

PUBLIC SECTOR-GOVT. - POLICE

1996

JANUARY - APRIL

# Remote control policing

*Sowetan 15/11/96*

By Rafiq Rohan  
Political Correspondent

(257)

## W Cape police chief runs the crime-ridden mother city from Pretoria by cell-phone

**W**HILE THE Western Cape's crime rate soars out of control, the police commissioner for the region has been living in Pretoria, occasionally jetting to work in Cape Town at taxpayers' expense

Lieutenant-General André Beukes spends most of his time in Pretoria where his wife Bertha has a thriving business

Almost a year since his controversial appointment, the former security policeman who has not based himself in Cape Town, has in one month been at his desk for only five days but argues that he is only a cell-phone call away if needed

Although he is hardly ever in Cape Town over weekends - when crime is at its highest - that did not stop him from flying down for the exclusive Luciano Pavarotti concert last weekend

The R27 000 a month commissioner has

now taken sick leave and has been replaced by deputy national commissioner Mike Bester. Beukes' illness has been regarded with suspicion

Political, human rights and anti-crime bodies in the Cape are outraged, not only at the performance of Beukes, but by his appointment in the first place

### Appointment was opposed

The Trauma Centre told *Sowetan* that Beukes is still considered a candidate for the Truth Commission "We originally opposed the appointment of Beukes to the position of commissioner on the grounds that his application for indemnity for gross violations of human rights had not yet been considered by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

"Pending full disclosure of his involvement

in the former Security Branch, we did not think he was the appropriate choice to serve as chief law enforcement officer for this province"

The Western Cape Anti-Crime Forum said it welcomed the replacement of Beukes because of his failure to provide suitable leadership. Its general secretary Mr Irvin Kinnes said "With low police morale and threats of trade union action in view of promotions, decisive leadership is needed"

The African National Congress said that Beukes' ill-health was regarded "as suspicious" but also welcomed his being replaced. Money "wasted by Beukes" could have been better used in the police services, the ANC complained

Beukes has remained tight-lipped in the midst of the torrents of criticism about him

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## Police chief not likely to return

(257)

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Star 15/11/96

Cape Town - Western Cape provincial police commissioner André Beukes has taken sick leave, apparently suffering from sports-related injuries, and is not expected to return to his top post.

Beukes, appointed eight months ago, has not yet moved to Cape Town and commutes between his home in Pretoria and Cape Town.

He has said that a Pretoria specialist warned him it was unlikely that a police medical board would find him fit to work because of injuries to his back.

One of the four deputy national commissioners, Mike Bester, has been temporarily appointed to the position following an urgent meeting last week.

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# Police forums being hijacked, says official

(251) 27/16/11/92

POLITICIANS and gangsters are trying to hijack community-police forums, diverting much police time from safety and security issues, sources told the Cape Times yesterday.

Many community members also mistakenly believe that forum members are there to help them get off criminal charges, or that they have authority over the police, the sources say.

At least 55 community-police forums have received official recognition from local Police MEC Mr Patrick McKenzie. Another 50 are applying for recognition.

Recognition qualifies them for a budget of about R3 000 for administrative costs.

Most of the forums being hampered by politicking and gangsterism are in the townships. Mr Peter Stevens, British community policing adviser to Mr McKenzie, confirmed yesterday that gangsters and politicians in certain areas were trying to "interfere" in community-police forums.

At some stations, the forum had split into separate groups because certain political parties would only participate if their representative could co-chair the meetings, he said.

Some community-police forum meetings have been flooded by members of one political party trying to oust the opposition party's members from their committee positions.

"Politics should not have any part to play in the forums. These should be a partnership between the community and the police," Mr Stevens said.

"Take-over bids are not to the advantage of the people in the area. Political wrangling is clearly diverting energy from the real purpose of the forums.

"Known gangsters are trying to take up important positions, and they are not doing this for benevolent reasons."

In spite of the problems, Mr Stevens said he believed "remarkable progress" had been made in the province and that "almost every police station has embraced community policing".

He said people should expect the crime statistics to increase as more people reported crimes with the growing confidence in the police service.

"Community policing is a priority in attracting investment and tourism. There can be nothing more important than addressing the problem of crime in this country," Mr Stevens added.



(251) ARG 17/1/96  
**Popcru warns on  
police promotions**

**ESTELLE RANDALL, Labour Reporter**

**IGNORE** dissatisfaction over police promotions at your peril — that was the message from the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) to Western Cape Minister of Police Patrick McKenzie over recent police promotions in the province

Hundreds of police and prison personnel marched to Mr McKenzie's office at the provincial parliament building in Cape Town yesterday to deliver a memorandum rejecting "past racist promotions and entrenching of whites in senior and management positions"

The union demanded a moratorium on all police promotions until there was an inclusive promotional framework which drew in trade unions and Cosatu. It also demanded that promotions from April 1994 to December 1995 be reviewed and reversed.

Johnny Jansen, Popcru's Western Cape chairman, warned that if there was no favourable reply to the memorandum within five days, yesterday's march would mark the beginning of an "intense campaign of mass action"

Mr McKenzie said he had no problem with the memorandum, except that most of the issues raised did not apply to him.

He said he would fax the memorandum to national commissioner George Fivas, who would probably reply directly to Popcru.

# Beukes was about to be fired, govt source claims

9/ CT 18/1/96 (251)  
CONTROVERSIAL Western Cape Provincial Police Commissioner André Beukes took sick leave after he found out that provincial Police Minister Mr Patrick McKenzie had set the wheels in motion to have him fired

Under the constitution, a certain process must be followed in firing a provincial police commissioner — this process had started after a Cape Times exposé in November that Mr Beukes had still not moved to Cape Town nine months after his appointment

This was revealed to the Cape Times yesterday by a well-placed government source who said Mr McKenzie and National Police Commissioner George Fivaz had "exerted tremendous pressure" on Mr Beukes to move to Cape Town late last year

The source said: "Fivaz instructed Beukes to move to Cape Town immediately. This was an instruction and not a request. A luxury flat was made available for him. Beukes then went back to Fivaz and said he could not move to Cape Town at the time because of circumstances which had nothing to do with an illness

"This was not acceptable to the national commissioner nor to McKenzie"

Mr Beukes was not asked to resign "because there is a procedure in the constitution on how a commissioner is relieved of his post", he said. This is one of the few civil servant posts dealt with in the constitution

The process requires the local Minister of Police to convey his lack of confidence in the provincial commissioner to the provincial premier and then

to the provincial cabinet

The national commissioner must be informed and he, in turn, takes the matter to the national Minister of Safety and Security

A committee must then see if there are valid reasons to remove the provincial commissioner

Mr McKenzie had discussed the matter with Mr Kriel and Mr Fivaz when "a new thing came in and he (Mr Beukes) suddenly had a health problem"

"This brought a halt to the process. There would have been no point in continuing if a police medical board was to find Beukes medically unfit to work," the source said

Mr McKenzie had been surprised, he said, to read reports that Mr Beukes had neck and back problems as he had been thought to have cancer.

Mrs. Bertha Beukes told the Cape Times last week that her husband's condition had nothing to do with cancer or stress. Although Mr Beukes was too ill to go to work, he went to the Luciano Pavarotti concert in Stellenbosch.

A spokesman for Mr McKenzie's office confirmed that "discussions" about Mr Beukes had taken place between Mr Fivaz, Mr Kriel and Mr McKenzie but declined to say more

Sources in November told the Cape Times that Mr Beukes' wife had been reluctant to move to Cape Town because she had a thriving nursery school business in Pretoria

This was never denied by Mrs Beukes — who was contacted at the Dwergieland Kleuterskool in Pretoria North — although her husband claimed she was a housewife

# Inquiry into NIA<sup>(251)</sup> spying activities

**A**N INDEPENDENT judicial inquiry will be held into claims of national intelligence agents spying on top police officials, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said yesterday

It will be conducted by a judge to be appointed by President Nelson Mandela, he told a media briefing in Pretoria

"We want to deal urgently with this matter," he added

A Johannesburg newspaper last week reported that the entire top structure of the police, including commissioner George Fivaz, was being spied on. It quoted unnamed sources as saying former Vlakplaas police base commander Dirk Coetzee had been assigned the task by the National Intelligence Agency. This was denied by the NIA.

## Government responds quickly to reports of spying on top policemen

After a two-hour meeting with security ministers and intelligence agency heads at the Union Buildings yesterday morning, Mbeki said the allegations should be regarded in a serious light.

"I have been in discussion with the president on this matter," he said. "The president will be appointing a judge to conduct an independent judicial inquiry into this issue."

Mbeki said "bugs" (eavesdropping devices) had been found in the telephone of police management forum secretary Superintendent Gideon Oosthuizen and in the office of Northern Province police commissioner General Msengi Baloyi.

Wires, which could have been used

for surveillance equipment, had been discovered in the ceiling of an office next to that of Gauteng commissioner General Sharma Maharaj.

Mbeki said an investigation by the country's intelligence agencies and security services would continue under the national intelligence coordination committee.

They would cooperate with Parliament's joint standing committee, which announced its own probe into the issue earlier this week.

"Hopefully this range of investigations will provide an answer to who is responsible and what it is they were trying to find," Mbeki said - *Sapa*.



# What's he doing here?

**H**E ADMITTED LEAVING A trail of death, mayhem and destruction while working for the hated South African security police. But now, on the side of the African National Congress, he has suddenly cropped up as a member of the National Intelligence Agency in Pretoria.

Even though Dirk Coetzee is part of the ANC, disgruntled Umkhonto we Sizwe members want to know why he is still serving the security forces after his bloody track record against people who fought against apartheid. One of Coetzee's more shocking admissions is that he commanded a hit squad that murdered human rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge in 1981.

On another mission, Coetzee admitted killing ANC activist Patrick Makau and a seven-year-old girl while blowing up a house in Swaziland, where a number of ANC members were hiding.

He was also involved in kidnapping, poisoning and planting bombs – all targeted at ANC people.

Senior MK members, who asked *Sowetan* not to identify them because of their senior positions in Government, are now asking how it is possible that Coetzee can still be appointed to a job where, especially, matters of security are considered.

## The right to continue

"This is taking reconciliation a little too far. Coetzee still has to appear before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission," the MK person in Government said.

"Why could they not wait until the outcome of the Truth Commission before they decided what to do with him?"

A Durban lawyer, who escaped death a number of times at the hands of security forces, said "How could they appoint him? It does not make any sense to me at all."

Mo Shaik, deputy coordinator of the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee, said that for the time being, Coetzee would remain in his position but will appear before the Truth Commission.

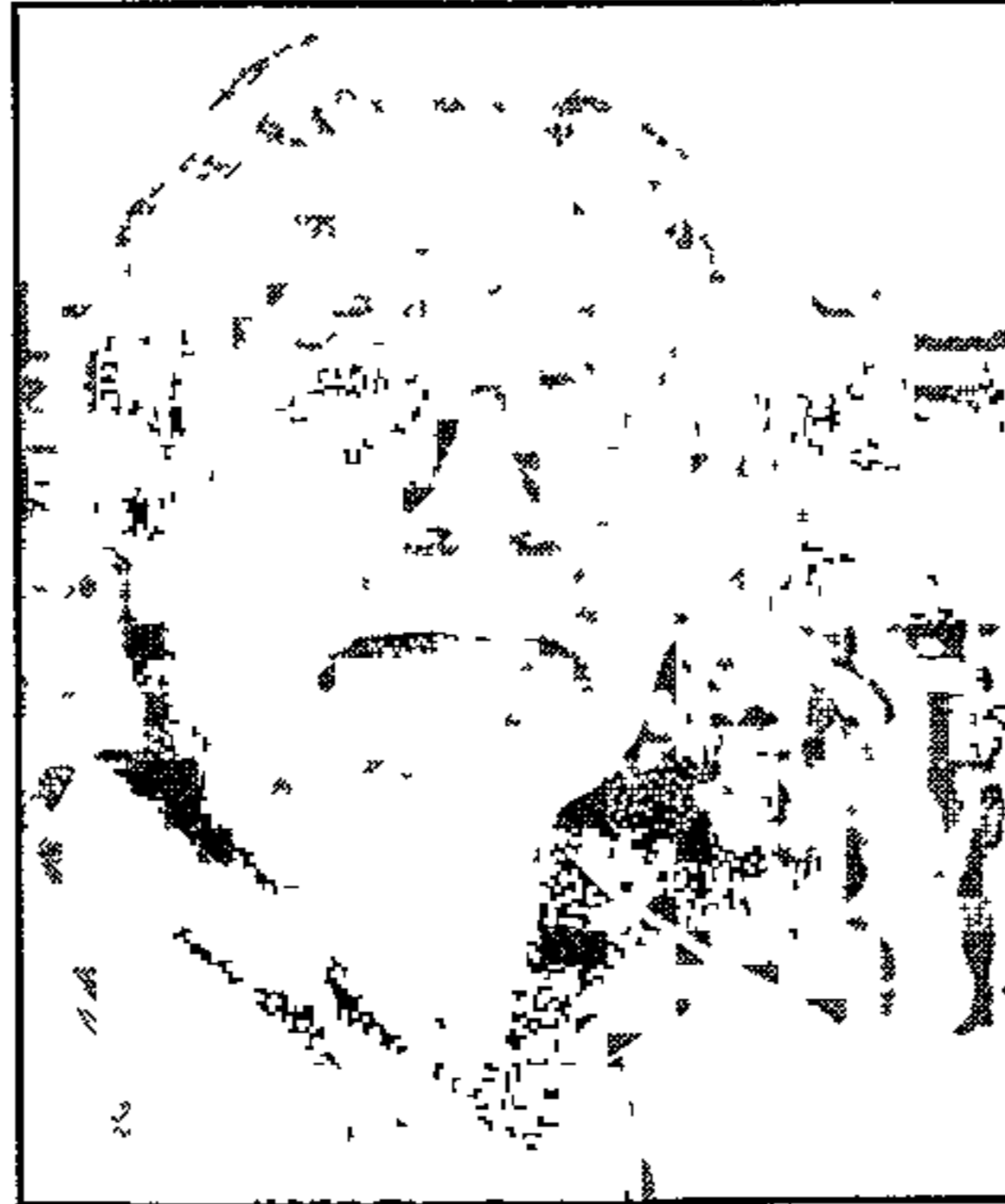
"On the question of the disclosures Coetzee made on hit squad activities, that will be passed on to the Truth Commission and we will follow their recommendations."

Until such time, Shaik said, Coetzee will be accorded the same treatment as everyone else who is a member of the NIA.

This week Coetzee was barred from talking to the media by his superiors but he spoke to *Sowetan* about his appointment just before he was silenced.

He is adamant that he has the right to continue

The employment of self-confessed former hit squad man Dirk Coetzee in the National Intelligence Agency has sparked off questions from MK members. Political Correspondent **Rafiq Rohan** considers the issue...



**Dirk Coetzee ... not only those who pulled the triggers should pay the price.**

He is doing the work he is trained to do, and that he deserves a second chance.

The logic he applies to defend himself is that if he is kicked out of his new job, then so should Deputy President FW de Klerk, Minister Pik Botha and a host of people within the police and military who were promoted despite their past track record under apartheid.

"Archbishop (Desmond) Tutu said that all sides should be treated equally. If I am now to be targeted, then what about De Klerk and Botha, who were part of the state security machinery?"

"Should it only be the ones who pulled the triggers who pay the price? What about those who gave the orders, who orchestrated the bombings?"

By the same token, Coetzee said, those within MK who accuse him should also lose their jobs.

"There are the Grosskopfs and those responsible for the Pretoria Church Street bombings. There are thousands in the public service who also should be singled out," he said angrily.

Coetzee said that when he left the country and went into hiding, where he exposed hit

**At least I had the guts to stand. Today I am hated by my own race, by my colleagues for what I did.**

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*Sowetan*  
19/11/96

squad activities, he could have made the easier choice that his colleagues made.

"I at least had the guts to stand up. Today I am hated by my own race, by my colleagues for what I did. I am regarded as a traitor. My present comrades in the ANC must understand this. I had the easy way out but I chose the difficult way."

It is not known what ranking Coetzee now holds in the NIA because, according to Shaik, rankings are classified information in intelligence services.

However, according to sources Coetzee does not have a senior ranking and sits all day long in his office and does nothing much. He spends a lot of the time reading newspapers, the source said.

## Sinister roles

When Coetzee returned from exile in 1993, he was employed by the ANC at its headquarters in Shell House, Johannesburg, as an investigator.

Coetzee pointed to a number of individuals in the current security forces who played sinister roles in the security forces of the previous administration, but who now occupy very senior positions.

These include people he listed as heading raids into Botswana and those leading disinformation campaigns.

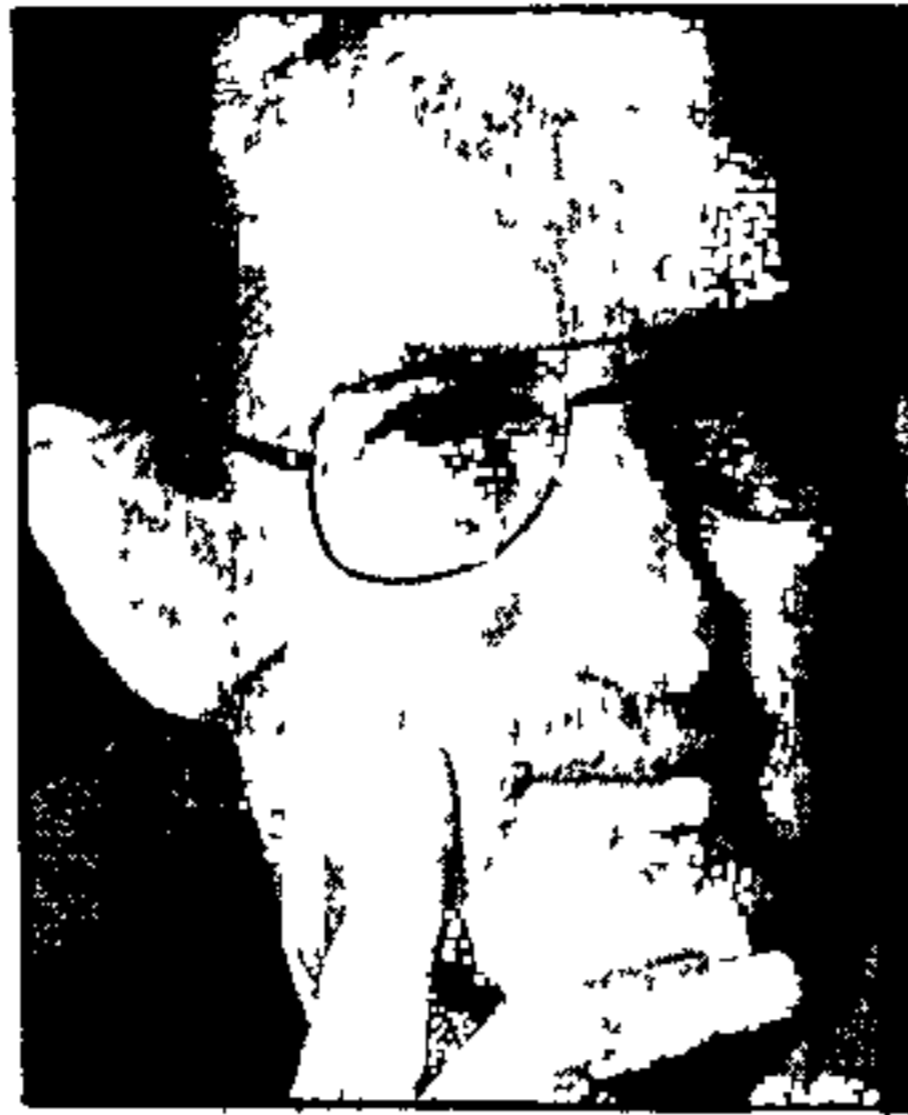
He also referred to a comment by Police Commissioner George Fivaz, who said that the position of police in the previous regime should not affect their position in the new police force.

"There are a lot of Dirk Coetzees who have to go if I go. I came out into the open, others did not."

Referring to the recent bugging furore, he said "I am not a spy and will never be one."

# Smearred,

# says the top cop



**"VICTIM"** General Andre Beukes, who alleges he was the victim of a smear campaign

ARG 20/1/96

**GLYNNIS UNDERHILL**  
Staff Reporter

**WESTERN** Cape provincial police commissioner Andre Beukes, who is planning on the advice of his doctors to leave the police force after 33 years, believes he has been the victim of a smear campaign

General Beukes, 49, has been embroiled in controversy since taking up his regional post and became known among critics as "General Vodacom" as he continued to commute between Pretoria and Cape Town

While General Beukes claims his commuting involved assisting with the transformation of the police service, dissatisfaction within his ranks arose when it became clear he had not yet taken up official residence in Cape Town

The Western Cape's top policeman told Saturday Argus in an interview he had been that day to see his doctors, and physiotherapist and signed medical papers which would be forwarded to the police medical board

General Beukes said the day had been, "a traumatic one for me" but his religious convictions had been a source of comfort

The orthopaedic surgeon had diagnosed his disc ailments as degenerative damage, he said

"For all practical purposes, it is highly unlikely I will be given a clean bill of health because I have serious problems with the discs in my neck, lower back and both knees

"I had an operation on my bladder and they removed a cancerous growth in January 1994. Initially I went for quarterly scopes and I now go for biannual scopes. Hopefully the cancer is under control," he said

General Beukes said his ill-health had been niggling him for a couple of years

"I tried to cope and carry on like in any situation as a leader of a team. You can't bail out because people look up to you," he said

General Beukes said his critics were forgetting that all the regional police commissioners were commuting to Pretoria to take part in the transformation as he had been doing

Provincial police minister Patrick McKenzie had certainly not indicated to him he had set any wheels in motion to have him fired, he said

"That is another issue I would rather like to first discuss it with him," he said

National Police Commissioner George Fivaz had offered him a temporary residence in Cape Town, but

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■ Struck by ill-health, top Western Cape policeman Andre Beukes has hit back at critics who dubbed him "General Vodacom" during his year in office

no undue pressure had been put on him to relocate, said General Beukes.

It was "absolute rubbish" that his wife was running three creches in Pretoria and refused to move, he said

The family had been preparing to move and the creches his wife Bertha Beukes occasionally worked in were owned by her parents, insisted General Beukes

A smear campaign had been waged, although he had been searching for accommodation for himself and his family in Cape Town

"There are colleagues from the past and present who are feeding and leaking stuff to the media," he said

General Beukes said he believed he had helped to cut the suicide rate among policemen in the region by 50 percent last year with the introduction of behavioural scientists to morning conferences

General Beukes said he did not think he would go back to "any office" and the chances were good he would be medically boarded

His aim had been to be around until retirement in the year 2004 when the Olympic Games might be held in Cape Town, he said

General Beukes said he had played first-league rugby for 13 seasons and also played first-league cricket. While he did not smoke or drink, the degenerative condition he now had was out of his control

His previous tight schedule had seen him working double shifts and this could not continue with his ill-health. "I am still very hopeful things will stabilise but I want to inform my staff about my situation. My papers will go before the medical board," he said

General Beukes said he had come to terms with the medical prognosis

"I have made peace with it. It has been a very traumatic decision as I have just completed 33 years of dedicated service in the police force"

His future plans could include "catching up on reading" and taking up studies to further his degree in police sciences

He would also consider using his contacts in police agencies here and abroad to act as a consultant.



# SANDF agrees to pay compensation to victims of the Bisho massacre

Port Elizabeth - Lawyers and the SANDF have agreed on compensation for victims of the Bisho massacre, but continue to haggle over how much the 49 victims of the shooting are to get.

More than three years have passed since Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's Ciskei troops opened fire on ANC marchers, killing 28 and injuring more than 200.

East London lawyer Mike Smith confirmed yesterday that an agreement in principle had been reached with SANDF lawyers on compensation, but negotiations were continuing on the sum his 34 clients could accept.

The Legal Resources Centre in Grahamstown represented the remaining victims. Its lawyers remained locked in talks with their SANDF counterparts in Bisho yesterday.

Grahamstown lawyer Gerald Bloem said figures ranging from R1 000 to R1,7-million were being discussed.

The SANDF assumed responsibility for the actions of Gqozo's troops when the former homeland armies merged with the SANDF in 1994 to form the SANDF.

According to Smith, most of his clients have put the horrendous experience behind them and have rebuilt their lives.

"There is only one girl from my group of clients that will have to use aids to walk," he said.

Even though many more people were injured during the massacre, the state attorney's office in Bisho said it had handled only 49 claims - Ecna.

(25/11/94) Kfar 20/11/94



# Witness refuses to give details of murders

BD 23/1/96

(251)

Stephané Bothma

PRETORIA — Joe Mamasela, a former ANC supporter turned security policeman, yesterday refused to give the Transvaal Supreme Court details of at least 50 murders committed by policemen between 1981 and 1988, for fear of incriminating himself.

The murders Mamasela was allegedly involved in include the so-called "as yet unsolved mystery" killings of Dr Fabio Ribeiro and his wife in Pretoria and the torture and assassination of three civic organisation members in Port Elizabeth in 1985.

Mamasela is a State witness in the

murder and fraud trial of the former Vlakplaas C10 commander, Col Eugene de Kock

Mamasela received a golden handshake of R387 000 when he was discharged from the SA Police in 1993, and invested it in a sugar business in Swaziland. "I now earn between R40 000 and R50 000 a month from my investment," he told the court, adding that he was living in luxury.

He said he had not "yet been indemnified" and would therefore incriminate himself if he answered questions on his involvement in the murders of

- Ten people in KwaNdebele,
- Eight students on the East Rand in

1985, killed by boobytrapped hand-grenades supplied by security police,

- Durban human rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge and one Vusi in 1981;
- Qaqawuli Godolozu, Champion Galela and Siphon Hashe, who were all members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation,
- Twenty-two people in 1986,
- A diamond dealer,
- "Four or five" people in 1987, and
- Two people in 1989

Torie Pretorius, for the prosecution, asked that names of some victims not be disclosed because "not even their

Continued on Page 2

## Murders (251)

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Continued from Page 1

families are yet aware of their fates"

Investigations into the murders had been reopened by Transvaal attorney-general Jan D'Oliviera with the help of a "two-inch thick dossier" compiled by Mamasela for his "own protection"

Mamasela denied a claim by Flip Hattingh SC, for the defence, that he had received two cash amounts — R23 000 and R25 000 — from the police during the early 1990s to keep quiet

about alleged police crimes. He admitted, however, that the police had given him about R24 000 during 1991 and 1992 to pay the private school fees of his three children. He had also been given R12 000 to secure his house. He told the court that although the police had turned him into a "killer" and robbed him of his innocence, he held no grudge against his former colleagues.

"The only grudge I have is against myself and people like Eugene de Kock for damaging the image of the police. But I know for a fact that some of the murders were committed on the instructions of police generals," he said.

# Mbeki denies knowing of spying activities

By TARYN LAMBERTI

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has rejected allegations that he and a cabinet colleague were aware of espionage activities against National Party-aligned members in Gauteng local government structures.

Allegations that the deputy president and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi were aware of espionage activities in the North-Eastern Metropolitan Council, were made by municipal worker Werner van Greunen in Beeld newspaper yesterday.

And Police Commissioner George Fivaz said he regarded

Van Greunen's allegation in a very serious light and had directed that it be probed immediately.

Van Greunen, who on Friday resigned as secretary to North-East Rand Mayor Isaac Mahlangu, claimed he had been recruited by the National Intelligence Agency to spy on certain Witwatersrand NP members.

He claimed there were certain financial irregularities in East Rand local government structures, and referred to various politicians within the context of his "espionage activities".

Mbeki denied Van Greunen's allegations that he and Mufamadi were aware of the spying.

Mbeki said Van Greunen had approached his office for a meeting last year "on the basis that he possessed information which implicated senior government officials in criminal conduct".

He and Mufamadi had met Van Greunen twice, but Van Greunen had failed to substantiate his claims, Mbeki said.

His office stated unequivocally that "at no stage during these discussions was Van Greunen given any assignment by either Deputy President Mbeki or Minister Mufamadi to spy on NP officials in the council or any other person for that matter".

In the newspaper article Van

Greunen alleged he had been recruited by an NIA member code-named Martin to spy on certain individuals.

They reportedly included Midrand town secretary Butch Breytenbach and Kempton Park-Tembisa chief executive Johan Leibbrandt and North-Eastern protection services head Hannes Hendriks.

Van Greunen said these individuals were described to him as members of the Broederbond.

Fivaz said. "In the interests of impartiality and fairness, I have decided that Mr van Greunen's statement be referred to the relevant attorney-general."

Star 23/1/96

(251)

# Bugging scandal spreads to cabinet

After revelations of eavesdropping on top police officers, a long-range tracking device has been found in the official vehicle of

By CHRIS STEYN  
Spectrum

The office of Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom has confirmed that a sophisticated, long-range tracking device has been found in the minister's official vehicle.

His spokesman, Helmuth Schlenther, made the confirmation yesterday only weeks after disclosures by Spectrum of allegations that the top structure of the

SA Police Service had been under electronic and other surveillance by the National Intelligence Agency.

It is not known who was responsible for bugging Hanekom's 4x4 vehicle. A judicial commission of inquiry has been appointed to determine who has been tapping the phones of top police officers, a serious security breach.

The parliamentary joint standing committee on intelligence is also conducting its own investigation

**MAKING A DIFFERENCE**

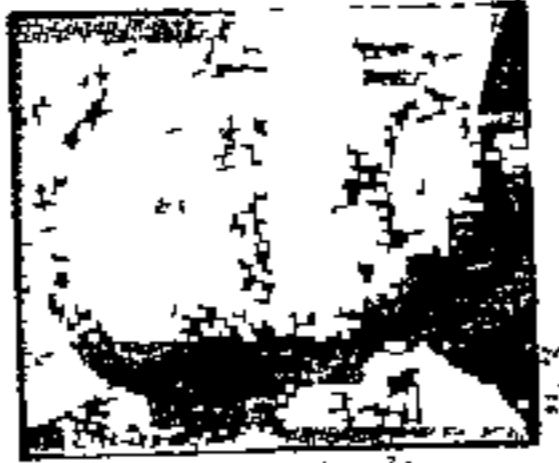
tion into the police bugging while internal reports are also being compiled for the national intelligence co-ordinating committee.

Schlenther said the tracking device was discovered in the minister's off-the-road official vehicle at the beginning of November. The device had a tracking range of sev-

eral kilometres, and had been attached to the underside of the steering column.

Schlenther disclosed to Spectrum sections of a report compiled by Maj G N Britz, head of the micro-electronic research and development unit at the SAPS technical support unit.

The report deals with a request to the police for the identification of the device



Hanekom ... in the dark.

It is described as being 22,7mm long, 17,35mm wide and 4,7mm thick. "It is basically a shiny, thin metal plate with two wires attached," Schlenther explained.

According to the experts who compiled the report, the look, shape and size of the bug indicated that it was a "transponder device" which, when electronically interrogated, replies with pre-pro-

grammed information which is stored in digital or analogue-coded format.

The report continues: "This type of transponder device does not have its own battery with which to energise itself. It relies on microwave or magnetic-field strength in order to be able to absorb enough energy to answer back with information ..."

"The interrogator is a transmitting device with a built-in receiver. When activated, it sends

out a powerful signal, and if the transponder is within range it will absorb enough power to answer back ..."

The ranges of these devices, which can activate monitoring equipment on an aircraft, vary from a few metres to several kilometres.

According to the report, as many manufacturers as possible of such devices were contacted to establish the origin of the device.

However, all these firms de-

scribed their equipment for vehicle identification, and none was "remotely similar" to the one found in Hanekom's vehicle.

"From the information available it could have been purpose-built," the report concluded.

In his comment, Schlenther said, "The Minister is in the dark."

He added there had been no indication yet as to who could have been responsible. The Minister's offices were now regularly swept for listening devices.

23/1/96 (251)  
Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom

minister



# Minister's official car was bugged

ET 23/1/96

(251)

(SAPS)

CHRIS STEYN  
OF SPECTRUM

AN ANC cabinet minister has been spied on

He is Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom, whose staff have discovered a sophisticated tracking device in his official vehicle

This was confirmed yesterday to Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers, by the Minister's spokesman, Mr Helmuth Schlenther

His confirmation comes in the wake of recent disclosures by Spectrum that the top structure of the South African Police Service (SAPS) had been under electronic and other surveillance

A judicial commission of inquiry is to be held soon to determine who could have been responsible for the serious security breach. Meanwhile, Parliament's Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence is conducting its own official investigation into the matter. Internal reports are also being compiled for the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee

Yesterday Schlenther said the tracking device had been found by Hanekom's

administrative secretary, Mr Eddie Kirsten, in Hanekom's official vehicle last November

The device — a custom-made bug with a range of several kilometres — was glued under the steering column

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vated, it sends out a powerful signal and if the transponder is within range, it will absorb enough power to answer back with pre-programmed information"

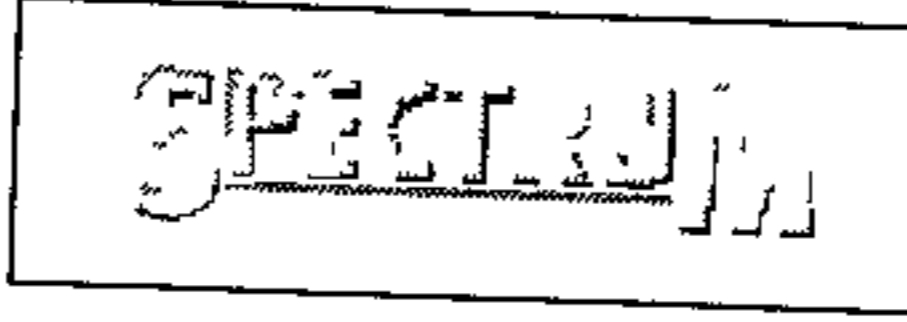
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origin of the device. "From the information available, it could have been purpose-built," the report concluded

Schlenther said there had been no indication yet as to who could have been responsible. He added that the minister's offices were now being regularly swept for listening devices

In an apparently unrelated development yesterday, National Police Commissioner George Fivaz announced that allegations of a serious breach in security at the Ministry of Safety and Security made by a self-confessed National Intelligence Agency (NIA) agent, would be investigated "as a matter of extreme urgency"



# ANC urges judicial inquiry into bugging

Political Correspondent (251)

ARG 24/1/96  
Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom's official vehicle

WITH claims and counter-claims flying over several alleged incidents of illegal eavesdropping, the African National Congress has urged the appointment of a judicial inquiry into bugging

And it has called on all groups to refrain from trying to make "cheap political mileage" from the rows

The calls were made hours after it was disclosed that a bugging device was found in Land

The National Intelligence Agency (NIA) has denied any involvement in planting the bug

The ANC said it was concerned by "reckless and unsubstantiated claims" that Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi knew of alleged spying in the Johannesburg north-eastern metropolitan council

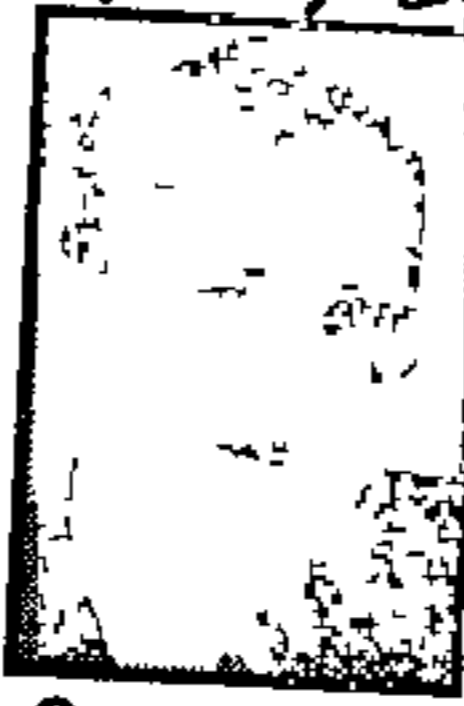
"The substance of these allegations and the circumstances in which they were made are highly suspicious — and suggest that a political agenda is behind them"

Claims by several people that they were the subject of surveillance should be investigated thoroughly to ensure a sober assessment of the facts, the ANC said

Earlier, the National Party said the NIA would lose credibility if it was seen to be involved in further controversies

# Police involved in Christmas massacre, investigator claims

DURBAN — Strong evidence that several policemen were involved in the planning and execution of the Christmas Day massacre at Shobashobane in southern KwaZulu-Natal has been uncovered by a special team set up to investigate the killings



George Fivaz



Thabo Mbeki

ARG 24/1/96 (25) ~~27~~  
were already being held under a witness protection programme, some of whom had taken part in the attack

"Some say they were forced to take part in the attack and we will use some as state witnesses"

Team head Bushy Engelbrecht added that several other suspects had been arrested in connection with recent killings on the south coast.

Director Engelbrecht said evidence gathered over the last few weeks indicated between 1 500 and 2 000 people had taken part in the killing.

"We have made a number of arrests this morning. But I can't give any details at this stage because that may jeopardise investigations," Director Engelbrecht said

His announcement that policemen were allegedly involved in the massacre comes after claims by deputy President Thabo Mbeki after the incident that "some of the killings in KwaZulu-Natal were organised and did not arise from conflict between the ANC and the IFP"

Director Engelbrecht leads 36 investigators probing the Shobashobane killing of 19 people and at least 14 other massacre and murder cases on the south coast dating back to early 1994

President Mandela has also recently pointed to a "third force" fanning the conflict between the parties

"Several policemen could be arrested in the near future. They are low-ranking policemen from the lower south coast area," he said of the Shobashobane massacre

Alleged police involvement in the massacre highlighted the evil legacy of political involvement in policing, commissioner George Fivaz said in Pretoria today.

"We have statements connecting them to either the planning of, or direct participation in the attack," he said

He said if police were found to have been involved they should be ruthlessly exposed and rooted out. — Sapa-Reuter, The Argus Correspondent

Director Engelbrecht said 18 people



# Intelligence agency denies tracking Hanekom

(251) Star 24/1/96

The National Intelligence Agency yesterday denied any involvement in the tracking device found in the official vehicle of Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom.

An NIA spokesman in Pretoria reiterated the agency's policy not to spy on any political party or office-bearer "We emphatically deny that we are bugging officials," he said

Hanekom's spokesman Helmut Schlenther said from Cape Town the device found in the minister's 4x4 vehicle had probably been specially designed for this purpose

The device, known as a transponder, was discovered by accident in November. It was glued to the underside of the

steering column.

"I don't have a clue why anybody would want to track the minister's movements," Schlenther said "The minister is equally puzzled"

An investigation into another alleged spying incident involving officials of North East Rand Transitional Metropolitan Council was continuing, the NIA spokesman said

Werner van Greunen, a former NETMC official, said on Monday he had been recruited by an NIA operative to spy on officials described to him as members of the Broederbond

A statement made to the police by Van Greunen would be referred to the attorney-general,

Commissioner George Fivaz said on Monday

Claims by Van Greunen of a security breach in the Ministry of Safety and Security would be urgently investigated, Fivaz added

The ANC yesterday expressed concern about claims by Van Greunen that Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi had been aware of his activities

Experts yesterday said the series of spy incidents were perplexing

"The fact that they came to light could be an indication this was not the work of professionals," said Prof Mike Hough, director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies - Sapa

# Experts agree on shady motive behind minister's 4x4 bug

By MAX GEBHARDT  
AND LORNA SCHMIDT  
Spectrum

Experts have agreed that the transponder device found in Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom's Mitsubishi 4x4 could only have been planted for intelligence-gathering.

The transponder found in the vehicle is a device which relies on an outside power source, either microwave or magnetic, to activate it. When activated it emits preprogrammed information.

One of the suspected uses of the device is that it was used to track the minister's 4x4.

But other speculation has also followed the exposé on Monday by Spectrum, the investigative

*I can confirm that the device as discussed in the police report of November 11, 1995, is not a component of a Mitsubishi Pajero, and would therefore not have been fitted in our plant*

*Chadler*



unit of Independent Newspapers, some of it arguing that the device could have had a harmless, routine application.

Among the speculation were suggestions that the device could have been a built-in component of the Mitsubishi. But this was denied by John Sadler, executive director, product development of Samcor, manufacturers of Mitsubishi in South Africa.

After examining the police re-

port, he said "I can confirm that the device is not a component of a Mitsubishi Pajero, and would therefore not have been fitted in our plant."

Another theory - that the transponder could have been used for routine vehicle identification purposes - was dismissed in the police report by Maj G N Brits, head of the SAPS's microelectronics research and development unit.

"I have contacted as many of the known transponder users or suppliers as possible. All of these firms have described their own specific type of equipment that they install in vehicles for identification purposes, and none is even remotely similar to the found one," he said.

Spectrum also independently verified that the transponder found was not locally used for vehicle identification.

(251)

Star 25/1/96

# Arrests loom for 30 SAPS members

Star 25/1/96

Police are poised to arrest 30 fellow policemen for corruption over the next few days as part of a "major war being waged against police corruption", Commissioner George Fivaz has announced

Ten policemen will be arrested in KwaZulu Natal for their alleged involvement in the Christmas Day massacre at Shobashobane, where a rural stronghold of the ANC was attacked

"It is a fact that these 10 men

were involved. There is incredibly strong evidence," said Fivaz

Another 20 arrests to be made are in connection with hijacking and other criminal vehicle-syndicate activity

Secretary for Safety and Security Azhar Cachalia said the Shobashobane arrests and those related to vehicles were "completely unrelated" in terms of the teams investigating them. Staff Reporter

(251)

# Stop two-job cops (251) *from Jan 26/1/96* now says Popcru

**By Josias Charle**

THE Police, Prisons Civil Rights Union has accused the South African Police Services of allowing more than 300 officers to work for a private insurance company and to use state resources

Deputy president of Popcru Mr Roy Govender said senior police officers were working for the company as full or part-time employees. He also said many held senior positions in the company such as regional and district managers.

"All work for the insurance company, called Assupol, is conducted during working hours using state resources like vehicles and time with the full knowledge of

the commanding officers, provincial commissioners and the national commissioner of the SAPS," claimed Govender.

He said most Assupol offices were in police buildings and training institutions. Assupol's client base is restricted to members of the force.

Govender said police selling assurance policies signed up new recruits at recruiting offices and training colleges. They received about 40 percent of the annual premium of each policy signed up.

SAPS spokesman Senior Superintendent Strim Govender denied that serving policemen were working for Assupol. He said the company's staff was made up of retired members of the force.



# Mission Impossible

## The man charged with curbing the country's runaway crime wave looks back on

Argus Correspondent  
DEREK RODNEY reports  
from Pretoria

National police commissioner George Fivaz will walk into his wood-panelled Wachthuis office with a little more spring in his step on Monday secure in the knowledge he has survived his first year in office.

It was on a warm Sunday afternoon outside the President's residence Mahlamba'ndlopfu a year ago that Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi promised that 1995 was going to be a year of real change in the police, and he introduced General Fivaz as the first member of the new South African Police Service, replacing the old police force.

Commissioner Fivaz (as he preferred to be addressed) also promised a clean break with the past and immediately set out to develop a new culture of fundamental rights in the police.

This week in a wide-ranging

interview Mr Fivaz reflected on the priorities of the year to come, spoke of his views on tokenism, spoke of the need for better police salaries, and spoke of his concern about the politicisation of community police forums.

And he said that with the support of his staff and his Maker, he planned to make life hell for criminals for the rest of his term of office.

Mr Fivaz recalled how he had had negotiate the minefield of old guard generals when he first walked into office.

"I can't really say I've been in office for a full year as the first three months were a bit of a messy situation, the old commissioners were still in place and they had their own will. It was a difficult time to manoeuvre yourself between all those landmines."

It was really a time of being caught between old endings and new beginnings.

"Mr Fivaz said top structure resistance to the changes had shifted dramatically in the past few

months

"I don't feel resistance any more, there is an atmosphere of co-operation and participation although I wouldn't be so naive as to say all members are absolutely co-operative - after all we're all human and these feelings cannot just be turned on or off."

"But I must add that what resistance there is, is limited to a very, very small minority."

One of the main reasons for the turnaround, he believes, is the fact that the SAPS is fast approaching the last round of appointments - at senior superintendent and station commissioner levels - which should be completed by the end of next month.

"Once these appointments have been made we will finally be in a position of certainty. All incumbents will know exactly what is expected of them and there will be a greater degree of peace of mind among senior officers."

Mr Fivaz said it had been difficult to work with people who were not certain of their future

"Many are still in pre-ratified posts which means they still have to be appointed in the SAPS. It's a time-consuming process and I would like to see the process completed as soon as possible," he said.

Once the last round of public appointments was completed the rest of the police force would be taken en masse into the SAPS.

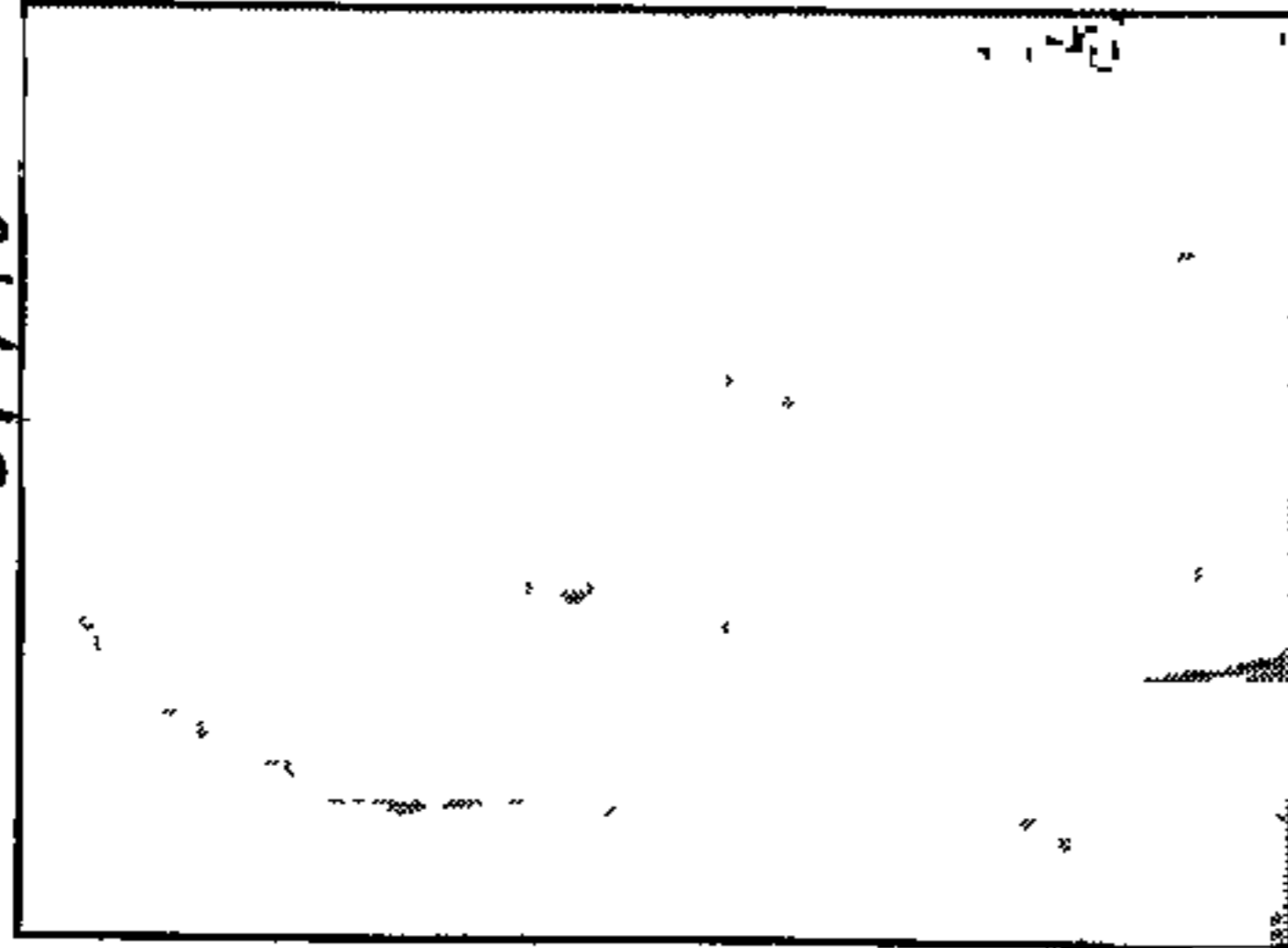
The most frustrating aspect to his first year in office was the high level of political rivalry in areas such as KwaZulu/Natal which made the police's task there impossible.

Mr Fivaz said improved community/police relations was the one shining highlight during an otherwise difficult year of transition.

"I can feel that police/community relations are improving day by day and it's an unforgettable feeling to walk around amid large gatherings of black people and hear their support for the police."

It was heartwarming to see that

(251)



**GEORGE FIVAZ** plans to make life hell for criminals

in spite of being left out in the cold for a long time, many communities were developing a sense of civil responsibility which had really taken off in the past year.

But he was concerned about the politicisation of community police

forums

"It is with grave concern that I note that political groupings are vying for control of community policing forums (CPF). We are trying our level best to root out structures and interest groups bent on politicising the forums because these will have a direct impact on the credibility of the police."

Mr Fivaz said police were continually informing and negotiating with provincial commissioners and provincial legislators to educate people that forums were not political structures.

The concept would not work if run along party political lines, because this could cause grassroots resistance and create destructive tension and uncertainty within the police minds.

"Fortunately the majority of forums are not political and we will be working hard this year to develop these structures."

"We are serious about making forums work because they are a vital means to mobilise the community against crime."

his first year

ARG 26/1/96



# De Kock is ready to sing

MtG 26/1-1/2/96

(251)

The apartheid state's most efficient killer wants his murder trial put on hold so he can tell all to the truth commission, writes **Eddie Koch**

**E**UGENE DE KOCK is ready to talk. The former Vlakplaas commander — dubbed "Prime Evil" by former colleagues because he is reputed to be South Africa's most effective assassin — will provide explosive evidence to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission about the role of serving police and army generals involved in Third Force violence during the apartheid era.

The *Mail & Guardian* has learnt that the former Vlakplaas commander, currently on trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court on 121 counts of fraud, murder and unlawful possession of weapons, plans to ask the Transvaal attorney general and the judge presiding over his case for the proceedings to be interrupted so that he can testify before the truth commission. His other option is to talk to the truth body after judgment.

The police colonel was involved in the supply of truckloads of weapons — assault rifles, rocket launchers, landmines, rockets and ammunition — to members of the Inkatha Freedom Party during the early 1990s. He also helped train the IFP's self-protection units at secret bases in KwaZulu-Natal.

His testimony will implicate senior members of the Zulu nationalist movement in gun-running and covert operations. These include Senator Philip Powell, who co-ordinated much of the illicit weapons supply to Inkatha's paramilitary units in KwaZulu-Natal, and also Transvaal leaders Themba Khoza and Humphrey Ndlovu.

The former Vlakplaas commander's information will give the truth body the single most important collection of material about human rights violations committed by members of the security forces during the 1980s and early 1990s.

His decision will send waves through the ranks of security force officers who issued commands to police and military death squads and also senior IFP leaders who took part in Third Force activities during this period.

The colonel has told colleagues he decided to appear before the commission because it has become clear he has no way of escaping a lengthy prison sentence in the current murder and fraud trial.

Colleagues say he may eventually try to obtain a pardon from the executive, hoping his information to the truth commission will pave the way.

De Kock's come-clean move is also motivated by the fact that a number of his former colleagues who have already given evidence in his trial will also be going to the truth commission. De Kock is outraged because he is taking the rap for many human rights abuses carried out under instruction from men who still hold high office in the security forces or who have retired with fat pensions.

De Kock will provide first-hand information about the way scores of anti-apartheid activists were killed by himself and members of his death squads. He will also be able to say who gave orders for the bombings at Cosatu House and Khotso House in the late 1980s.

This week a member of the Vlakplaas police unit, Joe Mamasela, refused to give the supreme court details about more than 50 political murders committed between 1981 and 1988 for fear of implicating him



Vlakplaas revisited Eugene de Kock (above), flanked by two police guards, shows the court his former headquarters at Vlakplaas, near Pretoria.

PHOTOGRAPH JOHN HRUSA/SUNDAY TIMES  
De Kock's gunners? Inkatha self-protection unit members (left) brandish AK-47s at the Zulu parliament in Ulundi last year.

PHOTOGRAPH ADIL BRADLOW/IAF

and that he is aware that he will be required to make a full disclosure about involvement in human rights abuses if he hopes to be indemnified from prosecution.

De Kock has sent informal messages to members of the truth commission indicating his willingness to apply for amnesty and to reveal everything he knows about the dirty tricks era.

Truth commission deputy chairman Alex Boraine told the *Mail & Guardian* he was aware De Kock was preparing a strategy to give evidence before the commission.

"But we have received no formal application, either directly or through his lawyers, and we will have to wait until he does this. If he applied to appear before the human rights violation committee and offered to give information like anyone else, I do not see that the committee would refuse to see him," said Boraine.

An application for indemnity would have to be placed before the amnesty committee and this could happen only if Judge Willem van der Merwe and Transvaal attorney general Jan d'Oliveira agree that the current trial be interrupted for these proceedings to take place. If they refuse, it would still be possible for De Kock to make truth commission applications after the court has made a ruling. De Kock will not be able to interrupt his present case and apply for amnesty for the 121 cases for which he is currently charged. This case will have to run its course.

Truth commission legislation states that human rights abuses of a particularly heinous nature — a category that De Kock's activities clearly fall into — do not qualify for amnesty. But the colonel is aware he is unlikely to obtain an indemnity from prosecution for all the other political murders not dealt with in the current trial, but is hoping to make some deal around clemency or a mitigated sentence in exchange for co-operating with the truth body.

self (see accompanying story). "I know for a fact that some of the murders were committed on the instructions of police generals," said Mamasela.

De Kock was also a confidante of police and military officers involved in other covert units, including the former South African Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau, and will be able to provide reliable information picked up from these operatives about other killings and projects, including assassinations and bombings carried out outside the country.

He supplied weapons to Inkatha leaders — including an arsenal of assault rifles, rocket launchers, rockets and landmines — which are believed to be still stockpiled in Ulundi. He also took part in the training of Inkatha paramilitary units at the so-called Mlaba camp near Hhluhluwe in KwaZulu-Natal.

De Kock has first-hand information about scores of murders, including

the unsolved shooting of anti-apartheid doctor Fabian Ribeiro and his wife in Pretoria, and the assassination of three civic organisation members in Port Elizabeth in 1985.

He is likely to testify about the murder of human rights activist David Webster and pass on important details about the murder of Port Elizabeth civic leader Mathew Goniwe in the mid-1980s.

The Vlakplaas commander is also a veteran of the bush war in Namibia, where he learnt the skills that turned him into the security force's most effective assassin and covert operations planner.

and it is expected that he will talk about atrocities committed by the police's Koevoet counter-insurgency units with which he served during this war.

It is understood that De Kock is consulting his lawyers about how best to handle his decision to come clean —

## 'I was made a killing machine against my own people'

Eddie Koch

**E**VIDENCE at the Eugene de Kock trial this week provided insight into the tremendous psychological pressures members of the police death squads at Vlakplaas operated under — and the therapeutic effects offered by their opportunity to tell the truth.

"They beat me up to the point of submission, to the point of death and after that they used me as an informer first. So I had to salvage my life. I had to do as these people commanded me to. I was acting against my own will and made a killing machine against my own people," said former Vlakplaas operative Joe Mamasela.

"If I did not become productive by killing these people [people he murdered while working at Vlakplaas], I would have been killed. I have no doubt about that. The police used me against my own people so when I have the opportunity I need to stand up and put the record straight once and for all. This is not vengeance. This has nothing to do with witch hunting."

Mamasela is a former Umkhonto weSizwe guerrilla who became an askari — a "turned" security policeman — after being arrested. He was being cross-examined this week after giving evidence against the Vlakplaas commander.

He told the court how members of the Vlakplaas unit came to both admire and despise the police officers they worked under — and his testimony indicates that a strong desire for relief from the psychological strain of these contradictory emotions is likely to push many of his colleagues into the truth commission.

At the same time, however, Mamasela says he came to respect even some of his white superiors. Talking about his relationship at the time with the Vlakplaas officer who first handled him, named in court as Cronje, Mamasela said: "It was a father and son relationship. Even today I still respect him as a father."

He went on to describe how some of these white officers conspired to kill black members of the unit who had become unreliable and inefficient. His close friend, Brian Ngqulunga — also a turned ANC member — was murdered at Vlakplaas in 1980 after he had become mentally unstable and tried to shoot his pregnant wife.

Mamasela told the court how De Kock had instructed him to infiltrate an Umkhonto weSizwe cell on the East Rand and then issued him with booby-trapped hand grenades to circulate among members of the unit. Eight students who died and others who were injured after trying to use these devices were described by De Kock as "one-armed bandits".

The former operative also described in detail how senior police officers "schooled" members of the unit to lie before the Harms Commission that was set up to examine renegade police captain Dirk Coetzee's exposé of death squad operations from Vlakplaas.

Mamasela claims that General "Krapplies" Engelbrecht, then a brigadier, gave Ngqulunga and himself each R1 000 after the hearings as a reward for performing well and not compromising the police.

Ngqulunga was murdered a few months later, after De Kock found out that he was thinking of releasing true details about the Mzenge murder.



# Fivaz welcomes promise of high-priority probe into spying on police

By **PATRICK BULGER**  
Political Correspondent

Police Commissioner George Fivaz has welcomed the investigation to be led by a judge into allegations that the telephones of senior police officers have been illegally tapped

The probe was announced by Acting President Thabo Mbeki after a meeting with top security chiefs at the Union Buildings yesterday had failed to uncover responsibility for tapping the telephones of the entire top echelon of the SAPS, including Commu-

sioner Fivaz's home telephone

The allegations first came up last week in a report by Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers, which quoted police sources claiming the National Intelligence Agency had ordered former police hit squad leader Dirk Coetzee to arrange the surveillance. The NIA has denied the claim and Fivaz said yesterday his SAPS will co-operate with the investigation "without fear or favour and in every way possible".

He said the interests of the community, SAPS and transp-

ency required "the most incisive probe possible into which persons or organisations are behind various forms of surveillance"

Mbeki met senior NIA, Secret Service, military and police intelligence officials yesterday to consider the controversy with Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, Deputy Intelligence Minister Joe Nhlamhla and Deputy Defence Minister Romme Kasrils.

Mbeki is acting for President Mandela who is on holiday. He told a media briefing the bugging was in contravention of

the law, which permits phone-tapping only in certain circumstances, and with the permission of a judge.

Mbeki said nobody at the high-level meeting he'd attended earlier knew who had tapped the phone of, among others, Northern Province police commissioner Msungu Baloyiani. "Some wires" were found at the home of Gauteng commissioner Sharma Mahara, but not actual bugs.

The acting president said the investigation would be co-ordinated by the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee and the

judicial inquiry would be assisted by the work of the parliamentary overseeing committee on intelligence

Mbeki said Coetzee was discussed at the meeting. "He himself denies any association of any kind with this matter. This is one of the matters that the judicial commission will have to deal with - his actual or alleged involvement"

Mbeki did not mention Fivaz, but Mufamadi confirmed that he had approached him when he released the bugging was taking place

2517 Star 12/11/96

# Duarte to implement police crackdown to ensure efficient service

Nomavenda Mathiane

A CRACKDOWN on police stations for lack of delivery would take place this year after complaints from the community that police were not acting on calls, Gauteng safety and security MEC Jessie Duarte said yesterday.

She said she would visit 10 police stations and several community police forums this month to ensure police rendered an efficient service.

Sapa reports that Duarte, in a letter to provincial police commissioner Lt-

Gen Sharma Maharaj, dated December 28, blamed him for police failing in their duties. Action plans for December had not generated confidence in their ability to combat crime, and their excuses were becoming ever more hollow.

Copies of the letter — which Duarte said was not polite — were sent to Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and national police commissioner George Fivaz.

Later yesterday, however, Duarte said it was "unfortunate" that a con-

fidential letter had been leaked and "even more unfortunate" that the letter was portrayed as blaming police for problems which existed.

Meanwhile, her priority was to ensure that crime was not stated only as a national priority, but was reflected in the Budget as a national priority, and she would, at a meeting with Fivaz later this month, call for an increase in this year's budget of R1,9bn.

The number of car hijackings, murders, bank robberies and vehicle thefts in Gauteng fell between October and

December, but break-ins at homes and businesses rose. Duarte said 741 cars were hijacked in December, 280 fewer than in October, while murders were down to 566 (614) and car thefts to 3 671 (4 516). Housebreakings had risen to 7 687 (6 341) and break-ins at businesses to 1 359 (1 261).

The arrest of 18 taxi industry members had been followed by a marked decrease in taxi violence. Eliminating taxi hit squads was a priority.

A new network of informers had led to police retrieving 18 weapons a day

during the past three weeks, while some communities had begun to seize criminals' weapons.

Special units were established to combat crime, including an anti-hijacking unit, a taxi violence unit and a unit to detect illegal firearms. Police were also considering setting up an anti-housebreaking unit.

Community police forums and the SAPS were working well in areas where trust had developed. However, a lack of resources continued to hamper work in this area.

(251) MB 12/1/92



Deputy President Thabo Mbeki addresses the media in Pretoria yesterday following a meeting of security chiefs on the bugging issue

Picture ROBERT BOTHA

## Mandela will appoint judge to investigate bugging

PD 12/1796  
(251)  
Stephen Laufer

**PRESIDENT** Nelson Mandela will appoint a judge to look into the bugging of senior police officers, it was announced after a meeting of security chiefs in Pretoria yesterday.

The judicial inquiry would be paralleled by the parliamentary oversight committee on intelligence's hearings, set in motion this week, and by an investigation under the auspices of the national intelligence co-ordinating committee, the umbrella body for the security services.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, who convened yesterday's Union Buildings meeting, confirmed that bugs had been found in the office of Northern Province SAPS commissioner Msengi Baloyi and the home telephone of the secretary of the police management forum, Supt Gideon Oosthuizen. The manage-

ment forum co-ordinates the top SAPS leadership.

Wires had also been found in the ceiling above the office of Gauteng commissioner Sharma Maharaj.

Calling the listening devices a serious attack on SA's security, Mbeki said there was no evidence pointing to who might have placed them. "It could be drug smugglers, car theft syndicates, money launderers, or the perpetrators of the KwaZulu-Natal violence — that is what we want to find out."

Some of the conclusions drawn in recent media reports, suggesting the National Intelligence Agency had spied on the SAPS, were "unfortunate," Mbeki said. "There is no battle which would have resulted in these buggings," he said.

Sapa reports police commissioner George Fivaz yesterday welcomed plans to appoint a judge to investigate the bugging claims.

# Civilian expert for top W Cape police job urged

CRIME REPORTER

CT 12/1/96

A CIVILIAN expert in policing should be appointed to head the Western Cape's policing service

Mr Tom Winslow, a spokesman for the Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture, said this yesterday after the announcement that provincial police Commissioner André Beukes was not expected to return to the city as he is ill

Mr Winslow's organisation opposed the appointment of Mr Beukes — a former security policeman — to the province's top police position because he had applied

for indemnity from prosecution for human rights violations

"We opposed the appointment of Mr Beukes because his application for indemnity for gross violations of human rights had not yet been considered by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

"People applying for indemnity for gross violations of human rights should not be considered for appointment to senior positions in the new police force

"We hope that the Ministry of Safety and Security does not repeat the same mistake in appointing a successor to General Beukes," Mr Winslow said



# Two probes of bugging

CHRIS BATEMAN

(251)

or 12/11/96

THE bugging of top policemen's homes by unknown spies became the subject of two official investigations yesterday — one judicial and the other a parliamentary committee probe which has given key players until February 7 to hand in written reports.

President Nelson Mandela is to appoint an as-yet unnamed judge, Deputy President Mr Thabo Mbeki announced yesterday.

The row erupted last week when listening devices were found

on the telephones of two top officers. Commissioner George Fivaz was reported to have been targeted for surveillance by the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), whose operative Mr Dirk Coetzee allegedly confessed to police.

The multi-party parliamentary committee charged with overseeing intelligence services yesterday confirmed it would continue with its own probe "regardless of the executive".

Mr Mbeki rejected speculation that the bugs were part of an NIA/police turf war

# Security minister slams police

(251) or 12/11/96

JOHANNESBURG: Gauteng Safety and Security Minister Mrs Jessie Duarte has blamed provincial police Commissioner Sharma Maharaj and his office for a lack of visible policing and for failing to perform the tasks required of them.

In a letter dated December 28 and given to Sapa yesterday, Mrs Duarte said police action plans for December had not generated confidence in their ability to be visible and combat crime. Police excuses were becoming ever more hollow. Mrs Duarte said she was disap-

pointed by the police's inability to allocate resources meaningfully, alleging senior officers used state vehicles for off-duty transport.

Mrs Duarte warned she would inspect police stations without notice this month and expected to find police patrolling their areas.

Copies of the letter were sent to Gauteng Premier Mr Tokyo Sexwale and police Commissioner George Fivaz.

Mr Maharaj said yesterday he had only received the letter earlier in the day. He declined to comment on it — Sapa

# Groups welcome replacement of ailing Beukes

(251) ARG 12/1/96

## Staff Reporter

NON-governmental organisations active in the fields of crime and policing have welcomed the replacement of Provincial Commissioner André Beukes and have called for community involvement in choosing a successor.

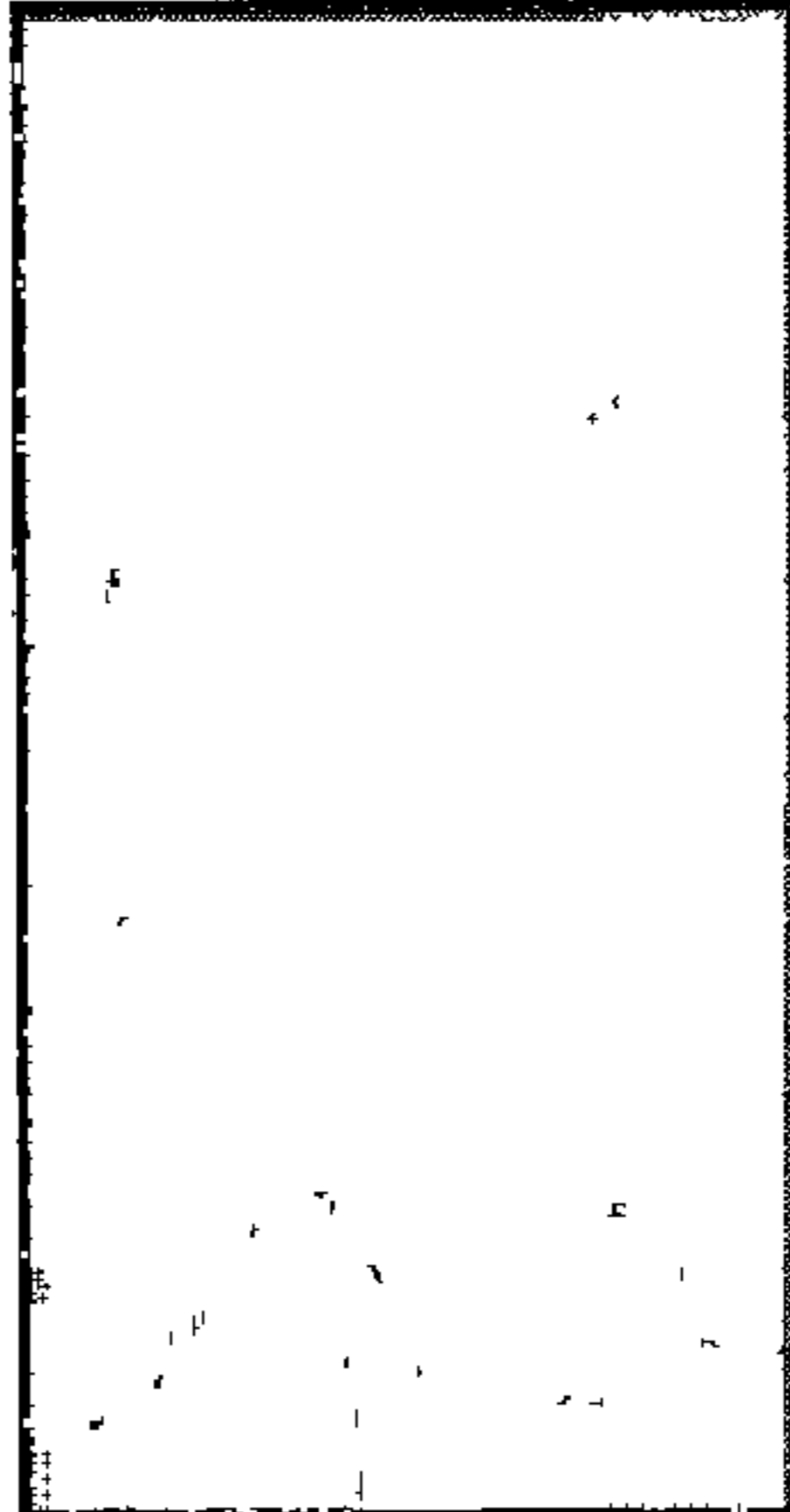
It appears unlikely that Mr Beukes will return to his post. He is awaiting specialist medical advice and has been replaced by Deputy National Commissioner Mike Bester as a stop-gap measure.

The post will be advertised if Mr Beukes does stand down permanently.

The Western Cape Anti-Crime Forum today criticised Mr Beukes for not playing "open cards when he was interviewed for the post in relation to his health", and welcomed his replacement.

With low police morale and threats of trade union action over recent promotions, the Western Cape needed decisive leadership, said forum general secretary Irvin Kinnes.

The amount of time Mr Beukes spent away from Cape Town — appointed in March, he has yet to settle in the re-



Provincial Commissioner  
André Beukes

gion — was "not good for the administration and leadership corps of the police".

Calling on National Commissioner George Fivaz to consult local police forums before appointing a new commissioner, Mr Kinnes said. "Clearly, lack of consultation has led to bad decisions in the past."

Meanwhile, the Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture released a statement yesterday saying Mr Beukes's appointment had not been an appropriate one "pending full disclosure of his involvement in the former Security Branch".

"We originally opposed the appointment of Mr Beukes on the grounds that his application for indemnity for gross violations of human rights had not yet been considered by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission."

The trauma centre said in future people applying for indemnity for gross violations of human rights should not be considered for appointment to senior police management positions.

In selecting a replacement commissioner, non-governmental and community-based organisations should be included on the interview panel.

"Given the legacy of apartheid policing in this province, and pending criminal investigations against senior police officers, we strongly urge the ministry (of Safety and Security) to appoint a civilian expert in policing to serve as commissioner in the Western Cape."



# Duarte to ask for more money

(251) Sowetan 12/11/96  
Police need bigger budget to fight escalating crime in Gauteng

By Pamela Dube  
Political Reporter

**G**AUTENG ministry of safety and security will press for a bigger budget for the South African Police Services in the province this year, MEC for safety and security Mrs Jessie Duarte said yesterday.

Last year the ministry asked for R2,3 billion but was granted only R1,9 billion. While refusing to divulge how much her department would ask for, she said it would be more than they asked for last year.

Duarte said because of the high crime rate in the province, her ministry would ensure that crime was not only stated as a national priority but would be reflected in the budget.

"Our argument is that if crime is considered a national priority, it must also be a financial priority."

She said the proposal from Gauteng is that the police must provide a zero-based budget that would indicate their needs to effectively combat crime.

"We will challenge the method employed by national commissioner, George Fivas, in drawing up the budget and will certainly argue that the Police budget for 1996-97 should be oriented towards resources procurement and development."

While combating crime remains the priority of the Gauteng police, Duarte said the last months of 1995 had seen a decline in crime, particularly in car hijackings, murder and taxi violence. Specialised units were established last year to deal with

these forms of violent crime.

Since December 1, 18 people have been arrested in Gauteng from within the taxi industry, including Mr Dickson Mampane, a prominent taxi operator and member of the SA Long Distance Taxi Association.

She added that her ministry also intensified education campaigns in schools and the communities to tackle head-on the increasing rate of child abuse and rape. Next month, her department and the MEC for education will start conducting surveys in the schools in the province.

On illegal firearms, Duarte said "We will continue an aggressive campaign to root out illegal weapons."

REVEALED: NEW TWIST TO THE SPYING SCANDALS

# RETOWNERS BUGGED MANDLA'S PRIVATE

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Jet

## Mandela's prison flowers bugged

From page 1 (251)

You just run a couple of things that look like plants with microchips inside them around the garden. It helps to know what the other side is saying," said the source.

Mr Mandela's mail was also routinely opened during his years in prison. Insiders were bemused by the furor surrounding the bugging of top police officials, because those in the know expected it would be happening, said Colonel Miller. He claims bugging was legal

under Section 58 of the Post Office Act of 1978, which had been rewritten to accommodate it.

Recently, a special investigation into the bugging of top police officials was instituted by Parliament's joint standing committee on intelligence.

Spymasters of yesterday from the National Intelligence Agency may soon find themselves in the dock if the parliamentary committee probe finds proof they spied on top policemen.

But, Colonel Miller believes it will be impossible to charge them

as what they are doing is "legal".

He believes there is a "50 per cent" chance police Commissioner George Fivaz was being bugged by the old order of his own police force.

"Fivaz is an outsider and his appointment did not go down well with some of you bug him if you want to get something on him and get him out."

Colonel Miller also alleged the South African Police Union was being bugged nationwide and that the equipment was so sophisticated now that it was impossible to prevent it.

■ Sophisticated bugging operations were used to spy on anybody who disagreed with the former government — and Nelson Mandela was a prime target.

GLYNNIS UNDERHILL  
Staff Reporter

A TOP bugging expert has disclosed how security agents planted plastic flowers with microchip bugs in Nelson Mandela's garden at Victor Verster Prison to eavesdrop on him.

And, a former spymaster who headed a police bugging department for five years has now lifted the lid on the secret operations of the past.

He has disclosed how "everybody and anybody who disagreed with the government" was bugged.

Andy Miller, who ran a department of the police security branch in Cape Town which specialised in bugging, described to SATURDAY ARGUS the secret operations which took place.

Colonel Miller, who is now the Western Cape South African Police Union secretary, ran the "bugging" department from 1988 to 1992.

Known by the codenames of WH10 and WH11, this department bugged everybody who disagreed with the government, he said. As many as 30 highly trained people worked in the department, which ran an extremely sophisticated operation.

"You can stand on your head, but you will never do away with bugging," said Colonel Miller, who denied he was a spymaster. "I was just doing my job."

Journalists, politicians and activists were among those who were bugged. Bugs were even hidden in the chairs on which high-profile United Democratic Front activist Allan Boesak was known to sit during the apartheid years.

"It has always happened and it is going to keep happening. If you showed the slightest movement to the left or the right of the government, you were a candidate."

"The government of the day, for the interests of national safety, will continue to use bugging."

A source told SATURDAY ARGUS that the National Intelligence Agency bugged the Robben Island cell of former prisoner Nelson Mandela, his Victor Verster Prison home and its garden where he went for walks with visitors.

While Mr Mandela believed he was safe from prying ears in the garden, bugging devices tucked into plastic flowers were hidden among real flowers around the garden to monitor his every word.

"It was simple when you knew the places he would go

■ To page 2

(251) AR 13/1/96



NIA spying row: Police accuse Dirk Coetzee of being ordered to spy on them — Coetzee denies

all and wishes he'd never exposed Police hit squads

# Parliament leaps in to the fray

Gaye Davis

**P**ARLIAMENT'S watchdog over the intelligence community faces its most crucial test as it prepares to uncover the truth behind the police spying scandal.

The Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence thrashed out its terms of reference for its investigation into police claims that top members were being spied on by agents of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), which has denied the allegations, during a five-hour meeting behind closed doors this week.

"We have already had our battles with the intelligence services. How we deal with this case is a test for us as far as the public is concerned," committee chair, African National Congress MP Lindiwe Sisulu-Guma, told the *Kaif & Guardian*.

The committee is responsible for monitoring the two national intelligence services — the NIA, which deals with domestic threats, and the South African Secret Service, which deals with external threats — as well as the intelligence arms of the police and defence force. Its powers in its isolated right to approve or veto budgets: "We hold the purse-strings," said Sisulu-Guma.

Public interviews of seven nominees shortlisted for the post of Inspector General of Intelligence — a civilian who will deal with complaints of abuses from the public and within the services themselves — start on February 20

# Who are the silly buggers?

Gaye Davis

**T**HE stand-off between police and the National Intelligence Agency over allegations that it was spying on senior policemen has sparked fears that co-operation between police and the agency — essential if the crime rate is to be curbed — may be jeopardised.

A record of understanding concluded between police and NIA late last year provides for NIA capabilities and assets to be used to assist police in tackling the greatest threat to the country's stability and economic growth.

Both the police force and the NIA are feeling the stresses and strains of transition and the lash of criticism that they are failing to come to grips with their task of combating crime.

The affair could also further impact adversely on the morale of the intelligence operatives and bedevil working relations between them and police-force members at lower levels.

Said one source: "Morale is bad. Guys are saying aren't we all supposed to be working together now? Yet the more things change, the more they seem to stay the same."

Former Vlakplaas police base commander and NIA operative Dirk Coetzee denies he told Superintendent H Moodley, who was questioning him on his self-confessed role in the murder of Durban lawyer Griffiths Mxenge, that he had been tasked by Deputy Minister for Intelligence Services Joe Nhlanhla to spy on top policemen.

But the ramifications run wider than the issue of who is lying to whom. "What worries us is the co-operation between the services is put in jeopardy," said ANC MP Lindiwe Sisulu-Guma, chair of Parliament's Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence.

Established in terms of legislation passed last year to effect greater accountability and civilian control over the intelligence committee launched its own investigation into the affair this week.

"We were shocked beyond belief by the allegations. Both the NIA and the police have been asking us to amend legislation to make it easier for them to co-operate more fully. The country's national interest is at stake."

Whether the story is true, in which case the public must be told why and how the bugging happened, or it is not — in which case, we must find out why it came out, whether anyone is causing mischief and what their agenda is.

The committee's inquiry would probably dovetail with any inquiry launched by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. Sisulu-Guma said: "The executive arm of government had to do its own investigation, but we have a responsibility to explain to the public just what the hell is happening with public funds", she said.

unlikely to uncover the truth of the matter. "Bugs don't have names on them," said one. "For any official planted bug there are likely to be 200 unofficial ones."

Deputy co-ordinator of intelligence Mo Shaik said it was possible both Coetzee and Moodley would undergo lie-detector tests in a bid to establish the truth. He said relations between police and NIA at senior management level were good and did not believe operatives' morale would be affected unduly.

But he conceded NIA concerns at the bad press it was receiving last year saw the Director-General of Intelligence, Sizakele Sigxashe, in the headlines when a police report — later denied — said he had pulled a gun on his wife during a domestic dispute, casting doubts on his fitness for the post. The NIA's second-in-command, Muziwendoda Mdulu, was found shot dead in his car, with a question-mark over whether it was suicide. And there have been reports on factionalism within the NIA as it comes to terms with integrating operatives from radically different traditions.

Democratic Party spokesman on security Kobus Jordaan this week called for Nhlanhla to be replaced, saying he wasn't up to

mentary history by steering through a triad of new Intelligence Bills, oversewing the amalgamation of six different intelligence services and setting up crucial checks and balances.

"Jordan is hitting below the belt. He's an opposition politician, but you don't play political games by casting aspersions on the integrity of the deputy minister."

mentary history by steering through a triad of new Intelligence Bills, oversewing the amalgamation of six different intelligence services and setting up crucial checks and balances.

# Who are the silly buggers?

Gaye Davis

**A**ll civilian intelligence services — the National Intelligence Service, the African National Congress' Department of Intelligence and Security, as well as those of the Pan Africanist Congress and the banished Vanda and Transkei — went into the amalgamation process with existing budgets, totalling just over R400-million. Cabinet last year approved a R200-million increase to finance the needs of NIA and the South African Secret Service (SASS), which deals with external threats.

But, like any other state department, the intelligence services are now engaged in zero-base budgeting determining expenditure on what they actually do rather than simply increasing previous allocations. They are also required to rationalise their

have become bloated by amalgamation, but intelligence sources said this week there were operatives who found themselves with little to do.

Meanwhile, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki announced on Thursday that President Mandela has decided to appoint a judge to head up an independent judicial inquiry into the bugging crisis.

Mbeki also announced that the country's intelligence services — the National Intelligence Agency, the Department of Military Intelligence, police intelligence, and Foreign Affairs' secret service — will run their own separate inquiry through the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee (Niccoc).

These initiatives follow an announcement that Parliament's Joint

intelligence agencies had informed his office they were not involved in the bugging. "There was no tension among the agencies," he said.

At the press conference, Mbeki said all the

bugging saga, bringing to seven the number of agencies involved in trying to solve the mystery of the bugs.

