance," Commissioner Fivaz said. — Reuter.

Crime bogey could rip society apart — Fivaz

Stephané Bothma

MIDRAND — An "astonishing" 110 000 vehicles were either stolen or hijacked in SA, an increase of 30% on the previous year, national police commissioner George Fivaz disclosed yesterday.

Fivaz told the police chiefs of 11 southern African countries attending a workshop that crime in the region had reached alarming proportions and was threatening to "ruthlessly rip our civilised world apart".

For vehicle thieves and hijackers the rewards were very high, "particularly because of the internationalisation of vehicle theft, its use as a foreign currency and an exchange medium in the distribution of drugs," he said.

Another factor was the vastness of the region, which made it easier for vehicle thieves to cross borders. Differences in legislation and legal requirements in different parts of the region also created problems.

Fivaz said that the huge problem of organised cross-border crime would not be eliminated unless the countries in the region worked together towards common policing objectives.

(34) BD 7/11/95
The three-day workshop, hosted by Fivaz, focused on the issues of drug trafficking, illegal firearms, illegal immigration and cross-border crime.

A sequel to a recent meeting of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs' Co-operation Organisation at Victoria Falls, it is intended to consolidate and coordinate crime combating strategies.

Fivaz said that smuggling of firearms into SA was one of the main reasons for the unacceptable high level of violent crimes in the country.

The situation was aggravated by the increasing international trade in illegal firearms originating from, among others, former eastern bloc countries, and abundantly available in SA's neighbours.

Illegal immigration also posed a threat, he said, to peace and security in the country. Apart from its role in crime, including organised crime, the influx also led to an increase in the already intense competition for scarce resources.

The task of combating crime was not insurmountable, and would be facilitated by the goodwill between countries in the region, Fivaz said.

JOINT PLAN CALLED FOR

Crime could 'tear Southern Africa apart'

JOHANNESBURG: Cross-border crimes are plaguing Southern Africa. Police chiefs from 11 countries in the region are meeting here this week to discuss the problem.

CRIME threatens to tear Southern Africa apart and police need to take urgent practical steps to tackle it, South African Police Commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday.

"The alarming crime rate is threatening to rip our civilised world apart. There is an urgent need to address the issues constructively throughout the region," he said in a speech to 10 other regional police chiefs.

Mr Fivaz said crimes plaguing the region were drug trafficking, illegal gun sales, illegal immigrants and cross-border crime.

"The time has arisen to ... formulate operational plans and joint operations to address these criminal activities and their related problems effectively," he said.

Senior police officers from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Lesotho and South Africa are meeting in Midrand for three days to develop and link regional programmes to combat rising crime.

The Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation was formed by the 11 nations after a recent inter-state

CT 7/11/95 (34)

defence and security conference in Cape Town.

Mr Fivaz emphasised that drug trading was jeopardising both political and economic stability in the region.

"It has a negative impact on socio-economic and political systems and threatens the stability, national security and the sovereignty of an increasing number of states (worldwide). The Southern African region has not escaped this trend."

Increasing illegal gun dealing was a major reason for the spread of crime across the region, he said.

About 110 000 vehicles had been stolen or hijacked in South Africa last year — up 30% on the previous year. — Sapa

JOINT PLAN CALLED FOR

Crime could 'tear Southern Africa apart'

CT 7/11/95 (34)

JOHANNESBURG: Cross-border crimes are plaguing Southern Africa. Police chiefs from 11 countries in the region are meeting here this week to discuss the problem.

CRIME threatens to tear Southern Africa apart and police need to take urgent practical steps to tackle it, South African Police Commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday.

"The alarming crime rate is threatening to rip our civilised world apart. There is an urgent need to address the issues constructively throughout the region," he said in a speech to 10 other regional police chiefs.

Mr Fivaz said crimes plaguing the region were drug trafficking, illegal gun sales, illegal immigrants and cross-border crime.

"The time has arisen to ... formulate operational plans and joint operations to address these criminal activities and their related problems effectively," he said.

Senior police officers from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Lesotho and South Africa are meeting in Midrand for three days to develop and link regional programmes to combat rising crime.

The Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation was formed by the 11 nations after a recent inter-state

defence and security conference in Cape Town.

Mr Fivaz emphasised that drug trading was jeopardising both political and economic stability in the region.

"It has a negative impact on socio-economic and political systems and threatens the stability, national security and the sovereignty of an increasing number of states (worldwide). The Southern African region has not escaped this trend."

Increasing illegal gun dealing was a major reason for the spread of crime across the region, he said.

About 110 000 vehicles had been stolen or hijacked in South Africa last year — up 30% on the previous year. — Sapa

a
d
y
P
-
ll
n
A
-
k-
d
A
if
n
ir
r-
s
ie
i-
le
c-

K
S

Crime tearing region apart, warns Fivaz

Star 7/11/95 (34)

Vehicles stolen in SA are being used as a means of exchange by syndicates and in drug transactions, police chiefs from 10 southern African countries told

Crime threatens to tear southern Africa apart and police need to take urgent practical steps to tackle it, Police Commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday.

"The fact is that the alarming crime rate is threatening to ruthlessly rip our civilised world apart. There exists an urgent need to address the issues constructively throughout the region," he said in his opening address to a workshop of southern African police chiefs in Midrand. About 110 000 vehicles were stolen or hijacked in SA last year, he said. "This number is some 30% up on the year before and it still shows a steady increase."

Fivaz said criminals reaped high rewards from this type of theft. Vehicle theft had been internationalised, it was being used as a foreign currency by syndicates and served as an exchange medium in the distribution of drugs.

Attempts to curb vehicle theft were being hampered by the vastness of the southern African

region. It was difficult to prevent thieves from crossing into other countries, he said.

"Differences in legislation (between countries) and the different legal requirements also create problems. Therefore, improved communication between the police services in southern Africa is of the utmost importance."

The workshop would also

Vehicle theft is up 30% on previous year

discuss the illegal smuggling of firearms into SA, which Fivaz said was one of the main reasons for the high level of violent crime.

Another security threat was the number of illegal immigrants in SA. "Apart from their role in

crime, including organised crime, their presence led to an increase in the already intense competition for scarce resources."

International drug trafficking also had to be addressed. "The illicit demand for, production of and traffic in narcotic drugs ... threaten the stability, national security and sovereignty of an increasing number of states," he said. "The southern African region has not escaped this trend."

Fivaz said crimes plaguing the region were drug trafficking, illegal gun sales, illegal immigrants and cross-border crime.

"The time has arisen to formulate operational plans and joint operations to address these criminal activities and their related problems effectively," he said.

Senior police officers from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Lesotho and SA are meeting for three days to develop and link regional programmes to combat rising crime. - Sapa and Reuters.

Tourism security plans

PRETORIA. — The cabinet will be asked to put tourism safety on the permanent agenda of its national crime prevention committee, Environmental Affairs and Tourism Minister Dawie de Villiers has said. (288) (34)

He told reporters in Pretoria it had been decided at a meeting between his ministry, the SA Police Service and SA Tourism Board earlier in the day that tourism safety required special care as the sector was a big job provider.

It was agreed to set up a tourism security task group to develop a framework for security measures and provide guidelines to similar bodies at provincial and local levels.

Dr De Villiers emphasised the importance of the public becoming involved in securing their areas. He said this could be done by involvement in community policing forums and providing funds for better police mobilisation.

The tourism industry had agreed to contribute to expanding the capacity of police to deal with crime against tourists.

This would include the distribution of information on danger areas and crisis contact numbers.

Community Safety Plan coordinator Lieutenant-General Andre Pruis said border policing would have to be improved.

— Sapa. ARG 7/11/95

'NO PLACE TO HIDE FOR CRIMINALS'

Church launches anti-crime campaign

ET 8/11/95

(34)

JOHANNESBURG: Public support is being mobilised by the Rhema church for a plan to curb crime and to impress on the government that citizens are fed up with violence.

THE Rhema Ministries of South Africa Church has warned criminals and syndicates that they are "public enemy No 1 and will soon have no place to hide".

The warning was issued yesterday at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park at the launch of a nationwide anti-crime campaign as a "signal to the government that law-abiding citizens are fed up with daily violence and crime".

The plan includes tougher sentences, control of paroles, building more secure prisons and employing more policemen.

The campaign will culminate in a nationwide protest on November 29, when people and traffic will be asked to observe a

minute's silence, spokesman Mr Ron Steele said in a statement.

Pastor Ray McCauley, who initiated the campaign, said the church believed the man-in-the-street was frustrated and wanted to make his feelings known to the government.

Silence

"We will be calling for one minute's silence in every major centre in the nation.

"People will be asked to come out of their places of work and hold hands on the pavement ... People will be asked to wear blue ribbons and to place them on their vehicles. The minute's silence will be to mourn the thousands of peo-

ple killed and maimed in crime and violence."

A memorandum demanding "tough action" is to be handed over to the premiers of the nine provinces on November 29.

"(It) will also be a pledge from the people that they will co-operate with the government and the security authorities in stamping out crime," said Mr McCauley.

Unlike other crime plans, it was hoped that this one would get enough support from citizens to make the government take notice.

"I think it will mobilise millions of people and will be one of the biggest grass-roots efforts ever."

Mr McCauley said he would like security officers to work with police to the extent that it would be possible to have a 24-hour helpline for communities. — Special Correspondent

Tougher financial crime laws sought

(34) BO 9/11/95

Linda Ensor

LONDON — The SA Office for Serious Economic Offences — which is presently investigating 22 cases of fraud involving R960m — is pushing for tougher legislation to combat financial crimes.

Office director Tom Prins said yesterday that SA needed legislation which made possible the confiscation of the proceeds of crime, adding that he was taking back the relevant British statute to SA as an input into the proposed legislative process.

Prins is attending a high-profile international conference on fraud which has drawn bankers, detection officers and regulators from all over the world.

He noted in an interview that the offences being investigated by the office, including investor, pension, tax and other frauds, were only the tip of the iceberg. Excluded were all those under police investigation which totalled billions of rands.

While the justice department was presently working on legislation to stamp out money laundering, speakers at the conference pointed out that because of the international character of organised economic crimes, it was necessary for this legislation to be supple-

mented with a law providing for the confiscation of the proceeds.

If a foreign criminal brought "tainted" money and assets into SA, there was no law providing for its attachment by the prosecuting authority. "The fight against crime is not a regional issue — it's an international one," Prins said.

The US's FBI financial crimes division chief Charles Owens stressed that one of the most important aspects of money laundering legislation in the US was the forfeiture of assets and the proceeds of crime.

Owens emphasised the importance of having consistent laws throughout the world to facilitate investigation and prosecution. Different banking laws and different penalties, which left criminals to confess to their crimes in jurisdictions where penalties were lower, were both obstacles.

Prins said that comparatively the office had very effective powers, namely to summon witnesses who were obliged to answer all questions; to search premises; and to seize evidence.

However, the auditor-general had recognised the need for the office to have prosecuting powers as well, and this had been suggested to Justice Minister Dullah Omar.

Big brother is watching you

(34) MtG (pm) 10-16/11/95

Security is becoming a key word in retailers' vocabulary as shrinkage and sweetheating takes their toll. **Karen Harverson reports**

RETAILERS are spending millions of pounds a year on security and high-tech equipment to curb the crime wave hitting stores throughout the country.

Shoprite Checkers financial director Carel Goosen says the 236-store company has budgeted to spend more than R31-million on security measures in 1995/96.

While reluctant to give the exact amount written off as shrinkage in the last financial year, Goosen says the company has budgeted to lose about R90-million in 1995/96.

Shrinkage includes losses from shoplifting, staff collusion and paper errors where incorrect prices are placed on products or wastage is not recorded. It also includes short deliveries where

a supplier delivers less than invoiced.

"The single biggest cause of our loss is staff collusion which includes collusion with supplier staff and with customers," says Goosen.

He believes the number of crime-related incidents is decreasing but that there has been an increase in the monetary value per incident.

Most of the retailers surveyed rely on a combination of security measures such as closed circuit television (CCTV), tagging, sealing parcels, point-of-sale monitoring and hiring outside security contractors. All contribute to loss prevention but can be expensive or labour intensive. "CCTV is effective if related between stores — it is unobtrusive but the hardware is very expensive," reports Goosen.

The company is involving employees and trade unions in the prevention of shrinkage by creating a sense of shrinkage awareness.

Union's are beginning to see theft not only as the stealing of goods but also the stealing of jobs, as stores can be closed if they become unprofitable due to stock losses, says Goosen.

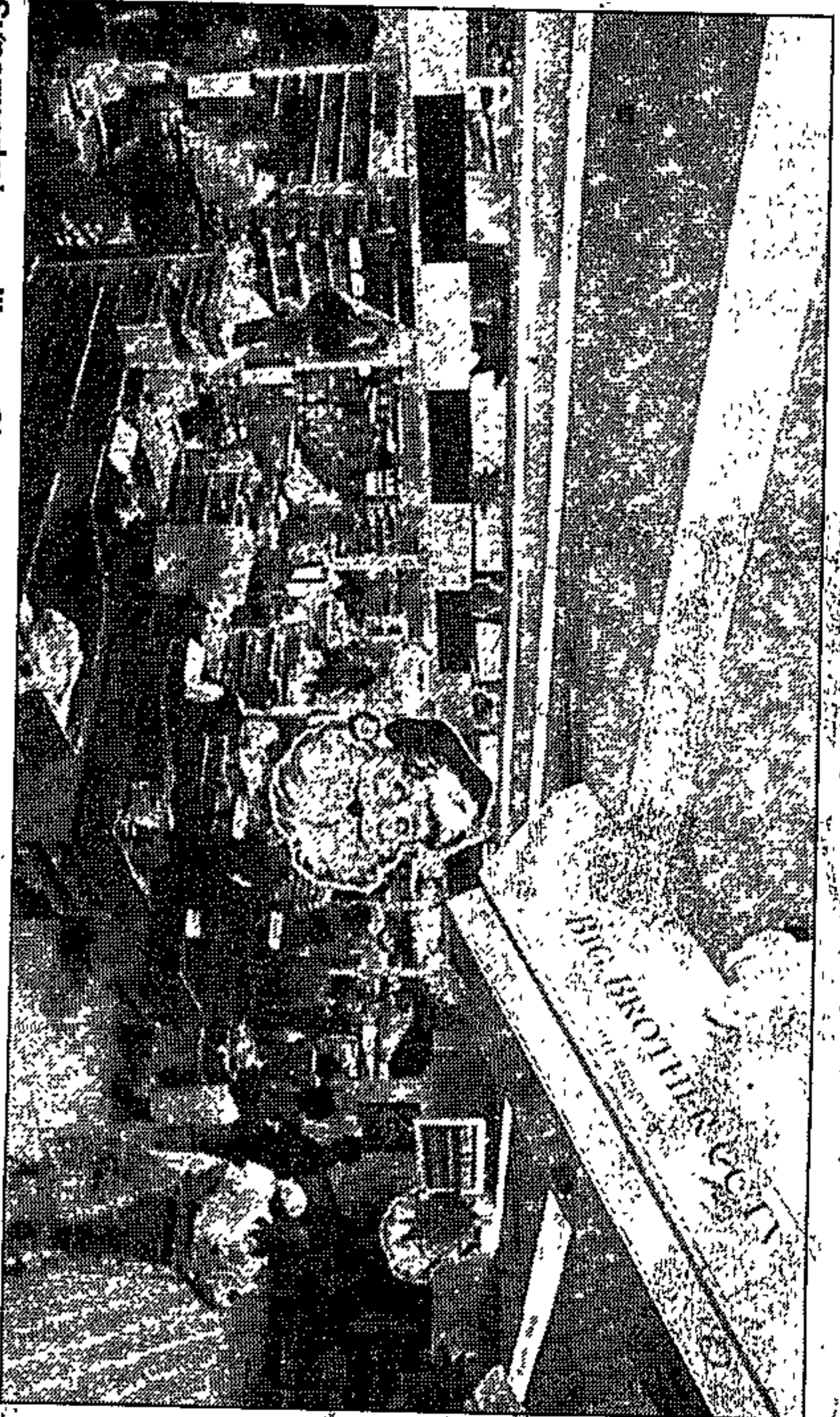
Pep Stores' Nico Hoffmeyer says the 1 048-store company spends about R8.2-million a year on security measures. One of the few retailers not to use CCTV, tagging and other electronic surveillance equipment, Pep Stores is however about to electrify the roofs of all its buildings to prevent illegal entry.