At the press conference, Mbeki said all the intelligence agencies had informed his office they were not involved in the bugging. "There was no tension among the agencies," he said.

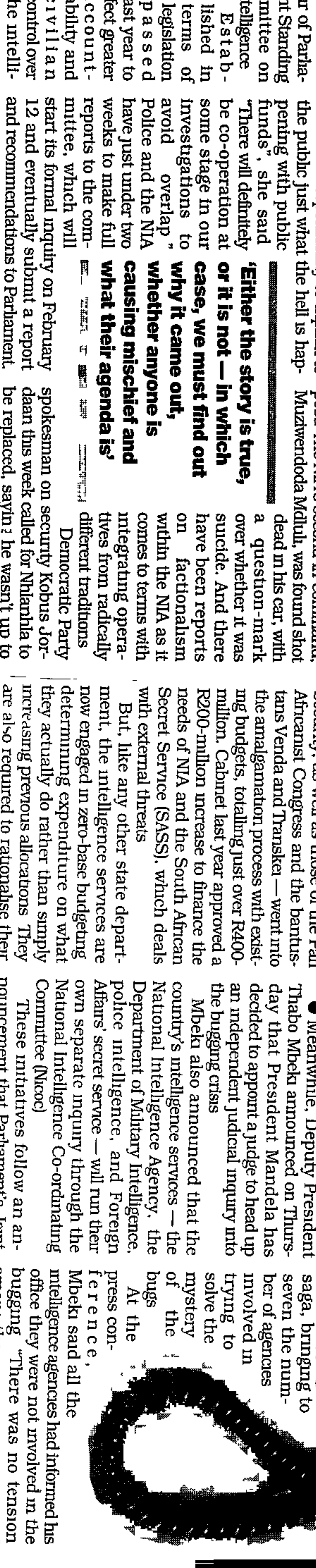
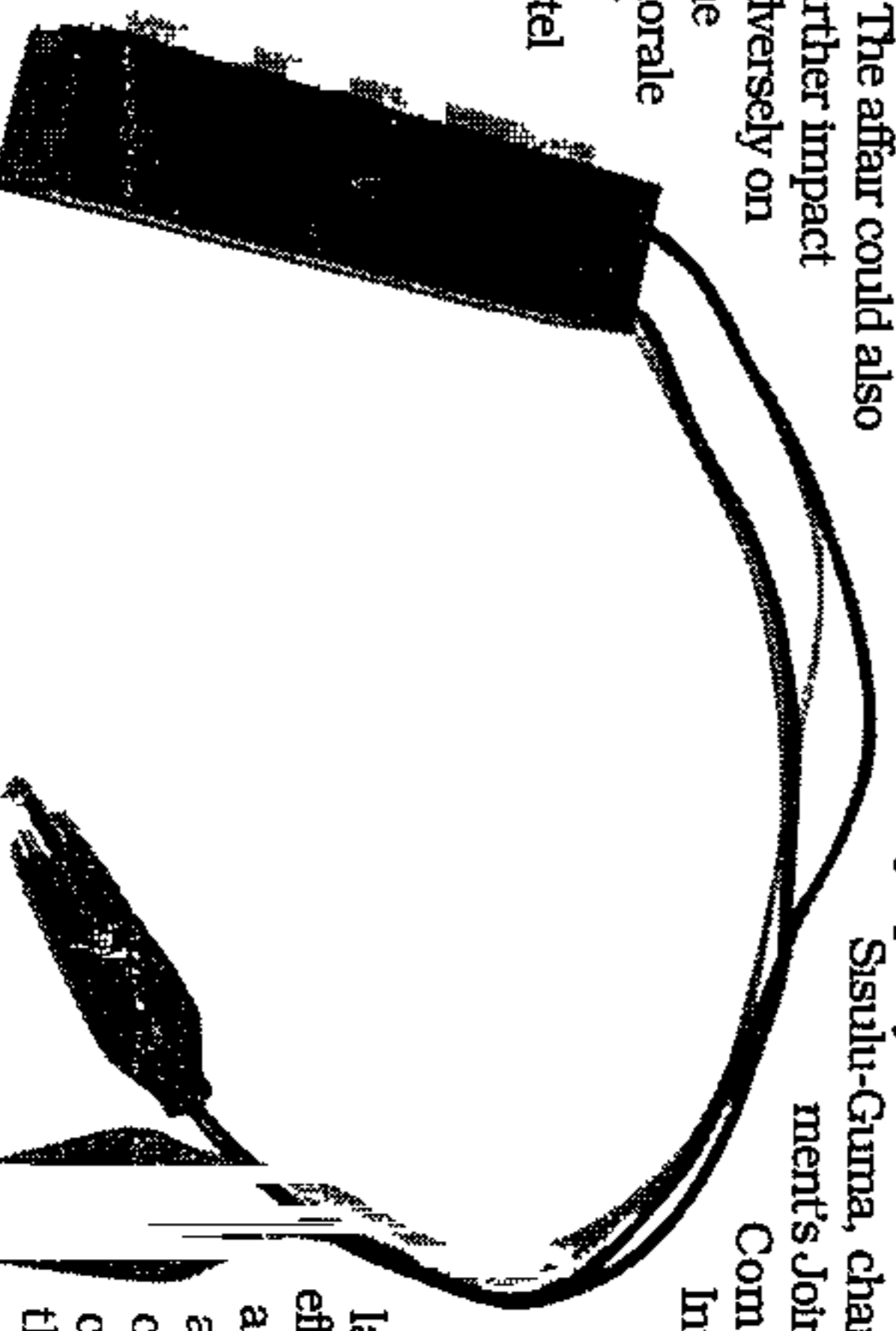
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drawn from a list of nominees submitted by all seven political parties and three nominated by members of the public.

The final choice must be approved by a 75 percent majority in Parliament — more than the two-thirds required to amend the constitution, because of the nature of the job.

Since it started work four months ago, the committee has had to scrutinise intelligence budgets, learn about the services it is supposed to monitor, and find a balance between transparency and secrecy.

"It's the most difficult balancing act imaginable. We must do it properly or the concept of transparency will be destroyed." It will report to Parliament on its work during February. "Nothing will be excluded without our first consulting all the political parties and nothing will be included that jeopardises the national interest."

The committee meets on February 7 to consider reports on the spying scandal it has called for from the police and the NIA, and to decide whom to subpoena to give evidence. It will investigate the truth of allegations of the use of bugs and other surveillance of senior police officers and prepare a report, with recommendations, for Parliament and the executive.

# Dirk Coetzee: 'I wish I'd never spilled the beans'

## Peta Thornycroft

IT'S been a long time coming, but Dirk Coetzee has had enough. He now regrets having spoken out in 1989 about killer squads in the South African Police.

His confession six years ago about his own role in sanctioned murders

and has breathtaking exposure of the rot deep in the South African security police has brought him little but grief. When he first told *Vrye Weekblad* reporter Jacques Pauw his story, both he and his claims were ridiculed in much of the then mainstream media. He had to spend four years in uncomfortable exile, in constant fear of being assassinated.

And the propaganda machine within the South African Police, and the remnants of that machine which is still functioning, has pursued him relentlessly. This week was the final straw.

His old colleague, National Police Commissioner George Fvaz (who probably owes Coetzee at least a good lunch for alerting the African National Congress that he was "untainted"

and therefore probably the best candidate to be the future National Commissioner), chose to ignore him and go public with another man's accusations against him.

Fvaz decided to endorse a version of events given to him by another former security policeman Inspector HT Moodley. Moodley claims Dirk Coetzee told him he was under orders to bug senior policemen at a meeting at National Intelligence Agency headquarters six weeks ago.

Coetzee scoffs at this. His version is that Moodley, "a pleasant fellow" visited him at NIA HQ and asked him to make a statement about the assassination of ANC lawyer Griffiths Mxenge in Durban in 1981. Mxenge's brother had decided to ask the police to charge Coetzee after participating in a Yorkshire Television documentary in which Coetzee once again repeated his confession,

that under orders from his superiors in the security police, he sent his men to kill Mxenge.

Coetzee says he told Moodley at the "relaxed" meeting he would not make a statement to the police, but he would be telling the Mxenge story, for the last time, to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Coetzee, uncomfortable in his NIA job as a "spook", says he has neither access to "bugging" devices, nor has he ever been involved in bugging operations in his life, and that he is in the wrong department at the NIA to do any bugging, even if he knew how. He also claims that nobody in the NIA asked him to do any bugging, ever.

According to Coetzee neither Fvaz nor anyone else, including his bosses at NIA, asked him his version of the bugging allegations contained

in a report by Independent Newspapers investigative unit Spectrum. Coetzee learned of Fvaz's statement early last Thursday morning when a friend phoned him to tell him the newspaper reports were being aired on radio news bulletins.

Coetzee is bewildered about why he was the last to find out, and said "Let me and Moodley have a detector test." Moodley refused to talk to the M&G and referred us to Fvaz. Coetzee is not supposed to talk to the press. He would far prefer to be back in the police, which he left on "medical grounds" after a disciplinary hearing in 1986.

He is an unconventional, outspoken wild card for the new government. In an interview with *Tribune* magazine before the elections he accused the ANC intelligence community of incompetence, and that didn't do his career much good. And he's not sure, after this week and his outrage in the press, what his job prospects are like with the NIA.

And he's deeply hurt that some men who covered up and lied about the hit squads are generals in the police, while he is ill-placed in the state spy shop. Coetzee is not an angel, but so far he has never been caught in a lie.

● Fvaz told the M&G late on Thursday he had at no stage commented on the veracity of the allegations against Coetzee. He said he had discussed the bugging with intelligence boss Mo Shakh, who had decided to let the matter rest.

## The mysterious Moodley

INSPECTOR HT Moodley (50) joined the security police in Durban in early 1981. He was stationed at CR Swart Square. Although he had nothing to do with the planning, it was from here, at this security police office, where the assassination of Griffiths Mxenge was planned and executed.

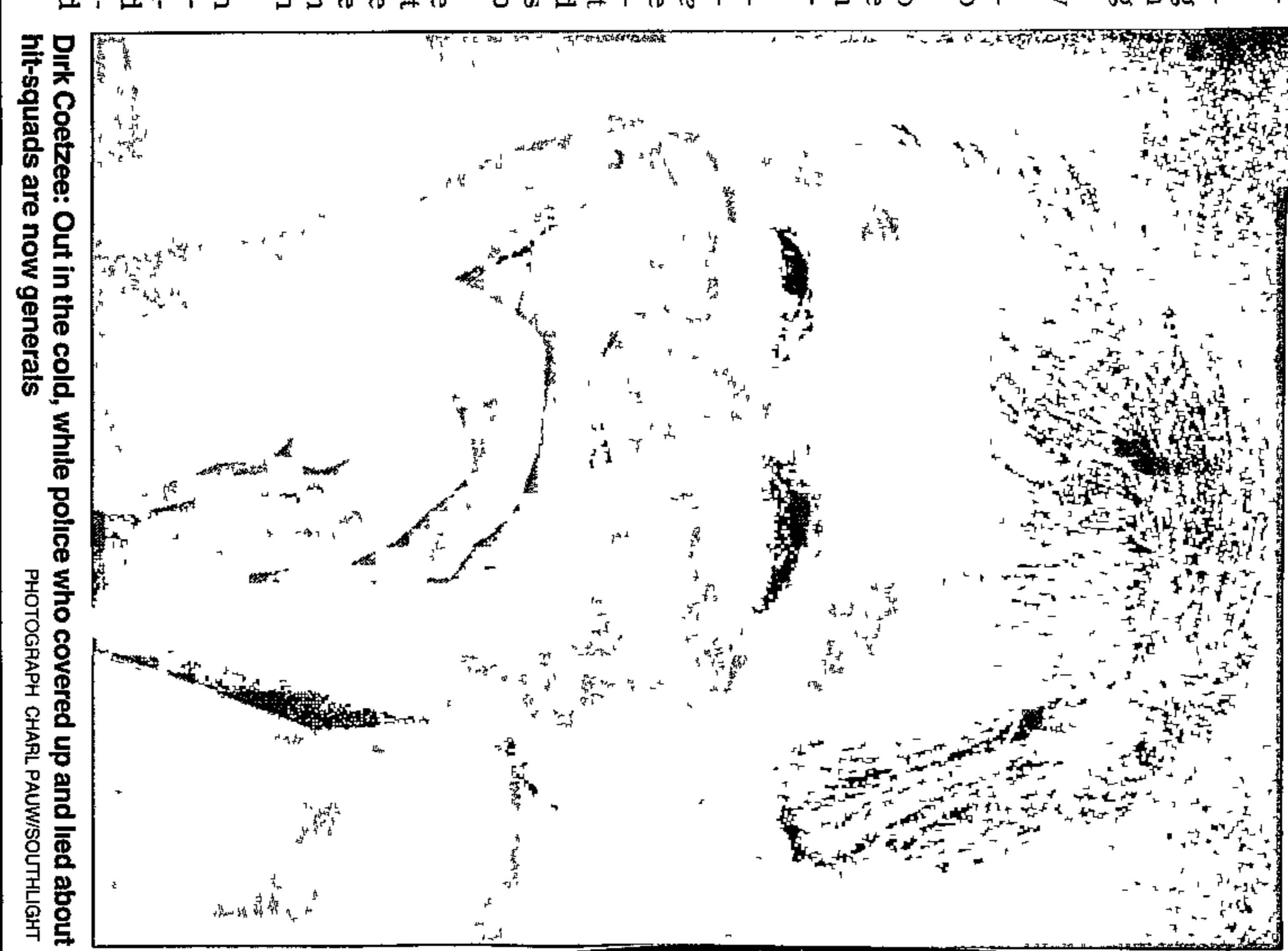
According to his service record in the police, Moodley was criminally

convicted in 1983 but, when a check was run against his ID number at the Criminal Records Centre, nothing showed up. However, his service record states he committed a crime and as a result there was a board of inquiry hearing, which set to decide on his fitness to remain in the force.

A year after the hearing, he was transferred out of the security branch and transferred to Durban's Umbilo

police station. Since then he has served long periods in different places under Major General "Sukker" Britz. Britz is under investigation for his failure to solve political crimes. Moodley now works for Britz in the national headquarters, Priority Crimes in Pretoria. The M&G sent several questions about Moodley and Britz to National Police Commissioner George Fvaz, but received no reply.

Dirk Coetzee: Out in the cold, while police who covered up and lied about hit-squads are now generals



PHOTOGRAPH CHARL PAUW/SOUTHLIGHT



# Ex-Bop policemen in pay row with SAPS

Members incorporated from Bophuthatswana force receive pay of between zero and R6 after tax arrears deductions

By LARA SMITH

Former Bophuthatswana policemen are taking legal steps against the South African Police Services after receiving wage remittance slips reflecting incomes of between nothing and R6 for December.

Mafikeng attorney Gerhard van der Merwe, acting for the policemen, said an urgent application against "unfair labour practices" would be lodged in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week.

According to the policemen, the money was deducted from their salaries to make up for tax arrears incurred when the Bophuthatswana Police Force was incorporated into the former South African Police, which then became the SAPS.

Differences between the Bophuthatswana and South African tax systems resulted in former homeland policemen paying less tax than their South African counterparts.

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As their employer, the SAPS was responsible for reimbursing the Receiver of Revenue for the discrepancy and had no option but to deduct the money from the members' December salaries, SAPS Support Services spokesman, Senior Supt Andrew Lesch, explained.

However, to avoid leaving them totally destitute, the members had been issued with advance pay cheques "more or less" on a par with their normal salaries, he added. This money would then be recovered from them in the form of monthly repayments.

Asst Comm PJ Bosman said the advance was an interest free loan, but "any further extension to the settlement period (of not more than 12 months) would be paid by members at a rate of 16% per annum."

He added this "would definitely not be in the financial interest of members."

According to Lesch, the advance cheques were only issued

to policemen who owed more than R200 to the Receiver of Revenue. Amounts of less than R200 were deducted from their salaries as one-off payments.

Speaking on behalf of the affected policemen, Capt Patrick Asaneng said that they were not against the principle of repaying their tax arrears, but they were unhappy the money was deducted before they had been consulted.

"It is not our fault that we are in default. The new Income Tax Act came into operation in March so why wait until December to deduct the money? If you work for a month you expect to get a salary, not a loan," he added.

"If we accept the financial assistance cheques, we will have to pay the money back at 16% interest. We should have been consulted on this matter first."

Lesch warned that similar tax discrepancies could occur in future in the case of SAPS members that have been incorporated from other former TBVC states.

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# Fivaz determined to avoid 'anarchy'

(251) BD 3/1/96

PRETORIA — An increase in the police budget was the main factor in demonstrating a will and determination to curb crime this year, police commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday.

He appealed to government "to give the highest possible priority to providing the SAPS with the necessary crime-fighting resources in 1996."

Fivaz said that unless the SAPS was given every means necessary to fight crime, SA would risk becoming a "gangster state where hijackers, druglords, muggers and other criminals will trample hard-won democratic rights into the dust."

This included addressing the "disgracefully low" salaries of police officials.

He said this year would be decisive in fighting crime, which was "the biggest threat to the country's security and democratic order".

"If crime goes on unhindered this year, the possibility exists that certain areas could fall into anarchy. We must avoid this at all costs," Fivaz said.

Efforts would be made to root

out corruption and racism in the SAPS, and to increase the performance, productivity and discipline of all members, he said.

Strengthening community confidence in the SAPS through quality policing was important, as was an improvement in the welfare and morale of police members.

"The SAPS has already geared itself, with its available resources, to intensify the struggle against crime in 1996," Fivaz said.

He said police planned to deploy more undercover spies in KwaZulu-Natal in a bid to stop political violence there.

"We are stepping up the intelligence base, especially in the southern region of KwaZulu-Natal." He said this meant sending in secret agents.

Meanwhile, at least 189 people were killed in criminal and political violence in KwaZulu-Natal in the week ending December 30, police said.

In the worst incident, 19 people died on Christmas Day when more than 600 men rampaged through the Shobashabane area near Port Shepstone — Sapa, Reuter



# Tax cuts shock security chief

*Sowetan 4/11/96*

(251)

By Charity Bhengu

NORTH-WEST MEC for safety and security Mr Satish Roopa yesterday expressed shock at the manner in which tax deductions off the salaries of about 7 500 former Bophuthatswana police officers were applied without consulting his department

Responding to yesterday's report in the *Sowetan* that the headquarters of the South African Police Services had deducted huge amounts of taxes dating back to Bophuthatswana's independence

and leaving the policemen with no money for December, Roopa said. "My Ministry had not been consulted by the SAPS about the proposed tax deductions from the former Bophuthatswana police personnel"

He was most unhappy about this situation

"A more considerate and compassionate approach to the tax imposition would have been appropriate," he said

Roopa has promised a full investigation of the matter. He confirmed that some members had by yesterday received their new cheques

# Fivaz says spying on police is 'unconstitutional interference' <sup>(251)</sup>

**The Argus Correspondent**

THE entire top structure of the police, including national commissioner George Fivaz, is being spied on — allegedly by one or more of South Africa's intelligence agencies

It has also emerged that former Vlakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee had allegedly been told by the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) to spy on specifically Commissioner Fivaz as well as other top police officers. Mr Coetzee is believed to be working in the Criminal Intelligence section of the agency.

It has been established that at least three provincial commissioners had been placed under surveillance. One of them is Gauteng's Sharma Maharaj.

This came to light after the secretary of the police Management Forum, which consists of Commissioner Fivaz and all top-structure members of the police, had his home telephone bugged.

Superintendent Gideon Oosthuizen some months ago experienced a service interruption on his line and reported the fault to Telkom. Their officials came to investigate and discovered a bug in his telephone

Superintendent Oosthuizen has an extremely sensitive job as he deals directly with the top decision-making

process of the police.

The discovery that the country's top law-enforcers have become the target of professional spies, has again highlighted the very serious rivalry in South Africa's intelligence community which is said to be affecting the quality of intelligence reaching the government.

Three key figures in the Eugene de Kock Third Force murder trial had applied to be transferred from the police to the NIA. They are Goldstone informers Chappies Klopper and Wilhe Nortjé, as well as Brood van Heerden, a former banking security official who also informed for the police. It is understood that they hoped to join Mr Coetzee's section, believed to be criminal intelligence.

When approached for comment yesterday, Commissioner Fivaz stated. "I can confirm that the secretary of the management forum was bugged. I can also confirm that wires indicating the presence of an electronic bugging device were found in the office of Commissioner Maharaj when it was being swept for surveillance

"I am also aware of other provincial police commissioners having reported surveillance by unknown agents.

"The whole issue is a mystery to us. It is difficult to believe that any South Africa intelligence agency would try

ARG 4/1/96  
to get at the top structure of the new and legitimate police service. After all we are supposed to be on the same side. If indeed this had or is being done by an official South African agency, then it must be condemned in the strongest possible terms as unconstitutional interference in the police functions."

"With regard to Dirk Coetzee, the following information is at my disposal. I recently instructed that the murder of anti-apartheid activist Griffith Mxenge be reopened after Mr Mxenge's brother demanded to know why nothing was being done about Dirk Coetzee who had publicly confessed to the killing."

In its comment yesterday, Pieter Brink of NIA's office of the Director Media and Communications said the agency couldn't comment "on allegations and speculations we have no knowledge of"

"But we would like to confirm that the agency stays within its legal mandate," Mr Brink added.

NIA added that, in terms of its legislation, the agency also couldn't confirm the identity of persons working for the agency or of applications made

"We are, however, not aware of such an application as mentioned...", it stated

# Fivaz, top SA police brass spied on

Star #4/1/96 (251)

National Intelligence Agency allegedly tasked former Vlakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee to put National Police Commissioner under surveillance

By **Chris Strain**  
Spectrum

The entire top structure of the SA Police Service, including national commissioner George Fivaz, is being spied on, allegedly by one or more of South Africa's intelligence agencies.

Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers, has also learnt that former Vlakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee had allegedly been tasked by the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) to spy specifically on Fivaz, as well as other top police officers.

Coetzee is believed to be working in the criminal intelligence section of the agency.

Spectrum has established that at least three provincial commissioners had been placed under surveillance. One of them is Gauteng's Sharma Maharaj.

This came to light after Spectrum discovered that the secretary of the SAPS Management Forum, which consists of Fivaz and all top members of the SAPS, had had his home telephone bugged.

Several months ago, Superintendent Gideon Oosthuizen experienced a service interruption on

## SPECTRUM

his line and reported the fault to Telkom. Technicians came to investigate and discovered a bug in his telephone.

Oosthuizen has an extremely sensitive job as he deals directly with the top decision-making process of the SAPS.

When Spectrum approached Fivaz for comment yesterday, he stated: "I can confirm that the secretary of the Management Forum

was bugged as stated by Spectrum. I can also confirm that wires indicating the presence of an electronic bugging device were found in the office of Commissioner Maharaj when it was being swept for surveillance.

"I am also aware of other provincial police commissioners having reported surveillance by unknown agents."

Fivaz, however, said he was not prepared to divulge details at this stage.

"The whole issue is a mystery to us. It is difficult to believe that any South African intelligence



Spied on ... Gauteng commissioner D S Maharaj and police chief George Fivaz



Alleged spy ... Dirk Coetzee.



agency would try to get at the top side. If, indeed, this had or is being done by an official South African agency, then it must be condemned in the strongest poss-

ble terms as unconstitutional interference in the police functions," Fivaz said.

"All our energies are supposed to be concentrated on fighting threats to South Africa's security - not each other," he added. "If, indeed, an intelligence agency is involved in this, it is a complete waste of taxpayers' money."

"With regard to Dirk Coetzee, the following information is at my disposal. I recently instructed that the murder of anti-apartheid activist Griffiths Mxenge be reopened

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## Top police are spied on

(251)

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after Mxenge's brother demanded to know why nothing was being done about Dirk Coetzee, who had publicly confessed to the killing. An investigating officer was instructed to take the docket to the relevant attorney-general along with a tape of Dirk Coetzee's alleged confession.

"An investigating officer was also sent to Dirk Coetzee, who then said to the officer that he had been tasked with investigating me and other top police officers," Fivaz said.

NIA spokesman Pieter Brink said the agency could not comment "on allegations and speculations we have no knowledge of".

"But we would like to confirm that the agency stays within its legal mandate," he added.

■ Spectrum also learnt yesterday that three key figures in the Eugene de Kock Thurd Force murder trial had applied to be transferred from the SAPS to the NIA.

They are Goldstone Commission informers Chappies Klopper and Willie Nortje, as well as Brood van Heerden, a former banking security official who also informed for the police. It is understood they hoped to join Coetzee's section.

Fivaz confirmed that the three had formally applied for transfers to the NIA.



# Violent society hits policemen hardest

Constant exposure to murder, robbery and rape takes a dramatic toll on SAPS members and their families

By DEREK RODNEY

Over-exposure to violence by police officials as crime fighters and increasingly as crime victims has led police psychologists to believe that those sworn to protect-and-serve now bear the symptoms of a society in the grip of massive socio-political upheaval.

This constant exposure to death, disaster and internal (police culture) changes has led to higher suicide, medical boardings and hospitalisation, often with diagnoses of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), with massive costs to the taxpayer

Superintendent Juan Nel and Capt Theo Burgers of the police's Institute for Behavioural Sciences (IBS) in an article entitled "The South African Police Service symptom bearer of the New South Africa", explored some of the attributing causes of stress in a vastly changing police service

According to Messrs Nel and Burgers, the dreams of many aspiring police officials, fresh from training colleges, are soon tainted by their experiences in the real world

For many civilians, murder, robbery and rape are just newspaper articles or television pictures but for police officials, the horror and hatred cannot be erased by turning the page or switching a channel, Nel said

The police, in performing their various roles are constantly placed in gruesome or terrifying circumstances

They may have to dispose of a corpse that has been fed on by stray dogs or the decomposed remains of a baby in a plastic bag. The bodies of a family in a quiet suburb, each with a bullet wound in the head, makes a police official wonder about the safety of his own family, he said

Police entering a house where arms and drugs are concealed, where a suspect is hiding, or any

Star 5/1/96  
other life-threatening situation can lead to overwhelming fear and suspense further pushing a policeman's stress levels to its limits

Officials are also increasingly becoming victims of violence and other disasters and as such psychologists have identified six types of victims; the dead, the bereaved families, the survivors and their families, the onlookers, the rescue workers and those responsible for the disaster

Nel added that shooting incidents constitute a major source of trauma in the SAPS.

Suicide is considered more often by police officials following a shooting, especially if the assailant is killed, Nel said

Official police statistics reflect that, in comparison to most Western European and North American law enforcement agencies, a greater number of police officials in the SAPS are more regularly involved in shooting incidents

Police suicides this year are expected to be much lower than the preceding four years which grew from 65 suicides in 1991 to 172 in 1994. Some 172 police officials took their own lives in the period January to October in 1995

Continuous and excessive exposure to critical incidents without counselling can eventually lead to PTSD, although in some acute cases people exposed to these events will develop the disorder regardless of the assistance offered

According to Burgers, an increase in alcohol and drug abuse, extra-marital affairs and suicidal thoughts have been reported among emergency workers who are often exposed to intense trauma. Other symptoms often reported by police psychologists and social workers are impatience, tension, aggression, moodiness, depression, emotional numbness, loss of motivation, loss of interest in the outside world and the ability to function in the

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family. Social and professional worlds are also adversely affected, Nel said

Many family members misinterpret an affected official's change in behaviour and such cases which could have been treated are allowed to go untreated until the person decides to take his or her life or the life of others near them

PTSD can manifest years after the incident, and to automatically assume the police official is coping well can be dangerous and shortsighted

In this regard, the police provides therapeutic interventions on three levels, namely psychological support services by psychologists of the IBS, support from social services and the chaplain services

Proactive action is taken on entry to the SAPS, when the IBS selects applicants with an above average stress tolerance. Members are also continually trained at the various colleges and offered junior and senior management courses in the skills required for handling stress in their daily working lives

Reactive support includes counselling and crisis intervention. A suicide follow-up questionnaire helps identify the circumstances surrounding suicides and suicide attempts. This process also helps colleagues and family to understand and cope with their experiences of loss, Burgers said

A standing order, compelling all commanders and managers to refer traumatised members for psychological debriefing, has also subsequently been issued

IBS-trained hostage negotiation teams also play an important service in potentially hostile situations

Both the authors believe that some officials who apply for medical boarding are communicating their inability to change their perceptions regarding their roles and are acting out their uncertainty towards the future

## Huge police tax bills to be probed

(251) Star 4/1/96  
 The North West government said yesterday said it would investigate the liability for back tax for those policemen affected by large deductions from their salaries last month

North West Safety and Security MEC Satish Roopa said, in reaction to reports that about 7 500 policemen in the province were left without salaries, that his department had not been consulted by the SAPS about the tax deductions from former Bophuthatswana policemen.

The manner in which the deductions was applied without consultation was distressing, he added

Roopa said he was unhappy that such a situation had been imposed during the festive season.

However, he was aware that new salary cheques were issued to certain staff members before Christmas, after complaints about huge deduc-

tions from their pay Police headquarters earlier denied that policemen were left without salaries, saying the province's police financial services had collected salary cheques for staff on December 20

It confirmed that additional tax was deducted from police salaries in the former Bophuthatswana because staff there had paid too little tax

Financial services spokesman Sen-Supt Andrew Lesch said police agencies in the former TBVC states were being systematically incorporated into the SAPS, which meant their salary payments would in future be incorporated into the public service payment system

The provinces in which the former states now fell were responsible for the payment of salaries, but too little tax had been deducted from them since March 1, he said - Sapa



# Police stress is costing millions

Study indicates a massive increase in layoffs for psychological reasons

Star 5/1/96

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Stress-related trauma which results in police members being retired on medical grounds is costing the state and taxpayers hundreds of millions of rands every year.

According to a study conducted by police psychologists, the expense of boarding policemen and women in the first six months of 1994 amounted to R250-million. More than 900 police service members were affected during this period.

Boarding is the term used when members are declared unfit for service—due to physical or mental factors—by a medical board.

The study, conducted for the SAPS' Institute for Behavioural Sciences by Senior Supt Juan Nel and Capt Theo Burgers, indicated stress-related cases constituted a high percentage of the total medical retirements in the police service, with a massive increase in layoffs for psychological reasons since 1991. These included post-traumatic stress disorders.

In that year, 7% (37) of 517 members were boarded due to psychological reasons.

This figure rose to 30% (236) of 788 members in 1992 and climbed a further 3% to 379 of 1 166 members in 1993. A total of 540 (39%) of 1 375 members left the police on psychological grounds in 1994.

Police could not provide accurate statistics for 1995, although 171 people were boarded for psy-

chological reasons in the period from January to March.

These statistics have contributed to the contention that many policemen and women experience their present circumstances as traumatic and feel unsupported and unable to cope during these times, Nel said.

According to the study, there was a possibility that boardings on psychological grounds had become more acceptable in the police service.

It might be that officials seek help, rather than to seek help, might exaggerate or fabricate symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorders, often in an attempt to avoid

dealing with changes in the police service as a result of political changes in the country, said Nel.

He added that private practitioners, (psychiatrists, psychologists and general medical practitioners), whether knowingly or not, for financial gain or otherwise, seemed to collaborate in this process of stereotyping and reinforcing the "sick role" behaviour that many officials, often in senior positions, had adopted.

Nel added that the cost of boarding police officials was high in terms of valuable manpower and often irreplaceable expertise, especially in middle to upper management levels.

This, and the high turnover in personnel, had also reduced the number of senior police force offi-

## Gigantic bill for stressed police

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This meant that young, new recruits were often left unprepared for the demands of policing.

Another cause for stress among police members was the uncertainty of how to carry out their duties in the changing environment.

New policing style demanded that officials used their own discretion, and this had given rise to a need for a totally different type of recruit, Nel said.

Serious stress disorders were also manifested in the police force by the high suicide rate.

In the first 10 months of last year, 117 members committed suicide around the country.

Nine of these members committed suicide in the Greater Pretoria area.

However, the majority of suicides (32) were reported in the Greater Johannesburg area.

Other troubled areas like KwaZulu Natal (18), Free State (18) and the Western Cape (13) also reflected high suicide rates.

A breakdown of suicides in the police service for the first six months of 1995 indicated that almost 90% of the 64 reported suicides were committed by non-commissioned officers.

In more than 95% of these cases they had used their service or private firearms to take their lives.

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# Security chiefs to discuss spy allegations

BY CHRIS STEYN  
Spectrum

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki yesterday stepped into South Africa's spy scandal

Mbeki met Police Commissioner George Fivaz in KwaZulu Natal and consulted Deputy Intelligence Minister Joe Nhlanhla following allegations in a report by Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers, that one or more of SA's intelligence agencies had been spying on the top structure of the police.

Following the talks, it was announced that the ministers and directors-general of safety and security, defence and the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) would meet next week to try to resolve the issue.

The Spectrum report elicited an angry response yesterday from Nhlanhla, who denied that the NIA was involved in "any spying operations against the top management of the SAPS in general and/or the national police commissioner in particular".

In his reaction, Fivaz reiterated his earlier confirmation of "evidence of sustained and systematic surveillance against top SAPS members". He stressed, however, that he remained mystified as to who was behind it and why it was being done.

He also confirmed that former Vlakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee had told a police officer that the NIA had "tasked" him to spy on the commissioner and other top SAPS members.

Yesterday Coetzee denied "emphatically" to Spectrum that

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# Security chiefs to discuss spy claims

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(251) he was involved. He confirmed that he was working for the NIA, but said he was not allowed to discuss his duties.

The ANC attacked the allegations as "an attempt to create a rift of mistrust between these two important services". It said the report had failed to provide "any concrete evidence of the involvement of any official intelligence agencies in alleged surveillance of police officials".

Nhlanhla said in his statement that rumours concerning the alleged involvement of the NIA in the spying on the top brass of the SAPS, and on Fivaz in particular, had been in circulation for some weeks.

On hearing of these rumours, he had instructed an NIA official to inform Fivaz of such rumours and of the non-involvement of the NIA.

Both the commissioner and the NIA official had concluded that such allegations were "unfounded, nonsensical and mischief-making in the extreme".

"It was further agreed that these allegations would be best handled if they were to be treated as a non-issue in lieu of the country's more pressing security threats," Nhlanhla said.

He furthermore stated that Coetzee has neither received instructions by the NIA to this effect nor was he involved in any such investigations.

Coetzee said "It is disinformation - a dirty trick against me with the Truth Commission coming up and me testifying in the Eugene de Kock trial."

He said he was one of the people who had "recommended" that Fivaz be "put in the top" because he was "clean". "He is a human kind of person. Now George believes all this rubbish."

The ANC questioned the veracity of the allegations "given the fact that both the NIA and the SAPS remain committed to the same objective - the defence of our democracy. It is therefore inconceivable that competition exists between the two services".

"The NIA and the SAPS need to be conscious of possible attempts to cause friction between them, and should resist becoming embroiled in such a sinister scheme. The ANC expresses its confidence that the leadership of the NIA and the SAPS will join forces to get to the bottom of the matter," it said in a statement.

# Mbeki calls meeting over security spying row

BY  
STEPH  
Stephen Laufer  
and Stephané Bothma

DEPUTY President Thabo Mbeki will convene a top-level meeting on intelligence services next week amid signs of a growing turf battle between the police and the National Intelligence Agency (NIA)

Both agencies are responsible for aspects of SA's internal security

Mbeki spoke to security ministers yesterday following allegations — dismissed by Deputy Intelligence Minister Joe Nhlanhla — of NIA spying on police top brass

Nhlanhla said Mbeki's meeting would "contribute to strengthening the relationship among the security services", while SAPS commissioner George Fivaz said he had ordered senior officers to take precautions against surveillance

Nhlanhla said Fivaz and national intelligence co-ordinating committee official Moe Shaik, who discussed the

(257) BD 5/1/96  
spying rumours six weeks ago, agreed they were baseless. However, Fivaz said yesterday there was evidence that he and SAPS provincial and divisional heads had been under surveillance

Former Vlakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee, who now works for the NIA, denied involvement in the alleged bugging. Interviewed by the authorities, Coetzee also denied telling a police officer investigating the murder of anti-apartheid lawyer Griffiths Mxenge that the NIA was investigating Fivaz

Later last night Shaik reiterated that neither the NIA nor Coetzee were involved in any investigation of Fivaz or "any of his top management structures". He called on Fivaz and his management structures "to resolve this slight misunderstanding"

The allegations have been interpreted as a move by the SAPS's old guard to discredit the NIA, or by the NIA old guard to embarrass Fivaz

Continued on Page 2

## Security row

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Continued from Page 1

Nhlanhla's statement pointed to standard intelligence procedure "that in the event of a discovery of intrusions suspicion of responsibility falls on those from within the penetrated internal environment"

BD 5/1/95  
Deeper causes cited for the inter-agency friction reflect old rivalries and new battles to justify budgets

The NIA brief includes counter-intelligence, installation security and

investigating threats to national security. Police intelligence aims to gather evidence for use in court. Overlaps occur in the area of internal security

The intelligence co-ordinating committee's task is to avoid duplication. Under Nhlanhla, it unites the heads of the NIA, police intelligence, military intelligence, the SA Secret Service which is active overseas, and the National Intelligence Estimation Board

The committee has brokered a formal record of understanding between SAPS intelligence and the NIA, giving police access to the clandestine service's greater technical capacity

TOP POLICE UNDER SURVEILLANCE

# Mbeki to act on bugging

ET 5/1/96

(251)

**COMMISSIONER** George Fivaz confirms top policemen are being bugged, but nobody knows who is doing it. A meeting has been called to find out. **CHRIS BATEMAN** reports.

**T**HE bugging of top police officials — strenuously denied by the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) yesterday — has led to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki calling a top-level security indaba next week

This was revealed by Police Commissioner George Fivaz yesterday when he confirmed reports of “sustained and systematic surveillance against top SAPS members”, but said he remained “mystified” as to who was responsible

He did not believe “any South African intelligence agency would target new and legitimate SAPS structures”

Conflicting versions emerged yesterday about the involvement of NIA operative Mr Dirk Coetzee, the self-confessed murderer of ANC

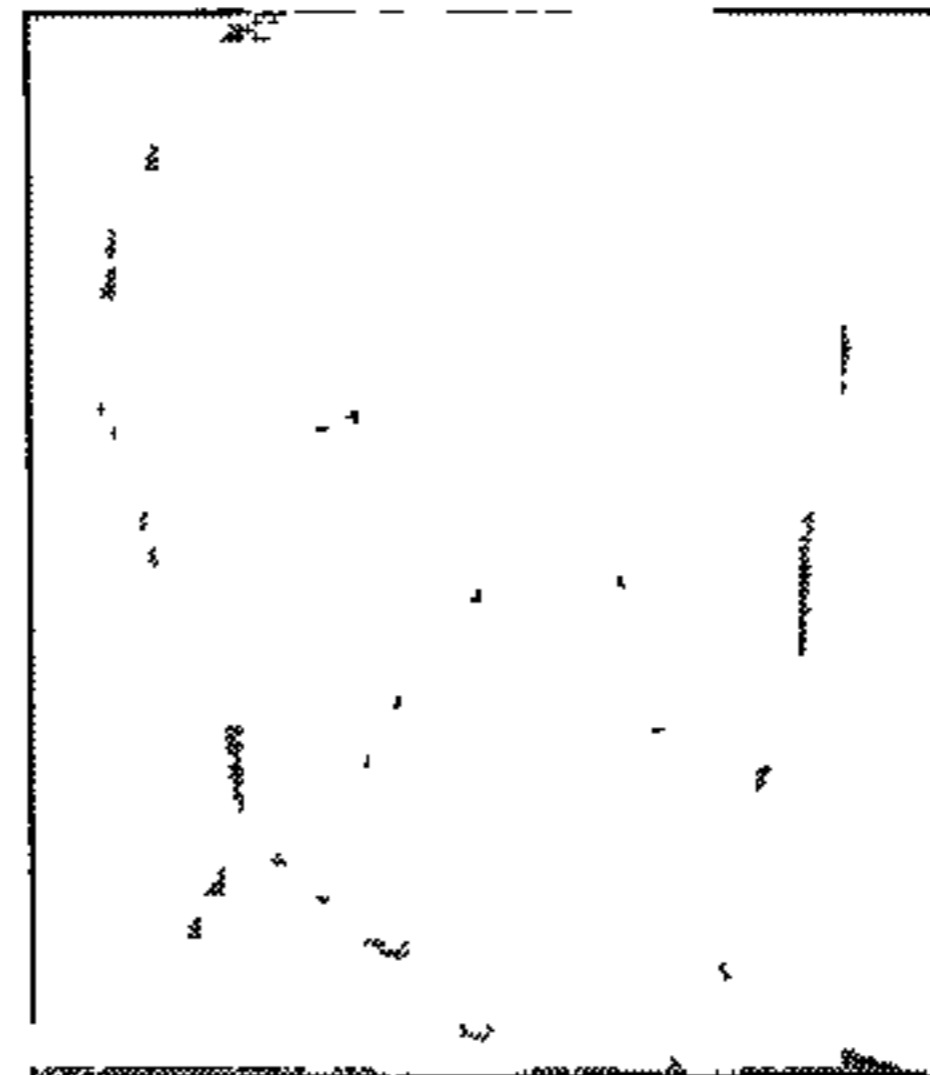
activist Mr Griffith Mxenge, in tapping top policemen’s phones

The country’s deputy intelligence co-ordinator, Mr Mo Shaik, denied any NIA involvement and said Mr Coetzee had denied to him having bugged senior policemen

However, Mr Fivaz said, Mr Coetzee had confirmed to a police officer investigating the Mxenge murder that he (Mr Coetzee) was instructed by the NIA to spy on him (Mr Fivaz) and other members of the SAPS top structure

This had led him to warn the Management Forum of the SAPS to take every precaution and introduce surveillance detecting measures and also to contact Mr Mbeki yesterday

Mr Shaik said he would be interested in the police technical



**CONTACTED:** Mr Thabo Mbeki

division’s evaluation of the bugging devices (one found in Management Forum secretary Superintendent Gideon Oosthuizen’s Gauteng home and wires found in Gauteng Provincial Commissioner Sharma Maharaj’s office)

“We heard rumours six weeks ago that the NIA was probing

George (Fivaz) and I contacted him to say it wasn’t the case — we agreed it was a non-issue, not to be taken seriously,” Mr Shaik said

Deputy Intelligence Minister Mr Joe Nhlanhla had contacted Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi, who accepted his bone fides and denials

Western Cape police commissioner General André Beukes said he was unaware of any bugging of his offices or home

The ANC said last night it was “inconceivable” that competition existed between two services committed to defending democracy. There was no evidence of any official involvement in bugging

Next week’s meeting will be attended by, among others, Mr Mbeki, Mr Nhlanhla, Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar, Mr Mufamadi, Mr Fivaz, Mr Ahmed Cachalia, secretary of Safety and Security and NIA director-general Dr S Sigxashe



■ Allegations of cloak-and-dagger spy operations against top South African policemen have rocked the security establishment and now a parliamentary committee is to investigate.

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
Staff Reporter

**SPYMASTERS** of yesteryear — from the National Intelligence Agency — may soon find themselves in the dock if a parliamentary committee probe finds proof that they spied on top policemen.

■ Thabo Mbeki

She said the multi-party committee had the power to subpoena members of the SA Police Service (SAPS), the National Intelligence Agency and Military Intelligence to testify

It is not yet clear whether the hearings will be open to the public. According to Ms Sisulu, the committee, which has only existed for four months, is still functioning on an ad hoc basis. Lawyers were being consulted to determine how the investigation could be conducted.

According to legislation, the committee has the discretion to hold a hearing in public.

Mr Mbeki's meeting will include the deputy co-ordinator of the National Intelligence

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P.T.O.

The policemen earlier this week alleged they had been subjected to surveillance from within the South African intelligence community — allegations which were met with disbelief by the National Police Commissioner, George Fivaz.

And the spy allegation saga took a new turn yesterday when parliament's joint standing committee on intelligence decided to launch its own investigation into the affair.

The committee vowed to make public "the true state of affairs".

This follows, within 24 hours, an announcement that Deputy President Thabo Mbeki is to meet the ministers and top officials of the departments of Safety and Security, Defence and National Intelligence next week to discuss the "disturbing reports".

The parliamentary committee has made it clear Mr Mbeki's meeting will have no bearing on its investigation, which will go ahead regardless of what emerges from next week's discussions.

Members of the parliamentary committee, as well as the National Party and the Democratic Party, called for a probe, said the committee's chairwoman, Lindiwe Sisulu.

She said the committee was accountable to the public and was bound to investigate the spy claims, which it was entitled to do in terms of the Intelligence Service Control Act.

Ms Sisulu added "It would be a very serious matter if these allegations prove to be correct. The public needs to be informed about the true state of affairs."

Llewellyn Landers, a member of the committee, requested an urgent meeting yesterday to launch the investigation.

The committee meets in Cape Town on Tuesday to work out the terms of reference of the investigation.

Ms Sisulu said that in her dealings with the top management of both agencies, "it has been my experience that mutual respect and co-operation exist between them. The allegations therefore come as a complete shock to me."

(251) RRC 6/1/96

IN SPYMASTERS  
THEY  
DID NOT  
KNOW  
THEY  
WERE  
BEING  
SPIED  
ON

**A SHOWDOWN** is looming in the ranks of the police in the Western Cape over an "imbalance" in rank and race distribution, with high-ranking black officers angry that the officer corps does not reflect the population make-up.

Black policemen said yesterday that they would mobilise colleagues to "revolt" against the current promotions system, which they say is as discriminatory and ineffective as the previous system.

In a hard-hitting memorandum submitted to the office of the provincial commissioner of police last month, black policemen said affirmative action was not being applied and that the make-up of the Western Cape officers corps did not reflect the composition of the population.

A recently-compiled police document in possession of the Sunday Times shows that of a total of 13 178 policemen in the Western Cape, 7 090 are white, 5 093 coloured, 946 African and 49 Indian.

Over 800 white policemen are senior officers with the rank of inspector, captain and director.

There are a total of 105 black officers, made up of 95 coloureds, seven Africans and three Indians.

Angry policemen this week said no effort was being made to address the imbalance in the officers' ranks.

They called for a mechanism to be put in place to ensure a fairer promotion system.

The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcu) has slammed recent promotions in the police force as "scandalous", labelling them an "embarrassment for the government of national unity".

Spokesman Johnnie Jansen said the feeling among members was that promotions were not done in the interest of the community and curbing rampant crime. "We reject unfair promotions as a ploy to destabilise the Western Cape and would seriously consider involving our own communities to fight this ongoing racist war in the police force," he said.

Police spokesman, Captain Wicus Holtzhausen, said he did not know if the memorandum was being dealt with by the office of Western Cape Police Commissioner Andre Beukes. Mr. Beukes has been on leave since early December.

He said all current police appointments were being done through application and they would all be considered "on merit".

Details would be released shortly of a new promotions system, Capt Holtzhausen said.

"The question of the race composition in the police force is being addressed at a very high level," he said.

The SAPS did not make use of the normal affirmative action process, but instead used the REOP (Representative, Equal Opportunity Programme) to address racial imbalance.

Western Cape Police Minister Patrick McKenzie could not be contacted for comment.

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT

# Police threaten revolt

(251) ST (CM) 7/11/96



# Call for probe on spying

(251) Star 6/11/96  
By PETA KROST  
and ESTHER WAUGH

Parliament's joint standing committee on intelligence has called for the launch of an urgent investigation into claims that the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) spied on the police's top echelon.

Members of the committee yesterday requested an urgent meeting to launch the investigation. The committee will meet in Cape Town on Tuesday to discuss how to conduct the probe.

Committee chairman Lindiwe Sisulu said that if the allegations prove to be correct it would be a very serious matter and the public needs to be informed about the true state of affairs.

She said the claims came as a shock to her because, from her experience in dealing with the top management of the police

and NIA, "mutual respect and co-operation exist between them".

Committee members, as well as the National Party and Democratic Party, had called for the claims to be investigated, she said.

Although the committee is aware that Deputy President Thabo Mbeki intends holding a meeting early next week, it will still continue its own probe.

Mbeki's meeting will include National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee deputy co-ordinator Moe Shaik, Defence Secretary Pierre Steyn, Police Commissioner George Fivaz, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, Safety and Security Secretary Azhar Cachalia, NIA chief Joe Nhlanhla, Justice Minister Dullah Omar and Defence Minister Joe Modise.

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## ◆ Spying probe

(251)  
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Shaik yesterday denied the NIA was responsible for the bugging. For any government department to investigate someone in another department, judicial and head-of-department approval were needed, he said.

"Police have the same access as the NIA to check whether judicial approval had been sought.

"If there was bugging, there may be some element who is trying to drive a wedge between police and the NIA. It is unfortunate that the media was used in driving such a wedge. We are confident that the original report in *The Star* is mischief-making and believe the information held by Spectrum (Independent Newspapers' investigative unit) should be subjected to the liability and credibility test."

Nhlanhla defended his agency's employment of self-confessed murderer Dirk Coetzee, saying he had no problem with people who had been involved in murders working for the NIA. Many people who worked for intelligence services and had police or military intelligence experience could be useful to the NIA, he said.



# SA's top cops being spied on

(251) Sowetan 9/1/96

## Keeping a check on senior officers — or just plain old 'turf wars'?

By Chris Steyn and  
Max Gebhardt  
Spectrum

A SIMPLE phone service interruption several months ago has led to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki stepping in to mediate in the public row between the country's intelligence agency and the South African Police Service

Frantic attempts are being made to prevent the cracks developing into an unbridgable gulf

But, despite avowals of unity, deep-rooted animosity has shone through in the exchange between Deputy Intelligence Minister Joe Nhlanhla and National Police Commissioner George Fivaz

Last week *Spectrum*, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers, revealed that the top structure of the SAPS had been placed under electronic and other surveillance

When *Spectrum* approached Fivaz, he confirmed that when Superintendent Gideon Oosthuizen, the secretary of the Police Management Forum (where the most sensitive issues are aired), reported a fault in his home phone service, Telkom found a bug

In the wake of this discovery, at least three Provincial Commissioners reported that they too had been under surveillance. One of them was Gauteng's Sharma Maharaj

### Serious matter

So seriously did Fivaz regard the matter, that he was compelled to warn the Police Management Forum to take every precaution in the face of "evidence of sustained and systematic surveillance"

What incensed both the National Intelligence Agency and the African National Congress was not so much that the country's top policemen were being bugged, but speculation that one of the country's spy agencies, possibly the NIA, could be responsible

Both attacked *Spectrum* and suggested there was a sinister motive either behind the report or from those who had supplied the information. In a long statement, NIA kept demanding to know how the report could possibly have linked it to the bugging

It also wanted to know if *Spectrum* had carried out a proper investigation into the allegations

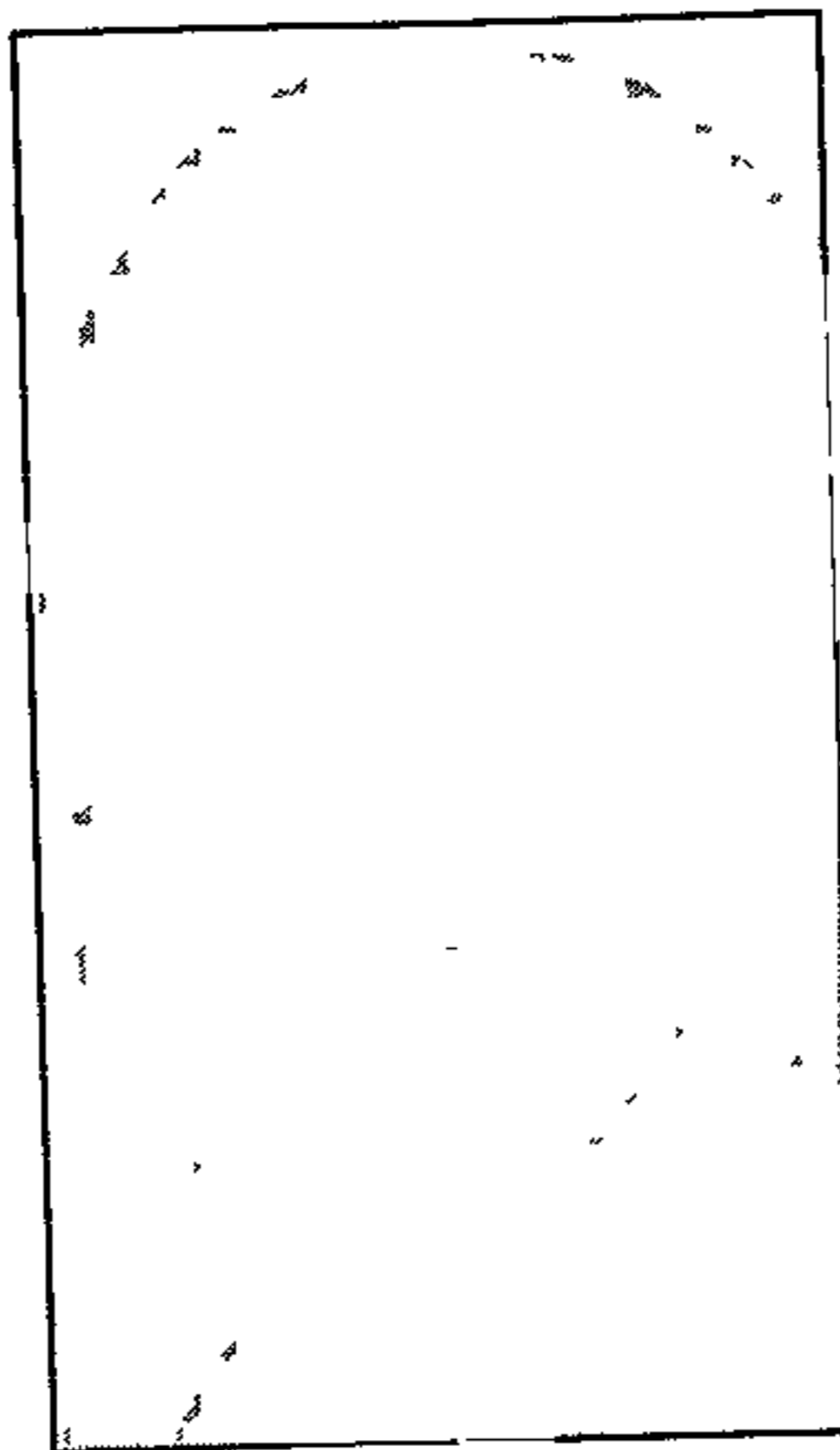
The answer to all these questions is simple

*Spectrum* had been told by sources that former Vlakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee, who led the police death squads in the '80s, had been ordered to spy on the top police hierarchy

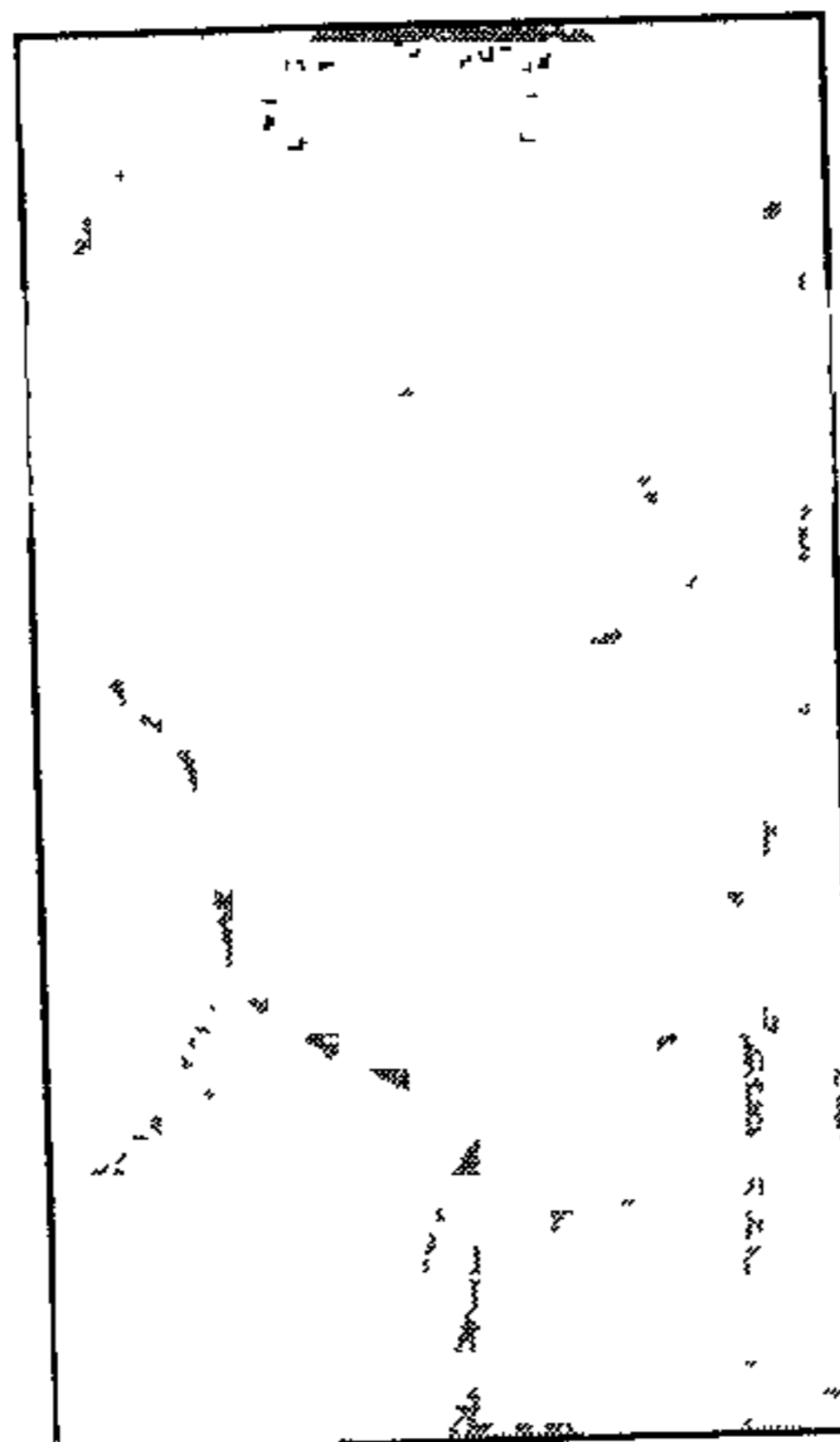
*Spectrum* put this allegation to Fivaz, who gave a categorical confirmation that Coetzee, during questioning about one of his murders, had told a senior police officer that NIA had given him these specific orders

In other words, the connection between the bugging and NIA came not from a secret, unnamed or sinister source but from South Africa's top policeman

Coetzee himself denied to *Spectrum* that he had received these



George Fivaz .. warned police management to take precautions against surveillance.



Thabo Mbeki ... intervening in row between the intelligence agency and the police.

orders and NIA states simply that it had not instructed him to investigate the top structure of the police

Conveniently, in trying to paper over the cracks, neither the ANC nor the NIA attempt to deal with the fact that the police commissioner himself accuses Coetzee

So we are left with a disturbing choice either one of NIA's leading operatives, a self-confessed killer for apartheid, or a senior police officer, an appointee of the "new" South Africa with an unblemished record, is lying

And that is something neither the ANC nor the NIA can gloss over

Anger over suspicions that there is rivalry or even animosity between security agencies is understandable — but perhaps naive

Inter-agency snooping, whether in the United States, Britain, Russia or here is almost as old as spying itself. The FBI even spied on American President JF Kennedy, the country's own commander-in-chief

**SPECTRUM**  
MAKING A DIFFERENCE

According to Mark Shaw of the Centre for Policy Studies, 'competition and 'turf wars' between intelligence agencies have been characteristic of national intelligence functions in South Africa and worldwide'

So what lies behind the row, that has necessitated a top-level meeting this week between the ministers and directors-general of the Government's security departments?

Whatever the truth, one thing is certain the bugging was carried out by a sophisticated team and not with equipment used to spy on errant wives and husbands

The major question is why the NIA would want to spy on the country's top and most trusted policemen

Speculation exists that the NIA may have every reason to want to — or have to — keep a check on top officers in the police and the military for fear of defections or inside aid to disaffected extremists from both the left and the right

### Private armies

Last year, Nhlanhla said "What poses the greatest danger is the continued existence of private armies in certain parts of the country, whether in small or big groups"

Furthermore, *Spectrum* understands that concern remains in intelligence circles about possible Third Force activities and how those involved may use their past contacts still in Government to advance their causes

But if this is the case, it is unthinkable the NIA should spy on presidential appointees, like Fivaz. The commissioner himself has said "It is difficult to believe any South African intelligence agency would target new and legitimate SAPS structures

"If, indeed, this was or is being done by an official South African agency, then it must be condemned in the strongest possible terms as unconstitutional interference in police functions"

However, counter-speculation has it that there may be more to it than just issues of national security. These sources say rampant "intelligence imperialism" is the catalyst that led to last week's bugging expose

"It is a power struggle," said an insider "The right is no internal threat. What National Intelligence wants is a new role. They want to become involved in fighting crime

"But this would be disastrous because in the past the combination of intelligence and policing led to the biggest discrediting of our security services

"The police now want to stay out of politics and policing from the shadows. It doesn't want, in any form, a repeat of the Security Police situation where the tail wagged the dog"

By Chris Steyn Spectrum

**A** POLICE superintendent yesterday confirmed that former Vlakplaas hit squad commander Dirk Coetzee said the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) ordered him to spy on National Police Commissioner George Fivaz and other top policemen.

This confirmation comes within days of denials from both Coetzee and the NIA that this order had been given.

Fivaz told *Spectrum* last week that Coetzee, who is employed by the NIA, had made the admission when questioned by a senior police officer about one of the murders carried out while he commanded Vlakplaas.

#### Urgent inquiry

Fivaz said Coetzee had claimed he had been "tasked to spy on me and other members of the SAPS top structure".

Superintendent HT Moodley, an investigator in the National Priority Crime Section of SAPS, yesterday confirmed *Spectrum's* information.

"I can confirm Commissioner Fivaz's statement with regard to Dirk Coetzee," he said.

He added, however, that he was unable to disclose further details at this stage as he expected to be called to testify in the urgent inquiry into the row by Parliament's joint standing committee on intelligence.

Moodley interviewed Coetzee recently when Fivaz ordered that the murder investigation of top anti-apartheid activist Griffith Mxenge be reopened after Mxenge's brother demanded to know why nothing was being done about Coetzee, who had publicly confessed to the killing.

In its denial the NIA demanded to know how it had been linked to the bugging of senior officers, including Fivaz.

Coetzee's alleged admission is central to the issue and Moodley's evidence could now play a key role in the police-NIA summit called by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki for this week.

If Moodley's evidence is accepted, it could severely embarrass the NIA, which would then have to admit either that Coetzee had been given the order or that one of its valued operators, whose employment it defended at the weekend, was lying.

Coetzee yesterday again vehemently denied he was ordered to spy on the country's top policemen.

Reacting to a statement by Moodley, a furious Coetzee stood by his denials of involvement.

"It's utter, utter, utter nonsense," he said yesterday from his office at NIA headquarters in Pretoria.

"I'll go for a lie detector test or anything else he wants, I don't care. I was not involved with this - not surveillance, not bugging, not tapping - nothing."

# COETZEE SPIED ON FIVAZ - COPS

(251) Source: 9/1/96



# Unions meet as police promotions row deepens

AKG 9/1/96

□ *Outcry over mainly white advancement*

(251)

**ESTELLE RANDALL**  
Labour Reporter

WESTERN Cape officials of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) are meeting other Congress of South African Trade Union (Cosatu) affiliates today to brief them about dissatisfaction in police ranks over promotions.

This follows an outcry over recent police promotions of mainly white personnel to senior positions.

October 1995 figures show that of the 13 178 police staffers in the Western Cape, there were about 800 white officers and only 105 black officers, comprising 95 coloureds, seven Africans and three Indians.

Western Cape police spokesman Wicus Holtzhausen said the picture had changed since then as there had been about 400 promotions. However, these were still being entered on to computers and new figures were not yet available.

Popcru's Western Cape chairman Johnny Jansen slated the promotions as being in the interests of the National Party because the majority of people promoted were white.

"These promotions will do nothing to combat crime and gangsterism. The people who were promoted were the same ones who showed their incompetence in combating crime during apartheid. We are frustrated because the police service is reforming unilaterally and we, as Popcru, have not been involved enough.

"At this stage, we are just going to inform our fellow affiliates about the issue," said Mr Jansen.

He said Popcru wanted the promotions corrected and was arranging to meet Western Cape Police Minister Patrick McKenzie and the Western Cape Commissioner of Police, Andre Beukes, this week.

"If this does not happen, we will make a public stand in this region. If they are serious, they will agree to meet us."

Popcru has about 5 000 members in the Western Cape.

Mr McKenzie, who is still on leave, ex-

pressed surprise at the way in which promotions had been effected by police head office.

"Although the constitution gives me the right to promote up to the level of superintendent (the old lieutenant colonel), none of these powers have been devolved to me. They still lie at national level."

He said he was unhappy with the latest round of promotions because he was unclear about the criteria used.

"If it was the old point system, then there are people who have similar performances who have not been promoted. If the promotions were done in terms of affirmative action, then I know of a number of people who are not white who were not promoted and who should have been," he said.

He had raised his concerns about promotions at two ministers' meetings late last year and had now asked a special ministers' meeting, also involving senior police at head office, to look at the criteria for promotion.

No date for the meeting had been set.

As the promotions row deepens, further promotions are in the pipeline — this time for station commissioners. The closing date for applications is January 15.

Mr McKenzie appealed to black police personnel to apply for these posts. He said that in the past few black police had applied.

## Disc jockey axed for swearing in public

EAST LONDON. — Disc jockey Kyle Hannan has been fired by Radio Algoa after swearing during a public appearance at an oxbraai in Bathurst last month, station manager Dave Tiltmann confirmed here.

He said Hannan's services were terminated with effect from Friday last week because of a "material breach of contract".

The matter was being handled by the station's legal department. — Sapa.



### Land court launch delay

~~209/11/96~~  
Louise Cook  
209/11/96

FAILURE to find suitable premises has delayed the launch of the new Land Claims Court by about three months, says court president Fikile Bam.

"Just as we thought we were ready to move into one place, the whole tender process had to start all over again because certain procedures had to be followed."

Tenders for premises would close on January 12, said justice department spokesman Amanda Haasbroek. She said the court would be set up in the Randburg municipal area.

Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom said he had hoped the court would have been in place this month, but preparations were not finished.

The court would ratify settlement agreements between land claimants, the state and land owners

About 5 000 land claims, mostly urban, have been lodged with the land claims commission. When parties fail to settle, the court will give a ruling

### Mbeki calls for bigger and better police force

(251) BD 9/11/96

PRETORIA — SA needed more and better trained policemen, deputy president Thabo Mbeki said in Pretoria yesterday.

The country was undoubtedly underpoliced, he said.

Mbeki was expanding on the ANC's 84th anniversary statement, delivered by President Nelson Mandela at the weekend. It said there was a need to increase the strength and logistical base of the police.

Citing examples of underpolicing, Mbeki said the Bulwer area in KwaZulu-Natal had about eight policemen who had to cover a rural population of about 250 000 people with only two vehicles.

"Or you go to Hillbrow (Johannesburg) which has about 200 officers policing a population of 500 000 people with particular characteristics," Mbeki said.

"That the country is underpoliced is without a doubt."

The quality of police training also had to be attended to. Foreign police officers visiting the

country last year pointed out that some practices used by SA police had been discontinued in Europe 50 years ago.

European judicial systems did not allow confessions to be used as proof of guilt. Police there had to produce original evidence to secure a conviction.

"But here we still depended a great deal on confessions," Mbeki said.

"The temptation, of course, then was to beat the hell out of somebody so that he confesses. If you are denied that possibility, you have to be a better detective."

This meant better training was required. Mbeki said a lack of resources was another problem.

The police in KwaZulu-Natal had, for example, only three helicopters to cover vast rural areas not easily accessible by road.

"We clearly need to borrow more helicopters from the defence force."

Mbeki said: "Whether public finances have the possibility to address all of this, I do not know." — Sapa

turning. Once a deal is reached on the

# Mbeki calls for bigger and better police force

(251) 509/11/96

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# 'Coetzee told me he had to spy on Fivaz'

CT 9/11/96

(251)

## CHRIS STEYN

A POLICE superintendent yesterday confirmed that former Vlakplaas hit-squad commander Mr Dirk Coetzee had told him the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) ordered him to spy on Police Commissioner George Fivaz and other top policemen.

This confirmation comes within days of denials from both Mr Coetzee and the NIA that this order had been given.

Mr Fivaz said last week that Mr Coetzee, who is employed by the NIA, had made the admission when questioned by a senior police officer about one of the murders carried out while he commanded Vlakplaas.

Mr Fivaz said Mr Coetzee had claimed he had been "tasked to spy on me and other members of the SAPS top structure".

Superintendent H T Moodley, an investigator in the National Priority Crime Section of the SAPS, yesterday confirmed Spectrum's information.

"I can confirm Mr Fivaz's statement

with regard to Dirk Coetzee," he said.

He said he was unable to disclose further details as he may have to testify before the inquiry into the row called by Parliament's committee on intelligence.

Superintendent Moodley interviewed Mr Coetzee recently when Mr Fivaz ordered that the murder investigation of anti-apartheid activist Mr Griffiths Mxenge be re-opened after Mr Mxenge's brother

demanding to know why nothing was being done about Mr Coetzee, who had confessed to the killing.

In its denial the NIA demanded to know how it had been linked to the bugging of senior officers.

Superintendent Moodley's evidence could now play a key role in the police-NIA summit called by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki for this week.

If his evidence is accepted, it could severely embarrass the NIA, which would then have to admit either that Mr Coetzee had been given the order, or that one of its valued operatives — whose employment it has defended — was lying.

**SPECTRUM**  
MAKING A DIFFERENCE



# Bugs: Mbeki may order separate probe

(251) ET 9/1/96  
**CHRIS BATEMAN**

PARLIAMENT'S Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence will today decide who to subpoena in an attempt to identify the organisers of the recent bugging of top police officials.

Meanwhile, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki is considering an independent probe

Committee chairperson Ms Lindiwe Sisulu said allegations that the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) might be involved had come as a "complete shock" to her as she believed mutual respect and co-operation existed between it and the police

Among the first to be summoned will be police Superintendent H Moodley, the National Priority Crime Section investigator who says former Vlakplaas commander Mr Dirk Coetzee told him he was briefed to bug top SAPS officers

The NIA has officially backed Mr Coetzee's denial of this while Police Commissioner George Fivaz has backed Mr Moodley's claim

Mr Mbeki said yesterday a commissioner might have to be appointed to investigate, "because if there is some rogue element out there, they are not going to come to you to say 'sorry, it was me!'"

The meeting of security ministers and intelligence agency heads called by Mr Mbeki for Friday will decide whether the investigation should be conducted by security branches

# F W men 'spied on opponents'

□ Politicians' phones bugged — ex-spy-master

(251) ARG 10/1/96

A FORMER intelligence chief has broken his silence to state that the F W de Klerk government also used the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) — then National Intelligence Services (NIS) — to spy on prominent politicians, among others.

His disclosures come in the wake of an expose last week that police commissioner George Fivaz and the top structure of the South African Police Services were under surveillance, allegedly by agents of the NIA.

In an interview at his home, the spy-master — who maintains close contacts in intelligence and political circles — spoke on condition that neither he nor the agency he headed would be identified at this stage.

He said certain politicians had discovered bugs on their telephones and in their homes in the De Klerk era.

“Already at that stage, NI was also spreading false information about certain politicians with the specific purpose of discrediting them,” he said.

“Among the trumped-up charges they levelled against people were that they were working for a foreign intelligence service and were being financed to achieve certain objectives or that they were engaged in subversive activities.”

The source said this had continued under the new government. “There have been incidents in which NI agents identified themselves with agency identification cards to people associated to certain politicians before proceeding to spread disinformation calculated to cause damage to those people,” he said.

“On further investigation, it would usually emerge that the agents had used false names. It is known that NI agents usually make use of false identities or military ranks.”

● Deputy President De Klerk said: “I am not prepared to react to this specific report. What I would like to say is that I am not aware that politicians were ever spied on with party political aims.”

“According to my knowledge, all actions, at all times, were within the law.”

● Deputy President Thabo Mbeki is due to meet the country's security chiefs in Pretoria today in an attempt to resolve the controversy over the alleged bugging of senior policemen's home telephones.

● Parliament's joint standing committee on intelligence met behind closed doors for five hours yesterday to decide the terms of reference for its probe of claims that top police were being spied on, allegedly by the National Intelligence Agency.

The agency has denied it.

Committee chairwoman Lindiwe Sisulu told a media briefing afterwards the police and the NIA would be asked to submit reports on the allegations within 14 days.

The committee would meet again on February 7 to consider the reports and draw up a list of witnesses to be called to give evidence.

Mrs Sisulu said Vlakplaas police base former commander Dirk Coetzee could be called to testify if the NIA and police reports indicated he would be of assistance.

# Cape police chief on 'indefinite' sick leave

(25) ARG 10/11/96  
JOHAN SCHRÖNEN

Crime Reporter

**PROVINCIAL** Police Commissioner André Beukes has taken sick leave for an "indefinite" period after the recurrence of an old knee problem.

A senior police spokesman said Commissioner Beukes had developed trouble with his knee at his home in Pretoria during his annual leave over the festive period.

Commissioner Beukes did not return to his office but was apparently well enough to attend the Pavarotti concert in Stellenbosch on Sunday.

Rumours of the commissioner's earlier prostate cancer problem recurring were refuted by the spokesman who confirmed that he was awarded a clean bill of health after treatment.

The commissioner's health setback again stirred speculation that the Cape, earlier dubbed the "commissionerless province", would remain "leaderless".

There was a public outcry last year about Commissioner Beukes, who was living in Pretoria, leaving his Cape Town office mostly unoccupied, and flying between Cape Town and Gauteng weekly.

The severity of Commissioner Beukes's latest medical setback is not known but it is certain it will again delay his move to Cape Town.

Meanwhile, police lower down the ranks and the community who demanded hands-on police leadership are again saddled up with a "remote control" leader who is mostly contactable only on his cellular telephone.

The SA Police Union late last year claimed Commissioner Beukes was never available to listen to their grievances, that he was seldom in his office and had run up a large bill for airfares between Cape Town and Pretoria where his family remained after he accepted the posting to Cape Town.

In reply, Commissioner Beukes said he had to attend weekly meetings of the board of commissioners in Pretoria. He said his family would move to Cape Town in due course.



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# Reports to be lodged on spying allegations

BD 10/1/96 (251)

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — The National Intelligence Agency must submit a written report on allegations of spying on senior police officers within 14 days, parliament's joint standing committee on intelligence decided yesterday

The meeting, attended by 15 of the 17 members, was called as a result of allegations that telephone bugs had been used to monitor senior police officers, including police commissioner George Fivaz

Committee chairman Lindiwe Sisulu said that all heads of institutions affected by the allegations would be called on to submit reports on the matter

A formal investigation of the allegations will commence when Parliament is back in session on February 12 "after the committee has had the time to receive and study the reports from the affected parties", Sisulu said

Thereafter the committee would request the relevant people to appear before it

The terms of reference of the committee's investigation, which is authorised by the Intelligence Services Control Act, will "investigate the veracity of the allegations of the use of listening devices and other forms of surveillance on senior members of the SAPS" and any other matter which arises from the investigation.

It will report on its findings and recommend action if necessary

Sapa reports that Fivaz's office said yesterday police investigator Supt Hoothra Moodley had reported former Vlakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee as admitting having been tasked to spy on top police officers

Police spokesman Supt Leah Shibambo said Moodley claimed Coetzee had told him this during an investigation into the murder of anti-apartheid activist Griffith Mxenge.

Moodley, in the police's national priority crimes section, said Coetzee had made the admission in December in an interview related to the investigation. Fivaz had immediately been informed, he said

Fivaz last week said Coetzee had admitted to a senior police officer that he had been tasked by the agency to spy on police commanders including Fivaz.

Coetzee denied the allegations, saying it was a typical strategy by an old security policeman.

# ANC slams new foundation for 'not adapting to reality'

BD 10/1/96

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — The ANC has slammed the newly launched Foundation for Equality before the Law for misleading Afrikaners and failing to adapt to the new SA.

Former police commissioner Johan van der Merwe and former NP health minister Rina Venter, both supporters of the foundation, were described as part of "a motley crew of ex-politicians and retired civil servants who are unable to accept their loss of influence"

In a statement on Monday, Van der Merwe said the foundation would be watching the activities of the truth commission and would take legal action if state functionaries did not receive the same treatment as members of the liberation movements

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said that protest actions planned by the foundation were sad because "instead of coming to grips with the new reality

of a democratic SA these kinds of attempts are being made to drag sectors of the Afrikaner community back into the dark ages of apartheid".

Niehaus challenged statements from the foundation that all conscripts in the apartheid defence force would be condemned by the truth commission. He said the commission would deal with gross abuses of human rights and "it is interesting that some of the leading figures in the foundation have been accused of involvement in exactly such human rights abuses".

He issued a stern warning to those in the foundation that there is nowhere to hide, and reminded them that the only way to achieve amnesty was through the truth commission

Niehaus also lashed out at the apparent support offered the foundation by Deputy President FW de Klerk. He called on De Klerk to clarify his position with regards to the protest actions being organised by the foundation.

# Committee to probe bugging of top cops

(251) CT 10/1/96

**BARRY STREEK**  
POLITICAL STAFF

A SPECIAL investigation into the bugging of top police officials was instituted yesterday by Parliament's Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence

The committee, which met behind closed doors, said it viewed the allegations of spying on top management in the South African Police Service in "a very serious light"

Despite short notice, 15 of the 17 members of the committee attended the meeting, indicating cross-party concern about the issue. The committee said in a statement that its formal investigation into the matter would begin on February 16 after it has received and studied reports from the affected parties and consulted legal opinion.

After deliberations, assisted by the State Law Adviser, it had decided to invoke section 3(1)(iii) of the Intelligence Services Control Act

The terms of reference for its investigation were "to investigate the veracity of the allegations of the use of listening devices and other forms of surveillance on senior members of the South African Police Service, to investigate any matter arising out of such investigation, and to prepare a report and make recommendations on such matters or allegations"

The committee also said it would request the heads of services and all people involved, to appear before it

Among the first to be summoned will be police superintendent H Moodley, the National Priority Crime Section investigator who says former Vlakplaas commander Mr Dirk Coetzee told him he was briefed by the National Intelligence Agency to bug top SAPS officers

The NIA has officially backed Mr Coetzee's denial of this while Police Commissioner George Fivaz has backed Mr Moodley's claims

## Bugging:

# Mandela to appoint judge

ARC 11/11/96  
(251)  
Political Staff

PRETORIA. — A judicial commission of inquiry will probe the alleged tapping of senior police officers' telephone, Acting President Thabo Mbeki said today.

Mr Mbeki said President Nelson Mandela would appoint a judge soon to get to the bottom of the tapping scandal that has rocked the security establishment.

Mr Mbeki today met Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, Deputy Minister of Intelligence Joe Nhlanhla and Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils as well as senior officials of the National Intelligence Agency, the South African Secret Service and the intelligence arms of the police and the army.

All the officials had denied involvement in the bugging of the home telephones of police commissioner George Fiyaz and senior provincial policemen.

The judicial commission would run alongside an investigation by the Parliamentary Intelligence oversight committee. The probes would be co-ordinated by the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Council.

The commission would investigate the alleged involvement of former police "dirty tricks" specialist, Dirk Coetzee, reported as having told senior policemen he placed the bugs on the instructions of the NIA. The NIA has denied involvement.



ARC 11/1/96

# Top man to head W Cape police force (251)

**JOHAN SCHRÖNEN**  
Crime Reporter

THE star of deputy national police commissioner Mike Bester, who is stepping in for ill provincial police commissioner Andre Beukes, has been on the rise since he walked out of Police College with the top student trophy under his arm

Michael Johannes Albertus Bester was born in Bultfontein in the Free State in September 1939 and was 18 when he joined the police in 1958

Commissioner Bester worked, and studied, his way through the ranks of sergeant and warrant officer, working in Johannesburg and then serving at several rural police stations in the Free State until he was given a station commander post

In 1969 Commissioner Bester passed the officers' exam and was promoted to lieutenant, the rank which took him to Kroonstad where he served as district officer

When Commissioner Bester became a major he was employed as senior staff officer, but was soon promoted to lieutenant-colonel and became district commissioner.

A stint as district commissioner of Soweto-West followed until he passed the police middle management course, again with top honours, and became a full colonel.