Sakkie Joubert, Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket director of loss and expense control, says the company is focusing on administration and systems to prevent fraud.

He estimates that the company lost below 0.5 percent of its turnover to shrinkage last year but says losses are coming down because controls are better. "Nowadays computers provide on-line information to enable managers to keep tabs on stock deliveries and run efficient operations."

Joubert believes the development of the super tag, still 10 years down the line, will eventually solve retailers' woes. Problems such as "sweetheating" — when a cashier under-rings goods — will be overcome as the super-tag enables a trolley's contents to be tallied up simply by pushing it past a beam.

He says tagging needs to be implemented by the supplier to be effective and not by the retailer.



Supermarket surveillance: Closed circuit television is watching your every move

PHOTOGRAPH: NASHON ZALK

Crime figures could be horribly misleading

(34) *Star* 11/11/95

It feels as if crime is everywhere and growing, and research bears this out. But are the statistics reliable and do they tell the whole story? **BROWNWYN WILKINSON** reports

Recent research has found that the rate of crime in South Africa has increased at double the rate of population growth over the past four years. This would explain the current groundswell against crime, but it is possible that the figures are horribly wrong.

Most urban South Africans have either been victims of crime or know someone who has. Those who have escaped the problem directly await their turn while they are bombarded with newspaper headlines and awful cases of hijacking and murder.

But analysts are adamant there is no reason to panic. Graeme Simpson of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, who has done extensive research into crime and its effect on the national psyche, says that if the public hysteria is translated into a political will and action, then it has a function. "But if it is left simply to feed on itself, it can only debilitate the country."

Mythology

Simpson has been involved in research sponsored by Nedcor to examine crime statistics and the effects of crime and violence on investment. He says there is an enormous amount of mythology surrounding crime.

Statistics are misleading, he says. And Dr Chris de Kock of the police's Centre for the Analysis and Interpretation of Crime Information agrees.

A document on crime statistics collated by the Nedcor project opens with an extensive explanation on the problems of statistical methodology regarding crime in South Africa, and comparisons between our crime levels and those in the rest of the world.

All crime statistics are based on crime reported to the police and not on crime committed.

In South Africa many crimes have gone unreported because of a legendary distrust of the police, a belief that nothing would be done anyway and a



ON THE BEAT: More police on the ground means more arrests and more reporting, leading to better statistics - and less crime fear of retaliation.

This is the "dark figure" of crime, found all over the world. De Kock says the dark figure can be determined only through regular victim studies. The dark figure should be referred to in all official crime statistics. Simpson adds that current efforts by the police will mean an increase in crime statistics because more police on the ground means more arrests and more reporting.

"As we build more efficient community-police relationships, we can expect crime statistics to increase," he says. There are other factors regarding reporting. De Kock points out that a greater awareness of women's and children's

provinces differ from those of police station areas and police regions. This makes a multi-part analysis almost impossible. No scientific survey can be reliable if it is based on one set of figures alone.

The analysis and interpretation of crime is also significantly impeded by the broad, unrefined categories of crime contained in the crime code list used by the police. For instance, police statistics say only how many murders occurred in a specific period, and not the type of murder.

Simpson adds that over the past few months, crime has become a political football in the run-up to the local government elections. "Crime has become particularly random and every-one is a potential victim, therefore there is more concern. Very often, the key parties use crime as a vote grabber and the hysteria builds on itself."

Personal violation

Hijacking in particular has reached a high point in the minds of the public. Simpson explains that it is one thing to go out to your garage in the morning and find your car missing but a different matter to be hauled out of your car at gunpoint. It is a crime of personal violation and is particularly threatening.

A popular concern about crime has arisen, which is partly about reality but is also about crime's centrality in the public psyche. While it is understandable and easy to translate information into reality, it is dangerous to translate public concern as a measure of the impact of crime.

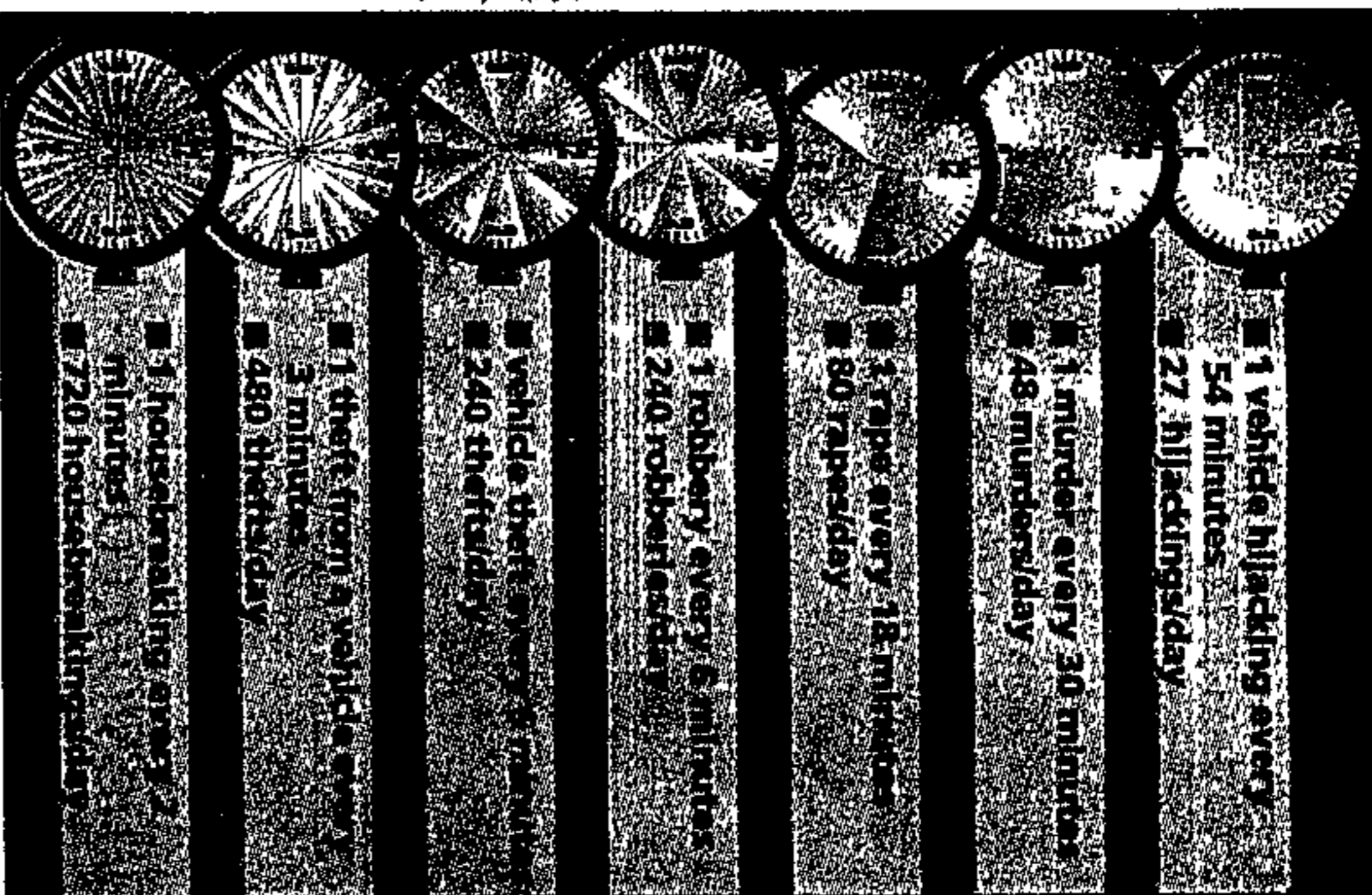
Having said this, Simpson stresses that the hysteria is completely understandable and that the politicians and policymakers have to be sensitive to it and act on it, rather than act on the statistics alone.

Simpson says that during the political transition there has been a dramatic decrease in political violence and an apparent increase in violent crime.

"But perhaps we are re-labelling the same problem. We were predisposed before the 1994 election to interpret all violence as political. Many murders were immediately labelled as political if they took place in a traditionally black area. Now we are predisposed to see it as simply crime."

Simpson says the problem

SA CRIME STOPWATCH



with using only statistics is that a solely quantitative analysis masks a qualitative one. "We need to ask qualitatively: Is this society becoming more brutal?"

Apart from the unreliability of statistics, there is another major problem when it comes to finding solutions. That, says Simpson, is the tendency to talk about crime as if it were one thing.

This leads to a corresponding tendency to look for a single solution.

Popular concern about crime is partly about reality but also about crime's centrality in the public psyche

It has become a common belief that economic development, more jobs and more police will bring the crime problem under control. Simpson says this is a fallacy.

Development generates its own forms of social conflict and crime, he says. Providing jobs

and houses may solve the problem regarding certain types of crime. But the thief is not usually by the end user of the stolen goods. They are paid to steal, and are often the bottom layer of a syndicate. For them, crime is a lucrative and attractive form of employment.

On the issue of more visible policing, Simpson says this may stop street crime, but would do nothing for domestic violence, rape and child abuse, which take place behind closed doors.

After collating data from 1994 SAPS figures and those found in Britannica World Data 1994, the Nedcor researchers found that - on the basis of numbers alone - South Africa's crime rate is remarkably low compared with that in many developed countries. Few South Africans would believe this.

For 1994 the SAPS recorded 1 940 774 reported crimes (excluding minor misdemeanours). If this number is expressed as rates per 100 000 people, the statistic is 5 651 crimes committed per 100 000 people annually.

By comparison, the figure for Australia is 6 773, Canada 11 443 and New Zealand 13 247.

Highly developed countries no doubt have high crime rates, but they also have excellent crime statistics and reporting levels which may skew the comparison. By contrast, certain countries with reputations for staggeringly high crime rates have furnished statistics which, the researchers say, are wholly misleading. Nigeria reported a figure of 312 crimes per 100 000 people for 1994.

Murder rate

South Africa seems to have a pathologically high rate of violent crime, indicated by a murder rate in South Africa of 45 per 100 000 people in 1994 (the international average for 122 countries studied was 5.5) and an assault rate of 840 per 100 000 compared with an international average of 142.

The Nedcor researchers suggest that another way of illustrating the preponderance of violent crime is by expressing murder and assault as a proportion of all reported crime. For 72 countries - for which a full range of crime figures are available, murder and assault make up an average of 3% of reported crime. In South Africa the figure is 18%.

A fashionable explanation is that South Africa's political conflict has produced a society with a culture of violence that has infected civil society with intolerance and low value for life. The researchers say there is probably some truth in this but it cannot be the entire explanation. Other societies, such as Lebanon and Sri Lanka, which have been exposed to equally violent political conflict do not reflect the brutality found in South African crime.

There is yet to be a comprehensive survey which manages to identify exactly what crime trends are. In the meantime, we are left to alarming statistics and dinner table seags.



RAY MCCAULEY

Church must take a stand against public enemy number one, says Rhema

By PETIA KROST

As the church took the lead against apartheid, so it will against crime, says Rhema Church's Pastor Ray McCauley, who this week launched a national anti-crime campaign. He plans to "embrace all South Africans, no matter what their beliefs, to take a stand against public enemy number

one - crime", said McCauley's spokesman, the Rev. Ron Steele. McCauley is to hold meetings with business, church and civic leaders from nine legislative regions to discuss proposals and network ideas. These leaders will return to their communities to "spread the message and gather support to challenge the Govern-

ment to take a harder line against crime," Steele said. The communities will put forward proposals for solutions to the crime problem, which will then be included in a memorandum to be handed to the Government at the culmination of the campaign on November 29. McCauley met 30 business and religious leaders in Durban

last week, and will meet Western Cape leaders in Cape Town on Tuesday. "After we have our national minute's silence at noon on November 29 and have handed over the memorandum, we have to make sure the proposals are implemented." "We have to change the dice from being weighted in favour of the criminals and take con-

trol of the problem. "The Government has to stop being reticent in doing things which might be unpopular but would curb the crime rate." He said the church believed that tougher sentences for criminals were necessary, as was control over bail and parole. More secure prisons and

more police officers were also essential to curbing crime. Steele explained that, like the rest of South African society, the Rhema Church had been battered by crime. "We have even had ministers of our church hijacked. One of our fellows has been hijacked three times and Pastor McCauley's father was hijacked a few months back."

He explained that Rhema believes one should "harness frustrations and anger and make a powerful stand against crime." "There is no point in protesting and then going home to forget about it - we must come up with solutions and pledge support to the authorities to do our best to help them fight crime." (34)

R O T H M A N S R A C I N G

Myths mar accuracy on crime rate

Staff Reporter

RESEARCH has found that the rate of crime has increased at double the rate of the population growth over the past four years. This would explain, in part, why crime features as prominently as it does in our lives. But, it is possible that the statistics are horribly wrong.

Most urban South Africans have either been victims of crime or know someone who has.

Those who have escaped directly wait their turn while they are bombarded with newspaper headlines and awful attention-grabbing cases of hijacking and murder.

But analysts are adamant there is no reason to panic.

Graeme Simpson of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, who has researched crime and its effect on the national psyche, says if public hysteria is translated into political will and action, then hysteria has a function. "But, if it is left to simply feed on itself, it can only destabilise the country."

Mr Simpson has been involved in research sponsored by Nedcor to examine crime statistics and the effects of crime and violence on investment.