Commissioner Bester then took up the post at Hammanskraal Police College in 1987 as training staff officer, but rose through the ranks at the college to brigadier, before becoming the college commander

As one of the few police officers who completed the magistrate's course at the Department of Justice and a graduate of the police top management course, Commissioner Bester became a lieutenant-general and the chief of Physical Rendering of Service at police headquarters in Pretoria.

In 1993 Commissioner Bester became a full general and was appointed divisional chief visible policing, at headquarters.

Then, in January 1995, in his 37th year as a policeman, Commissioner Bester was appointed Deputy National Commissioner of the South African Police Services.

Commissioner Bester, who believes that the "poorest man is not someone without money but a person without a dream", is married with three children and has 10 grandchildren

## Ailing chief may retire

● From page 1

over Mr Blaauw's, they said "The appointment of any police official already stationed in the Western Cape could create expectations and resentment"

Although Mr Blaauw today claimed to be "quite happy" to remain as deputy, the union said the only inference to be drawn from management overlooking him was that his appointment as deputy commissioner was a "token" (affirmative action) one.

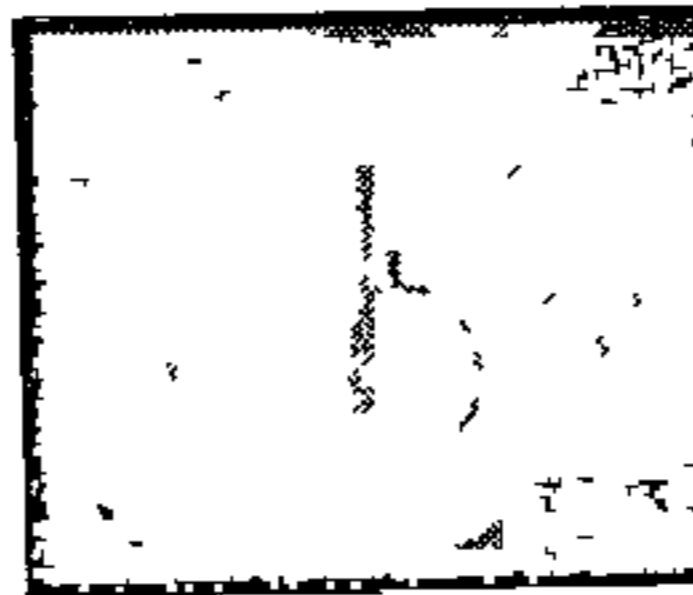
Spokesman Andy Miller said "Is headquarters saying Mr Blaauw's appointment as deputy was tokenism? For the past year, Mr Beukes has hardly been in Cape Town and the four area commissioners under Mr Blaauw have been running things with some success"

Mr Blaauw said he had no problem with Mr Bester's appointment "I am quite happy about it. I will certainly apply for the permanent position should Mr Beukes retire."

# Ailing Beukes likely to retire: Mike Bester acting police chief



Mike Bester (251) replaces 11/1/96 Andre Beukes years old and still very motivated about getting back to the office



**ROGER FRIEDMAN, Staff Reporter**  
PROVINCIAL Police Commissioner Andre Beukes said today he was busy undergoing a battery of medical tests in Pretoria and was uncertain whether he would be able to return to active duty

Yesterday, National Commissioner George Fivaz and regional Police Minister Patrick McKenzie announced the appointment of an acting provincial commissioner — Deputy National Commissioner Mike Bester — with immediate effect

Mr Beukes, whose family never moved to Cape Town and was criticised in some quarters for spending too much time in Pretoria last year, had a malignant growth removed from his bladder in 1994

He hinted today that the surgery could not have been the success it was thought to be His medical problems were compounded by the fact that old rugby injuries to his neck and lower back were playing up, and he would probably have to go under the knife again soon

"My doctor advised me to take a few days sick leave, just to relax I am 49

Meanwhile, Mr Bester's appointment as Acting Provincial Commissioner ahead of incumbent Deputy Commissioner Adam Blaauw, has been slated by the South African Police Union (Sapu) as a "slap in the face" for Mr Blaauw

Mr Fivaz and Mr McKenzie said Mr Bester's appointment was temporary. A final decision on the Western Cape commissioner job would be taken once there was clarity on Mr Beukes's condition

Defending Mr Bester's appointment

● Turn to page 9

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# Police meet

## NIA on bugs

(257)

**BARRY STREEK.**

POLITICAL STAFF

CT 11/1/96

THE police have discussed the bugging of the offices of its top management with the National Intelligence Agency but will not release any details at this stage

The SA Police Service also said it had only responded to press queries about the alleged spying and had not released the matter for publication.

The office of National Commissioner George Fivaz said in a statement: "All responses by Commissioner Fivaz on the spying issue, including the alleged involvement of Mr Dirk Coetzee, were in fact in reaction to specific questions put by the investigative unit of a newspaper group.

"This investigative unit required confirmation directly from Commissioner Fivaz of specific information already in their possession."

Although the statement did not name the investigative unit, this was in fact Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers, which includes the Cape Times and which first broke the story on the bugging scandal



BEUKES LIKELY TO RETIRE ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

# Absent Cape police chief replaced

(251) ET 11/196

**PROVINCIAL** Police Commissioner André Beukes has taken sick leave and is unlikely to return to his post. A temporary appointment has been made and his post is likely to be advertised. **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

**CONTROVERSIAL** Western Cape provincial Police Commissioner André Beukes —

who has been jetting to work from his Pretoria home since March — has been replaced

This follows an urgent meeting between Premier Mr Herms Kriel, Minister of Police Mr Patrick McKenzie and national Police Commissioner George Braz in the city yesterday

Mr McKenzie told the Cape Times he had been informed that Mr Beukes "had received a doctor's recommendation that he goes off early on ill-health retirement but we have not yet received the report"

"It is unlikely that he will be returning to his post. He needs to get a second medical opinion before the reports go to the police medical board for a decision on whether he can retire early. This could take at least two months."

Mr McKenzie said he had held several meetings with Mr Fivaz after the Cape Times exposé in November that Mr Beukes had still not moved to Cape Town nine months after his appointment, and spent most weekends at his home in Pretoria.

"I did not want this situation, where there was no one leading the department, to go on. He has

been out of town quite often and it has not been good for the management of the police service," Mr McKenzie said.

According to his own records, Mr Beukes spent only five working days in the city in October and 12 in September — and flew to work regularly from Pretoria on taxpayers' money.

Mr Beukes said at the time of the report he did not believe the vast amount of time he had spent away from the Western Cape would hamper his work as he was "just as far away as a cellular telephone."

Mr Beukes took annual leave from mid-December and failed to arrive for work on January 2. A well-placed source said he did not tell his office that he had booked off sick until several days later.

The latest development in Mr Beukes' career comes as no surprise to police members in the region, who believe Mr Beukes never had any intention of settling in Cape Town.

His critics claimed that if he was medically boarded, it would allow him to leave the police service with a hefty package.

Mr Beukes has experienced a problem with a cancerous growth in the past but previously told the Cape Times that his doctor had declared him 100% fit in November.

## MISSIONER JETS TO WORK

### Cape's top cop lives in Pretoria

**THE province's top policeman spent only five working days in the city last month, JACKIE CAMERON reports.**

**N**INE months after being appointed Western Cape police chief, Lieutenant-General André Beukes still has a home in Pretoria and spends much of his time away from Cape Town. According to his own records, he spent only five working days in the city and 12 in September.

**FLASHBACK:** The Cape Times article last November which revealed that Commissioner Beukes had been living in Pretoria ever since his appointment to the Western Cape's top police job nine months previously.

took up his post as provincial commissioner, at a cost of at least R27 000 to the taxpayer — an amount that would pay the annual salaries of two constables. In addition, he has also flown free of charge, at least four times, with an Air Force aircraft to be home with his family at weekends. Lt-Gen Beukes usually leaves the city late on Wednesday and books a flight back on a Friday for police accounting records. In order to claim an away-from-home allowance of R104 per working day — but changes his return flight to



Mr Beukes' wife Berrtha said yesterday her husband did not want to speak to the press and would not be available last night as he would be socialising with his daughter's future parents-in-law.

She said "He is not suffering from stress and he does not have cancer. He is having X-rays to see what is going on with his back and neck but he is not in hospital."

Although Mr Beukes has been off work for health reasons since January 2, he was in the Peninsula at the weekend to attend the Luciano Pavarotti

concert, Mrs Beukes confirmed. Mr Beukes has been mired in controversy since he was chosen for the province's top police job without applying for it. After he arrived in the city it quickly emerged that he was a former security policeman.

The South African Police Union (Sapu) has already called for his resignation, saying his loyalty has not been with the province's police members. They have also said his commuting has "cost an absolute fortune" and that he has not been here for "hands-on management".

Meanwhile, the temporary appointment of another Pretoria policeman, deputy national Commissioner Mike Bestler, to the top Western Cape police job has again led to sharp criticism from Sapu.

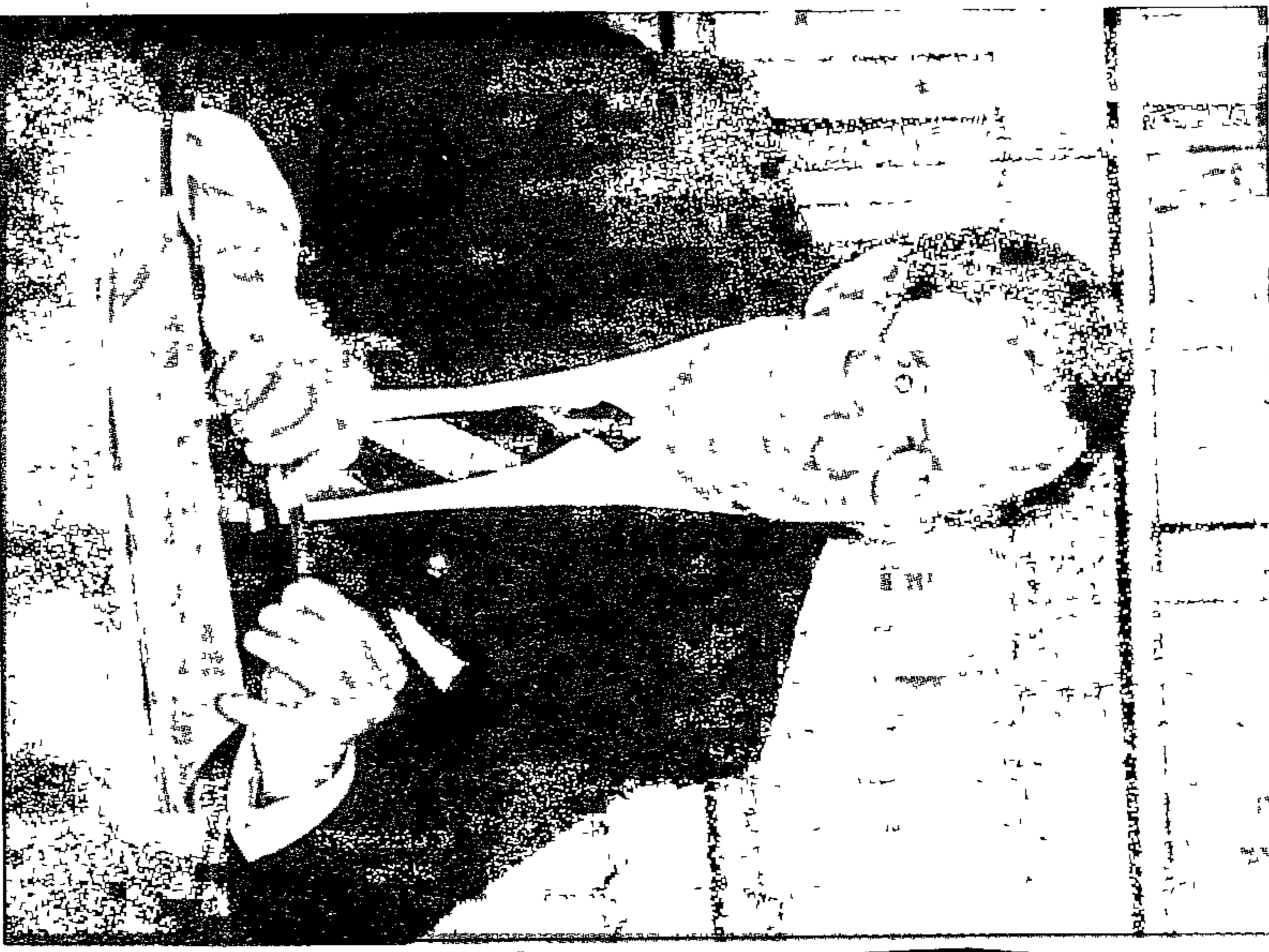
Sapu spokesman Mr Andy Muller said "We see this as a slap in the face of deputy regional Commissioner Adam Blauw. Is this recognition that Mr Blauw's appointment has just been tokenism? He should be given a fair chance to prove himself."

It is normal police procedure for a deputy to take over his

senior's duties while that person is ill or on leave.

Mr McKenzie, however, said he had requested an interim provincial commissioner who would not be applying for the job should it be advertised, because they did not want to create animosity or false expectations on the part of any senior police member in the region.

He said that Mr Blauw was "very capable" but that he wanted to ensure that the next appointment was handled in a democratic, transparent way.



**CONTROVERSIAL:** Western Cape provincial Police Commissioner André Beukes, who has been replaced following an urgent meeting in the city yesterday. Mr Beukes is on sick leave for an unspecified ailment. **PICTURE CLIVE SMITH**



Star 26/11/96

# Laws to create metro police force in pipeline

(251)  
By KARIN SCHIMKE  
Gauteng Reporter

Provincial legislation creating a framework for metropolitan policing could be in place by the middle of the year and, if established at local government level, could see crime decrease rapidly in Gauteng suburbs and city centres.

The "umbrella" legislation would not be detailed and prescriptive, and would enable local authorities to establish metro police forces in terms of provisions in the interim constitution, said Peter Leon, Gauteng DP leader and chairman of the province's standing committee on public safety and security.

Leon is also the convener of a technical committee which Jessie Duarte, MEC for Safety and Security, requested be formed to investigate metro policing. At the same time, a report on the subject is being drafted by policing expert Mark Shaw, a senior researcher at the Institute of Defence Policy.

Shaw said that if metropolitan police were to become an aspect of provincial society, people in Gauteng would see more officers on the street.

The officers would be in uniform, trained, have the power to

arrest and "probably be armed", said Shaw.

"The police would be funded at local level and policing would be pro-active rather than reactive," he added.

"The forces may or may not include traffic police, but this aspect has not been finalised. What is certain, though, is that they will supplement the South African Police Service and work in co-ordination with the police, not against them," he said.

Leon said the legislation was aimed at standardising metro policing, but the real responsibility lay at local government level, where local police forces had to be established.

"Whatever legislation we agree on, I am sure it will facilitate the process rather than hinder it. We want to create a mechanism to enable local authorities to set up metropolitan policing."

Leon said a metro police service in Gauteng would allow the SAPS to concentrate on organised crime and investigation of crime, promote accountability to democratically elected government authorities, provide better service by combining all local emergency services, and free traffic police to enforce traffic laws.

# Now eavesdropping devices discovered in ANC-dominated Springs council offices

By Lee-Ann Alfreds

The discovery of bugging devices in the offices of executive members of the Springs council has once again turned the spotlight on spying activities in Gauteng local government structures

The devices were discovered in most offices on the third floor of the council building during a search by a private Pretoria-based security company on Wednesday

The discovery comes in the wake of claims by a municipal worker that he had been paid to spy on NP members in the North-Eastern Metropolitan Council, and the discovery of a sophisticated long-range tracking device in the official vehicle of Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom

These revelations spurred the ANC-dominated council to hire a security company to "sweep" its offices for bugs, a source who did not want to be named told The Star yesterday

He said the move had also been motivated by the continued "leaking" of confidential informa-

tion discussed in meetings

"Things would be discussed in confidence in the office of the chairman and someone would always know the details

"At first nobody suspected anything. They just thought that someone was leaking the information," he said

But a search of the offices on the third floor - including that of

## Someone always had confidential information

the chairman, his deputy, the chief executive officer, the town secretary and several heads of department - revealed the bugs

Devices were also found in the mayor's office and parlour, which are on the first floor, the source said

While he did not know what kind of bugging devices had been found, the source said the security

company had stated that the information was being relayed to a radio station. He said the council was still trying to locate where the station was based

The source said he believed the devices had been placed soon after the new council took office because information had been leaked from the beginning of last month

He said the executive committee had been locked in a meeting all day yesterday to decide how to deal with the matter

"They have not even reported it to the police yet," he said

Springs council chairman Tatis Phasha refused to "comment on anything at this stage", while NP councillor Meryck Levitas was in the meeting and could not be contacted for comment

The ANC won 11 seats on the council in the local government elections in November. The NP won five seats and the Springs Forum (former CP members) won four

The CP was in control of the council before the election

Star 26/1/96

(251)



# Fivaz lays it on the line

Star 29/1/96

'I will not let the SAPS slip into a banana republic scenario,' says police chief

(251)

**DEREK RODNEY**  
Pretoria Correspondent

**P**olice Commissioner George Fivaz will walk into his wood-panelled Wachthuis office with a little more spring in his step today, secure in the knowledge that he has survived his first year in office

It was on a warm Sunday afternoon outside the president's residence, Mahlabambani, a year ago that Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi promised that 1995 was going to be a year of real change in the police force, and he introduced former general George Fivaz as the first member of the new South African Police Service

Fivaz also promised a clean break with the past and immediately set out to develop a new culture of fundamental rights in the SAPS

In a wide-ranging interview recently, Fivaz reflected on the priorities of the year, spoke of his views on tokenism, spoke of the need for better police

## Caught between the old and the new

salaries, and spoke of his concern about the politicisation of community police forums

He also said that with the support of his staff and his Maker, he planned to make life hell for criminals for the rest of his term in office

Fivaz recalled how he had to negotiate the minefield of old-guard generals when he first walked into his office

"I can't really say I've been in office for a full year, as the first three months were a bit of a messy situation. The old commissioners were still in place and they had their own will. It was a difficult time to manoeuvre between all those landmines

"It was really a time of being caught between old endings and new beginnings"

Fivaz said top-structure resistance to change had shifted dramatically in the past months

"I don't feel resistance any more. There is an atmosphere of co-operation and participation, although I wouldn't be so naive as to say all members are absolutely co-operative - after all, we're all human, and these feelings cannot just be turned on or

off. But I must add that what resistance there is, is limited to a very, very small minority"

One of the main reasons for the turnaround, he believes, is the fact that the SAPS is fast approaching the last round of new appointments, which should be completed by end-February

"Once these appointments have been made, we will finally be in a position of certainty. All incumbents will know exactly what is expected of them and there will be a greater degree of peace of mind among officers"

Fivaz said it had been difficult to work with people who were not certain of their futures

"Many are still in pre-rationalised posts, which means they still have to be appointed in the SAPS. Once the last round of appointments is completed, the

that, in spite of being left out in the cold for a long time, many communities were developing a sense of civil responsibility, which had really taken off in the past year"

But he was concerned about the politicisation of community police forums

"It is with grave concern that I note that political groupings are vying for control of community policing forums (CPFs). We are trying our level best to root out structures and interest groups bent on politicising the forums, because these will have a direct impact on the credibility of the police"

Fivaz said police were continually informing and negotiating with provincial commissioners and provincial legislators to show people that the forums

entific approach.

"We have identified priority crimes and I am confident that we are going to make breakthroughs soon in connection with hijackings, robberies and murders"

Fivaz expressed hope for the year ahead

"I think that by year's end we will start seeing the first signs of a decline in the crime rate. With all the structures finally in place, we will also be able to tackle the priority crimes more effectively, and once we have broken the hijack rings, we have similar plans for the other targeted crimes such as drugs, gun smuggling, taxi violence and gangsterism"

Fivaz also plans to tackle internal crime and corruption within the service

"Without a clean administration we cannot hope to win the war, and the community will never trust you. For this reason the anti-corruption units will be given wider powers to investigate corruption throughout the judicial system, with Justice Minister Omar's approval

"The judicial system, and in particular the Department of Justice, had a pivotal role to play when SA's democracy had to survive

"I think the justice department plays a more important role than the police in the judicial system, and as such, the department must be able to cope with the result of police action - if not it will be a disaster for the country's entire judicial process"

Fivaz expressed sympathy with his justice department colleagues who had similar problems to those of the police

"It's the age-old adage that if you pay peanuts, you can expect monkeys

"But if we are to succeed, we have to look at the total environment, in which the first step towards reconstruction and development is safety and security

"We have to get SA's judicial system working, and I can guarantee support from the police in every way possible"

Restructuring his own organisation had not been an easy task, and there were still growing pains ahead

"We still have a long way to go to ensure representivity at senior level, and I hope that soon senior management will also reflect the current 35% white to 65% black ratio in the service

"But I must make it clear I oppose tokenism. If I'm pushed for tokenism, I'll hand over the reins immediately, because al-

though I'm an ardent advocate of equality and free opportunity for all, I am strongly opposed to tokenism

"I will not let the SAPS slip into a banana republic police service scenario"

Fivaz said internal communication within the police force would become a priority, as some lower-ranked police officials possibly felt the police service was moving too fast

"POL-TV, an internal television channel, has been initiated to take these people along with the changes. All the larger police stations have been fitted with the channel, which provides information to all officials on transformation, rationalisation and, naturally, the course we are taking"

Fivaz conceded that poor salary structures and working conditions in the SAPS were a major demotivating factor in the organisation

"The SAPS is involved in a desperate struggle to break away from the ordinary civil service structures

## If you pay peanuts, you can expect ...

"We have to realise that the police force is not part and parcel of the larger civil service. The nature of the job dictates that we need a new pay structure, and we are still in negotiations with the Public Service Commission.

"Police officials will receive better remuneration packages, but at this stage we (top management) are not satisfied with the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission, and although we understand the financial constraints of the economy, we will continue to strive towards a phased new dispensation for policemen and women"

The bottom line is that there are positive signs of an improved salary deal for the police this year

Fivaz believes that 1996 will be a more productive year for the police and he expressed confidence in his management team to do the job that all South Africans demand

"With their help and that of the Maker, I believe I will have the strength to make the lives of criminals hell for the remainder of my term," he said



Commissioner George Fivaz ... confident of breakthroughs soon with hijackings, robberies and murders

rest of the police force will be taken *en masse* into the SAPS"

The most frustrating aspect of his first year in office was the high level of political rivalry in areas such as KwaZulu Natal

Fivaz said improved community-police relations were the one shining highlight during an otherwise difficult year

"I can feel that police-community relations are improving day by day, and it's an unforgettable feeling to walk around amid large gatherings of black people and hear their support for the police

"It was heartwarming to see

were not political structures

The concept would not work if run along party-political lines, because this could cause grassroots resistance and create destructive tension and uncertainty within the police force

"Fortunately, the majority of forums are not political, and we will be working hard this year to develop these structures

"A sum of R50-million has been set aside in the 1996-97 financial year for this purpose

"We are putting structures together that will deal with crime, and we are already reaping some benefits from our new sci-



# W Cape police chief quits over 'ill-health'

CF 29/1/96

(251)

**MELANIE GOSLING AND  
JACKIE CAMERON**  
STAFF WRITERS

**CONTROVERSIAL** Western Cape Police Commissioner Andre Beukes has been declared medically unfit for work by a police medical board — and his post was advertised in weekend newspapers.

Beukes said from his Pretoria home yesterday he was retiring owing to ill-health after two specialists had recommended to his doctor that he resign.

"I played rugby for 27 years and .. I have injuries to my neck, lower back and both knees," Beukes said.

Asked if the injuries were incapacitating, he replied: "I have no interest in explaining whether I'm incapacitated or ill or lying down or whatever. Do you think this is enjoyable for me?"

Beukes, an ex-security policeman, has been mired in controversy since he took up the province's top police post last March.

The SA Police Union called for his resignation after he failed to settle in the province and it was



**'RUGBY INJURIES':** Police Commissioner Andre Beukes

discovered that he spent more time in Pretoria than in the city.

He took leave in December and then informed his staff that he was ill, several days after he failed to return to work. While on sick leave Beukes slipped back into the Peninsula to attend Luciano Pavarotti's concert in Stellenbosch.

NEW VISION IN WESTERN CAPE CRIME FIGHT

# Major shake-up for police

30/1/96 (251) CT



**JACKIE CAMERON**  
REC 1 UNIT - W  
Western Cape  
anti-crime "vision"

**T**H Western Cape's police service is to undergo a radical shake-up this year as provincial Minister of Police Patrick McKenzie launches an innovative strategy to reduce the crime rate. "People are saying they are fed up about crime and they want the police to produce results," McKenzie said yesterday.

Urgent new crime combating measures he is implementing include:

- Scotland Yard training for all visible police members
- A change in shifts to ensure that most police members at a station are on permanent duty during "peak" crime times
- Weekly meetings between McKenzie and commanders, in which individual "ockets will be scrutinised and progress in investigations closely monitored
- The identification of underperforming commanders with a view to retraining them or providing "career guidance"
- A special unit of civilian observers and advisers attached to the provincial government
- An overhaul of the way statistics are collated to ensure greater accuracy

McKenzie told the Cape Times in an exclusive interview that last year the focus of policing strategies in this province had been on improving their relations and credibility with the community but that this year the emphasis would be on "producing solid results."

Provincial safety and security ministers around the country are feeling the public pressure to put a lid on rising crime.

Earlier this month Gauteng's Mrs Jessie Duarte publicly criticised her provincial Police Commissioner Sharma Maharaj and his office for a lack of visible policing and for failing to perform the tasks required of them.

McKenzie said that for the first time an extensive audit had been completed on where Western Cape police resources were and where they should be shifted.

In the province there was one police member for every 2 750 people, but many of these police members were not working in high crime areas.

According to the audit, Mitchells Plain police station needed an extra 152 members and Cape Town Central could deal better with city crime if it had an additional 113.

Scotland Yard visible policing experts would arrive later this year to train police in the British "block method". Police station areas would be divided into blocks according to manpower and each police member would be responsible for a block.

"That person must get to know all the people in his area and identify problem houses," McKenzie said.

He said these police members would also be expected to react to domestic violence — previously largely ignored by the police — and alert social workers if necessary.

Detectives would feel the pressure of the new strategy as they would be expected to make arrests swiftly after crimes had been committed.

McKenzie said civilians would be employed to monitor police progress and "ensure that this vision is carried out". This had already been approved by the provincial cabinet.

"We will ask ourselves if the person in charge of a police station is the most capable. If we find he or she is not, then we will assist with training or career guidance. Not all good police members are good managers. Some hate sitting behind a desk," he said.

## Mandela welcomes Graça Machel



**OLD FRIENDS:** Mrs Graça Machel, chairperson of the United Nations' Eminent Persons Group appointed to study the impact of armed conflict on children, with Mandela and Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Somerset West yesterday. ● See Page 4

## Crack of Dawn



*"If developers have their way, the Cape coast will become a prime destination for eco-tourism ... It'll become an echo of St Tropez."*

# Parliament: City's prospects brighter

CT 30/1/96 (251) CT

**BARRY STREEK**  
POLITICAL WRITER

THE prospects of Parliament remaining in Cape Town were boosted yesterday by a proposal in the constitutional assembly to take the issue out of the draft constitution and make any decision on it subject to a two-thirds majority.

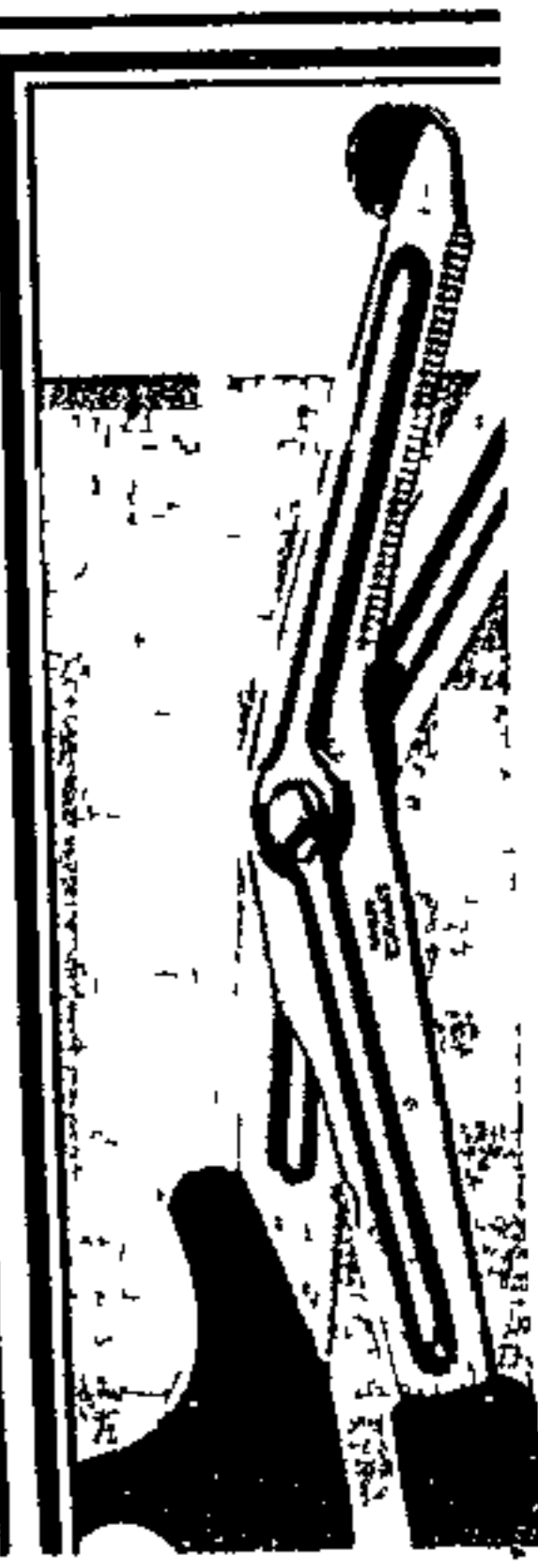
The political parties have not yet reached agreement on the matter but they hope to take a decision tomorrow.

Yesterday, at a meeting of a sub-committee of the constitutional committee of the constitutional assembly, Deputy Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitu-

tion decision on the matter, saying that Parliament should remain in Cape Town, while none of the other parties has taken a stand on where it should be.

Although the issue was discussed yesterday afternoon in bilateral discussions between the parties, no finality was reached, but it appeared that the ANC proposal coupled to the two-thirds majority proposal was finding favour.

If this is approved, it is unlikely that any decision on the seat of Parliament will be taken for some time and even then, it is very unlikely that two-thirds of parliamentarians would ever support a decision to move Parliament, let alone approve the





# EMSS councillors approve proposal to establish metropolitan police force

By ANNA COX

The Eastern Metropolitan Sub-structure (EMSS) has approved in principle the establishment of a metropolitan police force.

At its monthly meeting last night it was decided that the Greater Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council (GJTMTC) would be asked to establish a committee to investigate the establishment of such a force.

A motion put forward by the Democratic Party called for a task team to be established by the GJTMTC to consider proposals as a matter of urgency.

The EMSS would start with a pilot project in a 50km<sup>2</sup> area from Kelvin Drive to William Nicol Drive in the north, from Bonpas Road to London Road in the south, along the N3 in the east, and from Jan Smuts Avenue to William Nicol in the west.

DP councillor Craig Stevens said the metro police force would be a joint effort between the SAPS and the Alexandra and Sandton traffic departments.

Stevens said the area had been chosen for a pilot project because it included the Sandton CBD, Alexandra, Wynberg and Marlboro, which were high traffic and prime hijacking areas.

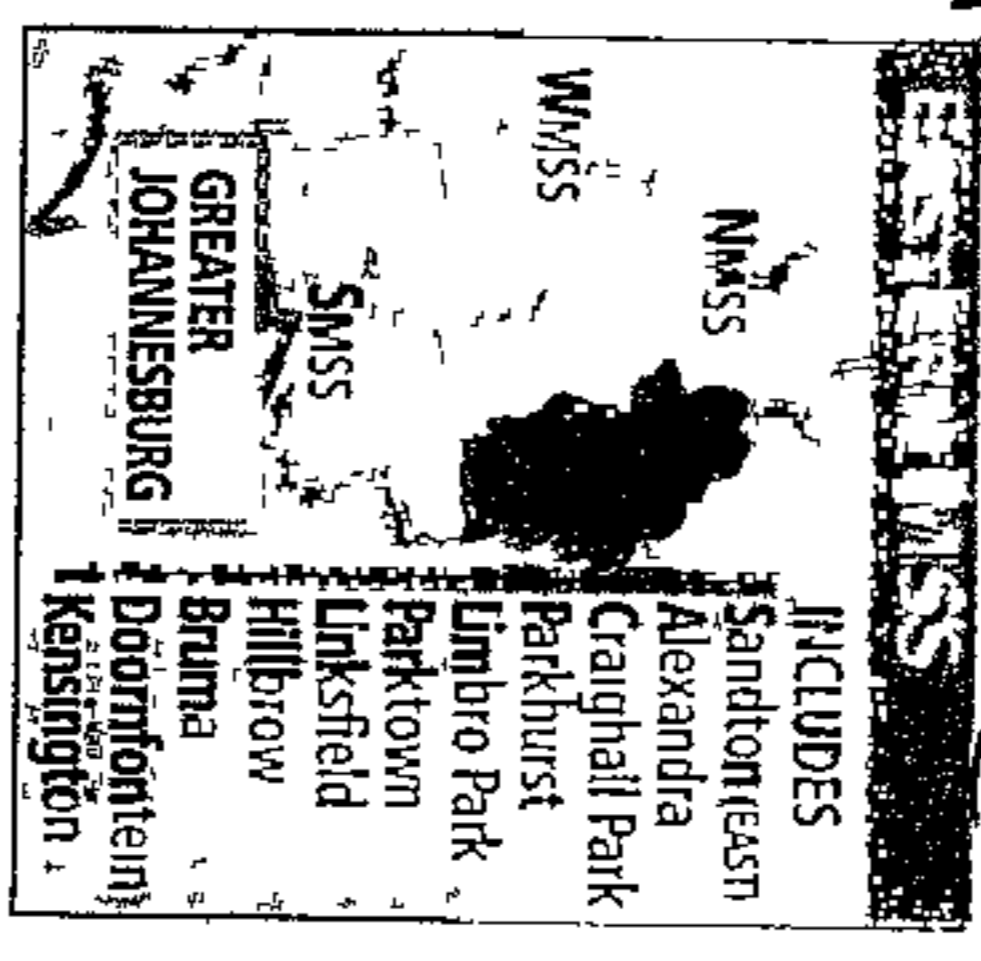
The launch of a metro police force in the EMSS would be di-

vided into two phases

The first would involve the joint effort between the SAPS and the traffic departments at a cost of R3-million for 15 vehicles, a helicopter and other equipment.

The second phase, if approved, would entail the deployment of about 300 police officers, 125 vehicles, another helicopter, additional buildings and equipment at a cost of R20-million.

Star 31/1/96 (251)





# 'Torture' of city vagrants alleged

(251) CT 1/2/96

**LINDIZ VAN ZILLA**  
STAFF WRITER

ARE Cape Town's vagrants being mistreated by city law enforcement officers?

Allegations of assault and torture, including teargassing vagrants and using electronic equipment to shock, them have been made against a "vagrancy squad" in the Cape Town traffic department

Cape Town traffic department manager Mr Wouter Smit yesterday confirmed the existence of the vagrancy squad

He said it had been operating for eight or nine years. Its size varied from two to five people

Smit, however, refused to dis-

cuss the exact nature of the unit or to specify its duties

He said a department investigation into the allegations was under way

A member of the vagrancy squad made the allegations in a letter to Smit, stating that he distanced himself from these "human rights violations"

In the letter the traffic officer said vagrants were forced to assault each other and then "kiss and make up", forced to run down the steep slopes of Signal Hill, and were burned with cigarettes

● The treatment of vagrants and street children also came under the spotlight in a council meeting this week

A motion by Mr David Statham

that all officers and city officials uphold all the by-laws and ordinances of Cape Town was criticised for making vagrants and street children the target of harsh treatment from law enforcement officers

Ms Thoko Mkhwanazi-Xaluva accused Statham of going after the vagrants and street children and labelled his approach militaristic

She said law enforcement officers should be encouraged to adopt a sympathetic and understanding approach

"We need a culture of ubuntu among our law enforcement officers. We don't want uncaring law enforcement," she said

Statham denied that his

motion had been directed at street children or vagrants, saying it was also aimed at businesses operating without licences, illegal hawkers and the like

The motion was passed after an amendment by Mr Mansoor Jaffer

Jaffer said that after receiving a copy of the letter containing the allegations he had tried unsuccessfully to raise the issue in the same council meeting

"I was stunned by the allegations but unfortunately the other councillors were not as aware of the gravity of the situation and it never received the two-thirds"

He said the alleged assaults were reminiscent of the old days of apartheid

MAJOR ROLE FOR IDASA

# UK cash for W Cape police

**COMMUNITY POLICING** in the Western Cape is to get a R7,5 million boost from the British government, which will supply a British adviser and also train 12 local officers overseas. **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

**T**HE British government is to pump R7,5 million into the Western Cape's police force, it was announced in the city yesterday by provincial Police Minister Patrick McKenzie and Mr Leslie Buchanan of the British High Commission

The money is to fund

- A British adviser to the province's police change management team

- Up to 50% of the costs involved in training station commanders, community relations officers and police trainers at all police stations in community policing methods, including the bobbie-on-the-beat style of visible policing

- The training in Britain of about 12 officers on approaches to community policing and the improvement of policing services

- Support for Idasa (Institute for Democracy in South Africa), which will play the major role in ensuring that community police are accountable to the community and that police members are adequately trained in community policing techniques

At least 12 permanent jobs — on a contractual basis — and 100 part-time jobs will be created by the community policing project

The Western Cape is the only province to receive substantial funding from the British government

*ET 2/2/96 (251)*  
Buchanan said the reason the money was being channelled into the Western Cape was "because the Western Cape asked us first" Other provinces would, however, also be considered for grants

"There was the notion here of fighting crime together with the community, immediately after the election Here there was the drive right from the start at a political level and it has gone on," he said

McKenzie said at least 24 non-governmental organisations had wanted to liaise with the ministry on policing, but as he could not consult all of them "they elected Idasa" to liaise for them

**WILLEM STEENKAMP** writes At a separate press conference yesterday, steering committee member Professor Wilfried Scharf said the Western Cape Community Policing Project had "enormous poten-

tial" to successfully marry the province's communities and police force in community policing

Scharf said the Western Cape was one of "very few" of the provinces with the potential to achieve community policing

The WCCPP is an initiative started two years ago by the Joint Forum on Policing, a grouping of 22 non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations

It is a joint project with the provincial Safety and Security Ministry and Idasa, which will administer the project

Its objectives include ensuring that the re-orientation of the police includes service and accountability to the community, promoting "constructive" community-police dialogue and developing community confidence in the police

# Pull up your socks, McKenzie tells Western Cape police

(251)

## Crime Reporter

"PULL up your socks and deliver the goods" is the message from Western Cape Police Minister, Patrick McKenzie to top police in the Cape

Mr McKenzie issued the stern warning to the Western Cape police management in the wake of a R7,5 million sponsorship offered by British High Commissioner Anthony Reeve to help develop community po-

licing in the Western Cape

The British donation would be partly implemented to fund an exchange programme of police between Britain and the Western Cape for training purposes

Financial support would also be channeled to the Institute for a Democratic South Africa (Idasa) to help meet their costs in establishing community forums throughout the country.

"This year, 1996, is to be a year of action and results", said Mr McKenzie adding that major changes in the service would be implemented to ensure effective policing

Mr McKenzie cited a redistribution of human resources and equipment as an important move to address the existing imbalance but emphasised that the empowerment of the community was a priority

Police community forums and planned police boards at area and provincial level were to play a major role in the "pyramid of consultation" from parliament down to the broad community base

The community, working through local police forums, would have a major say in the appointment of police leaders

Mr McKenzie said he had distributed a special booklet to forums to guide them

Community police forums are to be the civilian watchdogs of the service," he said

"We will soon tell the community our goals and I expect the community to judge us. After all, we are no longer a police force serving the government of the day but instead a service for the community

"A civilian secretariat will also be established to decide on policy direction in the service," said Mr McKenzie



2291

# State blamed for bugging scandal

ARC 3/2/96

(25)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Retired police commissioner Johan van der Merwe says he has no doubt that the bugging of Commissioner George Fivaz and Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom was carried out by an organ of the state

Addressing the Johannesburg Press Club, General Van der Merwe said an inquiry should be set up because bugging was a violation of human rights. Spectrum, Independent Newspa-

pers' investigative unit, disclosed that former death-squad commander and National Intelligence Agency (NIA) member Dirk Coetzee had been ordered to monitor the police structure, including Mr Fivaz. A bugging device was also found in Mr Hanekom's car

The NIA denied it had any complicity in the monitoring

If the bugging was carried out by the state, it would constitute a serious breach of the interim constitution and bring the agency concerned into serious disrepute, said the general

## Woman heads police's sex and race equality drive

(257) Star 6/2/96  
By ADAM COOKE

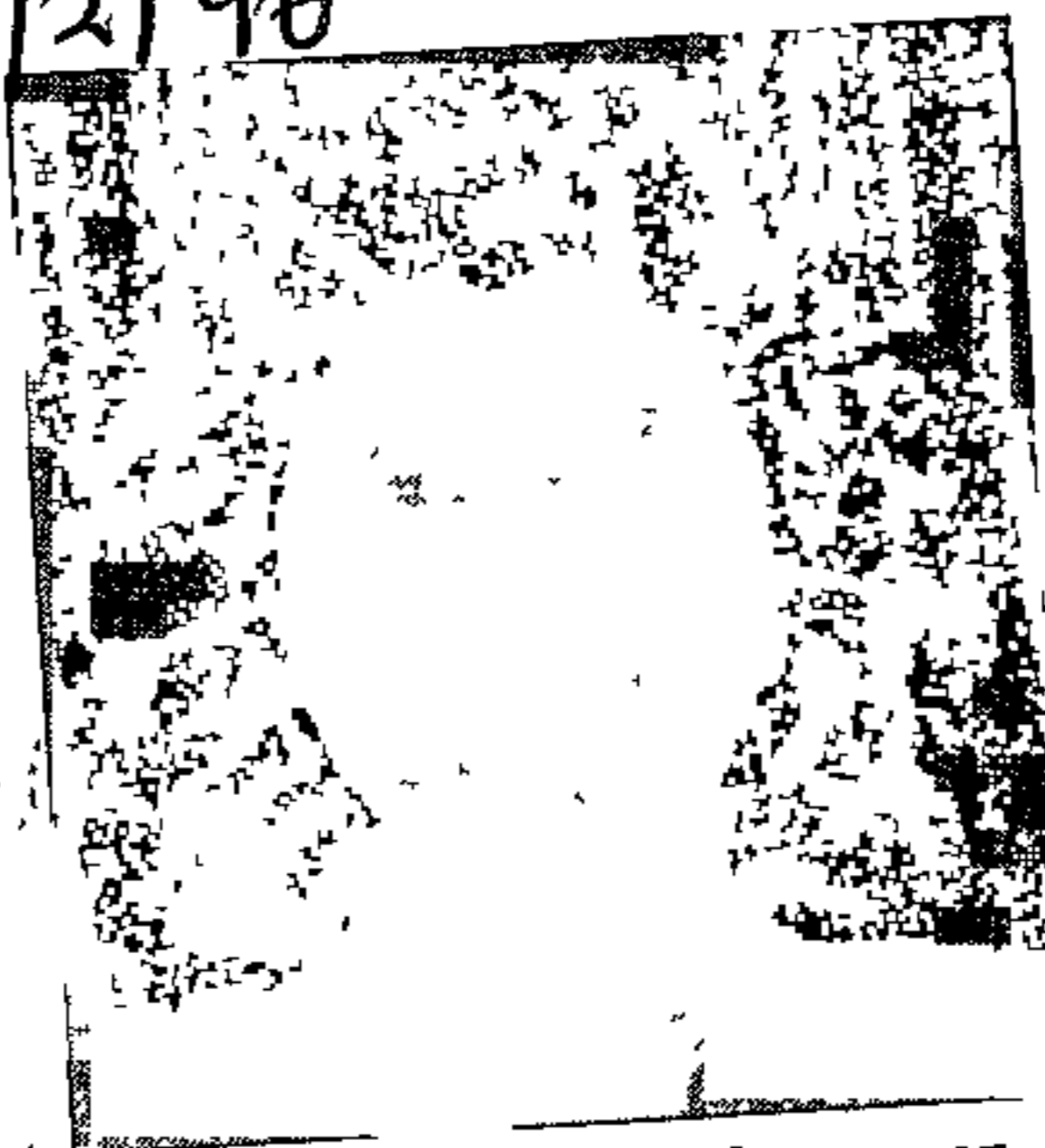
South African policing has taken another step towards transforming its "white boys' club" with the appointment of Zelda Holtzman as head of the Representivity and Equal Opportunity Programme

Holtzman's mission to eradicate all forms of discrimination within the SAPS is a tricky one, but Police Commissioner George Fivaz is full of confidence

"The systematic eradication of historical imbalances and inequality, and the creation of a situation of true equal opportunity, can now begin in earnest," Fivaz said yesterday

Holtzman (35), who will implement SAPS policy in this regard, said the "boys' club" - referring to the traditionally male-dominated control of the SAPS - would undergo changes to ensure its credibility

"It is seen as politically correct to embark on such a programme, but there is a



Zelda Holtzman ... tricky mission.

real need to reflect all our members and the communities they come from"

Holtzman, besides her academic background with a B Admin Honours degree, has a solid grounding in police work and policy.

# 800-strong municipal police force planned for city

ET 8/2/96

(251)

MOVES are afoot to amalgamate city municipal law enforcement agencies and turn them into an 800-strong municipal police force with powers similar to members of the national police service.

The City Council last week approved a plan to merge the traffic department, parks and forests law enforcers, beach constabulary and security officers into one municipal police force.

And in other anti-crime moves ● Negotiations are under way with a foreign government to fund — at a cost of hundreds of millions of rand — a peace corps project that would employ township residents as policing officers for the areas in which they live.

● A marketing drive to get business to fund 300 community policing officers (rent-a-cop) for the CBD is on target, and these new-



**POLICING** in Cape Town is to undergo a metamorphosis with a restructuring of municipal law enforcement bodies into a more effective force against crime. JACKIE CAMERON reports

style policing officers may soon become a feature in other business centres around the Peninsula.

● Neighbourhood watches may be regulated and given police resources and limited powers.

The proposed municipal police force will be expected to act on all types of crime — not just those that now fall within their relevant jurisdictions — and will also be expected to take the huge load of municipal by-law offences which police have been handling

Traffic officers, rather than police officers, would be expected to attend to car accidents, freeing police to attend to more serious crime.

In an exclusive interview with the Cape Times yesterday regional Minister of Police Patrick McKenzie said that under the constitution councils had to apply to the ministers in their areas to grant powers to municipal law enforcers.

If they did not do this by May, traffic officers in their areas would no longer have the power to make arrests. McKenzie has appealed to local authorities

around the Western Cape to apply formally to retain the powers of their law enforcers as a matter of urgency "or most will have a rude awakening".

He said "I would like to see the power of traffic officers increased. All road policing should be done by them. They should attend to every single accident, rather than police, unless someone has been killed. They are the road experts, not us."

He said an unofficial training programme was already under way and several traffic officers had spent time at police stations "to see what we handle and how we do it".

City councillor Chris Joubert said yesterday "For years we have been saying that they should be under one umbrella. Traffic officers should ticket people for littering as well as parking offences, for example. "We have begged for all to enforce all the

council by-laws but we have had problems with the bureaucracy of the different departments. Each department has tried to maintain a separate identity.

"Municipal police force officers will be granted the same powers as the police service, but will only be entitled to exercise these powers in the municipal area," he said.

Joubert said city councillors had unanimously agreed to the plan last Thursday and that the matter would have to go to the council's executive committee for the final rubber stamp of approval.

McKenzie has also been in discussions with a foreign government interested in funding a community policing officer system, similar to the rent-a-cop programme, for township areas. "People in townships do not have the money to pay for this type of system," he said.



# Vlakplaas chiefs come face to face before the law

By MARLENE BURGER

TWO men whose names will be forever synonymous with Vlakplaas faced one another across a Pretoria courtroom this week, playing roles fate might just as easily have reversed.

Former police captain Dirk Coetzee, the first commander of the South African Police's notorious Unit C10, and Colonel Eugene de Kock, the last, have been described by one witness, who knew both well, as "two sides of the same coin".

Indeed, although one of the 121 criminal charges against Colonel de Kock is the attempted murder of Mr Coetzee, the latter told the court about a parcel bomb sent to him six years ago. He said "Had circumstances been different, it could have been me who was ordered to kill the accused."

Although their paths might have crossed a dozen or more times, Mr Coetzee and Colonel de Kock first met in December 1993, nine months after the disbanding of the unit that etched both their names in infamy.

They broke garlic bread together during a meeting in a pizza parlour but, although they share surprisingly similar conservative Afrikaner backgrounds, the two men found little common ground.

Any parallels between them ended abruptly in November 1989, when Mr Coetzee told the world he had commanded a unit that killed on demand and waged a relentless campaign of terror against anti-apartheid activists.

His disclosures so enraged Colonel de Kock, and the police high command, that orders went out to hunt down the traitor. For about 18 months, the court heard, every resource at Unit C10's disposal was harnessed to try establish where Mr Coetzee had gone into hiding abroad.

The state alleges that the search culminated in May 1990 in the dispatch to an address in Lusaka of a Walkman containing a tape by Mr Coetzee's favourite singer, Neil Diamond, and marked "Evidence: hit squads".

For the lack of R60, Mr Coetzee failed to collect the lethal package and it was returned in due course to the "sender" — Johannesburg lawyer Bheki Mlangeni. Mr Mlangeni died after placing the booby-trapped headphones over his ears.

The extreme option of eliminating Mr Coetzee was exercised only after every attempt had been made to discredit him as a consummate liar with a deep-seated grudge against the police. This campaign began within hours of the eye-of-execution disclosures by a former Vlakplaas operative, Almond Nofamela, on October 19 1989, which first implicated Mr Coetzee in the murder of a Durban lawyer, Griffiths



NEAR THING . . . Dirk Coetzee is testifying against the man who allegedly plotted his murder. Picture: NICKY DE BLOIS

Mxenge, and Colonel de Kock in the abduction and death of a Krugersdorp security guard, Japie Maponya.

Appointed the very next day to investigate allegations of police hit squads, the then-Free State Attorney General, Tim McNally, took a mere 40 days to find that there was no substance to the claims of either Nofamela or Mr Coetzee.

His report — not released until almost a year after it was completed, and then only to coincide with the start of a R1-million defamation suit filed by a police general implicated by Mr Coetzee — shows a startling disregard for accepted investigative procedure.

Ironically, it is Mr McNally, now the Kwazulu Natal attorney general, who will prosecute former Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and a phalanx of top-ranking defence force officers next month on murder charges linked to the training of Inkatha Freedom Party hit squads in the Caprivi in 1986.

By then, Mr Coetzee will have completed his testimony against Colonel de Kock and, thanks to corroborating evidence by key former Vlakplaas members, may be closer to vindication than at any other time since he first broke the security police code of silence nearly seven years ago.

But it may take the word of the man who allegedly tried to kill him to finally rehabilitate Mr Coetzee in the eyes of his detractors. After years of denials, Colonel de Kock has at last indicated that he is prepared to tell the truth about his 10 years as commanding officer at Vlakplaas and that, in doing so, he will implicate at least 12 former security force generals.

It may well be that when their paths next cross, Mr Coetzee and Colonel de Kock will find themselves on the same side, baring their twin souls to the truth commission.

# Third Force witnesses in battle over top-secret probe

By MARLENE BURGER and  
RYAN CRESSWELL

**TWO former Vlakplaas operatives who can implicate high-ranking police officers and senior IFP officials in crimes ranging from gun-running to murder are at the centre of a legal battle which threatens the top-secret investigation into the Third Force.**

Ex-warrant officers Snor Vermeulen and Lionel Snyman — implicated in several of the 121 criminal charges against former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock — have been kept under traps as potential state witnesses by the Transvaal attorney general for almost two years.

The first case in which they were due to testify was that against five former security policemen charged with the murders of three black colleagues and an informer in a massive car bomb explosion at Motherwell, outside Port Elizabeth, on December 14 1989.

However, Mr Snyman is now expected to first give evidence against Colonel de Kock in Pretoria tomorrow. He is implicated in fraud charges involving R200 000 allegedly siphoned from the SAP's secret

fund by means of false claims, and will almost certainly be subjected to grueling cross-examination about all operations during his six years at Vlakplaas.

The trial of Brigadier Wal du Toit, Major Deon Nieuwoudt, Major Gerhardus Lotz, Captain Kobus Kok and Warrant Officer Martens Ras was due to start in Port Elizabeth on February 1. However, following a demand by their defence teams that Transvaal Attorney General Dr Jan D'Oliveira hand over all documents, tapes, notes, interviews and videos pertaining to the two key witnesses, the case was postponed to February 19.

In an affidavit filed with the court, Dr D'Oliveira described the investigation launched in the wake of the Goldstone commission's March 1993 Third Force report as "massive" and "of such a sensitive nature that publication of any statements, notes, tape recordings or other information may be damaging or prejudicial to the public interest."

The investigation is of the "utmost sensitivity" requiring "absolute discretion", as activities under investigation will amount, "if proved, to sedition, terrorism and destabilisation on a massive scale", Dr D'Oliveira said. Exposure of "any el-

ement" would "have the most serious and far-reaching implications relating to the protection of witnesses and evidence and to the administration of justice".

Among documents he has been asked to hand over are transcripts of evidence by Mr Vermeulen and Mr Snyman, which include vital details about the SAP's clandestine supply to the IFP of arms and ammunition used to foment violence in East Rand townships and in KwaZulu Natal in the run-up to the 1994 elections.

Affidavits by two key witnesses against Colonel de Kock, Wilhe Nortje and Brood van Heerden, identify Mr Vermeulen and Mr Snyman as the prime movers of military hardware from Vlakplaas to the IFP in Johannesburg and Ulundi.

Witnesses have testified that Mr Vermeulen accompanied Colonel de Kock in October 1993 — six months after Unit C10 was disbanded — on several trips to Mechem, an Armscor subsidiary north of Pretoria, to load a massive arsenal of arms, ammunition and explosives onto trucks bound for Ulundi.

Mr Vermeulen and Mr Snyman are in Angola, where they are members of the Mechem team lifting the landmines that litter the war-ravaged landscape.

Mr Vermeulen has been named in the De Kock trial as being involved in blowing up the body of Sweet Sarnbo, who allegedly died while in detention at a police base near Komatipoort in 1991, and that of Winme Mandela's former driver, Tiso Lebalo, one of five would-be bank robbers killed in an ambush by members of Unit C10 outside Nelspruit in March 1992.

He is also implicated in the 1989 death of an Askari (turned ANC member) named Bruce, in the canteen at Vlakplaas.

Both Mr Vermeulen and Mr Snyman have been treated at the Westkoppies psychiatric hospital in Pretoria since turning state evidence. Ordered by Mr Justice Jim van Rensburg to hand their medical files to the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court, psychiatrist Dr Russell Matthews said his offices had been broken into in 1994 and the files pertaining to both men stolen.

Dr D'Oliveira has indicated that the demand to surrender documents and files will be taken up at ministerial level in order to protect the Third Force investigation. The Constitutional Court ruled late last year that accused had the right of access to state dossiers, but that this could be refused if, for example, the safety of witnesses was in jeopardy.



Star 11/2/96  
**No way we'll merge  
with Sapu - region**

By DAN RADINKU (251) ~~(251)~~ ~~(251)~~

THE GAUTENG regional office of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) is heading for a confrontation with its parent body during the forthcoming national executive council meeting, scheduled for February 22-25 in Johannesburg.

The hostility is likely to come from the unilateral decision taken by the national body to negotiate a possible merger with the predominantly white South African Police Union (Sapu). Popcru national secretary Lando Sam was this week reported to have confirmed the merger negotiations.

"The idea of a merger with Sapu is good because it will be in line with the policy of the country which encourages one industry, one union," he was reported to have said.

But Popcru's Gauteng region said the secret negotiations were not in line with the union's policy.

"We are absolutely not in for a merger," argued temporary Gauteng secretary Jacob Tsumane.

National assistance secretary Lefaso Matutoane said Popcru did not need a mandate to negotiate informally with Sapu. He added that he did not believe the two unions could be merged.



# NEWS

## WOMAN DEFIED APARTHEID INTERROGATORS

# Ex-detainee now top cop

"I CARRY NO SCARS from the past," says a former detainee who is now the highest-ranking non-white policewoman in the country. **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

CT 14/2/96

IT took steadfast determination as well as a rigid daily exercise regimen for Zelda Holtzman to resist confessing to her police interrogators during five-months' solitary confinement.

She was the first woman of colour to be detained, in 1983, under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. And now she is the highest ranking non-white policewoman ever in this country.

Holtzman — who has no formal police training — was appointed this month to head the SAPS Representivity and Equal Opportunity Programme (REOP).

She holds the rank of assistant commissioner and reports only to national commissioner George Fivaz. Nevertheless, she has made it quite clear she has no intention of pulling rank military-style, but instead will focus on changing a way of thinking and behaving.

Holtzman is not embittered about the treatment meted out to her under the former regime, and carries with her only the level-headedness and perseverance that buoyed her activism against apartheid.

Now 34 years old, this former Kensington Senior Secondary School girl, trade unionist, researcher and mother of three, has developed a "passion for policing".

"I carry no scars from the past. It was not about personal grudges. I played a small role in the struggle compared to others, but I am proud I was part of it," she says.

"The objectives then and now are the same. It is all about working towards peace. I gave a lot of time to the Mass Democratic Movement and I am prepared to give the same time, commitment and energy to policing. A lot of work needs to be done," Holtzman shies away from the "affir-

mative action" tag that has been assigned to redressing staff imbalances because "some might feel threatened and others will see it as a bandwagon".

"We will focus on our core mission to provide professional policing," she says.

Holtzman — based in Pretoria but who was in Cape Town for meetings yesterday — says she will start her mammoth task by taking an "audit" of "needs and gaps" and then devise programmes to make police members who were previously deprived of adequate training "more competent".

"I hesitate to use the word training because one thinks of something formal. We are looking at more creative strategies taking into account every individual, for example getting people to shadow others."

About 100 police members have already been identified for the programme. She is reluctant to divulge details of the objectives she has in mind for this year because "it is so important that there is broad consultation" as well as "ownership of the process".

First Holtzman will assist with the next round of appointments for recently advertised posts and then she will look at ways of developing REOP candidates.

Next she will be looking at employment policies, police standing orders and grievance procedures.

A high priority is gender equality and the "policing of gender issues like domestic violence, child abuse and the delivery of service to vulnerable groups".

"There will be a lot of changes soon."



**TWIST OF FATE:** Assistant Commissioner Zelda Holtzman. **PICTURE: ANNE LAING**

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"There will be a lot of changes soon."

# Most cops not trained - Fivaz

By Rafiq Rohan  
Political Correspondent

A PARLIAMENTARY committee yesterday heard shocking statistics from the police that crime went largely unsolved throughout the country because 75 percent of policemen did not even have basic training. Presenting his proposals for the country's new police plan to the Government at the Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security yesterday, national Police Commissioner George Fivaz said the inheritance of a police force that "had been used in the past" had added to problems

(251) *Sowetan*  
15/2/96  
in the reform process  
Fivaz complained about the lack of skills, low morale, low salaries, poor working and living conditions and the lack of discipline in what he called "the walk and talk (speaking of their frustrations outside the service) of certain policemen in South Africa"  
Statistics and an overall picture of the police emerged when he was bombarded with questions "One of the most pressing issues now is the capacity of the detective branch and one of the crucial issues there is the lack of training. Seventy-five percent of all detectives have not been trained even in their basic courses"

# New chief of police for W-Cape

(251) ARG 17/2/96  
**NASREEN SERIA**

Staff Reporter

THE head of the police's National Crime Investigation Services, Leon Wessels, is the new Western Cape provincial police commissioner

Announcing the appointment, Western Cape Minister of Safety and Security Patrick McKenzie said he was pleased to announce that the Western Cape's new police commissioner was not only in perfect health, but was also a resident of the Western Cape.

Mr McKenzie was clearly referring to problems surrounding the appointment of the previous Western Cape police commissioner, Andre Beukes.

General Beukes resigned due to ill health earlier this year. He was embroiled in controversy because he had not taken up permanent residence in Cape Town since his appointment in March 1995 and had continued to commute from Gauteng.

He reportedly said he kept in touch with his staff via a cellular telephone — this earned him the nickname "General Vodacom".

The Cape's new police commissioner was born in the Boland and joined the police service 31 years ago. He was chosen from 25 applicants.

Commissioner Wessels said he was pleased with his appointment and particularly with the rest of the "team" that would be assisting him.

"This is a big challenge, but I am ready for it," he said.

■ To page 2



□ Leon Wessels



□ Jacobus Japhtha

...series of the week, P.O. Box 25071, Claremont, 7700, or faxed to 683 3570.

## 'I'm ready for the big challenge' — Wessels

■ From page 1

Mr McKenzie pointed out that Commissioner Wessels had not been involved in the security branch during his career in the police force, but had worked in the detective units.

"We made it a point that the new appointee should be kosher," he said.

Mr McKenzie also announced that the Southern Cape's Area Commissioner Dirk Crafford has been appointed as a deputy commissioner alongside incumbent Adam Blaauw.

"We felt that one person was just not enough to handle everything, so the Western Cape will have two deputy commissioners," he said.

Jacobus Japhtha, Deputy Area Commissioner for the Southern Cape, has been appointed to the position of Area Commissioner.

Mr McKenzie said he had discussed the appointments with all three police trade unions.

## Police form human shield



**MEMBERS** of the now defunct Kwazulu Police are obstructing efforts by Third Force investigators to arrest suspected Natal hit squad operatives, using methods ranging from "hiding" suspects to the issuing of death threats.

The situation is so serious that on the rare occasions when suspects are arrested, they can no longer be held in police cells in Kwazulu Natal after at least one person was helped by former Kwazulu Police members to escape from police cells at Nongoma

Members of the Transvaal attorney general, Dr Jan D'Oliveira's, special investigating team are given "no co-operation at all" by Ulundi police officers loyal to the Inkatha Freedom Party and find themselves frustrated at every turn by what they describe as a "well-orchestrated protection programme"

Affidavits filed with the Pretoria magistrate's court opposing a bail application by former Kwazulu Police member Zweli Dlamini, allegedly a member of a hit squad from 1989 to 1992, paint a chilling picture of obstruction of justice in Kwazulu Natal

Mr Dlamini is facing charges of murder and illegal arms possession relating to a shooting in the Ermelo township of Wesselton on August 11 1990, which involved members of an IFP-aligned gang, the Black Cats

Superintendent Kobus Swarts, who heads the team probing alleged Third Force activity in Mpumalanga, says in his statement that investigators are constantly denounced as "witch-hunters" promoting ANC policy

According to an affidavit by Detective Sergeant Thuso Tseuoa, policemen pursuing Natal hit squad members are regarded by former Kwazulu Police members as "impimpis" (sellouts) who are wasting taxpayers' money

Among the problems encountered in Ulundi by investigators are the sudden disappearance of suspects scheduled to be interviewed, the withholding of information such as home addresses, personal files which inexplicably go missing, locked offices and refusal by police to execute warrants of arrest on behalf of the Third Force team

More sinister methods include the blocking of all exit routes when a suspect is arrested and intimidation of both witnesses and police officers

Last October, while engaged in an investigation in Kwazulu Natal, Superintendent Swarts's car was sabotaged when sand and oil were put in the fuel tank. He subsequently established that all official police vehicles are placed under surveillance from the moment they enter what are now regarded as "no-go" areas, and information about the vehicle movements is fed back to Ulundi

In November, after several futile attempts to arrest Mr Dlamini, Captain Wensel Diedericks was told the suspect was attending a police union meeting at a stadium in Ulundi

When Captain Diedericks telephoned the stadium, he spoke to an unidentified man who claimed to be a colleague of Mr Dlamini's and whose attitude was "threatening". He told me straight out that if I went to the stadium, I would be killed

Earlier last year, while trying to track down Mr Dlamini's personnel file at Ulundi police headquarters, Detective Sergeant Tseuoa was told by a Sergeant Zwane that "he isn't fighting with me, because if he was, he could have organised an ambush for me and I wouldn't have left Ulundi alive"

# Police obstruct hits

BY MARLENE BURGER

(251)

ST 18/2/96

# Sweeping changes on the cards for police

By RAY HARTLEY

Political Correspondent

ST. 18/2/96

SAFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi this weekend announced what he called "far-reaching changes", aimed at improving the crime-fighting ability of his embattled police service

He told journalists at a briefing in Cape Town that Commissioner George Fivaz was drafting a plan which could see:

- An improvement in police pay,
- The moving of SANDF personnel into the police,
- The Crime Intelligence Section revamped and increased in size by recruits from other intelligence agencies,
- The establishment of border policing units, and
- The bolstering of public-order police units

Mr Mufamadi said "Government must be seen to be addressing the problem of low morale"

He said his plans would not necessarily lead to an increase in the budget, but could be funded by cuts elsewhere in the service

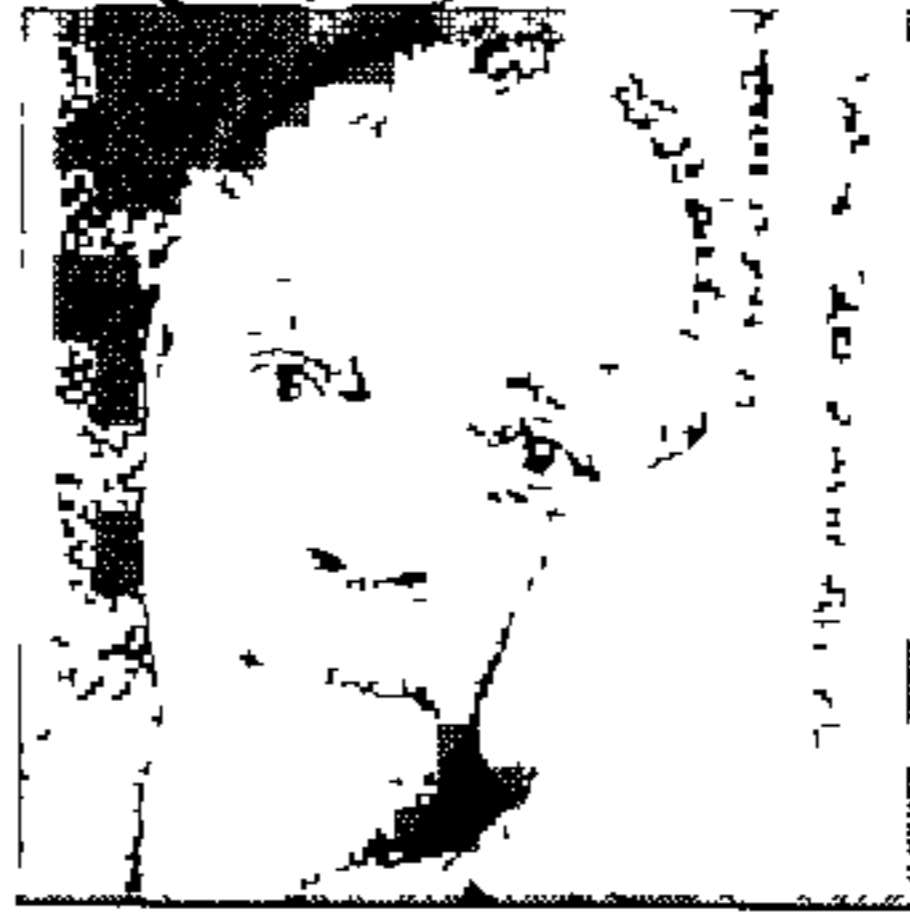
To illustrate this, he asked "Why should we have a stock-theft unit in Johannesburg?" Such a unit could be "closed down and retrained to chase car hijackers", he added

"We are alive to the fact that there is a generally

# Report denies Fivaz's claim that top police officers were bugged

ST 18/2/96 (251)

By RAY HARTLEY  
Political Correspondent



JOE NHLANHLA

A REPORT by the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee on claims by senior policemen that they were being bugged is believed to have cleared the intelligence services of involvement.

The report, which could prove embarrassing to Commissioner George Fivaz because it repudiates his claim that officials were being bugged, has been handed to President Nelson Mandela.

The report is said to have found that devices and loose "wires", described by General Fivaz at the time as "evidence of sustained and systematic surveillance", were the remnants of recording and surveillance equipment from the previous government.

Although no confirmation could be obtained from intelligence officials, the report is believed to have found that the loose wires found in Gauteng Commissioner Sharma Maharaj's ceilings were connections for an internal recording device used by its previous occupant.

Mr Mandela will now decide whether or not to go ahead with a

promised judicial commission into the alleged bugging affair.

The bugging allegations have strained relations between the intelligence services, headed by Joe Nhlanhla, and the police, leading to the intervention of Deputy President Thabo Mbeki in January this year and an investigation by Parliament's intelligence oversight committee.

Former hitman Dirk Coetzee was drawn into the case after it was alleged that he told a Superintendent H T Moodley he had been asked by the National Intelligence Agency to spy on Commissioner Fivaz. Mr Coetzee denied this.



# 'Vagrants tortured'

By HERMAN  
WASSERMAN

SHOCKING allegations that members of the Cape Town Traffic Department are cruelly torturing vagrants has led to the establishment of a special task group which will hear evidence regarding these allegations

The allegations were made by one of the members of the Traffic Department's Vagrant Squad in a letter to the traffic manager, Wouter Smit

He said he wrote the letter because he wanted to put the record straight that he does not want "to be seen in the same light as some of my colleagues who are guilty of human rights violations"

He said vagrants were allegedly forced to run down the steep slopes of Signal Hill, burnt with cigarettes, kicked and hit with rubber batons and fists

The traffic officer also told of an incident where his colleagues shocked a vagrant against the head

with a high voltage self defence instrument

He alleged that he arrived at the police offices in Caledon Square where he saw two of his colleagues kicking four vagrants who stumbled out of a room filled with teargas

On another day he witnessed three male vagrants being forced to smack each other in the face, and after the smacking had run its course the vagrants were allegedly told to kiss each other on the mouth

CP 18/2/96

It is also alleged that one of his colleagues boasted about how he shoved a loaded fire-arm into the mouth of a vagrant

When Noma India Mfeketo, chairwoman of the Cape Town City Council's Executive Committee, learnt of the allegations she was outraged

"Such conduct cannot, and will not, be condoned, nor can abuse of persons or an infringement of their human rights be tolerated," she said in a ang-

rily worded statement

The Executive ordered that a Commission of Enquiry be appointed to establish the facts of the matter

The Commission will be chaired by advocate Norman Arendse, an Independent Mediation Services of South Africa panelist

The panel will sit to hear evidence from February 19 to 21, and persons with information were asked to contact the council

(251)

# Problems in rationalising of Cape medical schools

BD 19/2/96

Kathryn Strachan

WITH the Western Cape health budget cuts leaving it with enough funds for effectively only one major health sciences complex, the University of Cape Town and Stellenbosch medical schools are having to rationalise the two faculties or risk severe cutbacks.

However, as the two faculties work out how they are going to share the various departments between the two campuses and their associated health facilities, differences are emerging. UCT believes it is the more established institution in terms of research and international standing, while Stellenbosch, which is beginning to make its mark on the global scene, wants to retain its identity.

"But," says UCT deputy vice-chancellor Prof Wieland Gevers, the two universities have to face up to the resource questions and find a way to preserve the excellence of the Western Cape as a health educational area.

Stellenbosch University rector Prof Andreas van Wyk said the two academic health complexes served very different areas, with Stellenbosch providing for the northern peninsula and right up to the Orange River, while UCT's services extended through to the East-

ern Cape. The two also had different corporate cultures", he said.

"But if we handle it correctly and if there is close co-operation, we will both come out the better for it," he said.

The two medical schools and the regional health department have agreed on a mechanism involving a committee and task groups which would assess the strengths and resources of departments, and decide on the most rational proposals for the services and associated teaching and research activities.

With the expansion of the primary health approach, students from each faculty would, in any case, be travelling to peripheral facilities and possibly to each others' campuses when the rationalisation was complete. Students from UCT, Stellenbosch and those studying health sciences at the University of the Western Cape were likely to have access to the same distributed facilities, but would graduate from their home universities.

The Western Cape has to scale down its academic hospitals by 25% over the next five years. However, Gevers believes budget pressure is being exerted too quickly. The institutions must have sufficient time to produce a result, which can provide the services and educational facilities needed, he said.

# Soldiers to be recruited into the SAPS

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN - The SAPS is planning to recruit members of the SANDF to strengthen its public-order units. Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said.

Mufamadi said he had already held talks with the defence ministry over possible transfers of personnel. He said the French government would be assisting with the retraining of any soldiers that transferred to the police.

The French had considerable experience in retraining soldiers to do pub-

lic-order policing he said.

Increased manpower in the patrolling of SA's borders is also needed, Mufamadi said, because it had to be ensured that the extensive border was properly policed.

Also due for an injection of manpower is the police intelligence arm, the minister said. He pointed out that accurate intelligence was having an effect on controlling crime syndicates of carjacks in Gauteng. He said all the police work was based on intelligence and relied on the national intelligence agency for assistance.

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# Vagrant abuse confirmed by council probe

ROGER FRIEDMAN *AR 4/19/2/96*  
Provincial Affairs Reporter

A DEPARTMENTAL investigation conducted by the Cape Town City Council's traffic department appears to confirm allegations that homeless people have been assaulted and tortured by traffic officers, traffic manager Wouter Smit said today.

Mr Smit, the first person called to give evidence before an independent commission of inquiry, said initial investigations had identified five traffic officers — including three members of the controversial vagrancy squad — as being involved in alleged abuses.

Mr Smit said his internal investigation had just reached the point at which the five would be formally charged, when the independent inquiry was ordered by the council's executive committee.

Meanwhile, pressure is growing on provincial Police Minister Patrick McKenzie to appoint an independent inquiry into similar alleged abuses by police.

● The Co-ordinated Action with Street People organisation says it has statements from homeless people alleging abuse at the hands of police.

● Head of the city council's ad-hoc vagrancy committee, Isobel Edelstein, said her committee supported the establishment of a separate police investigation.



## Intelligence services watchdog sought

Stephen Laufer

PARLIAMENT's joint intelligence standing committee meets today to interview five candidates in open session for the newly created post of intelligence inspector-general.

To be appointed by President Nelson Mandela, the inspector-general must be approved by the National Assembly and the Senate with a 75% ma-

BD 20/2/96 (257)  
jority after nomination by the committee. The post has been given wide-ranging powers in an attempt to make the activities of SA's intelligence services more accountable to the government of the day.

The candidates are advocate Thembile Lewis Skweyiya, Shezi Chonco and attorneys Selwyn Musikanth, Andiswa Ndoni and Willem Hendrik Willemse.

'I THOUGHT I WAS GOING TO DIE'

# Vagrants assaulted, teargassed, probe told

ET 20/2/96 (251)

**A THREE-PERSON** inquiry appointed by Exco after a traffic officer blew the whistle on his colleagues is hearing evidence of attacks on vagrants. **PETER DENNEHY** reports.

**A** CITY Council inquiry was told yesterday how traffic officers had teargassed vagrants in a small locked room, assaulted them and given them electric shocks, dropped them long distances out of town and extorted money from them.

The testimony was given by vagrants at an independent inquiry called by the City Council's executive committee after a traffic officer alleged that vagrants were being ill-treated by his colleagues.

Yesterday the officer told the hearing he had seen colleagues beating vagrants with batons and he had been told that vagrants were burnt with cigarettes to signal that they had been arrested before.

The inquiry is being conducted by Independent Mediation Services panellist Mr Norman Arendse, former town clerk Dr Stan Evans and the research manager for a large retail organisation, Mr Tjsetso Tsukudu.

Vagrant Mr George Pearson, 60, said that while he was in a holding cell at the Caledon Square police station after being arrested by traffic officers, teargas was sprayed into the room through a hole.

He thought he was going to die. He prayed, but fainted and had to be dragged out.

Afterwards, he was "almost like a drugged man".

On another occasion he was taken to a place he does not know beyond Hout Bay and dumped with his daughter at a braai place. He asked the traffic officers how he must get back to Cape Town and they told him he was an adult, he must walk.

After he had walked over the mountain, someone had wanted to pick him up in Tokai, supposedly for being drunk. He had said he was staggering after having walked far ("Ek is dronk geloop").

He said traffic officers had also asked him on occasions how much he had made washing cars or directing motorists into bays. If he had R5 he would give it to them, and be allowed to continue his work.

He told the panellists nothing they could do to the perpetrators could compare "with what they did to us". But he said the officers should not lose their jobs, as they had wives and children.

Earlier, the traffic officer who blew the whistle on his colleagues, Mr Gasant Gierdien, said he had seen how traffic officers kicked and hit four vagrants with batons after they had broken a panel of the holding cell at Caledon Square to get out after teargas had been sprayed.

On another occasion, he had been sickened when one vagrant had been told to smack another, and then the second one had to hit

the first one harder. The smacks continued until "they had to kiss and make up".

Some of his colleagues seemed to hate black people, whom they kept calling "kaffirs", he said.

He had seen vagrants being shocked with an electrical self-protection device. A vagrant with three cigarette burns on his chest had told him that traffic officers had burnt him with a cigarette to show he had been arrested.

Traffic chief Mr Wouter Smit told the inquiry he could not condone any abuse of power by traffic policemen. There was prima facie evidence that two or three out of the nearly 300 officers under his command might have "acted beyond the scope of their powers and responsibilities".

He said a strategy of discouraging unofficial parking attendants — started in the middle of last year — had been extremely successful. The number of reported threats to motorists who had refused to give the "attendants" money, and assaults on motorists, had decreased substantially.

Since June vagrants had been free to loiter and beg because the by-law against these activities had been amended, he said.

But traffic officers were still entitled to tell people to move on if they were standing or walking in a parking lot in such a way that they were likely to cause inconvenience to persons or traffic. It was an offence to ignore such an instruction.

The hearing continues today and tomorrow.

# Three candidates for post of intelligence chief quit

ARG 20/2/96

(251)

**CLIVE SAWYER, Political Correspondent**

THREE of eight candidates to be the first inspector-general of intelligence have withdrawn because they do not want to face the glare of the media by being interviewed publicly by the parliamentary committee on intelligence

The inspector-general, whose appointment must be ratified by a 75 percent majority of both houses of parliament, will oversee all four civilian, military and police intelligence services

The appointee will have to strike a balance between maintaining the secrecy of covert operations while ensuring accountability and preventing abuses

Opening committee hearings today, chairwoman Lindiwe Sisulu said that had an inspector-general been appointed earlier the row over alleged bugging of top police officials and ministers could have been avoided.

She said three applicants had withdrawn because "they decided the glare of the media was too much for them".

While the multiparty committee normally operates behind closed doors, with its members having taken an oath of secrecy, interviews are being held in public

The first candidate interviewed today was Selwyn Musikanth, a Cape Town attorney and former small-claims court commissioner and additional magistrate. He emigrated to Israel in 1976, qualifying as a lawyer before returning to this country four years later.

Ms Sisulu asked why he had gone to Israel. He said his parents had taught him respect for Judaism and he had been a member of a Jewish youth movement

He had returned because, among other things, his mastery of Hebrew was not good enough to allow him to succeed as a lawyer

Ms Sisulu asked "Are you saying that had it not been for Hebrew, South Africa would have been minus a potential inspector-general?"