He says there is an enormous amount of mythology surrounding crime.

Statistics are misleading, he says.

And, Dr Chris de Kock of the police Centre for the Analysis and Interpretation of Crime Information, agrees.

A document on crime statistics collated by the Nedcor project opens with an extensive explanation on the problems of statistical methodology regarding crime in South

Africa and in making comparisons between our crime-levels and those in the rest of the world.

All crime statistics are based on crime reported to the police and not on crime committed.

Dr De Kock says: "A more effective and accurate method of data-reporting over the past years could possibly have contributed to the increase in crime, the extent of which cannot be determined."

In South Africa many crimes have gone unreported because of a legendary distrust of the police, a belief that nothing will be done anyway and because of a fear of retaliation.

This is the "dark figure" of crime, which is found all over the world.

Dr De Kock says the dark figure can only be determined through regular "victim-studies". The dark figure should be referred to in all official crime statistics.

Mr Simpson says efforts by the police will mean an increase in crime statistics because more police on the ground mean more arrests and more reporting.

"As we build more efficient community-police relationships, we can expect crime statistics to increase," he says.

Dr De Kock points out that a greater awareness of women's and children's rights, for instance, may have convinced people that marital rape and child abuse can no longer be considered private and should be reported to the police.

Improved economic circumstances cause people to insure their property and this compels them to report crimes to the police to get a case number.

Development in rural areas, the building

of more police stations and improved telecommunication also result in higher reported crime figures.

In South Africa, says Dr De Kock, one of the most serious problems confronting a crime analyst is the fact that the boundaries of the census survey units, magisterial districts and provinces differ from those of police station areas and police regions.

This makes a multivariate analysis almost impossible. No scientific survey can be reliable if it is based on one set of figures alone.

The analysis and interpretation of crime is also impeded significantly by the broad, unrefined categories of crime contained in the crime code list used by the police. For instance, police statistics only say how many murders occur in a specific period and not the type of murder.

Mr Simpson adds that over the past few months, crime has become a political football in the run-up to the local government election. This has raised public awareness and increased the impact of crime on the national psyche.

"Crime has become particularly random and everyone is a potential victim, therefore there is more concern. Very often, the key parties use crime as a vote grabber and the hysteria builds on itself.

"We are forced to contemplate the fact that we are all potential victims.

"This gives rise to substantial psychological instability," said Mr Simpson.

Mr Simpson stresses that hysteria is completely understandable and that the politicians and policy-makers have to be sensitive to it and act on it rather than act on the statistics alone.

Mr Simpson says that since the political

transition there has been a dramatic decrease in political violence and an apparent increase in violent crime.

"But perhaps we are relabelling the same problem. We were predisposed before the 1994 election to interpret all violence as political.

"Many murders were labelled immediately as political if they took place in a traditionally black area.

"Now we are predisposed to see it as simply crime."

It has become a common belief that economic development, more jobs and more police will bring the crime problem under control. Mr Simpson says this is a fallacy.

Development generates its own forms of social conflict and crime, he says.

Providing of jobs and houses may solve the problem regarding certain types of crime. But the thief is not usually the end user of the stolen goods.

They are paid to steal, and are often the bottom layer of a syndicate. For them, crime is a lucrative and attractive form of employment. For 1994 the SAPS recorded 1-940 774 reported crimes (excluding minor misdemeanors).

If this number is expressed as a rate per 100 000 people of the entire South Africa, the statistic will be 5 651 crimes committed per 100 000 people per annum.

By comparison, the figure for Australia is 6 773, Canada 11 443 and New Zealand 13 247.

Certain countries with reputations for staggeringly high crime rates have furnished statistics which are, the researchers say, wholly misleading. Nigeria reported a figure of 312 crimes per 100 000 people for 1994.

No place to hide

(34)

ep 12/11/95

By ELIAS MALULEKE

SOUTH AFRICAN Police Service chiefs and their counterparts from 10 southern African states made far-reaching decisions this week to combat internal and cross-border crime.

Police were optimistic that the regional co-operation achieved would spell the beginning of the end for car hijackers and drug smugglers who ply their trade across the region's borders.

The police chiefs met at a two-day workshop of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation (SARPCCO) in Midrand, Johannesburg, which was also attended by delegates from Inter-

pol and the United Kingdom's Overseas Development Administration.

Countries represented were South Africa, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Efforts are being made to rope in police chiefs from Mauritius and Madagascar to join forces with SARPCCO.

Decisions taken include co-operation and the co-ordination of future policing strategies.

The workshop was initiated by National Commissioner George Fivaz in collaboration with the other chiefs after their historic meeting in Victoria Falls early this year.

Interpol, the interna-

tional police force, has thrown its weight behind SARPCCO and will act as its secretariat from the Interpol sub-regional bureau in Harare.

Among the key issues addressed were cross-border organised crime, drugs and arms smuggling, stock theft, money laundering, vehicle theft and illegal immigration.

To ensure effective regional policing, the chiefs will help draw up joint legislation to deal with crime and extradition.

They will also work together to create a uniform method for specialised training of investigation officers at regional level.

Priority will be given to establishing a crime intelligence data-base and in-

stalling modern technology for effective and immediate communication between SARPCCO member states.

The SARPCCO members will hold regular joint operational planning sessions and police officers conducting investigations will no longer need visas when entering a member state.

■ Fivaz's spokesman Joseph Ngobeni said the regional co-operation reached this week would make it easier for police to trace the culprits behind the car hijackings and smuggling rackets.

According to police reports, hijackers were smuggling the stolen cars to neighbouring countries in exchange for cash, drugs or arms.

Police report decrease in white-collar crime

Stephané Bothma

PRETORIA — A significant decrease in white-collar crime cases and the monetary value involved has been reported to the SA Police Service's commercial unit for the first nine months of this year compared to the same period last year.

A total of 39 641 commercial crime cases with a potential value of R2,1bn were reported to the police during the period January to September this year. Last year 40 888 cases with an actual and potential value of nearly R4bn were reported in this period.

For September this year 4 143 case

dockets involving R156m were reported to commercial branch offices countrywide for investigation, whereas in September last year 4 913 case dockets involving R350m were reported.

"These figures depict a 15,67% decrease in case dockets and a 55,57% decrease in the value involved," a SAPS spokesman said on Friday.

Comparison on a month-to-month basis, that is from August to September this year, indicated there was an 11,90% decrease in cases reported and a 4,71% decrease in the value involved.

When successes were taken into account, there were 560 arrests and first court appearances in cases involving

(34) BD 13/11/95
R139 874 670 in September.
On September 30, the commercial branch was investigating 24 598 cases involving R6,7bn. On the same date last year, the branch was investigating 22 692 cases involving R7,4bn. This represented an 8,39% increase in cases on hand and a 10,23% decrease in the value involved. "The average value per docket decreased from R327 459 on September 30 1994 to R271 170 on September 30 this year."

One noteworthy arrest was that of a man in Johannesburg who allegedly embezzled funds from the Johannesburg transitional council. The value involved was R5,5m.

Farmers call for state of emergency as number of brutal attacks

Louise Cook

FARMERS have called on President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President F.W. de Klerk to declare a countrywide emergency after a spate of brutal murders on farms and smallholdings.

The SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) is planning to meet De Klerk and the Transvaal Agricultural Union is to lobby Mandela after recent police statistics reflected a year-on-year jump of 41% in crime on farms in the first nine months of the year. The figures showed

there had been 404 attacks between January and September, including 84 murders and 40 rapes.

The Free State Agricultural Union held an emergency meeting with premier Patrick Lekota yesterday afternoon after three separate farm killings in the province last week. The Natal Agricultural Union, supported by Transvaal farmers, has appealed for a state of emergency in crime-hit rural areas until safety returns to farms.

The unions said the situation had become intolerable. Farmers would be

forced to take the law into their own hands if government did not step in.

Natal Agricultural Union president Graham McIntosh claimed the situation was worse in KwaZulu-Natal, where political and tribal killings had spread to farms. Farmers were often attacked for their weapons and because they were so isolated criminals had a better chance of escape. He said criminals had to be punished severely. Police needed greater powers. He called for more road blocks and permanent road blocks at toll gates. Disused

army bases should be turned into rehabilitation centres for first offenders.

Transvaal Agricultural Union deputy manager Jan Human said farmers were no longer able to live with the continuing attacks on farms.

"It has become impossible to farm normally. The authorities must grasp the gravity of the situation. The security forces need to be given wider powers, otherwise farmers have no option but to protect themselves at all costs."

Free State Agricultural Union president Piet Gouws said the situation on

farms in the province was "very ugly".

Lekota's spokesman said the premier blamed the media for "inflammatory and irresponsible statements from insignificant groups". Lekota reportedly said at a Bloemfontein news conference yesterday that the Free State had declared war on criminals.

Police said Mpumalanga had been the province worst hit, with 122 attacks taking place on farms and smallholdings between January and September. Natal followed with 89 attacks and Gauteng with 55.

Leaps

(34) 20 July 1995

1995

SA 'winning the fight against crime'

(34) ARG 14/11/95
TYRONE SEALE
Political Staff

AUCKLAND (NZ). — South Africa is winning the fight against crime, President Mandela has told the business community here.

Answering questions at the end of an address to about 700 businessmen and women at a R140-a-head breakfast meeting here, Mr Mandela said that apart from the situation in KwaZulu-Natal, crime was on the decline nationally.

In KwaZulu-Natal crime levels were still unacceptably high while in the rest of the country "we have succeeded in bringing down crime considerably".

However, mass media focus on the KwaZulu-Natal situation created the impression that crime was out of control countrywide.

He said that during the apartheid era, while police suppressed liberation movements instead of ordinary crime, criminals were able to form powerful syndicates which amassed huge resources. With white policemen and women taking home as little as R500, corruption deepened.

Mr Mandela said that in order to change that, the police service had had to be restructured.

Beating crime was not just a question of arresting criminals, but also one of socio-economic policies directed particularly at the seven-million South Africans who were homeless.

"Until we develop social policies that will eliminate poverty, it's going to be difficult for us to reduce crime altogether."

Many young people turned to crime not because they were criminals but because it was the only way they could feed themselves.

Mr Mandela also announced that Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo was establishing full diplomatic relations between New Zealand and South Africa, and this would include a South African embassy.

Turning to the South African economy, he said the government was firmly committed to financial discipline and a gradual reduction of the fiscal deficit by shifting spending away from consumption, towards capital expenditure.

He said the country was opening its economy to the world, including the relaxation of exchange controls.

Industrial relations reform, affirmative action and far-reaching programmes of education and training would bring the majority into the mainstream and improve efficiency and productivity.

However, the three-percent growth rate was not nearly enough to absorb "the army of the unemployed".

For this reason the government was giving particular attention to economic strategy.

The long-term growth prospects in both South and Southern Africa were already attracting increased trade and investment from across the world.

The conditions were right, he said, for international investors to exploit the huge investment prospects in South Africa.

Crime syndicates crackdown

Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa is tightening the net on international crime syndicates by negotiating extradition agreements with an additional 37 countries.

Justice Minister Dullah Omar said trans-national organised crime was a major potential threat to South Africa.

Speaking to a delegation from the American Bar Association, which visited parliament yesterday, Mr Omar said steps were being taken to ensure international criminals had no safe haven.

Meetings had been held with neighbouring countries to devise uniform laws to deal with this type of crime.

South Africa's laws were to be adapted so that the country qualified for inclusion in the European Union extradition agreement.

Mr Omar said a "culture of brutality" had developed in South Africa.

While President Mandela had been criticised for saying this was a legacy

ARG 17/11/95 (34)
of apartheid, this statement was correct, Mr Omar said.

The violent crime problem was the result of social and economic conditions, and of a process of dehumanisation.

The state had had hit-squads, and many had felt that the only response to this was the use of violence to oppose the state.

This had led to the culture of brutality.

But that violent crime was a legacy of apartheid was not an excuse, Mr Omar said.

A human rights culture had to be developed.

Economic development and some form of redistribution of wealth would help to create the conditions for a permanent solution to the crime problem.

The government would act firmly against people who committed crimes, even though the causes could be understood.

Insurers losing battle against wave of crime

(34) ~~Star~~ Star 18/11/95

Premiums are spiralling out of control as the insurance industry tries to keep up with record claims, reports **BRONWYN WILKINSON**

Insurers are fighting a losing battle against crime and the spiralling costs of premiums. They say that if things continue as they are, short-term insurance against certain types of crime may soon be a luxury or completely unavailable.

John Wright, assistant general manager of Guardian National and the chairman of the Natal Insurance Communication Committee, says the short-term insurance industry is more affected by the current crime situation than any other industry. South African motor vehicle premiums are among the highest in the world.

One of the worst problems is that of fraudulent claims - in all forms of insurance. Wright says that fraud perpetrated by comparatively honest policyholders is a major problem.

In a paper published in *Crime and Conflict*, published by the Centre for Social and Development Studies at the University of Natal, he says: "Old, cheap car radios become exotic 'sound systems' when stolen from a vehicle or as part of a car theft. Rusty

old bangers become top quality, overhauled collectors' pieces in pristine condition with low mileage and mag wheels once they are subjects of a total-loss claim."

And Doug Tunbridge, managing director of the Standard Bank Insurance Brokers Association, says there is a worldwide trend that a depressed economy means an increase in fraudulent claims because people are more willing to take risks when they face financial crises.

So-called paper vehicles are also a massive problem. Non-existent vehicles are created through skilfully forged documentation. The vehicle is insured and conveniently "stolen" or "hijacked" after the policy has been in force for a reasonable amount of time.

Wright told the *Saturday Star* that insurance companies now insist on a physical examination of the vehicle before it is insured, both to make sure it exists and to note the type and state of the vehicle.

Gangs also identify individuals who are significantly behind on their hire purchase payments for their vehicles and make arrangements with the owner for the vehicle to be stolen. The owner then claims on insurance and eliminates the debt.

Motor insurance premiums

have increased substantially and Wright says the trend is likely to continue.

If crime continues to escalate at a rapid rate, the cost of insurance will become so high that consumers will not be able to afford it. But insurance brokers are taking steps against escalating costs so that they do not lose business by insurance becoming a luxury.

One of the actions insurers are taking to minimise the risk of theft and hijacking is the mandatory installation of sophisticated devices. Wright says that while a factory-fitted anti-theft device is enough for some cars, for top-of-the-range vehicles insurers now insist on an anti-hijacking vehicle-tracking system on top of that.

"There is no overnight solution to current problems and there is unlikely to be any improvement in the short to medium term," he says.

He believes the only solution is a long-term one and that all South Africans need to revisit the neglected areas of management controls, security, risk management and loss prevention measures.

He points out that a basic condition of any insurance policy is that policyholders take precautions to ensure the safety of their insured property.

SA's top businessmen have a common concern — crime

By DEREK TOMMEY

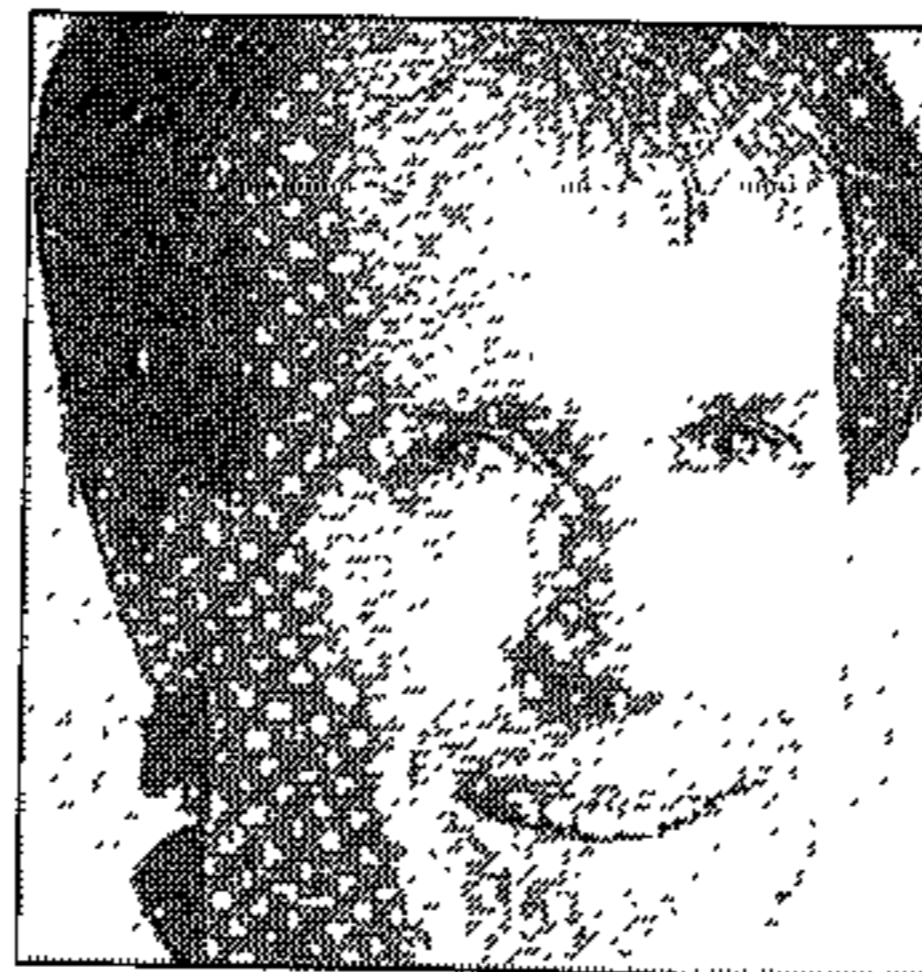
Johannesburg — The business sector's overriding concern at the moment is South Africa's unacceptably high levels of crime. Perusal of recent statements by chairmen of JSE-listed companies in their companies' annual reports reveals the extent of the concern.

Ellerine Holdings — furniture and household appliance retailers:

The recent positive economic indicators are encouraging. However, increased demand for consumer durables has not manifested itself from the setbacks experienced since May, 1995. The group's performance in 1996 will depend on continued growth in the economy and the reduction of the current unacceptable levels of violence and crime. — **Eric Ellerine**

Sentrachem — manufacturer and marketer of chemical products:

Shareholders can look forward to yet another year of real growth in earnings, while Sentrachem's standing should be strengthened. However, long-term growth is threatened by soaring crime levels. If this country is serious about sustainable economic growth and success in terms of delivery of the RDP, crime will have to be dealt with urgently and relentlessly. — **Attie du Plessis**



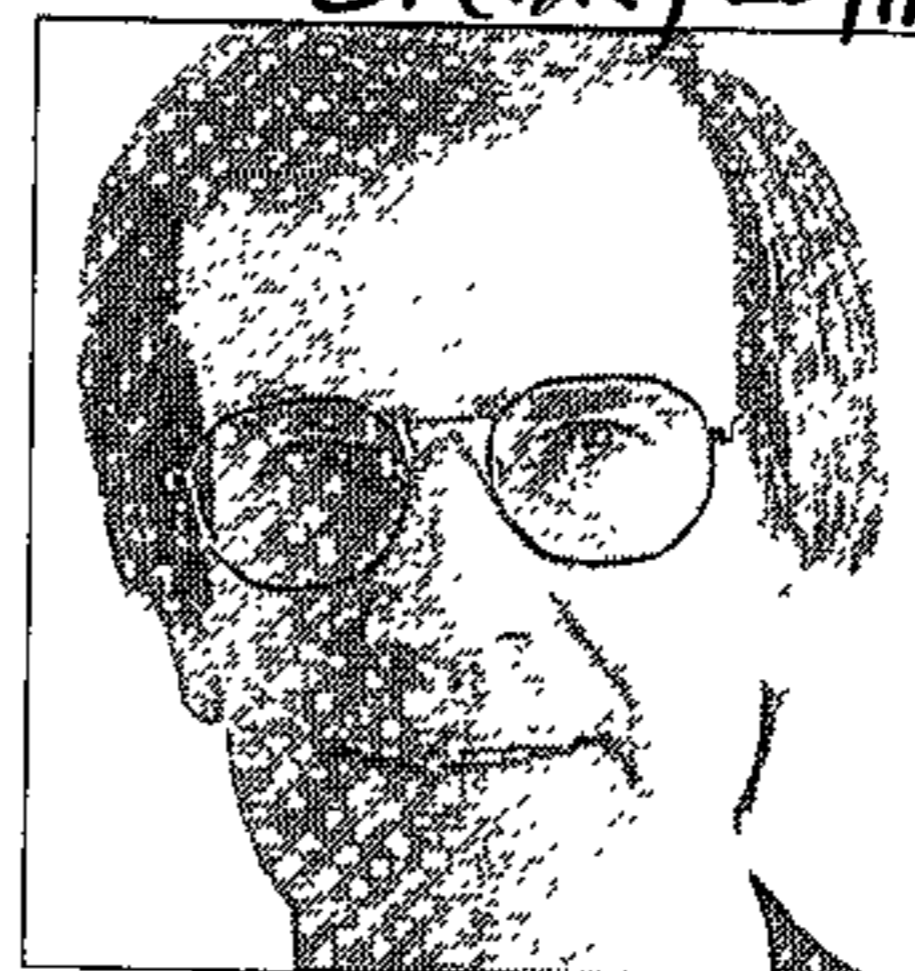
Eddie Keizan

TNP Investments — manufacturer of nuts, bolts and other fasteners:

It is difficult to predict whether the increase in local economic activity will be sustained, and with our exports being erratic and playing a minor role in the group's business, the prospects for the coming year are difficult to forecast. — **L Cerrai**

Ceramic Industries — manufacturer of ceramic tiles and sanitary ware:

Delays in implementing the RDP and continued competition from imports are expected to result in trading conditions remaining difficult. The benefits of plant upgrading and further improvement in efficiency are budgeted to result in real growth in profit. But shareholders should note that the company is expected to pay the full taxation rate in 1996. — **G Ravazzotti**



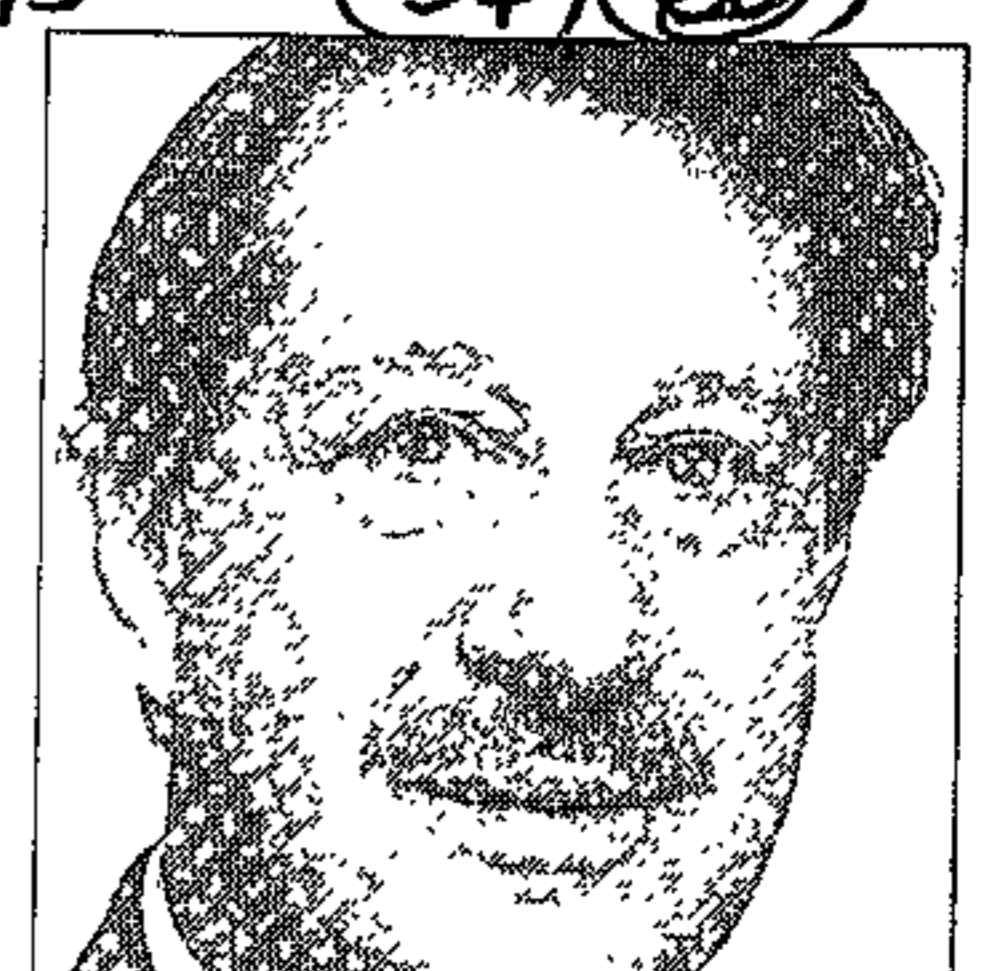
Attie du Plessis

Decor Investments — distributes and installs wall coverings and related products:

We are confident that the tenets of stability will be reinforced with a continued strengthening of the economy, notwithstanding the intermittent hiccup. In these circumstances we expect continued improvement of Decor's operating profit. — **C Graham**

Tiger Wheels — manufacturer and distributor of aluminium alloy wheels and distributor of car tyres:

At manufacturing level plant and machinery are now in place for another significant increase in output for which there is worldwide customer demand. Sales increases and the introduction of new stores are budgeted for in the retail division. The international trading divi-



Eric Ellerine

sion is also expected to make a positive impact on sales and profits. Management is cautiously optimistic that budgeted increases should be achieved in the years ahead. — **Eddie Keizan and Martin Glatt**

Associated Ore and Metal Corporation — manganese and ferrochrome producer:

Prices received for ferrochrome increased during the year owing to sustained growth in demand for stainless steel and a sudden decrease in supplies from the CIS countries. Sales volumes increased from 41 000 to 91 000 tons. The extent to which these market conditions will continue into the next year will depend upon the sustained growth in demand for stainless steel. — **Desmond Sacco**

ET(BR) 20/11/95 (34) (25)

Commercial crime dips but still over R7-bn

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
Pretoria Bureau

White-collar crime in South Africa now totals about R7,2-billion but police say this is 4% down on the corresponding figure for last year.

They attribute their success to a pooling of resources by enforcement agencies and big business.

Among the arrests made by police are those of a South Korean national who allegedly transferred R60-million in fictitious funds to SA from

Brazil, and two tellers who allegedly issued false cheques and undertook bank transfers totalling R8-million.

Commercial Crime Unit head Maj-Gen M Schoeman said yesterday there had been a 4% drop in the number of case dockets last month, which translated into a decrease of about R19,5-million in value terms.

This was a major breakthrough for police and had contributed to an overall lowering of statistics in 1995.

From January to October, police successes had limited commercial

crime to a value of R2,2-billion (43 959 cases), against R4,1-billion (45 376 cases) for the same period last year. However, the total number of cases under investigation stood at 25 438, which was worth about R7,2-billion, compared with 23 096 cases last year at a value of R7,5-billion.

Pooling of efforts to further combat crime had started on August 15, when big business, the police and the departments of justice and correctional services had begun a process aimed at fighting white-collar crime.

Business submits anti-crime plan

John Djudlu

ED 22/11/95

(34)

BUSINESS had donated about 100 patrol vehicles to government as part of the country's crime-prevention strategy, an official of the anti-crime business initiative, Andre Fourie, said last night.

Outlining a multipronged strategy to combat crime at the half-year meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI), Fourie said initial problems encountered in handing over the vehicles had been resolved at a high-level government meeting this week.

Other aspects of the three-year initiative included making facilities available to police in the CBD, exposing government to best in-

ternational police practices, supporting community policing forums and installing high-tech communication systems to track criminals in the CBD.

The initiative, headed by Council of Southern African Bankers (Cosab) official Piet Liebenberg, comprises leading businessmen, including Anglo American's Michael Spicer, Thebe Investments' Vusi Khanyile and tax lawyer Michael Katz.

JCCI president Ian MacKenzie expressed grave concern at the "apparent deterioration" in government functions and especially the problems with the revenue collection activities of the customs and excise and inland revenue departments.

Public too tolerant of crime

It is time that people realised that they have to get involved in fighting crime

By Martin Dlamini

WHAT WOULD it take to reduce the crime levels in South Africa? A concerted police effort. But how long before it reappears? Soon enough. And in what form? Bigger and more wily.

It does help when newspapers cover their pages with crime reports. But is that

enough? What about shock treatment? What about very loud, very active public marches, a serious demonstration of outrage?

And, most important, what about a change in personal attitudes? The situation definitely calls for that and it would be an error to ignore it.

Some of the greatest obstacles are easily identified. For instance, society's overwhelming rage has been stymied for

reasons of political correctness, which ensures that the best-laid plans to solve the crime problem will fail.

Yet the term "political-correctness" has already lost its meaning. It is expected that people will first consider whether a particular approach will offend certain sections of the population before voicing an opinion.

But that is not the intention. The goal is to be more circumspect and responsible which, understandably, is the more difficult option, since it calls for deeper thinking and the occasional self-sacrifice.

Yet nothing short of a forceful response will reverse the tide of crime that is determined to ooze into society's moral consciousness and corrode it permanently.

Fraud is becoming endemic in different parts of the country. Acts of sexual perversion, which leave one speechless with horror, surface every day. Cons and drug traffickers loiter around easily identifiable dens.

Taxi drivers, seemingly unaccountable to anyone, rule the roads and ultimately, people's lives. Passengers have watched spell-bound as drivers take them to a awful death.