Mr Musikanth said he had had family reasons for returning and had felt a "pull" from South Africa



# Vagrants tortured by traffic squad'

(251)

ARLT 20/2/96

□ *Inquiry told of shocks, teargas, assaults*

**DENNIS CAVERNELIS** Staff Reporter

ELECTRIC shocks, baton assaults and teargassing were some of the "punishments" meted out to vagrants who fell foul of the traffic department's "vagrancy squad", an inquiry into alleged vagrant abuses has heard

The three-day hearing into alleged torture of vagrants by members of the Cape Town City Council's traffic department began yesterday

The allegations came to light in a letter to Traffic Chief Wouter Smit from one of the traffic officers on the vagrancy squad. The officer alleged that homeless people were regularly assaulted and tortured - often at Caledon Square police station

The letter was sent by Gasant Gierdien, who has been a traffic officer for 12 years

Mr Gierdien told the inquiry he was assigned to the vagrancy squad about four weeks ago, to replace one of its regular members who was off

He was not issued with instructions on what to do when he joined the squad, and he operated with a partner

On his first day with the vagrancy squad, in a room at Caledon Square police station, he described how "a panel came off the wall of this room and four guys crawled out

"There was the smell of teargas and they were covering their mouths with their clothes"

He said he also saw two other members of the vagrancy squad "kicking and hitting vagrants with batons"

"I don't know anything about their case, but it came as a shock"

He added "Going to Caledon Square was like a nightmare. It was humiliating to see two adult vagrants forced to smack each other and then kiss"

An informal "parking attendant", Roger Botha, 20, of Eastridge, Mitchell's Plain, said he was beaten with a baton, given electric shocks and teargassed in a room at Caledon Square police station

Mr Botha said the assaults began early last year

Another "parking attendant", George Pearson, 60, said he and his daughter and three other men were forced into a white combi by men in civilian clothes and taken to Hout Bay. He said he was given electric shocks along the way and forced to walk back to Cape Town. Mr Pearson also claimed to have been subjected to teargassing in a separate incident

"When the teargas came through into the room, I thought I was going to die"

The inquiry is chaired by Norman Arendse of the Independent Mediation Services. He is assisted by Stan Evans, the former town clerk of Cape Town, and Tusetso Tsukudu, research manager for a large retailer

## Mufamadi issues warning to police

(251) BD 21/2/96  
Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Policemen who had committed gross violations of human rights under the old order and did not voluntarily go to the truth commission were likely to be dismissed, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said yesterday.

Mufamadi, briefing the media after a meeting with commission chairman Desmond Tutu, also announced the creation of support and counselling services for SAPS members who wanted to testify to the commission.

National Police Commissioner George Fivaz has issued instructions that police stations be searched for documents that might be relevant to the work of the commission.

Where documents were missing they would have to be accounted for.

Mufamadi said SAPS members who applied for amnesty or volunteered to testify would not lose their jobs or face departmental action unless there were special circumstances or recommenda-

Continued on Page 2

## Mufamadi

(251)

Continued from Page 1

BD 21/2/96  
tions from the commission. However, those who failed to volunteer the truth would indicate they were not committed to the new SAPS and "we would be interested in knowing why". This applied to SAPS members subpoenaed to appear and those implicated in the hearings of the commission without having applied to testify.

Any member who ignored a subpoena would face serious charges.

"If they want to remain in the past there is no reason why we should not leave them there," he said.

Mufamadi, asked whether members might decline to inform their superiors of intentions to testify in case they were victimised, said SAPS members were not obliged to tell anyone of their intentions.

Safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia said interference from within

the department with someone wanting to testify would be a crime, would defeat the ends of justice and "we would not countenance that".

Cachalia said that if, as rumoured, former commissioner Johan van der Merwe had police documents in his possession which were taken without authority "then we would be obliged to act against him".

Mufamadi gave the undertaking that if Van der Merwe, or anyone else, believed that police documents would help them with their submissions to the commission they would then be given access to them.

The subpoena structures for members who participate in the commission would provide "legal, spiritual, psychological and social services" support. This would apply at national and provincial level.

Members of the old SAP who were "acting within the scope and course of their duties and functions as servants of the state" would, subject to availability of funds, receive legal assistance.

# Intelligence watchdogs feared the publicity

(251)

Star 21/2/96

**By CLIVE SAWYER**  
Political Staff

Cape Town - Three of eight candidates aiming for the post of first inspector-general of intelligence have withdrawn their candidatures because they did not want to face the glare of the media by being interviewed publicly by the parliamentary committee on intelligence

The inspector-general, whose appointment must be ratified by a 75% majority of both houses of Parliament, will oversee all four civilian, military and police intelligence services.

The appointee will have to strike a balance between maintaining the secrecy of covert operations while ensuring accountability and preventing abuses.

Opening committee hearings yesterday, chairman Lindiwe Sisulu said that if an inspector-general had been appointed earlier, the row over alleged bugging of top police officials and ministers could have been avoided.

Candidates for the post have been recruited through news-

paper advertising and by nomination by political parties.

Sisulu said the appointee would have to be a South African citizen of integrity

She said three applicants had withdrawn because "they decided that the glare of the media was too much for them"

While the multiparty committee normally operates behind closed doors, with its members having taken an oath of secrecy, the interviews are being held in public

The first candidate interviewed yesterday was Selwyn Musikanth, a Cape Town attorney and former small claims court commissioner and additional magistrate

Musikanth emigrated to Israel in 1976, qualifying as a lawyer, before returning to this country four years later for family reasons

He said he believed he could be impartial and act without fear of favour, as the law required, adding that intelligence should not function in a cloak-and-dagger way, but should be accountable



# Mufamadi warns police to co-operate with truth body

BY PATRICK BULGER  
Political Correspondent

Cape Town - Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi yesterday issued a strong warning to policemen and women to co-operate with the Truth Commission or face "a serious charge".

Speaking at a media briefing after meeting Truth Commission chairman Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Cape Town, Mufamadi said Police Commissioner George Fivaz had issued a directive to relevant divisions in the South African Police Service to secure any police files or documents the commission might need.

The commission is due to start its investigations into human rights abuses committed in the course of the political struggles of the past, and to consider amnesty for those who came forward and made a complete disclosure to its committees.

Mufamadi also issued guidelines for SAPS members. The guidelines compel force members to go before the commission if they feel they have something to disclose. If they do not volunteer

and are then called to testify, they will be required to supply an explanation to the commissioner.

"A member who is charged with ignoring a notice to testify from the commission, or with another offence in terms of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, will be regarded as facing a serious charge and will be dealt with in terms of normal departmental policy and procedure," the guidelines say.

Any members who are charged in a court of law with criminal conduct involving a gross violation of human rights will be suspended. If the member then applies for amnesty, consideration will be given to granting full benefits.

Mufamadi and Fivaz also briefed Tutu and his co-chairman, Alex Boraine, on internal structures the police had set up to handle the commission's demands. These included a contact person within the SAPS, assistant commissioner Frank Alton, while Secretary for Safety and Security Azhar Cachalia would have overall responsibility for the commission within the SAPS.

Star 21/2/96 (251) (251)

# Revealed: SA spies tapping thousands of calls

Claims made that snooping done to  
thwart cross-border criminals

By **CHRIS STEYN**  
Investigative Unit

Thousands of international as well as local telephone calls and fax communications are being intercepted - many unlawfully and unconstitutionally - by the South African intelligence community from a top-secret facility

This is according to information made available to the Investigative Unit of Independent Newspapers, the substance of which was subsequently confirmed unofficially by intelligence officials

According to legal experts of the firm Cliffe Dekker & Todd, the intelligence facility's operational methods, particularly random in-

► **Electronic spies**

Page 10

terception and recording of communications, amount to an infringement of the constitutional rights of South Africans

Claims are made that this is being done to thwart cross-border criminals and help the SAPS

In a written opinion, the legal experts stated "The random interception of telephone communications or telefaxes is a practice which exceeds the limitations authorised by the legislature. As such, the practice is unlawful and illegal. What is more, the practice is an infringement of the individual's constitutionally recognised right to privacy"

The Investigative Unit of Independent Newspapers has uncovered what it believes to be the mechanics, systems and procedures followed by the intelligence ser-

vices when intercepting telephone calls. At the insistence of Eben Snyman of the State Attorney's office, who is acting on behalf of the National Intelligence Agency, The Star has agreed not to disclose this detail

The Star has agreed to withhold this disclosure in the face of a court interdict threatened on behalf of the NIA, which alleges that any such disclosure would be tantamount to an unlawful disclosure of information protected by the Protection of Information Act

The South African intelligence surveillance unit is believed to be the most sophisticated listening facility in the world after those of the Americans and the British.

Although the exact location of the facility is known to The Star, it will not be disclosed in the interests of state security. A formal request from the investigative unit to be allowed access to the facility was met with an incredulous refusal by an intelligence official, who said "It's not a tour of Disneyland"

According to the information supplied to The Star, the facility has been operating for about 10 years and is being consistently improved and updated

The system is believed to have been initially conceived and made to work by a world-class engineer and scientist.

According to the legal experts consulted by The Star, the system and procedure used at the unit "is clearly in conflict with the limited authority envisaged by legislation"

The constitution specifically provides that every person shall have the right to his or her per-

► To Page 2

## Spy agencies tapping calls

(251) Star 21/2/96  
► From Page 1

sonal privacy. This includes the right not to be subjected to any violation of private communications

Circumstances can exist which justify limitations on the rights entrenched by the constitution, but only to the extent that such limitations are reasonable and justifiable, and do not negate the essential content of this right

The legislature has, however, recognised the need for a lawful curtailment of the general right to privacy under certain circumstances. It has also recognised the need to afford certain powers to the state's security services which permit, among others, the tapping or interception of phone calls

The legislature has nevertheless seen fit to impose strict constraints on the extent to which the country's intelligence services might use the technical facilities available to them when intercepting or tapping calls and thereby intruding upon the privacy of individuals

The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act No 127 of 1992 prohibits any intentional monitoring or recording of a conversation except under the limited circumstances provided for by the act. This act recognises and authorises certain exceptions, and sets out strict circumstances under which a judge is authorised to give a direction permitting the interception of a telephone communication

The judge must be specifically designated by the minister of justice; the judge must be convinced on the grounds of a written application submitted to him that an offence has been or is being or will probably be committed, and that the offence concerned is a serious offence which cannot be properly investigated in any other manner; or that the security of the country is threatened or that the gathering of the information concerning a threat to the security of the country is necessary

Any such direction issued by the judge may not be for a period exceeding three months at a time

# Mufamadi warns police to come clean

**POLITICAL STAFF**

(257)



SAFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi warned policemen and women yesterday to cooperate with the Truth Commission or face "a serious charge".

Speaking at a media briefing after meeting Truth Commission chairman Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Cape Town, Mufamadi said Police Commissioner George Fivaz had directed the relevant divisions in the South African Police Service to secure any police files or documents the commission might need.

The commission is soon to start its investigations into human rights abuses during the apartheid era and to consider amnesty for those who make full disclosures to its committees.

After meeting Tutu, Mufamadi issued guidelines for force members and a strong warning that policemen and women who wanted to remain in the past should quit the force.

The guidelines compel force members to go before the commission if they feel they have something to disclose.

CT 21/2/96



# Govt bugging exposed

**THE STATE'S** intelligence agents are tapping into thousands of phones and faxes — and they could be in breach of privacy rights as laid down in the Interim Constitution. **CHRIS STEYN** of our investigative unit reports.

**T**HOUSANDS of international and local telephone calls and faxes are being intercepted — many unlawfully and unconstitutionally — by the South African intelligence community from a top-secret facility

This is according to information made available to the investigative Unit of Independent Newspapers, the substance of which was subsequently confirmed unofficially by intelligence officials

According to legal experts, of the firm Cliffe Dekker and Todd, the intelligence facility's operational methods, particularly random interception and recording of communications, amount to an infringement of the constitutional rights of South Africans

In a written opinion, legal experts stated: "The random interception of telephone communications or telefaxes is a practice which exceeds the limit-

tations authorised by the legislature. As such, the practice is unlawful and illegal. What is more, the practice is an infringement of the individual's constitutionally recognised right to privacy"

The investigative unit of Independent Newspapers has uncovered what it believes to be the mechanics, systems and procedures followed by the Intelligence Services when intercepting telephone calls

Independent Newspapers has agreed not to disclose this detail at the insistence of Mr Eben Snyman of the state attorney's office (acting on behalf of the National Intelligence Agency)

Independent Newspapers has agreed to withhold this disclosure in the face of a court interdict threatened on behalf of NIA, which alleges that any such disclosure would be tantamount to an unlawful disclosure of information protected by the Protec-

tion Act. The South African intelligence surveillance unit is believed to be the most sophisticated listening facility in the world after those of the Americans and the British, the latter aimed at controlling IRA and paramilitary organisations.

Although the exact location of this facility is known to Independent Newspapers, it will not be disclosed in the interests of state security. A formal request from the investigative unit to be allowed access to the facility was met with an incredulous refusal by an intelligence official who said "It's not a tour of Disneyland"

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Any such directive issued by the judge may not be for a period exceeding three months at a time.

See Page 3



# No place to hide in privacy war (251) CF 21/2/96

**MAX GEBHARDT**  
INVESTIGATIVE UNIT

THE disclosure of a secret listening and surveillance post operated by the South African intelligence community has highlighted the ease with which intelligence agencies worldwide can, and do, spy on private citizens

The advent of computer-controlled switching in telephone exchanges and digital transmissions in the telecommunications industry has significantly facilitated the ability of intelligence agencies to tap phones. Before digitalisation, tapping circuits could only be physically connected to the target lines

In the United Kingdom and the United States this work falls under, respectively, the GCHQ in Cheltenham and the National Security Agency (NSA) in Washington DC

The GCHQ and the NSA probably run the most sophisticated tapping operations in the world today. And digitalisation has eased their tapping operations significantly

It is estimated that a reported annual volume of 35 000 taps are placed in the UK by the country's various intelligence agencies. Even the activities of the late media magnate Robert Maxwell were of sufficient official concern to attract the attention of the GCHQ.

The need for specially vetted engineers — or "squirrels" as they are more commonly known — who would enter telephone exchanges in the small hours of the night to place the taps, has largely become redundant — although they are not unemployed, being used either as red herrings or as a way of distancing an agency from a tap

In the United Kingdom taps can now be placed using software programs stored within the exchange switching systems. This can be done remotely without the need to go anywhere near the telephone exchange building

Where it is not possible to gain access to telephone exchange systems in other countries, the NSA and GCHQ are just as interested in the links between the two telephone exchanges

GCHQ and the NSA have been known to tap into cables, especially submarine cables lying outside territorial waters, where there is no risk of invading national sovereignties

One of the best known cable tapping operations was code-named Ivy Bells, in which the NSA tapped into Soviet military communications across the Sea of Okhotsk, using a specially designed pod

During the Falklands War GCHQ managed to tap into the underwater cable linking the Argentine occupation forces and

the mainland. More recently, during the 1991 war against Iraq, special forces were directed to locate buried Iraqi cables. Some were cut, others tapped

Optic fibre cables are also not exempt from surveillance, contrary to popular belief that they can't be tapped. It's just that GCHQ and the NSA are reluctant to physically tamper with the optic fibre cables, which is necessary if they want to tap them

Increasingly, intelligence agencies are clamouring for better legislation in electronic surveillance to keep up with the dizzying speed of telecommunications advancement. United States law enforcement officials won a long-sought expansion of the federal wiretapping law in 1994. US law enforcement officials have for several years been arguing that the advances in telecommunications technology, such as call forwarding, were confounding court-ordered wiretaps, and if the trend continued, agents would lose one of their most powerful crime-fighting tools

But the new legislation is of great concern to privacy advocates, as it is feared that it can give intelligence agencies in the US unprecedented access to the private lives of ordinary citizens

According to Roy Neel, president of the United States Telephone Association, the new law will bring about "a level of surveillance capability unprecedented in terms of immediacy, breadth of application or capability for routine surveillance of individual citizens"

The recent exposure of Aldrich Ames, the CIA mole who betrayed at least 12 of the best secret agents working for the United States from within the Soviet Union, gave a brief glance into the sophisticated methods employed by intelligence agencies to spy on their citizens.

According to an FBI affidavit they caught Ames by conducting "electronic surveillance of Ames' personal computer"

The procedure allegedly involved breaking into his house and planting a bug in his computer, which enabled them to turn on the computer from another location, call up internally stored files and transmit them by radio or telephone modem to the FBI's waiting machines

The computer could then be turned off by a remote signal — all without the suspect ever knowing they had entered his computer

What concerns the vast majority of privacy advocates is that there are no checks to stop intelligence agencies and their facilities, like the South African intelligence community, from using this sophisticated equipment to spy on private citizens or opposition politicians, without their knowledge

CANDIDATES FOR TOP INTELLIGENCE JOB VETTED

## Panel grills ex-prisons boss

**FOUR PEOPLE**, including a top advocate and a former prisons boss, were interviewed by 11 MPs for the job of Inspector-General of Intelligence. **LISA TEMPLETON** reports.

**W**HY was your membership of the Broederbond excluded from your CV?

This was the kind of tough questioning candidates for the new role of watchdog over SA's intelligence services faced yesterday as 11 MPs vetted them

Three would-be candidates threw in the towel yesterday before the hearings began, reluctant to be questioned in public

The candidates interviewed yesterday for the post of Inspector-General of Intelligence — created to oversee the NIA, SA Security Service, and police and SANDF intelligence arms — were top advocate Mr Lewis Skweyiya, city lawyer Mr Selwyn Musikanth, advocate Mr Shezi Chonco and former prisons

head General Willem Willemse

The only woman candidate, attorney Ms Andiswa Ndoni, forgot about her interview

Committee chairwoman Ms Lindiwe Sisulu said the committee had been instructed to ask questions to gauge who was the most appropriate candidate

Facing the panel was Willemse, who was in the Department of Correctional Services for 37 years and commissioner for 10 before he retired in December 1993

A member of the committee said "You chose to retire at a very early age (at 55) In that period a lot of changes were happening in the country Did this influence your decision to retire?"

"In the course of my career I



**FACING THE PANEL:**  
General Willem Willemse

learned it is not wise to occupy a position for more than 10 years, as I had I believe that one should make changes from time to time "

"Would you have any aversion to security screenings?"

"No," Willemse said

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"Why was your membership of the Afrikaner Broederbond omitted from your curriculum vitae?"

"Well, I excluded all my social clubs I also excluded my membership of the N G Kerk and my golf club," Willemse said

Another panellist said "I would hate to think that after you were appointed you were invited to appear before the Truth and Reconciliation Committee Were you aware of the torture of prisoners?"

"No I never tolerated any abuse, even as a young warden disciplinary steps were always taken against personnel "

Earlier in the day, Musikanth said he had emigrated to Israel after being "imbued with the spirit of Zionism" before returning to SA

He was asked to guarantee that he would not be amenable to recruitment by Israel's highly effective intelligence agency, Mossad, should he get the post



# THE NATION

## Bugging is <sup>(251)</sup> done legally — minister

**CLIVE SAWYER, Political Correspondent**

THE government is satisfied that all interception by its intelligence agencies of domestic and international telephone and fax calls is being done legally, says Joe Nhlanhla, Deputy Minister of Intelligence

Reacting to claims by Spectrum, the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers, that many interceptions were unlawful and unconstitutional, he challenged them to provide proof

Tapping of telecommunications is done in terms of the Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act

It has to be approved by a judge after a written application proving that the alleged offence being investigated is serious and cannot be investigated without resorting to tapping

The offence must present a threat to the security of the country

Reports today said lawyers consulted by Spectrum said random interception was unlawful, and violated the constitutional to privacy

Mr Nhlanhla said he had noted the reports

However, lawyers had assured the government that the monitoring conducted by intelligence agencies was lawful

Steps had been taken to set up strict supervision of intelligence-gathering. This supervision included the work done by the parliamentary joint standing committee on intelligence.

The committee is this week interviewing candidates for the post of inspector-general of intelligence, who will act as a watchdog over all four intelligence services

A key role of the inspector-general will be to be to balance the need for secrecy in the interests of national security with accountability and the prevention of abuses.

## Police will ask SANDF for manpower

(251)  
Wyndham Hartley

ED 22/2/96  
CAPE TOWN — A marginal increase in this year's police budget and a moratorium on recruitment will force the SAPS to ask the SANDF and National Intelligence Agency for manpower

This emerged yesterday when national police commissioner George Fivaz and staff members briefed Parliament's portfolio committee on safety and security on the police budget.

Deputy commissioner Pat Bosman told the committee that the present budget of R8,8bn would increase to R9,9bn in 1996/97, an 11,6% increase. He said the SAPS had to battle to make the current budget last until the end of the financial year.

It was confirmed that the moratorium on police recruitment would run for another year because there was no room in the budget to increase staff.

This has led to the initiatives announced by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi last week in a bid to attract SANDF and National Intelligence Agency members to the SAPS. In this way manpower could be increased without taking more from the allocated budget.

Fivaz said the SAPS was losing 300 of its 140 000 members in deaths, resignations and retirements each month, and was not recruiting replacements. Bosman said the SAPS would get R152m from the RDP, to be used mainly for its building programme.

DP safety and security spokesman Douglas Gibson said he was disappointed by the budget allocation. "It does not send the signal that the government has made its fight against crime its first priority."

Reuter reports Fivaz has indicated that after the Budget is presented he will table a plan needing far more than the R9,9bn to implement

# NIA denial of illegal <sup>(257)</sup>tappings

By Chris Steyn & Max Gebhardt  
Investigative Unit

REPORTS of intelligence agents illegally intercepting telephone calls and fax communications were yesterday denied by the National Intelligence Agency

The NIA said it was "satisfied that what is happening with regard to domestic interception" was legal

"The uses of this method (technical intelligence gathering) in South Africa will be solely directed against the enemies of the state and against those who are acting against the laws and the constitution of the country," the agency said

The NIA was reacting to reports yesterday by the Investigative Unit of Independent Newspapers that thousands of international, as well as local telephone calls and fax communications, were being intercepted - many unlawfully and unconstitutionally - by the South African Intelligence Community from a top-secret facility

The reports were based on information made available to the Investigative Unit, the substance of which was subsequently confirmed unofficially by intelligence officials

Legal experts, of the firm Cliffe Dekker & Todd, stated that the intelli-

gence facility's operational methods, particularly random interception and recording of communications, amounted to an infringement of constitutional rights

The Investigative Unit of Independent Newspapers has uncovered what it believes to be the mechanics, systems and procedures followed by the intelligence services when intercepting telephone calls

Independent Newspapers has agreed not to disclose these details at the insistence of Eben Snyman of the State Attorneys Office (acting on behalf of the National Intelligence Agency)

The NIA yesterday invited Independent Newspapers to submit any proof of unlawful interceptions to the joint parliamentary committee on intelligence

According to the NIA, Deputy Intelligence Minister Joe Nhlanhla had recently met senior representatives of the newspaper and explained to them the value of interceptions as a lawful way of gathering intelligence

"The meeting took place in a spirit of openness which is now pervading the civilian intelligence community," the spokesman said.

"The heads of (the) NIA and the SA Secret Service were present and available for questioning and discussion."

- Spectrum

*Sowetan 22/2/96*



# R1,03-bn won't help the cops

SAPS would find it hard to survive on its allocation up to the end of March this year

**A** R1,03 BILLION INCREASE in the South African Police Service budget in the next fiscal year would only enable it to break even, not to catch up with its staffing needs or provide extra services, top SAPS brass said yesterday

National Finance Assistant Commissioner Pat Bosman told the National Assembly's Safety and Security Committee that although the police budget allocation was to be increased by more than R1 billion, SAPS was in an "invidious position" going into the new financial year

It would find it problematic just to survive on its allocation up to the end of March this year

The Police allocation in the March 13 Budget would be R9 883 871 compared with R8 853 418 last year

But Bosman told journalists afterwards, "in real terms this means we are basically breaking even"

The budgetary allocation made no provision for salary increases for the 140 000 SAPS members, although funds could be obtained for this from the Public Service

(251) / *Sowetan* 22/2/96  
Commission

He told the committee that if 3 255 police members were retrenched, a surplus could be obtained on the personnel budget, but there was "no ways" this could be considered, given the SAPS's requirement to fight crime

Reasons for the increased budgetary allocation included

- The increased crime level in all provinces,
- The high violence rate in KwaZulu-Natal,
- The flow of illegal immigrants,
- Training of local and metropolitan police,
- Threat analyses,
- Lack of funds for recruitment,
- Human treatment of prisoners, and
- New uniforms

Briefing the committee on the community safety plan and the national crime prevention strategy, National Standards and Management Services Divisional Commissioner André Pruis said insufficient personnel, logistical services and funds hampered continuous large-scale operations - *Sapa*

# SAPS's R1-bn boost 'barely keeps up with inflation rate'

BY PATRICK BULGER  
Political Correspondent

Star 22/2/96  
Cape Town - The Government will not be able to increase police funding in real terms in the coming financial year, Parliament's safety and security portfolio committee was told yesterday.

Figures released yesterday show that safety and security will receive an additional R1-billion in the coming financial year, pushing police spending from R8,853-billion to R9,883-billion, an increase which Democratic Party safety and security spokesman Douglas Gibson said "barely keeps pace with inflation".

Spending on personnel will increase from R6,5-billion to R7,4-billion, which means South Africa's 140 000 police officers will not receive any real pay increase.

Finance assistant commissioner Pat Bosman said the police were battling to make ends meet and that, in real terms, the increase meant "we are just breaking even".

Apart from cutting out salary increases, the nominal budget increase means the two-year moratorium on new recruitment will be extended for a further year.

The police budget will be assisted in a small way by a R250-million allocation from the Reconstruction and Development Programme's coffers.

Senior police officers, including SAPS Commissioner George Fivaz, outlined to the committee the problems police face in their battle against the crime wave, which has been identified as a national priority.

Fivaz said a "national police plan" due to be tabled in Parliament next month would focus on human and physical resources and equipment.

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## FIVAZ BEMOANS BUDGET

# 'No leeway to recruit new staff for police', <sup>(251)</sup>

CT 22/2/96

**THE BELEAGUERED** South African Police Service budget has only increased in marginal terms and recruitment of new staff will remain on hold.

**T**HE government has awarded the police a marginal budget increase in real terms, but the two-year-old moratorium on recruitment will remain in force for another year, Commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday.

"If we are going to stick to the budget they have given us and we are not going to get any additional support from the Department of State Expenditure, we cannot recruit in the coming year.

"We have had a moratorium on recruitment for the past two years and it will have to stay in

place," Fivaz said after members of his staff had briefed the parliamentary committee on safety and security about the budget for 1996/97.

Deputy Commissioner Pat Bosman told the committee the department of state expenditure had fixed the South African Police Service budget for fiscal 1996/97 at R9.9 billion, 11.6% up on the R8.8 billion budget for the year ending in March.

He said this would be enhanced by R152m from the RDP fund to be used mainly for a building programme.

"We find ourselves in an invidious position, waiting to go into the new financial year on this budget and we are already struggling to make the end of this year with the funds we have," he said.

Fivaz said he would table a "police plan" soon after the March 13 budget setting out a realistic programme to fight crime, but warned it would cost much more than had been allocated.

Fivaz said the police were losing about 300 people a month from a total complement of 140 000 in deaths and resignations and had not recruited replacements.

He said he was examining options "to use what is already out there" — Reuter



# POLITICS

## Parliamentary phone-tap visit 'shows accountability'

(251) ARG 22/2/96  
Staff Reporter

A PARLIAMENTARY standing committee has inspected a listening facility used to tap into telephone calls and faxes

This emerged as the government dismissed claims that intelligence agents were "illegally" intercepting telephone calls and faxes, saying that its agents had been acting within the law

The visit was in December last year

The National Intelligence Agency was reacting to reports by Independent Newspapers' investigative unit that intelligence agents were intercepting thousands of international and local telephone calls and fax communications

The report said much of the tapping, being done from a high-tech and top-secret facility, was unlawful and unconstitutional

In the statement, the NIA said domestic interceptions were governed by the Interceptions and Monitoring Prohibition Act of 1994

The intelligence community had obtained legal advice from senior counsel on how the Act should be applied and was satisfied it was acting within the law

The NIA said the facility in question was part of the country's intelligence capability and "is a national asset utilised by all components of the Intelligence community".

"Although administered by the NIA and the South African Secret Service, the facility serves as a key resource for all agencies involved in security and in the government's effort to combat crime"

The statement said the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence, comprising representatives of all parliamentary parties, had been quick to follow up and investigate any alleged breaches or irregularities brought to its attention.

In December 1995 the JSCI, at the invitation of the services, visited and inspected the facility

"Thus while this is a sensitive facility requiring protection it has not been maintained without the necessary accountability to those empowered by the constitution to control such capabilities," the NIA said

# Inquiry findings (251) to get top priority

ARG 22/2/96

**JOSEPH ARANES**  
Municipal Staff

THE findings of the commission of inquiry into alleged torture and assault of vagrants by members of the traffic department's anti-vagrancy squad should be ready early next week and its recommendations will get priority treatment

Chairman of the commission Norman Arendse said he had spoken to the Cape Town City Council's executive committee head Nomandla Mfeketo who indicated the committee would handle the report as a matter of priority

He did not say what the commission's findings or recom-

mendations would be — but while interviewing the police woman who was assigned to investigate criminal charges against the squad members, he hinted that the six officers named in the allegations might be charged

A last-minute witness, Jeanette Smith, testified at the inquiry that she had a miscarriage as a result of being ill-treated by certain traffic officers

Ms Smith, 33, told the commissioners she had been arrested with her common-law husband and three other street people by members of the vagrancy squad



The 'third force' trial: In the grey Room DG3 in the Pretoria Supreme Court, the most sensational

# De Kock: How



Attorney General Tim McNally. Failed to uncover death squads  
PHOTOGRAPH ROLF ASHBY

## The judge and the AG: Were they duped?

M+G 23-29/2/96 (251)

Eddie Koch

EVIDENCE led in the Eugene de Kock trial has indicated that two of the country's most controversial legal figures — retired Supreme Court Judge Louis Harms and KwaZulu-Natal Attorney General Tim McNally — failed dismally to uncover the existence of death squads in the police.

Police defector Dirk Coetzee told the Supreme Court in Pretoria that Judge Harms had been "led by the nose" by a clique of security policemen known as "the mafia", who were adept at manipulating evidence put before judges and inquiries.

The judge was appointed to head a one-man inquiry into Coetzee's allegations that death squads were operating in the police force in January 1990 by then-president FW de Klerk in the wake of sensational death squad revelations by Coetzee.

Harms was dubbed the "Prince of Probes" at the time and the president promised that the enquiry would "cut to the bone" allegations about politically sanctioned murder. In the end, the inquiry reported that it had failed to come up with evidence to back Coetzee's revelations.

"The [security police] 'mafia' influenced Judge Harms to such an extent that he said to me: 'How must I believe this crap you're talking?' and in the end I was dismissed as mad," Coetzee told the court.

"Judge Harms absolutely did not believe me. The things I said there, that the police denied under oath at a high level, have since proved to be the truth."

Evidence in the case also suggests that McNally, the KwaZulu-Natal attorney general who recently faced questions by a parliamentary committee about his alleged reluctance to prosecute Inkatha members for involvement in murder, was duped by failing to uncover evidence that

the police's Vlakplaas unit took part in political killings.

McNally, then Free State AG, had been appointed along with CID chief General Alwyn Conradie in 1989 to investigate early claims by former Vlakplaas member Almond Nofomela that the police unit had murdered human rights activist Griffiths Mxenge.

The McNally report presented to the National Party government in November 1989 says: "Nofomela's allegations in his statement do not correspond with the facts made available to the Committee" and "the Committee finds it difficult to attach any value to Coetzee's allegations and declarations".

"With respect, I think the two presiding officers [McNally and Conradie] have had to swallow their words, because it has since, I think, more than once, been shown that the bunch of lies and blind accusations against high-up people I have been accused of making left and right are true," Coetzee told the De Kock trial.

Coetzee claimed the commission had made a fundamental mistake by accepting falsified police evidence that Joe Mamasela, one of the Vlakplaas operatives who participated in the Mxenge murder, had only been employed by the police unit in February 1982, some eight months after the murder.

He said of the McNally findings: "Well, this was typical security police procedure in my time: smear, cover up and make out as a renegade the person that stands up, dares stand up, against the hierarchy..."

Earlier in the De Kock trial, Mamasela said in evidence that he has applied for indemnity with regard to his rôle in the Mxenge murder.

Mamasela also described how he and other Vlakplaas officers had falsified records to show that he had only joined the police unit after the Mxenge murder.

Eddie Koch

A LINE from one of Leonard Cohen's new, but still depressing, ballads sums up the message which has emanated remorselessly, almost every weekday for more than a year now, from Room DG3 in the Pretoria Supreme Court, where more than 80 witnesses have testified about the horrors committed by Colonel Eugene de Kock and members of his C10 police unit.

The song says there are killers in high places who still say their prayers at night and, unless we do something about this evil, it will envelop the cracks through which the light gets in. The problem is that, even with the truth commission and a revamped justice system in place, this is not going to be an easy task.

The central theme of the De Kock trial, both in its content and the way it has been treated in the media, is that politically motivated murder had become so routine and so commonplace in the apartheid era that we have inherited a public realm filled with people who were directly or indirectly implicated in these acts — and many of them already appear to have obtained an informal immunity from punishment.

And, paradoxically, the remorseless and repetitive accounts of outrageous acts that come out of the courtroom DG3 have, instead of outraging the public, created a kind of moral numbness — as revealed in the following anecdote.

When Judge Richard Goldstone first received information about the activities of a host of senior security force members in early 1994 and then made his sensational allegations a month before the elections, it was decided between Nelson Mandela and then-president FW de Klerk that the country was too jittery for De Kock to be arrested then.

The loyalty of the security forces, particularly the police, had not been secured.

The investigators believed an enormous risk was taken in the delay De Kock had sold his house, liquidated all his other assets, and his family had gone overseas. He was finally picked up two months after Goldstone said there was indeed a "third force".

Today, as the year-old trial wraps up, most news media — with the notable exception of the *Sunday Times*, *Business Day*, and to a lesser extent the *Sowetan* — almost ignore it.

There is a related theme which emerges from its proceedings: Former Askars, Umkhonto we Sizwe guerillas who turned into brutal assassins for apartheid's police, spoke about the white officers who captured them and then "forced" them to murder. De Kock's old Vlakplaas buddies told the court about the extraordinary sway, sometimes through fear, but mostly because of the routine nature of their job, that their unit commander wielded over them.

Eugene de Kock: If he is punished, why should his bosses walk free?

PHOTOGRAPH JOHN HRUSA/SUNDAY TIMES

Then, this week in court, De Kock's lawyers sent a strong signal that they will use details, ironically provided by witnesses for the state, to formulate two well-worn arguments when they try to mitigate the crimes their client committed. He acted on orders from above, some of them from men who still occupy high office. And, if De Kock is guilty, why should he be punished rather than the superiors and co-conspirators who still walk free?

Next on the roll-call at the supreme court will be a massive case that hauls at least some of those generals implicated in the De Kock trial into the dock for their involvement in a massive gun-running operation to Inkatha paramilitaries based on the Reef and in Kwa-

Zulu-Natal — an operation that fuelled the massive levels of violence there in the early 1990s (see story on facing page).

You can already see the words formulating on their lips as they glance upwards. "We were just doing our jobs. It was the politicians and their policies who sanctioned what we did."

De Klerk says he will appear at the truth commission. No doubt he will go armed with arguments about the "political realities," the mindset, the milieu, the inheritances of the past.

This tendency by perpetrators to shift the blame for atrocities one level upwards and then to argue that their actions were part of their routine working environment endorsed by a superior order is reflected in testimony given by Sergeant Steve Bosch, the Vlakplaas technician who helped make the cassette bomb which blew apart the head of lawyer Bheki Mlangeni.

The sergeant told the court about a time when he was out driving with his commander.

"He [De Kock] turned to me and said he did not understand why he had to do all this dirty work. It was difficult to refuse. If you didn't do it the following guy would do it. So the feeling was you must just do it and get it done."

Bosch's evidence suggests, to paraphrase Hannah Arendt's famous report on the Adolf Eichmann trial, that evil in the apartheid era was widespread not so much because its proponents were profoundly diabolical but because their work had become so routine, so banal, that they could do it without even thinking of its morality.

The record of the trial is replete with similar examples. Vlakplaas operative Joe Mamasela participated either directly or indirectly in the murder of 53 people, including lawyer Griffiths Mxenge and Dr Fabian Ribeiro.

De Kock's lawyers read into the court record a description of Mamasela, made by Dirk Coetzee to the Harms Commission, which says "He is a killer. He had this so-called terrorist Vusi on his knees praying 'Our Father who art in Heaven I don't know whether Joe knew that one [sic]."

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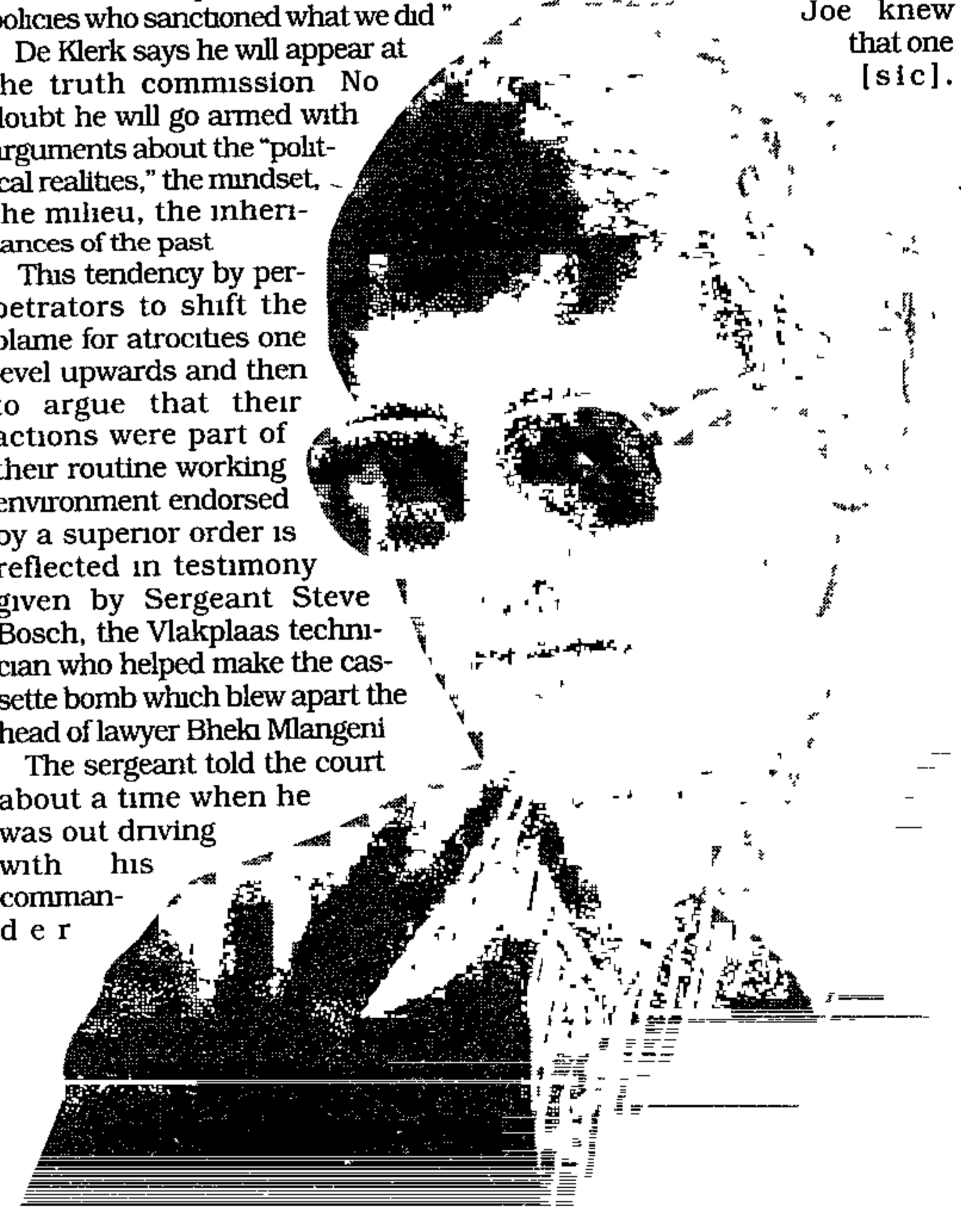
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and important trial of the apartheid era is coming to a climax

# murder became routine

(251) MTC 23-29/2/96

And he kicked the poor guy to pieces. It was just blood running down in the heat of the sun"

The court record shows that Mamasela kept notes in a secret book about killings carried out by the Vlakplaas unit. Asked why he was selective in recording the names of people killed, Mamasela said "If I had to write all the names of the victims, I would be having a Bible. I cannot be writing all the deaths. I mean, I will be a mortuary chap or what? I could not do that."

Mamasela refused to incriminate himself during the trial but was prepared to make this point "Myself, I am a victim. I was acting against my own will and made a killer machinery against my own people. I was captured by the police. I was assaulted severely. I was brutalised. I am telling you. And then the police used me against my own people. I did not commit one of them. I will have been dead. I will have been Brian Ngqulunga today. If I did not become productive by killing these people, I will have been killed. I have no doubt in my mind about that." (The court was told Brian Ngqulunga, an Askari, was killed, as he was about to tell the truth to the Harms Commission.)

What to do about the banality of all this murdering, and the determination of its proponents to throw up their hands and say they were acting on superior orders — this is the great moral issue which will confront members of the Truth and Reconciliation Committee's amnesty committee, as well as the judges who will preside over the "third force" trials which will follow the one now wrapping up in Room GD3.

The prosecutors seem confident there is little doubt that De Kock should, and will, get a long prison sentence. But initial indications are that many of apartheid's other killers could slip through the net.

All of the Vlakplaas operatives who gave evidence against "Prime Evil", as De Kock has been dubbed, have been told they will be indemnified from prosecution in connection with the 120-odd charges, including eight of murder, laid against him.

There are reliable reports that Mamasela is working, at least informally, with one of the country's existing intelligence agencies and has also had a recent meeting with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. He earned some R400 000 in severance money from Vlakplaas, paid mainly to keep him quiet, and used it to start a business that still thrives.

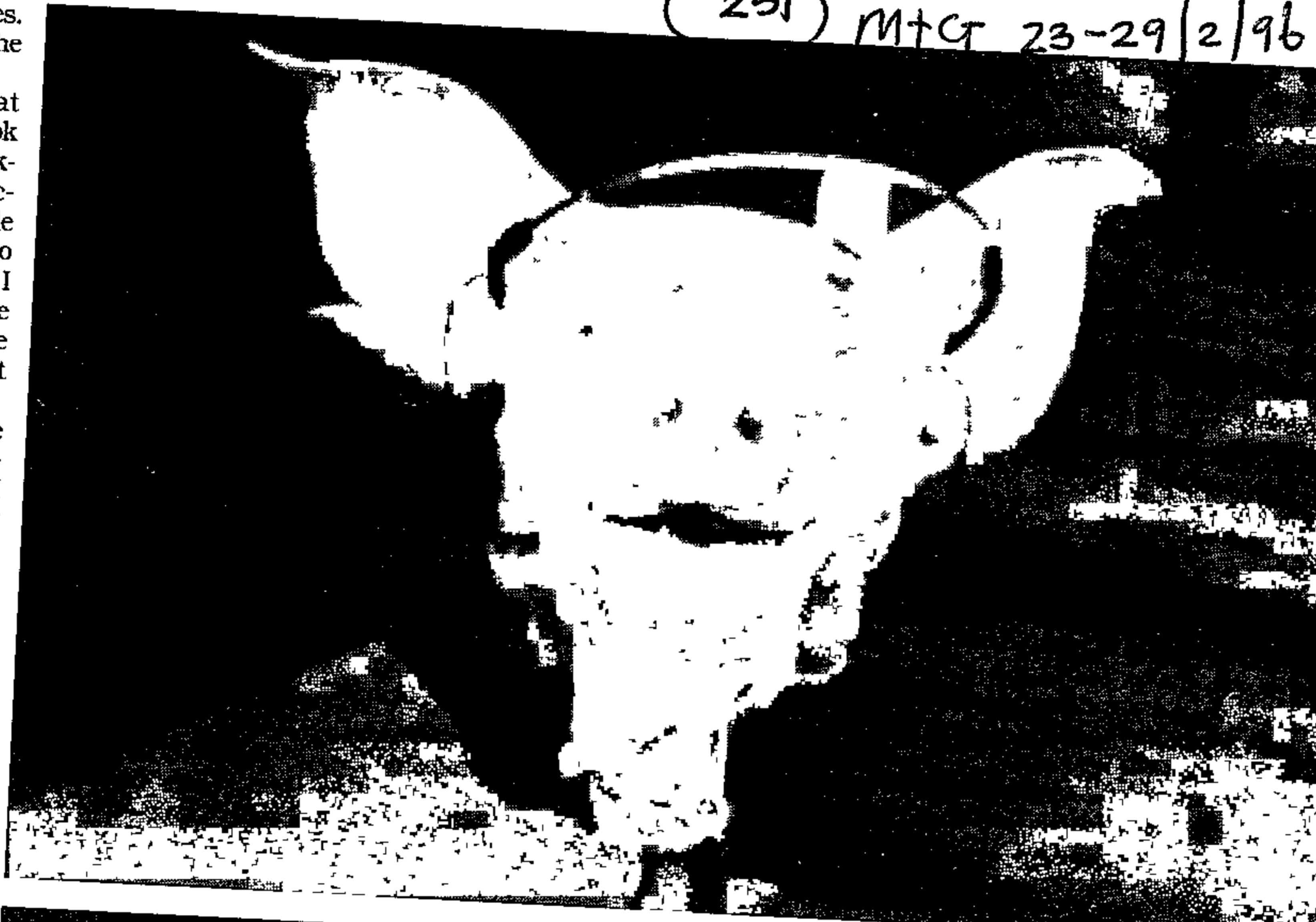
The truth commission legislation stipulates that people who committed crimes of a "heinous" nature will not be granted indemnity. Some of them appear to have it already.

Another potential problem is that the truth commission law promises that all revelations and confessions made in applications to the amnesty committee cannot, unlike evidence in a court of law, be used against a culprit — even if the application is turned down.

Some lawyers say this could make it very difficult, if not near impossible, to prosecute perpetrators of gross human rights crimes who talk to the amnesty committee before they have been independently investigated by any of the country's attorneys general.

There are also serious doubts about the capacity of the criminal justice system to prosecute all the crimes that emerge during forthcoming trials

and truth commission hearings. Then there is Mandela's constitutional right to pardon anyone responsible for human rights abuses. So far, he has not exercised this enormously sensitive power. But at least one human rights lawyer says he is working with amnesty applicants from Umkhonto we Sizwe who are adamant that some political leaders are beginning to broker deals which promise this kind of pardon.



Death's head: De Kock and his cohorts tried out the earphone bomb that killed Bheki Mlangeni on a pig's head

## Trying out the bombs

**T**HE pictures above show a police re-creation of the trials done at Vlakplaas on the cassette-recorder bomb intended for police defector Dirk Coetzee — but which ended up killing human rights lawyer Bheki Mlangeni.

Vlakplaas technician Steve Bosch told the Pretoria Supreme Court this week how he had purchased a pig's head that was "slightly rotten" from a butcher in Pretoria to carry out test

explosions on the bomb ordered by De Kock.

He said instructions to find Coetzee, the renegade police captain who first revealed information about hit squads in the 1980s, had come from security police headquarters. He said Brigadier Wal du Toit gave permission for a bomb to be manufactured that could be used to kill Coetzee in exile.

Bosch described in detail how the pig's head was wrapped in plastic and

This is the single most important lesson of the De Kock trial and the proceedings that will follow it precisely because atrocious acts became so routine during our recent past, the granting of informal and formal amnesties could become just as commonplace.

If that happens, if those guilty of gross crimes against humanity are allowed to go free simply because they were "given orders", then it will not be

long before those in the public realm accustomed to killing will use the same argument to justify new crimes. Leonard Cohen's song says the time has come to ring the bells that still will ring. To do that, and to prevent the evil of the perpetrators from contaminating the morals of the political system that replaced them — that is the greatest challenge that faces this country's justice system and its new truth commission.

Bosch said he seemed to remember that Du Toit had "enjoyed a cup of tea or coffee" at Vlakplaas after conducting the test.

Mlangeni was killed by a bomb in a cassette recorder sent to him after Coetzee was unable to take delivery of it at a post office in Lusaka.

## And now for the IFP's gun-runners

Eddie Koch

**T**HE next "third force" trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court will implicate senior members of the Inkatha Freedom Party in a massive gun-running operation that may have fuelled the high levels of violence in KwaZulu-Natal and the Reef at the time of the 1994 elections.

As the marathon Eugene de Kock trial nears an end, officials in the office of Transvaal Attorney General Jan D'Oliveira have been collecting evidence that is likely to implicate KwaZulu-Natal's former safety and security minister Celam Mtethwa, IFP senator Phillip Powell, then-Transvaal party heavyweights Themba Khoza and Humphrey Ndlovu, plus other officials, in fomenting political violence.

De Kock has also indicated he is planning to make a submission to the truth commission (probably in the hope of obtaining a presidential pardon or mitigation of the sentence expected in his current trial) that will provide extensive details about a massive gun-running and paramilitary training operation he helped run for Inkatha in 1992 and 1993.

Both hearings will come after the Magnus Malan murder trial, which begins in Durban on April 4 and will focus on the 1980s training of Inkatha hit squads by members of military intelligence and their involvement in the 1987 Kwa-Makutha massacre.

The Vlakplaas supply of weapons and training to Inkatha will probably emerge as a sequel to this earlier bout of the security forces backing for Inkatha — and De Kock has told reporters his evidence to the truth commission will implicate at least a dozen police and army generals.

Some evidence about the 1990s paramilitary operation has already emerged in the current De Kock case. Documents shown only to Justice Willem van der Merwe during the trial indicate that Mtethwa and Khoza were registered Vlakplaas informers and were paid between R1 000 and R2 000 a month each from the police's secret fund from 1990 to 1992.

De Kock's senior counsel, Flip Hattingh, has also admitted that his client personally supplied six truckloads of arms, ammunition and explosives to IFP officials in Ulundi in October 1993, "at the request of IFP senator Phillip Powell".

The materiel — which included 700 anti-tank mines, 182 RPG7 rockets, 1000 hand grenades, 120 mortar bombs and some 30 000 rounds of 7.62 ammunition — has never been recovered. The forthcoming trial will explore evidence that some of it was used in political murders that have become endemic in KwaZulu-Natal.

De Kock's admission corroborates evidence given to the Goldstone Commission by the colonel's former colleagues Brood van Heerden and Willie Nortje. They provided details about a flow of arms to Inkatha units on the Reef in 1992 and continued links between De Kock and senior party officials after Vlakplaas was disbanded in April 1993.



# A rotten life on the 'fruit route'

Rehana Rossouw talks to the fruit-pickers at the centre of a political row

MTG 23-29/2/96

**T**HE "fruit route" which wanders through the Boland town of Grabouw is not as well known as the Cape's wine route, but the panorama it offers is easily on a par. Apple trees weighted down with starkings and golden delicious apples send a sweet perfume wafting through the air.

Hidden behind the valleys and dales studded with trees are huge packing sheds, where conveyer belts send thousands of apples hurtling towards hundreds of women who grade and select the best for packaging and export around the globe.

It's apple season in the Cape and the harvest needs the labour of thousands of people to pick and pack the fruit. Seasonal workers are roped in for a three-month period until the end of the harvest in May. Most live in the area, raise their children and spend their income there, but will be precluded by Western Cape Local Government MEC Peter Marais from participating in the rural councils on May 29 if they work for less than six months a year.

The majority of the seasonal workers at Mizpah Farm in Grabouw are women, colourfully decked out in green

scarves and overalls and white boots. Maria Windvogel has lived in Grabouw for 13 years. Every season she waits anxiously for the farm manager at Mizpah to let her know whether there is work for her at the packing shed.

"My mother, my sister and I only have fixed employment for three months every year. At the end of the season we have to ask for other work, and most of the time it's work outside in the orchards," she says.

"I don't really like working the orchards because it's so tiring. When the trees are pruned they expect the women to carry the heavy ladders all over the orchard all day. We're doing the work men used to do before because women work so much harder but they get paid less than men."

"But when the farmers give full-time work, the men get those jobs. A single mother like me can't find work and farm housing, but a young man without a family will find it easier to get a house."

Windvogel would like to vote on May 29 as there are many issues she would like addressed by a rural council — like housing and improved conditions at the farm school her children attend.



Fruitless labour: The majority of seasonal workers are women, but they still earn less than the men.

PHOTO: RODGER BOSCH

"I voted in 1994, but didn't enjoy it at all. The farmer where I was working loaded all the workers on to his truck on the afternoon of the last day of voting and said we must all go and vote for the National Party. I did what he said and only found out afterwards

that I could have voted for anyone I chose.

"This time round, I know who I want to vote for. I want to vote for the people who are going to make life better for the seasonal workers. If the union puts people up to stand in the elections, they will get my vote."

The 1991 Agricultural Survey, conducted by the Western Cape government, showed there were 79 281 seasonal workers employed in the region. The lowest income, in the Little Karoo, was R515 a year and the highest, in the Cape metropolitan area, was R1 010.

According to researchers Andrietta Kritzing and Jan Vorster, whose report was finalised in November last year, up to 72% of all seasonal workers are women. "The use of female workers has increased on nearly half the farms over the past five years."

They added that the extension of

## Farmworkers row threatens Cape elections

Rehana Rossouw

**W**ITH both Western Cape MEC for Local Government Peter Marais and the African National Congress threatening court action, the elections scheduled for May 29 in the Western Cape are in jeopardy again.

The ANC is disputing a model proposed by Marais for rural local government which it says disenfranchises farmworkers. Marais counters that the model was proclaimed last December, and that the ANC's protests have come too late.

The ANC's objection is that if the model is implemented, it is likely to remain in force until the next local government elections, after 1999.

The ANC says Marais's proposal — that transitional rural councils have 60% of their councillors nominated on the basis of half the positions going to farmer organisations and half to farmworker organisations — gives unfair representation to farmers.

It also objects to the definition of a farmworker, which excludes any person working on a farm for less than six months of the year.

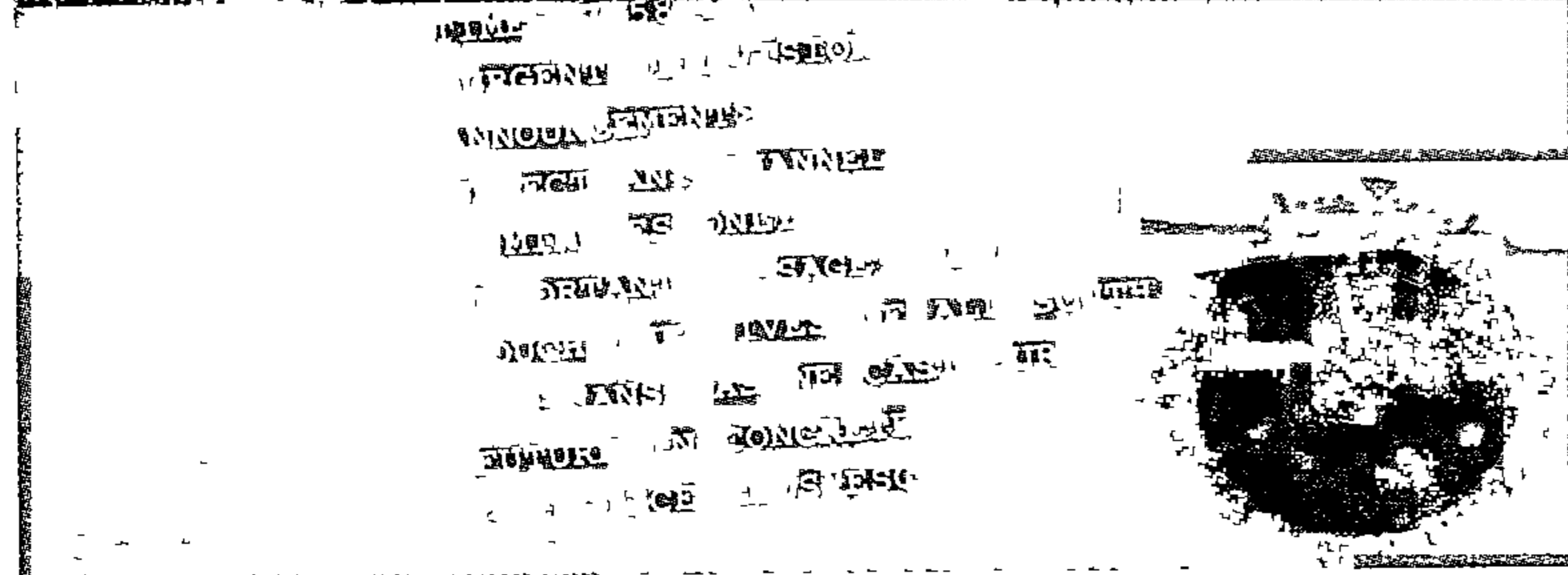
the Wage Act to the agricultural sector could result in farmers decreasing their permanent workforce.

But workers like Windvogel have seen an increase in their earnings in the past two years, largely because of the efforts of the South African Agricultural and Plantation and Allied Workers Union (Sapaawu).

Joanie Fredericks, the gender co-ordinator of Sapaawu, works full-time at Mizpah and is the only female forklift driver in the region.

Fredericks says if the union nominates her as a councillor, she will probably be prepared to stand, as the position offers a greater chance to improve the lot of seasonal workers.

"Marais has made sure seasonal workers can't speak for themselves. But he's in for a big surprise if I get on to the council," she says with a cheeky grin.



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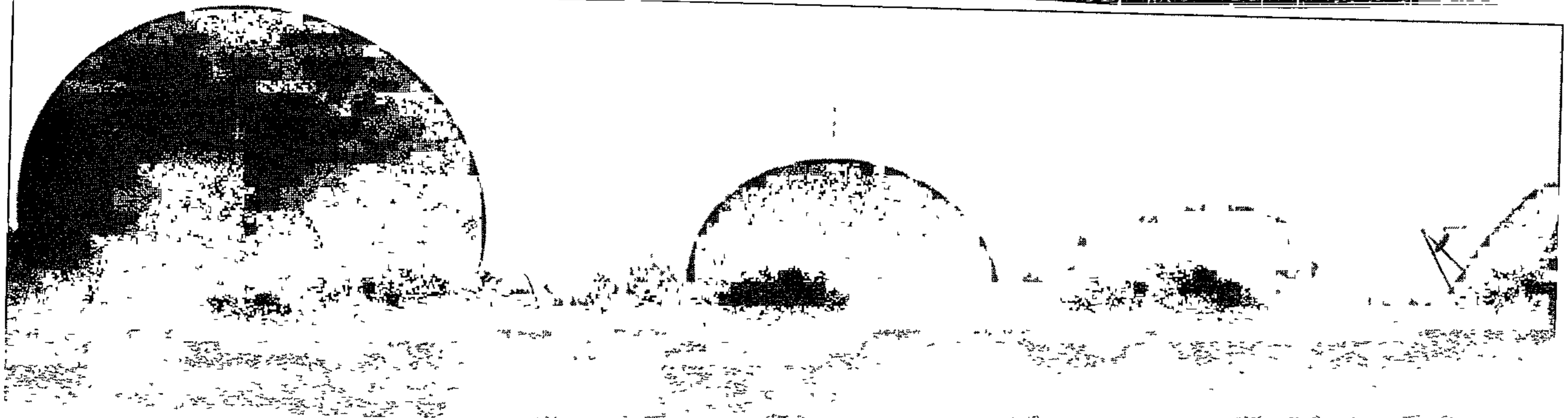
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Big ears Giant satellite dishes lurk on the horizon at Die Plaas' on the outskirts of Pretoria, the hi-tech bugging facility of South Africa's intelligence agencies

# Who's making the buggers look silly?

**Stefaans Brümmer** reports on claims that press leaks were aimed at tarring the country's spies

**J**UST recovering from allegations that it had bugged some of the country's most senior policemen, South Africa's intelligence community is reeling under new charges that it is spying beyond the bounds of the law. Now strong counter-claims suggest there is an "agenda" to discredit the spies.

Justice Minister Dullah Omar and Deputy Intelligence Minister Joe Nhlanhla joined forces at a press conference on Thursday to claim the anti-spy reporting was not incidental. Said Omar: "The leaking of information was a deliberate attempt to destroy the intelligence capacity of our new democratic society."

Omar's stance appears to be backed by a still-secret report of the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee (Nicoc), which brings together the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), the external South African Secret Service, Military Intelligence and the intelligence arm of the police.

The report details the findings of its investigation into claims that top police officers had been bugged, and that the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) had tasked former police hitman Dirk Coetzee to spy on national police Commissioner George Fivaz and other senior officers.

The claims, which first surfaced early last month in reports by the Spectrum investigative unit of the Independent newspaper group, appeared at the time to be confirmed by Fivaz. Next week, Fivaz has to appear before Parliament's Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence

to give his version of the story. Just like the Independent titles that carried the story, Fivaz may have to wipe egg off his face.

The hearing to be held by the parliamentary committee is one of three initiatives announced last month to get at the truth. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said there would be a judicial inquiry, while Nicoc started its own investigation.

The judicial commission has not yet been appointed — presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana said this week an announcement can be expected soon — and the parliamentary committee is only just starting its process. But the Nicoc report is understood to be so firm in its exoneration of the NIA that the judicial inquiry may be redundant, save to help restore confidence in the country's spies.

Fivaz's liaison officer Sally de Beer this week declined to comment on the commissioner's apparent embarrassment in the face of the Nicoc findings, saying the separate inquiries first had to run their course.

**B**ut a source close to Fivaz pointed out that the commissioner had never directly blamed the NIA when he responded to questions. "All he did was confirm certain information as had been reported to him at that time, and he did not blame anyone, in fact, he tried to exonerate the NIA."

The source pointed out that Fivaz — though he had repeated allegations that the NIA had told Coetzee to spy on him — had told Spectrum he doubted the NIA was behind the "bugging" and that it could as well

have been done by "old guard" police, by organised crime or by foreign agencies.

It is understood the report does not only exonerate the NIA as "spotless", but finds that the reported incidents were without substance altogether. The "bug" found on police management forum chair Superintendent Gideon Oosthuizen's home phone, for example, was a misinterpretation by Telkom of a service interruption, while the wires in the office of Gauteng Commissioner Sharma Maharaj were from a previous "in-house" recording device not in use anymore.

**T**he report also found in favour of Coetzee, apparently choosing his version above that of police Inspector HT Moodley, who told Fivaz that Coetzee had told him he was under orders to spy on the police top structure. Omar said the report was also being handed to the parliamentary committee, and that he would ask for it to be released publicly.

Should the report — which was unanimously drafted by all four agencies represented on Nicoc, including the police — prove to be the final word, Fivaz may look silly, but no one has accused him of authoring the spate of spy-critical reporting that ensued. Instead, the report points a cautious finger in the direction of the source of the original leak of information to Spectrum, information which the Nicoc report holds to be misrepresentative of the true facts.

One among six terms of reference of the Nicoc investigation was to consider the source of the leak. The report points in the direction of an unnamed member of Fivaz's staff. The role of that person is understood to have been discussed with the Ministry of Safety and Security

*M+G 23-29/2/96*  
**Reeling in the sardines with the sharks**

**T**HE South African intelligence community's hi-tech surveillance facility — which news reports this week claimed contravenes privacy guarantees of the Constitution — does inadvertently bug innocent citizens, but such recordings are discarded, it is claimed.

A source in the National Intelligence Agency (which shares the facility outside Pretoria with the police, Military Intelligence and the external South African Secret Service) this week said: "If you go trawling for sharks, and you target sharks, you may still get sardines and many other fish in the net ... but you are going to return them to the water."

At issue is whether this type of bugging contravenes constitutional guarantees of privacy and the strict Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act of 1992, which says only a judge can authorise phone taps, and only against specified individuals suspected of criminal or anti-constitutional activities.

It is understood "Die Plaas", as the facility came to be known under the former government, uses sophisticated electronic equipment to trawl through international calls made to and from South Africa, reacting to

certain types of information. While machines do the preliminary selection and recording, humans later listen to and interpret the information.

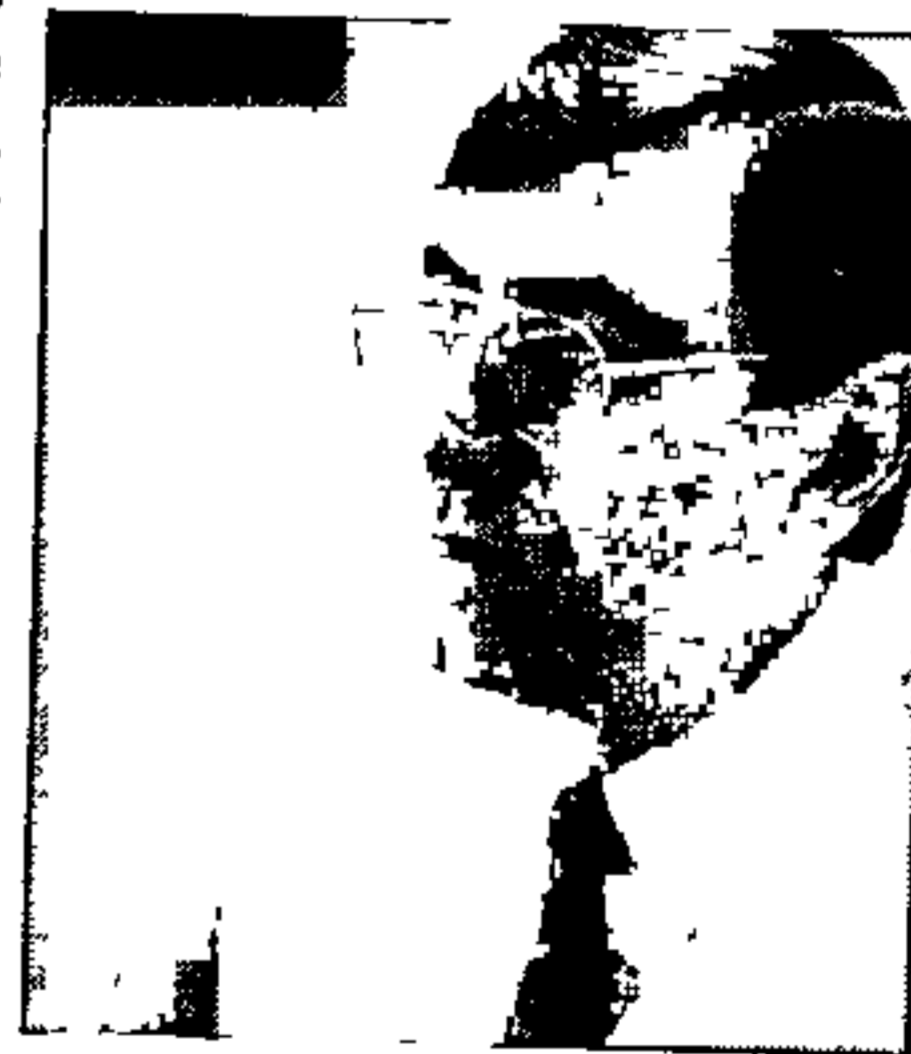
Clearly, no prior permission can be granted by a judge in such "technical" surveillance of communication, and the conversations of innocents

will often be recorded.

The Spectrum investigative unit of the Independent group of newspapers this week claimed to have full details of the bugging operation, and said it had been given a legal opinion that the operation, because of its "random" nature, contravened the Constitution. It did not publish details because of threats of state legal action.

Intelligence authorities justified the operation, saying it was necessary in the fight against cross-border crime and that their own legal advice had given them the all-clear.

The NIA source pointed to the fact that Western European countries, with very few exceptions, used similar techniques, and that some even used them for domestic snooping. He argued there were "loopholes" that allowed the bugging of international calls. "We think what we are doing is right, and they [Spectrum] thought they had a story," he said.



George Fivaz: May have to wipe egg off his face



# Nothing sinister about top secret facility, says Omar

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Intelligence Minister Dullah Omar and his deputy Joe Nhlanhla yesterday acknowledged the existence of a top secret facility for the interception and monitoring of telephone calls but denied illegal bugging by the state.

At a news briefing in Parliament, Omar said any interceptions that had not been approved by a judge, as demanded by legislation approved last year, were illegal. Later, in a snap debate, he categorically denied mass bugging by intelligence agencies. He said 410 applications had been made for legal interception of communications and 350 of these had been approved. The applications were made by the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), the SAPS and Military Intelligence.

He lashed out at those behind recent Press reports, saying they represented a deliberate attempt to "destroy" the intelligence capability of the new democratic order.

Nhlanhla said the monitoring facility was a national asset used by all

branches of the intelligence community but administered by the NIA and the SA Secret Service "for all agencies involved in security and in the government's effort to combat crime".

However, the NIA did not have the capacity to conduct random bugging.

Omar stressed that there was no political bugging at all but conceded that if a political party was plotting the overthrow of the state then that would justify monitoring — but only if this was sanctioned by a judge.

He pointed out that the Intervention and Monitoring Prohibition Act required judicial sanction for any interception or monitoring of phone calls.

Omar said also that in the past the judge dealing with applications for interception had only the legislation and the constitution to work with, and his department was now working on guidelines for the granting of these applications. Judge Hassen Mall, who was recently appointed to head the amnesty committee of the truth commission, dealt with applications.

Omar said an intelligence capability was needed in every democracy.

BO 23/2/96

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# No spying on Fivaz - Omar

(251) Somerset 23/2/96

ALLEGATIONS that the National Intelligence Agency was spying on Police Commissioner George Fivaz and senior police officers were false, Intelligence Minister Dullah Omar said yesterday.

Listening devices which had been found in the offices of two provincial commissioners had, in fact, been especially installed by previous occupants of the offices and not by the NIA, Omar said at a briefing.

This was revealed by an internal investigation by representatives of the NIA, the South African Secret Services,

the police and defence force.

Their report had been submitted to President Nelson Mandela, the Cabinet committee on security and intelligence, the national intelligence coordinating committee and Parliament's joint committee on intelligence.

Omar said the internal probe was not the "end of the matter" Mandela would appoint an independent judicial inquiry and Parliament's joint intelligence committee had also launched its own investigation. The intelligence community would cooperate with both probes.



## Fivaz sticks to his guns on his claim that top police are being bugged

By **PATRICK BULGER**  
Political Correspondent

(251)  
Star 23/2/96  
Cape Town - Police commissioner George Fivaz has hit back at Justice Minister Dullah Omar's denials that the police top brass are being bugged, alleging high-ranking officers were the target of "unconstitutional, systematic and sustained surveillance"

In a day of denials, accusations and counter-denials in Parliament yesterday, Omar denied during a snap debate in the Senate that "mass bugging" was taking place, but said a judge considering applications for telephone tapping had approved 350 out of 410 applications from the National Intelligence Agency, the South African Police Service and Military Intelligence.

Omar said the Government could not be smug about the mechanisms it had put in place to keep South Africa's previously rampant intelligence agencies in check.

The Government would be prepared to revisit the constitutional provision for a single judge to vet applications for telephone and other forms of surveillance.

Earlier, Omar, releasing a copy of a joint intelligence agency report which rejected allegations of

► ... To Page 2

## Fivaz adamant over tapping

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widespread bugging, denied that random and unconstitutional bugging was taking place.

Deputy Intelligence Minister Joe Nhlanhla conceded in the Senate debate that the Government had a "shortwave monitoring capacity to intercept domestically" but that this "is not being used randomly, and is not being used in violation of the law"

Fivaz stuck to his guns, however, in essence standing by a claim he first made to Independent Newspapers' Investigation Unit.

Fivaz said that not only did he and the SAPS believe that "unconstitutional, systematic and sustained surveillance (was) taking place", but also that "no evidence has yet emerged to indicate the contrary"

Both Omar and Nhlanhla charged that there was an attempt to undermine the Government's intelligence-gathering capacity, which had a major role to play in the fight against organised crime

# We're still being bugged — Fivaz

CT 23/2/96 (251)

POLICE Commissioner George Fivaz yesterday dismissed Justice Minister Dullah Omar's denials that the police top brass were under surveillance, alleging that senior policemen were the target of "unconstitutional, systematic and sustained surveillance".

In a day of denials, counter-denials and allegations in Parliament yesterday, Omar denied during a snap debate in the senate that "mass bugging" was taking place.

But he conceded that a judge whose duties included the approval of applications for telephone tapping had approved 350 out of 410 applications from the National Intelligence Agency, the SA Police Services and Military Intelligence.

Omar said the government could not be "smug" about the mechanisms it had available to keep South Africa's previously rampant intelligence agencies in check.

Earlier, he had released a joint intelligence agency report which denied allegations of widespread bugging. Omar personally denied that random and unconstitutional bugging was taking place.



**DENIALS:** Justice Minister Dullah Omar

Deputy Intelligence Services Minister Joe Nhlanhla conceded in the senate debate that the government had a "short-wave monitoring capacity" but added that this was "not being used randomly and is

not being used in violation of the law".

However Fivaz said yesterday that he and the SAPS believed that "unconstitutional, systematic and sustained surveillance is taking place".

"No evidence has yet emerged to indicate the contrary."

"I have at no stage blamed any official agency for this unconstitutional surveillance because of the multiplicity of interested parties seeking access to public information," he said.

Both Omar and Nhlanhla charged that there was an attempt to undermine the new government's intelligence gathering capacity which they said was of vital importance in the fight against organised crime.

"A paranoia about technological intelligence-gathering plays into the hands of those intent on destabilising our society and for those who thrive on criminality," Nhlanhla told a media briefing.

"Major powers are using similar capacities to penetrate the defensive measures of South Africa and the region."

# Fivaz hits back at Omar's denial on top-brass bugging

PATRICK BULGER  
Argus Correspondent

COMMISSIONER George Fivaz has hit back at Justice Minister Dullah Omar's denials that the police top brass are being bugged, alleging they were the target of "unconstitutional, systematic and sustained surveillance"

In a day of denials, counter-denials and allegations in parliament yesterday, Mr Omar denied during a snap debate in the Senate that "mass bugging" was taking place but said a judge approving applications for telephone tapping had approved 350 out of 410 applications from the National Intelligence Agency, the South African Police Services and Military Intelligence

Mr Omar said the government could not be "smug" about the mechanisms it had put in place to keep South Africa's previously rampant intelligence agencies in check

Government would be prepared to revisit the constitutional provision for a single judge to vet applications for telephone and other forms of surveillance

Earlier Mr Omar, releasing a copy of a joint intelligence agency report which denied allegations of widespread bug-

ging, denied that random and unconstitutional bugging was taking place

Deputy Intelligence Minister Joe Nhlanhla conceded in the Senate debate that government had a "shortwave monitoring capacity to intercept domestically" but that this "is not being used randomly and is not being used in violation of the law"

Mr Fivaz stuck to his guns, however, in essence standing by a claim he first made to Independent Newspapers' investigation unit

He said that not only did he and the SAPS believe that "unconstitutional, systematic and sustained surveillance is taking place" but that "no evidence has yet emerged to indicate the contrary"

"I have at no stage blamed any official agency for this unconstitutional surveillance because of the multiplicity of interested parties seeking access to public information"

In a reference to NIA agent Dirk Coetzee, formerly a top "dirty-tricks" agent of the previous government, Fivaz asked "Is it possible and acceptable for a full-time civil servant to gather information on the top structure of the SAPS in his private capacity?"

According to information released by Mr Omar, SAPS

(251)  
superintendent H T Moodley was told by Mr Coetzee that he was monitoring Mr Fivaz on the instructions of the NIA

joint investigation had found that Mr Coetzee may have been misinterpreted and that he in fact had "a self-imposed task" to collect the information

Both Mr Omar and Mr Nhlanhla charged that there was an attempt to undermine the new government's intelligence gathering capacity and said this capacity had a major role to play in the fight against organised crime

"A paranoia about technological intelligence gathering plays into the hands of those intent on destabilising our society and for those who thrive on criminality," Mr Nhlanhla told the media briefing

"Additionally major powers are using similar capacities in the region to penetrate the defensive measures of South Africa and the region and the country's own capacity in this regard is necessary to combat such intrusion"

The Senate debate was called by Democratic party senator James Selfe who said the "history of the interception of communications, whether these were electronic or written, has not been a happy one in South Africa"



# Police transformation has to involve community participation

Transforming policing in South Africa is no easy task, as trust needs to be established between police and the sceptical public writes **PETER GASTROW**

In May 1994 the new government inherited 11 different police agencies from the previous RSA, TBVC states and self-governing territories. Each had its own Police Act, command structure, budget, uniforms and policing culture. The first major challenge was to amalgamate these 11 agencies into one South African Police Service as required by the constitution. A total of 140 000 policemen and women were affected and together the 11 budgets amounted to R8,5 billion.

What the new government also inherited were police agencies in which large sectors of our population had very little trust.

The role of the police in enforcing oppressive legislation, in giving preference to white interests and in hounding political opponents of the former regime, led to a deep antagonism and alienation.

A second major challenge therefore lay in fundamentally transforming the police to restore confidence and trust.

This not only involved changing the mindsets of members of the police, and the communities they serve, but also required a change in the style of policing.

The challenge was to legitimise the police and to change from a reactive law enforcement approach towards a proactive, service-orientated style of community policing.

A third challenge was to improve the effectiveness of the police and to re-focus police resources from containment of political opposition to fighting crime.

This involved, inter alia, restructuring, re-establishing an effective crime intelligence capacity, better training and the utilisation of modern technology.

The above three tasks, namely amalgamation, transformation and improving effectiveness, can be compared to a private sector multinational corporate merger during which not only the existing management is replaced, but the brand name of the main product, its packaging and the product itself is changed in order to improve market share. It is a high-risk operation.



**FACING DANGER:** Police morale is still generally low due to lingering uncertainty, low salaries and mistrust from the public

The major obstacles to amalgamation have been overcome. As of October 15, 1995 the new Police Services Act, which repealed the previous Police Acts, is in operation.

The South African Police, the KwaZulu Police and the Transkei Police no longer exist. We now have one South African Police Service under the command of George Fivaz. Numerous practical issues are still to be resolved but these are in hand.

The tasks of legitimising the South African Police Service (SAPS) and of making it more effective remain daunting.

Police morale is generally still low. Contributory factors are the rapid changes which have occurred, the lingering uncertainty and low salaries.

The public needs to bear in mind that without legitimising the SAPS, that is, improving community police relations, it will

not be possible to improve the effectiveness of the police.

A recent report commissioned by the Police Foundation in the UK again confirmed that "the effectiveness of the police is fundamentally dependant upon establishing and maintaining high levels of public confidence and trust".

It will also be difficult to legitimise the SAPS unless it is perceived to be effective in

addressing the needs of citizens.

The two objectives of legitimising and of improving effectiveness are therefore inter-related. Too much emphasis on the one will undermine the other.

Significant advances have been made in improving the image of the police and their relationship with different communities. There is much room for improvement, but in many communities members of the

public are starting to provide valuable information on crime to the police.

Hundreds of Community Policing Forums have been established throughout the country. Regrettably, the province with the lowest number of Community Policing Forums is the province which has, next to Gauteng, the most serious crime problem — KwaZulu-Natal.

In areas previously regarded as civil war zones, such as Katorus on the East Rand, members of the SAPS can now patrol freely in uniform.

Many of these areas were not long ago regarded as no-go areas for any police member whether in uniform or not. The greater confidence which the public has in the police has resulted in a greater readiness to report crimes such as rape, assault and child abuse than was the case before.

As the legitimising process proceeds the ugly realities of crime in the under-policed black townships are being revealed.

More money and more "bobbies on the beat," while it will assist, will not automatically translate into an effective counter to our serious crime rates.

In Britain, for example, expenditure on the police increased by 60% during the period 1981 and 1991. During the same period the recorded crime rate doubled.

Aside from the fact that crime is a social problem, the police will be best able to maximise their contribution to combating crime by increasing their effectiveness.

This would entail rooting out corrupt elements within the police, focusing on specific crimes and crime tendencies, improved training with the assistance of international expertise, the utilisation of the most up-to-date and hi-tech equipment and a much improved crime intelligence base.

In addition, there is a need for a comprehensive and holistic short- and longer term national crime prevention strategy.

Such a strategy, which is presently being developed, should not only clearly redefine the role of the police in combating crime, but should also make other role players in the private and public sectors co-responsible for combating crime and addressing its underlying causes.

Peter Gastrow is special advisor to the Minister for Safety and Security. This article was reprinted with the permission of the University of Natal's Focus Magazine.