Rape, blood, bodybags every day. Are the police corrupt and incompetent? That is a moot point. What is important is that people have to contribute their share; not just by developing a siege-mentality and acquiring an AK-47.

One, after all, cannot carry a

‘ Rather than see the Government as the great evil one, people must work as closely as possible with it ’

fortress everywhere. And, ironically, criminals now kill people just for their guns.

You are never quite certain that the man next to you in the bank queue or in a night-club is not an assassin who will kill for a pittance or a sadistic murderer who eliminates lives for pleasure.

Trigger-happy, they search for relevance in the aftermath of one of the most short-sighted social systems ever visited upon the face of this earth. But they will only succeed to the extent that society allows them.

Can one then ask for some critical self-appraisal? It is essential that people - from all sections of life - realise that they have to face up to an aspect of life that is actually self-defeating and will continue to defeat their lofty objectives.

Yet, as soon as it is even hinted that part of the problem might be coming from their attitude, people lapse into intransigence, giving way

to sullenness and throwing all objectivity to the wind.

But that is not right. With attention focussed on everything but the real source of the problem, even the most impassioned pleas for society's moral rectitude become absolute rubbish.

Take another look at beautiful South Africa. See the prosperity and freedom, qualities of life that are supposed to assure safety and peace. But they don't because you look elsewhere and find large-scale squalor and filth.

Nevertheless, in this squalid environment live millions of people who do not want such a mean existence. They are ready to work with you to realise a secure and better future. It is their concern as well.

It is only with them that the true South African society will be formed. It is to that society that President Nelson Mandela and the police are also responsible.

Living in a democracy does not imply passivity; it involves, on the contrary, real and concerted activity through which one shapes one's environment.

Rather than see the Government as the great evil one, people must work as closely as possible with it. The Government does not know best. Society working with Government, does.

(The writer is a businessman from Parktown, Johannesburg.)



President Nelson Mandela - people must work closely with his Government and the police to fight crime.

Safety Key to tourism future

By Bobby Brown

Tourism has been experiencing a tremendous upward spiral over the past year, but the industry has to come to grips with the personal safety of their international guests for this boost to be sustained.

The deputy executive director of the SA Tourism Board (Satour), Dr Ernie Fleath, said this fact had to be addressed urgently if the country was going to continue to enjoy the massive cash and jobs benefits of a tourist-friendly land.

He said more than 730 000 tourists entered the country between January and September this year, compared to the 704 630 for the same period last year, and added that more than one million may have visited by the end of the year.

This would mean a substantial and gratifying increase of about 40% compared with 1994.

Heath said strategic guidelines for the safety of tourists had been formulated and that the Tourism Safety Task Group (TSTG) was formed to implement recommendations.

A spokesman for Satour, Martin van Niekerk, said the TSTG was formed in response to the attack on four tourists on a road near Lusikisiki in the former Transkei in September.

One of them, a young New Zealander, was raped.

Heath said the industry could no longer rely on the positive political changes in the country and the publicity that it received from the Rugby World Cup.

He said that tourism had to intensify other marketing efforts.

Australasia headed the surge in world tourism having increased by more than 94%, Central and South American arrivals increased by 93% and Europe, off an already high base, by 67% after 1994.

A survey by Satour found that Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, the Western Cape and Mpumalanga were the most popular provinces among visitors, who rated their personal safety and service levels as "good" around the country.

Deterrent 'package' for Xmas

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

PRETORIA: Crime-weary South Africans are to be given a cracker of a Christmas present by Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar, who has unveiled a package of tough anti-crime laws.

Mr Omar yesterday unwrapped what he called "a package of deterrents" aimed at cutting down the high levels of crime, in particular vehicle-hijacking and murder.

He said the relevant laws, enacted by Parliament earlier this year, would be implemented by December 15.

The package, which is being finalised by the Department of Justice, provides for longer jail sentences for adults and

juveniles; the refusal of bail; tougher bail conditions; the re-sentencing of murderers previously on death row; and no parole for murderers and others found guilty of serious crimes unless a judge has investigated the cases.

The minister has also briefed magistrates extensively on bail procedures.

Mr Omar said: "All the current debates about crime will come to nought unless we have a package. We need to assure the public that something is being done.

"It has to be an effective deterrent which will carry a message to the potential offender that he will be caught and sentenced, and there must be no doubt in his mind that that will be the case."

Mr Omar said that bolstering the deterrent aspect of the law was paramount because "the overwhelming statistics in connection with hijackings, for instance, show that the hijacker is not being caught. That sends a signal to the criminal that he can get away with this crime."

The courts are to be given wider powers to refuse bail — "this is something that needs to be jacked up" — and instructions have already gone out to magistrates in this regard.

There are also greater powers being conferred to magistrate and regional courts to impose heavier sentences, particularly to people found guilty of serious crimes such as murder.

ET 29/11/95

NATIONAL STOP CRIME CAMPAIGN

"Enough is Enough"



A crowd protesting against the high crime rate in Johannesburg gathered at the city's library gardens and held hands at noon.

Picture: NICKY DE BLOIS

Call for mass action against criminals

Nomavenda Mathiane

A STRONG warning to criminals was sounded by thousands who attended an anti-crime rally in central Johannesburg yesterday. Speaker after speaker swore that communities would not be held to ransom by thugs and criminals.

Delivering one of his most angry speeches to an emotionally charged audience that filled Library Gardens at lunchtime, rally organiser Pastor Ray McCauley of the Rhema Church said if mass action could break the back of apartheid, then it should now break the back of crime.

There were cheers as McCauley called on government to be seen to be dealing severely with criminals. He asked communities to be involved in community policing and assisting police.

McCauley, sharing the platform with Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale, Johannesburg mayor Isaac Mogase, national police commissioner George Fivaz, Gauteng safety and security MEC Jessie Duarte and Johannesburg bishop Duncan Buchanan,

BD 30/11/95 (34)

warned criminals that from now on there would be no place for them to hide.

In a petition handed to Sexwale, McCauley asked government to elevate crime issues to the top of its agenda and called for long prison sentences, without the option of parole for up to 10 years, for car hijackers, car thieves and drug pedlars.

He also called for corruption to be rooted out of the SA Police Service and for the enlargement of the child abuse unit.

Sexwale also warned criminals that the fear they had instilled in the hearts of people was now to be sent back to them.

"All of us gathered here demonstrate to you criminals our commitment to fight crime," he said. Government had positioned crime at the top of its national agenda.

Sexwale also appealed to the community to work with the police. "Do not pretend you do not know who the hijackers are. If you know the drug lord who killed the Yeoville trader, come and tell the police. We need your participation," said Sexwale.

ARG 1/12/95

Crime continues unabated

(34)
JOHAN SCHRÖNEN
Crime Reporter

CRIMINAL violence continued unabated immediately after the launch of South Africa's new national drive against crime, spearheaded by community and church leaders leading street marches.

In the past 24 hours in the Peninsula, a Goodwood domestic worker was shot dead, two children were attacked, and a vehicle was hijacked in Khayelitsha.

A police spokesman in Cape

Town said there was no significant drop in crime and in some cases, there could have been an increase in reported crime immediately after the launch of the campaign.

In Goodwood, a domestic worker was shot dead early today when her former boyfriend found another man in her room at her employer's home.

A 23-year-old man was arrested soon after the shooting.

In Khayelitsha, an 11-year-old girl was raped by one of two men who attacked her and

her nine-year-old friend in Lansdowne Road about 5 pm yesterday.

A police spokesman said the two men dragged their young victims into bushes next to the road where the older girl was raped. Police are trying to trace the younger girl who disappeared after the attack.

Also in Khayelitsha, a delivery man was robbed of his bakkie and a hifi system when he slowed down at an intersection. Police said the man was not injured and his bakkie was recovered not far from the scene.

Fivaz brings out the big guns against criminals

By BRONWYN WILKINSON

Organised crimes - including vehicle hijacking and theft, taxi violence and police corruption - have been declared "national priority" crimes by Police Commissioner George Fivaz, and investigations into these crime will now be co-ordinated on a national level.

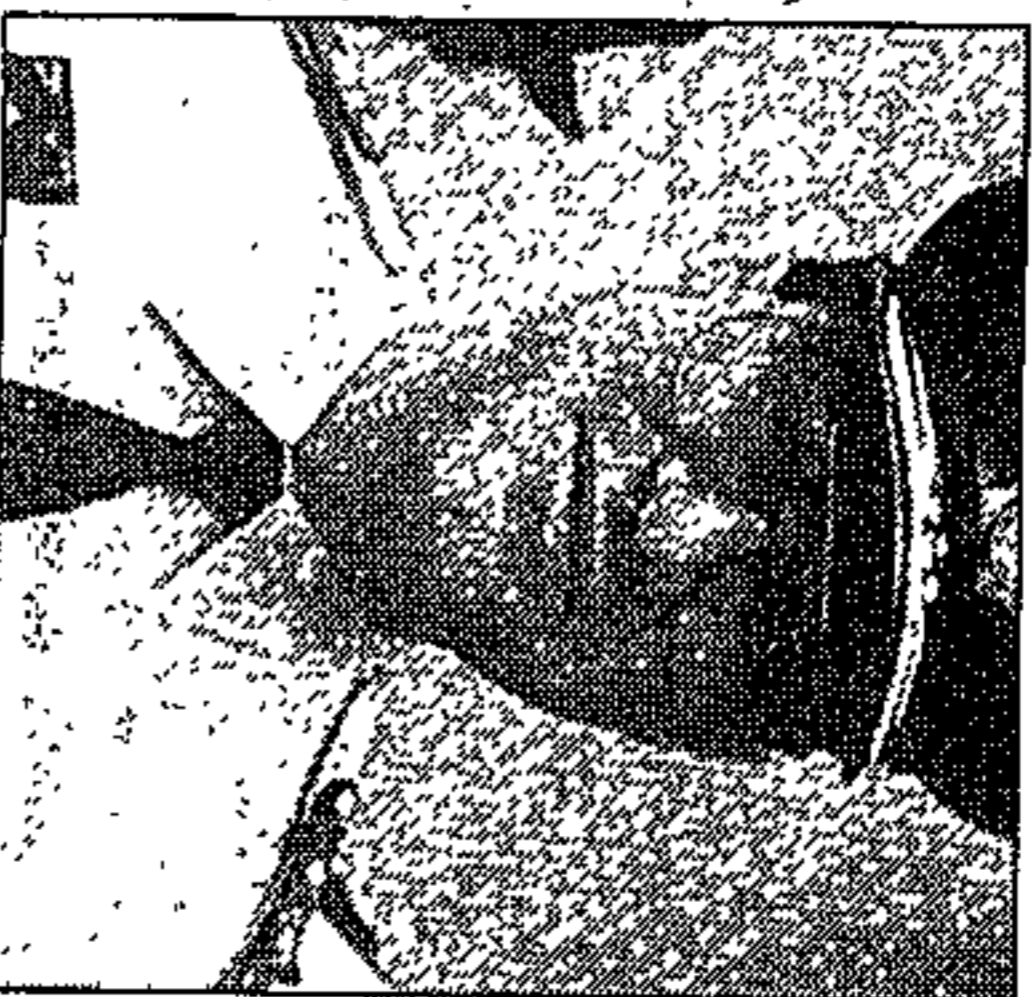
Speaking at a media conference in Pretoria yesterday, Fivaz said the best police personnel, logistics and financial resources would be ploughed into the fight against the newly

declared priority crimes as they had become a direct threat to democracy in South Africa.

He added that personnel who volunteered for the new anti-hijacking units would be subjected to continuous psychometric testing and polygraphs to ensure that they were not corrupt.

"We need to maintain a high level of certainty in our minds as management that they are clean," Fivaz said.

This follows the arrest this week of 11 people, including two North West vehicle theft unit



NEW UNIFORM: Police chief George Fivaz

branch commanders and three other policemen, on charges related to vehicle hijacking, theft and corruption.

The new units will operate on a par with other specialised units like those investigating murder and robbery.

Other crimes added to the national priority list are taxi violence, which Fivaz said was destabilising transportation, and police corruption, which he said had to be wiped out to instil community confidence in the SAPS.

Illegal weapons manifested

themselves in so many other crimes, Fivaz said, that their removal would significantly reduce violent crime.

Crimes involving narcotics were also placed on the list because they were closely linked to other crimes such as vehicle theft and gun-running.

Finally, serious economic offences were added to the priority list because, said the commissioner, they were eating away at the fabric of South African society.

Fivaz appeared in uniform for the first time since his

appointment last year. He announced the official disbanding of the old 11 police agencies and a new, non-military rank structure.

Presenting the new uniforms of the SAPS, Fivaz said these would be phased in gradually to avoid a harsh blow on the police budget.

Asked how he felt to be wearing a uniform again, Fivaz said it felt good, joking that he appreciated that he had even been taught to salute yesterday morning, so he knew how to behave in the new blue outfit.

344

Mar 2 | 12 | 95

(34) Star 4/12/95

By Winnie Graham

Crime is driving some of South Africa's best brains from the country. But even as young professionals consult their financial advisers before leaving, one of Johannesburg's top consultants, Derek Sumption of Brantam Financial Services, is saying: "Don't go. This is potentially the greatest country in the world."

Sumption says the people he is currently advising welcome the political transformation now taking place but they have had enough of hijackings, burglaries and violent attacks.

"Crime," he says, "is not only affecting local people but is doing tremendous harm to the country in that it is chasing away tourists."

He feels communities need to realise the potential of tourism and the impact it could have on the economy. When it is realised that for every 10 tourists a new job is created, the true value of tourism can really be appreciated.

"Tourism could quite easily be South Africa's largest industry, if only crime could be brought under control," he says.

Sumption feels so strongly about the future of South Africa that he recently devoted his usual radio slot to eulogising its tourist potential.

He had just returned from an investment seminar in Greece and spoke from experience. While he admits he enjoyed this trip, he could not resist comparing the two countries.

"We are way ahead," he said. "We complain about Johannesburg International Airport but it is far better, for instance, than the airport at Athens."

He points to South Africa's many attractions - the mountains, beaches, Bushmen paintings, vineyards, villages, game reserves, golf courses, caves and cities - and says this country "has everything". All it needs is the key to unlock it.

He says South Africa has nov-

elty value for tourists keen to see the place where peaceful political transition has taken place. President Mandela himself has become an international drawcard and one of the most revered men in the world. Sumption found in London that visitors to the Madame Tussaud's waxworks jostled each other to have their pictures taken next to the effigy of the South African president.

Although the number of tourists visiting South Africa is expected to reach a record 800 000 this year, it has the potential to attract two million annually, creating more than 330 000 jobs and generating many billions of rands in revenue. Britain attracts more than 20 million foreign visitors who spend more than £10-billion pounds (R58-billion) a year.

South Africa, according to Sumption, has an "underlying buzz" with enormous opportunities. Here, small business is just one field where almost anyone can develop his entrepreneurial skills.

He quotes from his own experience. He joined a financial firm in 1987, just a month before the Stock Exchange crashed. Along with two other founding members, Bob Bartholomew and Paul Argent, they have developed Brantam into a leader in the financial services industry.

Sumption says that by adopting certain unique approaches, such as charging a fee for advice, paying salaries rather than commission and generally attempting to provide a level of service not normally seen in the industry, they have managed to grow a small business into a market leader.

"Our mission statement says it all," Sumption said. "We see it as part of our function to create wealth for our clients. With so much going for South Africa, it can be done. All we need is to change our attitude and solve the crime problem - and we will all be happy that we stayed."

'Stop crime and the brain drain will be plugged'

Besides SA losing top talent, tourists, a lifeline to prosperity, are holding back

“
**Key needed
 to unlock
 land's riches**
 ”

Report may spur action against fraud

BY FRANÇOISE BOTHA

~~34~~ 34 ~~10~~
CJ(BR) 7/12/95
Cape Town — The King report on corporate governance is set to have a positive effect on the level of white-collar crime in South Africa, says top forensic accountant David Sherwin.

Visiting recently from Britain, Sherwin, who heads Ernst & Young's fraud investigation and risk management group, said that the report, which emphasises effective internal auditing practices and the adequacy of controls, will mean that business leaders may take their responsibilities more seriously and understand the risks of business better.

A recent report by Ernst & Young shows that perceptions of an increase in fraud have stabilised over the past two years. This follows a sharp perceived increase during the recession years, during which time fraud is typically higher. Sherwin said that the increase in fraud in business in that period was probably bigger than the rate of increase in many countries' GDP.

He said that the rapid political changes in South Africa had meant that companies often paid less attention than necessary to technological changes.

Sherwin said that technology had made

it easier to commit fraud because of the anonymity of the perpetrator and the ease of access to information. Other factors included the volume and complexity of transactions that pass through most company's computer systems, often making the trail more difficult to follow.

Sherwin said that the most important factor in fraud prevention was raising management's awareness about the damage that fraud could do to the company.

British figures showed that in 71 percent of cases of fraud employees were involved, either directly or in collusion with the perpetrator.

He said controls need to be implemented more strictly. As an example, he said that the person who has access to the controls should not also have access to the invoices.

Sherwin commented that a very good method to use was exception reporting, for example, if a creditor changed address more than once in a short space of time, this should be highlighted and investigated.

He said that while accounting requirements in South Africa were reasonably advanced when compared with some other countries, further safeguards could be built in to combat fraud. These included stricter disclosure requirements.

National database on gangs needed - Fivaz

(34) Star 13/12/95
Police Commissioner George Fivaz yesterday said he wanted a national database on gangs to help police fight the increased gang activity across the country.

"I believe it essential that the phenomenon of gang violence be closely examined from a national policing perspective to determine common factors which might have national implications," Fivaz said in a statement.

He said corruption in the criminal justice system had emerged, and was contributing to the failure of gang members being brought to book.

"Corrupt officials within the criminal justice system are decreasing the

chances of gang members being arrested, prosecuted and convicted," he said.

"Factors such as these must be addressed in terms of national strategies, but in close co-operation with local police if gang-related criminality is to be curbed," Fivaz said.

"I have directed the SAPS divisional chiefs of the national crime investigation service and the national safety services to urgently set up a national database on gang-related criminal activity.

"The purpose will be to establish national tendencies and points of reference on gang-related criminality and to develop a national strategy," Fivaz said. - Reuters.

Fivaz asks doctors to help combat crime

(34)
PRETORIA. — Police Commissioner George Fivaz has appealed for medical doctors to join the fight against crime. ARG 13/12/95

Commissioner Fivaz said in a statement yesterday he had met senior medical doctors recently to discuss worries about the safety of medical professionals and staff, after armed robbers had killed a surgeon at Johannesburg General Hospital during a hijacking.

Commissioner Fivaz said he had ordered all police stations to increase contact with clinics and hospitals in their areas and urged the staff at medical facilities to join local community policing forums.

Police were also considering to offer short training courses for security staff at hospitals. — Reuter.

Omar gets tougher on crime

THE DEVELOPMENT of an effective deterrent to crime is crucial if crime levels are to be brought under control, Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar said yesterday.

However, the most effective deterrent to crime was the "certainty which must exist in the minds of potential criminals" that if they committed crimes they would be arrested and serve the sentences imposed on them, Omar told an inter-ministerial briefing on crime.

Anti-crime measures include tougher bail terms and stiffer sentences.

Criminals, he said, would without a doubt be apprehended and charged. Crimes would be properly and speedily investigated; criminals would be tried efficiently and speedily and, if found guilty, effective and appropriate sentences would be imposed.

Urgent attention needed to be given to the failure to apprehend the vast majority of criminals in cases such as car hijackings and murders. Bail was being too easily granted, sentences were inappropriate and too many cases were being withdrawn.

Effective sentences and an effective release system had to be addressed.

Among the solutions was for the courts to be given greater powers and control over the release on parole of people convicted of serious crimes. "There must be certainty that persons guilty of serious crime will actually serve very lengthy sentences," Omar said. "It is a matter of great concern that so many offenders are not apprehended. There has at times been too easy bail in

serious cases. Corruption is prevalent. Sentences are often too lenient and the release policy is perceived to be too favourable for serious offenders."

Corruption, the involvement of top police officials in crime syndicates and bribery would be firmly dealt with. Omar met attorneys-general and magistrates earlier this month to discuss effective prosecutions, more stringent bail conditions and the elimination of delays in trials. - Sapa.

(34) *Sowetan* 14/12/95

Crime buster

(34) Sowetan 15/12/95



ying man

ABOVE: Grieving widow Lydia Mohamme yesterday.
PIC: LEN KUMALO
LEFT: Victim Petrus Mohamme.

an allegedly fired several shots into the air, killing Mohamme instantly. Minutes earlier, he had picked up his wife from Hillbrow Hospital. Police spokesman Andy Pieke told the press yesterday that they suspected the killing might be connected to the long taxi feuding. Mohamme, who was a sales representative for a leading tobacco company, is survived by his wife and three children. Meanwhile, Justice Minister Mr Dlamini yesterday appealed to people to come forward with information on the two murders on Monday of Mrs Mthimkulu (36) and her daughter Gugu (17), also of Diepkloof. Their bodies were found in bushes at FNB Stadium on Tuesday after-

noon. They had been shot in the head in an execution-style. Suspected hijackers had allegedly pulled Mr Michael Mthimkulu from his Mercedes-Benz in Diepkloof on Monday night and sped away with his wife and daughter, a pupil at Johannesburg's Athlone Girls High School. Omar said he was deeply shocked and saddened by the murders and said: "It is imperative the perpetrators of these vile and cowardly murders are apprehended and brought to justice without delay." Police have offered a reward of up to R200 000 for information that could lead to the arrest of the killers. They appealed to anyone with information to contact Captain Sybrandt de Waal at (011) 986-9000.

By Josias Charle

THE GOVERNMENT has allocated R3,1 billion in a major push to fight escalating crime in South Africa.

Announcing this yesterday, Minister of Safety and Security Mr Sydney Mufamadi said R250 million of the money - made available from funds of the Reconstruction and Development Programme - would go towards the South African Police Service and the rest would be spread over three years to boost the anti-crime campaign and to benefit other departments.

Wave of crime

This is the first time that RDP funds have been diverted to policing and indicates the Government's commitment to fighting the spiralling wave of crime in the country.

Mufamadi said the grant showed the importance the Government attached to fighting crime and developing effective and appropriate policing methods.

"As the current SAPS budget does not accommodate some of our transformation needs, it became necessary for us to submit a request for assistance to the RDP office to meet our set objectives - to deliver an effective community policing service to the community," Mufamadi said at a media conference in Pretoria.

He said the Government had identified five interrelated programmes to support the transformation process in the police service.

These are community policing programmes, information management programmes, victim support programmes, human resource development for police officers, and providing the infrastructure for the police service.

Mufamadi warned, however, that this allocation should not be seen as a "Christmas present" to the police service.

"It is an allocation which is aimed to assist us with the transformation of policing in South Africa and to enable us to tackle crime more effectively."

Confirming the grant, Minister in charge of the RDP Mr Jay Naidoo said: "This is the first allocation from the national RDP funds to be released to the SAPS. We have earmarked another R400 million which will be used in cross-cutting programmes involving the SAPS, the Justice Department and other departments, and we expect to release these funds early next year once business plans have been finalised."

Earlier yesterday, Police Commissioner George Fivaz vowed to fight crime in the country and to weed out corruption within the police service.

Fight back

"We must have the will to fight back and never accept defeat in the war against crime," Fivaz said at a media briefing in Pretoria.

He said the SAPS was determined to "ruthlessly" hunt down perpetrators of crime and make sure they were charged, sentenced and served their full jail terms.

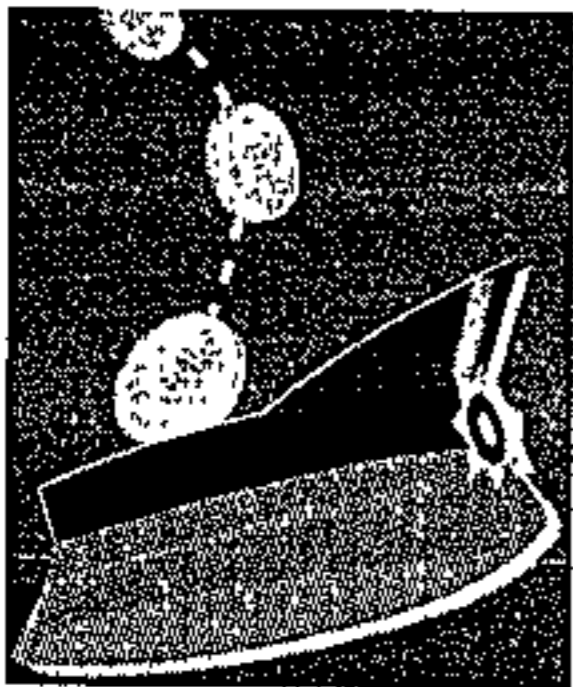
● See Page 4.

CRIME

Why the crooks are winning

More cops and money is not enough

(34) FM 15/12/95



The good news about crime-fighting is that police and legal authorities probably know how to curtail the booming criminal industry. The bad news is that it won't happen soon.

The entire criminal justice system's ability to beat back the scourge is crippled by poorly trained and under-equipped manpower, ineffective information technology, low wages and weak managerial expertise.

Equally disturbing is that our political leaders appear to be vacillating, as if lacking the will and vision to take bold and coherent steps to tackle crime head on.

In the 10 months since President Nelson Mandela opened parliament with instructions to his Cabinet to "take the war to the criminals," government has cut the police budget, maintained a police hiring freeze, ordered juvenile prisoners to be held in low-security welfare lockups (from which many have escaped) and tinkered unconvincingly with ways of tightening bail determination.

The police have since received emergency RDP funding and Justice Minister Dullah Omar has taken steps to halt the indiscriminate release of juveniles and indicated he would revisit the bail issue. Correctional Services Minister Sipo Mzimela has proposed that security be upgraded urgently at all juveniles' places of safety and that Cabinet consider placing them under the jurisdiction of the prisons service.

But such ad hoc juggling with the law serves merely to reinforce the impression that government has no strategic vision to counter crime. Its concern with civil rights protection for suspects and convicts, though laudable, has not been matched with firm steps to harden penalties for serious offences, narrow legal loopholes for perpe-

trators or ensure that serious offenders serve out their sentences.

The bungling belies the fact that concrete steps are under way behind the scenes in government and, in conjunction with the private sector, to address the crippling problems in our criminal justice system. But while they plot and plan, crime remains rampant (see table).

The message — and indeed the fact — is that crime does pay in SA. It pays because many, if not most, criminals escape capture. Many of those who are caught walk free because of poorly prepared police dockets, weak prosecutions or the failure of witnesses to appear in court. Former Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau estimates that only seven or eight out of every 100 cases reported to the police result in convictions.

By the police's own reckoning, they "solve or clear" only 25% of aggravated robberies, 15% of motor vehicle thefts (including hijackings) and 19% of house burglaries. Their record for murders (60%), assaults (82%) and shoplifting (93%) is much better.

But such statistics say nothing about the actual conviction rate, as the police's term to "solve or clear" a case merely means that it is off their books — whether the accused is handed over for trial or the case is dropped for lack of evidence.

There is every reason to be concerned about the police's ability to prevent crime. In Johannesburg, for example, roughly a third of all police vehicles are out of service at any time.

Nor do the problems end there. Johannesburg's flying squad has 59 vehicles but no more than six are operational at any time because there are no more policemen on duty to drive them. One security specialist says the city is big enough — and mean enough — to require at least 25 flying squad officers on call at a shift.

Meanwhile, thousands of uniformed policemen and women across the country who should be out on patrol are stuck behind desks and in administrative jobs that could, and should, be handled by civilians. Eighty percent of the 500 staff at the police's main warehouse in Pretoria, for example, are trained police officers.

Security consultant and chairman of the Johannesburg Community Policing Area Board Gerald Heine, a former British and Kenyan policeman, estimates that only 10% of the SA Police Service is civilian, compared with 30%-40% of the Metropolitan Police force in London, which he argues is a far more efficient ratio.

Police administrators say they are aware of the problems but cannot do much about them while there is a moratorium on police recruitment — this while the police service loses more than 4 000 members through natural attrition each year.

Heine says the solution to the "logistics mess" in the police service would be to decentralise and allow local police commanders greater autonomy in budgeting, staff deployment, hiring and equipment purchases.



Mufamadi



Omar



Mzimela

SERIOUS CRIMES

	Jan-Jun 1994	Jan-Jun 1995	Increase/decrease
Murder	9 070	8 407	-7,0%
Robbery (aggravated)	32 186	33 441	+4,0%
Rape	14 273	16 186	+13,0%
Assault (common)	75 833	84 016	+11,0%
Housebreaking (business premises)	38 984	39 285	+1,0%
Housebreaking (residential premises)	95 077	103 873	+9,0%
Theft (motor vehicle) includes hijacking	45 086	48 378	+7,0%
Hijackings (cars & freight trucks)	5 720	5 879	+2,8%

SOURCE SAPS



But the centralists in the ANC recoil from the prospect, suspecting — without good reasons — that decentralisation will favour wealthier communities and fearing no doubt that it will lead to “private armies” in politically unstable areas such as KwaZulu-Natal.

But Heine says “you can’t hope to control a police force of 140 000 effectively from the centre. I know of no other country that’s still trying to do it this way.”

The police restructuring currently under way does place greater responsibility in the hands of local commanders at area and community level and permits a measure of control by the province but, ultimately, every police officer is answerable to National Commissioner George Fivaz, who sits at the right hand of Safety & Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi.