Star 24/3/96  
(251)



# Omar seeks tighter controls on 'spy' firms

TYRONE SEALE

Political Staff

JUSTICE Minister Dullah Omar has expressed concern about private security firms using former government-based intelligence operatives to spy on private communications

He has told the senate that such expertise could be abused by those who wanted to undermine the fledgling democracy and he suggested that consideration be given to tighten the rules under which such firms operated, without curbing legitimate eco-

AR 21/2/96

He was speaking in a snap debate initiated by Democratic Party senator James Sefse on claims of widespread, random interception of private telecommunications

Mr Omar said the past two years had seen a movement of intelligence operatives away from "the old establishment" and into private security firms

"We don't want to interfere with legitimate economic activity that can help to aid the security of our popu-

tion and protect the interests of the public, but it's a fact that there have been many complaints about interception and monitoring of communications not by state agencies but in the private domain"

He said he was concerned about what happened when people who had worked in the state security establishment entered the private sector

"We need to look at the way these firms operate to ensure they are operating within the framework of the law"

If it was necessary to provide for more stringent controls or heavier fines for contraventions of the relevant information, then this should be done

On the role of interception and monitoring of communications by law-enforcement agencies, Mr Omar said it was essential for the security establishment to assure parliament and South Africans at large that people's rights were being protected in the course of intelligence-gathering

While existing South African legislation on intelligence was consistent with the best in the world, it had to be remembered that the intelligence services had a history of being used to assist oppression

However, he questioned the motives of those who circulated malicious information about the intelligence services in order to fan public paranoia

Mr Omar revealed that 410 applications for legally sanctioned monitoring and interception had been lodged with the judge concerned between January 1 last year and the end of January this year. Of these, 350 applications, from the National Intelligence Agency, the SA Police Services

and Military Intelligence, had been approved

Mr Sefse said the history of the interception of communications, whether these were electronic or written, had not been happy in South Africa, particularly in terms of the abuse of the old provisions of the Post Office Act

The Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, which regulated the circumstances under which the interception of communications could legally occur, had not only been born out of the growing consensus about the supremacy of the constitution

It also flowed from the realisation that technology had advanced to such an extent that virtually every person could, relatively cheaply, acquire the means to tap other people's telephones

He urged Deputy Minister of Intelligence Joe Nhlamla to declare whether every interception of communication conformed with the letter of the law and the spirit of the constitution

Freedom Front senator Pieter Groenewald said existing legislation should be amended to make it necessary for interception orders to be granted by two out of three judges, as opposed to vesting this decision in a single judge as at present

He warned parliament that any telephone could be monitored without the user being aware of it and that cellular telephones could be monitored by the National Intelligence Agency to the point of being traced to a physical location

He also said the United States embassy in Pretoria had the capacity to monitor all telecommunications using radio and satellite-generated signals

# Mufamadi gives muscle to SAPS's civilian bosses

Stephen Laufer

(251)  
PD 26/2/96

SAFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has strengthened civilian control of the SAPS with the creation of a three-man management committee as the top policy-making body for the police.

Agreed to at a bosberaad of key national officials in late January, the move signals a dilution of the traditionally wide-ranging powers of the national police commissioner in favour of the newly created civilian safety and security secretary.

The creation of the minister's committee formalises the top structure of the new safety and security administration, an alliance of SAPS national management and the secretariat.

The committee's members are Mufamadi, safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia and SAPS national commissioner George Fivaz. They will meet weekly and draw in senior officials on specific issues.

The secretariat was created under the Police Service Act passed last November and has the immediate task of weaning the police leadership from its dual role of policy-maker and practitioner. For the first time in SA, the Act differentiates between the commissioner as operational chief of the SAPS, and the secretary as head of policy and senior adviser to the minister.

Mufamadi is understood to have emphasised this division of labour with an instruction that any matter requiring his attention be routed through Cachalia. Previously the national commissioner had direct access to the minister.

While the ultimate aim — the establishment of the secretary as first among equals, as in most democratic societies — remains unspoken and is probably some years away, the bosberaad was a clear attempt to set ground rules which will accommodate Fivaz and Cachalia in guiding transformation of the SAPS.

Their task is a fundamental change in police attitudes, away from a militaristic to a service culture. The aim of the new structures, a bosberaad document stated, was "to ensure constructive tension between the secretariat and the police".

While there appears to be broad acceptance at the most senior command levels of the need for change in policing methods in SA, an analysis of 10 focus areas presented to the meeting shows that many of the biggest hurdles are still within the SAPS. Dealing with them effectively will be crucial to the government's crime-fighting efforts.

Among key obstacles identified in the bosberaad document are the lack of an interdepartmental approach to crime, which will be addressed in the national crime prevention strategy due to be unveiled soon. Community policing, it says, lacks national co-ordination and a clearer understanding between the national and provincial levels is needed.

In the area of personnel, a deployment plan and a performance assessment system which will allow closer budgeting are being developed. On the subject of training, the document identified a lack of skilled trainers, traditionally negative police attitudes to training, and a lack of clear policy.

Morale and discipline were still being negatively affected by poor internal communications, poor working conditions and high stress levels, while management at all levels lacked the capacity to deal with these issues. Uncertain about promotion prospects, middle management suffered from a negative attitude.

Meanwhile, the secretariat is still ill-equipped to tackle its mammoth task. Cachalia's team is incomplete and currently comprises only one person at the level of chief director. This tiny staff is ranged against Fivaz's management committee, which retains most of the policy-making capacity. It has eight officers who outrank the secretariat's chief director.

The bosberaad agreed the legitimacy and independence of the secretariat should not be compromised by involving it in operational issues.



# Police brush up their act

(251) Sawetran 26/2/96

## Elite SAPS unit bent on solving serious crimes

By Sharon Chetty  
Features Writer

**A**N ELITE NEW WING of the police force has been set up to solve some of our more serious crimes

It is the National Priority Investigation Unit, and its brief is to get to the bottom of important cases, but with speed and professionalism – two traits not readily associated with the South African Police of the past

Commanding officer of the unit, Director Neville Thoms, is adamant that such a task is not impossible “We want to be like the FBI of the South African Police – if not better,” he boasts

Directly responsible to Police Commissioner George Fivaz, Minister Sydney Mufamadi and President Nelson Mandela, the unit is expected to demonstrate that the police service has broken away from its tainted past

Judging from one investigation, it certainly is trying Two weeks ago the unit started to investigate the mysterious disappearance of an Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre

The case lay dormant for almost 14 years despite numerous attempts by the cadre’s family to find out what had happened to their child

After steadily working on the case for just over a fortnight, the investigation team were last week able to promise that they were close to an arrest – an outcome no one thought possible for more than a decade

“We’ve moved to a new dispensation in the SAPS (South African Police Service),” says Thoms “The people out there must learn to see us in a new light, we want them to trust us and to work with us”

### Top priorities

Their immediate priorities are to investigate vehicle hijackings, special investigations, firearm abuse and taxi violence Commercial crime and anything else deemed a priority by the President, Minister or Commissioner, falls within their ambit

The unit has existed since December and while their work is not to be regarded as more unusual than police investigations, their operation is meant to be compact and professional

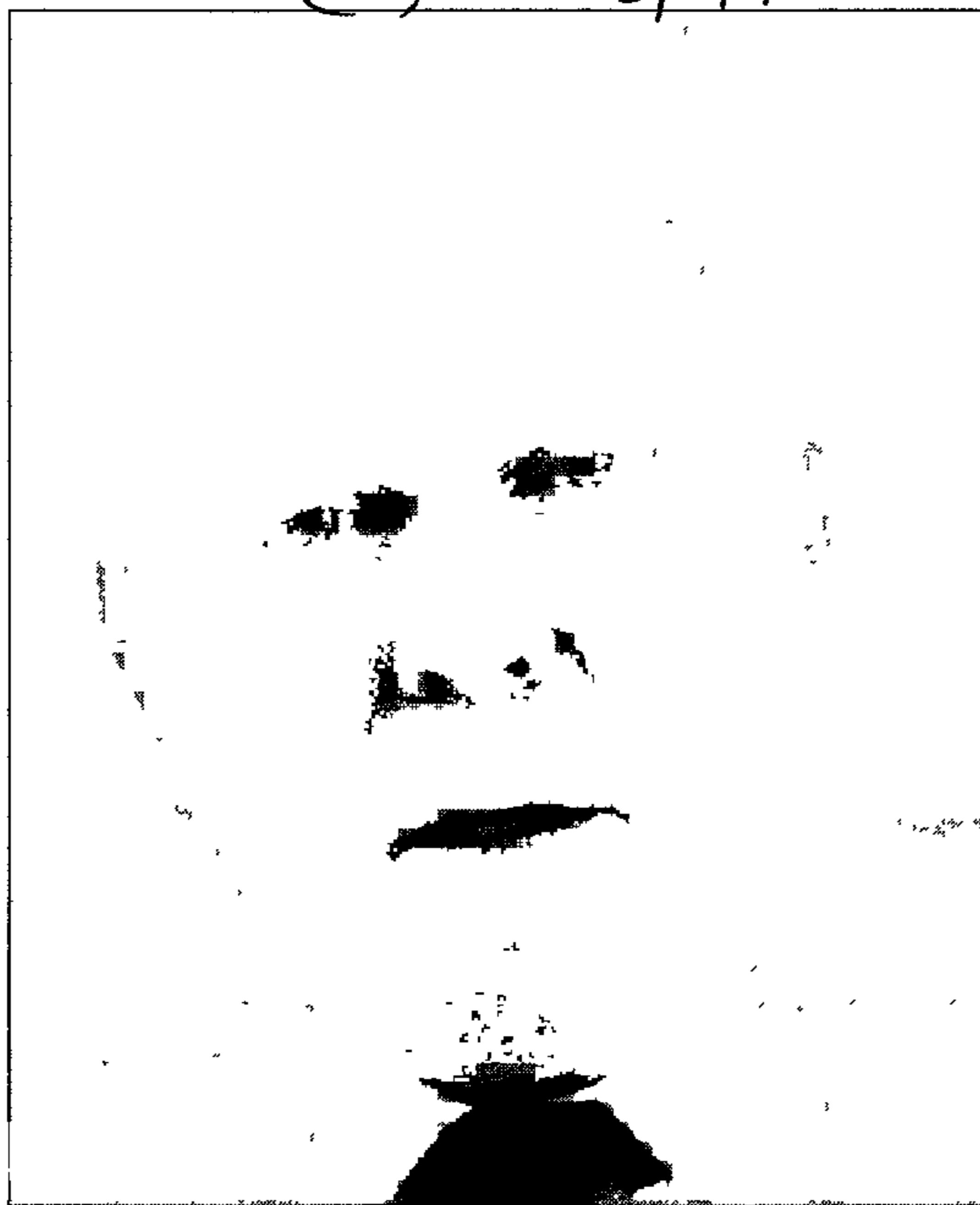
Officers will be matched to cases according to their skills and will aim to recruit and assign specialists so that there can be rapid solutions “Our members must be of the highest calibre We can’t have any hidden agendas,” emphasises Thoms

The taxi unit has 40 members, although more are needed as “things can flare up in seconds”

There are 86 people in the firearm wing, but the special investigations team is not yet in place – at present Thoms and investigator Andrew Leask share the workload

The two were SAP members in the “dark days” but emphasise that they were not part of the abuses perpetrated by the former security branch

As part of their brief, they are investigating politically sensitive cases like



Neville Thoms . . old cop on a new beat.

PIC ELIZABETH SEJAKE

the killing by parcel bomb of African National Congress member Jeanette Schoon and her young daughter Katryn while in exile in Angola

Her husband Marius is suing the police for damages after Craig Williamson, a security branch policeman who infiltrated the ANC in the 1980s, admitted last year that the police were responsible for the deaths

Another investigation is probing claims by a British right-wing military man called Tyrone Chadwick He came to South Africa and claimed he was employed by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and Inkatha Freedom Party to train people militarily

Chadwick also claimed that people had been killed and buried on a farm near Heidelberg Police dug up the area and found bodies, but Chadwick fled the country before the investigation was completed

### Probe all murders

Three groups – based in Heidelberg, Soweto and Pretoria – are responsible for investigating taxi violence They have to probe all murders and attempted murders, and find ways of dealing with the conflict

Firearms smuggling is another priority A major concern, says Thoms, are those who own legally licensed weapons and then “rent” out their guns – say for R1 000 a time – to killers who commit crimes

When dealing with hijackings, they want to be proactive while still finding the best way to react to this scourge

Thoms admits that the huge gap between the police and public is just one of the hurdles they have to overcome “I’ve been a policeman for 35 years and have been in this service for only a few months I have to improve myself

“Our vision is to give the public a professional service We are very keen to prove our critics wrong because we

want to show that we care

“We will do everything in our power to do our best, which means we need the trust and respect of people Once that happens, our work will be easier

“There is corruption and lack of discipline, but we are trying to stamp it out We want it known that in our unit there is no place for dishonesty

“By ensuring transparency and encouraging ordinary members of the public to get involved in community policing, we’ll find that the barriers can be slowly broken down

“Community police forums will have to help by being the eyes and ears of the police – they will be the most effective way of fighting crime”

### Must motivate members

Specialists must deal with sensitive cases like those of child abuse and violence against women, he adds “In-service training is the first step and this should not stop Without motivated members, we can’t close the doors on ourselves

“Yes, pay is a problem, but I’m convinced that if we give people a service of repute, they will be willing to help us financially We will be able to work on joint projects together”

A veteran – on the beat since 1960 he has worked in various capacities from his home town in Wolmaranstad to Woodstock – Thoms wants everyone to be as proud as he is about being a policeman

After a stint in the murder and robbery unit in Soweto and the West Rand, he became a detective in the former Criminal Investigation Department and in 1991 was made commander of all specialised units on the West Rand

On January 8 he took up his new position and is still very excited about it Now 54, with two grown-up sons who are policemen, Thoms is a grandfather of two, but says he still has the enthusiasm he had in his twenties

# Inside city's bugging centre

(251)

**JACKIE CAMERON**  
CRIME WRITER

AS the bugging controversy rages between police and politicians, the Cape Times has found the SA Police Service's top secret surveillance facility close to the city centre.

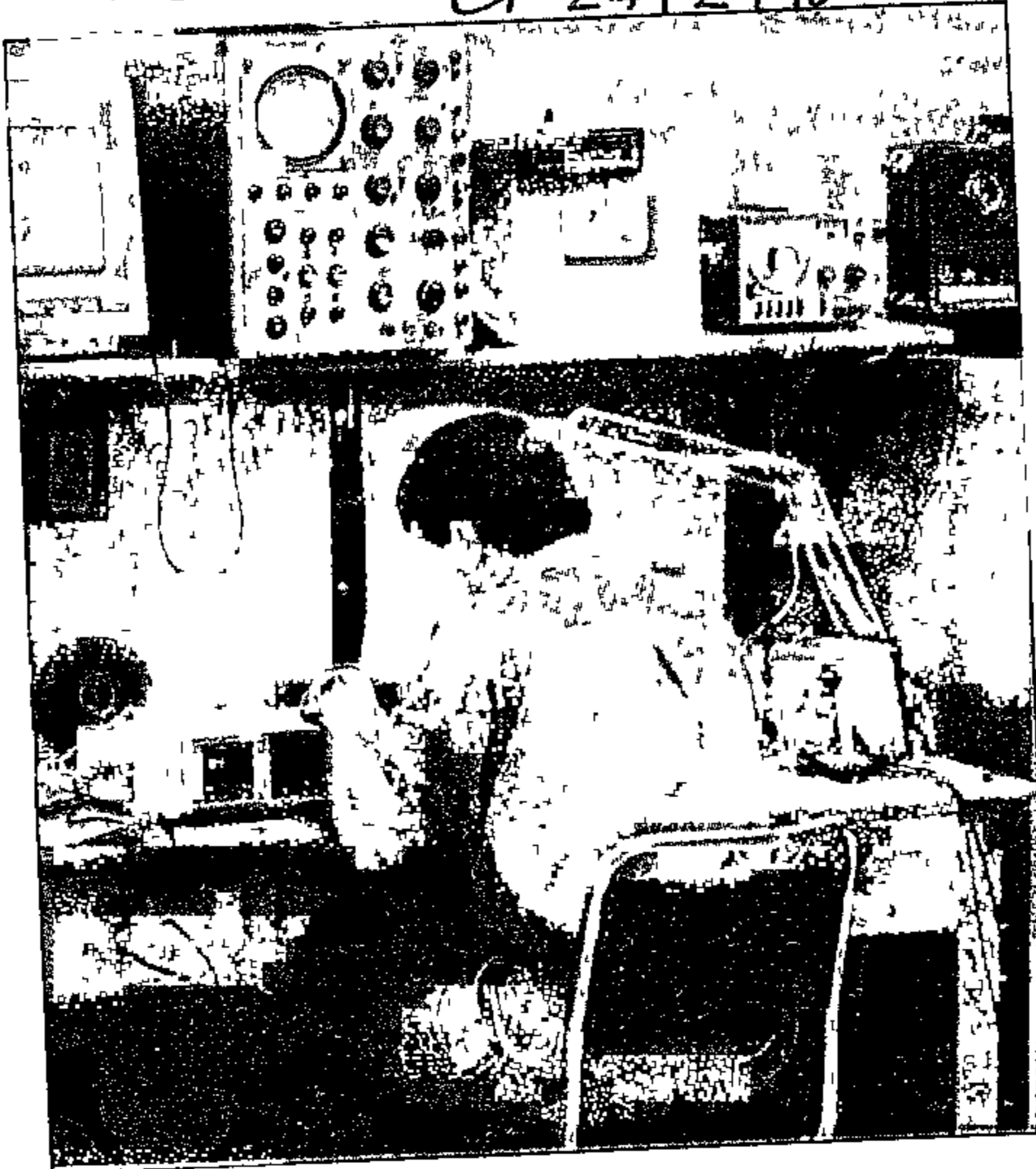
Detectives are listening to telephone conversations and tuning in to room bugs as they monitor underhand dealings from this high security, covert operations centre which extends across two nondescript buildings.

The exact location of the technical support services (TSS) unit is known only to a select group of security-cleared police members.

The Cape Times has agreed not to disclose its whereabouts because the unit commander, Senior Superintendent Len Nel, has said he firmly believes this could jeopardise police investigations into sophisticated crime syndicates.

The Cape Times investigation follows an Independent Newspapers exposé that South Africa's intelligence community are randomly intercepting thousands of international and local telephone calls from a top secret facility in Gauteng.

There is also a heated war of words between national Police Commissioner George Fivaz and politicians over whether the National Intelligence Agency has



**SECRET ROOM:** A member of the SAPS covert surveillance unit works on recording equipment in the workshop at the high-security city premises yesterday

PICTURE: BENNY GOOL

bugged the offices of senior police officers.

A cautious Nel agreed to take the Cape Times on a partial tour of the buildings.

He said "We have nothing to hide. However, if you publish certain things it might hamper investigations."

"We want to say as little as possible because we do not want sophisticated criminals knowing what our capabilities are. We cannot expose the people doing the job or the methods used."

"We are not the investigating officers. We just render certain services to the investigators with-

in the guidelines of the law."

Detectives apply, through this unit, for permission from a certain Pretoria-based judge to undertake covert surveillance of a suspect.

The South African narcotics bureau, the diamond and gold unit and the organised crime investigation unit were among the specialised police branches which regularly called on TSS to help them in their investigations, Nel said.

Once permission had been granted, detectives went to "monitoring facilities" at the TSS offices.

A specialist technician, together with Telkom officials, would tap someone's line and record conversations in a "classified and strictly out-of-bounds" room. Nel said only TSS staff were allowed in this room.

"They may not, and do not listen to these recordings. Tapes are handed over to investigating officers from other units who then listen to the tapes in special sound-proof rooms."

At least 100 people had been monitored since the inception of TSS in October 1994.

Nel said "99,9% were monitored for criminal matters" and declined to explain why the other people were monitored — but said it had "nothing to do with politics."

Politicians might be monitored, but only if suspected of crime-related activities.



# New police commissioner tackles crime against children

(251) CT 27/2/96

**JACKIE CAMERON**  
CRIME WRITER

COMBATING and solving crimes against women and children will be a major focus of new Western Cape Commissioner Leon Wessels' crime-fighting strategy

Wessels has replaced the controversial Commissioner André Beukes — who did not move from Pretoria for the duration of his top police job, and then retired from the police service for medical reasons early this year

Wessels was appointed to his new position after serving as the provincial head of the police's FBI-style national crime investigation services.

The Worcester-born policeman has moved up the ranks as a detective, spending most of his time in the Western and Eastern Cape before becoming the Witwatersrand's deputy regional commissioner in 1993

There he earned a reputation for bringing down car robberies by about 50% with a massive public awareness campaign and radically stepped-up visible policing. The incidence of car hijackings increased after the campaign ended, and it was recently re-introduced

Wessels said yesterday his priorities would include the improvement of investigations into child abuse and rape

"These crimes have not been neglected by police, but I suppose police haven't really concentrated on child abuse in certain areas as they have in others. I want to extend the duties and purpose of units like the child protection unit"

He would also look at improving the way the police handled rapes and assaults on women

Before he can tackle these problems head on, however, he will have to find a way to motivate his demoralised police members: "They have felt great uncertainty in the face of the police transformation process which has taken more than a year

"People have not been motivated to work in jobs they are not sure they will have for long. The



**NEW POLICE CHIEF:** Provincial Police Commissioner Leon Wessels

PICTURE: CLIVE SMITH

next round of appointments, which will take place soon, will go a long way in establishing certainty"

He said police were gathering information about organised crime syndicates with a view to prevent the crime situation in the Western Cape worsening.

"Also, with a motivated police service there won't be a real need to hide oneself behind barricades as people do in Gauteng," he said

"I also do not see myself as the only person in Cape Town who can rectify the problems. There is a strong management team"

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## Buggings: New probe set up

(251)

BARRY STREEK

CT 28/2/96

PARLIAMENT'S intelligence oversight committee has taken over the investigation into the alleged bugging of senior police officers and plans for a judicial commission to probe the attack on Lord Goldsmith.

The committee announced yesterday it had decided to invoke its legal powers under the Intelligence Services Commission Act to investigate the matter.

Shortly after noon, Mr Park, Mankhiana, a spokesman for the President's office, said President Nelson Mandela had decided to suspend his decision to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry until he had received and considered the committee's report.

Mankhiana added that the judicial commission could only be appointed if the intelligence committee was unable to resolve the matter.

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**NATIONAL NEWS**

# Cachalia appoints seven seniors

(251)  
Sowetan  
29/2/96

SAFETY and Security secretary Azhar Cachalia yesterday announced seven senior appointments to the management of the national secretariat for the department.

They are Janine Rauch as chief director of policy, Etienne Marais, chief director of liaison, Desiree Daniels, director of policy planning; Antony Albeker, director of financial planning, Jacques Malan, director of information management, Ms Mbalu Mncadi, director of liaison, and Amichand Soman as director of legal services.

Rauch is a former research officer in policing matters at Wits University's centre for the study of violence and reconciliation, a member of the police board and adviser to Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi.

Marais, also a former research officer in policing, was at Wits' school of public and development management and also adviser to Mufamadi. He is currently under suspension pending the outcome of his trial on two indecent assault charges.

Daniels was formerly a researcher at the University of the Western Cape's education policy unit and an official in the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations.

Albeker lectured in economics and political science at Wits before joining Mufamadi's advisory team in 1994.

Malan was previously deputy director of information technology at the Public Service Commission and has a long career history in information management in various companies.

Mncadi was previously policy manager at the Community Peace Foundation in Cape Town and a researcher at the University of the Western Cape's law centre. Her work included community policing and popular justice.

Soman was an attorney in private practice and a member of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers.

"These appointments will significantly increase the ability of the secretariat to carry out its legislative functions and will enhance the effective functioning of the Department of Safety and Security as a whole," Cachalia said - Sapa

# 'AWB killer' still at work

ARG 29/2/96 (251)

## Political Staff

A FORMER member of the Bophutatswana police force who shot three Afrikaner Weerstand Beweging members in full view of television cameras in 1994 is still employed by the South African Police Services

Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi told Freedom Front MP Joseph Chole that the policeman is currently stationed at Mogwase.

"At the time when the alleged crimes were

committed the member was under the command and control of the Commissioner of Bophutatswana Police Force who decided not to suspend the member. Legal considerations prevented the member from being suspended by the new SAPS," Mr Mufamadi said.

He added that a murder docket was investigated and sent to the attorney-general who decided to prosecute the member in the Supreme Court on three charges of murder.

"The case was ready

for trial, but the Minister of Justice contacted the attorney-general and requested a postponement as he wanted to institute a Commission of Inquiry into the violence in Bophutatswana during the period.

"The docket is still at the office of the attorney-general"



# 2 000 charges against Peninsula police in 1995

ROGER FRIEDMAN  
Provincial Affairs Reporter

TWO-THOUSAND charges, including murder, rape, drunken driving and corruption, were laid against Peninsula policemen and women in 1995.

Police stations with the highest number of charges against its members included Kuils River (121 cases), Cape Town (120) and Bishop Lavis (101), said the non-governmental Human Rights Committee (HRC) in its Western Cape Annual Review.

The police responded to the review by claiming the figures were "one-sided and do not, for example, indicate the number of cases concluded as unfounded or false".

Wicus Holtzhausen of the police liaison division said it was "a well-known fact that practically every suspect arrested by the SAPS files a charge of assault against the members who arrested him".

Captain Holtzhausen said it was "illuminating" to note that "a mere one percent of the cases against involve alleged murder, four percent alleged attempted

murder and eight percent alleged serious assault"

No police were convicted for murder last year, but four members were convicted of assault.

He noted that the Western Cape recorded 2 156 assaults against police members last year, and questioned whether the HRC investigated these cases too.

According to the HRC, the most common charges laid against police included assault (675 cases), murder (20) attempted murder (88) and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm (168).

The HRC said lack of transparency in the investigation of cases and subsequent disciplinary measures (if any) was a "serious problem".

"At Kensington police station seven officers have at least two or three charges of extremely serious violence against them, including attempted murder and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm."

"These members have not been suspended, as would happen automatically under a satisfactory policing system."

ARC 29/2/96 (25)

# Call to probe <sup>(251)</sup> alleged police torture of homeless

ARG 29/2/96

ROGER FRIEDMAN  
Provincial Affairs Reporter

THE commission of inquiry into alleged torture of homeless people by Cape Town City Council traffic officers will recommend a similar investigation into alleged misconduct by members of the South African Police Services.

The commission's report, including a number of recommendations, will be presented to the council's executive committee tomorrow.

Although the report is being kept confidential until its release tomorrow, the non-governmental Human Rights Committee (HRC) has included some of the commission's recommendations in its February Report.

In addition to the proposed investigation into SAPS, recommendations include:

- The immediate disbandment of the traffic department's "vagrancy squad",
- Full apologies to the homeless people by the perpetrators,
- Disciplinary action against the perpetrators, and
- The formation of a forum to discuss long-term solutions for homeless people.

The report is also expected to recommend criminal charges be laid against the alleged perpetrators of the violence, which included electric shocks, cigarette burns and teargassing.

Meanwhile, pressure has steadily grown on the SAPS to launch an independent investigation.

The HRC said today it "became clear" during the commission's hearings that some police were involved in the torture.

"However, while Cape Town Police have pledged full co-operation with an independent inquiry, provincial police minister Patrick McKenzie has not been as quick as the city council to take action," said Alison Stent of the HRC's human rights violations desk.

The organisation Coordinated Action with Street People (Casp) "strongly advises" that Mr McKenzie launch a "transparent and independent" investigation.

"For the sake of the alleged victims, the reputation of the SAPS, and the future working dynamics between the role-players working with vagrants and the SAPS, may we advise that you act accordingly," Casp has stated.



# 'Unsuccessful' repayment scheme will be used again

Kevin O'Grady

A DEBT repayment agreement between students and the University of the Western Cape that ended violent protests on campus had been largely unsuccessful, acting vice-rector in charge of student affairs Edith Vries said yesterday.

The agreement, reached after students who owed millions of rands protested over their exclusion, stated that students would be allowed to register if they paid a minimum contribution owed up front. The university would advance the balance as loans.

At the root of the agreement's failure was a "faulty assumption" by the university about how much students would be able to afford to pay, Vries said.

"Students have not been making their minimum contributions," she said. Reasons for this ranged from some being "really poor and sitting with enormous

debt" to others "abusing the system and being unwilling to pay".

The final day of registration takes place today, after which the university would have a better idea of how many students had made the contributions.

"We're estimating the agreement will cost us more than anticipated and we do not have the money," Vries said.

Although the plan — which was worked out in agreement with the students' representative council — had not been entirely successful, it would be used as a basis for "preventing a crisis" at the beginning of the 1997 academic year, Vries said.

The issue of outstanding student debt is one facing most SA universities, which have been plagued by student protests against their exclusion on financial grounds. Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu said government would not foot the bill for the debt.

## Cachalia announces top appointments

CAPE TOWN — Safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia yesterday announced seven senior appointments in the management of the national secretariat for the department.

They are: Janine Rauch, who becomes policy chief director; Etienne Marais, who will be liaison chief director; Desiree Daniels, who is policy planning director; Antony Albeker, who becomes financial planning director;

Mbali Mncadi, liaison director; Jacques Malan, information management director; and Amichand Soman, who will be legal services director.

"These appointments will significantly increase the ability of the secretariat to carry out its legislative functions," Cachalia said.

It would enhance, too, he said, the effective functioning of the safety and security department as a whole. — Sapa.

# De Kock verdict soon

(251) Sowetan 3/96

**B**EFORE THE MIDDLE of the year, former Vlakplaas chief Colonel Eugene Alexander de Kock (47) and the rest of the country will know whether the man alleged to have committed hit squad activities is guilty or not

The trial started last year on February 20 in court DG on the ground floor of the new Pretoria Supreme Court

De Kock, who was arrested on May 4 1994 after the release of the Goldstone Commission report, was refused bail and has been in custody ever since

He had retired a year before, leaving the force after 27 years with a package of R1 2 million He has pleaded not guilty to 121 charges which include eight of murder dozens of fraud or theft and others of illegal possession of weapons

The State alleges that these acts were carried out at Vlakplaas where the C10 Anti-Terrorist Unit was based, which De Kock joined on July 1 1985

The State, led by Gauteng Deputy Attorney-General Anton Ackermann, SC has sought to prove that De Kock ordered the murders of anti-apartheid activists and committed fraud siphoning off money from the State coffers

## Gruesome killing

When the trial started, Ackermann concentrated on the gruesome killing of four men who died in a burning minibus in Nelspruit They were allegedly duped by police informer Ben van Zyl into believing they were going to take part in a bank robbery in Pretoria

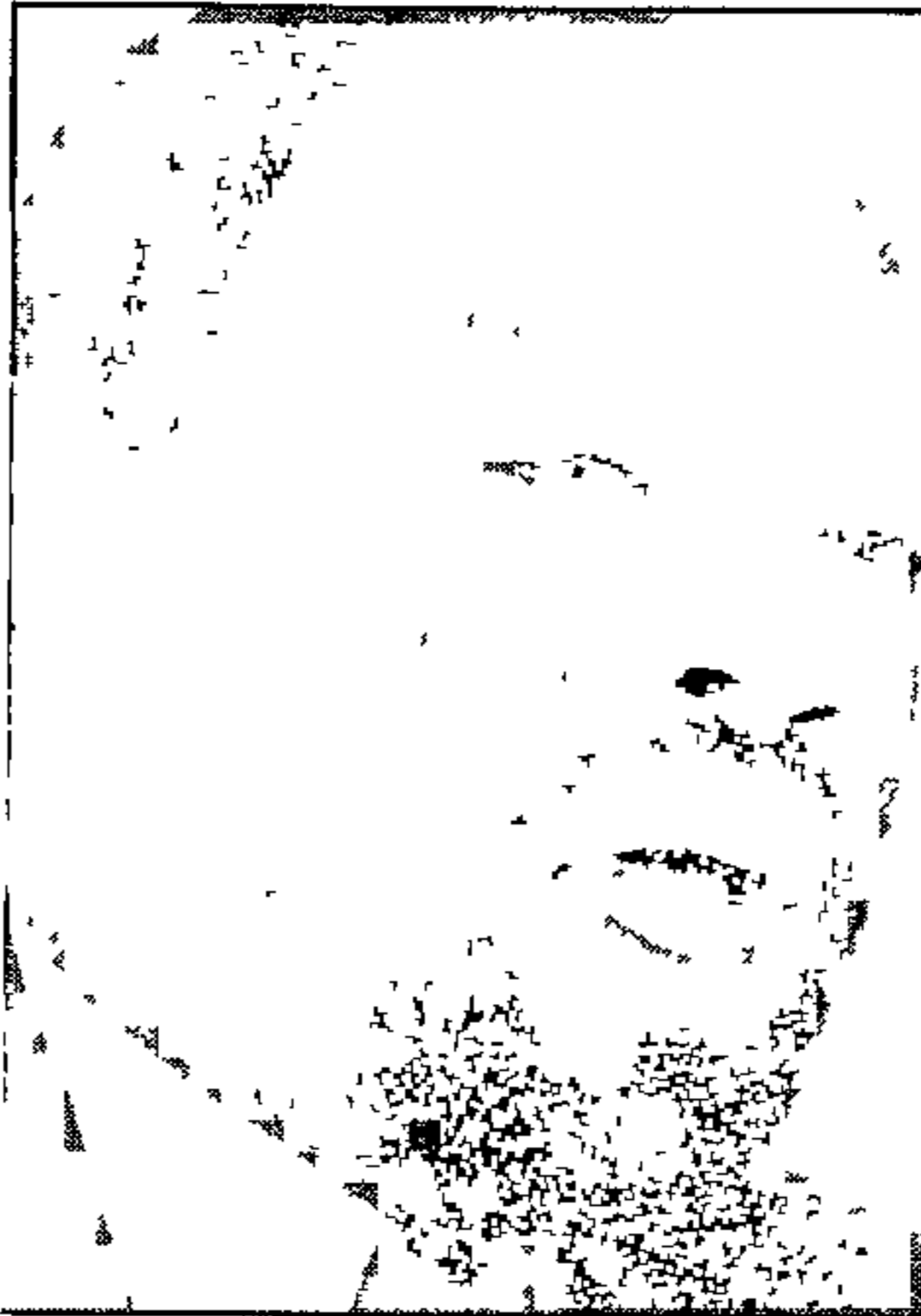
As they were on their way, the unarmed men were lured into a trap and their minibus was peppered with gunfire and later set alight while they were still inside According to witnesses, De Kock was in charge of that operation

The court has also heard how truck-loads of weapons were supplied to the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) to use in their fight against the African National Congress The weapons were allegedly handed to the IFP's Reef leaders Themba Khoza and Humphrey Ndlovu

Witnesses have also testified that De Kock had obtained the weapons when South Africa pulled out of the then South West Africa (Namibia) following the border war He stored them at Vlakplaas and other secret venues

The key State witnesses have been De Kock's former friend and confidante Major Kobus "Chappies" Klopper another trusted colleague Warrant-Officer Wilhe Nortje, Constable Johannes "Blackie" Swart, ex-Vlakplaas operative Joe Mamasela and former Vlakplaas commander Captain Dirk Coetzee (who now works for the National Intelligence Agency)

The year-long trial of former Vlakplaas chief accused of murder, fraud and illegal possession of weapons is about to end. **Josias Charle** looks at the odds against the man who aimed to uproot black resistance



**Themba Khoza** weapons were allegedly handed to him and fellow IFP leader Humphrey Ndlovu

The key witnesses, who spent days with De Kock at Vlakplaas, have told how De Kock operated foreign bank accounts and how he registered himself as a police informer although he was not supplying any information

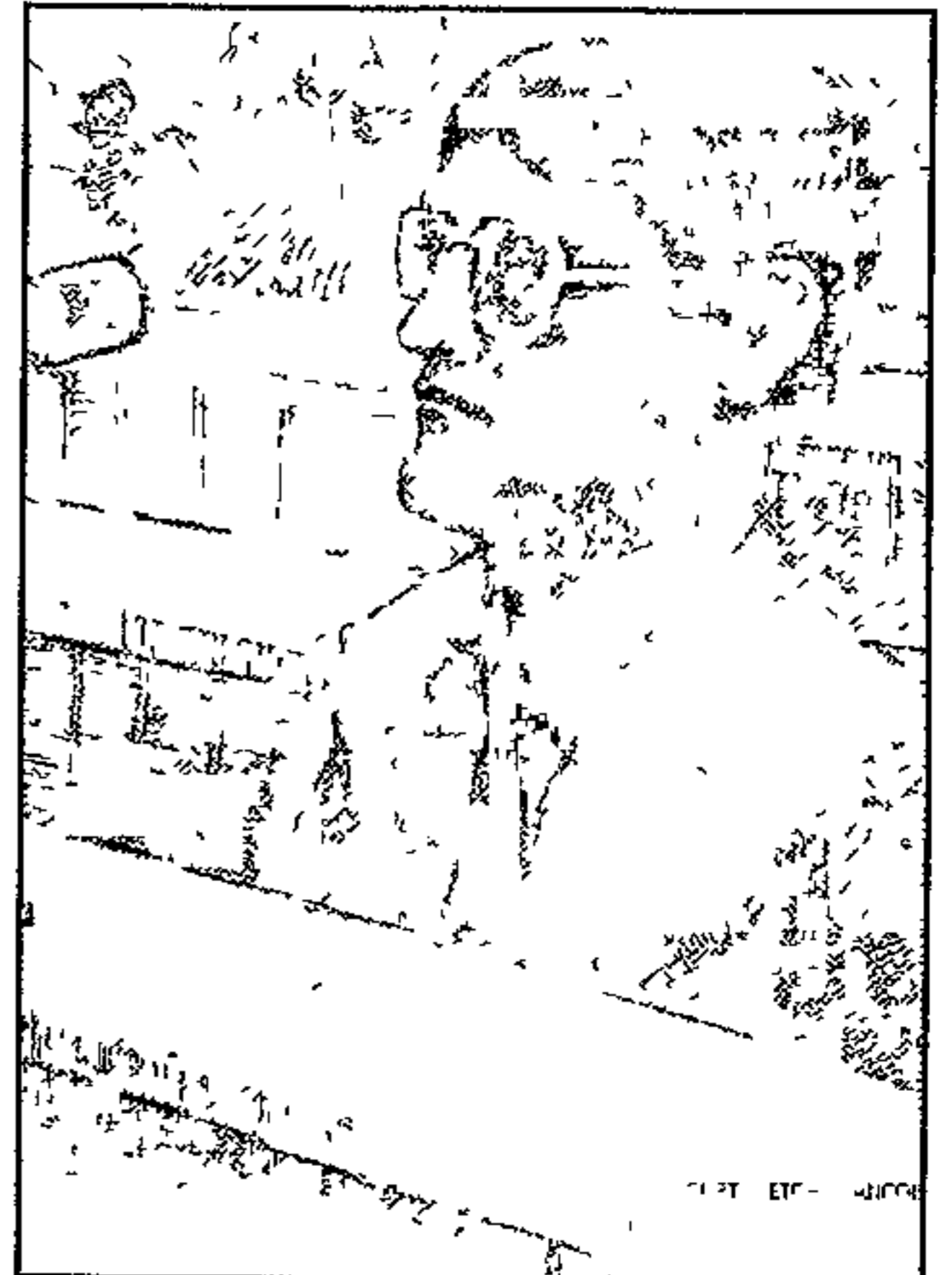
## Claimed large sums of money

He allegedly registered himself as 'Abel Nkosi' and claimed large sums of money for information provided

De Kock has had three major scares during the trial First he fell ill with a blood clot in his lungs in the middle of last year and was hospitalised for several days He has had to receive constant medical check-ups ever since

His second major scare was when his trusted friends turned against him Among them were Sergeant Douglas Holthautzen and Major Rolf Gevers In fact Gevers testified against De Kock

Lastly Police Commissioner George Fivaz threatened that he would withdraw legal assistance to De Kock which was agreed to between



**Eugene de Kock** .. the former Vlakplaas chief has pleaded not guilty to 121 charges

the police force and De Kock when he retired

He forfeited some of his pension benefits in exchange for the State paying his legal fees should any court action arise over his activities while he was a police officer

A decision has not yet been taken, but it has been reported that the State has so far paid up to R3 million for De Kock's legal bills

The State will be calling its 85th witness, Captain Mike Holmes, in the next few days Thereafter a few previous witnesses may be recalled on the request of the defence for re-examination

It is not clear if De Kock will be called to answer to the allegations facing him, but he has expressed an intention to approach the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, where he may explain that he was carrying out orders from his seniors at police headquarters

The case is being heard by Judge Willem van der Merwe and two assessors De Kock is represented by Flip Hattingh SC, while Ackermann is appearing for the State



ANDREA WEISS  
Municipal Reporter

A COMMISSION which investigated the alleged abuse of street people by Cape Town City Council traffic officers has slated the officers' conduct as a gross violation of the fundamental human rights of people "who happened to be without homes and without employment."

During the hearings, which arose from allegations around a reign of terror conducted during a campaign to control informal parking attendants street people claimed they had been beaten, tear-gassed and verbally abused in a room at the Caledon Square police station

A woman also testified that she lost her baby through a miscarriage after being thrown into a van, and allegations were made that traffic officers forced vagrants to swim through a reservoir on the slopes of Table Mountain

The commission, chaired by Norman Arendse of the Independent Mediation Services, has urged an independent investigation into allegations implicating members of the SA Police Service

Its report said the "unacceptable and irregular conduct" was perpetrated by only a handful of officers, but "the sins of a few have tarnished the reputation and credibility of many upright and well-intentioned traffic officers"

It has recommended that five traffic officers be disciplined within a fortnight on charges of neglect or improper performance of their duty, being un-  
civil or discourteous to any member of the public, making a false statement, unauthorised use of council property and prejudicing the good order or discipline in the traffic force

The men also face potential criminal charges currently being investigated by the police.

# Police under fire as inquiry looms

■ Traffic officers implicated in a reign of terror against street people are to face an internal disciplinary inquiry, as well as possible criminal prosecution. But the Arendse Commission, which conducted a public inquiry, now wants the police to be investigated as well.

(251) ARG 2/3/96

Implicated officers chose not to testify before the commission.

Traffic manager Wouter Smits's description of the campaign against informal parking attendants was that it was "to merely discourage people by removing them to the various shelters"

But the commission found that the campaign was "ill-conceived and ill-considered from its inception"

The council had no official policy on the issue of unauthorised parking attendants, vagrants or the homeless in the city, and that traffic officers had differing views of what was meant by the instruction "to discourage" informal parking attendants

Traffic officers were also unaware that after June 1995, loitering and begging were no longer offences under the municipal by-laws, yet countless vagrants, homeless and unofficial parking attendants were given so-called "lawful instructions" based on the repealed by-law, the commission found

The arrests of and detention of street people were therefore "clearly unlawful", it said

"Although the campaign was successful when measured in terms of the number of complainants from the public having dropped and the number of parking areas being used again, the campaign nevertheless brought the city's traffic department into disrepute and ultimately reflected poorly on the city's law enforcement agencies," it said

"Indeed, the campaign had deteriorated (especially in the months of November 1995 to January 1996) to a "fear campaign".

"Street persons, vagrants and unauthorised parking attendants were scared of the traffic department (its vagrancy squad) and the SA police services (tekkes squad)

"The campaign had no direction or control and was conducted in a very haphazard manner, giving plenty of scope for large-scale abuse. The evidence reverberates with sinister connotations such as undercover traffic officers and police, unmarked vehicles, and vagrants being dropped off at distant

places like Hout Bay and Milnerton," the commission said.

Homeless people were assaulted, tortured, harassed, intimidated and humiliated over a sustained period of many months, the commission said

"Some of the worst excesses include the teargassing of vagrants while cooped up in a confined space at the Caledon Square Police Station, the forcing of vagrants down a hill on Table Mountain and into a quarry filled with water, and the assault on a pregnant street person, causing her to abort a four-month pregnancy"

The council's executive committee has accepted the findings of the three-person commission, and its chairperson Nomanda Mfeketeto has pledged action which is also likely to include a review of relationships within the traffic department where "trust and respect for each other is seriously lacking"

The commission said although the division was largely along union and non-union lines, it was disturbing

"The malaise which afflicts the traffic department can only be remedied by a relationship-building exercise which must be conducted by an independent third party as soon as possible"

The commission has recommended that this action should take place within a month

In addition, it has suggested the formation of a working group consisting of the city administrator, representatives from the council's ad-hoc vagrancy committee, and the emergency and protective services committee, along with representatives of the various non-governmental organisations dealing directly with street people

The working group should be funded by the city council as well as street workers employed by them



# Herandien tipped to take over as minister of police

(251)

NORMAN WEST Political Reporter

ST(M) 3/3/96

NATIONAL Party Provincial Parliament member Cecil Herandien is tipped to take over the Western Cape police portfolio, according to reliable sources.

But Mr Herandien said yesterday it was "pure speculation at this stage" as the position had not been discussed with him.

The other two contenders for the top job are Retrus Meyer, the NP's chief regional parliament whip, and Nick Isaacs, also an NP whip.

Patrick McKenzie will replace NP colleague Mr Williams as National Welfare Minister after it was announced last week that the Office of Serious Economic Offences was investigating possible corruption in Mr Williams's department in connection with the awarding of tenders for paying out pensions in the Western Cape.

A former Labour Party M P for Macassar, Mr Herandien is presently chairman of the Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs, which includes Local Government. He is also a former Deputy Minister of Housing and Agriculture in the defunct House of Representatives.

Mr McKenzie yesterday vowed to "clean up the mess" left in the wake of Mr Williams's sudden resignation. "I commit myself to rebuild morale in the party and to ensure all rotten apples in my new ministry are dumped in the trash bin," he said.

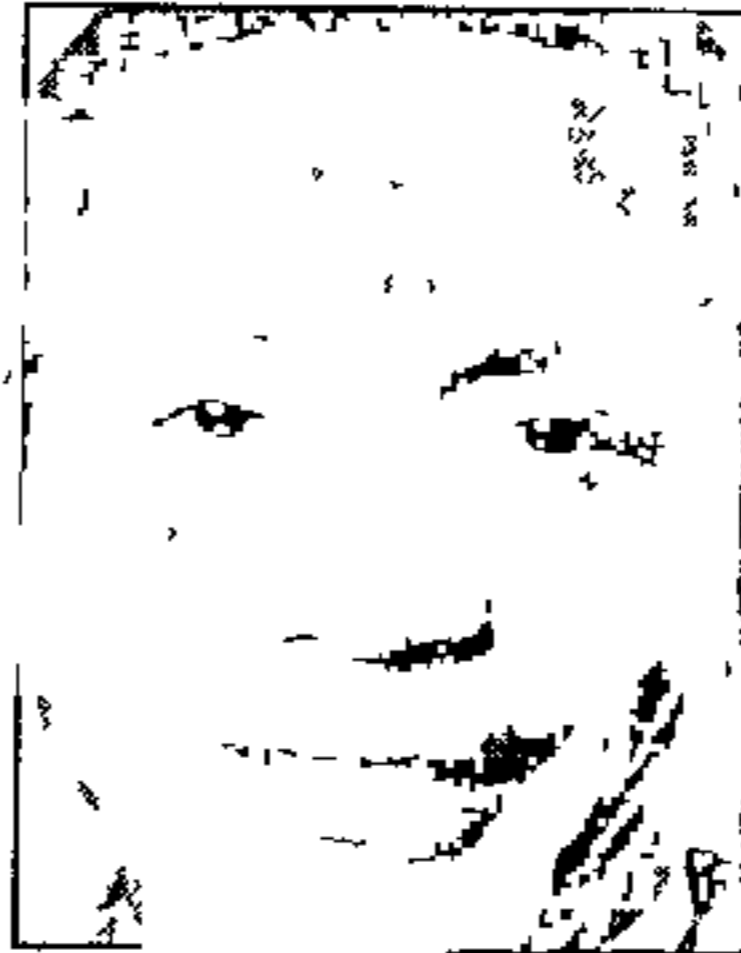
Mr Williams's dramatic departure from the Cabinet came hours after the Office for Serious Economic Offences raided his premises in Cape Town and Pretoria.

Yesterday Mr McKenzie said: "I am aware that I am taking over a much maligned ministry at a time when it is in disarray with officials understandably confused, insecure and demoralised. The ministry needs to have its credibility restored, I realise I am facing a big challenge."

Mr McKenzie was summoned to the office of Deputy President F W de Klerk late on Wednesday afternoon and offered the position. Also present was NP leader in the Western Cape, Dr Dawie de Villiers.

He said he would meet his deputy minister, Ms Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, and officials of the Department of Welfare in Pretoria later this week.

"I will co-operate fully with the investigation into the affairs of the Welfare Department and I will not tolerate corruption, bribery or theft of any kind on any level."



CECIL HERANDIEN

## Fivaz warned against appointment of whites

(251)  
Farouk Chothia

BD 5/3/96

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal legislature's safety and security committee warned SAPS commissioner George Fivaz yesterday that he would have a fight on his hands if he pressed ahead with a new round of police appointments in the province.

Committee chairman Bheki Cele (ANC) said the committee was opposed to continued white domination in police structures, and wanted the selection process to be reopened. There was also widespread dissatisfaction in Gauteng and Eastern Cape with police appointments.

Of the 69 posts to be filled in KwaZulu-Natal, 48 had been earmarked for whites, Cele said. The remaining 21 posts would be occupied by 11 Indians, nine blacks and one coloured person.

Cele said all parties on the committee — including the ANC, IFP and NP — had expressed concern at the large number of whites chosen.

He said the committee met national deputy commissioner Morgan Chetty and KwaZulu-Natal commissioner Chris Serfontein yesterday.

There was "fire" at the meeting, and a stand-off had developed.

Fivaz's spokesman Joseph Ngubeni said there would be a delay in making announcements in order to allow for "widespread consultation". He could not comment further.

# Visiting experts caution unions on privatisation

Renee Grawitzky

INTERNATIONAL experts yesterday warned Cosatu, Nactu and Fedas that the real beneficiaries of privatisation, apart from international consultants, were multinational companies contracted to provide services.

University of New South Wales public sector research centre executive director Michael Paddon told a Labour Negotiations School funded by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung that, on a global scale, a small group of multinationals were now doing the work previously done by public services.

He said the rhetoric of neo-liberalism was to say that privatisation was a result of competition, but the reality "is about the collaboration and growth of cartels".

Cosatu general secretary Sam Shlowa supported this view and



BD 5/3/96

said big businesses' support for restructuring was based on buying into the global community where a group of multinationals had set themselves up as providing the guidelines on how economies should run.

Paddon said outsourcing of labour and the contracting out of services had become the most commonly recognised form of privatisation. The sale of state assets had become less significant.

Outsourcing and contracting out, or the "privatisation of labour", which resulted in the employment of labour being handed over to the private sector emanated from the view that it saved costs for government. Research in the UK found that it resulted in a net cost to government.

This move further exacerbated unemployment and "the idea that privatisation can be linked to

small to medium-size enterprises is a myth", he said. International experience showed that such businesses either collapsed or were taken over by multinationals.

Michael Schwemmler of the German Telecommunication Workers' Union said more than 60 000 jobs would be lost over the next four years as a result of the privatisation of Germany's posts and telecommunications.

Public enterprises ministry adviser Jeff van Rooyen said government's restructuring plan should not result in massive job losses.

Schwemmler said despite its intense opposition, the union was not able to prevent privatisation. It was able, though, to secure a number of rights for workers including an agreement with the employers that no employee could be dismissed from a job on grounds of privatisation.



## Gauteng subcommittees called to account

Ingrid Salgado

SEVERAL subcommittees of Gauteng's safety and security standing committee have been called to account for allegedly making no progress on important issues after more than a year's deliberations. Subcommittees dealing with bail conditions and unconstitutional SAPS

(251) B05/3/96  
regulations, as well as the community policing technical committee, were conspicuous by their failure to report back on areas they were charged with addressing last February, standing committee chairman Peter Leon said yesterday.

This was especially serious in the case of the subcommittee investigating unconstitutional

regulations as the national safety and security ministry would soon announce new SAPS regulations. This meant Gauteng would make no input in the process.

The subcommittees, all chaired by ANC members of the Gauteng legislature, have been told to submit written reports for the committee's next meeting.

# Morkel put in charge of police

(251) CT 6/3/96  
CHRIS BATEMAN

WESTERN Cape Housing MEC Gerald Morkel was appointed Police Services MEC yesterday, with MEC Herandien taking his place.

The shuffle by Premier Herens Kriel was caused by the resignation of Welfare and Population Development Minister Abe Williams, who was replaced by Police Services MEC Patrick McKenzie in the central cabinet.

An enthusiastic Morkel, who is the leader of the Western Cape legislature, last night said his priority was to make commuters feel safe again by deploying more police on taxis, trains and buses.

The actual shuffle is expected to take place in three weeks' time.

Morkel said yesterday that McKenzie's "dedication, zeal and enthusiasm" would be missed.

Herandien appointing the most senior minister to fill his place confirms our commitment to curtailing crime and ensuring a safe and stable environment.

The ANC, Western Cape, said the impression created was that Morkel was descending a ministry in deep crisis and without a strategic vision.

"To replace him with Herandien, who has a poor track record as chairperson of the standing committee on constitutional affairs, does not inspire confidence," Mr Cameron Dugmore said.

Dugmore said it appeared the NP's leadership crisis had "now reached severe proportions".



# SAPS concessions avert crisis over appointments

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — A crisis over police appointments in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape has been averted after SAPS management made concessions to the provinces in a bid to offset their fears of continued white domination.

KwaZulu-Natal police commissioner Gen Chris Serfontein had an emergency meeting with provincial premier and safety and security MEC Frank Mdlalose yesterday to discuss concerns that 69 planned appointments would perpetuate white domination of the province's police structures.

Mdlalose said Serfontein had made "some alterations here and there" after an earlier stand-off with the legislature's safety and security committee.

Mdlalose said the new list of appointments was to have been submitted to national police commissioner George Fivaz and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi last night. Fivaz was now free to announce the KwaZu-

lu-Natal appointments today along with those of the eight other provinces, Mdlalose said.

A total of 593 posts are to be filled nationally.

Eastern Cape safety and security ministry administrative secretary Ximya Phakamila said the Eastern Cape government had also expressed concern that about 60 proposed appointments would not have been in line with government affirmative action policies. However, agreement was reached at the weekend with police management that wherever possible, the "white head of a particular section would have a black as his understudy".

Phakamila said this would result in capacity-building, and open the way for blacks to bid successfully for future appointments.

Fivaz was originally to have made the announcements on Friday, but Mufamadi blocked this after strong protests from KwaZulu-Natal.

The 69 appointments in KwaZulu-Natal include provincial

heads of operations, human resources and station commanders.

Heated exchanges took place between Serfontein and the legislature's safety and security committee on Monday over the choice of 48 white policemen for the 69 posts. The committee, led by ANC MP Bhekis Cele, warned that it would not "legitimise" the appointments, and would support those fighting them.

The initial list had provided for 11 Indians, nine blacks and one coloured person.

The committee protested that whites in police management played a dominant role in choosing candidates, and that KwaZulu-Natal deputy commissioner Moses Khanyile was excluded from the process.

Mdlalose declined to give the racial breakdown of the new appointments, and said he was still not satisfied with them. "I would have liked to see 100% change, but that is not possible because of the history of SA (where) blacks were denied education and training."

BD 6/3/96

(251)

# Western Cape appoints Morkel as police MEC

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — Western Cape housing MEC and leader of the house Gerald Morkel had been appointed police service MEC, premier Hernus Kriel said yesterday

Announcing a cabinet reshuffle which sees NP MP Cecil Herandien take over the housing portfolio, Kriel said Morkel's appointment indicated the importance the provincial government placed on the fight against crime and the creation of a safe and stable environment.

Herandien would be tasked with providing proper, affordable housing to all citizens of the province

The reshuffle was brought about by the appointment of outgoing police MEC Patrick McKenzie as national welfare and population development minister to replace Abe Williams, who resigned after the Office for Serious Economic Offences searched his homes and offices to aid their investigation into the award of a tender for a pension payment contract

The Office for Serious Economic Offences also seized documents from various offices of Nisec, the company which won the contract, and from the

house of a former director, Michau Huyshame.

Provincial MEC Ebrahim Rasool said yesterday that a contract team consisting of representatives of various departments was appointed in November last year and had conducted an intensive investigation into the performance of Nisec in paying out pensions

Among the issues of concern were the number of beneficiaries receiving payment and their registration, financial control over accounts, prepayment for service delivery, and "whether the tender company was able to comply with the tender specifications at the time of the award of the tender".

Rasool said that arising out of a meeting with Nisec, the provincial administration had instituted full monitoring facilities on the various Nisec bank accounts, so that the company could only pay funds to designated accounts. Money was now being electronically rather than physically transferred to Nisec's accounts.

Also, "where previously money was transferred 17 days prior to beneficiary payout to Nisec, the number has now been reduced to on average four days. The change will result in the state earning the interest instead of Nisec"

20 5/2/96

(251)

# Defence force may help to bolster police

Political Staff

(251)  
ARG 7/3/96  
THE government is considering transferring defence force staff to the police as part of the fight against crime

The announcement to parliament, by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, comes amid growing calls for more expenditure on the police — even to the extent of cutting back the defence force drastically

Yesterday the managing director of the Get Ahead Foundation, Don MacRobert, told a seminar of French and South African non-governmental organisations that the army should be phased out altogether in favour of a much larger police force



Sydney  
Mufamadi

"We in South Africa have an army which costs the government R13 billion a year, an army which is to protect us from the outside world when our most pressing problems are inside the country

"So why don't we convert the army into an extended police force to bolster the fight against drugs, car theft and other crime?" he said

"South Africa needs to have a complete paradigm shift to get out of our war mode and into a reconstruction mode of thinking"

In reply to a question in parliament yesterday, Mr Mufamadi said the government was considering the transfer of defence force personnel to the police to help combat crime

The discussions were only exploratory at this stage

Last month, opposition parties expressed disappointment at the modest increase in the police budget, saying it made a mockery of the government's commitment to fighting crime

They pointed out that taking inflation into account the budget represented no increase at all in overall expenditure

Some MPs called for even heavier cut-backs on defence spending to increase the police budget, arguing that defence expenditure was still disproportionate to the actual military threat while police were significantly underfunded



THEIR OFFENCES PROTECTED

# Phone 'tapping': Top police testify behind closed doors

GAUTENG police Commissioner Sharma Maharaj and Eastern Cape Commissioner G M Bezuidenhout, whose phones had allegedly been bugged, were among five police officials who testified behind closed doors before Parliament's intelligence committee yesterday

The committee was continuing its probe into allegations that the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) had spied on senior policemen.

Former Vlakplaas commander turned NIA agent Dirk Coetzee testified on Tuesday

Coetzee had allegedly told Supt H Moodley he had been assigned the task of spying on senior policemen

An internal NIA, SA Defence Force

and police investigation has found that allegations of NIA "bugging" were unfounded

Justice Minister Dullah Omar also publicly denied the allegations, saying they were not based on fact

Omar said the allegations emanated from a memo Moodley wrote to national police Commissioner George Fivaz. The claim that Coetzee had been given the task of collecting information on the police had been interpreted that he had been ordered to do so

"He (Moodley) later conceded to the investigation committee that Coetzee could have said that he (Coetzee) had a task to collect information on members of the SAPS — meaning a self-imposed task," said Omar. — Sapa

(251) CJ 7/3/96



# De Lille helps out in racism row (251)

**JACKIE CAMERON**  
CRIME WRITER

CT 7/3/96

PAC MP Mrs Patricia de Lille has stepped in to try and resolve a racism row among police members in the southern suburbs

De Lille was called in this week to help a white police captain who has been waging a war with police management on behalf of his black colleagues

Captain Markus-Antonius Jonker, acting commander at Steenberg police station, is now fighting to prevent his transfer to Nyanga, widely perceived as the province's "punishment station"

In an unusual move, Jonker sent De Lille a detailed document which included affidavits from 14 police members at the station who allege that certain senior police officers — some based at police headquarters in Wynberg — are "kradadig" and blatantly racist

De Lille met with police and members of the community at Steenberg station on Tuesday where she instructed Jonker not to take up his new position at Nyanga police station until he had a satis-



**HELPING A SETTLER:** PAC MP Mrs Patricia de Lille with Captain Markus-Antonius Jonker, who alleges that senior policemen have called him a "kaffirboetie"

PICTURE: JACKIE CAMERON

factory written explanation from police management about why they were moving him

She told them she would ask Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi to meet with her and come up with a solution to the problem, and that she would take the matter to President Nelson Mandela if necessary

Although Jonker did not apply for the job of station commissioner when the post was advertised late last year, he now believes he is the best person for the job as he has the support of the police members and residents

Police spokesman Captain

John Sterrenberg said the Steenberg station commissioner's post was a senior position which holds the rank of senior superintendent

Police were replacing the entire management structure of the police station, which had been the centre of labour disputes and infighting for some time

He said police had opened investigations into the allegations of racism twice but police members had not come forward with proof to support their allegations

New appointments to the station commissioner and unit commander posts are expected to be announced today



## INSIDE LABOUR

# Is Popcru facing the death sentence?

CT(BR) 8/3/96 (251) (253)

TERRY BELL

**A**s bitter rows raged last week within the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) about a proposal to link up with the South African Police Union (Sapu), the prison department gave recognition to another union

The Correctional Officers' Union of South Africa (Cousa) is positioning itself to become the warders' union, in line with similar structures around the world

This would give the understaffed and tension-ridden prison service a single, probably Cosatu-affiliated, trade union representing warders

In this case, police who are members of Popcru and who tend to dominate the union's leadership, would almost certainly join Sapu — and remain outside Cosatu

Though desperate attempts are being made to keep the various internal rows under wraps, it seems likely that Popcru is about to implode. Ironically, one of the main reasons for this crisis is the success of the union

Since it was formed in 1989 by Gregory Rockman, a police lieutenant turned ANC member of parliament, Popcru has played a leading role in the transformation of the police and the prison services

Now, at least officially, racism is no longer a factor affecting the wages, conditions and promotion prospects of warders and police

All but three of the many warders sacked or demoted after the prisons strike of 1992 have their jobs back and their ranks have been restored. Some have gone on to much higher positions

Above all, the government and state against which Popcru railed, is now legitimised

Many of the prison service activists are bitter. For the most part, they have not benefited from the opportunities that have opened up. The police contingent in Popcru also appears to be drifting towards Sapu, which is not aligned with Cosatu

On February 23, the issue of amalgamating with Sapu was put on the agenda of the Popcru national executive — to the horror of most of the "struggle veterans". This was one of the issues that led to the executive coup and counter-coup in a Johannesburg hotel late last month

Amid threats of physical violence, first one armed faction and then another took control until a peace settlement was brokered by Zwelinzima Vavi, Cosatu's assistant general secretary

But the tussles at the top are being replicated down through the ranks, especially within the prisons

"Struggle veterans" who were prevented by their union activities from improving their qualifications, now find themselves losing out in the promotion stakes to better-qualified warders who "kept their heads down"

This has strong racial overtones, especially in the Western Cape. Many of the lesser-qualified and militant warders are black, most of those being promoted are coloured

In an apparent effort to equalise "struggle" and formal qualifications, Popcru officials have tried to dictate who should and should not apply for specific posts. Though the initial intention may have been commendable, this has led to abuse and to still more tension.

In the meantime, several former Popcru activists have risen to senior management positions — and still remain union members, with obvious conflicts of interest

Complicating the whole situation are charges of nepotism and financial irregularity among sections of the leadership. One senior official is alleged to have misappropriated between R80 000 and R300 000

Such claims form the backdrop to an increasingly bitter battle as a rather incongruous trade union tries belatedly to adjust to the new political reality

# CRIME-FIGHTERS 'HAMSTERS'

ARG 9/3/96



251

■ While the government tries to give the impression that it is going all out to fight crime, the reality is that the police — understaffed, demoralised and underpaid — are fighting a losing battle.

**WILLEM STEENKAMP**, Staff Reporter

OUTGOING provincial Minister of Police Services Patrick McKenzie has lashed out against the central government for not giving effective power to provincial police services, warning that lack of power made it difficult to fight crime

And Gerald Morkel, outgoing Minister of Housing and new Minister of Police Services in the Western Cape, has vowed that he will stem the tide, making Cape Town safe for all

Mr Morkel said that if necessary he would launch a crime blitz throughout the Cape

"Criminals must know that the long arm of the law will be out there waiting for them Cape Town must become a safe city for all People should not have to hide in their houses for fear of criminals

"I have put my political career on the line in accepting this tough challenge, but I intend to fight this evil with all the powers within my means", warned Mr Morkel

Referring to plans by the cash-strapped Department of Correctional Services to re-

From page 1 04

assembly to devolve more powers to the provinces in line with federal structures around the world We want the right to train our own policemen We have no problem with a national standard being laid down to which our training must adhere, but we want the right to train and appoint our own staff

"We have some of the best police training facilities in the country, but we are not allowed to do any training These facilities stand empty and will go to run The situation needs to be resolved urgently"

Mr McKenzie's criticism on the central government's tardiness in the devolvement of powers was echoed by Cape Premier Hernus Kriel, who said the seriousness with which the Western Cape government viewed the crime situation was reflected in the fact that Gerald Morkel — the most senior minister in the local cabinet — had been appointed as the new Minister of Police Services

Mr Kriel said the provincial

government was being blamed for crime in the Western Cape, but the regional government had no power

"We want powers to be devolved down to us because we believe we know local circumstances better and would be in a better position to re-deploy resources"

Mr McKenzie said "In the Western Cape we have launched several innovative schemes to fight crime and I believe we are leading the country with these strategies

"A peace corps consisting of young unemployed men in the townships will be formed and we will train these young men to help combat crime in these areas

## ■ Top community policemen — Page 7

lease up to 40 percent of so-called non-dangerous criminals, Mr McKenzie — who is to become the new national Minister of Welfare and Population Development — said a dangerous perception was being created that authorities were soft on criminals and hard on victims

Mr McKenzie said he had written to the central government asking that powers be devolved down to the provinces as a matter of urgency so they could launch effective strategies to fight crime

"I have asked the national

■ To page 3

"The Western Cape has now also established 100 community police forums on which members of the community and the police serve These forums are headed by civilian chairmen and play an important role to foster better relationships between the police and the community"



# Outcry over convicted policemen still

By DAN DHLAMINI

THE NORTH West Ministry of Safety and Security and the Provincial Commissioner's office could this week not say why policemen who had been convicted on crimes of violation of human rights still kept their jobs.

City Press' inquiry last week followed complaints by victims of police assault who saw their convicted assailants still in police uniform

The victims, who wished to be anonymous for fear of reprisals, said that they viewed the non-action against convicted policemen as a travesty of justice. "In some government departments or the private

sector, people with petty criminal records will not be hired, but policemen who violated our human rights are treated differently from ordinary citizens," said one of the victims

This was echoed by Human Rights Lawyer Igbal Motata who said in the past policemen who committed such crimes were not dealt with

Motata said ordinary law abiding citizens expected that policemen convicted of a crime had no place within the police service

City Press has so far established that on December 4 1993, policemen T C Oberholzer and J Strydom were called to a restaurant where a Kanana couple were involved in an argument with the owner who re-

fused them admission on racial grounds  
On their arrival the two policemen assaulted and detained the couple but later released them

The couple subsequently preferred charges of assault against the policemen

The policemen were later convicted and sentenced to a fine of R800 each and a jail term was conditionally suspended

Strydom is said to have died but despite the conviction Oberholzer is still a member of the police service

In another matter on May 30 1992, Sergeant Nicholas Moatshe and Constable Joseph Mogapi confronted a group of about eight men travelling in a trailer drawn by a tractor from a soccer match in Pudumong near Taung to Myra Village

Moatshe and Mogapi, who has also since died on September 4 1994, accused the group of having attended a political meeting in one of the villages

Attending political meetings were viewed as a serious offence by the then Bophuthatwana police and the people were indiscriminately assaulted by Moatshe and Mogapi

The group laid assault charges against Moatshe who was on September 9 1994 found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and was fined R2 300 or 430 days' imprisonment

Moatshe was never suspended from the police force, but was instead transferred from Taung to Loate police station and is to date still a member of the South African Police Service

IN SERVICE  
(25)  
10/13/96



## Budget sweetener for nurses, police

□ From Page 1

CT 13/3/96 (251)

This move could raise more than R3 billion a year.

Liebenberg will want to convey a message of confidence, particularly to outside investors, and at the same time create incentives for what the government considers to be its first priority — creating jobs

The Budget should contain all the hallmarks of the new fiscal approach — financial discipline, moves to zero-based budgeting, a reduction in the deficit before borrowing, less restrictions on foreign investment and trade, and increased spending on the RDP

Liebenberg will allocate another R7,5bn to the RDP. With R5bn rolled over from the current financial year, the 1996/7 financial year could be the biggest year yet in terms of RDP delivery

But the finance minister's biggest challenge will be to give substance to a pledge he made in his first Budget speech: "The lowering of personal income tax will have the highest priority in terms of any granting of future tax relief"

It remains to be seen whether he can indeed translate that pledge into action today

# New pay deal for nurses

**WILL FINANCE MINISTER** Mr Chris Liebenberg keep his pledge to try to reduce personal income tax rates? As South Africans wait for today's Budget — expected to contain few surprises — significant increases for nurses were announced yesterday, writes **ANEEZ SALLIE**.

**A**s Budget Day dawns and South Africans wait to see what Finance Minister Mr Chris Liebenberg has up his sleeve, thousands of public servants will celebrate following the announcement of an historic breakthrough in the battle for better pay for nurses. Policemen are also expected to get substantial increases to be announced later today.

According to the South African Nursing Association (Sana), 90 000 public sector nurses will soon receive substantial increases.

Overtime payments will also be significantly better. In terms of a new grading system, newly-qualified sisters will jump from R2 155 a month to R3 403. Matrons will start at R6 511.

In the most basic category, a pupil nursing assistant with a Std 8 will receive R1 673. No one will receive an effective increase of less than 7,5%, according to Ms Eileen Branigan, Sana's acting executive director.

The increases come into effect on July 1, additional R8,5bn a year.


subject to agreement on the finer details of three related conditions set by the government, and largely agreed to by nurses.

"I can safely say that we struck a deal last Friday," she declared yesterday. Sana represents 66 000 of 90 000 public sector nurses.

The new deal will cost the taxpayer an

**BUDGET SPECIAL**

The Cape Times brings you 14 pages of comprehensive and authoritative comment and analysis of the Budget tomorrow.



Chris Liebenberg

Meanwhile, **JACKIE CAMERON** reports that police are also to benefit from the new salary grading system for civil servants — and can expect a minimum 7,5% increase this year, South African Police Union spokesman Mr Andy Miller said from Preto-

(257) ~~257~~ 257 13/13/96

na late yesterday.

He said the average increase for a police member would be between 15 and 20%, and some police members, mostly in the lower ranks, were in line for a 50% increase. Sapu is still negotiating for overtime, night allowance and stand-by pay, he said.

They are expected to make a detailed announcement today about the grading structure and benefits agreed upon for police members.

Yesterday public service unions hailed the pay increase which will see some workers earning up to 44% more.

The increases are likely to sweeten the effects of the Budget today for public servants, and **BARRY STREEK**, reports that the Budget — the first produced entirely by the new government — is unlikely to have many shocks for consumers.

Although NP finance spokesman Dr Theo Alant said yesterday that a one percent increase in VAT could be announced, this is considered unlikely by most observers, particularly because of the determined opposition of trade unions to VAT increases.

Liebenberg may decide to increase the "sin taxes" — alcohol and tobacco.

But his main source for extra revenue is likely to be a levy on the investment income of pension and provident funds, including dividends and realised capital gains.

□ Turn to Page 3



**A**SK SAPS commissioner George Fivaz's experts for comment on the service's 1996/97 Budget allocation, and they will tell you it is way too little if they are to make real inroads into SA's rising crime rate.

Ask Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, and he will tell you money is not the primary issue at the moment — better use of existing resources is. More money becomes relevant only once the SAPS has further transformed itself into a service-orientated organisation.

It is not an argument Fivaz has turned an entirely deaf ear to, even if progress is still slow in weaning the SAPS from a culture of rigid internal hierarchies and control of the population. The SAPS leadership has been working closely with Mufamadi's secretariat to develop a more precise definition of SA's policing priorities and methods.

**T**he jury is still out on whether SAPS top management has the vision and unified sense of purpose needed to turn their 140 000 strong personnel "super tanker" around. With a litany of police failings confronting the public daily, success in formulating a bold new direction will be crucial to the future fight against crime and in dampening public unease about personal safety.

Corruption, poor training, an inward-looking ethos, weak middle management and low morale affect the quality of the police's service, Mufamadi's analysts say. Progress has been slow in winning the trust of communities — a prerequisite for effectively combating crime.

Each report of police involvement in hijacking syndicates, taxi wars or other crime is a setback to efforts to break the old mould. Unsubstantiated allegations that senior officers were bugged speak of a deeply entrenched paranoia — the antithesis of the open, "civilianised" approach being striven for.

# Transformation, not money, is the primary issue for the SAPS

STEPHEN LAUFER

(251) 0013/3/96

SAPS envisaged using existing resources to tackle crime. The national police plan is required by law for the first time in SA history.

Presentation of the plan will be a defining moment in the transformation of the SAPS, says Mufamadi. It is Fivaz's chance to prove the intent behind his declarations about making a clean break with the past.

Examples of police resources being misdirected are legion. Mufamadi quotes the existence of an anti-Satanism unit although Satanism is not a crime.

There has been rationalisation in some equally peripheral areas, such as music. There is now only one full-time police band, according to SAPS accounting specialist Mame van Dyk — three fewer than in 1994 when 11 forces were amalgamated.

But the issues run deeper, says Institute for Defence Policy policing researcher Mark Shaw. A 1988 official history of the old SAP said 30% of resources were dedicated to fighting crime and 70% to fighting apartheid's political opponents.

What is required now is the promotion of innovative officers able to break out of the mindset these proportions imply and engage the communities they are deployed to serve.

Policing is a schedule six function shared by provinces and national government, and station commissioners now have more scope in defining their approach to crime prevention and detection locally.

This means that although Fivaz is the boss, there is sufficient flexibility to allow local responses to local problems.

One of the first major tasks for area commissioners and station commanders will be to combat high levels of absenteeism — a sign of weak morale and poor middle management. Personnel costs consume 80% of the SAPS budget, but a 1991/92 study showing absenteeism at 15% — high by corporate standards — suggests that at least

R1,06bn was spent this financial year without any return in policing effectiveness.

With stress levels in the SAPS now higher than in 1991/92, absentee levels are also assumed to be higher, implying even greater wastage. According to one report, 50% of John Vorster Square detectives are not reporting for work. Detectives rarely keep office hours, but the reality is that there are few controls on hours worked.

The announcement of 746 appointments at senior superintendent and director levels last week will begin to address the management problems. But giving crime fighting and prevention strategies real coherence will require much greater sophistication in intelligence gathering and greater co-operation between the visible policing, crime intelligence and detective branches of the SAPS.

How successful co-ordinated strategies can be was shown in central Johannesburg when a taxi rank was ordered closed for a weekend after a shooting, says Anthony Altbeker, an advisor to Mufamadi. The closure cost the industry R2m in lost fares, making criminality expensive. There has since been a drop in the number of shootings in the area, says Altbeker.

"The success of the action was the result of co-operation within the SAPS — crime intelligence pinpointed the source of the trouble, de-

tectives investigated and uniformed public order units secured the area during and after the closure."

Vehicles are a perennial SAPS gripe. Complaints about under-resourced motor pools have been so successful that a local manufacturer donated a high speed fleet for an anti-hijacking unit.

But with roughly 30 000 to 40 000 vehicles and no more than 70 000 SAPS members on duty at one time, there are enough wheels to go around, Altbeker believes. The problem is resources management. Vehicles are taken home by off-duty personnel, they are used privately, spend months waiting for repairs, and are reserved for management instead of being used operationally.

Tactically admitting that reorganisation could be a solution, Van Dyk says 7% of vehicles will now be redirected to patrol work.

Efforts are also being made to redirect personnel, says Van Dyk. If the SANDF were to take responsibility for border patrols, the SAPS could put about 1 000 further members into combating crime.

**A**lso, too many policemen are acting as prosecutors, at a cost of R300m a year, which could be borne by the justice department.

Even with this reallocation, the SAPS would like 10 000 more members at a current annual cost of R380m and 1 600 more patrol vehicles at R68m, says Van Dyk.

The police allocation would rise about 5,7% in real terms in this week's Budget. This would be R160m less than the 7,4% real increase the SAPS had asked for.

"The time has come to stop bemoaning the legacy of the past and to provide an alternative," Mufamadi said.

The success of the special task group investigating the Christmas massacres in southern KwaZulu-Natal — which had solved many other violent crimes as well — made him ask SAPS management why a special unit had been required for what was ultimately a normal policing job.

"A proper policing plan can sustain the momentum of getting to grips with crime. It would have been good to have it a long time ago, but it is still not too late now."



MUFAMADI



# SAPS allocated 4,6% increase

Wyndham Hartley  
and Stephen Laufer

(251) BD

14/3/96

BETTER policing did not depend on increasing police numbers or the SAPS budget, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said yesterday in response to an increase of 4,6% over the 1995/96 revised estimate, taking total expenditure to R9,884bn

The figure excludes improvements to service conditions due later this year. The SAPS budget is also likely to be supplemented by transfers from the RDP fund.

Effectiveness required the efficient and focused use of existing resources, and the SAPS was continually working to reprioritise and rationalise its activities, including strengthening its relationship with communities.

The Budget preview said community policing and "visible police services" had been increased by 16% to R4,099bn — almost half of the total police budget.

Police morale and discipline would be given a major boost by the significant pay increases for which funds

were allocated in the Budget, SAPS sources said. A constable's pay was likely to be increased from R21 000 currently to R40 000 under the new agreement. Paying more would allow police management to demand more.

But the Business Against Crime initiative said it was disappointed at the safety and security allocation. The SAPS faced "dire shortages in personnel, resources and technology," a statement said.

The budget increase made adequate resources available for crime prevention, Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg said.

Liebenberg said that the country was particularly vulnerable in the area of crime. Government was firmly committed to strengthening crime prevention, and the administration of justice.

"We are confident that adequate resources have been made available and will be used effectively," Liebenberg said. He also said that it was important to note that the allocation to the SAPS did not include improvements to the conditions of service for police. This would be better than in the past.

## Budget for intelligence service remains a secret

Stephen Laufer

(251)

BD 14/3/96

HIDDEN under the state expenditure heading, the budget for SA's intelligence services remains a closely guarded secret.

However it is a safe bet that the 18,9% rise in the state expenditure line item to R1,144bn reflects a significant rise for the domestic National Intelligence Agency and the SA Secret Service.

The boost can nevertheless be assumed to be less than requested following a review process involving the parliamentary finance committee and the intelligence oversight committee, empowered to handle the classified elements of the Budget.

Facing major nonoperational expenditure, the intelligence services had asked for a significant budget hike. Like other government agencies required to integrate and rationalise liberation movement and TBVC elements, the intelligence services still face major spending on rationalisation and redundancy packages.

The consolidation of offices and facilities at a single site in Gauteng continued to occasion unusual capital expenditure. Spending on police and military intelligence are covered separately, in the respective departmental budgets.

# Nearly half of SA detectives 'not trained' for their work

**TYRONE SEALE**  
Political Staff

NEARLY half of all police detectives are performing their specialist duties without having had the necessary training, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has disclosed.

Shock figures on violent crimes in 1995 that justify increased government spending on policing were released by Mr Mufamadi yesterday in written replies to questions tabled in Parliament.

Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg announced two days ago that the police slice of the national Budget this year would be R9,8 billion.

Mr Mufamadi said that during March, June, September and December last year alone, reported serious crimes were: 8 875 murders (73 a day), 9 783 rapes, (80 a day), 115 834 assaults, (949 a day), 32 069 armed robberies, (262 a day), and 3 425 car hijackings, (28 a day)

Last year 34 783 rapes were reported countrywide in areas that did not include the former TBVC states or self-governing territories. In 1994 this figure was 31 107.

The number of deaths caused by guns during 1995 was 6 814, or 18 a day. Unlicensed guns confiscated by police totalled

16 291.

Last year police seized drugs with a total estimated street value of R1,2 billion.

Meanwhile police responsible for solving these crimes were under serious strain, particularly in the detective units where, at present, 7 511 investigators — comprising 45 percent of the total number of detectives in the police service — have not been trained in their specialist duties.

Mr Mufamadi envisages that by the end of this month 3 400 of these will have been trained.

Police dealt with 28 432 reported cases of crimes against children last year (251)



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Mr Mufamadi said that during March, June, September and December last year alone, reported serious crimes were 8 875 murders (73 a day), 9 783 rapes, (80 a day), 115 834 assaults, (949 a day), 32 069 armed robberies, (262 a day), and 3 425 car hijackings, (28 a day).

Last year 34 783 rapes were reported countrywide in areas that did not include the former TBVC states or self-governing territories. In 1994 this figure was 31 107. *AR 15/3/96*

The number of deaths caused by guns during 1995 was 6 814, or 18 a day. Unlicensed guns confiscated by police totalled

16 291.

Last year police seized drugs with a total estimated street value of R1,2 billion.

Meanwhile police responsible for solving these crimes were under serious strain, particularly in the detective units where, at present, 7 511 investigators — comprising 45 percent of the total number of detectives in the police service — have not been trained in their specialist duties.

Mr Mufamadi envisages that by the end of this month 3 400 of these will have been trained.

Police dealt with 28 432 reported cases of crimes against children last year. *(251)*

# URSI'S coming over

## community constables

MTG (15-21/3/96 (251))

Colleen Lowe Morna

**A** PROGRAMME to turn former self-protection units (SPUs) and self-defence units (SDUs) into community constables in the East Rand hangs in the balance following mounting tension between the police and former operatives.

A directive from the Ministry of Safety and Security that the programme be discontinued on March 31 has been temporarily withdrawn, after the community constables branded the date "execution day" and threatened to go underground again.