Meanwhile, serious deficiencies abound throughout the criminal justice system. The most damning include:

□ The inability of police to check fingerprints quickly. Checks are done manually and mostly in Pretoria. Manual matching is the most reliable but is painfully slow, often resulting in hardened criminals being released on bail because the courts have no record of prior convictions. Computerised fingerprint recording and matching is extremely expensive;

□ The lack of a computer linkup of police districts. Goods stolen in one area but recovered in another are never identified; so they remain unclaimed and end up on police auctions. The costs are borne by insurers, who pass them on to clients. This is despite the fact that the police have a giant computer system that costs R400m a year to maintain and staff;

□ Court prosecutors and Attorneys-General offices have no computer network with which to track or sort cases according to priority. The result is poor management of crime information and unnecessary work for overloaded administrators, causing many cases to fail in preparation or presentation.

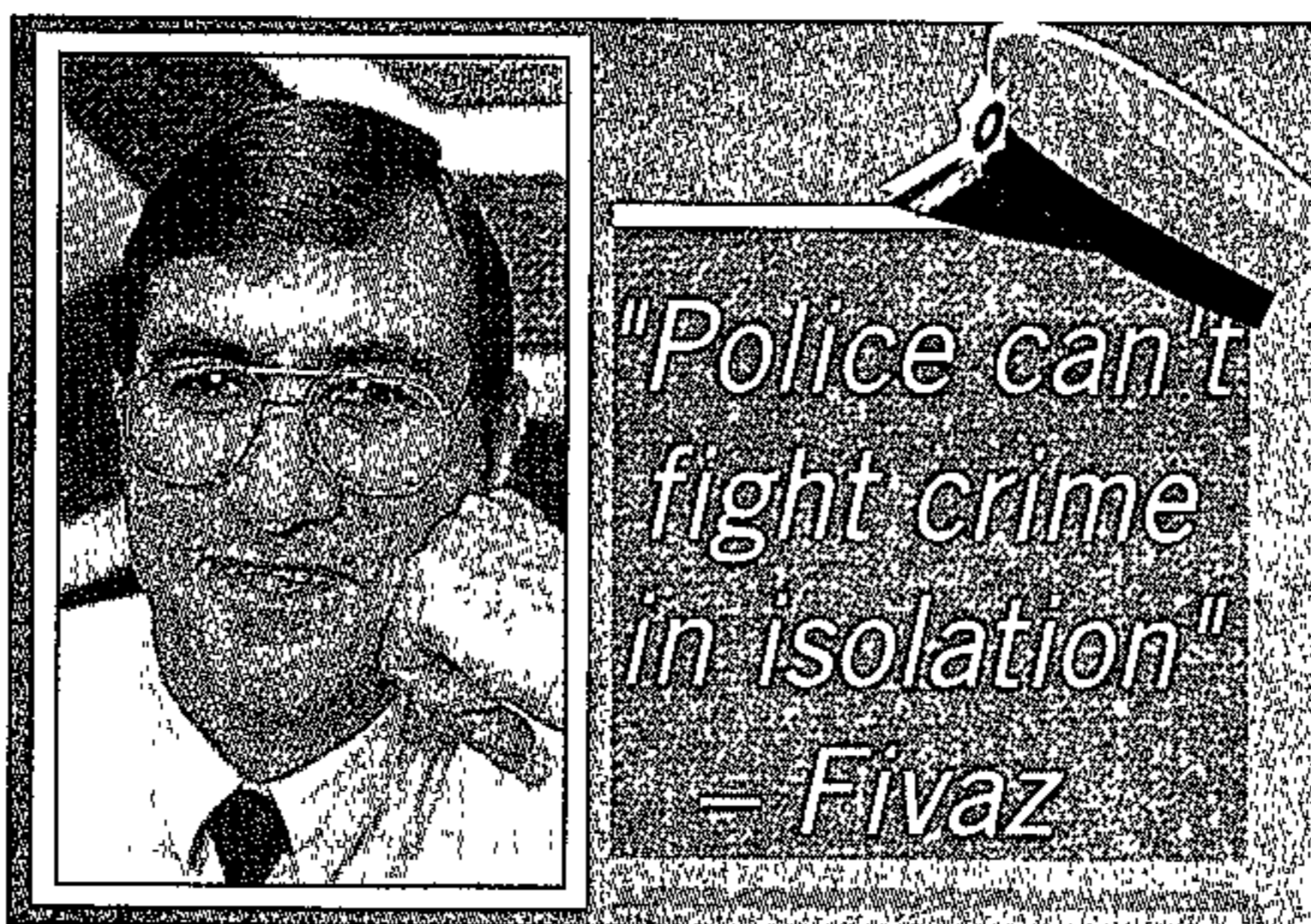
Then there is the issue of ideological mismanagement of the State’s legal apparatus. The Justice Ministry’s insistence on affirmative action in the appointment of senior staff in Attorneys-General offices has resulted in serious understaffing because there are simply not enough qualified blacks to fill most of the vacant posts. The Johannesburg AG’s office, for example, has 34% of its senior positions vacant. In the Transvaal AG’s office in Pretoria — which still has to control Justice in the four new provinces of the former Transvaal — three of the 11 deputy AG posts are unfilled.

Transvaal AG Jan d’Oliveira SC says the morale of public prosecutors is “under severe strain.”

This may be partly because of uncertainties in the political transition, he says, but the root cause is that “salaries and condi-

tions of service are such that it is questioned whether there is any career path worth following.”

In a submission to the Parliamentary Justice Portfolio Committee, D’Oliveira complains about the inability of the State’s legal apparatus to compete with the salaries of the private sector, which results in better qualified State advocates, attorneys and prosecutors leaving for greener pastures. Those who remain often lack experience or do so because they are too poorly qualified



to find work outside the State.

D’Oliveira says the issue of low salaries and morale has become “critical” in the justice system. He recounts how a young deputy AG resigned in the middle of a prosecution and was contracted by the State to continue the case at R480 000 a year, four times his previous salary.

“Unless the problems experienced are urgently addressed,” D’Oliveira says, “the (President’s) policy concerning crime and law enforcement will come to naught.”

The degeneration of the police and criminal justice system is no sudden phenomenon. It stems from:

□ The apartheid government’s preoccupation with State security, which allowed detention of suspects without trial, thus doing without proper police procedures and corrupting the judicial process;

□ The revolutionary alliance’s pursuit of a strategy of ungovernability which fostered, and even elevated, a culture of violent lawlessness and a distrust of authority;

□ Clandestine counter-insurgency operations involving gun-running, cross-border smuggling and organised crime;

□ Domestic strategies to counter international sanctions, which led to covert business practices, allowing commercial corruption and white collar crime to flourish largely undetected; and

□ The system of apartheid itself, with its many social injustices, and the means used to protect and defeat it, all of which brought the law and legal system into disrepute.

In the new democracy, meanwhile, criminal justice is about to become more dif-

ficult to attain as the civil rights provisions in the constitution take hold. It is a development which should be welcomed, not disparaged as a legal impediment in a society only starting to emerge from repression — no matter the complications it holds for the prosecution of criminals.

The complications will grow, not diminish. The Constitutional Court has already handed down rulings that protect the rights of individuals in prosecutions, including the right to examine State evidence and witnesses.

The police and justice authorities will have to adapt their methods to accommodate these rights as they are fundamental to our democracy.

Intensive policing operations in high-crime areas under the Community Safety Plan have brought successes with old-style methods such as roadblocks, cordons and searches. The plan is now being expanded to encompass the entire country and to synchronise with social

development strategies of the RDP and welfare agencies.

But such steps require extensive retraining of personnel and are limited by the manpower and logistical shortcomings already mentioned. In the short term, it is inevitable that communities (that can afford it) will continue to rely on private, local initiatives for law enforcement: block watch systems, neighbourhood patrols and the like, using police reservists hired and paid for by local residents.

Long-term crime prevention, however, can never be ensured by turning neighbourhoods into “security islands” or walling off suburbs. That will simply shift the focus of predation to other areas such as shopping centres while criminals remain at large. Similarly, hardline policing methods as practised in countries such as Saudi Arabia and Singapore not only are illegal in SA but are not guaranteed to work. If the apartheid government could not crush political dissent with repressive measures, similar tactics will hardly eradicate the systemic problem of criminality.

Commissioner Fivaz says the longer-term solution lies partly in improving the efficiency of and co-ordination among departments and agencies involved in the criminal justice system. He says an inter-departmental restructuring committee with representatives from police, justice and prisons is already at work. He might consider bringing Home Affairs into the picture, too, as Customs & Excise controls are weak and need better co-ordination with law enforcement agencies. ■

RDP fund gives R250 m for fight against crime

ARG 15/12/95

□ *Projects include new police stations*

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

A R250 million boost from the national RDP fund is to be used on projects to fight crime, including new police stations, community policing and victim support.

Announcing the grant, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said it signified the importance the government attached to fighting crime.

The government came under fire after this year's budget reduced spending on policing.

Mr Mufamadi said the current police budget did not accommodate all transformation needs.

"It became necessary for us to submit a request for assistance to the RDP office to meet our set objective — to deliver an effective community policing service to the community."

The allocation to the police was based on a business plan submitted to the RDP office.

Mr Mufamadi said there were five inter-related programmes linked to the transformation process.

These were:

- Community policing programmes.
- Information management programmes.
- Victim support programmes.
- Human resource development for police officials.
- Infrastructure provision for the police service.

"We will require the input of provincial governments, other departments and members of the community to turn these broad programmes into concrete projects."

This process was already under way and the MECs have assisted in identifying the first batch of police stations to be built and to be upgraded.

Pilot projects in community policing and victim support would start next year, Mr Mufamadi said.

A year of soaring murder, mayhem

(34)

GAUTENG WRAP-UP: CRIME



By NIAL AITCHESON
Crime Reporter

In January, the South African Cabinet met to plan new ways of tackling the country's rampant crimewave. Present Mandela himself pledged to mount an all-out blitz on criminals.

Tough talking by our politicians may impress some, but it seems most ordinary Gauteng citizens remain unconvinced of the government's ability to curb a crisis which is rapidly running out of control.

A measure of how the public's patience in wearing thin in this regard is the large number of phone calls to this newspaper each day demanding that something be done. Restoration of the death penalty has already been ruled out by Justice Minister Dullah Omar, while the increased use of troops and roadblocks in suburban areas are options which the Government seems reluctant to take.

Twelve months after the president's declaration of war on crime, it may be safer for the average resident to walk the streets, but you are now more likely to be attacked in your home or robbed of your vehicle.

While the launch of various community policing programmes and the fall-off in political violence have contributed to an overall reduction in reported crime in the province during 1995, motorists, women and the elderly have every reason to be alarmed.

Cases of vehicle hijackings have risen dramatically, with at least one vehicle being stolen at gunpoint every 15 minutes in the greater Johannesburg area alone. More disturbing, however, is the increasing level of violence being used by hijackers. More than 30 motorists have been shot dead in Johannesburg this year, prompting the provincial Safety and Security Ministry to set up the new Gauteng highway patrol.

Although hijacking has become the highest profile crime category in the province, residents are three times more likely to be robbed in their homes than on the road, according to Witwatersrand SAPS spokesman Superintendent Eugene Opperman. And while builders in particular are enjoying an unprecedented boom, Opperman says high walls are not necessarily the solution.

"I have spoken to criminals, who feel that walls actually help

them in committing burglaries. Once they get over the top, they can operate undetected on the other side.

"Many people still have a laager mentality. They don't talk to their neighbours and have no idea what is going on round about them. This type of insular attitude is playing into the criminals' hands. People must get to know each other and learn to combat crime on a united front."

Opperman said it was significant that in certain Indian communities there was better co-operation with the police and generally a lower crime rate. "Perhaps the reason for this is that these are very religious and family-orientated people who are community conscious. If they see something suspicious they are not slow in reporting the matter.

"If everyone was to adopt a similar attitude then we would have a good chance of defeating crime," he said.

People must learn to combat crime on a united front

In previous years, intruders would be aiming to make off with electrical goods, cash and firearms. Now, in many cases in which people are attacked inside and outside their homes, the motive is the theft of the family car.

"One disturbing trend which has emerged in recent months is the tailing of motorists by professional car-theft syndicates from their workplaces or from shopping centres to their driveways, where they are attacked and robbed of their vehicles," he said. "Anyone who is followed in this manner should drive straight to the nearest police station or any busy public place."

During 1995, a new name, rank structure, uniforms and a drive against internal corruption have helped the SAPS to shed its old military image and build new bridges with communities.

But this facelift has failed to disguise the growing cracks in an

organisation which is under-resourced, under-manned and seemingly unable to cope with the pressure it finds itself under. Widespread discontent over pay and working conditions has surfaced, with senior officers complaining of a lack of government support for the police.

National commissioner George Fivaz is to be commended for his efforts to stamp out corruption and make the new-look SAPS more accountable to the public, but much of the old bureaucratic malaise associated with the police remains.

At a time when there is a greater need for more police on the streets than ever before, red tape is delaying the return to the service of hundreds of former policemen, who have put in applications to re-enlist.

A group of former uniformed officers, each with around 10 years' policing experience in Johannesburg, approached The Star last month to express their frustration at the delays.

"We resigned from the force in March because we could not afford to support our families on the poor salaries we were receiving," said one. "When things didn't work out, we decided to re-apply. Now we have been told that the next re-enlistments won't be admitted before April 1996. How can we expect the police to get a proper grip on crime when this kind of thing happens?"

And the police also appear to be lagging behind on the technological front. Opperman said: "There is no doubt that criminals have become more sophisticated in their *modus operandi*. For example, this year we have discovered that a large number of illegal radio scanners are being used to monitor police frequencies.

"How else can so many tow trucks turn up at the scene of a road accident within minutes and often before the police themselves get there. These scanners enable syndicates to stay one step ahead of the authorities in what is a big game of chess."

The message to government is clear - give the police the resources to fight crime head-on, or expect an increasing number of people to take the law into their own hands. 1996, the year of the vigilante? Only time will tell.

■ This is the sixth article in a series which wraps up what has been happening in various sectors in the province.

Crime-related landmarks in 1995

JANUARY

First of 13 bodies attributed to a hitherto unknown serial killer discovered at Atteridgeville, west of Pretoria.

Mobile police stations introduced to tackle crime in Johannesburg city centre.

Cabinet agrees on plan to fight crime.

FEBRUARY

President Mandela declares war on crime and anarchy in hard-hitting opening address to Parliament.

Government announces it is to tighten the bail laws.

MARCH

Cape attorney-general Frank Khan says the early release of thousands of convicted criminals on parole makes a mockery of the South African judicial process.

Tembisa residents stage mass protest over escalating crime in the East Rand township, demand restoration of the death penalty and the public necklacings of offenders.

APRIL

Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi admits that police are only solving 52% of all crimes.

Police announce a 26% rise in car hijackings nationwide since the April 1994 election.

MAY

Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit chief, Colonel Charlie Landman, says the state is unable to halt the spiralling crime wave.