Mkhabela Sibeko, deputy director general in the office of the Gauteng MEC for Safety and Security, said provincial authorities had sought an urgent meeting with Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mafumadi after the directive was issued for fear that it would "seriously compromise security" in the volatile East Rand.

While no decision has yet been taken on the future of the programme, which is jointly sponsored by the Reconstruction and Development Programme and the South African Police Service (SAPS), various options are being considered, he said.

The bottom line for SAPS, area commander for the East Rand General Don Aspleing told *Reconstruct*, "is that we phase out the term 'community constable'. The East Rand is the only area in the country with community constables and this is not a healthy situation."

The main problem, he said, is "we can't have community constables

who are under police management and still adhere to management from outside the police".

Frans Mothapo, chairperson of the Community Constables Committee, says that while there were initial problems with community constables reporting to *indunas* (in the case of the former Inkatha Freedom Party SPUs) and commanders (in the case of former African National Congress SDUs) this is no longer the case.

He warned that if "the programme is disbanded or terminated without suitable alternatives, everything will go back to square one. Unemployment will rise. Crime will rise. There will be security problems again in the East Rand."

The programme was initially conceived as part of the RDP Presidential Lead Project to bring peace and development to the East Rand (see PAGE 4). Some 1 000 officers were selected out of an estimated 4 000 SPUs and SDUs in the area. The main role of the constables, who wear police uniform, has been to staff the 17 satellite police stations in the East Rand.

### **'If we are going to cross into Egypt, then we will have to do so together'**

All parties agree that the extent to which the SPUs and SDUs have managed to bury their differences has been an important factor in bringing peace to the area once nicknamed "Barrut".

But disciplinary problems among some members have led to the number of police officers on the ground in the East Rand are bitter about what they see as lax rules applying to the community constables.

The direct line which the commu-



Satellite stations: If the community constables programme is disbanded, without suitable alternatives, everything will go back to square one

nity constables have to the MEC for Safety and Security Jesse Duarte has been another source of tension with the police.

Mothapo, meanwhile, reels off a list of grievances which the community constables have presented to SAPS. These include:

- low pay: on average, the community constables earn R734 a month, compared to the R2 000 per month earned by regular constables
- inadequate training: the community constables received three weeks training, compared to the one year training that SAPS recruits receive
- lack of career prospects: while the community constables are expected to report to their seniors in the SAPS, there is no promotion built into their ranks

There is general agreement that in

the rush to get the programme off the ground after the elections, insufficient thought was given — as one source puts it — "to what would happen to the constables when they grow up".

In interviews, many constables said they would like to join SAPS. Bertha Radebe, who cringes when she recalls the gangster methods of the SDU to which she belonged, said she was studying to get her matric by correspondence so that she could apply to train at the police college.

However, it is estimated that only 10% of the constables have matric. This raises the question of whether or not entry levels for the police college might be lowered to accommodate the community constables.

"If we are going to cross into Egypt, then we will have to do so together," Mothapo said.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WASHINGTON ZALK

## Police move towards better wages, conditions

The Public Servants' Association has given the thumbs-up to an agreement reached between its members and the SAPS allowing for major salary advances

The agreement was signed in Pretoria yesterday

The PSA said it had agreed in

principle to the restructuring of the police service, the offer of a voluntary severance package to employees, the restructuring of the rules of the police pension fund, and a three-year salary plan.

The salary deal still has to be negotiated

The PSA's Marie de Clercq said the agreement stipulated that details of the restructuring, severance package and salary plan must be agreed to by March 31, and that the implementation date for the first year of the salary plan must be July 1. — Pretoria Bureau

(251) Star 15/3/96



# Top cop to

# face charges

MtG 15-21/3/96  
(251)

A high-ranking policeman faces charges in what is thought to touch on a much larger probe into police corruption, writes **Stefans Brümmer**

**T**OP policeman Charlie Landman, head of Johannesburg's Brixton Murder and Robbery squad, is facing charges in what well-placed sources say is "chapter one" of a probe into massive high-level police corruption.

Transvaal Attorney General Jan D'Olivera confirmed this week that Landman had been notified of the intention to charge him with a contravention of the Corruption Act and attempting to defeat the ends of justice, alternatively fraud.

The case against Landman — in charge of the inconclusive "red mercury" murders investigation in 1994 — is understood to be connected with a much larger investigation into police involvement in crime.

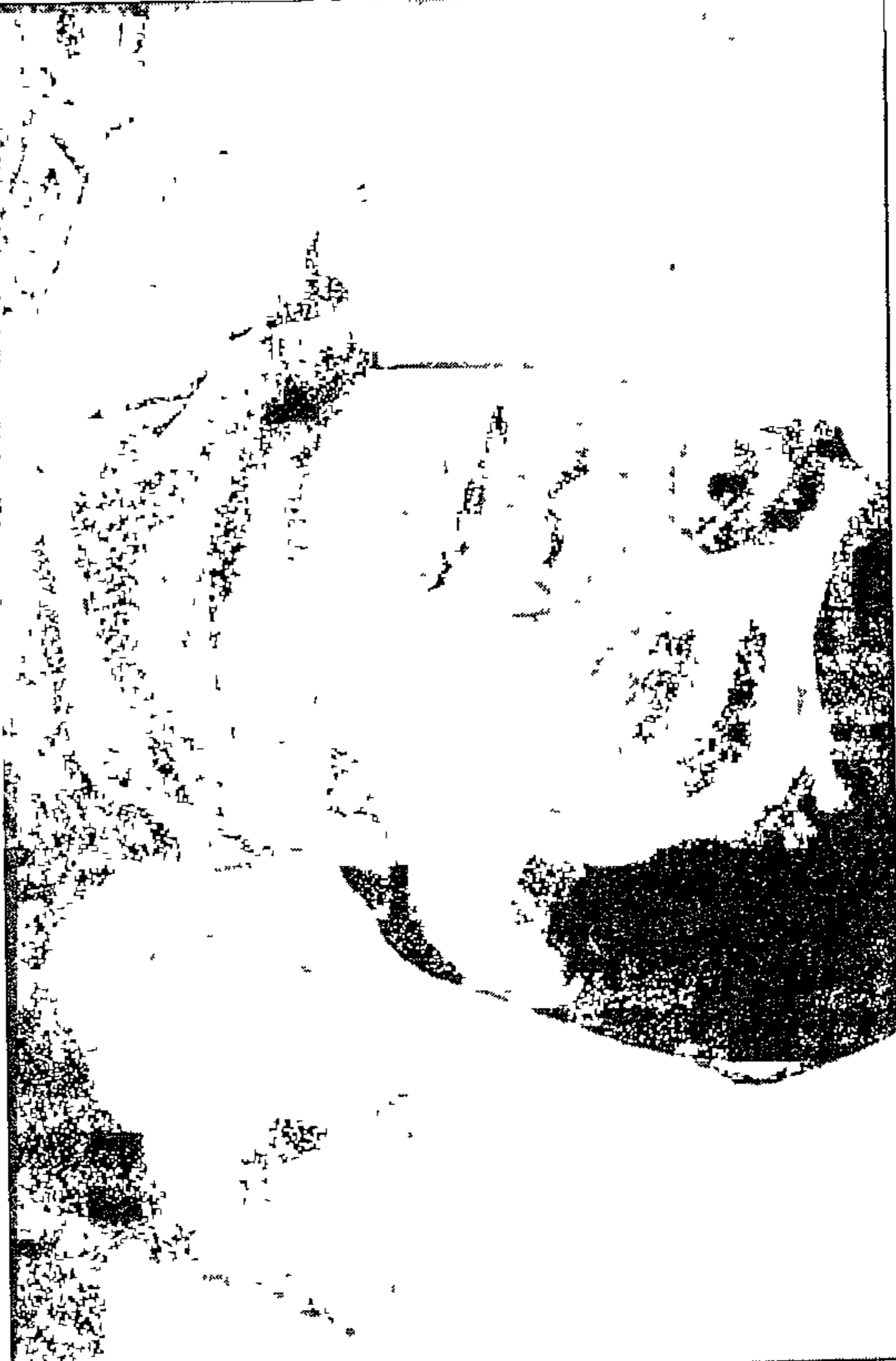
There is no suggestion at this stage that Landman is subject to the wider investigation, which is understood to look at the involvement of police in organised commercial crime, but which also touches on the "third force"

That the office of D'Olivera — responsible for the prosecution of Vaalpoort policeman Eugene de Kock — is in charge of aspects of the investigation is seen as a measure of the seriousness of the allegations against senior policemen. A special investigation team under D'Olivera was formed two years ago after Judge Richard Goldstone's third force revelations.

D'Olivera said Landman would be officially charged once ministerial authority had been granted to hear the matter in his jurisdiction. This authority is usually necessary where different crimes, or aspects of a crime, have been committed in the areas of jurisdiction of different attorneys general, and where the trial needs to be centralised in one area.

The *Mail & Guardian* learnt this week that the death of Deputy Justice Minister Gert Myburgh on Monday has delayed this authorisation. A liaison officer for Justice Minister Dullah Omar said Myburgh had been dealing with it and that it could take some time to pick up where Myburgh left off.

D'Olivera did not give details of the charges, but they are understood to relate to an incident when Landman allegedly tried to convince Cape Attorney General Frank Kahn to drop the prosecution of someone Landman maintained was a "valuable informer" to police.



Facing corruption charges Head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery squad Charlie Landman

The section of the Corruption Act Landman is to be charged with deals with officials accepting unjust benefit to abuse their position of authority.

Landman was arrested briefly last year, but released and not charged when he told D'Olivera's office that he wanted to make representations which could influence the case. D'Olivera said in writing that Landman was not charged when he asked to make representations "on the merits", but also "as he explained to us) his children) were busy with exams and the publicity could have had a negative influence".

D'Olivera said it was decided to go ahead after "certain affidavits" were received. The M&G has been told by a

police source that Landman said at the time that a highly-placed police officer and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki would back his story. Only the police officer is said to have made a supporting statement.

It is known that Mbeki was introduced to Landman in 1994 by reporters investigating the string of murders claimed at the time to be linked to the mystery substance "red mercury". Mbeki was asked to facilitate a proper investigation.

Landman thus week confirmed he had been notified of the intended charges, but would not give details. "Ask D'Olivera, he is the one who wants to charge me," he said. Landman said it was a "load of shit"

that he had claimed Mbeki could provide an explanation.

The M&G last week reported on a degree of surprise over the co-operation between Landman and former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative 'Slang' van Zyl, now a private investigator in the arrest of Dr Omar Sabadia for the alleged contract murder of his wife Zahida.

Brixton Murder and Robbery squad was the source of a number of operatives for the CCB in the 1980s, and there are allegations of contact between them and serving Brixton members. Landman was one of more than two thousand policemen who applied for indemnity shortly before the 1994 elections.

## 'Budget shows policing is not taken seriously'

PRETORIA. — It was evident from the money set aside for the police in the national budget that the government did not take policing seriously, the SA Police Union has said. (251)

In a statement it said the government's attitude was evident from the R9,9 billion set aside in the budget. ARG 16/3/96

"We believe it is high time that government clearly states the priority level of policing"

Sapu welcomed an agreement with the government in Cape Town earlier this month — according to which members' pay would rise by between 15 and 20 percent.

The agreement also outlined new danger, night shift and standby allowances for police officers.

The union was, however, concerned that only R40 million was available for overtime pay.

"This is not nearly enough, we need at least R500 million," said Sapu national secretary Pieter-Don Brandt

He said this was the only issue on which Sapu did not have a mandate from its members, adding it might create problems during future negotiations with the government. — Sapa.

# Murder, suicide and stress take toll on police

Stow 19/3/96

(251)

Durban - Police Commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday that five of his officers had been killed in the past two days, bringing the total to 252 since January 1995

He added that acute psychological stress generated by such killings contributed to an unacceptably high suicide rate, as well as stress-related discharges.

He said 196 officers had killed themselves since last January and 788 had taken, or were in the process of taking, discharges.

Four policemen had been killed in KwaZulu Natal on Sunday and another at the Maseru Bridge border post yesterday.

"Unless the attrition caused by

police murders, suicides and stress-related discharges are counteracted by significantly improved service conditions, police morale and service delivery will be negatively affected," Fivaz said.

"It is clear that policemen and women must be adequately rewarded and remunerated for the dangerous and extraordinary conditions under which they work. I fully support negotiations for an improved salary grading system for police officials," he said.

Police launched a hunt yesterday for the driver of a stolen vehicle who shot dead a Free State policeman and wounded another

while trying to drive the vehicle through the Maseru Bridge border post.

Police said the driver stopped at the South African side of the border post.

Two SAPS members searched the vehicle, and one went into the office to run a computer check to see whether it had been reported stolen. As the policeman walked back to the vehicle, the driver opened fire, fatally wounding Sgt Philemon Nyakane. Const MA Makhathini was wounded in the arm.

The driver jumped out of the vehicle and fled - Staff Reporters and Reuters



# Skweyiya

## SA's new

## spy boss

*(251)*  
*Senetan 20/3/96*

**By Rafiq Rohan**  
Political Correspondent

A JOINT sitting of the National Assembly and the Senate yesterday voted in Advocate Lewis Skweyiya as the new watchdog of the South African Intelligence Services

The acceptance of Skweyiya to the position of Inspector-General was unanimous. The newly created position ensures that intelligence people operate within strict parameters of rules and regulations.

Chairperson of the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence Lindiwe Sisulu said it was "with a sense of relief that we have arrived at this point". She described the monitoring of intelligence services as "a horrendous task". Skweyiya has been at the helm of a number of defence teams in political trials and at the head of numerous committees.

His last major appointment was as head of the Skweyiya Commission that looked into mismanagement of funds in the former homeland of Bophuthatswana.

## Secret agencies fund under review

Stephané Bothma

BD 20/3/96 (251)  
PRETORIA — The continued existence of the secret services fund, from which a variety of covert operations had been paid in the past, would be reviewed, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi announced yesterday.

All facets of the secret fund would be carefully evaluated, including the budgeting and other procedures, Mufamadi said.

The underlying principles as well as the legislative measures on which the secret fund was based would be evaluated.

The decision to request the safety and security department to review the fund followed discussions between Mufamadi and safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia.

"The new policy of transparency that has been implemented in the department necessitates a critical scrutiny of the need to retain such a secret fund," Mufamadi said.

"Secrecy and clandestine activities are no longer accepted without question," he said.

"Nevertheless, I am equally determined not to implement changes that will be open to abuse for the benefit of criminals."

Accordingly, one of the factors that would be considered as part of the review was whether a secret fund was required in the fight against organised crime.

# New unit to focus on family violence

By ANSO THOM

Crime Reporter

Star 20/3/96

A police unit concentrating on domestic violence, child protection and sexual violence started operating in Johannesburg this week.

Headed by former Child Protection Unit and Narcotics Bureau commander Supt Willie Botha, the new unit aims to provide a "sensitive and undeviating service to victims of traumatic crimes"

Police spokesman Sgt Mark Reynolds said an investigating officer from the unit called to the scene of a crime would handle the docket from day one, including the court case.

"The victim will be dealing with only one police member," Reynolds said at a press conference yesterday.

He added it was difficult to gauge the severity of domestic violence.

"In time we will be able to draw up criteria on which cases we will handle," he said.

The unit will be manned by existing Child Protection Unit members, and policemen and women brought in from surrounding police stations.

Each of the nine policing areas in Gauteng will receive such a unit.

All rape cases; indecent assault; common and serious assault cases which occur in a family context; attempted murder cases which occur in a family context; offences under the Sexual Offences Act and sodomy; and incest and sexual offences where mentally handicapped people are involved will be handled by the new unit.

The unit can be reached on (011) 403-3413 or after hours on 10111.



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Popcru accepts  
7,5% pay increase

The Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union yesterday accepted a 7,5% pay rise offered by the SA Police Service.

Spokesman Oupa Mmotsa told a media briefing in Johannesburg that Popcru believed the rise was not the best of offers but was a step in the right direction. It will be effective from July 1

Constables with junior certificates will receive between R13 200 and R23 500 a year and constables with senior certificates between R17 811 and R27 882

Police will also receive a R4 800 pensionable danger allowance and an extra non-pensionable danger allowance of R2 400 a year, Mmotsa said.

Sapa.

(251) Star 20/3/96

FIVAZ IN FAVOUR OF RECRUITMENT

# Fears of retrenchment in SAPS 'unfounded'

CT 22/3/96 (251)

**A POSSIBLE SHORTFALL** in the budget will not lead to retrenchments in the SAPS, George Fivaz affirms. **DAN SIMON** reports.

**P**OLICE Commissioner George Fivaz yesterday moved to dispel fears of imminent large-scale retrenchments in the SAPS, saying such a move would be tantamount to "national suicide"

Instead, the commissioner said he was in favour of resuming a recruitment drive for the service.

His remarks follow from what he labelled "incorrect" media reports this week which suggested that close to 3 000 police officers could face retrenchment this year if the SAPS budget allocation was not increased

SAPS finance head Mr Manie van Dyk apparently told the select senate committee on defence, safety and security and correctional services this week that about 2 955 policemen could face retrenchment in August if the SAPS budget allocation was not increased



**REASSURANCE:** George Fivaz

The SAPS budget allocation for personnel was R7,44 billion, whereas the actual amount needed was R7,553bn. Retrenchments would have to be made if the shortfall was not made up, he said.

Fivaz said: "I must emphatically reject any suggestion whatsoever that the SAPS will retrench any personnel. This would be tantamount to national suicide, considering present crime realities.

"I will never agree to any step which would reduce the SAPS'

crime-fighting capabilities. On the contrary, I am on record as stating that I favour a resumption, if possible, of full recruitment for the SAPS."

He assumed the "misperceptions" on the question of retrenchments were based on a "worst-case financial scenario" presented by the SAPS to the select committee

"This briefing detailed the complex budgetary implications of the 1996/97 police budget, which might on the basis of current estimates, result in a shortfall in the budget. However, as I have already stated, the police budget does not represent the end of the SAPS budgetary process for 1996/97 and it can be expected that additional funding will be negotiated.

"I therefore have no hesitation in stating categorically that there is absolutely no intention of retrenching SAPS personnel."

Fivaz said "additional steps" could be taken to ensure that any shortfall did not result in retrenchments. This could include the scaling-down of some services in favour of others

# Mandela warns of bad elements infiltrating the police

STAN 22/3/96 (251)

Durban - President Mandela told community leaders in Newcastle, KwaZulu Natal, yesterday that the SA Police Service was being infiltrated by agents provocateurs planning to overthrow his government

But after Mandela said there were still "powerful elements in this country planning every day to overthrow this government", ANC MP Saki Macozoma said the president had only meant there were bad "elements" in the police, but no known conspiracy

And the president said later through an interpreter that he had been misunderstood

He said this during his address to several thousand ANC supporters at the launch of the party's local government election campaign at the Madadeni College of Education in northern KwaZulu-Natal

Mandela also told the gathering his government was seeking ways to protect the police while they performed their duties

He said he had met Justice

Minister Dullah Omar and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi to discuss possible methods

Five policemen were shot dead in two attacks in the province last week

"The continued murder of police personnel in KwaZulu Natal is absolutely unacceptable," Mandela said

"There can be no excuse whatsoever for killing the very same people who are in the front-line of our battle against crime"

He said while political violence had ended in all other provinces, it continued to cast a shadow on KwaZulu Natal

Mandela said he hoped the run-up to the poll scheduled for May 29 would set an example of political tolerance and peaceful campaigning "To this end, the ANC has committed itself to a code of conduct for the elections which we hope will be embraced by all parties"

► To Page 2

## Mandela warns of bad elements

(251)

► From Page 1

STAN 22/3/96

When he addressed the community leaders earlier, Mandela said those who criticised the Government of National Unity for not delivering on election promises forgot his pre-election warning that the delivery of houses and other services was a process which would not occur overnight.

Mandela said his government had inherited a R250-billion public debt from the previous government.

That debt had to be serviced at a rate of R28-billion a year and was also a factor which needed to be considered.

He said investors were returning to South Africa, which was an indication of their confidence in the country.

Mandela warned, however, that development in KwaZulu Natal would remain a "pipedream" until stability returned to the province.

He urged community leaders to take a stand against violence. -- Sapa.

NOV. - 7

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PUBLIC SECTOR

GENERAL



## FIVAZ IN FAVOUR OF RECRUITMENT

# Fears of retrenchment in SAPS 'unfounded'

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ET 22/3/96 (251)  
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# Fivaz sparks Cops' anger

(251) Sowetan 22/3/96.  
Sapu says Commissioner acted in bad faith by making salary hikes public

By Khangale Makhado

**T**HE South African Police Union has accused Police Commissioner George Fivaz of making public statements regarding police salary increases while wage negotiations were still in progress

Sapu national secretary Mr Peter-Don Brandt said yesterday that it was disturbing that Fivaz had reneged on an agreement between the union and the police management that no irresponsible statement should be made until the whole process was concluded

Sapu's reaction follows a statement by Fivaz's office earlier this week in which police raised the importance of concluding talks about the new salary grading system

The police statement also highlighted two "most important" benefits aimed at improving the morale and the productivity within the police force which would lead to the vigorous combating of crime

It was important, the statement said,

that talks be concluded by the end of this month

"As usual, Commissioner Fivaz did not feel bound by agreements reached between the unions and the labour relations department of the SAPS

"Although similar incidents happened in the past, Sapu believed Fivaz would be responsible enough to appreciate the sensitivity of the matter and restrain his apparent need for public recognition," said Brandt

Sapu said the action confirmed the union's belief that the Commissioner was acting in bad faith

Brandt said further that although his organisation had kept its part of the bargain by refraining from making any statements, they were left with little choice but to make the information available to "our members and the South African community"

Reacting to the Sapu claims, Fivaz's spokesman Director Joseph Ngobeni said they had issued the statement in order to prevent misunderstandings and misconceptions by giving the correct perspective



# Opperman reveals Renamo links

(251) MTG 22-28/3/96

Eddie Koch

**A** KEY witness in the Magnus Malan trial has provided details of the close-knit relationship between military officers who ran clandestine supply lines to Renamo rebels in Mozambique and the covert plan to use Inkatha as a surrogate offensive force against the ANC inside South Africa.

One of JP Opperman's rare outbursts in court this week about secret military operations outside of Operation Marion corroborates widely-held beliefs that support for Renamo and Inkatha were two sides of the same coin in the 1980s.

When he was told under cross-examination that the accused would deny his allegations, Opperman announced he wanted to tell the

court that they could "deny as much as they like" but he knew they had lied to the National Party government and the South African public for years after the Nkomati Accord was signed with Mozambique.

Asked to explain what Opperman was getting at, Colonel Frank Dutton of the Investigative Task Unit said the witness had given the team an affidavit that describes personal involvement in clandestine support by special forces of the SADF for Renamo rebels in Mozambique in breach of the accord.

"He alleges that in the early part of 1988 he and others drove a military convoy through the Kruger National Park to a fence on the Mozambican border. He says they stopped there and that Renamo soldiers climbed onto the trucks and offloaded the supplies

Radio equipment was allegedly part of the equipment."

Much of the information contained in secret military documents placed before the courts detail how Operation Marion was seen by its architects as a strategy to turn the Renamo option, which had brought Mozambique's leftwing government to its knees, inside on the country.

The special forces unit that ran Renamo operations for many years after the non-aggression Nkomati Accord was signed with Mozambique in 1984, the Directorate of Special Tasks (DST), was the same unit that set up Operation Marion — named for its aim to turn Inkatha into a marionette or surrogate of Pretoria's special forces.

The same men who ran Renamo operations from DST headquarters in

Pretoria were responsible for implementing a State Security Council decision to set up Operation Marion. Three of the accused — Brigadier Cornelius Van Niekerk, Brigadier John More and Colonel Cornelius van Tonder — were directly involved in coordinating support for Renamo in direct violation of the Nkomati accord.

The DST was also in charge of training Unita soldiers in northern Namibia.

Opperman was the commander of seven Unita bases in the Caprivi Strip before he applied for a transfer to the base that had been set up in the same area for Inkatha's paramilitary squads.

Atrocities committed by Renamo have been described by an American State Department report as worse

than those of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. The cost of South African-sponsored wars of destabilisation in Angola and Mozambique has been estimated by the Southern African Research and Documentation Service in Harare at more than a million lives and between \$45-billion and \$60-billion since 1980.

Senior officials in the truth commission confirmed this week they will be monitoring testimony delivered at the Malan trial even if it is not directly relevant to the execution of the KwaMakutha massacre — and that violations of human rights and international law, committed outside South Africa's borders, will be scrutinised by the commission.

So if the evidence presented at the trial shows that some of the accused were involved in facilitating Renamo's abuses, described by some as among the worst committed in the world this century, it is likely they will be called to account regardless of the trial's outcome.

## Witness is 'walking barefoot through hell'

Bullied by defence lawyers and still loyal to many of the high-ranking accused, Malan trial witness JP Opperman is going through hell on earth in court, writes **Eddie Koch**

**T**HERE is a courtroom axiom that says the cross-examiner who relies on intimidation instead of intellect probably lacks the factual information to expose flaws in the testimony of a key witness.

If that school of legal pugilism is correct then things may not be going very well for the seven defence teams who have crammed over the last fortnight into the Durban Supreme Court for the Magnus Malan murder trial.

Consider the following extracts from the cross-examination of JP Opperman, a former military major who has described how some of his superiors in the dock approved of the operation that led to 13 civilians being slaughtered at KwaMakutha in 1991.

The assault this week was led by a pair of Maritzes, Mike and Sam (the latter famous for defending the police at the Harms Commission).

Mike Maritz, leading one of the seven defence teams, asks the witness to examine gruesome pictures of women and children who were allegedly gunned down by an Inkatha hit squad he helped train in the Caprivi Strip.

Maritz: "Look nicely at those pictures Mr Opperman. It is your handiwork."

Opperman: "I gave the orders for the operation, that is right."

Maritz: "You jump like a baboon from branch to branch (to back the advocate's claim that the witness is being evasive)."

Earlier in the day Maritz asks Opperman why he chose to present his evidence-in-chief in English. Is he "one of those who has chosen to deny his cultural heritage?"

Opperman: "No. Not at all your honour. I still speak Afrikaans to my son."

Maritz: "Why then does an Afrikaner

testify in English that is not his mother language?"

The court record is littered with similar strategies.

On the first day of the case, Maritz tells the court his briefcase was stolen from his hotel and suggests members of the Investigative Task Unit probing the massacre are responsible.

Two days later, soon after Opperman begins to give evidence, another defence lawyer objects that the witness's bodyguard is sitting close enough to read the notes he is taking about the testimony.

The next day the defence complains that Opperman is being guarded by members of the ITU and this could be used to gain access to the witness and exercise unfair influence over him.

Later in the cross-examination another of the defence counsel, Sam Maritz, asks the witness the reason for carrying out the operation.

"To stuff up the ANC."

Maritz instructs him to "stop using coarse language" in the courtroom.

"Yes, your honour."

Experts in the art of courtroom pugilism told the *Mail & Guardian* there is an accepted level of badgering in South African courts that is frequently used to break down the confidence of a witness, question his moral character and get on record as many indications as possible that he lacks credibility.

"But there are rules against gratuitous abuse. Witnesses are entitled to courtesy and their representatives are entitled to object if they don't get it," said one advocate.

"It looks plainly as if they are trying to intimidate this one. What this often does is show clumsiness. It is unnecessary and can indicate their effort to expose flaws in the evidence is not well-grounded in fact."

Judge Hugo occasionally puts a stop to it. Referring to the defence's antics around briefcases and bodyguards, he refers to "a paranoia that is creeping into the case." Later he assures Opperman that he can use any language that he feels is needed to answer.

KwaZulu-Natal Attorney General Tim McNally sits in the far corner

and, abiding by the haughtiness that has become his trademark generally says nothing. He chooses not to object, seemingly to show confidence in the witness's own ability and credibility.

Judging by the nudging and sneering that takes place in the dock, some of the accused think differently. After three days in the dock Opperman is pale. Sometimes his voice falters. They clearly derive some satisfaction from watching the man who helped put them in court experience what he describes as being like "walking barefoot through hell."

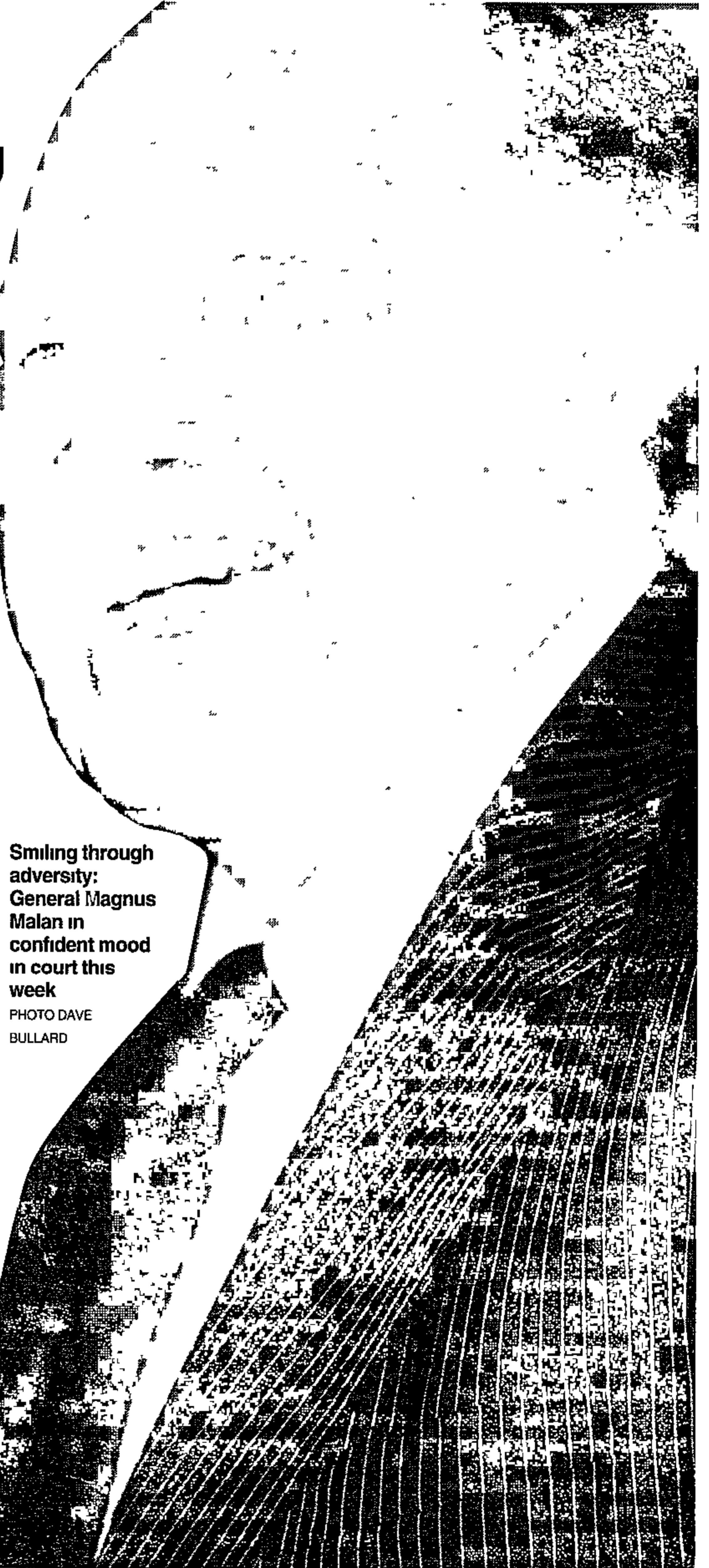
That admission appears to reinforce the defence lawyers' chosen method. They have identified something in this witness that makes him different from many of the others — renegade police captain Dirk Coetzee, army colonel Gerry Hugo, IFP hitman Daluxolo Luthuli, Vlakplaas operative Chappie Kloppers — who have defected from the security forces to give evidence about their involvement in political murder.

Opperman declines to give interviews to journalists or use the media to win support for his case. He refuses to reveal details about third force activities outside of Operation Marion, the programme to give Inkatha a hit squad capacity that could be used against the ANC, that Malan and his fellow suspects are charged with conspiring to set up.

He clearly still believes there was much justification for Marion and the KwaMakutha attack. Apart from the fact that a piece of paper announcing this was "Chapter One, Verse One" never got left at the scene — and that 13 civilians instead of the target, Victor Ntuli, were killed — the operation was a "success."

And Opperman remains extraordinarily loyal, even deferential towards the colonels, brigadiers and generals who stare him down in the stand. That is probably why he refers to members of their defence counsel as "your honour" even as they berate him.

It is these qualities (one newspaper described Opperman as a naughty schoolboy in the corner of a classroom) that the military's lawyers exploit to the full. Mike Maritz, at an early stage of the grilling, demands to know why he won't make eye contact with the accused. "I have respect for those people. Some of my best friends are sitting there."



Smiling through adversity: General Magnus Malan in confident mood in court this week. PHOTO DAVE BULLARD



Opperman remains extraordinarily loyal, even deferential, towards the colonels, brigadiers and generals who stare him down in the stand

When the trial adjourned for the week on Wednesday, Opperman appeared to have regained some composure and stood his ground more firmly against a barrage from Sam Maritz. But Malan's lawyers may have strategised they are dealing with a fragile and lonely man. If they subscribe to the cross-examiner's doctrine that favours finesse over force, they

have abandoned it this time. The next two weeks will tell if their batter-into-submission approach — somehow fitting for people who are defending men implicated in the dirty tricks era of apartheid — will work in favour of the nineteen men who sit in the dock of what could be the most important trial in South African history.



# TOP ministers in shoot-to-kill row

ST. 24/3/96

251

By CARMEL RICKARD

**SYDNEY MUFAMADI, the Minister of Safety and Security, has strongly backed the right of police to shoot and kill fleeing suspects after the controversial killing of a child who was hunting doves.**

But his colleague, Justice Minister Dullah Omar, is so outraged by the 10-year-old Vryburg boy's death that he is investigating why murder charges have not been brought against the policeman concerned. Mr Omar says he accepts that part of the law under which the officer acted might be unconstitutional and that he will not offer the law any defence in court.

This unusual courtroom clash of two ministers in the same government came to light this week when the mother of the dead boy, unemployed single parent Dorah Raloso, took the two ministers and the policeman who killed her son to the Supreme Court in Kimberley.

She claims that Section 49 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Act, which permits the police to use lethal force on fleeing suspects, however petty their suspected offence, is unconstitutional and should be referred to the Constitutional Court for a decision.

The law gives police and members of the public the right to shoot to kill a fleeing suspect whom they cannot stop in any other way, if they "reasonably suspect" the person committed one of a list of offences, which includes murder, sodomy, fraud, forgery, receiving stolen property and theft.

One night two years ago, Ms Raloso's son, Kerneels Roelofse, and his best friend, Thabo Matshidiso, went hunting birds at a Vryburg factory where they had often found doves. Small enough to wriggle under the main gate, they found the cloakrooms open and began to look for nests above the cistern.

Someone had spotted a light, however, and called the police. When they arrived, the frightened boys climbed through a window onto the roof. Sergeant Winston Wilson fired a shot which hit Kerneels in the head, killing him instantly.

Now Ms Raloso wants to protect "tomorrow's victims" of the law under which the policeman killed her son and says she wants to bring a Constitutional Court case, in the public interest, to test its validity.

In the past, the Appeal Court has described the powers of the law as "extremely, even dangerously wide", and has said that someone suspected of petty pilfering, such as a child who steals an apple and tries to flee, could be shot dead under this law.

Section 49 (2) allows lethal force to be used even if no one's life, person or property is at risk.

Legal author Professor John Milton, from Natal University, has labelled the section a "state-authorized lynch law".

However, in his court papers, Mr Mufamadi says he is advised that the shooting and resulting death of Kerneels "was properly authorised" by the section, and he has submitted an affidavit from police chief George Fivaz to support the view that the law is essential in fighting crime and should not be declared unconstitutional.

Arguing for Ms Raloso, advocate Wim Trengove SC of the Legal Resources Centre, said Section 49 (2) violated a number of fundamental rights and could not be justified.

Since the death penalty had been ruled an unconstitutional violation of the right to life and dignity, there could be no constitutional justification for the killing of a thief.

Lawyers for Mr Mufamadi originally opposed the matter being referred to the Constitutional Court. However, on Friday they said they would agree to a referral.

Mr Mufamadi has been given time to submit evidence collected by the police during a recent overseas visit to investigate how the issue of fleeing suspects and lethal force is dealt with in other countries.

Mr Justice Johan van der Walt, who heard the application, will then give a decision on whether the matter may be referred to the Constitutional Court.

# Top policeman linked to Third Force

By MARLENE BURGER

A SENIOR police officer who is facing arrest on charges of corruption and defeating the ends of justice was drawn into the trial of former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock this week

Evidence presented in the Transvaal Supreme Court by Dougie

Holtzhausen, a member of Unit C10 until it disbanded, suggests that Charlie Landman, the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad Chief Superintendent, was aware of a concerted effort to discredit a key state witness against Colonel de Kock

Last November, a warrant for Superintendent Landman's arrest was issued by Dr Jan D'Oliveira, the

Transvaal Attorney General, in connection with alleged obstruction of justice. The warrant was suspended, but as recently as two weeks ago Dr D'Oliveira said he intended bringing charges against the policeman

Sources said the charges envisaged were linked to large-scale organised commercial crime, and "touch on" Third Force activities

(251) ST 24/3/96

WOOD, Johannesburg to mark the 150th anniversary of Greek independence yesterday. It was a victory during the revolution for Greek independence from the Ottoman empire.

# Concern over plan for police reservists

BDO 25/3/96 (251)

Stephen Laufer

THE Gauteng safety and security ministry has expressed concern about a Soweto community policing forum plan to enlist 10 000 youths to assist police in their duties, including arresting suspects and raiding their homes.

Gauteng safety and security secretary Simon Mkhabela Sibeko said at the weekend he was seeking an urgent meeting with Soweto's community policing forum chairman Weston Shabangu to discuss the plan to recruit unemployed people as police reservists.

He said community efforts to fight crime were welcome, but the Soweto police was not in a position to recruit so many volunteers as it lacked the necessary resources.

Sibeko said he was aware of the dangers of groups taking on police powers for themselves. It was "not the aim of the Gauteng ministry to encourage the proliferation of groupings who become a law unto themselves". The control and authority over reservists would have to be clarified.

His department had experienced problems with reservists in Meadowlands who had wanted to be integrated into the SAPS full time, Sibeko said. Care should be taken by the community policing forum not to raise the expectations of unemployed youth who might believe volunteering could open

the way to a regular income

Meanwhile, contradictory reports from the area were unclear as to how far the plans had already been implemented. A policing forum spokesman said 4 000 new reservists were already active, while a SAPS spokesman said the forum had discussed plans to recruit large numbers of reservists, but they had not yet been approved. Both the provincial and national commissioners and Gauteng safety and security MEC Jesse Duarte and national minister Sydney Mufamadi would have to be involved in the process.

However, the deputy chairman of Soweto's community police forum youth wing, Sechaba Khumalo, said recruitment had started last month. About 4 000 volunteers had already been inducted into the programme, but had not yet received training.

Community activists equipped with reservist's identity documents were patrolling with full time SAPS members. They did not work alone, and a code of conduct was under discussion.

Police reservists received neither pay nor allowances, a spokesman for Gauteng SAPS commissioner Sharma Maharaj said.

The commissioner had noted the reports coming out of Soweto and would discuss them with Duarte.

Shabangu could not be contacted for comment at the weekend.

U. Duraliam to



# Please don't quit, Fivaz urges police

(251) Star 25/3/96

Police officials considering career changes should strongly reconsider in the light of a proposed new salary grading system for the South African Police Service, Police Commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday.

The proposed new salary grading system would give a major boost to police salaries — in many cases up to 30%, Fivaz said in a statement.

"I must strongly urge police officials, especially experienced detectives and other specialists, considering other career options to reconsider in the light of a proposed new salary grading system for the SAPS," he said.

"If SAPS management has its way, this salary grading system will be implemented on July 31, thus benefiting the broad mass of policemen and women."

Fivaz said the number of police personnel taking discharges for reasons linked to service conditions and remuneration had reached worrying proportions.

"I am especially concerned at the effect of personnel losses on the cutting edge of police investigations, including detectives and other specialists," he said.

"However, I believe that the proposed new salary grading system will effectively address a wide range of morale-related problems within the SAPS.

"These efforts are intimately linked to SAPS management efforts to have the uniqueness of, especially operational policemen and women recognised within the South African Police Service — Sapa.

# 6 Popcru leaders may face charges

*Sowetan 26/3/96*

By Abdul Milazi  
Labour Reporter

Independent investigator to look into  
allegations of corruption (251)

**S**IX TOP LEADERS of the Police, Prisons and Civil Rights Union, who resigned last week face criminal charges if the union's investigation into allegations of corruption finds them guilty.

The leaders, Popcru president Mr Mzingisi Moshara, his deputy Mr Roy Govender, vice-president Mr Steven Tyuthuza, general secretary Mr Lando Sam, his assistant Mr Lefaso Matutoane and treasurer Mr Allan Thompson, resigned at the weekend amid allegations of corruption and failure to implement decisions taken at last year's congress.

Popcru has since elected an interim structure to carry out its affairs until new office-bearers are elected in July.

Congress of South African Trade Unions assistant general secretary Mr Zwelinzima Vavi, who had been called in to defuse months of internal conflict within Popcru, said the six would face

legal action if allegations against them were found to be true.

He added that the union had mandated the acting office-bearers to appoint an independent investigator to look into the allegations.

Popcru acting general secretary Mr Raphepheng Mataka said yesterday that the six leaders tendered their resignations to preserve unity and the long-term survival of the union.

Mataka said the union's central executive committee (CEC) at the weekend agreed to work towards building Popcru and implementing the resolutions taken at the 1995 national congress.

The CEC also instructed the national executive committee (NEC) to investigate the possibility of employing a qualified accountant to lead the

finance department of the union.

"The CEC, in line with the commitment of working for unity, decided that all members should go back and work for unity on the ground," said Mataka.

The national office-bearers would be required to develop a strategy to ensure active participation by ordinary members in formulating the union's collective demands.

The acting national office-bearers are president Mr John Jansen, Mr Philemon Ntuli (deputy president), Mr Walter Mutepe (vice-president), Mr Mataka (general secretary), Mr Jacob Tsumane (assistant general secretary) and Mr Themba Matsane (treasurer).

Vavi said Cosatu would assist Popcru in improving its leadership structures by using expertise from some of its stronger affiliates.

## Popcru executive resigns, interim committee steps in

(251) (S)  
Nomavenda Mathiane

ED 26/3/96

THE Police and Prison Civil Rights Union (Popcru) executive resigned and was replaced by an interim committee at last week's central executive meeting.

Addressing a media conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Popcru's new general secretary Rapheheng Mataka said the officials who had resigned had previously been promoted to positions of captain and senior superintendent in the police, causing their union work to suffer. But they remained members of Popcru.

The meeting also decided that Cosatu should be brought in to help in transforming and democratising the union. Popcru leadership would now attend Cosatu constitutional meetings and other educational seminars and workshops.

A programme would be formulated to strengthen Popcru structures and would also focus on bringing about unity. A recruitment drive would be launched, coupled with campaigns to improve the working conditions of members.

Popcru would also investigate the possibility of employing a qualified accountant to head the union's finance department. Mataka stressed that the rapid growth of the union — from 3 000 members to 44 000 in 1992 — necessitated proper financial administration. Mataka discounted any possibility of Popcru merging with the SA Police Union, saying that most Sapu members were in senior positions.

Answering allegations that the office bearers had resigned because of corruption, Mataka said Popcru had instructed someone to investigate the group.



# Soweto youths queue up to fight crime

A plan to recruit unemployed youths as police reservists has its roots in a community decision

By **ABBEY MAKOE**  
Soweto Bureau

In August 1994, more than 100 delegates representing 18 youth groups from Soweto gathered at Shaft 17 in Nasrec, Johannesburg.

The issue at stake crime. And how to remove the township youths from the streets and unite them against crime.

It was argued that placing a policeman on every street corner was not necessarily one of the most effective ways of tackling crime. "Sending a thief to catch a thief" seemed a more appropriate approach.

By the end of that Nasrec conference, a committee of 10 youth leaders had been formed and it became Youths Against Crime.

The brain behind the movement, whose main task is to combat township crime and violence, was the Greater Soweto Community Policing Forum.

In fact some of the youths call

themselves the "youth wing of the forum". At the heart of this forum are representatives of the police, the ANC and its youth and women's wings, the IFP, the PAC and the SA National Civics Organisation.

The chairman of the forum, Weston Shabangu, explained the background to the Nasrec conference. "We were experiencing a problem of many voices clamouring to represent the youths in Soweto."

"When we investigated, we discovered that the community was in danger of being at the mercy of a few unelected individuals whose motives spelt doom for our people."

Today, almost two years since the decision to form the crime-busting bodies, criminals are beginning to feel the pinch.

Soweto is gearing itself up for the recruitment of at least 10 000 unemployed youths who will later be used as police reservists. An estimated 4 000 are already performing voluntary duties

One of them, Patrick Sono, says "We are doing this in the interest of our communities, for the sake of peace, stability and harmony in our neighbourhoods."

Hundreds are queuing up for the intake. Those already in are patrolling the streets, guard government and private business

## Law says

## reservists

## cannot

## be paid

premises and randomly raid homes of suspected criminals.

Suspects apprehended are handed over to the police.

One of the major benefits for the police and courts is the fact that unlike in the past, the courts can count on witnesses who are willing to take the witness stand.

Lapies, Lambrecht, senior prosecutor at the Protea Magis-

trate's Court, says he has observed that since 1994 the community has become "friendly with the courts". He said the co-operation was commendable.

Suburbs are fast establishing their own Youth Against Crime structures. In White City, the youths call themselves "Intokozi", Zulu for happiness. In Chawelo they call themselves "Nisako", Shangaan for joy.

Sechaba Khumalo (23), who heads the youths in Orlando East, says "every area can give itself a name for the sake of identity. We can't all be referred to as Youths Against Crime". His area has still to find a suitable name.

In Zola, youths went on massive raids last week, looking for car thieves. They wanted to clear their area of "bad elements".

Shabangu says the forum is concerned that "nothing gets out of hand". He stresses that the youths must not patrol without the supervision of the police.

Shabangu's main concern is

that the youths are not armed, and often they are on the lookout for armed thugs.

He is acknowledges the potential for discipline problems if the youths operate on their own. "But so far we have had no problems," he says with relief.

Soweto police media liaison officer Mbazima Shuburi says "The fact that we have had no complaints against the youths means that they are doing a good job."

The office of Gauteng MEC for safety and security Jessie Duarte, however, has cautioned that large numbers of untrained and unemployed youths being given the powers to search for criminals is dangerous. Duarte said her office was concerned about the legal implications of youths raiding homes.

She said the youths must serve under the police. Also, as police reservists, the youths would not be remunerated. That is the law, her office said.

27/12/96

# Intelligence HQ

## R14,8-m over

(251) Star 28/3/96

'Element of fruitless expenditure

from need to redraw original plans

which could not be foreseen'

### OWN CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town

The new National Intelligence Service headquarters in Pretoria, authorised in October 1993 by the former government, cost R163,6-million - R14,8-million more than originally estimated, Auditor-General Henri Kluever disclosed yesterday.

He said other costs included a R4,2-million penalty paid to a building contractor because of a rescheduling of the works programme.

The final amount of fruitless expenditure would include the cost of works to be dismantled

Kluever said the cost of the entire complex including existing improvements and escalation costs from April 1993 to January 1997 amounted to R163 632 273, of which R142 430 760 was allocated for the construction of the headquarters

"An element of fruitless expenditure has arisen from the need to redraw the original plans, and make certain alterations to works in progress, as a result of the amalgamation of the five former civilian intelligence structures into two new wholly distinct organisations that could not have been foreseen when drawing the

original plans," he added

Kluever said the secret financial report of the South African Police Service was not a fair reflection of the relevant accounts for the 1994-95 financial year and the results of the secret services.

He said this was because the opening balances in respect of standing advances as contained in the suspense accounts were not included in these statements

The financial statements of the police's secret funds were not published in the report

Kluever said the matter had been drawn to the attention of the police who had indicated that the financial statements would be compiled and presented in accordance with accepted accounting practice with effect from the 1995-96 financial year

Winnie Madikizela-Mandela incurred unauthorised expenditure totalling R222 015 on her bodyguards while she was still deputy minister of arts, culture, science and technology, Kluever reported. He said "such expenditure is in contravention of the manual for deputy ministers and regulations of the safety and security minister"

► Business Report



POLICE CLAIM DOCKETS ARE MADE TO DISAPPEAR

# 'Corrupt officials help criminals'

(251) CT 28/3/96

**A DELEGATION** of policemen from Mitchells Plain claim that their efforts at curbing crime are being derailed by corrupt police and court officials who accept bribes from criminals to help them escape justice, writes **LINDIZ VAN ZILLA**.

**D**ETAILS of widespread corruption by "certain elements" in the police and judicial system were revealed in a meeting between Justice Minister Dullah Omar and a group of policemen from Mitchells Plain led by a senior officer

"We will continue the struggle against drugs and the gangsters," vowed Captain Gerhard Jantjies "It is unacceptable that the people of Mitchells Plain are prisoners in their own homes"

Jantjies and several other policeman from Mitchells Plain complained to Omar that their efforts to curb crime were being hampered by corrupt officials who accepted bribes from criminals

Cases they listed include

● A man arrested last week for shooting dead three people was released an hour later on R800 bail

● Between October last year and January this year 462 police dockets failed to turn up at the Mitchells Plain Magistrate's Court on the date of trial.

● A man caught in possession of a stolen car and arrested for car theft was out of jail four hours later

"The people don't trust the police anymore

"We police officers are the laughing stock of the community and we are losing good policemen due to this corruption," Jantjies said

Representatives from the Western Cape anti-crime forum and an internal investigating officer into police corruption also attended the meeting held at Omar's parliamentary office

The policemen claimed that

many cases against high-profile criminals were dismissed in court because corrupt policemen either "made dockets disappear" or made sure that the "dockets never made it to the court on the date of trial"

The internal investigating officer, who did not want to be named for fear of jeopardising his investigation, said "Forty police dockets disappeared from the Mitchells Plain Magistrate's Court between January and November last year"

This paled in comparison to the 462 dockets which corrupt police officers made sure never got to court, he said

"The magistrate postpones the matter two, three times and eventually retracts the case

"One month later the docket reappears and the policeman takes it to the unsuspecting court registrar to have it stamped with a not guilty or case retracted verdict"

Thereafter the docket is taken to a senior police officer who upon seeing the stamp notes it as case dismissed and the matter is finished

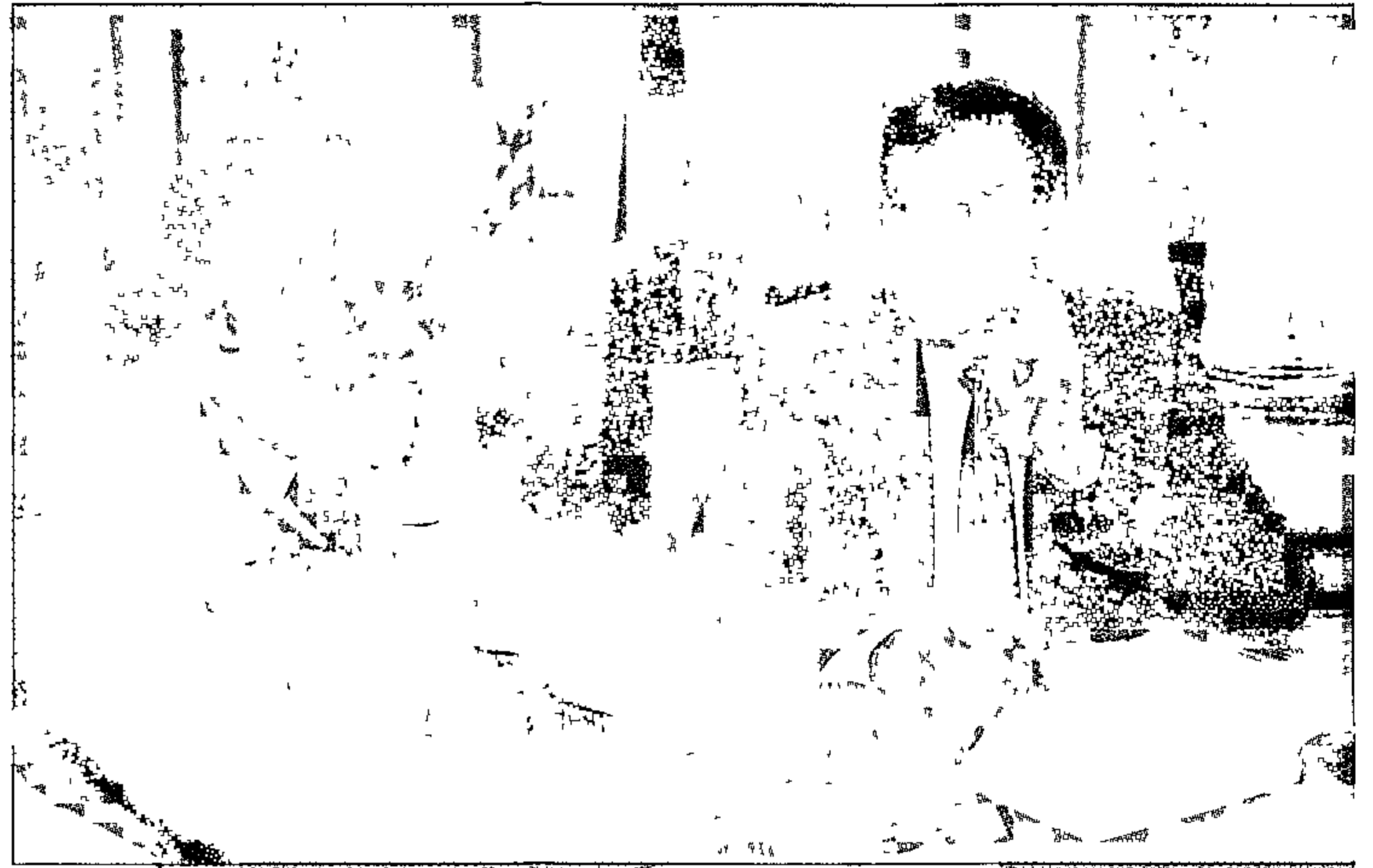
Another grievance raised by the policemen was the question of criminals getting bail

Jantjies said he had arrested a man for car theft last week and within four hours the man was free and walking the streets again

A man who was arrested after admitting to shooting dead three people was released an hour later on R800 bail

"It is a sorry sight to see hardened criminals get R50 or R100 bail. The people see this and they blame us," Jantjies said

"This is what makes policemen angry and causes us to lose good policemen everyday"



**CORRUPTION EXPOSED:** A delegation of policemen from Mitchells Plain led by Captain Gerhard Jantjies attended a meeting at Justice Minister Dullah Omar's office in Parliament yesterday to appeal for help in combating widespread corruption within the police and judicial system. **PICTURE BENNY GOOL**

The investigating officer pointed to corrupt officials who dragged their feet in preparing a comprehensive document for the purposes of opposing bail

The prosecutor then had to go to court without witnesses and without the proof of previous convictions he would need to enable him to oppose bail. The magistrate had no option but to release those criminals on bail

Omar said magistrates should make use of the facility to deny the accused bail and to hold the accused for longer periods while a proper investigation could be launched

The issue of people writing consent forms to let other people make use of their licensed firearms also posed great problems for the

policemen trying to combat crime

"A gangster may be refused a firearm licence, but then his wife with no criminal record goes out and obtains one and simply writes out a letter of consent permitting her husband to legally carry a firearm," Jantjies said

He said there were an average of 10 gang-related shooting incidents in Mitchells Plain daily

Omar admitted the law was flawed and that criminals were abusing this law and said he would consult the Minister of Safety and Security, Mr Sydney Mufamadi, on the issue

The delegation also alleged that police officials were heavily involved in getting prisoners released from Pollsmoor prison

They claimed policemen took

prisoners from Pollsmoor under the false pretenses that the prisoners were needed for the purposes of further investigation, "long after the investigation had been officially completed"

"The policemen walk straight out of Pollsmoor prison with the criminals by their side"

Omar said he knew that honest policemen were often marked and targeted by gangsters. He promised them his support in their fight against crime

Jantjies said "I often tell my men, the day I do something wrong (criminal) they must chase me away"



# Fivaz and NIA agent under fire over bugging row

(251) ARG 29/3/96

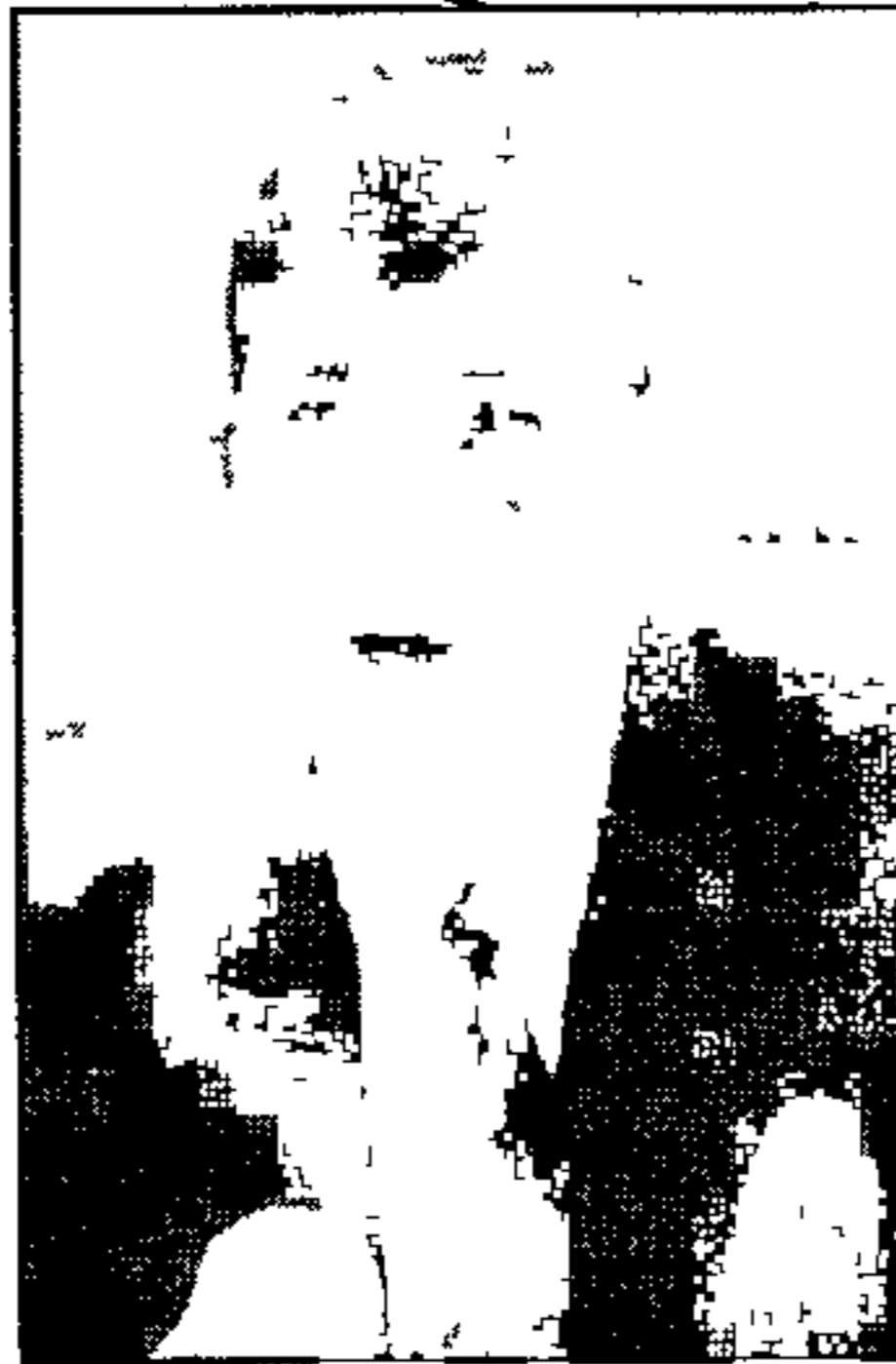
**CLIVE SAWYER**  
Political Correspondent

NATIONAL Police Commissioner George Fivaz and National Intelligence Agency agent Dirk Coetzee are among those who have been slammed by the parliamentary committee on intelligence for their role in the media row about claims that the NIA bugged top police officers

"There was no bugging, spying on or surveillance of the top management of police by the NIA," the committee said in a report handed to parliament today

However, the committee could not rule out the possibility that "other interested parties", such as criminals, could have monitored the activities of police

This possibility was outside the brief of the committee, whose job was to ensure that intelligence services operated



**GEORGE FIVAZ**  
criticised in a report handed to parliament today

within the law, it pointed out

Stung by Mr Fivaz's public statements that he had been bugged, the committee said the commissioner and senior police management should institute proper written reporting procedures for suspicious surveillance of the police

The committee said the continued use of hidden recording and listening devices by the police should stop

Where such recordings were to be made, it should be done with knowledge and consent of all concerned

The committee said the relationship between the police and intelligence services should be improved

"The National Intelligence Coordinating Committee should play a more proactive and prominent role so that the nat-

ural tensions between the services can be properly managed and possible clashes of interests can be anticipated and avoided"

Mr Coetzee's high media profile and his membership of the NIA, as well as his breach of regulations by maintaining close relations with media, were a source of concern, the committee said

The Deputy-Minister for Intelligence Services, Joe Nhlanhla, and the NIA should take immediate steps to address this situation

Lindiwe Sisulu, head of the intelligence committee, said this was not a call for Mr Coetzee to be fired

The committee said the NIA and police should tighten their codes of conduct to cover relations with the media at official and personal level

"The committee would be happy to see an end to the phantom 'sources in NIA' and 'reliable sources in the police' so often quoted in the media

"Unrestricted media access to personnel of the security services should not be tolerated"

The committee said its investigation had included getting reports from Nicoc, the NIA, the police, the Office for the Control of Interception and Monitoring of Communications, and Telkom

It had heard evidence from those involved in the allegations

In a report on specific allegations, explanations included remnants of surveillance material left over by police officers from the former dispensation having led to fears of continued bugging

## Counter-surveillance 'a priority' says Fivaz

(251) ARG 30/3/96

COUNTER-surveillance resources would be intensified, Police Commissioner George Fivaz said reacting to the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence's findings that the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) was not involved in surveillance of the South African Police Services (Saps)

"I have never blamed the NIA and have indeed stated publicly that organised crime and even disaffected police officials could be responsible for the unconstitutional surveillance on police," he said

Commissioner Fivaz denied that he and provincial commis-

sioners Sharma Maharaj, Musingi Baloyi and Gert Bezuidenhout had been negligent, because they had not initiated internal investigations into the allegations

He had held "a high-level meeting, gave clear directives on securing police information" and instituted regular electronic sweeps of certain offices and installations for listening devices

"No dedicated team was assigned to track down specific culprits as experience has shown that this will almost always be fruitless and inconclusive," he said -Sapa

# Leaks alleged in top police probe

(251)  
ST/31/3/96  
By MARLENE BURGER

A MEMBER of the anti-corruption task unit has moved his wife and children to a "safe house" following alleged attempts to thwart an investigation into high-level corruption in the police force. He has also hired private detectives to protect his family.

Detective Superintendent Attie Louwrens says, in an affidavit made on February 15, that he took these steps after becoming convinced that his work environment had become "unsafe", that information about the investigation was being leaked to suspects and that evidence was being tampered with.

According to Detective Superintendent Louwrens, investigations since last June have led to the "inescapable conclusion" that "corrupt activities are taking place at Brixton".

One of the officers under investigation is Superintendent Charlie Landman, head of Johannesburg's Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, who is facing arrest by Transvaal Attorney General Dr Jan D'Oliveira's special investigating team on charges of corruption and defeating the ends of justice.

In the light of evidence that information was being leaked from the Johannesburg-based anti-corruption unit, newly appointed Witwatersrand Attorney General Andre de Vries, head of the task force, decided to hand the investigation to Dr D'Oliveira's team, appointed in the wake of the March 1994 Goldstone report on the Third Force.

Since then, according to Detective Superintendent Louwrens, there have been indications that evidence has been tampered with, and that information is still being leaked.

Detective Superintendent Louwrens has also been told by "a reliable source" that threats have been made against a public prosecutor who was ready to "blow the lid" on criminal activity at Brixton.

When he arranged a meeting with a member of the Brixton squad to discuss the threats, the policeman was "extremely aggressive".

When Detective Superintendent Louwrens learned that a senior member of the anti-corruption unit — whose name is known to the Sunday Times — wanted his home address and telephone number, he moved his family to a safe house at his own expense.

He also gave a copy of his affidavit to Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and filed copies of all statements, tape recordings and transcripts relating to events leading up to his decision to move his family with a lawyer, who has instructions to release them if he dies unexpectedly.

Detective Superintendent Louwrens is no longer working from the offices of the anti-corruption unit.

Superintendent Landman, appointed in 1994 to head a team probing the so-called "Red Mercury" murders, has been linked to former members of the sinister Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Evidence in the Transvaal Supreme Court suggests that Superintendent Landman was aware of a campaign to discredit Major Chappies Klopper, a key state witness against former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock. Dougie Holtzhausen, who orchestrated the campaign, testified that Superintendent Landman went to a meeting with former CCB agent Ferdi Barnard, to discuss the smear campaign.



# Tensions <sup>(251)</sup> over cops', spy claims

By CHIARA CARTER

A PARLIAMENTARY investigation into claims that top police officers were spied upon by state secret agents has found serious problems in the SAPS itself

These include race tensions in the Northern Province police command, paranoid reactions by top police officers, a system of secret recordings conducted in several regional headquarters and a lack of counter-intelligence procedures

The investigation by the Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence was conducted after senior police officers publicly accused members of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA) of spying on them

The committee found

■ There was no spying on the SAPS by the NIA or any of its members,

■ While there was no conclusive evidence that anyone was spying on the police, it was possible that criminals might have an interest in the activities of the SAPS

The committee found that police might have been listening in to their bosses' conversations in the Northern Province

Referring to the discovery of a tape recorder and microphone by Northern Province Commissioner Msingi Baloyi, the committee said there was severe racial tension in the top structure of the SAPS in the region and it could not rule out the possibility that members

of the SAPS had listened to Commissioner Baloyi's conversations

"It must be noted that there was and still is mistrust and suspicion in Commissioner Baloyi's office, which was heightened by appointments and promotions

In addition, there was a clear indication of severe mistrust relating to tensions between elements of the former Security Branch and uniformed police sections," the committee report said

The committee slammed Commissioner George Fivaz, Gauteng Commissioner Sharma Maharaj, Eastern Cape Commissioner Gerrie Bezuidenhout and Commissioner Baloyi for how they handled the spying claims

The committee said the commissioners were "negligent in not initiating internal investigations into the bugging allegations" and "not initiating counter-intelligence measures so the culprits were identified"

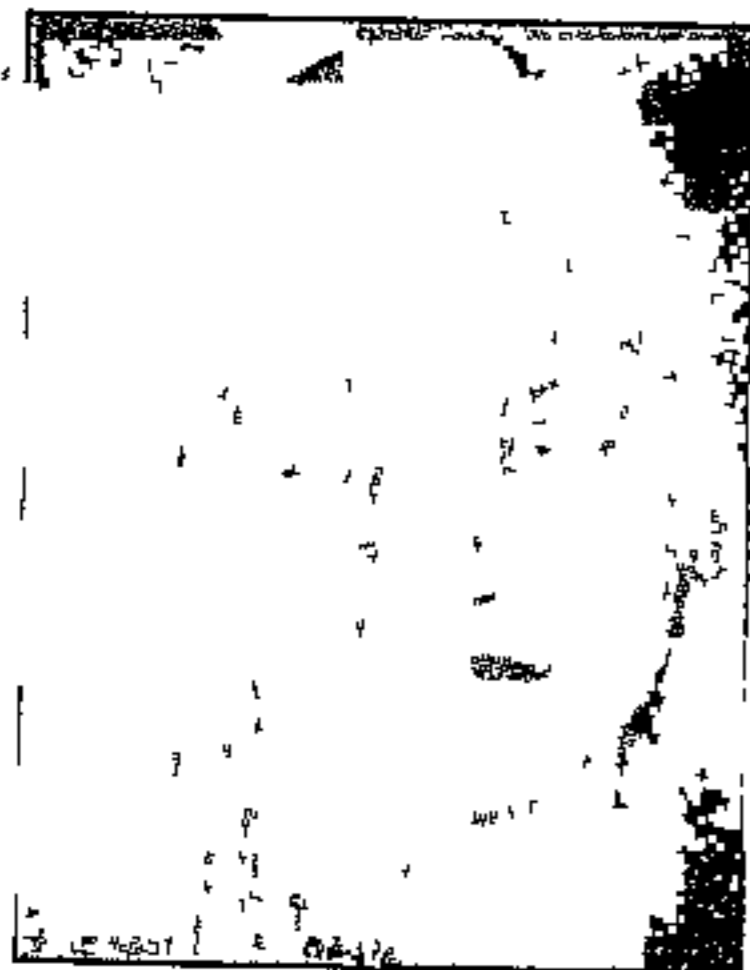
Police should have proper procedures for dealing with such situations and the SAPS should stop using hidden recording and listening devices. Instead, recordings should only be made with the consent of all

It said the NIA should take measures against former Vlakplaas head turned NIA agent Dirk Coetzee, who had breached NIA discipline by talking to the media

# Policemen idle while crime soars

(251)

CT 2/4/96



**AS CRIME in South Africa continues to soar, about 300 senior police officers, with vast policing experience, are being paid a total of more than R1,7 million a month to do nothing, while they wait to learn what is to become of them in the transformation of the old SA Police into the SA Police Service. Crime Writer JACKIE CAMERON reports.**

**A**BOUT 300 high-ranking police officers nationwide are sitting idle with little to do — despite a soaring crime rate, says South African Police Union (Sapu) spokesman Mr Andy Miller

He said these senior officers effectively lost their posts in the transformation of the police service, and may be offered voluntary retrenchment packages

The officers all earn at least R68 000 a year and have a total salary bill of more than R1,7m a month

Miller said voluntary retrenchment packages were being negotiated and could be finalised by the end of the week

In the Western Cape there are about 30 senior police members in this predicament

A provincial "inspectorate" has been created to absorb these senior officers, but this administrative department is seen by many police members as an unnecessary "dumping ground" where solid, functional policing experience will go to waste

Many of these police officers have been "sitting around doing very little for the last nine months" as they have waited for police management to restructure the police service and advertise posts, one senior policeman said

Miller said there were effectively fewer top police posts as a result of restructuring, but that junior officers had also pipped their seniors for key positions

Senior members had to apply for advertised posts with the transformation of the SA Police into the SA Police Service (SAPS)

now been offered jobs to effectively inspect the work of those who had made the grade

Police human resource management spokesman Senior Superintendent Strini Govender said another 21 senior superintendent posts had just been advertised. People who had missed out on posts in previous rounds could still apply for these jobs

"There was a misconception about posts. Police members did not realise we were talking about transformation. These jobs are SAPS, not SAP, jobs

"We are not getting rid of people. This is rationalisation. In terms of this, they will be moved to wherever they can be productive"

Govender said National Police Commissioner George Fivaz was "adamant" there would be no retrenchments in the SAPS, as "this would be tantamount to national suicide, considering present crime realities"

Staff at Pretoria police headquarters were not aware that inspectorate jobs had been offered to senior police officers in the Western Cape

Provincial commissioners would decide "where these officers could be accommodated, taking into consideration their individual needs and the interests of the organisation"

Police officers, who did not want to be named for fear of further jeopardising their careers, slated the latest appointments to senior posts, saying they had little to do with merit and were "largely determined by internal politics"

One said "One or two senior superintendents did not deserve jobs, but most were better qualified and more-experienced than the ones who did get them"

He said some who had acknowledged committing unspecified crimes in the apartheid era had got jobs, while others who had clean records had lost out on top posts

"We feel the inspectorate is a dumping ground. I am sure many officers are waiting for the promised salary increases before they make moves to leave the police service on medical grounds"

Others said some senior officers spent most of their working time on personal business

He said affirmative action had had nothing to do with the situation. In some cases medium-weight white officers had skipped several ranks to get top jobs with the rank of senior superintendent

"This situation is demoralising for officers who lost out on jobs as well as junior officers who had their hearts set on junior commanding posts that are now open

"Junior officers now expect senior officers to get the positions"

Miller said it was "extraordinary" that officers deemed unsuitable for top posts had

## Police reserve force abolished

(25) ARG 2/4/96

**PRETORIA.** - The police reserve force, consisting of 37 000 members, has been abolished, the South African Police Service said here.

It said this would not compromise normal policing nor influence manpower because the members were not operational police officers

Members resigning from the police after two years of service were previ-

ously compelled to stay on as members of the reserve force.

"It must be emphasised that these members are in no way present serving members or police reservists who perform voluntary service," a statement said. The SAPS called on former reserve force members, having been trained as police officers, to consider enlisting as police reservists - Sapa



## SAPS reserve force abolished

(251) BD 2/4/96  
Stephen Laufer

THE police reserve force has been abolished following the end of conscription and in the face of an inability by the SAPS to impose legal sanctions on draft dodgers.

The group, with a theoretical strength of 37 000 members, was made up of ex-conscripts who had previously chosen to do their national service in the police rather than in the defence force.

The abolition of the reserve force does not affect the similarly named but entirely voluntary corps of police reservists, who continue to offer their part-time unpaid services in support of full-time SAPS members.

As with the military, national servicemen who chose the old SAPS for their national service were required to do active reserve duty, including camps and weekend callups, after two years of full time in the blue uniform. But with the end of coercion, callups were showing little result.

A recent SANDF study showed only 10% of those mobilised for short-term service responded. A SAPS source said experience with the police reserve was similar.

Announcing the reserve force's abolition, an SAPS spokesman called on its members to put their policing experience to good use by becoming part-time reservists.

# Buthelezi attacked as 'mean spirited'

Farouk Chothia

ULUNDI — DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows yesterday — like Sports Minister Steve Tshwete at the weekend — launched a scathing attack on IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, accusing him of being a "mean-spirited, gutter-mouthed politician"

Buthelezi attacked Burrows some weeks ago, accusing him of being a "political parasite" after he insisted that the IFP negotiate a provincial constitution with the ANC. This forced the IFP to make concessions which weakened its hand in its demand for autonomy. The IFP could have passed a constitution without the ANC if the DP had supported it.

Burrows said during debate in the legislature yesterday that Buthelezi should "stew in the fact" that the constitution's adoption was delayed because of the "knifing" of IFP provincial negotiator Arthur Konigkramer last year, and his replacement with hardliner Walter Felgate. He questioned whether the IFP would continue to exist "after Buthelezi".

"The IFP is not a federal party. It is dominated by a personality cult similar to that of Mao Tse

~~(251)~~ BD 2/4/96  
Tung and Joseph Stalin

Tshwete said at the funeral of 11 people in Donnybrook on Saturday that Buthelezi's "frustrated ambition" was the cause of violence in KwaZulu-Natal. The IFP was a "bandit organisation".

Premier Frank Mdlalose accused ANC MPs of being like Goebbels "Lies are coming up over and over again," he said.

This came after ANC transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele charged that Mdlalose had insulted Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini on Friday, and that the IFP had used schoolchildren to stage a demonstration against the king and to hurl "unspeakable abuse" at him.

Mdlalose said the demonstration was a "big, bad mistake", but denied he had insulted Zwelithini.

Mdlalose had recounted minutes of discussions between Zwelithini and central government ministers. The king called on central government to finance him, saying he was short of funds.

Mdlalose yesterday made more disclosures to expose the "big lie" that the provincial government was not looking after Zwelithini. He said about R349 000 would be spent on school fees for the monarch's children this year.

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# Police compulsory reservists can stand down

BY LARA SMITH

The police reserve force, comprising some 37 000 members, has been abolished as part of a rationalisation process

The reserve service compelled all officers with two years' service to stay on as reservists if they resigned

Rule changes from the old SAP to the SAPS have

now relieved these men and women of their obligation

National Human Resources spokesman Senior Supt Strini Govender stressed yesterday that the phasing out of the reserve force would not compromise normal policing or manpower in any way

He also stressed that the position of volunteer reservists, who performed

an invaluable role, was unchanged

In terms of existing regulations, policemen who had resigned as permanent SAP members were compelled to stay on as reserve force members and were required to do at least one month of service a year and be available for emergency call-ups

They were paid in accordance with normal po-

lice salary scales. It was these reserve force members who were being phased out.

The SAPS called on former compulsory reserve force members to consider enlisting as voluntary reservists. "Their skills would make a valuable contribution to the community as well as to the SAPS," Govender said

Star 2/4/96 (251)



# Decision soon on police with HIV

Political Correspondent

ARG 3/4/96  
A DECISION on whether people who were HIV-positive would be allowed to join the police was pending, the national assembly committee on safety and security has been told

Regulations promulgated in November 1994 include a requirement that applicants to join the police submit themselves to "any medical examination as required by the commissioner"

Neels Steenkamp, divisional commissioner in charge of human resources management, was asked by Jenny Schreiner (ANC) whether this included testing for HIV and whether an applicant would be refused if HIV-positive

Mr. Steenkamp said the question of medical fitness was "very contentious"

It was expected that police should have a certain standard of health

A police delegation which visited the New York Police Department, which had an excellent success rate in combating crime, had found that the NYPD's medical examination was much stricter than that used by the South African police service

He said the police had a constitutional duty to be able to respond to crime situations "Especially operational police personnel should have a certain state of fitness we have to have people who are healthy and fit"

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## Reserve: 'a phantom force'

**PRETORIA:** The abolition of the police reserve force would make more money available for the fight against crime, Commissioner George Fivaz said here yesterday. It was "a phantom force" that consumed far too many resources in relation to services rendered, he said. It comprised members who joined the police as an alternative to military service. Police reservists were not members of the compulsory reserve force, but performed voluntary service — Sapa

(251) CT 3/4/96

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# Task team to tackle police service backlog

*Speedier appointments, promotions to be considered*

*ARC 4/4/96*

*(251)*

**CLIVE SAWYER**  
Political Correspondent

A TASK team is to be set up to recommend ways to speed up the appointment and promotion of police

The amalgamation of police agencies has left more than 8 000 police officers unplaced, while members of former police services are awaiting transfers to the new national police service

If the current process was sustained, it would take up to four years to clear the backlog, the national assembly committee on safety and security was told yesterday

The delay would create problems in getting police middle management motivated and focused on fighting crime.

Neels Steenkamp, the divisional commissioner in charge of human resources management, told the committee

He said there had been no promotion since July last year. There had been a slight decrease in police numbers

The police budget announced this year would not allow the appointment of new staff or the replacement of those who had resigned

A new system of promotions would allow people to be promoted up to the rank of inspector, even if there were no posts to fill

Different criteria for promotion would be used for those between the ranks of captain and superintendent, and between senior superintendent and national com-

missioner

Mr Steenkamp emphasised that there was no intention of declaring anyone redundant

"In fact, we need more people," he said

In the past, promotion had been used as a device to pay people better

This had led to cases where people were promoted beyond their level of competence

Transfers had in some cases been used as punishment

Transfers had been frequent and costly

This had led to a breakdown in continuity and difficulty in establishing a bond between police and the communities they were meant to serve

Now there would be a totally different approach, recognising that each police station and

post was important

The new structure would lead to the decentralisation of decision-making on appointments and promotions

This would be delegated in most cases to provincial commissioners

The number of transfers would be cut down

This was in line with the new recruitment policy, which would aim to place people in the areas in which they wanted to serve, which would enhance community policing

National police commissioner George Fivaz told the committee that the police might take over staff who were retrenched by the defence force and National Intelligence Agency, along with the budgets to pay these staff



# No more HIV tests for SAPS applicants

Kathryn Strachan

THE SAPS has agreed to end its practice of testing people for the HIV virus before they are accepted into the service, after more than 400 applicants who had been rejected by the SAPS threatened legal action.

Wits AIDS Law Project director Mark Heywood said the project took legal steps on behalf of the 400 people who came forward, and was heartened that the SAPS had changed its approach. But the next task was to tackle the SANDF which stood by its policy of pre-employment HIV testing.

Popcru organiser Temba Nxumalo said 300 of the SAPS cases were from KwaZulu-Natal.

Only a small percentage of the people who had been turned away came forward, he said, and there were many more people affected by this policy.

Popcru was also demanding that the SAPS compensate people who had been turned away in the past on the grounds that they were HIV positive.

At present there is a moratorium on recruiting people into the police force, and the practice of pre-employment testing referred to members of the temporary force who were applying for posts in the permanent force. The project began litigation against

the SAPS on the grounds that pre-employment testing was unconstitutional. It went against people's rights to privacy and confidentiality, and it discriminated against people on the basis of their disability.

The project was also planning to take steps against the SANDF for its insistence on retaining pre-employment testing. The project's attorney Ian Dutton said the Australian army had banned pre-employment testing as it created a false sense of security among the corps.

The SANDF argued for testing as it claimed there was a high risk of passing on the virus in combat situations where people were wounded.

But the Australian army said people could contract HIV after they entered the force, or the virus could only show up after they were accepted, and the pre-employment testing policy gave soldiers the impression that everyone who got into the force was free of HIV. This false sense of security made them lax in following routine protection measures such as using gloves when dealing with people who were bleeding.

It was far better to educate soldiers that anyone they dealt with could have HIV, and that it was important they follow these measures at all times.



Popcru's Temba Nxumalo and AIDS Law Project's Ian Dutton and Mark Heywood welcome the decision to stop HIV tests.

# DIRK GOETZEE'S HEAD SOUGHT

From Page 1

## Coetzee's head sought

(251)

to Coetzee's amnesty application to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

Their demand is being backed by the Association for the Victims of Unsolved Apartheid Victims which represents more than 200 families in the Eastern Cape, Azapo and the families of assassinated Dr Fabian Ribbeno, as well as Black Consciousness leader Stephen Biko, who died in detention

The Mxenge family also intends suing Coetzee for Griffiths Mxenge's death

Former Security Branch spy, Craig Williamson, is also facing a damages suit from Marius Schoon - widower of Jeanette Schour who with their seven-year-old daughter was blown up by a parcel bomb in An Ola



**By CHIARA CARTER, Political Correspondent**

**THERE IS growing pressure to have former Vlakplaas hit-squad commander Dirk Coetzee prosecuted for the brutal murders of anti-apartheid activists, before he fled overseas and sought the protection of the ANC.**

Yesterday Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally SC, who is presently prosecuting former Defence Minister Magnus Malan for murder, revealed he was studying evidence with which he could prosecute Coetzee and his subordinate Joe Mamasela for the murder of civil rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge.

Police also revealed this week that the National Priority Crimes Unit had almost completed its investigations into the 1981 assassination of Mxenge and would forward the docket when completed to McNally

Coetzee - who admitted he planned the killing - is now a member of the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), as are some other former members of the notorious Security Branch under the apartheid government, and he has volunteered to testify before the Truth Commission

He has also applied for amnesty to the Truth and Reconciliation courts



**UNDER FIRE . . . Dirk Coetzee.**

Commission - but his application for amnesty has not yet been heard, and he can be arrested at any moment for alleged crimes

NIA deputy director Moe Shaik said yesterday that if Coetzee was prosecuted he would be suspended immediately on full pay pending the outcome of the trial

According to City Press informant the various special police units investigating hit-squad and other political murders have gathered strong evidence against several suspects and arrests are expected soon

Those suspects who have joined the ANC and are now working for

intelligence in the new government will not be spared

McNally said this week that he was studying evidence by Coetzee and Mamasela from the Eugene de Kock trial in Pretoria De Kock followed Coetzee as Vlakplaas commander and is being tried on 110 counts, including several of murder

McNally said that the evidence of hit-squad operative Mamasela at the De Kock trial appeared to contradict his testimony to the Harms Commission when he denied any involvement in the Mxenge murder or other hit-squad activities

Mamasela, who in his evidence at the De Kock trial listed a string of murders he alleged he had committed as a state assassin, is likely to be arrested ahead of Coetzee

Coetzee, in addition to the Mxenge murder, has confessed to several other murders of liberation movement activists.

McNally this week conferred on the telephone with lawyer Cyril Morolo, who represents the Mxenge family

Morolo had earlier written a letter to McNally demanding Coetzee's arrest McNally assured Morolo on the telephone that the case was receiving priority

The Mxenge family has demanded the arrest of Coetzee on his evidence at the De Kock trial that he planned the brutal murder

They are also demanding access

To Page 2



# Critical Shortage of Police on Flats

(251)

CT 8/4/96



**TRADITIONALLY WHITE AREAS are still favoured when it comes to the allocation of police, in spite of the fact that most serious crime takes place in the underpoliced and overcrowded Cape Flats, Staff Writer ROGER FRIEDMAN reports.**

**W**ESTERN Cape police remain disproportionately deployed in favour of traditionally white areas despite of the fact that most serious crime takes place on the Cape Flats, and that it is two years since the April 27 poll that sounded apartheid's death-knell.

There are an average of 1,7 police for every 1 000 residents in the Western Cape. But certain crime-ravaged areas on the Cape Flats are 450% below this median.

University of Cape Town criminologist Professor Wilfried Scharf said 1,7 police for every 1 000 residents compared favourably with most Western countries.

But he quoted the UN head of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Development, Dr Vincent del Buono, as concluding during a recent visit that given the relatively favourable ratio and the huge incidence of crime, South Africa's criminal justice system seemed "rather inefficient".

Scharf said it had been Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi's policy since mid-1995 to request, if not instruct, provincial commissioners to ensure the equitable distribution of police and resources.

The fact that certain township police stations were perceived as punishment bins (stratagies) by some members made the commissioner's job difficult.

The non-governmental organisation, the Urban Monitoring and Awareness Committee (Umac), said in a memorandum to Mufamadi it was "not surprising" that most crime occurred in underpoliced areas.

The memorandum, entitled 'Why Are We Still Policing Back to Front', and sent before the weekend, included a table of a sample of suburban and township police-to-population ratios, and corresponding violent crime statistics.

There are 2,6 police stationed at Wynberg police station for every 1 000 residents, 2,3 in Bellville, 1,3 in Claremont and Sea Point each and one police member for every 1 000 Rondebosch residents.

Bishop Lavis and Mitchells Plain police stations have 0,4 police for every 1 000 residents. The ratio drops to 0,3 at Nyanga and Khayelitsha.

There were 291 murders and 456 armed robberies in Khayelitsha last year. Sea Point had nine murders and 38 armed robberies.

There were 326 attempted murders and 288 rapes reported to Mitchells Plain police last year. Bellville police recorded 18 attempted murders and 24 rapes.

Western Cape police spokesman Superintendent John Sterrenberg said police management had set May 1 as the target date for the "equitable redistribution of resources", but added various factors such as disputes about municipal

## ARE WE STILL POLICING BACK TO FRONT?

STATION	MURDER	ATTEMPTED MURDER	RAPE	ARMED ROBBERY	ASSAULT COMMON	ASSAULT GBH	PUBLIC VIOLENCE	EST. POPULATION	SAPS PERSONNEL	SAPS MEMBERS/1000 PEOPLE
WYNBERG	7	13	22	33	167	79	0	58 000	153	2.6
CLAREMONT	0	10	13	45	172	49	0	72 000	95	1.3
BELLVILLE	19	18	24	51	361	121	9	95 000	217	2.3
SEA POINT	9	12	23	38	183	85	0	150 000	117	1.3
RONDEBOSCH	4	4	7	14	66	25	0	54 000	55	1
BISHOP LAVIS	127	192	122	201	701	733	6	400 000	139	0.4
M/PLAIN	162	326	288	389	2 518	1 068	4	800 000	350	0.4
NYANGA	174	137	187	301	387	806	3	400 000	136	0.3
KHAYELITSHA	291	159	325	456	632	1 459	15	800 000	267	0.3

Graphic: Marlene Moss, Cape Times

## INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WESTERN CAPE POLICE RESOURCES

boundaries could delay the process.

Sterrenberg, who refused to release police station strengths when asked four months ago, because of the "imminent" redistribution of resources, said Umac director Mr Steph Snel's figures were "relatively accurate".

Snel said his police figures excluded specialised police units, his population estimates were "very conservative", and his crime statistics came from the police.

Snel told Mufamadi: "The old order ensured that policing in white areas was well served with ample personnel and resources. Policing of black and coloured areas was poorly regarded

and neglected except for 'finding the terrorists'.

"Police management and the provincial government are failing or unwilling to redress the imbalances. This is severely hampering those in the police who are trying to address the SAPS' shortcomings. Many others are so disillusioned they have no choice but to leave the service."

"In the meantime, combined efforts to instil community policing in both communities and the police are useless unless transformation is taken seriously. It is high time that management have their agendas reprioritised and get down to hands-on transformation."

The Western Cape Anti-Crime Forum —

with members in more than 50 Western Cape communities — said it found Snel's figures "hardly surprising".

Spokesman Mr Irvin Kimes said transformation was urgent. "The fact that the growth of community police forums is so strong is indicative of the needs in our communities."

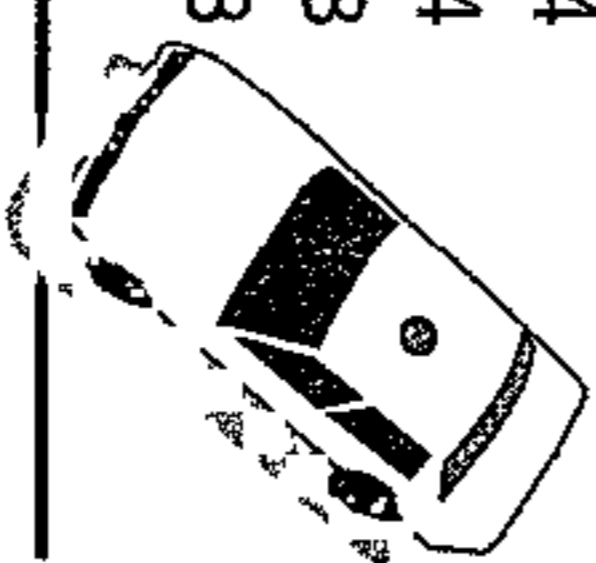
"Yet the majority of senior police posts remain white, and the majority of police remain stationed in white areas. The police must stop talking transformation and affirmative action. They must implement both."

Neither Mufamadi nor his Western Cape MEC counterpart, Mr Gerald Morkel, were avail-

able for comment.

Meanwhile, a new salary deal for police in the lower was announced by Mufamadi at the weekend. The deal struck between unions and management will raise the minimum pay of police to R23 000. This means the average pay of a constable will rise from R13 000 to R23 000 from July 1.

SAPS Superintendent Strim Govender said yesterday the deal included an extra R1 500 a year for night duty officers, R200 a month danger pay, a detective's allowance for stand-by duty and an unstipulated amount for working in high risk areas.





# 'Outsider' to solve police conflict

Star 8/4/96

By CHERYL HUNTER

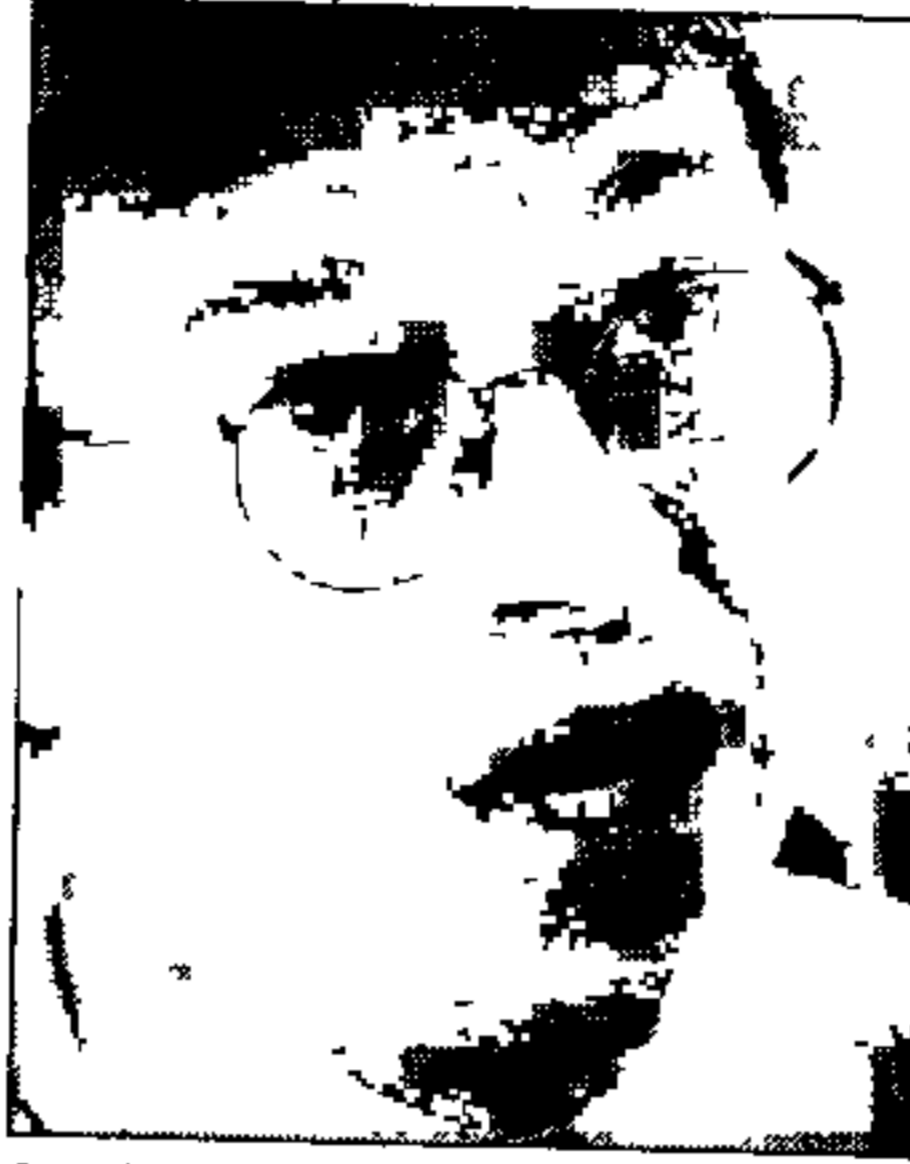
A dispute between Gauteng Police Reporting Officer Advocate Jan Munnik and the SAPS has led to a call for an arbitrator to be appointed to end the conflict.

Munnik, whose investigations have led to numerous policemen standing in the docks and having been suspended, is now himself the subject of criminal charges and a police investigation.

According to National Supporting Service Supt Andrew Lesch, Munnik has been charged with assault, crimen injuria and obstructing justice.

The first two charges relate to an alleged incident between Munnik and a policeman during an identity parade.

Munnik has denied assaulting the policeman, whom he claims was taking photographs of wit-



Jan Munnik ... in SAPS conflict.

nesses at the line-up and who he asked to stop this activity.

Lesch said the charge of obstructing justice was laid by another policeman who claims Munnik was in possession of a docket "which he should not have had".

Munnik has claimed that the charges were trumped up by policemen who felt threatened by him.

Lesch said Munnik was appointed under the peace procedures prior to the 1994 election and that his contract ended in December 1994, but Minister for Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi decided to keep him in place.

"In terms of his employment, the peace committee would have intervened in a dispute, but they no longer exist and the new directorate will only be established in about three months, so there is currently no one to solve the problem," Lesch said.

He said this was the reason that Munnik and the police had agreed to appoint an "objective outsider". "We should have someone appointed within the month," Lesch added.

(251)

# New salary scales to benefit SAPS' underpaid lower ranks

BY CHERYL HUNTER

Star 8/4/96 (251) ~~956~~  
Police will announce a new salary structure tomorrow likely to double the pay of the lowest ranks in the force, but the money won't reach the pockets of policemen until July.

Yesterday South African Police Services Superintendent Strini Govender could not confirm figures, but it is believed that constables, who currently earn about R13 000 a year, will receive an increase to boost their income to at least R23 000 a year.

Many of the pay packages will not receive substantial salary increases, but will be boosted by new allowances to be implemented from July 1.

Govender said the allowances included an additional R1 500 per

year for night-duty officers, R200 per month danger pay, a detective's allowance for stand-by duty and an unstipulated amount for working in high-risk areas, depending on the area.

None of the higher ranks will be taking pay cuts, but there will be no annual pay increase this year because of the adjustments.

When approached for details about middle and top rank salary scales, Police Commissioner George Fivaz said he could not provide the information "because of ethical considerations".

An agreement between SAPS top management and other role-players was expected to be signed in Pretoria on Wednesday and details on the new SAPS salary dispensation would be released only then, Fivaz said.

**THE STEW SIMMERS ON**

(251)

**The SA Police** Union says it may call on members to refuse to work overtime if police management does not produce an acceptable overtime pay formula by the end of the month *FM 9/4/96*

A no-overtime police "strike" such as that which took place about a year ago would seriously hamstring police services, which are 25% dependent on overtime work, says union national organiser Gerhard van der Merwe. He says it would devastate the Community Safety Plan — the police's key anti-crime initiative — which relies on overtime work.

Van der Merwe dismisses the argument that such action would be illegal under the new Labour Relations Act, which outlaws police strikes, including the withholding of overtime work. "Our position is that the Act does not prohibit withholding work in unpaid overtime, which would be a form of slavery and therefore unconstitutional."

The union has started gathering mandates for action from its branches if the police management cannot produce an overtime formula soon.

The union threat might seem churlish, coming as it does only days after National Commissioner George Fivaz announced a new police salary structure with increases as high as 40% in the lower ranks with effect from July 1.

The complex new salary structure will mean that constables, 85% of whom earn between R19 000-R24 000 including allowances, could gross up to R32 000. The Commissioner himself will get a 13,7% rise. The total package is expected to cost R1,31m and will be drawn from the Public Service Commission budget.

The significant part of the deal is that the Public Service Commission has granted the police a separate bargaining chamber for pay talks. This puts police on a similar footing to teachers and may encourage other professions such as nursing, which has been clamouring for a separate chamber, to press the issue.

But the union says the salary issue is only part of a larger deal that it has been negotiating since last year. Still outstanding is agreement on a proposed new promotions policy and allowances for overtime, danger, night duty and standby.

Last year's no-overtime strike led to a stopgap agreement in which R96m of RDP money was set aside to pay police

overtime. Police management promised to address the problem in 1996.

The union says that R500m is needed to cover overtime pay. But management requested and got a budget of only R60m — hence the union's anger. ■



# Constables to get up to 40 percent more in pay

(251) ARG 11/4/96  
The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA - Police salaries have been reviewed across the board, and some policemen are set to take home up to 40 percent more from July 1.

The pay hike - described by police commissioner George Fivaz as a quantum leap - is the first in a bid to improve the service and halt an exodus of top officers, and totals more than R1,3 billion

Mr Fivaz said the salary increases addressed decades of salary neglect and were to reward policemen more realistically for their extraordinary working conditions

Constables would receive up to 40 percent more money, with most getting a 38 percent hike, while sergeants would receive between 20 percent and 25 percent more

An ordinary constable with one-year's service earning R19 000 a year would now take home R24 000, while a constable who worked shifts and received a risk allowance would earn R32 000 a year

The salary increase would differ from individual to individual, and also depend on the member's duties and the risk attached

At the heart of this radical salary restructuring was a vastly improved, performance-based salary grading system, which although incorporating some existing allowances, provided for new allowances

Mr Fivaz said the restructuring would have a beneficial ripple effect on issues such as corruption, morale, productivity, quality of service and resignations

The restructuring was also not an isolated action, but formed part of a broader, three-year strategy to boost SAPS remuneration, he said

Further substantial salary improvements could be expected next year and in 1998





ANNOUNCEMENT RECEIVED WITH SCEPTICISM

# Quantum pay leap for police

A ride on the wild side



**JOHANNESBURG:** Some police members greeted news of substantial pay increases with scepticism last night, saying they would wait to see their increases "in black and white" before celebrating

**T**HE beleaguered and underpaid rank and file members of the South African Police Service have received whopping pay increases of 38% to 40% for most police constables and 20% to 25% for most sergeants

The increases, described as a quantum leap, were announced by Commissioner George Fivaz yesterday

He said this was a clear signal to embattled police that the government fully appreciated their services

The new salaries will come into effect on July 1

"Great, I've been waiting 11 years for this," an elated Johannesburg policeman said on hearing the announcement

However, his joy was not shared by all his colleagues, many of whom have adopted a wait and see attitude

Sceptical policemen approached last night said they had been promised similar pay rises in the past, none of which had materialised

Also contributing to their lack of an immediate positive response was the fact that they had not yet been officially informed of the pay rises

"If it is true I will be very, very

happy," said Gallo Manor Constable Raphael Gabela "At last I will be able to go home to see my family in Manzburg"

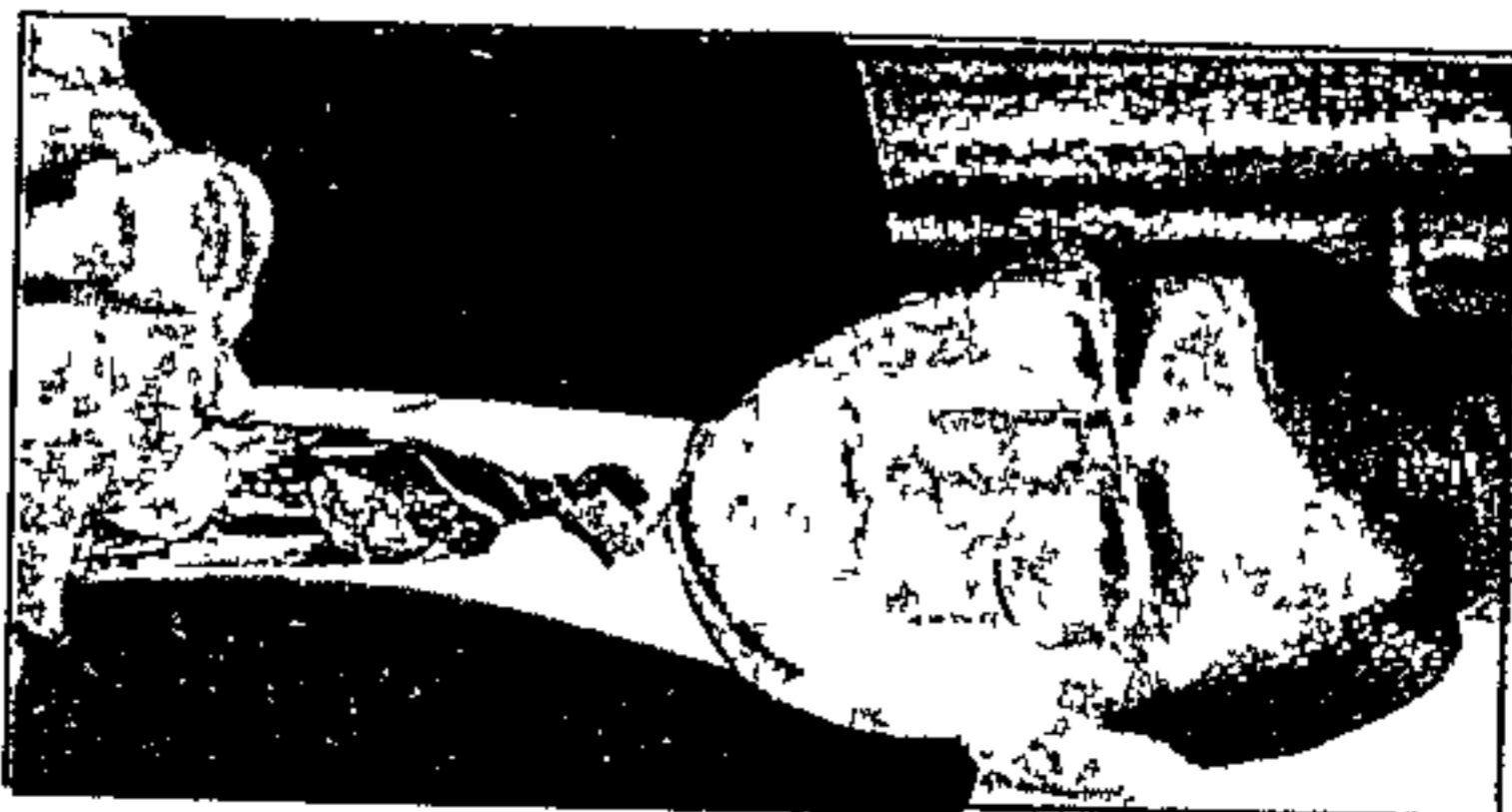
Brixton Police Constable B X Xulu added "I will be even happier at the end of July when I see the increase in black and white on my pay slip"

At present police constables take home about R1 000 a month after deductions The 38% increase announced by Fivaz in Pretoria yesterday could mean they take home about R380 more a month

Some constables, depending on whether they work in the field or are office bound, will also receive additional allowances such as danger pay and overtime An individual's performance would play a major role in determining increases, Fivaz said

Other increases announced yesterday were between 20 and 25% for most sergeants, with some getting 29% Most inspectors would receive a 32,5% increase, while some would get 18%

Captains would get 39,8% in most cases, and 22,3% in some Superintendents would get 22,3% or 33,6% Senior superintendents would get 24,4%, but



**INCREASES:** Commissioner George Fivaz

exceptional cases would get as much as 34%

Fivaz's own salary would increase by 13,7% while the salaries of directors and other police commissioners would be subject to normal civil service increases, probably 7,5%, said police human resource management spokesman Superintendent Johan Smal

Fivaz said the quality of police service should also improve

"This is an unprecedented break with the disgracefully poor

police salaries of the past an the culmination of the restructuring of the SA Police Service

"Further substantial salary improvements can thus be expected in 1997 and 1998"

He said President Nelson Mandela had played a decisive role in obtaining state funds for the pay rises

SA Police Union national secretary Mr Pieter-Don Brandt, who attended the media briefing, welcomed the increases

"We also want to extend gratitude to President Mandela who has played a very important role in this," he said

Brandt, however, criticised overtime pay for police, saying R60 million set aside for this purpose was merely a drop in the ocean

It should be kept in mind that the community safety plan was based on overtime

Fivaz said efforts to improve overtime system were continuing and various ways were being explored to find money for the purpose

"We have great sympathy with the labour unions, but overtime should not be stretched to the extreme

"Any human being can work only so much overtime"

The increases would cost the state R1 315 million, said Assistant Commissioner Gert Swart, deputy divisional head of staff management — Own Correspondent Sapa

(251) or 11/4796



# Probe into SAPS media leak ordered

Star 11/4/96

(261)

**By ANSO THOM**  
Crime Reporter

National Police Commissioner George Fivaz has ordered an investigation into allegations by Gauteng Police Reporting Officer advocate Jan Munnik that police officials leaked to the media confidential information on complaints against him

"It must be viewed in a serious light and I have therefore appointed Deputy National Commissioner Morgan Chetty to launch an immediate investigation into who could have done so and why," Fivaz said

Christo Davidson, previously attached to the former Goldstone Commission, will also be part of the investigating team

On Tuesday Munnik instructed his attorneys to institute legal action against Sunday newspaper Rapport and said he was also considering similar action against the SAPS

He said on Tuesday that defamatory reports were published at the weekend, but he had not yet decided on action against the police as he

was waiting for a response from Fivaz

Munnik yesterday met Chetty, but was not able to comment on the outcome of the meeting

Munnik, whose investigations have led to numerous policemen being suspended or charged, is now himself the subject of criminal charges and a police investigation

## **Charges are trumped up, says Munnik**

According to a statement at the weekend by National Supporting Service Supt Andrew Lesch, Munnik has been charged with assault, crimen injuria and obstructing justice

The first two charges relate to an alleged incident between Munnik and a policeman during an identity parade at the Brixton Murder and Robbery unit. Munnik has denied assaulting the policeman

Lesch said the charge of obstructing justice was laid by another policeman who claims Munnik was in possession of a docket "which he should not have had"

Munnik has claimed that the charges were trumped up by policemen who felt threatened by him and were determined to undermine him

"On January 30 1996, I furnished the SAPS and the secretariat with my lengthy response to the complaints against me, in which I believe I showed there was nothing in them and that they were born out of a campaign to discredit me and a lack of understanding of the police reporting officer function," Munnik said in an earlier statement

Lesch said Munnik and the police had agreed that an arbitrator be appointed to end the conflict.

Munnik said he regarded the leaking of documentation to Rapport in an extremely serious light "I was advised by the reporter that he was given the documentation by a member of the SAPS," said Munnik

Rapport editor Izak de Villiers refused to comment yesterday

# At last — our police get decent pay rises

Star 11/4/96 (251)

July increases of up to 40% will boost morale in war against crime, says Fivaz

BY LARA SMITH

**I**'ve been waiting 11 years for this," an elated police sergeant said in Johannesburg last night on hearing National Police Commissioner George Fivaz's announcement that police salaries will increase by up to 40% from July 1.

The long-awaited move to improve pay comes at a time when the service is short-staffed due to resignations by its poorly paid and over-worked men and women on whom the country is relying to combat the crime wave. Constables take home about R1 000 a month after deductions, but their pay packets at the end of July will show a 38% increase when they should get about R380

“  
**Clear signal  
their work is  
appreciated**  
”

more. And some constables, depending on whether they are on patrol or are office bound, will also receive additional allowances such as danger pay and overtime.

Other increases announced were between 20 and 25% for most sergeants, with some getting 29%. Most inspectors would receive a 32,5% increase, while

management spokesman Supt Johan Smal.

However, the joy of the sergeant who has been waiting 11 years for a decent pay packet was not shared by all his colleagues.

Members of the service, having worked in often demoralising conditions for years, said they had been promised pay rises in the past, but none had materialised.

"If it is true I will be very, very happy," said Gallo Manor Const Raphael Gabela. "At last I will be able to go home to see my family in Pietermaritzburg."

"I will be even happier at the end of July when I see the increase in black and white on my pay slip," added Brixton Constable BX Xulu.

An individual's performance would play a major role in determining increases, Fivaz said when making the announcement.

Describing the increases as a "quantum leap", he said this was a clear signal to embattled police that the Government fully appreciated their services.

Sapa reports that Fivaz said the new pay package would address decades of salary neglect to reward police for their extraordinary working conditions.

It would help curb corruption in the police and should stem resignations. The quality of service should also improve.

"This is an unprecedented break with the disgracefully poor police salaries of the past and is the culmination of the restructuring of the police," he said.

"Further substantial salary improvements, over and above those announced today, can thus be expected in 1997 and 1998."

Fivaz added that efforts to improve the overtime system were continuing, and various ways were being explored to find money for this purpose.

The coming increases would cost the State around R1,3-billion, said assistant commissioner Gert Swart, deputy divisional head, staff management.

some would get 18%

Captains would get 39,8% in most cases, and 22,3% in some. Superintendents would get 22,3%, but some would get 33,6%. Senior superintendents would get 24,4%, but exceptional cases would get as much as 34%.

Fivaz's salary would increase by 13,7%, while directors' and other commissioners' salaries would be subject to normal civil service increases, probably about 7,5%, said police human resource

# DP and FF welcome salary rise for police

(251) Sowetan 12/4/96

THE Democratic Party and the Freedom Front yesterday welcomed salary increases for police officers but the DP said it would not stop its campaign for a "fairer deal" as police pensions were scandalously low

Police officers were on South Africa's front line in the fight against crime, but had been exploited under the previous government, DP safety and security spokesman Mr Douglas Gibson said

A constable currently received a pension of R750 a month, a sergeant R1 000 and a warrant-officer R2 000

Although South Africa's police force had increased from 52 590 to 102 340 in the last 10 years, the country was still under-policed as the population had grown from 23 million to about 41 million, Gibson said

The Freedom Front welcomed the "considerable improvements" in the salaries of police officers

## Motivate police

It said it had "pleaded for this for quite some time"

"These improvements are a very important factor in establishing a motivated and purposeful police force, which is an essential prerequisite to bring crime down to acceptable levels," FF spokesman Joseph Chole said,

Police Commissioner George Fivaz on Wednesday night announced pay increases of between 38 and 40 percent for most constables and 20 to 25 percent for most sergeants

Describing the increases as a "quantum leap", Fivaz said this was a clear signal to police that the Government fully appreciated their services

The new salaries will come into effect on July 1

Fivaz said most inspectors would receive a 32,5 percent increase, with 18 percent for some

Captains would get 39,8 percent in most cases, and 22,3 percent in some Superintendents would get 22,3 percent, but some would get 33,6 percent Senior superintendents would get 24,4 percent, but exceptional cases would get as much as 34 percent

The increases would cost the state R1,3 billion - Sapa.



# Business asked to back paper

JILYAN PITTMAN  
Staff Reporter

**BUSINESSES** in the southern suburbs should come forward to support the newly published tabloid community newspaper, Community Police Talk, which police hope will bridge the gap between the community and the law-enforcers

This was said by Tom Anderson of Claremont, a concerned resident who has undertaken to publish the quarterly newspaper with the help of the police

The first four-page tabloid publication in January featured news and views from the Claremont police station and the second edition of the publication, due soon

will again be distributed free

"Businesses need to come forward to support this publication because it's a win-win situation

"This free tabloid is a vital communication tool to fight crime in our homes and on our streets. Our next edition will cover a wider policing area

"Our first edition had stories on who was who in the police station, tips on how to choose a security company, crime statistics, what community policing is all about and a clarion call for all to be involved in combating crime," said Mrs Anderson, a graphic designer

"There has been little response from the public but the police are delighted

"This is exactly what they need and now we need to get the community involved"

For the first time a picture of the new South African Police Service alooe emblem on a policeman's cap was shown on the front page of the first publication

"The alooe is a symbol of strength, adaptation and is dynamic and resourceful and legally protected," say the police

Mrs Anderson says business people should take the publication seriously because everybody should be asking "What can I do in the fight against crime?"

"This publication is the result of my asking myself this question," she said "Taking responsibility for one's actions is what is needed in the new South Africa"



Picture: JILYAN PITTMAN  
**POLICE LINKS:** Constable Marius Swanepoel and Public Relations Officer Stienie Nagel from the Claremont police station look at a new community newspaper. With them is Tom Anderson who put it together.

ML 4 12/4/96

POLICE RESERVE (251)

## DISSOLUTION POLITICS

FM 12/4/96

The dissolution of the SA Police reserve has provoked spurious politicking from some quarters

None was more pathetic than AWB kommandant Eugene Terre'blanche's hoarse threat last week to "take over" the former reserve force of ex-policemen — said to number 37 000 — when the supposed hour of revolution arrives

There is no putative army of ex-policemen waiting to take up arms against the black-led government, as Terre'blanche seems to believe

The police reserve was not a cohesive force but a disparate scattering of conscripts, mainly, whose ties to the police service had, in many cases, faded away



George Fivaz

And Commissioner George Fivaz's announcement last week disbanding the force therefore should not have surprised or disappointed anyone — least of all the National Party, whose safety & security spokesman Andre Foure protested no doubt for political reasons

Foure decried the "loss" of valuable manpower from a service which admittedly is struggling to fight crime. But his claim that Cabinet and parliament were never informed rang hollow

As police spokesmen pointed out, the new Police Act does not provide for a police reserve, which was known when all parties were negotiating the new Act. Moreover, the reserve was in the process of disbanding. Police records show that the scrapping of the reserve force was first officially proposed by former police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe at a general staff meeting on November 16 1993

That was in response to representa-

tions from members of the reserve who themselves suggested scrapping the force, mainly because the yearly camps that members were expected to attend interfered with their regular jobs. It was also felt that its members had lost touch, if they ever were in touch, with procedures and policies of the new service

The reserve was made up of former policemen who had served more than two years in the full-time force and who had been automatically assigned to the reserve when discharged. Their wages and administration and maintenance costs amounted to at least R18,5m, which Fivaz rightly says can be better spent on operational policing ■



# If crime doesn't pay, then fighting it certainly doesn't either

BY BOBBY BROWN

Constable Mahomed Bayat earns slightly more than R1 800 a month, takes home R1 200, and after paying for his necessities has R150 left.

Bayat, a 21-year-old detective at Soweto's Moroka police station who lives in Lenasia's police barracks, for which he pays R100 a month, sends R350 a month to his parents in Durban and pays clothing accounts of R200 a month.

"I don't cook and my workload is such that I hardly have time to eat, so I budget about R400 a month for buying food every day. Kentucky is expensive, you know," laughed the officer, his gold tooth flashing.

Bayat said he was very pleased with Police Commissioner George Fivaz's announcement on Wednesday that police could expect an increase of up to 40% in July.

Bayat should be getting an extra R456 to take home after a 38% increase promised to constables earning about R1 000 a month, but he said he would not let his hopes rise yet.

"I'll only believe the increase once I see it on my payslip and the money is in my account. You know what happened last year when they promised us an increase," he said, referring to the disappointment when increases didn't come through because of a lack of funds.

He said that for him and any other policeman to live a comfortable lifestyle, they should be taking home at least R2 000 a month. "Maybe then I'd be able to visit my family in Durban."

Like any other young person, he has his sights set on living in a flat, owning a car and maybe getting married one day.

## Danger and standby pay in new salary packages for police

BY ANSO THOM  
Crime Reporter

Danger, special danger, night duty and standby allowances will be paid to police in addition to the new salary increases which already include service allowances.

The service allowance was previously described as "danger pay".

Depending on the specific case, a police officer could be paid a danger allowance of R200 a



Seeing is believing ... Constable Mahomed Bayat says he has been disappointed before.

"But these things are impossible when you earn what we earn. Some people's rent is equal to

what I earn". His salary includes R600 danger pay and he gets an additional R550 a year clothing allowance

month, a R300 special danger allowance, a night duty allowance of R15,66 a shift and a standby allowance of R14,55 a day.

For example, a constable, described as a matriculated person who completed his or her basic training and who currently receives a service allowance of R4 800 a year, would be placed on the following salary scale. On the lower existing notch - which depends on the number of years' ex-

perience - a constable who used to get R17 811 a year (allowances excluded), will now get R27 882 a year (service allowance included).

National human resources management spokesman Supt Srin Goverder said personnel appointed in terms of the Public Service Act would not necessarily be paid as set out above.

"The state is committed to further salary improvements over the next two years," he said.

## Low perspective on Fivaz's modest pay rise

He says he believes the pending increases could make policemen more dedicated and might even prevent corruption in the police

The "quantum leap" in police salaries will benefit everyone in the service - including Commissioner George Fivaz, who will receive the lowest percentage increase at only 13,7%. But his pay boost will be more than some policemen's entire new salaries.

Fivaz's salary of R266 000 a year will jump by R36 000. The lowest-paid police constable will receive R27 000 after a hefty 40% increase. - Own Correspondent.

## Overtime budget still a problem

BY JUSTICE MALALA  
Labour Reporter

The SA Police Union has warned that its 50 000 members, although happy with the salary hikes of up to 40% announced this week, could decide to mount a campaign to highlight their grievances over overtime pay.

Sapu national secretary Peter-Don Brandt said yesterday members in the Eastern Cape were agitating for an awareness campaign to build up support for their demand for an increased budget for overtime pay.

"Members are very sore about the amount currently put aside for overtime pay and we cannot rule out the fact that other regions will not call for stronger action. The feeling coming through is that strong action may be called for," he said, adding that no specific action had been suggested.

The budget for overtime in the SA Police Services currently stands at about R16-million.

Police Commissioner George Fivaz announced on Wednesday that police salaries would be increased by up to 40% for the lowest-paid policemen.

The R1,3-billion salary restructuring ended decades of neglect of police salaries and was hailed by both Sapu and the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union as a "step in the right direction".

SAPS senior superintendent Srin Goverder said yesterday a commission had been appointed to investigate how a bigger budget for overtime pay could be obtained.

force, but would not eradicate it. "I believe some of my colleagues take bribes simply to survive and not because they like to"

## SUGGESTED PAY HIKES FOR POLICE



	BOTTOM SCALE	TOP SCALE
Constable	R17 811 → R27 882	R21 816 → R29 228
Sergeant(1)	R22 626 → R32 983	R27 183 → R35 604
Sergeant(2)	R29 817 → R40 836	R36 402 → R45 852
Inspector	R36 402 → R50 868	R46 908 → R56 106
Captain	R42 972 → R63 963	R61 095 → R71 055
Superintendent(1)	R61 095 → R78 141	R76 038 → R86 853
Superintendent(2)	R70 611 → R98 463	R92 256 → R106 941
Senior superintendent	R85 182 → R115 413	R112 386 → R131 523

**ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES**  
Danger allowance: R200 pm Special danger allowance: R300 pm  
Night duty allowance: R15,66 per shift Standby allowance: R14,55 per shift



# Police union wants Kotze to resign

(251) M+G-12-18/4/96

Philippa Garson and  
Jacquie Golding-Duffy

**T**HE South African Police Union (Sapu) has called for the resignation of controversial South African Police Services communications director Craig Kotze who was recently given a permanent job in the force.

Sapu secretary general Peter-Don Brandt said Kotze was "running a union-bashing" exercise and had acted in bad faith by issuing misleading press statements about wage negotiations during the process and had placed police management in an embarrassing predicament.

"Perhaps he is living in the past and thinks unions are to counter-strategise against. Either he or the commissioner does not understand labour rights. We are asking whether he doesn't have another agenda," said Brandt.

Brandt said several statements published in the press which he believed had been written by Kotze about pay increase negotiations did not accurately reflect the situation, and had led to considerable confusion within the police.

He also claimed a statement had been issued saying salary increases would come into effect at the end of July this year, when the correct date was a month earlier.

But Kotze, now permanently employed as adviser to national SAPS Commissioner George Fivaz, denied being a "union-basher". He said "no misleading press statements on the wage talks" were released by himself since all statements issued from Fivaz's office were personally approved by the commissioner before being released.

"The statements sent out are cleared by Commissioner Fivaz prior to being released," Kotze said, adding that he "never releases statements in my personal capacity".

"Maybe the people making these allegations feel they are losing out on the publicity stakes since Commissioner Fivaz has credibility. I can only assume that the unfounded allegations against me and the call for my resignation are because they feel outclassed by the commissioner and the scapegoat is me," Kotze said.

Kotze is one of the police's most spectacular survivors. He was the longtime righthand man of former law and order minister Adriaan Vlok when he was caught lying about taxpayers' money donated to Inkatha. Kotze was Vlok's spokesman at the height of the then-SAP's cover-ups about third force activities. He then went on to be a major protector of National Party rightwinger Herinus Kriel during his term as police minister.

He got the boot from present police minister Sydney Mufamadi after his contract ran out but was re-hired by the new commissioner George Fivaz after applying for his present post when it was advertised.

Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union assistant general secretary Jacob Tsumane confirmed that there were some distortions of the negotiations in the media but said the blame could not necessarily be placed at Kotze's door.

The salary negotiations, which have resulted in substantial increases for police officers, were clinched in a signed deal this week. Police constables will receive pay increases of 38% to 40% while sergeants will receive hikes of 20-25% and some will receive a 29% increase. Most inspectors will receive 32,5% and others 18% increases. Most captains will receive 39,8% and some 22,3%. Superintendents will receive between 22,3% and 33,6% and senior superintendents will receive 24,4% and in exceptional cases up to 34%. Fivaz will receive a 13,7% increase.

# Fivaz promises to probe Munnik 'smear' allegation

(251) Star 13/4/96  
By KURT SWART

Documents containing police complaints and details of criminal charges against Witwatersrand police reporting officer, advocate Jan Munnik, were leaked to the Afrikaans press in an effort to smear him, Munnik said this week.

Responding to the claim yesterday, the office of national Police Commissioner George Fivaz said a high-level investigation had been launched into the leaking of the allegations against Munnik.

During a conference attend-

ed by advocate Munnik and top SAPS management, it was agreed that the matter would be treated in a very serious light. It was also decided the investigation should be started with immediate effect," Fivaz said in a joint statement with the office of police reporting officers.

An Afrikaans weekly devoted much space to the leaked documents, noting that the man who had been responsible for many policemen landing in court and getting suspended was now himself under police scrutiny.

## ◆ Munnik

(251) Star 13/4/96  
The leak came days after Munnik applied for the post of executive director of the Independent Complaints Directorate. The ICD, appointed in 1993 in terms of the National Peace Accord, is to take over the function of civilian police reporting officers.

Munnik indicated this week that he believed the timing of the leak just after his application to the ICD was no coincidence. The documents include allegations of unethical behaviour in that Munnik allegedly referred matters being investigated by police to attorneys acting on behalf of complainants, thereby assisting them in their civil claims against the police.

Also mentioned in Rapport were criminal charges against Munnik now before the attorney-general. These include charges of attempting to defeat the ends of justice, crimen injuria and assaulting a policeman. Munnik described the charges as a "spurious and malicious" attempt to undermine his effectiveness as reporting officer.

Munnik told the *Saturday Star* this week he had known about the complaints since July last year. He said that since the end of January, when he submitted his answers to the complaints, he had been pressing Fivaz, Secretary for Safety and Security Azhar Cachalia and Minister Sydney Mufamadi to adjudicate on the matter. Attempts to bring the matter to a head had met with little success, Munnik said.

He caused a storm in July by making public his report on his duties as civilian police reporting officer. His report highlighted numerous complaints of police misconduct, including torture, and accused senior officers of attempting to block his investigations.

## Resistance

The report resulted in bitter attacks on him by the police hierarchy, including Fivaz.

"It was only after meeting with Commissioner Fivaz after the publication of my report that I realised the reason for my encountering such resistance. I had effectively been discredited within the SAPS hierarchy and the ministry.

"While I was advised that the SAPS were intent on not taking the matter any further, I requested to be furnished with copies of such complaints against me."

He eventually received full details of the complaints reported in Rapport in September.

"It was clear from the complaints that they were mostly based upon subjective viewpoints of members who did not understand the concept of civilian oversight into investigations into police misconduct and wanted to minimise the effectiveness of the role of the reporting officer, and upon untested, misleading, slanted, hearsay and often false information."

He added this week "I regard the leaking of the documentation given to Rapport in an extremely suspicious light, especially as I was advised by the Rapport reporter that he was given the documentation by a member of the SAPS."

Munnik said he now knew who the member was but was not at liberty to disclose his name. He welcomed the speedy investigation ordered into the leak by Fivaz.

■ SEE PAGE 9



# Police's watchdog wants re!

(251) Rht



Reporting officer Jan Munnik says the SAPS will prove its bona fides only by making it possible for him to do his job, writes **KURT SWART**

**W**ith the election of a new government in 1994, the task of civilian reporting officers investigating complaints of police abuse seemed to have been made easier. No longer would they be hindered in their watchdog role by a police force grown arrogant with years of omnipotence as the enforcing agent of apartheid policy, used to a culture of protecting its members and a perception that it was above the law.

New police structures were formed and a new democratic era of openness, transparency and a culture of accountability for members' actions beckoned.

Yet the experiences this year of Witwatersrand police reporting officer Jan Munnik suggest police and police ministry attitudes to the concept of civilian reporting officers may have changed only marginally. The advocate's attempts to investigate complaints of police misconduct are greeted with hostility and he still struggles to gain access to relevant documents.

Reports on documents leaked to the Afrikaans press last weekend alleged that Munnik was guilty of unethical behaviour and listed charges laid against him by members of the SAPS for defeating the ends of justice, crimen injuria and assault.

The complaints and charges are not new. Munnik has for months labelled them "spurious" and an attempt to "taint" him and undermine his performance as reporting officer.

Munnik, who became aware of the allegations in September, has since been badgering the police hierarchy for a process to deal with them, through adjudication, arbitration or other means.

The matter has to be resolved urgently

because it contributes to officers' negative attitude towards him and hinders him in his role as reporting officer, he says.

Disturbingly, his efforts garnered little response – sometimes not even the courtesy of a letter of acknowledgement – until the allegations were published at the weekend.

Previously, having pushed Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and his secretary, Azhar Cachalia, to help him gain access to dockets, he could not understand why he was not getting the support he had hoped for. In September, when he was supplied with the list of complaints against him, it became clear.

"I had been taunted as dishonest, unethical and anti-police, out to nail policemen any way I could.

"There is nothing in this. It is a smear campaign," he said.

The police reporting officer system has succeeded in bringing to court many policemen implicated in murder, assault and torture. Successes were achieved in investigating the notorious "Yankee Squad", the Vanderlipplark Murder and Robbery Unit and the Unrest and Violent Crimes Unit.

The charge of assault stemmed from an incident at the headquarters of the Brixton murder and robbery unit.

A policeman complained that Munnik had grabbed him by his clothing and pushed him during an identity parade.

Munnik's unit had arranged the parade for witnesses who had laid complaints of torture against members of the Brixton unit. He denied involvement in any scuffle and said the policeman had attempted to intimidate witnesses by taking photographs of them before the parade.

"I also drew his (Fvaz's) attention to the fact that the success rate of prosecutions against recalcitrant policemen in matters investigated by the complaints investigation unit was much higher when I received full cooperation from the police and had full access to dockets – as was the case in the Vaal Triangle investigation – than when my funding investigation – than when my funding investigation was being obstructed," Munnik said.

There was still a steady flow of cases against the police, but this had been accompanied by a "definite decrease in the percentage of prosecution."

Munnik has not been popular with many policemen since the release of his report in July last year on his experiences as reporting officer.

In it he said senior policemen had consistently blocked his attempts to probe allegations of serious human rights violations by police.

Obstruction of his investigations often took the form of police denying him access to dockets, he said.



**JAN MUNNIK:** Unpopular within SAPS ranks since the release of his report last year on his experience as police

PHOTO

Attorneys-General took a legalistic approach to his requests to peruse dockets, in effect denying him access, Munnik said. This might well be a result of representations by officers to the Attorneys-General to deny him access on false grounds, he said.

In publishing his report, Munnik had to have expected a strong reaction. However, while previous police chief General Johan van der Merwe voiced anger over it, the strongest attack was by the chief of the new SAPS management, Police Commissioner George Fvaz, who labelled the report "subjective" and accused Munnik of using "lynch-mob tactics" against police.

However, after meeting, Fvaz and Munnik seemed to have resolved their differences, issuing a joint statement in which they agreed that the reporting system was inherently defective, but that monitoring of police misconduct had to continue.

"My only interest was to account and to make recommendations publicly on the improvement of present and future civilian oversight of police misconduct," Munnik said. "Attempts on my part to have obstructive officers removed were resisted by the SAPS hierarchy."

"It was only after meeting Commissioner

Fvaz on July 13, after the publication of my report, that I realised the reason for my encountering such resistance and not receiving support from either the SAPS or the ministry in my attempts to improve my functioning, such as being given access to dockets. It was that I had been discredited within the hierarchy and the ministry."

This had been achieved through the "submission of certain complaints against me, of which I was unaware, and to which I had not been extended the courtesy of an opportunity to respond."

Fvaz eventually supplied Munnik with summaries of the complaints in September. "It was clear from the complaints that they were mostly based on subjective viewpoints of members who did not understand the concept of civilian oversight and wanted to minimise the effectiveness of the role of the reporting officer, and upon untested, misleading, slanted, hearsay and often false information," Munnik said.

"It was also clear from the non-payment for services rendered that the police interpreted my mandate restrictively and intended to minimise my role and functioning." According to Munnik, almost half the al-

legations against him were plaintiffs investigation unit captain Tran Bredenkamp, also complained in his report of position and attempting to limit his functioning.

The other complaints, were compiled by Mayor-General in Van der Merwe's name.

In his report, Munnik had attempted in December to remove as reporting officer

In December, Munnik was advising him that little progress was being made in solving the problem experiencing in doing his duty.

"The main problems were that of Captain Bredenkamp and his continued resistance and my not having access to the reporting officer, and upon untested complaints levelled against the ministry from suitably called for an urgent mission of my answers to



# Living on the breadline — and a glimmer of hope

By PEARL RANTSEKENG

*(251)*  
SERGEANT Mokhathi Letlala has been a policeman at the Katlehong police station for 17 years

He joined the then South African Police in 1979 — at a salary of R125 per month

Today, the father of three earns R4 220 before tax and bond repayment. He takes home R1 504,87. With this amount Letlala has to pay for rates and taxes and the children's schooling — and put food on the table

He gave us a breakdown of his monthly expenses:

- R300 for electricity;
  - R250 school fees for his two daughters aged 12 and seven,
  - R200 for their bus fare and lunch,
  - R300 for groceries; and
  - R150 goes towards payment of an account with a department store
- After all this, Letlala is left with no more than R100 in his pocket

*14/4/96*

"For entertainment and drinks I have to rely on my brother-in-law and friends to provide. If they are not around, it's hard luck for me," said Letlala.

His earnings were not enough to cover his simple lifestyle, he said

"I have to interchange payments to the department stores in order to have some change left. I actually live from hand to mouth. We get paid on the last day of the month — but by the fifth I am broke as hell."

However, with the coming pay increases of 38 to 40 percent for most police constables and 20 to 25 percent for most sergeants, Letlala might have some disposable income left

Assuming that Letlala qualifies for the 25 percent increment, it means he would be able to add about R1 000 to his salary

This week the Commissioner of Police, George Fivaz, announced that the increases would see about 85 percent of constables earning about R3 000 a month — compared

with the current R2 000 a month

It was also announced that police members who work in dangerous conditions, would get even more

Sergeants will receive between 20 and 25 percent more, and others much as 29 percent. Inspectors will receive between 18 and 32,5 percent and captains between 22,3 and 39,8 percent

Superintendents will get 22,3 percent more — but some can expect as much as 33,6 percent, while senior superintendents will receive between 24,4 and 34 percent

However, a snap survey done by City Press this week showed that though most policemen were happy at the announcement of he increases, most of them were not sure whether to celebrate or not

Sergeant Thomas Tshabalala of the Katlehong police station said "Most people are still in the dark about how much they are going to get as nothing has been confirmed. For the first time we will have an increment that is more than the

five percent which we used to get during the days of the NP. What is even better is that this is only the beginning. For the next two years the salaries will still be upgraded."

A superintendent who did not want to be named said the police were more interested in action than talk

"Promises have been made in the past which were not kept. So we will only be in a position to comment when we have seen the difference in our payslips."

But not all policemen were happy about the forthcoming salary increases

Community constables were not impressed — as they were not included in the raise

France Mthapo of Shongweni section in Katlehong said although they did the same amount of work as SAPS member they were not paid equally

"We are only given an allowance of about R731 — and yet we do most of the work."



SCRAPING THROUGH ... Five days after payday Sergeant Mokhathi Letlala is 'broke as hell'.

Picture: TLADI KHUELE

# Police linked to Khotso, Cosatu House blasts

BD 16/4/96 (257)

PRETORIA — A former security policeman told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday he had been involved in bomb blasts at the offices of three anti-apartheid organisations under what he saw as "legitimate orders"

He was testifying in the fraud and murder trial of former Vlakplaas police commander Col Eugene de Kock

Insp Douw Willemse, who served under De Kock at Vlakplaas near Pretoria for seven years, said he did not, however, regard the killing of a former ANC member at the Vlakplaas canteen in 1989 as legal. It was "clearly illegal"

De Kock has pleaded not guilty to murdering askari (ANC member

turned police informer) Moses Nthehelang. The State alleges Nthehelang was hit with a pool cue, smothered with a rubber tube and strangled by three of De Kock's men. They then allegedly disposed of the body, which has never been found.

Willemse, now based with the police's technical support service in the southern Cape, said he had decided to tell everything he knew after being informed that three charges of terrorism were being investigated against him.

The charges relate to alleged police-orchestrated bomb blasts at Khotso House and Cosatu House in Johannesburg and Khanya House in Pretoria.

He had made statements about the bombs and had decided to talk openly about other things he knew of, such as the incident at the Vlakplaas canteen.

He did not want to answer questions about the bomb blasts, as well as several operations outside the country which he had been involved in, for fear of incriminating himself.

Willemse said a large group of Vlakplaas men had gathered in the canteen when one of the askaris reported that he had lost his firearm. De Kock was angry and accused the askari of selling the weapon. He approached the askari

Continued on Page 2

## De Kock

Continued from Page 1

with a pool cue in his hand.

"I was scared that Col de Kock would assault the man. I was tired and I did not want to see it. I heard Col de Kock and the man screaming at each other. Other men also screamed. I heard what sounded like blows. I only returned to the canteen after all was quiet again," Willemse said.

"In the canteen I saw the man lying on the floor. There was a rope around his neck and he was dead. Col de Kock

was in the canteen with several other men. We fastened the blanket with the rope and then placed the body in the back of a car. Martiens Ras was driving, with Col de Kock sitting next to him. Leon Flores and I also went along. We drove in the direction of Brits.

They had carried the body into thick bushes near a farm gate and buried it in an upright position in a warthog hole which they enlarged with spades.

"I was so drunk that I could not remember where we hid the body, but I know it must have been somewhere in a bushveld area," Willemse said.

Cross examination of Willemse continues today — Sapa



# National policing plan due this month

BD 17/4/96 (251)

Stephen Laufer

THE SA Police Service would present the first national policing plan to the Cabinet by the end of the month, safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia said yesterday.

But the National Crime Prevention Strategy, due to be presented to Cabinet next week, would be delayed for about a month. Cachalia said the ministers involved in developing the strategy wanted greater co-ordination of short-term crime-fighting measures with the strategy's long-term vision.

Developed jointly by the safety and security, justice, defence and correctional services ministries, the strategy was designed to align policing, internal security, sentencing and prison practices more closely. It aims to overcome past crime control frustrations which resulted from a lack of co-ordination on bail, parole, and other practices.

The SAPS policing plan, required under legislation passed last year, must be presented annually. It details SAPS crime combating strategies and is the first real attempt at prioritising those of existing police resources.

Addressing the parliamentary safety and security committee on the plan yesterday, SAPS commissioner George Fivz said it would identify crucial policing issues, and human resources and material needs of the police.

One of the plan's authors, SAPS director Andre Coetzee, said priority crimes to be addressed included murder, family and sexual violence, stock theft, housebreaking, witchcraft, gang-related offences, hijacking, taxi violence, corruption, illegal weapons, narcotics, serious economic offences and

politically motivated massacres.

SAPS commissioner Pat Bosman told the committee that effective implementation of the plan would require a larger budget than the R9,883bn announced by then finance minister Chris Liebenberg in March. Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has in the past said the challenge to the SAPS was to improve policing within the confines of the available budget.

Sapa reports that the safety and security committee heard that if the SAPS attended to the 1996/97 police plan priorities effectively there would be only R30m of its R9,883bn budget vote left for its day-to-day running. The service had requested a budget allocation of about R10,1bn.

Bosman said that despite the importance of the priority crimes, "Mrs Smith or Jones cannot be ignored if her washing has been stolen off the line".

The police plan would form the basis of future SAPS budgets.

SAPS national standards divisional commissioner Andre Pruis said the 1 100 police station areas would be divided into sectors with sector teams and a manager.

There would be a partnership with all stakeholders, such as businesses and security companies.

Certain "flashpoint" areas would be identified and operations directed at these. These would include roadblocks, clean-up operations and patrols.

Special task forces, such as the murder and robbery squad, would operate at national and provincial levels. They would address priority crimes.

Discussions were being held with the SANDF to look at its role in securing SA's borders, he said.



**Police union will  
refuse to work (251)  
more overtime**

*Star 17/4/96*

South African Police Union (Sapu) members are threatening to refuse to work overtime

Sapu national organiser Gerhard van der Merwe said the union's 50 000 policemen would consider not working overtime if Commissioner George Fivaz and Minister Mufamadi did not find some way to reimburse officers for the "millions" they were entitled to for logged overtime

"The R60-million budgeted for in overtime is not even going to pay one month of the total extra hours worked," Van der Merwe said

According to him some 25% of policing is dependent on overtime work - Crime Staff

# Blocked in bid to nail the bad eggs

ARC 13/4/96 (251)  
■ Police and police ministry attitudes appear to have changed only marginally to the concept of civilian reporting officers.

**KURT SWART**  
Own Correspondent

WITH the election of a new democratic government in 1994, the task of civilian reporting officers investigating complaints of police abuses seemed to have been made easier

No longer would they be hindered in their watchdog role by a police force, grown arrogant with years of omnipotence as the often violent enforcing agent of apartheid policy, used to a culture of protecting and covering up for its members and a perception that it was above the law

New police structures were formed and a new democratic era beckoned of openness, transparency and a culture of police accountability for its actions

Yet the experiences this year of Witwatersrand police reporting officer Jan Munnik suggests police and police ministry attitudes have changed only marginally to the concept of civilian reporting officers

Hostility and resilient opposition still meets Mr Munnik's attempts to investigate complaints of police misconduct and he still struggles to gain access to relevant case documents. Reports from documents leaked to the Afrikaans press last weekend alleged that Mr Munnik, an advocate, was guilty of unethical behaviour, and listed charges laid against him by the

"As also reported therein, attempts on my part to have obstructive officers removed were resisted by SAP hierarchy. It was only after meeting with commissioner Fivaz on July 13, after the publication of my report, that I realised that the reason for my encountering such resistance and not receiving support, from either the SAPS or the ministry, for my attempts to improve my functioning, such as being given access to dockets. It was that I had effectively been discredited within the hierarchy and the ministry." This had been done by the "submission of certain complaints against me, of which I was unaware, and had not been extended the courtesy of an opportunity to respond to"

Commissioner Fivaz eventually supplied Mr Munnik with summaries of the complaints in September

"It was clear from the complaints that they were mostly based upon subjective viewpoints of members who did not understand the concept of civilian oversight into investigations into police misconduct and wanted to minimise the effectiveness of the role of the reporting officer and upon untested, misleading, slanted, hearsay and often false information"

The charge of assault stemmed from an incident at the headquarters of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit. A policeman complained that Mr Munnik had grabbed him by the clothing and had pushed him during an identity parade of policemen. Mr Munnik had arranged the parade for witnesses who have complaints of torture against members of the Brixton unit. He denied involvement in any



crimen injuria and assaulting a policeman.

The complaints and the charges are not new and Mr Munnik has for months labelled them as "spurious" and an attempt to "taint" him and undermine his performance as reporting officer

The investigator, since he became aware of them in September last year, has continually badgered the police hierarchy for a process to deal with the allegations, by adjudication, arbitration or other means

It had to be resolved urgently, he said, as it contributed to a negative attitude towards him by certain police officers, and was hindering his role as reporting officer

Disturbingly, his efforts met with little response, sometimes with not even the courtesy of a letter of acknowledgement, until the allegations were made public on the weekend

Previously when he had pushed the Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi and the secretary Azhar Cachalia to help him get access to case dockets, he could not understand why he was not getting the ministerial support he had hoped for

In September when he was supplied with the list of complaints against him it became clear

"I had been tainted as dishonest and unethical and anti-police, out to nail policemen any way I could. There is nothing in this, it is a smear campaign to discredit me," he said

Mr Munnik has not been popular with many policemen, since the public release of his report in July last year on his experiences as reporting officer

He said in his report senior policemen had consistently blocked his attempts at investigating serious human rights violations by police, including murder, assault and torture of suspects. Obstruction of his investigations often took the form of police denying him access to case dockets. Attorneys-general took a legalistic approach to his requests to peruse dockets, effectively denying him access," Mr Munnik said.

In publishing his report, the investigator must have expected a strong reaction. But while previous police chief General Johan van der Merwe voiced anger, the strongest attack came not as expected from the old SAP command structure, but from the chief of the new SAPS management-national police commissioner George Fivaz, who labelled the report as "subjective" and accused Mr Munnik of using "lynch-mob tactics" against the police

After their meeting, however commissioner Fivaz and Mr Munnik seemed to resolve their differences, issuing a joint statement in which they agreed the reporting system was inherently defective, but that monitoring of police misconduct had to continue

"My only interest was to account and to publicly make recommendations to the improvement of present and future civilian oversight into police misconduct," Mr Munnik said

attempted to intimidate witnesses by taking photographs of them prior to the parade

"It was also clear therefrom, and from the nonpayment of services rendered, that the police interpreted my "mandate" restrictively and intended to minimise my role and functioning as much as possible," said Mr Munnik

The investigator's attempts then to have the matter resolved failed and up to this week continued to fail

According to Mr Munnik, almost half the complaints were compiled by Captain Tian Bredenkamp, the commander of the Complaints Investigation Unit (CIU), of whom he had complained in his report of not accepting his position and attempting to undermine and limit his functioning. The other half of the complaints were compiled by Major General Vic Haynes, in General Van der Merwe's name, and addressed to Mr Mufamadi, in June 1994

In his report Mr Munnik claimed General Haynes had attempted in December 1993 to have him removed as reporting officer

In December Mr Munnik wrote to Mr Mufamadi informing him that little progress had been made in solving the problems Mr Munnik was having.

"The two main problems were the continuation of Captain Bredenkamp as commander and his continued resistance to my function, and my not having access to dockets

"I further advised him I believed the reason for this lay in the unsubstantiated and untested complaints levelled against me by the SAPS, which had tainted me and precluded the ministry from coming to my support

"I further called for an urgent meeting with him and the National Commissioner after the submission of my answers to the complaints against me in an endeavour to resolve the problems between myself and the SAPS. I have not to date hereof received any response to such letter.

"When it came to my attention in January that the charges of defeating the ends of justice, on the spurious basis of my reading a police docket, and crimen injuria had been laid by Captain Bredenkamp, I wrote to both Cachalia and Fivaz on January 24 advising them of my view that the laying of such charges had been entirely malicious and vexatious and asking them to advise me what they intended doing about the matter, especially in view of the fact that Captain Bredenkamp was the commander of the unit that did the investigations with which I had to deal on a daily basis. I have not received any response "

After further letters received no response by February 16, he wrote to commissioner Fivaz requesting a meeting with him and then the ministry "with the aim of resolving our differences"

The system did succeed in bringing to court many policemen implicated in murder, assault and torture. Successes included investigation of the police "Yankee Squad", the Vanderbiltpark Murder and Robbery Unit and the Unrest and Violent Crimes Unit



# I was smear campaign victim - Munnik

ARCS 13/4/96 (257)

## KURT SWART

DOCUMENTS containing police complaints and criminal charges against Witwaterstrand police reporting officer, advocate Jan Munnik, were leaked to the Afrikaans press in an effort to smear him, Mr Munnik said this week.

An Afrikaans weekly devoted much space to the leaked documents, noting that the man who had sent so many policemen to prison for misconduct was now himself under police scrutiny.

The leak came days after Mr Munnik applied for the post of executive director of the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD).

The ICD, which has yet to be formed, is to take over the function of civilian police reporting officers, appointed in 1993 in terms of the National Peace Accord to oversee police investigations of complaints of misconduct against their colleagues.

Mr Munnik's involvement in these investigations, which has resulted in several prosecutions of rogue policemen, has caused resentment in the police, some of whom regard him as "anti-police".

Mr Munnik indicated this week that he believed the timing of the leak just after his application to the ICD was not a coincidence, especially as he had information that the documents were handed to the Rapport newspaper by a member of the police force.

The documents include allegations of unethical behaviour in that Mr Munnik allegedly referred matters being investigated by police to attorneys acting on behalf of complainants and assisting them in their civil claims against the police.

Also mentioned in the leaked documents were criminal charges against Mr Munnik, now before the Attorney-General.

These include charges of attempting to defeat the ends of justice, crimes injuria and assaulting a policeman.

Mr Munnik described the charges as "spurious", the laying of which was a "malicious" attempt to further undermine him and his effectiveness as a reporting officer.

Mr Munnik told Saturday Star this week he had long known about the complaints against him and that he had since September last year been pressing national

commissioner George Fivaz, Secretary for Safety and Security Azhar Cachalia and the minister, Sydney Mufamadi, to evaluate the complaints and adjudicate or arbitrate on the matter.

He wanted this done as the negative perceptions of him among certain policemen were hindering him in his function as a reporting officer and resulted in lack of police co-operation in his attempts to investigate police misconduct.

The attempts to bring the matter to a head met with little success, he said.

Mr Munnik caused a storm in July last year by making public his report on his duties as civilian police reporting officer. His report highlighted numerous complaints of police misconduct, including assault and torture, and accused senior police officers of attempting to block his investigations.

The Munnik report resulted in bitter attacks on Mr Munnik by the police hierarchy.

"Attempts on my part to improve the functioning of the system and to remove obstacles to its smooth functioning brought me into conflict with certain officers in the SAPS," Mr Munnik

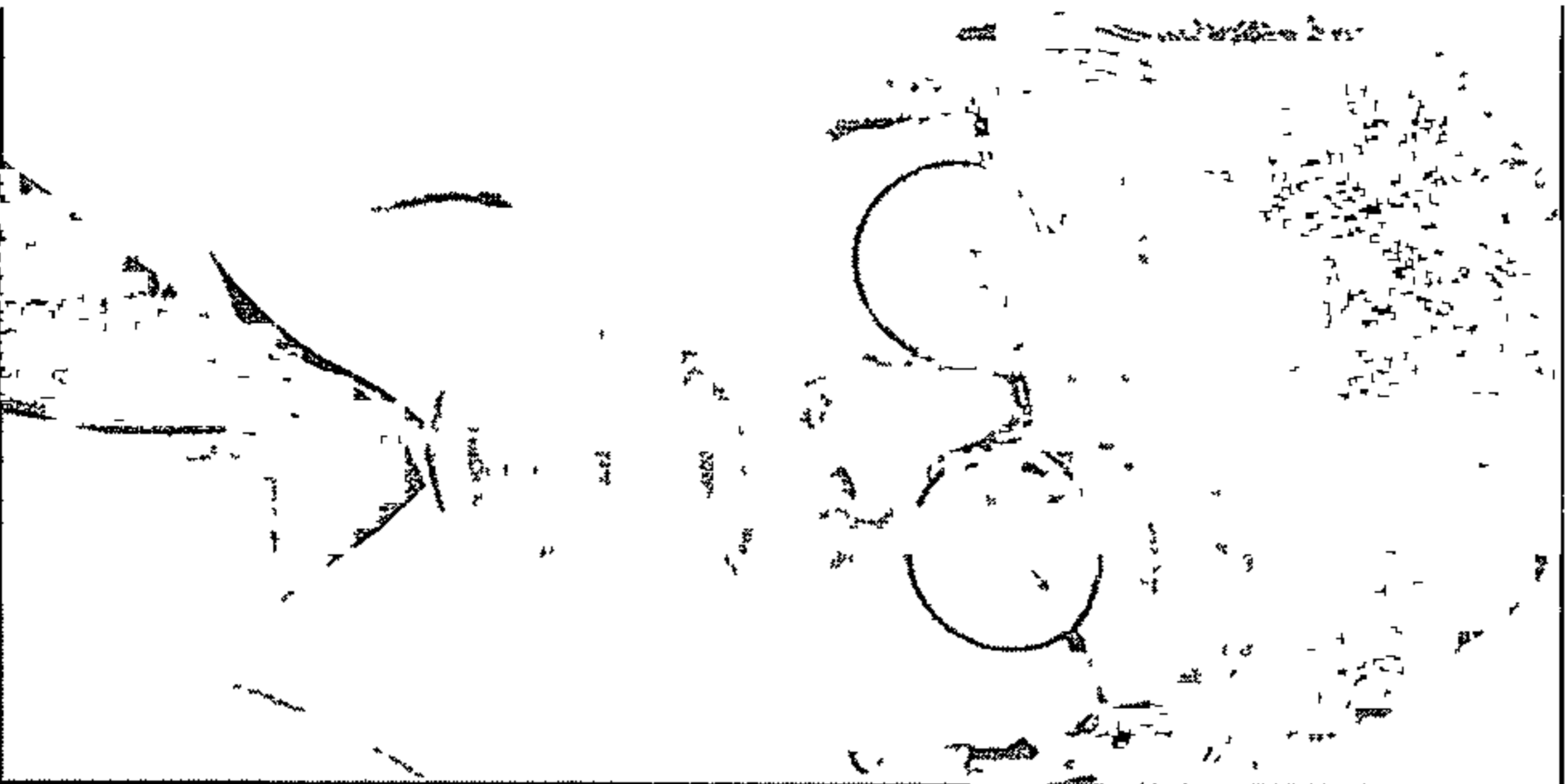
said this week.

"It was only after meeting with Commissioner Fivaz on July 13, after the publication of my report, that I realised that the reason for my encountering such resistance and not receiving support, from either the SAPS or the ministry, was that I had effectively been discredited within the SAPS hierarchy and the ministry."

"This was through the submission of certain complaints against me, of which I was unaware, and had not been extended the courtesy of an opportunity to respond to

"While I was advised that the SAPS were intent on not taking the matter any further, I requested to be furnished with copies of such complaints against me."

He eventually received full details of the complaints in September. "It was clear from the complaints that they were mostly based upon subjective viewpoints of members who did not understand the concept of civilian oversight into investigations into police misconduct and wanted to minimise the effectiveness of the role of the reporting officer and upon untested, misleading, slanted, hearsay and often false information."



**A STRUGGLE** Hostility still meets Jan Munnik's attempts to investigate complaints of police misconduct



# 'Death squad were like cannibals'

Activist's mother tells commission of abduction, poison, burning

(251)  
ARG 18/4/96

THE appalling testimony of rogue security policeman Dirk Coetzee of how MK soldier Sizwe Kondile had been killed by police in 1981 was evidence of a gruesome murder tantamount to cannibalism and Satanism, his mother has told the Truth Commission.

This was because Mr Coetzee had told the Harms Commission of how a police death squad had enjoyed beers and joked that Sizwe's burning corpse smelled like a braai, Charity Kondile of Butterworth told the commission's human rights violations committee here yesterday.

Mrs Kondile said her son had gone missing from Maseru, Lesotho, in January 1981.

She believed he had been abducted while speaking to his girlfriend on a public phone and had been brought back to South Africa where he was tortured, poisoned, shot and his body burnt with tyres.

At some point in his ordeal he had been brain damaged and a doctor had described him as "another Biko case".

Mrs Kondile said in testimony yesterday that newspaper reports about Sizwe had been confirmed by Mr Coetzee.

These reports had stated that he had been held in Jeffrey's Bay police station where he had been tortured until he had suffered a brain haemorrhage.

He had then been taken to a local doctor who had confirmed the damage on his brain.

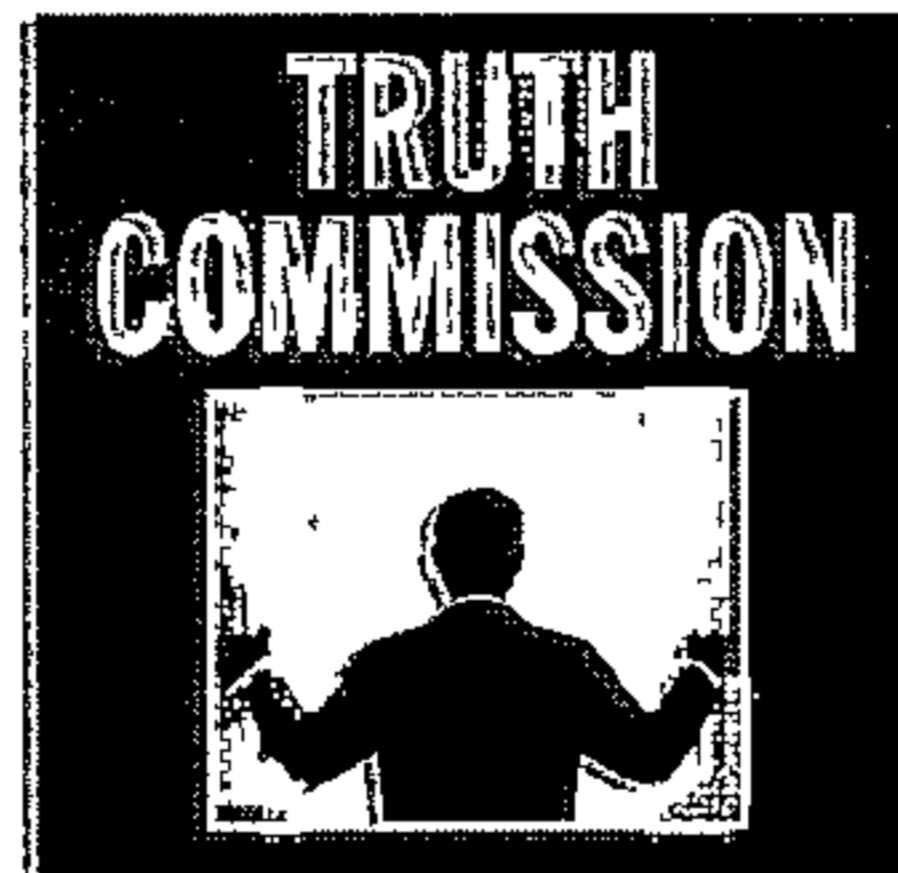
The police had then decided to conceal what had happened by disposing of his body secretly. Mr Coetzee had confirmed in his testimony that he had seen a young man in Jeffrey's Bay police station, handcuffed by the leg to an iron bed, Mrs Kondile said.

He had later learned this



Picture LEON MULLER, the Argus

**ABDUCTION:** Mrs Charity Kondile tells the Truth Commission that her son was abducted from Lesotho by police. She believes he was brought back to South Africa where he was tortured and killed.



JOHN YELD reports from East London

man was Sizwe Kondile and had given a description of his physical features.

Mrs Kondile told the commission Mr Coetzee had said police decided to take Sizwe to Komatipoort and had administered poison to him, but he had not died from this.

One of the policemen had then shot him with a pistol and when he died a tyre was placed on his corpse and set alight.

There were horrified gasps in the City Hall audience of

the Truth Commission hearing as Mrs Kondile continued giving an account of Mr Coetzee's evidence. "According to Dirk Coetzee this took them nine hours in the night, and he also said whilst they were drinking beer, the smell of Sizwe's burning flesh was smelling good, just like a braai."

"It is my view that his type of behaviour and killing was an extreme violation of human rights, a gruesome murder tantamount to cannibalism and Satanism."

It was suggested by testimony from Mrs Kondile and from Sizwe's close friend and fellow MK soldier Vusumzi Pikoli - now a special adviser to Justice Minister Dullah Omar - that Sizwe had been snatched by South African security forces in Maseru by mistake as he had borrowed MK chief of staff Chris Hani's car at the time.

The car, well-known as Mr Hani's in Lesotho, was never recovered, although Mr Coet-

zee later testified it had been left on the Swaziland border.

Mrs Kondile said that because of the secrecy of the abduction and the missing car, the suspicion had been sown among Sizwe's comrades and friends that he had turned traitor and had fled back to South Africa with Mr Hani's car.

"The story (of his abduction) wasn't believed by his own comrades - that was the worst part."

This was despite confirmation in parliament by the then minister of police, Louis le Grange, that Sizwe had been held in terms of South Africa's security laws in June 1981 but released in August.

When she had visited Maseru in an effort to find him, she had been ostracised by the ANC. Her family had also been ostracised, Mrs Kondile said.

This had been especially painful as the family had a long history of involvement in the struggle.

"The Kondiles would be the last people to turn traitor - even (Nelson) Mandela and (Oliver) Tambo were sheltered under his (Sizwe's) grandmother's roof in Port Elizabeth," Mrs Kondile said.

Sizwe's abduction appeared to have been confirmed by his girlfriend Nowi Tshiki, who had been talking to him on the phone at the time of his disappearance.

"According to her while they were still talking on the phone, Sizwe just stopped talking, yet he had not given any warning that he was going to stop the conversation with her," Mrs Kondile said.

"Nowi says that although Sizwe stopped talking, she could still hear traffic noise from the other side as it appeared he had been calling from a public telephone in the street."

"She has never heard anything from him since that day."

After Mr Coetzee's testimony, the ANC had accepted that Sizwe had been abducted and Mr Hani had named him as one of the fallen heroes when speaking at a public rally in Port Elizabeth.

Also, she had spoken to Mr Hani on the phone and he had promised to speak on behalf of the ANC at a memorial service in his honour - 'but unfortunately he died', Mrs Kondile said.

She asked the commission to help bring the perpetrators to court so that they could be punished.

Asked what her attitude was to amnesty for the perpetrators, if they fulfilled all the requirements, Mrs Kondile replied: 'I come from a religious home, but when it comes to that question, I shall cross that when I come to it - I can't answer at this juncture.'

'I don't want to give them hope - they must first come out with the truth.'

# SAPS struggling to set up special units

18/4/96

(251)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The SAPS, because of personnel shortages and administrative difficulties, was battling to establish permanent special investigation teams in KwaZulu-Natal to deal with political violence, police spokesman Reg Crewe said yesterday

Police commissioner George Fivaz announced last month that permanent teams would be formed in four regions before the May 29 elections to treat as a "national priority" any politically related crime which claimed more than three lives.

Divisional commissioner of the National Crime Investigation Service, Wouter Grove, said yesterday that as a consequence of Fivaz's announcement, four investigative teams were operating in KwaZulu-Natal. One was in central Durban under senior Supt Frank Dutton, another in the midlands under Supt Philip Scholtz, a third in northern KwaZulu-Natal under Capt Mandlenkosi Vilakazi and a fourth in southern KwaZulu-Natal under Dir Bushie Engelbrecht

However, it emerged yesterday that none of these units were new, and that the officers mentioned were attached to other operations

Truth commissioner Richard Lyster said Vilakazi had recently joined the

commission and was no longer with the police. Observers pointed out that Vilakazi had been in command of a unit, formed about a year ago by police reporting officer Neville Melville to investigate violence in northern KwaZulu-Natal.