Witwatersrand attorney-gen-

eral Klaus von Lieres resigns over rampant crime wave.

Democratic Party labels Johannesburg the "capital of crime".

JUNE

Government approves the early release of 42 000 convicted criminals.

Wits researchers brand South Africa the most murderous country in the world on the evidence of 800 000 violent crimes, 28 000 murders and 67 000 armed robberies reported in 1994.

JULY

Senior figures in South Africa's legal establishment reject claims by national police commissioner George Fivaz and Minister Mufamadi that police are winning the battle against crime.

AUGUST

A further 1 000 troops and police deployed in KwaZulu-Natal under the Community Safety Plan.

Top businessmen, Government officials, church leaders and police generals meet at the Business Initiative Against Crime and Corruption conference in Johannesburg to formulate plans in the fight against crime.

SEPTEMBER

President Mandela signs the Criminal Procedure Second Amendment (Bail) Bill, making it difficult for suspects to be released on bail once arrested.

Police discover the bodies of 10 women in a Boksburg field.

National Crime Investigation Service commissioner Wouter

Grové blames the previous government for the dramatic upsurge in crime.

OCTOBER

Moses Sithole arrested after police release photograph of the suspected Gauteng serial killer to the media.

Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi singles out car theft and hijackings as crimes requiring urgent attention.

A total of R52-million set aside from RDP funds for upgrading of police services in Gauteng.

Johannesburg medical personnel protest against the killing of Dr Stephen Pon by car-hijackers and call on the "Government of National Chaos" to get tough on crime or disband.

NOVEMBER

South Africa comes to a standstill for one minute to mourn those killed in crime-related incidents.

Hurlingham Manor, Sandton, gets approval for a wall around 580 homes. It will be ready for a "crime-free Christmas".

Moses Sithole makes his first appearance in Brakpan Magistrate's Court amid tight security, charged with the murders of 31 women.

DECEMBER

BMW hands over 100 new vehicles to the Gauteng police to equip a specialised anti-hijacking unit called the Highway Patrol.

National police commissioner George Fivaz pledges action over vehicle hijacking and theft, taxi violence and police corruption.

Companies call on public to help fight R375bn white-collar crime loss

BY LLEWELYN JONES

Johannesburg — White-collar crime is estimated to have cost South African companies nearly R375 billion last year.

Concern surrounding this alarming statistic has led many organisations to launch campaigns instructing the public of measures they can take to protect themselves. High on the list of targets is the banking industry, which does not

release figures. Industry players admit that the figure is vast.

Standard Bank has recently launched two campaigns, one to combat crime at automated teller machines (ATM) and another instructing its customers how best to protect themselves against cheque fraud.

Noel Webb, the managing director of retail banking, said that the ATM banking environment had changed.

"We owe it to our customers to provide them with not only convenient and accessible services, but also to ensure that the environment in which they are doing their banking is as safe as possible."

Criminals were becoming increasingly sophisticated, he said. "Many are members of well-organised crime syndicates who make use of modern technology like cellular phones to dupe our customers."

To meet the challenge, Standard Bank has set up a special team of ATM specialists to find solutions to the problem.

The team has apprehended more than 60 criminals for crimes including attempted murder, robbery, fraud, vandalism, and theft.

The bank liaises regularly with the police. It recently met police commissioner George Fvaz to discuss the extent of ATM crime. "This resulted in a special SAPS task force

to deal exclusively with ATM crime. Digitised video cameras are being installed at certain sites, and special phone lines with direct links to the police and the bank's lost card division have been installed at numerous AutoBank centres.

"We believe our customers also have an important role to play," Webb said. "They need to become more aware of the problem of ATM crime."

Cheque fraud has been another

area of easy pickings for South African criminals.

In a customer information document entitled "Double check those crossings", the bank advises its customers to write the amount in figures as close as possible to the "R" sign to prevent fraudsters from raising the amount.

Any unused spaces after the name of the payee and after the amount should be filled in with lines to prevent fraudulent additions.

CT (BR) 19/12/95 (34)

SA facing anarchy, says judge

APR 19/12/95 (34)

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa faces mob rule and anarchy unless the state protects people from criminals who trample on their rights, says a top human rights jurist. There is a real danger that victims of crime will take the law into their own hands unless the state sets up systems to prevent people from trampling on each other's rights, said Mr Justice Laurie Ackerman.

He was speaking at the University of Cape Town's graduation ceremony.

Justice Ackerman said only a new concept of order is needed, he said. In spite of South Africa living out a miracle in the last five years, the constitution and all legal institutions were vulnerable, he said. "Our transitional constitution entrenches an impressive

range of fundamental rights. Yet crime is at a distressingly high level. Murder robbery and gang violence threaten our fledgling democracy in a frightening way," he said.

While an entrenched bill of rights was primarily and traditionally a constitutional safeguard for the individual against the state, the current high rate of violent crime forced one to consider the obligation of the state to prevent

people trampling on each other's rights. Justice Ackerman said rights remained paper rights if they could not, for whatever reason, be effectively enforced through the mechanisms of the courts. He said that to achieve effective enforcement, massive funding was required. The state could not meet this demand on its own, or provide access to law to all people who needed it but who couldn't afford to pay for it.

SAPS to initiate national anti-crime programme

Stephané Bothma

PRETORIA — Visible policing, including the use of the SA Police Service's air wing, will be an important aspect of a countrywide anti-crime initiative announced by the SAPS for the festive season.

To upgrade visible policing in Gauteng, the Air Wing would conduct a number of patrols and police personnel would be supported by members of neighbourhood watches, police reservists and traffic officers, SAPS national standards and management services spokesman senior superintendent Eric Pelser said.

"A number of large-scale crime combating operations are planned for Gauteng and the SA National Defence Force will provide support and assistance during these operations," he said.

The central business districts of Gauteng's major cities and town would be regularly patrolled, and strategically placed roadblocks — static and mobile — would be implemented, he said.

A number of caravans will be deployed at known crime flash-point areas throughout the

province, and suburbs will be patrolled by police on horseback where possible.

Pelser said crime prevention operations would focus on priority crimes such as car hijacking, armed robbery and gun and drug smuggling. Special attention will also be given to vacant homes to prevent housebreaking.

He urged holidaymakers to inform local police stations that they would be away and arrangements would be made to ensure that vacant homes were visited regularly.

In the Western Cape, 200 police officers would be deployed on foot and in vehicles to patrol the districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Athlone and Bellville, he said.

In addition, members of the internal stability division, business watch and tourist units would patrol Cape Town's business district.

These operations would be supported by air patrols, and plain-clothed detectives would be deployed at places frequented by tourists, Pelser said. Beaches and resorts would be patrolled on foot, in vehicles and by air. The SAPS water wing would do regular patrols at a number of beaches.

In KwaZulu-Natal, crime prevention programmes and operations would focus on holiday destinations and tourist spots. However, politically tense areas would be monitored on a continuous basis to identify and address the potential for violence.

Pelser said all members of neighbourhood, farm, business and rural watches had been mobilised to assist in crime prevention operations.

The N3 highway would be regularly patrolled and roadblocks would be carried out on certain identified feeder roads.

In Durban, observation posts had been erected in the CBD and along the beach front.

Crime prevention programmes, focusing on holiday resorts and places of entertainment in the Eastern Cape, had been upgraded by the redistribution of personnel and resourced by the improvement of communication systems, especially in the former Transkei region, Pelser said.

A tourist protection unit had been established in Umtata to provide assistance and information to holidaymakers.

BD 19/12/95 (34)

Long arm of the law is not enough, says judge

ST 24/12/95

34

By CARMEL RICKARD

A BETTER-equipped police force, severe punishment for serious crimes and a halt to premature paroles were needed to improve the security of the community, the deputy president of the Constitutional Court, Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed, said this week.

Receiving an honorary doctorate from Natal University on Tuesday, Judge Mahomed said that improved security was only one part of a three-pronged strategy needed to rebuild the country after apartheid.

The second was a focus on structural priorities including more and better jobs, more houses and affordable education.

However, beyond these two priorities lay the "truly fundamental imperative" of revitalising moral values.

Judge Mahomed said that perhaps the most tragic consequence of apartheid was its corrosive effects on the moral fabric of our society.

It undermined humanistic and spiritual values of the community expressed in African communalism, the spirituality of the major religions and secular humanism.

Agencies which traditionally nurtured these ethical values and moral discipline included the extended family, aged but wise parents, teachers and church leaders. However, many of them lost their legitimacy when "unanchored and angry youths" rejected their authority during the struggle against apartheid.

Judge Mahomed said that, in the post-apartheid crisis, the country's moral leaders needed to "harness our spiritual reservoirs and restore the authority of the moral agencies of our society".

They would thus help generate the energies needed to sustain a more lasting security than one which depended on more police, more prisons and harsher sentences for crimes.

MURDERS, robberies, rapes, car hijacks — no issue today dominates South African minds and media headlines as much as violent crime. But is the pervasiveness of crime in South Africa either that new or that surprising? And is it only violent crime we should be looking at with such urgency?

I believe not.

What business people and politicians are generally talking about today is Third World crime and corruption — robbery, rape, prostitution, gambling, rackets with forged driving licences, taxi wars: Dog eats dog in the unequal fight for survival in a situation where there is no reasonable expectation that institutions of justice, education and economic exchange will deliver much to the mass of ordinary citizens.

But there is every reason to believe that the robberies, rapes, murders and hijackings we are seeking today are a result of the pervasiveness of First World or white-collar crime and corruption during the apartheid era. They are a measure of the extent to which the social structures necessary to sustain a society have been neglected and destroyed.

For nearly half a century South Africa laboured under institutionalised corruption of the most profound kind — apartheid. For decades before that, migrant labour had been a standard means of exploiting the labour of the black majority to generate super-profits for the white minority.

For millions of South Africans, the normal social controls of family life were destroyed by pass laws and the migrant labour system. Formal schooling, the other major source of socialisation, was grossly underprovided for generations of black children. Economic privilege for whites was ensured by labour laws that left blacks damaged and deprived.

The waning power of institutional religion notwithstanding, the biblical caution about the sins of the fathers being visited on succeeding generations remains a rational proposition based on a rational understanding of how society works. Did we really think that we could escape the consequences of a century of abuse with a nice gesture — letting Nelson Mandela out of prison and allowing the masses to vote?

A high level of social maladjustment is the inescapable result of years of social neglect. Business cannot carry on "as usual".

In the past, business in South Africa had learned to profit from a socially irresponsible system that was not only unjust but also misallocated resources on a vast scale. It will now have to learn to radically redesign itself to operate in a socially responsible way.

Real power vests as much in business as it does in government and corrupts as easily in each sphere. If corruption is to be controlled, both government and business must be conducted openly and be subject to constant public scrutiny. In view of our history, the currently widely supported attempt by business to secure rights of "privacy" under the final constitution must be viewed with the greatest suspicion.

Apartheid not only left blacks deprived, it also accustomed whites to behaving in a profoundly anti-social way, creating a climate of immorality which allowed all forms of white-collar crime to thrive.

More than 10 years ago, Dennis Etheredge declared from a public platform that corruption was reaching alarming proportions in South Africa's civil service and corporate world.

Etheredge was a director of Anglo American and a member of the Atomic Energy Board. In 1979, he had become a member of the Economic Advisory Council of then prime minister P.W. Botha.

This glittering (from one point of view) record made it all the more startling when, in November 1982, Etheredge declared in a speech to the South African Institute of Management that "business and public administration in South Africa is shot through with dishonesty". What was more, he said, the culprits were seldom charged in court. He added that

Kickback culture the root of soaring crime

(34)

ART 30/12/95

■ The roots of the crimewave frightening the nation lie in the climate of immorality created by apartheid, says **MARTIN WELZ**, who calls for an end to the corporate culture of the kickback.



he had first become aware of this state of affairs in 1974.

It was only in March 1983, however, when he elaborated on these charges by remarking on "the strange indifference of government to the ravages of inflation and of forex fraud... unless, of course, they are themselves benefiting", that he elicited any reaction.

An enraged P.W. Botha demanded that Etheredge give details and produce his evidence. Apparently terrified, Etheredge said he had burned all the evidence in order to protect his sources. And that was the end of it.

At about this time, I was present at a breakfast for consumer journalists where Etheredge explained with outrage how corporations were losing millions because their officials were buying raw materials and supplies not at the best (usually lowest) price, or on the most favourable terms for their company, but from suppliers who offered the best (highest) personal kickbacks — and that the cost was obviously being passed on to the consumer.

I then put a question to Etheredge and received a most revealing answer. What, I asked him, if a company official does not harm his company, but improves its profits or sales by

paying bribes to buyers or government officials? He paused, obviously puzzled by the question, and then said, "Oh, you mean facilitation payments?"

Etheredge has since died and apartheid is officially dead, but there is little to suggest that big business is even thinking about looking at such corruption, let alone doing something about it.

Personal inducements paid to advance business interests are clearly not to be classed as common bribes. They are sophisticated "facilitation payments", or part of an enlightened programme of "black economic empowerment".

What of the flight from South Africa of billions in foreign exchange, which the Reserve Bank has never had the will to control? Most of that money is capital, "surplus" generated by the sweated labour of millions of South Africans, that is now being used to create employment elsewhere and to advance the economic interests of other societies.

To make matters worse, the South African "owners" of such capital are permitted to evade their responsibility to society by avoiding tax. Most large firms of attorneys and accountants in South Africa actually run departments that facilitate tax avoidance as a service to their clients.

While the Reserve Bank has, so far, successfully campaigned to be allowed to remain politically unaccountable, its role has always been pre-eminently political, particularly in a society riven by social injustice. What does it mean, for example, that the Reserve Bank (dominated by white Afrikaners) refuses to bail out the African Bank for R25 million, while it has been prepared, secretly and irregularly, to bail out Afrikaner banks for billions of rands?

The social and political implicants of this massive, and overlooked, corruption in high places place the high crime rate at street level in a new perspective.

Indeed, there is something perversely purist about the robberies, hijackings and muggings. Unlike the servants of the past, black perpetrators can be seen, albeit from an extreme point of view, as refusing to ingratiate themselves with the white "masters", or to be "bought" by the system.

This is not to underestimate the danger of the situation, however. The real danger is that social mayhem provides a convenient justification for the old cynical argument which runs like this: The world is (inevitably) a jungle where dog eats dog, a matter of survival of the fittest, and the only thing to do is make sure you are among the fit, build higher walls, and pay for armed response security, better police and more effective jails.

Which raises the question: Will government — and business — start dealing with "first world" economic crime and corruption, and create institutions that ensure a just distribution of rights and responsibilities for all. Or will they opt for the jungle? Will they simply seek new ways to avoid the moral imperative, which is this: To survive, a society has to fairly serve the interests of all its members.

■ Martin Welz is editor of noseWEEK magazine. This article is published with kind permission of Democracy in Action, the Idasa journal.