Dutton and Scholtz are part of the unit formed by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi more than a year ago to investigate hit squads in the province

Unit spokesman Howard Varney said Dutton and Scholtz had not been released to serve in other investigative teams and there was no plan for them to be transferred

In response, Crewe said police were using existing units to investigate political crimes.

The idea was to make these units permanent, in line with Fivaz's announcement. Some of the members of the existing units might be replaced

However, it was unclear when this would be done as "announcements made today cannot be expected to be implemented tomorrow" The SAPS faced manpower shortages and the process of transferring policemen to KwaZulu-Natal took time.

It had also not been decided to whom the units would report

The matter was still being discussed, Crewe said

## NP disintegrating in Western Cape — DP

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — The NP-controlled Western Cape government was

He predicted that the DP would perform the strongest in Cape Town's southern substructure, hold the balance of power... ment has learned from the old about writing cheques, hiring expensive consultants to do the

18/4/96

(253)

PHOTOS: ROBERT POTTS... I... meetings and... with...  
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# ANC to present view of past to truth commission

Stephen Laufer

SEVERAL senior ANC members would present the party's composite view of the period between the Sharpeville massacre and SA's first democratic elections to the truth commission in June, Gauteng deputy secretary-general Obed Bapela said yesterday.

The submissions would be made during hearings focusing on historic events rather than the testimony of individual victims of human rights abuse, as at present.

The submissions would provide a backdrop against which commissioners could evaluate the actions of individuals, including those ANC members accused of human rights violations.

Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils was co-ordinating a working group which was preparing submissions on Umkhonto weSizwe's activities. SACP general secretary Charles Ngcakula and presidential communications chief Joel Netshitenzhe were

working on a history of the ANC.

Finance and fiscal commission chairman Murphy Morobe would make a presentation on the UDF period of the 1980s, when he was the organisation's publicity secretary.

The submissions would show that the ANC had been defending human rights during its struggle against a system which had been declared a crime against humanity by the international community, Bapela said.

The accusations of human rights abuses in ANC camps probed by the Motsuenyane commission would be addressed in the submissions. They would explain the murderous role of SA agents who infiltrated the ANC.

Bapela said it was unclear whether or not ANC President Nelson Mandela would appear before the commission to discuss the violations of his human rights. ANC opinion was divided, with senior figures keen to avoid a situation in which the country's leaders could appear to be in the dock.

## Community policing given more funds

Nomavenda Mathiane (251)

THE Gauteng legislature has allocated 60% of its budget to community policing, with crime combating and investigations receiving 26,2% of the R63,496m for 1996/97.

Safety and security MEC Jessie Duarte told the Gauteng legislature that although policing remained a national competence, her department had requisitioned for more funds.

Duarte said the prevailing violence in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal had resulted in the provinces being regarded as priorities among provincial safety and security departments.

She said although Gauteng had brought down the level of political violence, crime and murder continued to plague the province.

Ten percent of the budget was allocated for the building of police sta-

tions in areas where there were none.

Diepkloof in Soweto, with a population of 1,2-million, was currently being served from a building not more than the size of an average family home. A site had already been identified and consultation with communities regarding the building of a police station were on track.

The Orange Farm community was served from an old farmhouse, while Alexandra township was currently being served by Wynberg. This situation renders policing to communities inaccessible, said Duarte.

Another 5% was budgeted for the building of five satellite police stations. Tembisa township on the East Rand would receive priority because its population of 1,8-million was served from a site too small to house the entire component of SAPS personnel of 391 members.

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## State closes De Kock case — provisionally

(251) et 19/4/96  
PRETORIA. The state yesterday provisionally closed its case against Colonel Eugene de Kock, ex-commander of the security police's infamous secret base at Vlakplaas. De Kock is facing 121 charges, including several of murder and fraud.

Mr Anton Ackerman closed the state's case with the provision that the attorney-general's office investigates the whereabouts of several tapes allegedly made by key state witness Mr Chappies Klopper during Vlakplaas meetings. Klopper claimed to have handed the tapes to the Goldstone Commission.

The trial provisionally resumes on April

# Gauteng police to spend money on new stations

Star 19/4/96

(251)

By ADAM COOKE

Gauteng's safety and security budget will focus in the coming year on improving community policing in areas identified as having inadequate structures, MEC Jessie Duarte has announced.

As the ministry's budget has risen by R56-million over the 1995-96 budget, Duarte said the coming year could ensure that police services would become more easily accessible to the community.

Detailing the budget proposal to the finance standing committee yesterday, she said four new police stations would be constructed

at a total cost of R38,29-million.

The areas identified as having insufficient policing were Diepkloof, Eldorado Park, Orange Farm and Alexandra.

In Diepkloof, the police station was trying to serve 1,2 million people from a small house. The Alexandra police were housed in Wynberg, making policing inaccessible to the community.

Another five satellite police stations had been planned, with Tembisa cited as a priority. Tembisa's 391 officers were operating from a small house, Duarte said.

Several police stations had been given eviction notices by

local councils.

The police service budget, presented alongside that of the ministry, showed a planned 60% expenditure on community policing. "This will not only mean more bobbies on the beat, but will also provide better infrastructure for the investigative arm of the police," said Duarte.

■ In the housing ministry's brief presentation, MEC Dan Mofokeng said plans were afoot to begin building "highrise buildings" in certain areas to alleviate the housing crisis. Four- to five-storey buildings were planned for areas where space was at a premium.



# Mufamadi hits out at 'careless' cops

By WALLY MBHELE

SAFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi this week slammed certain police units for not investigating crimes properly

He disclosed he had to work around the clock himself "like a detective" to probe police investigations

He disclosed that twice within the past year he had to interfere personally in investigations because of apparent police inefficiency - first in the Cleveland serial killer case and then in the disappearance of Soweto socialite Rocks Dlamini, suspected to have been involved in an international drugs smuggling ring

Mufamadi has now assigned the national police commissioner, General George Fivaz, to personally supervise the Dlamini case with two high-ranking first class detectives - Commissioner Wouter Grové, divisional head of the National Crime Investigation Services, and Commissioner Neels Venter, head of the Organised Crime Unit.

□ An angry Mufamadi told City Press he had ordered an investigation into the police officers originally assigned to the Rocks Dlamini case.

"There appears to be no culture of accountability in some sections of the SAPS," he said

"This makes police open to corruption and bribery as investigations are not monitored - which makes it possible for an investigation officer to close a docket at will"

He stressed that there were many good officers and said the misbehaviour of a few cast an unfair shadow on the many who were dedicated to their jobs

The minister praised City Press's "persistent" probes into Dlamini's disappearance. He said this had made him aware that the police investigation was not sound - and as a result he had involved himself personally in the matter

"I found that not only was some of the police work shoddy and inefficient, but that several vital witnesses had not been interviewed a year after Dlamini's disappearance."

□ According to information in City Press's possession, police investigators had found Vijay "Vicky" Goswami, an alleged international drug baron, "perfectly clean."

This despite evidence that he was involved in Dlamini's disappearance and the drug syndicate of which Dlamini was allegedly a member

This enabled Goswami to return to his native India via Dubai - even though evidence had been uncovered by other detectives assigned to the

Algeria



'BAD POLICE WORK' ... has Sydney Mufamadi furious.

case which could have led to his arrest.

□ Dlamini disappeared a year ago. He left his home after telling his family he was going to fetch his share of profits from a huge drug

deal with Goswami and a well-known soccer official

He was never seen again.

□ According to Mufamadi's inquiries, not only were investigations into Goswami's link to Dlamini's disappearance "inefficient" but several people, alleged to have personal knowledge of Dlamini's disappearance, were never interviewed.

□ There was also evidence that a Dlamini family member was visited one night by police investigators who misinformed him that they had been sent personally by Mufamadi

□ Important evidence of communication between Dlamini and suspects on the day of his disappearance was never followed up.

□ Another lead not followed up was that one of the suspects had flown to Zambia last year on a false passport.

□ The chief investigations officer allegedly told Dlamini's family that he was alive and had been seen in the Western Cape - yet there was no strong evidence to support this.

□ Forty policemen had been charged with bribery and 53 with corruption last year, Mufamadi revealed in Parliament on Friday



April 22 1996

# Policemen linked to Umlazi killings

Drew Forrest

BD22/4/96 (251) immediately before the killings occurred.

WARRANTS of arrest have been issued against four policemen in connection with the Christmas Day massacre at Shobashobane on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast, in which 19 ANC supporters were murdered.

Another six policemen were among the 109 suspects in the case, the spokesman for government's investigative task team, Dir Reg Crewe, said yesterday.

The policemen were being investigated for their direct role in the murders, including allegedly supplying weapons to the attackers.

By yesterday 96 warrants had been issued and 35 people held after the first police swoops in connection with the Shobashobane killings.

They bring to 67 the number of arrests by the task team in 18 cases since it started work on the south coast in January this year.

The wave of arrests is seen as vindicating government's intervention to curb political violence in KwaZulu-Natal, starting with the injection of outside troops and police under "Operation Jambu" last year. Crewe confirmed that no politically inspired massacres had occurred on the south coast while the task team had been operational.

In addition, culpable homicide charges are being investigated against other policemen suspected of failing to act promptly to the Shobashobane massacre and of conducting an illegal weapons search at various ANC homes

Up to 1 000 attackers overran an ANC enclave in the IFP-dominated Shobashobane area on Christmas Day last year, killing 18 residents and driving out the others.

The survivors have since returned, and live in a tent town under police protection.

Crewe said arrests had been made at various houses in Umlazi. In a bid to break the cycle of violence in KwaZulu-Natal, government has moved increasingly away from the idea of large-scale security force deployment to deter crime, towards focused investigations aimed at arrests and prosecutions.

Other investigative units are also planned for central Durban, the midlands and the north of the province.

Crewe said these would build on and broaden existing investigative initiatives by Supt Frank Dutton in Durban, Supt Philip Scholtz in the midlands and Capt Mandlenkosi Vilakazi in the north.

Responding to reports that personnel and administrative problems could hamper the establishment of the units, Crewe said: "It might take a month or two, but they will happen."

The new units would be a mix of experienced KwaZulu-Natal detectives and officers from other provinces, Crewe said. Policemen guilty of irregularities or who had shown a lack of will to investigate violence in KwaZulu-Natal were in a minority.

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(251)  
Star 22/4/96

# SA police suicide rate 9 times greater than US figure

Fivas says the high stress levels endured by policemen in the execution of their duties is of very serious concern

The strain policemen endured in their fight against crime was driving extraordinarily high numbers of them to suicide, police commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday

He said the suicide rate among police ranks in South Africa was 200 for every 100 000 members, compared with only 22 in the United States.

"That is a point of very, very serious concern in our minds," he told reporters in Pretoria after attending a memorial service for 212 police killed last year

Police were slowly but surely winning the fight against crime, Fivaz said

"We are most definitely making great inroads against national priority crimes (such as) car-hijacking, armed robbery, arms smuggling and drug peddling"

A new approach of focusing on certain crimes was proving to be successful "We have a much better situation as far as hijackings are concerned, especially in Gauteng, where we had a really serious problem"

Relations between the community and the police remained a source of concern, Fivaz said. Certain elements still regarded police officers as targets

Another example of this was the killing of a policeman by a party-goer in Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, earlier in the day

"If you have the feeling that you are targeted by certain elements in communities, then you know you have a long way to go to build community relations," he said, adding that he would like to see a situation where members of the community would volunteer information on the killing of policemen.

The service at the SA Police Service Training College was attended by relatives of policemen who died, Deputy Minister of Safety and Security Joe Matthews, deputy mayor of Pretoria Karel Swanepoel and former police generals

It was led by police chaplain the Rev Bana Setshedi, who appealed to service-goers to accept the death of their relatives and to offer themselves as living sacrifices to serve the community

He said the reputation of the police had been destroyed by past actions, as was evidenced by accounts before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the past week.

Calling on everyone to break the barriers of the past, Setshedi said. "Good service to the community can bring our name back and make people say beautiful things about the police again."

Relatives had an opportunity after the service to lay wreaths at the police memorial at the Union Buildings. - Sapa.



# Commission to probe claims on traffic department

# ARG 23/47(251)

**ANDREA WEISS**  
Metro Reporter

ALLEGED irregularities within the Cape Town City Council's traffic department, including the use of speed trap equipment to clock-up racing speeds at Killarney motor race track, are to be the subject of a special commission of inquiry

This was decided by the executive committee after it was approached by a delegation of traffic officers who are members of the South African Municipal

Workers Union

The traffic officers, who first voiced their concerns nine months ago, are alleging that as recently as February this year two off-duty officers were used to man traps set at Killarney where race speeds were measured

They are claiming that the officers were paid overtime while clocking speeds of dragsters at the race track

They are also alleging abuse of the workshop services and the "borrowing" of a mountain bike, used by traffic officers

patrolling the central business district, for private use as well as mismanagement within the department

Although the decision to investigate was on a confidential "green" agenda last week, emergency and protective services committee chairman Saleem Mowzer confirmed that the executive committee had decided to proceed with an inquiry

The city administrator has been asked to draft terms of reference for the commission, which still has to be appointed

# Fivaz told to pay 'Cradock four' widows R1,5m damages

Wynndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has told police commissioner George Fivaz to deal with a R1,5m civil damages claim from the widows of the "Cradock four" as a "matter of utmost urgency".

Truth commission chairman Desmond Tutu disclosed the response from Mufamadi at the conclusion of the first day of human rights violations hearings in Cape Town yesterday.

The commission sent faxes to the departments of safety and security, justice and defence after being told that damages of R1,5m offered to the widows of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Seelo Mhlawuli had been stalled in the defence department for more than a year.

In 1984 an inquest found security forces responsible for their deaths. However, the SANDF said last week the SANDF had not been involved in a settlement with the families.

Commission deputy chairman Alex Boraine said the investigations unit

had also taken note of former W/O Joe Mamasela's admission on television of his part in killing the "Pebo Three". The wives of the three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation activists — Sipho Hasehe, Gagawuli Godolozzi and Champion Galela — said their husbands had vanished after being lured to the airport. Boraine said the investigators were seeking the help of Gauteng's attorney-general, whom Mamasela, a former Vlakplaas member, had been helping to probe violence.

During yesterday's hearings in

Athlone, Beauty Ngudle told of events leading to the death in detention of her husband, Looksmart Ngudle, regarded as the first activist to die in jail after detention without trial was legalised in 1963. Although her husband told a magistrate he was assaulted by police and had coughed up blood, an inquest found that he had hanged himself with the cord from his pyjamas, she said.

The state buried Ngudle without informing his family and took the extraordinary measure of banning the dead man. His widow wants his bones

returned so he can be buried properly. Nomakula Zweni told the commission beatings and police harassment during the pass law protests in 1960, as well as fears that police would kill her, eventually led to her exile in 1978. She claimed that during shootings at Langa near Cape Town on March 21 1960, more than 20 people died. The official toll for the incident was two.

Isaac Ram told how he left for military training in Tanzania in 1961. On his way back to SA he was captured by Rhodesian police and tortured

POLICE OPERATE FROM CONDEMNED BEER HALL

# Mice run riot in dagga store

(251) CT 23/4/96

**WHILE THE MICE** snack high on the food chain at Nyanga police station, the staff have to drive to the airport when nature calls. **DAN SIMON** reports

**N**YANGA police station is riddled with fleas and overrun by mice, which have become so brazen that they are eating away at the large stockpile of confiscated dagga there — and ignoring attempts to scare them off

And the toilet facilities are so bad that station commander Director Ganief Daniels and his officers drive to Cape Town International Airport when nature calls

In fact, so repugnant are conditions at the converted beer hall that several police officers have applied for transfers

One of the officers, who asked not to be named, said that in addition to the disgusting toilets and infestation of scurrying mice, there was a chronic flea problem

The telephones were often out of order and there was not enough office space for detectives. There were no holding cells for suspects and there were too few police vehicles, he said



**FALLING APART:** Detective Sergeant Jan Kotze displays the state of the washroom at Nyanga police station

**PICTURE: GARTH STEED**

Night shift duty officers had to work by candlelight on some nights when the electricity failed unexpectedly

"People just don't want to work there any more," the officer said,

"The toilet facilities date from the days of the old beer hall and are unusable. We prefer going to the airport or to another police sta-

tion when necessary

"The mice are eating the bags of dagga in the dagga store and are so used to you that they don't move when you kick at them

"If I arrest four suspects and want to question them one at a time, I have to keep the other three in the charge office"

The serious shortage of vehi-

cles, coupled with a huge workload, was hampering police investigations in the township. Sometimes detectives had to beg for cars to make arrests or question witnesses

"We have a transport problem and cannot give the attention to cases that we should. We have been told to get on with the job but don't have the wheels we need to do it. At a docket inspection last week one detective was found to be sitting with 200 case dockets"

The officer said morale was low and black as well as white officers wanted to leave

"The people really want to work, but we just cannot do so in circumstances like this," the officer added

Daniels confirmed that he was experiencing "a crisis" at the police station. "I don't know what to do. I am a director in the police and my people are sitting in a beer hall that was condemned by the Department of Health

"My officers say they don't want to work here and are asking for transfers. Even I go to the airport to use the toilet there"

Daniels said he had raised the matter with Police Commissioner George Fivaz, who had asked for a report



# Gauteng officials work round clock on metropolitan police framework

## Criticisms and doubts about the alternative force and its likely effects regarding crime prevention surface as May 9 constitution deadline approaches

By LORNA ZOKUSA  
City Reporter

Officials in Gauteng and Greater Johannesburg are working around the clock in an effort to get a framework on metropolitan police in the final constitution by May 9.

The debate around metropolitan policing started early last year, and seemed to be coming together when Gauteng MEC for Safety and Security Jessie Duarte and an ANC delegation went on a trip to investigate metropolitan policing in America.

With less than four weeks to go before the enactment of the final constitution, members of the

Gauteng government's technical team on public safety and security have just returned from yet another trip to investigate metropolitan policing in France.

This trip has not hastened the process because the technical team is still expected to give a report back on its findings before the Gauteng legislature can approve the concept of metropolitan policing under the current South African Police Service Act.

Duarte and a senior researcher at the Institute of Defence Policy, Mark Shaw, have in the meanwhile released a document aimed at providing a framework for metro policing, while the Greater Johannesburg Transitional Metro-

politan Council (GTMC) has formed a task team to look at the feasibility of the document.

According to Shaw and Duarte, metropolitan policing will mean a high visibility of police in the CBD and tourist areas Metro police, which will be a conjunction of traffic officers and normal policemen, will patrol the city on horseback, foot, motorcycles and in cars.

Although these police will form part of the South African Police Service (SAPS), they will have limited powers and will be funded by local authorities.

Shaw said although metro police would have search, seize and arrest powers, they would not have an investigations unit.

"Metropolitan police will allow for the police to concentrate on organised crime, and to have more time to investigate of," Shaw added.

Some critics have, however, criticised the document, saying that the recommendations of how metropolitan police should operate will not necessarily result in lower crime figures.

"The document from the MEC for Safety and Security suggests very limited powers for metropol-

itan police, and this will not address the crime problem in the CBD and tourist areas. The only thing that will happen if the concept document is accepted as is a shift of responsibilities from the provincial MEC to local authorities," a spokesman from the GTMC's task team said.

The Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) project manager for community policing, Yvette Geyer, also said she was not sure that metropolitan police would

help to drop the crime rate.

"Normal people already feel that the police are not delivering and helping to cut down the crime figure, so how are metropolitan police going to combat crime? I have a distinct feeling that metropolitan police will just be parallel to the SAPS," Geyer said.

Shaw said the document presented by Duarte was not final, but needed further input from all stakeholders.

"This document is meant to create as much debate as possible around metropolitan police and is not prescriptive, but merely a suggestion," Shaw added.

Shaw said most of the guidelines in the document had been generally accepted by most local authorities, and that because of the current SAPS Act, the province was the enabling body while the local authorities were the feet.

The GTMC's spokesman disputed this, saying that province had other reasons for trying to bulldoze its concept of metropolitan police.

"We accept the province needs to get the whole concept of metropolitan police passed before the constitution is finalised in May, but that is not the only reason. Province is under pressure from the local authorities to do something on metropolitan policing,

and they will need to pass the buck to someone else should crime in the CBD not decrease because local authorities will be in charge of metropolitan police," he added.

Chairman of Gauteng's safety and security committee, Peter Leon, said they had received practical tips on how metropolitan policing works on their trip to France.

"In France, the function of metropolitan police is to be visible and they also have very limited powers. For instance, they cannot make an arrest," Leon said.

Leon agreed that metropolitan police in South Africa would need to have more powers.

### Horseback, motorcycle, foot and car patrols

# Community police 'new way to curb crime'

(251) ARG 27/4/96

**PAUL OLIVIER**  
Staff Reporter

COMMUNITY policing does not mean citizens should become police informers but should strive to contain community-related crimes in their areas and accept that the law cannot favour selective interests above the wishes of the broad community

This was the clear message from the provincial congress of the Western Cape Community Policing Project (WCCPP) held in Bellville recently. The congress was attended by about 300 delegates, including 22 NGOs, CBOs and officials of the provincial Ministry of Police Services.

The aim of the congress was to introduce the project to the community and to the South African Police Services (SAPS).

Administered by the Institute for a Democratic South Africa (Idasa), the WCCPP aims to establish effective community policing throughout the Western Cape and to ensure the re-orientation of the SAPS includes concepts of service and accountability to the people.

WCCPP field manager Willem Basson emphasised that the "SAPS lacked credibility and legitimacy as an organisation" among the population of the Western Cape and that the new constitution made provision for re-orientating the SAPS towards the concept of service to the community.

"We acknowledge the policing capabilities of community structures including NGOs and CBOs, and aim to promote constructive community policing dialogue by develop-

Community policing has become the new tool to promote better relations between the police and communities and to effectively combat crime.

ing community confidence in the police. For this we need an effective infrastructure in our area."

Over the last 15 to 20 years most countries in the world have undergone dramatic changes to generate safety in their communities. It was realised that the predominantly reactive style of policing was not creating the correct relationship between the police and citizens.

Speaking at the congress, Professor Wilfred Sharf of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town said that in most developing countries such as South Africa, where there were big gaps between rich and poor, it was difficult to develop a benign form of policing. This was because of the high crime rate caused by large inequalities which required high levels of social control and criminal justice intervention.

"For a country that had experienced the pain of the apartheid years there is a need for a new relationship between the police and the citizens. By community policing we are transforming the country and the WCCPP is bringing the transformation down to grassroots level."

He added that one of the features of South African history was that communities which were not served adequately by the government in the past had developed a wide range of ways of working towards safety and security.

The South African way of developing community polic-

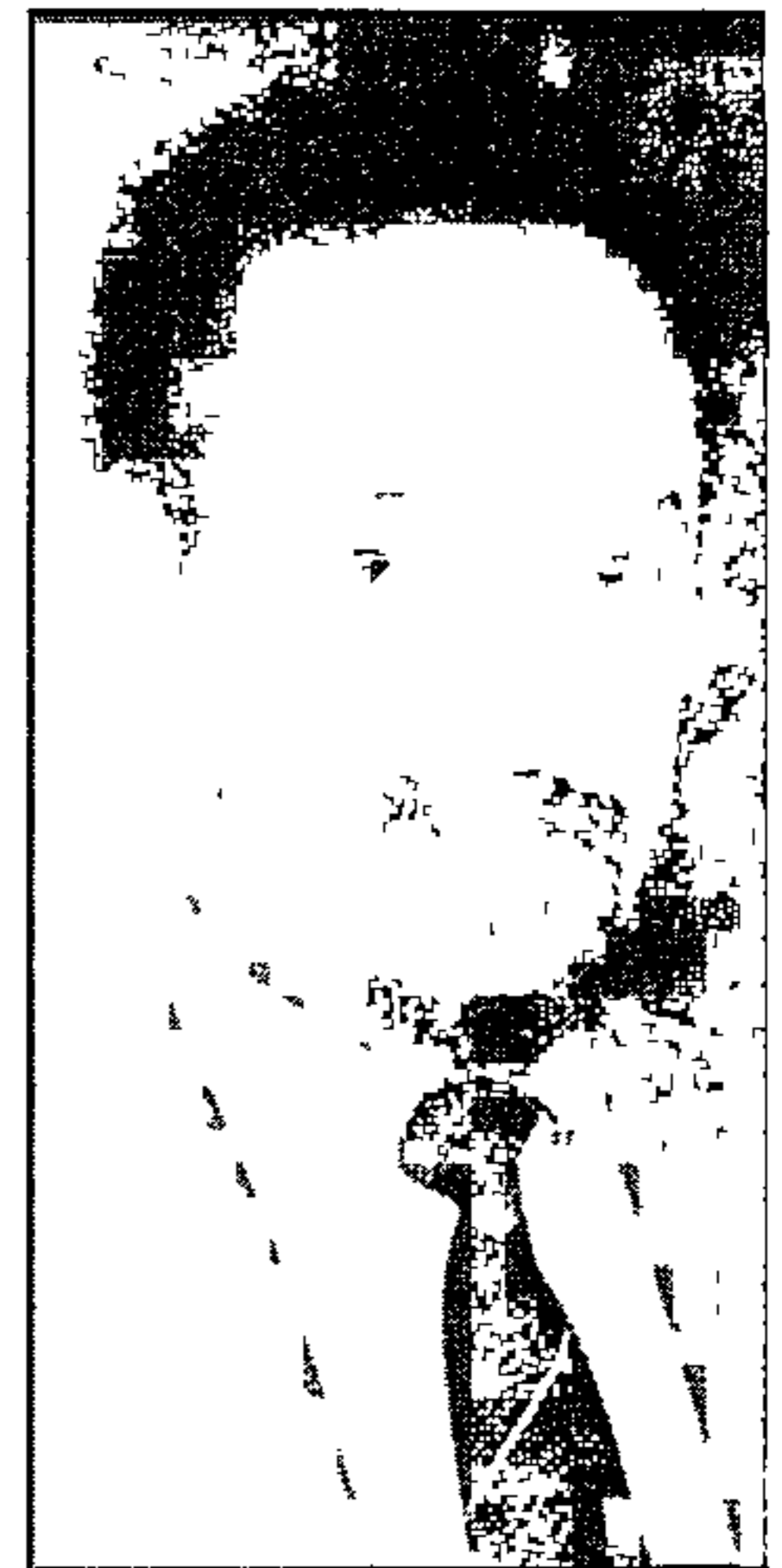
ing was to recognise positive features of structures such as street committees and community courts and "to embrace them in the new partnership between the police and the communities to make our lives more liveable."

At present 56 forums had been registered while applications were being processed by the office of the MEC for Police Services. With community policing activities at only 114 of the 186 police stations in the Western Cape, there was much that remained to be done.

Chairman of the Idasa board Professor Jakes Gerwel said the key function of police services in the past "appeared to be to protect and guarantee white privileges, uphold a battery of unjust laws and protect an illegitimate government. The majority of South Africans neither trusted the police nor had the confidence in the general police services to protect their property, persons and lives."

He said the interim constitution recognised that a new type of police force and services were needed in the country. The police had to be seen as upholders of the new democracy and as friends of the people.

"An important objective for the government in transforming the police services was to narrow the social distance between the police and the community. The strategy devised to bring people and the police together to combat



**JAKES GERWEL:** Police must be seen as upholders of the new democracy

crime was that of creating community police forums."

According to Section 18 of the SAPS Act of 1995, a partnership should be established and maintained between the community and the police.

Communication and cooperation should be promoted. Improvement of the rendering of police services, improvement of transparency in the service and accountability of the service to the community and the promotion of joint problem identification and problem-solving by the SAPS and the community were all aspects that needed to be promoted.



# Police face secret fund fraud trial

(251) ST 28/4/96

By MARLENE BURGER

MEMBERS of the Third Force investigation team attached to the office of the Transvaal attorney general have uncovered what could be a massive fraud operation involving East-

ern Cape policemen and a secret police fund.

Two members of the Crime Intelligence Service in Port Elizabeth have already appeared in court in connection with an alleged R27 000 fraud, and further arrests are expected

Sergeant Barend Crouse, 34, and Inspector Emmanuel Zaaiman, both attached to the Port Elizabeth branch of the Crime Intelligence Service — the successor to the old Security Branch — are due to go on trial in June on charges of defrauding the secret fund

Sergeant Crouse allegedly claimed R10 985 between April 1994 and September 1995. Inspector Zaaiman is accused of defrauding the fund of R16 450 between May 1993 and June 1994.

The two men appeared in the Port Elizabeth regional court earlier this month after investigations into unrelated Third Force activity in the Eastern

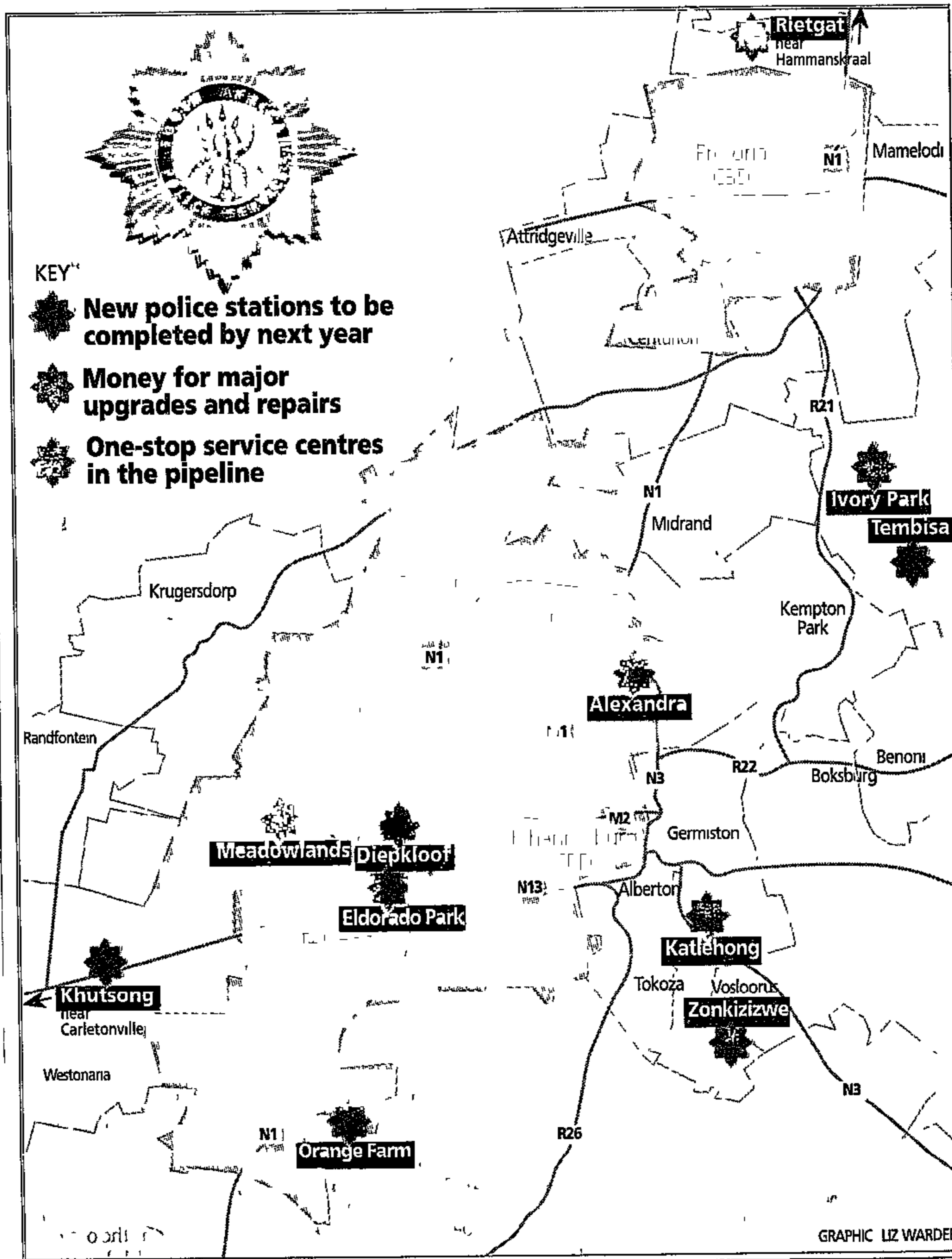
Cape turned up documentation implicating them in the alleged fraud.

Police Commissioner George Fivaz was poised to launch an independent investigation into alleged secret fund fraud when the investigators stumbled on the documents.

The practice by members of the former Security Branch of the South African Police of registering non-existent informers and claiming fees for the information allegedly provided by them has featured prominently in the 14-month-old trial of former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock, who faces more than 90 fraud charges relating to the secret fund.



# Gauteng gets millions for upgrading old and building new police stations



**DEREK RODNEY**  
Crime Reporter

Millions of rands are being set aside for the upgrading of run-down Gauteng police stations and the building of new ones in under-resourced areas

The SAPS's R240-million three-year improvement strategy is swinging into gear after months of consultation, with R55-million of the national SAPS RDP budget earmarked for needy police stations in Gauteng

Gauteng SAPS Management Services head Marius Penning expressed confidence that the measures planned for some problem areas would go a long way to improving the morale of many police who have been forced to work in dehumanising conditions

"The Gauteng legislature has already approved the R55-million for the construction of police stations in Alexandra (R13,9-million), Orange Farm (R10,4-million), Diepkloof (R6,5-million) and Eldorado Park (R6,5-million)

and has also given us the go ahead to start the process for upgrading Meadowlands (R2,9-million) and the Rietgat (R2,3-million) police station north of Pretoria," he said

Remaining funds will go towards building satellite police stations in Gauteng

Also receiving urgent attention is the Katorus (Katlehong/-Tokoza/Vosloorus) area. Plans to build police stations in Katlehong and Zonkezizwe have been approved

(251)

star 29/4/96

**JOHANSCHRONEN**  
Crime Reporter

**APPREHENSION** and dissatisfaction that could lead to revolt are growing among low-ranking underpaid police who thought they were promised a "whopping" pay rise next month, but now expect only a small increase

National Commissioner George Fivaz announced the new pay scales earlier this month as the start of moves towards a better deal for out-of-pocket policemen and women

After the announcement headlines carried the news of "long awaited pay hikes" and "double pay rises" for police

However it soon became clear that the reality might not be so rosy

A financial expert in the police said it was a distorted picture which went out to members who did not realise that increases were to be spread over a three-year period

The expert said members could expect no more than 7,5 percent more next month on their total earlier

# Police anger at 'misleading' pay increases

(251) AR 4 30/4/96

package which included all allowances

He also warned that many details about pay and allowance structures were not finalised and that members should not react to rumours

An outcry came from lower ranking rank-and-file policemen and women

They said the "fine print" showed that the new scales absorbed all special allowances and that this effectively trimmed the percentages significantly and showed up the commissioner's announcement

as "misleading to the public and police"

Constables on the bottom scale of R13 200 a year who are to get R23 526 indeed show a 40 percent increase, and were the only group who benefitted during the three-year implementation period

A more experienced constable, a few notches up on the wage ladder, at R16 596 a year, also qualifies for the same increase and therefore enjoys a mere R2 130 added to his wage packet which works out to R177 a month before tax - a far

cry from 40 percent

A sergeant in the Diving Unit on R25 056 a year, with a normal police allowance of R4 800 and a special diving allowance of R3 126, had a R32 982 package but according to the new scale, will see only R36 912

His R3 930 increase means effectively about R327 more a month before tax

Another major financial blow for many policemen and women who expected the increase to be a "well deserved adjustment" as promised, is that they can-

not expect a further pay increase in 1996

Automatic notch increases which earlier attempted to keep pace with inflation are also a thing of the past

Merit assessments will now determine a member's yearly increase

The expert said pay increases determined by merit assessments served as an incentive for members to perform

But many policemen interviewed by The Argus said the old notch increases were seen as cost of living adjustments and considered them their right rather than a privilege

Policemen interviewed added that merit assessments could become a personal issue and at the end of the day, affect their salaries

The expert said hard working members could gain as much as two salary notches while poor performers could get nothing

He said members must not expect too much and should wait for pay day before they went out and bought their Porsches



# Township police battle long hours and bullets

ET 30/4/96

**DISILLUSIONED** police officers in Khayelitsha, one of the poorest and most crime-ridden communities in the country, suspect police management "don't really care" about their predicament, writes **MELANIE GOSLING**.

IN JUST 2 1/2 years there have been 13 different station commanders and acting station commanders in Khayelitsha — an average stay of around three months.

It's not easy being a cop in that sad township. The hours are long, the pay is poor and police are shot at so often they have almost become used to it.

Captain Desmond Laing, head of the mobile crime prevention unit, was posted to Khayelitsha in 1993.

"The day I arrived in Khayelitsha was a big shock. I met one of the other policemen for the first time in the morning and three hours later he was shot dead. I realised that if we were going to get anywhere we would have to start working with communities. With out their help, we would get nowhere."

There is only one fully fledged police station in the township and three reporting points.

There are 267 police officers — about one for every 3 000 residents. About half the officers are untrained police assistants — the old "Kriskonstabels" of the apartheid era who were trained primarily to guard police stations and little else. Many are unable to read or write properly so cannot work in the charge office because they have difficulty in taking statements.

The residents complain of drunkenness among the police assistants, but because they are not permanent SAPS members, departmental steps cannot be taken against them. They are just booked off for the day and lose a day's pay.

Constable Wayne Benjamin in the crime prevention unit has six years' experience, works 12-hour shifts and takes home R1 800 a month after tax. Four of his friends

Few of the hand radios work. When Laing's men disappear into the honeycomb of shacks at night, they usually have no radios.

"Anything could happen and I wouldn't know about it."

Laing had to buy his own binoculars to use for surveillance. He needs night sights, but cannot afford them.

It's Friday evening and the mobile unit gets ready for the night patrol. The Casspir won't start and they have to use jump leads.

Captain Laing makes his rounds. The electricity is out at the police caravan station in Site C. He gets the generator out but it doesn't work. Using a knife as a screwdriver he tries to get it going, but in the end the police stationed there spend the night doing their duties by torchlight.

It's nearly midnight and a group of cops takes a coffee break.

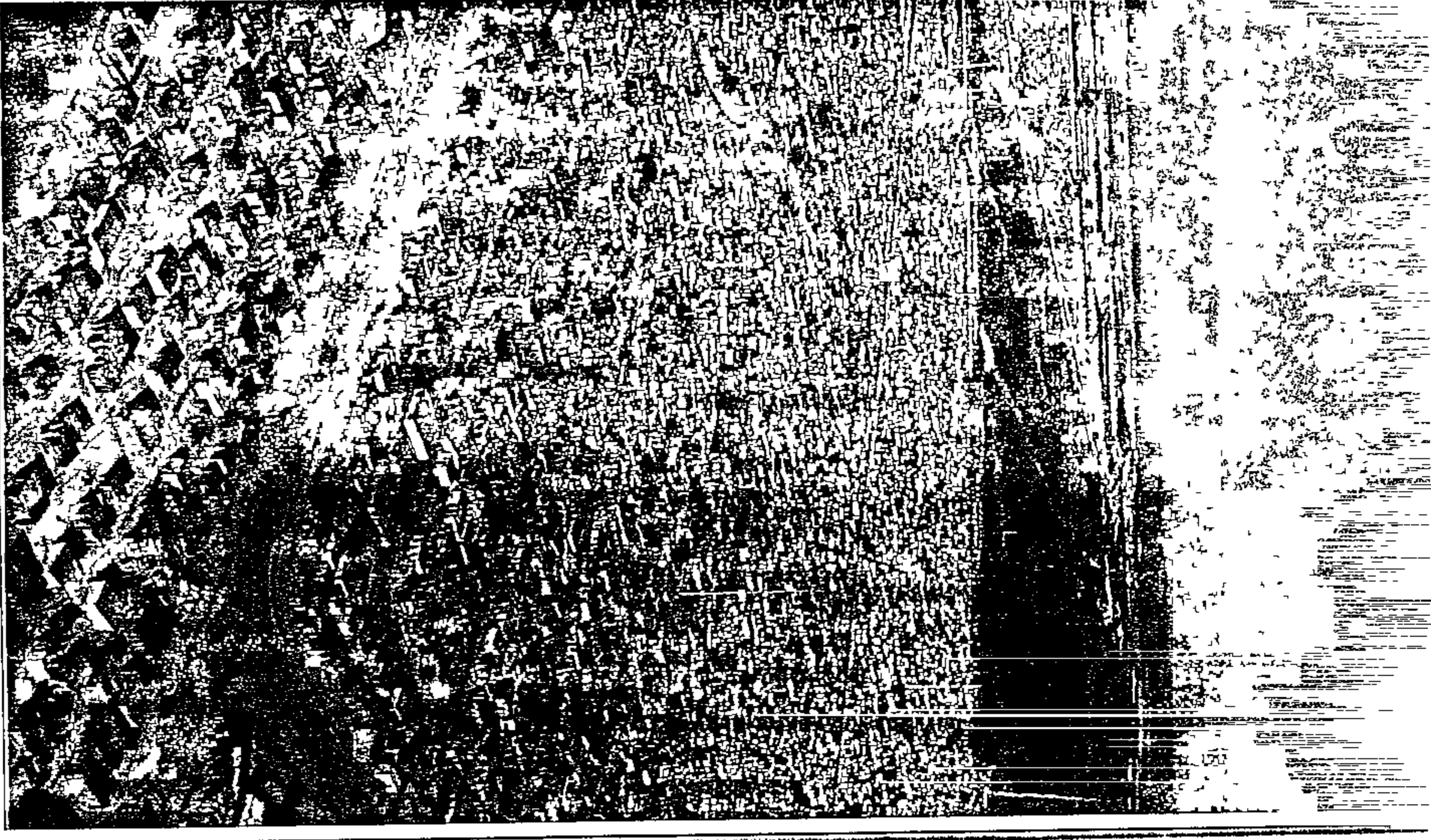
Says one: "I don't think the top management in the police really know what it's like to work out here. They are out of touch with the police on the ground. I don't think they really care."

One area in which Khayelitsha police have had some success is closer community liaison. They have weekly meetings between the crime prevention unit, the internal stability unit, the defence force, the Khayelitsha community policing forum and street committees.

The police give a breakdown of reported crime and the community provides feedback on the unreported crime. Together they plan where to focus their efforts for the coming week.

The toll the work takes on police emotionally is something they don't talk about. How do they cope, year after year, with the constant violence, the gruesome murders, a burned body, a raped baby?

"You just switch off. You don't think of them as people, just bodies. Maybe it's wrong to have no emotions for another human being. But how else do you handle it?"



**TOUGHEST BEAT** With virtually no staff and little equipment, police are hard-pressed to contain the surging crime rate in the sprawling suburb of Khayelitsha. There have been 13 different station commanders here in under three years.

PICTURE: BENNY GOOL



PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT. - POLICE

1996

MAY — JULY.

# Constables kick out real cops. . .

(251) ARG 4/5/96

JACQUI REEVES  
and JOHN FLEMMING  
Own Correspondents

JOHANNESBURG - Community constables in the embattled townships of Katlehong and Tokoza have taken the law into their own hands, driving the official South African Police Services out of the area

An attack on a satellite police station in Katlehong last week has resulted in the withdrawal of all six stations in Tokoza and the eight in Katlehong, with police saying they are unsure of the future of the satellite stations

The violence springs from recent reports by the Gauteng Department of Safety and Security that these community police units may have to be disbanded - a move the community says it cannot afford

Police spokesman Hampie de Kock says the community police have been very effective and are a valuable asset to the community

"The local police have got the community involved in crime-prevention

"Together the community and the police are effectively fighting crime and people are now actively reporting and reacting to crimes in progress," he said

Almost as testimony to this community success, Captain Godfried Makhaya gazed on to Khumalo Street - the main artery through this teeming township on the outskirts of Johannesburg

Brimming with pride, he pointed to some seemingly mundane things a couple strolling down the wide street, a recently opened butcher shop doing a brisk business, a cluster of taxis darting past

"I tell you," said Captain Makhaya, "there was a time not long ago when you would not dare go near that road or you would surely be killed"

"This was one of the most violent townships leading up to the election, but now things are

■ Tokoza and Katlehong are being plunged into chaos by policemen facing an uncertain future

quiet and slowly returning to normal"

Political violence in Tokoza and the adjoining townships of Katlehong and Vosloorus had reached civil war proportions in the run up to the 1994 elections

It pitted so-called self-protection units (SPUs) aligned with the Inkatha Freedom Party against rival self-defence units (SDUs) of the African National Congress

Today, Captain Makhaya and everyone else in the area, owes the new-found peace between the SPUs and the SDUs to a programme initiated by a group of churches, NGOs and the government that aimed to enervate these paramilitary groups by incorporating them into the mainstream society

The Katorus Reconstruction and Development Programme, one of Gauteng's largest RDP projects, is aimed at uplifting the areas Katlehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus

Recognising the need for community policing, the Gauteng government granted a portion of the RDP budget to finance the development of community policing

This RDP contract expired in March this year, causing the recent unrest among the reservists

Discussions this week with representatives from the Department of Safety and Security ended on a tense note, with reservists appearing only slightly appeased by the agreements reached

The reservists are to be employed for a further six months with an R18-million grant from the Treasury Department. A decision on their future will have to be made afterwards

"Hopefully, by then the National Department of Safety and Security will have issued some policy for the national integration of former SDUs and

SPUs," said Mongezi Mnyani, deputy director of Communication Services for the Department of Safety and Security

He said the biggest stumbling block in the formation of a national integration policy was KwaZulu-Natal, where negotiators were battling to reach agreement on the difficult issue

Mr Mnyani said his department had to be "very harsh" with the reservists and had called on them to hand in their weapons

"The reservists are frustrated and want our help, but they are not committed," he said

"They need to work with us, not attack us, so we are asking them to hand in their weapons so we can end this violence"

Community constables earn less than their permanently employed colleagues and are demanding more specific conditions of employment as well as a stricter policy on remuneration and benefits

Mike Morkel, leader of the project management team for the Katorus project, said the situation with the community constables was tense

"The question of the future of the community police is being discussed at a top level," Mr Morkel said

"We have asked the Department of Safety and Security to urgently discuss the matter so the tension can be eased"

Although the satellite caravans had been removed, plans for establishing permanent police stations were still going ahead

"The sites for the stations have been allocated and the construction of the infrastructure is well underway," Mr Morkel said

"We are putting into place protective fencing, paved areas for parking, water and electricity, and will continue to work on these structures"

While the Ministry of Safety

and Security presses on for an early resolution, Mr Morkel believes there is more to the community policing problem than just wage negotiations

As members of SDUs and SPUs, many of these officers were exposed to large scale violence and death - experiences that may now be affecting their work

"We have set up programmes where counselling is offered to deal with traumatised men and women

"This basically helps them deal with past experiences of violence that may have left them emotionally scarred"

Any changes to the status of the community police has been put on hold until September

But in the interim the safety of the residents of Tokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus remains uncertain

"These community police are essential" Mr Morkel said

Captain Makhaya is a former Tokoza resident who fled in the late 1980s after his home was burnt by gangs

"For five years things were stagnant in Tokoza," he said

"Now things are pretty much under control, but it is only because of this programme

"We simply don't have the manpower to operate here without them"

The police, who were initially extremely reluctant to go along with the scheme, now argue that Katorus would be virtually ungovernable without the constables

Captain Makhaya said the constables often did a better job than his own men, and that if the programme ended Katorus, and particularly Tokoza, would again plunge into chaos

For the next six months these community constables will still have a job, and Katorus will be patrolled

Once the funds dry up it will be up to the government to make sure the violence does not break out again



# Community constables force SAPS to quit townships

251 Star 4/5/96

By JACQUELVES and JOHN FLEMING

Community constables in Katlehong and Tokoza on the East Rand have taken the law into their own hands, driving the South African Police Service out of the area.

An attack on a satellite police station in Katlehong last week resulted in the withdrawal from Tokoza of all its six stations and eight from Katlehong, with police saying they were unsure of the future of the satellite stations.

The violence followed the Gauteng safety and security department's statement that community police might have to be disbanded - a move the community says it cannot afford.

Police spokesman Hampe de Kock said community police had been very effective and were an asset to the community. "Local police have

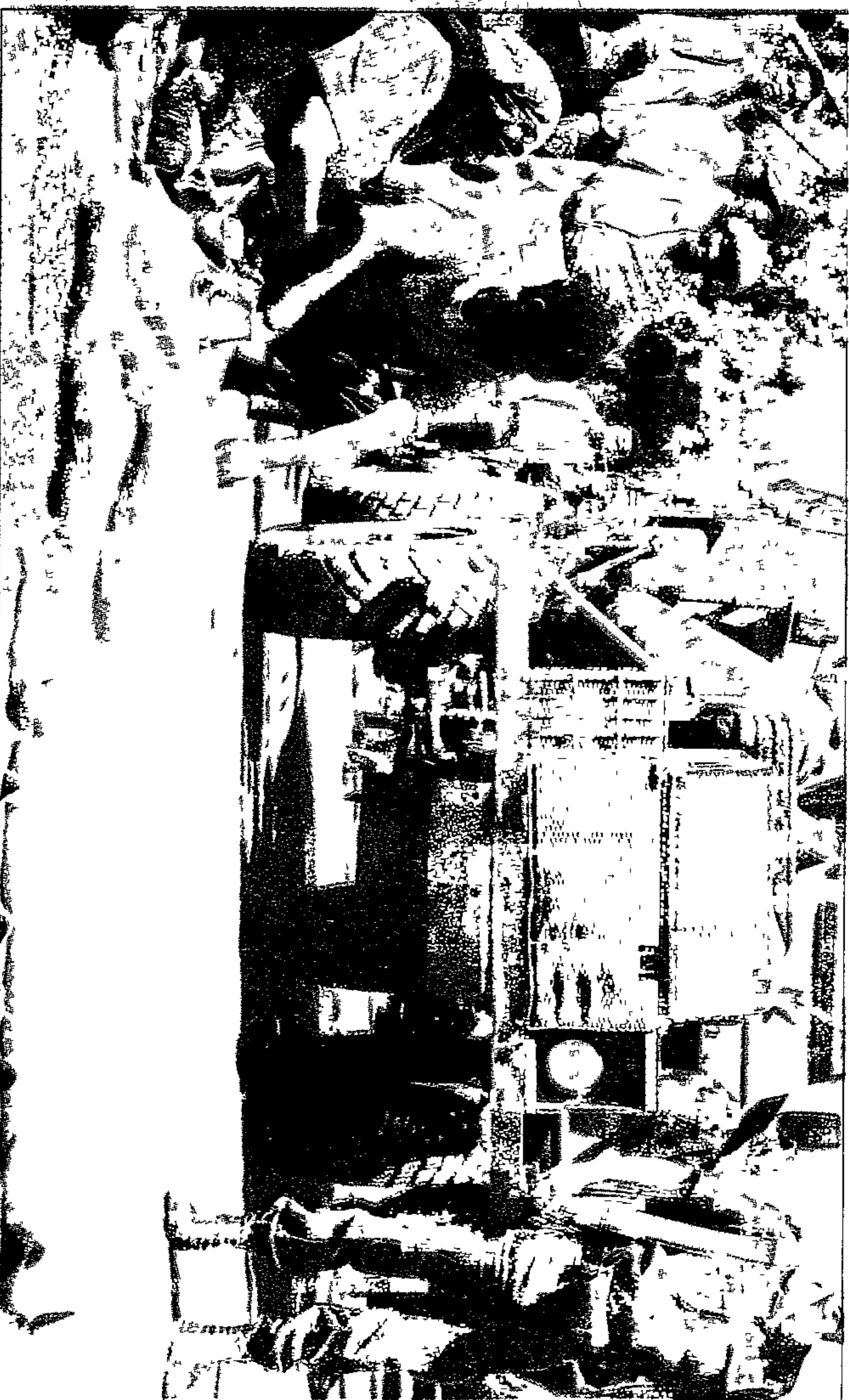
have issued some policy for the national integration of former self-protection units." The biggest stumbling block in the formation of a national integration policy was KwaZulu Natal, where negotiators were battling to reach agreement on the issue, he said. His department had had to be "very harsh" with the reservists and had called on them to hand in their weapons.

"The reservists are frustrated and want our help, but they are not committed. They need to work with us, not attack us, so we are asking them to hand in their weapons."

Community constables earn less than their permanently employed colleagues, and are demanding more specific conditions of employment as well as stricter policy on remuneration and benefits.

Mike Morkel, leader of the Katorus project management team, described the situation as

*Together the community and police are fighting crime, and people are reacting to crimes in progress*



**BAD OLD DAYS:** A distraught mother waits next to the body of her son

PHOTOGRAPH JOHN HOGG



Star  
4/5/96

got the community involved in crime prevention," he said. "Together the community and police are fighting crime, and people are now reporting and reacting to crimes in progress."

Captain Godfried Makhaya gazed on to Khumalo Street, the main thoroughfare through the township, and, brimming with pride, pointed to some seemingly mundane things a couple strolling down the wide street, a recently opened butchery doing brisk business, taxis darting past.

"I tell you," said Makhaya, "there was a time not long ago you would not dare go near that road or you would surely be killed. This was one of the most violent townships leading up to the election, but now things are quiet and slowly returning to normal."

Political violence in Tokoza and adjacent Katlehong and Vosloorus reached civil war proportions in the run-up to the 1994 elections. It pitted the self-protection units of the IFP against those of the ANC.

The new-found peace between the units is attributed to a programme initiated by a group of churches, non-governmental organisations and the Government to enervate these paramilitary groups by incorporating them into mainstream society.

The Katorus RDP project - one of Gauteng's largest - was intended to uplift Katlehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus. Recognising the need for community policing, the provincial government granted a portion of the RDP budget to finance development of community policing.

This RDP contract expired in March, sparking unrest among reservists.

Discussions this week with representatives from the safety and security department ended on a tense note, with reservists appearing only slightly appeased by the agreements reached.

With an R18-million grant from the treasury, the reservists are to be employed for a further six months. After that, a decision will have to be made on their future.

Safety and security communication deputy director Mongezi Mnyami said: "It is hoped that by then the national department of safety and security will

tense. "The future of the community police is being discussed at top level," Morkel said. "We have asked the department of safety and security to discuss the matter urgently."

Although the satellite caravans had been removed, plans to set up permanent police stations were going ahead. Sites had been allocated and were being fenced, areas were being paved for parking, and water and electricity were being laid on, Morkel said.

While the Ministry of Safety and Security was pressing for an early resolution, Morkel believed there was more to the community policing problem than wage negotiations.

As members of self-protection units, many community police members had been exposed to violence and death - experiences that might affect their work. "We have set up programmes where counselling is offered to traumatised men and women - helping them deal with experiences that may have left them emotionally scarred."

Any changes to the status of the community police have been put on hold until September. In the interim, the safety of the residents of Tokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus remains uncertain.

Makhaya, who fled Tokoza in the late 1980s after his home was burnt by gangs, said "For five years, things were stagnant in Tokoza. Now things are pretty much under control, but it is only because of this programme. We simply don't have the manpower to operate here without the community police."

The SAPS, which was initially reluctant to go along with the scheme, now says Katorus would be virtually un-governable without the community constables.

Makhaya said the constables often did a better job than his own men. If the programme ended, Katorus - particularly Tokoza - would again plunge into chaos.

For the next six months, the community constables will still have jobs and Katorus will be patrolled - but when the funds dry up, it will be up to the Government to make sure violence does not break out again.

*Although the caravans have been removed, plans to establish permanent stations are going ahead*

# in police force

(251) CT 6/5/96

**LITTLE EFFORT APPEARS** to have been made to make the police force in the Western Cape more representative, particularly regarding appointments to the upper echelons of the force. Crime Writer **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

**T**WO years after the police force in the Western Cape started taking steps to become more representative, there are now more white male police officers in top positions than ever before.

In a damning police document which the Cape Times has in its possession, it has transpired that there was no concerted effort to redress apartheid imbalances when it came to senior appointments.

Police officers nationwide had to apply for posts as part of the transformation of the force to the SA Police Service.

According to records compiled by the provincial police human resources department

- There are no black police officers above the rank of junior superintendent

- There are 23 white men and one white woman who hold ranks of director and upwards, but only three coloured men in these ranks

- There are 89 white senior superintendents, but only eight coloureds and one Asian person with the same rank

- Remarkably, there are more white senior superintendents in the Western Cape's police force than in the past. Police records show that in January just over 50 white people and only two coloured men held this rank

- Over 260 white police officers now hold the rank of superintendent. There are only 25 police officers from other races holding this rank.

- There are more than 340 men holding the rank of superintendent and upwards, but less than 40 women in these ranks

- Non-white women are the most under-represented. There are only three black women in the ranks upwards from captain, the most junior officer's rank, and only 17 coloured women compared to more than 130 white women in these ranks

The police service has recently instituted a programme, the Representativity and Equal Opportunity Programme (REOP), but managers for this programme were only appointed during the general interviewing process for all the top jobs.

REOP candidates have been chosen with a view to training them rapidly to take top positions when these become available.

The programme is fraught with problems in the Western Cape.

Some of these candidates were promised a promotion and were paid higher salaries for at least a month — only to be told it was a mistake. They now have to pay back their increases.

At least five candidates have

complained to police management, and some are seeking legal advice.

Some non-white officers who were in positions of responsibility in the old police force find themselves in more junior positions with younger, less experienced white "mentors".

One police captain was the commander of Bellville South detective branch, but is now working under a mentor, a commander at another Peninsula police station.

One disgruntled REOP candidate said he was working with police officers who were aware of serious police corruption — including fraud, driving with false registration plates, theft and using police vehicles for private holidays — but who chose not to press charges.

They had been appointed to responsible positions while competent officers of colour were "kept down", he said.

Provincial REOP manager Senior Superintendent Jenny du Plooy said "The personnel composition, particularly of the managerial echelons, does not reflect the community. As soon as we get representivity in this province, we will have legitimacy — and then we will have better community relations."

National REOP manager Assistant-Commissioner Zelda Holtzman confirmed from Pretoria that there were "some disparities" in the racial composition of the top police structures of the various provinces.

"Our management is aware of the problems and support the fact that something needs to be done. The problem is not only of rank, but also the lack of responsibility and authority."

"REOP candidates are unsure whether they can assume responsibility when their mentor is away from the station. Some mentors have taken the initiative, but others have not."

"The mentorship programme needs to be spelt out to them or they need to undergo training."

Asked about the lack of representivity in appointments to the SAPS, Holtzman said "The public service has no objective way of assessing the competencies of individuals. It has to rely on interviews where subjective factors creep in."

"If your panels reflect a particular race, gender and class, the members will look for someone the same (as them)."

"We need intervention strategies. We should be celebrating diversity."

Holtzman said the latest problems were an "indication of the challenges ahead". Police management had just approved a study with a view to correcting the situation, she said.

Western Cape police spokesman Senior Superintendent John Sterrenberg said that the provincial commissioner was out of town, and his deputies were also unavailable for comment.

"The last round of appointments addressed gender and racial imbalances. In the past, the entire top management was white. Now about 30% of top management has been re-assessed."

"In the next couple of months, more posts are going to be made available."

Whites rule supreme



# Gauteng needs R2,4bn for police budget — Duarte

Ingrid Salgado

GAUTENG police would need R2,4bn from national government in 1996/97 to run the province in a well organised manner, provincial safety and security minister Jessie Duarte said yesterday.

More than 60% of these funds were earmarked for visible policing, representing a budget shift towards increased police mobility in order to combat crime effectively, Duarte told a safety and security standing committee meeting.

Government could not effect crime if it did not shift the police budget in "the right direction". This meant there should be more emphasis on mobility and visibility rather than police numbers.

Duarte said the provincial government could not justify increasing funds allocated to the

province's community policing forums, because it had underspent more than R500 000 allocated to the forums in the 1995/96 budget.

The ministry had in the last year allocated R5 000 to each forum that submitted an initial budget. However, more than 50 forums had not yet submitted their budgets. The underspending meant earmarked funding had dropped to R3m in 1996/97.

Additional funds were granted to forums based on ability to manage amounts allocated previously.

Most funds already allocated had been used for training, workshops and administrative purposes, she said.

The provincial government had initiated a training course for community forums to compensate for their lack of skills to fulfil their roles at grassroots level. This

BD-7/5/96 (251)  
would assist forums to draft acceptable budgets.

Duarte said that forums would not be granted funds to employ full-time staffers. Permanent employees would increase state bureaucracy and would undermine relationships within the forums. Police were in any case willing to provide the necessary administrative functions.

She said the provincial ministry's 1996/97 budget vote had increased from R61,5m to R63,5m, mainly due to planned construction of four police stations in priority areas in Gauteng.

Police officers stationed at Diepkloof, Eldorado Park and Orange Farm were operating from houses and farms, while Alexandra township just north of Johannesburg had never had a police station.

# Police minister hits back at claim of white hold on senior ranks

ESTELLE RANDALL

Labour Reporter

251 ARG 7/5/96

WESTERN Cape Police Minister Gerald Morkel has hit back at reports that the province's police is increasingly dominated by senior white officers

"Equal opportunity is an integral part of the basic mission of the South African Police Service," Mr Morkel said

He said that between October 1995 and April 1996, overall representation of other races increased by 17 percent in top positions

The figures did not include gender representation, which was also a part of the police's affirmative action drive, he said

"If this is projected over the next year, the growth in representation should reach in excess of 50 percent," he said

Figures for October 1995, indicated that there were 7 090 whites (53,8 percent), 5 093 coloureds (38,6 percent), 946 blacks (7,17 percent) and 49 Asians (0,37 percent)

Mr Morkel was responding to media reports that

- There were no black police officers above the rank of junior superintendent,

- Only three coloured men held the rank of director or higher, while there were 23 white men and one white woman in these ranks,

- Only eight coloureds and one Asian held the rank of senior superintendent, while there were 89 white senior superintendents. The same trend applied to other senior ranks

Mr Morkel complained that figures on the rank structure of the police in the Western Cape had been "bandied about in an extremely reckless and irresponsible manner" without mentioning the demilitarisa-

tion of the police ranking structure

He said that demilitarisation of the police structure had resulted in some ranks being abolished

Examples were those of lieutenant, which was abolished and amalgamated with that of captain, and the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel, which were also abolished and amalgamated into the rank of superintendent

This had resulted in an increase in the number of captains and superintendents

Mr Morkel said there were no junior or senior ranks for captains and superintendents. New incumbents merely had been placed on salary scales that matched their seniority

"Omission of these facts would give the appearance that the implementation of affirmative action is non-existent, which is not the case," he said

New appointments to advertised posts involved a lengthy process, overseen by experts in several fields, and the "best candidate irrespective of race, colour, creed or gender" was selected for a post

Mr Morkel said the police's affirmative action "representivity and equal opportunity" programme (REOP) was a new concept and "obviously growing pains are being experienced"

However, police management was confident that the correct people had been appointed to oversee the programme

On the allegations of corruption made by a REOP appointee, Mr Morkel said the man's silence on the alleged issues was a poor reflection on his own credibility

"He would be well-advised to discuss the allegation with Commissioner Wessels or any one of his deputies, or to discuss it with me," he said



# Education and culture in KwaZulu-Natal boosted

BD 8/5/96 (250)

Nicola Jenvey

ULUNDI — Education and culture came in for a major slice of KwaZulu-Natal finance MEC Sifiso Mhlangu's R15,3bn budget, 38,3% of the total allocations.

The R440,1m increase to R5,9bn in the education and culture allocation would be geared to raising pupil:teacher ratios.

Health received R3,2bn (21,1%) and social welfare R3,1bn (20,1%). The R142,3m increase in the health vote was ascribed to additional allocations for Aids prevention and school nutrition.

Local government and housing received a 41,2% boost to R1bn.

The department of works had its budget slashed 7,1% to R549,3m as the full 1995/96 allocation had not been spent. Several functions also had been moved.

The police service budget was only 0,02% at R2,8m.

Remaining votes included R912,7m for transport, R309,9m for agriculture, R179,9m for tra-

ditional and environmental affairs, R179m for finance and auxiliary services, R107,9m for economic affairs and tourism, R86,1m for the department of the premier, R18,1m for provincial parliament, R14m for promoting the RDP, R12,2m for the provincial services commission and R500 000 to set up the provincial public protectorate vote.

Farouk Chothia reports R6,892m was budgeted for King Goodwill Zwelithini.

This was the first time the provincial government had specified Zwelithini's expenses, hoping to bring to an end controversy raging for the past few years.

The royal family previously claimed that IFP leaders made wild claims on Zwelithini's expenses, and exaggerated costs, in a bid to embarrass the monarch.

Finance department acting director-general Siphos Tshabalala said at an Ulundi budget briefing that R3,178m would come from premier Frank Mdlalose's depart-

ment while the remaining R3,714m would come from Public Works MEC Celani Mtetwa's department.

He said the R6,892m excluded security costs, which were budgeted for by central government.

KwaZulu-Natal police commissioner Chris Serfontein said last week that R5-7m was spent annually on security for Zwelithini, his five wives, 35 children and six palaces.

Tshabalala said the biggest expenditure was on salaries for Zwelithini's staff (R2,353m) followed by personnel expenditure (R2,052m).

A total of R180 000 was spent on the school fees of Zwelithini's children, R1,361m on maintaining and upgrading his farms, R836 000 on administrative expenses, R96 000 on stores and livestock and another R80 000 on equipment.

A total of R6 000 was in a stabilisation fund, of which Tshabalala did not give details.

## Munnik will not be prosecuted

Kevin O'Grady

BD 8/5/96 (251)

WIEWATERSRAND attorney-general Andre de Vries has declined to prosecute police reporting officer Jan Munnik on charges, laid by SAPS members, of assault, crimen injuria and defeating the ends of justice.

Munnik said yesterday he had always demed the alleged assault on a policeman, a charge which stemmed from an incident at the Brixton murder and robbery unit in which he accused a policeman of intimidating witnesses at an identity parade involving policemen by photographing them.

He said the charges of crimen injuria and defeating the ends of

justice were laid by the officer heading the complaints investigation unit conducting the investigations Munnik is meant to oversee.

The latter charge was made on the "spurious basis" of his reading a police docket, Munnik said.

The laying of charges was a "malicious and vexatious attempt" to taunt him and undermine his performance as police reporting officer.

Munnik said that he had written to national police commissioner George Fivaz and safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia. The latter responded he could not deal with the matter as it was sub judice, Munnik said. No response had yet been received from Fivaz.

## 'Exile MPs need special pay deal'

CAPE TOWN — MPs' backgrounds had to be considered when deciding what their salaries should be, Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal said yesterday.

The majority of MPs came from backgrounds of exile, imprisonment, and erratic or no employment, he said on the first day of hearings by the Steyn commission on remuneration of representatives. As a result most had no pensions, no major savings or capital accumulation. While many MPs had considerable administrative and negotiating skills, they often had no formal qualifications, making it difficult for them to find jobs in the private sector if they retired or lost their seats.

Asmal was against MPs' performance being considered when determining their salaries, saying this would be difficult to assess and implement.

Pensions for MPs needed to be attended to urgently. MPs also needed individual allowances to perform their duties in their constituencies.

The commission, headed by Judge Jan Steyn, is made up of public and private sector representatives. It will also look at salaries for traditional leaders.

It is to hear evidence from a range of interest groups on what MPs and public figures should earn and has to submit a report by the end of the year. — Sapa

## Plea for new look at small towns

Robyn Chalmers

BD 8/5/96 (252)

GOVERNMENT needs to develop a strategy to deal with SA's estimated 500 small towns which have to date been largely ignored, says a document on small towns released yesterday by the Centre for Development and Enterprise.

The policy document, compiled by centre executive director Ann Bernstein and Durban Westville University professor Jeff McCarthy, said the almost invisible small town network could play an important role in meeting the country's growth and development challenges.

Small towns (those with less than 50 000 people) tended to be mini citadels of apartheid and government needed to ensure that facilities and infrastructure were desegregated and fully utilised.

Bernstein and McCarthy said at least four strategies would be needed to develop a vision for the future of small towns.

These strategies would focus on reconciliation among black and white communities, economic growth, socioeconomic development and linking small towns with other communities.

See Page 13



# Fury as traffic officer is cleared

(251) ARK 11/5/96

GLYNIS UNDERHILL

Staff Reporter

THERE have been claims of a miscarriage of justice after a traffic officer of the Cape Town City Council traffic department implicated in a reign of terror against vagrants by a commission of inquiry, had his case dismissed at an internal disciplinary hearing due to "insufficient evidence."

The findings of the internal disciplinary hearing are in stark contrast to the findings of the Arendse Commission, which implicated six traffic officers in its damning report on the torture of vagrants. And a police investigation continues.

However, there have allegedly been no attempts made to implement the commissioner's recommendation that identified street workers be used to bring key witnesses forward to testify to the alleged torture.

Traffic manager Wouter Smut confirmed yesterday that the traffic officer's case had been dismissed due to a lack of evidence.

"Statements were taken from all the relevant complainants," he said.

However, popular street worker Coleridge Daniels said he was outraged that he was not asked to assist as recommended in the commission report, as the vagrants would have testified had he been there.

"They have been scared off because they asked me to support them and I wasn't there to support them. I was not informed the hearings were taking place," he said.

Street workers say they were not asked to assist an internal disciplinary case in which charges against an officer accused of abusing vagrants were dismissed.

was identified by vagrants during a police parade after evidence was given to the commission of inquiry.

Of the six traffic officers implicated, one has left the traffic department. The outcome of the other four internal disciplinary hearings are to be revealed on May 23.

Norman Arendse, chairman of the commission under the auspices of Independent Medical Services, said the commission had recommended that Cape Town street workers Mr Daniels, Father Declan Collins and Debi Diamond should be used as facilitators to bring witnesses forward to testify at disciplinary hearings.

SATURDAY Argus interviewed the street workers identified in the commission's report and all said they were not approached to assist.

The three street workers expressed shock on hearing about the outcome of the case involving the traffic officer, who was named in the report as one of the key figures involved in the abuse of vagrants.

Mr Daniels, Father Collins and Ms Diamond were instrumental in bringing witnesses to testify before the commission.

Mr Arendse, a lawyer, said if the same key witnesses were not brought to testify, it made the commission "look foolish".

"It begs the question as to why they set up the commission in the first place," he said.

A dismayed Mr Arendse said

the evidence of witnesses had been tested and retested during the commission

"If these witnesses whose evidence was found to have been corroborated by other witnesses were not brought before the disciplinary inquiry, it makes nonsense of the commission findings," he said.

Deputy city administrator Alan Dolby declined to give

SATURDAY Argus an update on the internal disciplinary hearings.

Mr Dolby said he could not comment until a full report on the internal disciplinary hearings had been given to the council's executive committee.

A spokesman for the South African Municipal Workers Union (Samwu) said five vagrants testified at the hearings. Samwu, with other municipal worker unions, was represented at the hearings at which an outside officer from the Independent Mediation Services presided.

"Five vagrants testified but there was insufficient evidence The case against him (the traffic officer) was withdrawn because of the lack of evidence against him," said the spokesman.

Mr Arendse said these allegations against the traffic officers particularly stood out because of their "violent nature and the undignified treatment meted out".

The commission was set up after allegations of a reign of terror during a city council traffic department campaign to try to control "informal parking attendants".

Street people claimed they had been beaten, teargassed and verbally abused in a room

at Caledon Square police station.

A woman claimed she had lost her baby by miscarriage after being thrown into a van.

Mr Daniels, a co-ordinator at Don Bosco hostel in Green Point, said yesterday that although he had agreed to act as a facilitator, he had not been approached.

"They never came to us. We would have gone all out to find the witnesses as we know who they are," he said.

When he heard from the vagrants that some of them had been approached by a traffic officer to testify at the hearings, he had tried to accompany one to the internal disciplinary hearings.

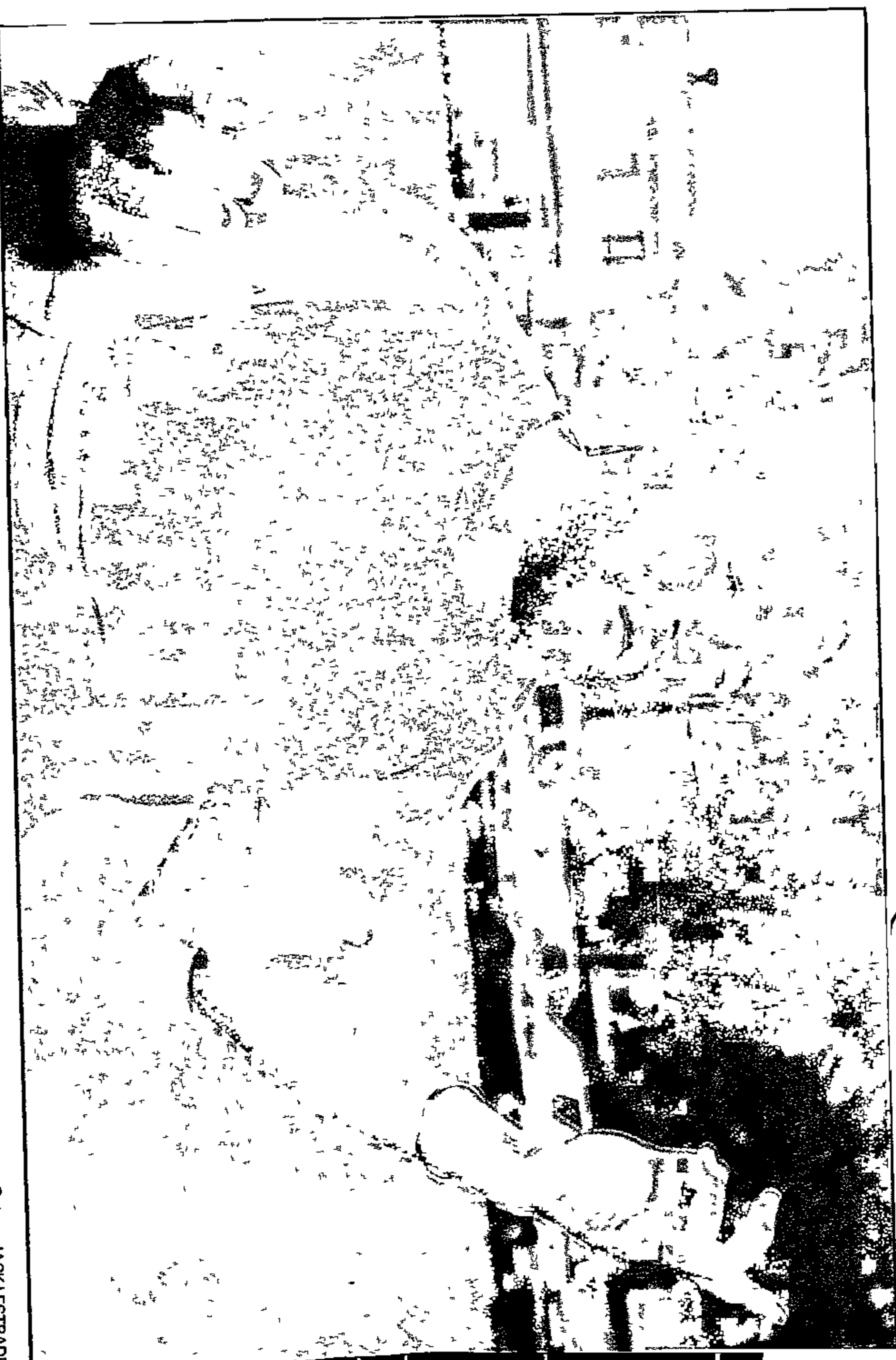
Mr Daniels said he had been refused access to the hearing, unlike the commission hearings when he was allowed to accompany witnesses.

Mr Daniels said he had spoken to one of the vagrants who testified to the commission and also testified at the internal disciplinary hearing. "Can you imagine entering a room with a few traffic officers and some outside people? They must have been scared out of their wits. I was with them at the commission hearings," he said.

Father Collins, who runs Don Bosco hostel, said he was shocked that the traffic officer had been cleared by the internal disciplinary hearing.

"They did not come to us for help. It appears like a set-up and a miscarriage of justice," said Father Collins.

Ms Diamond, the co-ordinator of the organisation Co-ordinated Action with Street People (Casp), said she had not been approached to help although she had attended a plenary



**WELL-KNOWN FACE:** Popular street worker Coleridge Daniels cannot understand why he was not asked to bring witnesses forward or to accompany them to testify at the internal disciplinary hearings of traffic officers accused of abusing vagrants

meeting with the city council last week.

Casp, which was set up in 1990 by a network of organisations to lobby on behalf of street people, is now part of a task group set up after the release of the Arendse Commission report to look at developing a policy for the city council with regard

to vagrants and the law. Ms Diamond said she had requested information on the outcome of the disciplinary hearings from the council, but had been told it was an internal matter.

SATURDAY Argus has established that after the report was released by the Arendse Commission, the traffic officer who had his case dismissed had been moved to a communication division within the traffic department.

Meanwhile a police investigation into the allegations against the six traffic officers is continuing. "A charge of assault is being investigated by detectives when they are finished, they will bring it before the state prosecutor for a decision," said a police spokeswoman, Sergeant Vivienne Lentoor.

Picture JACK LESTRADE

Superintendent John Sterrenberg said dockets had been opened involving five cases of assault by traffic officers



# Intelligence strategy to beat 'mafia'

ARG 11/5/96 (251)

**TYRONE SEALE**  
Political Staff

SOUTH Africa's intelligence services are stepping up the gathering and co-ordination of information on criminals to save the country from mafia-style rackets, says Deputy Minister of Intelligence Joe Nhlanhla

He was speaking yesterday at the signing of an agreement between the SA Police Service and the National Intelligence Agency, SA Secret Service and the SA National Defence Force

The signing marked the launch of an official structure, the Joint Management Forum, to co-ordinate a strategy the intelligence services, which report to the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee (NICOC), have been employing for several months

SAPS national commissioner George Fivaz said this co-

ordination was responsible for growing successes in the curbing of crime in KwaZulu-Natal

The new agreement commits the signatories to mobilising intelligence capabilities in support of the police in the war against crime and is aimed at enhancing the quality of evidence placed before the courts

In future, all joint intelligence projects and operations will be conducted in consultation with the police

Mr Nhlanhla said the intelligence agencies would do everything to ensure that the police were able to curb crime

One of the most urgent issues before NICOC is the rate at which police members are being killed

"If the carnage goes on, it will definitely affect the security service's fight against crime"

Mr Nhlanhla said the SASS

would also be scanning the global and regional scenes, "looking for those who will affect our stability"

So, for example, if the secret service became aware that drug or arms dealers were preparing to bring merchandise to this country, the police would be informed and able to seize the goods as they were landed

"Our analysis shows that unless something radical is done, we need to speed up the process (of detection) so that we don't have a mafia in our country

"We want to save this country long before it (has) international, mafia-type syndicates," Mr Nhlanhla said

Asked about the potential criminal syndicates might have for infiltrating and neutralising the new intelligence drive against crime, Mr Fivaz said corruption had been identified

as a crucial issue within the police service

For this reason, anti-corruption units had been created, and in terms of the new agreement, the police and the intelligence agencies would take joint responsibility for making it virtually impossible for syndicates to infiltrate

However, to sustain this, communities and the media had to expose corrupt elements in the judicial system

Mr Fivaz said the agreement did not mean the original, respective responsibilities of the intelligence agencies would fall away, but that they would be available for co-ordinated intelligence gathering where the SAPS required support

Spying on individuals or groups would be done within the framework of security legislation and the constitution, he added

# Promotion freeze angers cash-strapped policemen

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. - Policemen are to petition Commissioner George Fivas to protest against an apparent promotions freeze which has left them disillusioned and out of pocket

They said the freeze was the result of a mass promotion of more than 8 000 policemen countrywide last year

Some have studied for over 10 years and have earned several diplomas but are still on the same rank and earning virtually the same salary as they were when they joined the force, they said

Now promotions can be given only when vacancies occur and not, as in the past, automatically after completing a level of study

The South African Police Union (Sapu) is locked in national-level negotiations with the police management in an attempt to appease disgruntled police and to point out the disadvantages in the

change to the method of promotion

Sapu spokesman Bill Dennis said the new method, which was due to an interim promotion policy, allowed only for advancement where posts were available

The drawback was that policemen eligible for promotion were forced to remain at the same rank for indefinite periods

"There is no way they can do this. It's just not right," he said

"The police force is in a mess at this point - as a service to the public and to its members

"The administration of the force is also in a shambles - many police don't even know when vacancies occur

"Had they been properly informed and instructed to forward their appropriate documents to police headquarters, they could have at least been considered for certain positions," he said

A Durban policeman who is to

graduate from yet another level of study in the force this year, said he was still at the same rank he had been at eight years ago, in spite of his qualifications

"I might as well burn my certificates

"Any other policeman who has ever thought of further study should not even bother because it's useless

"Technikons are going to lose money at a fast rate now because soon everyone will realise there is no point in higher education for police

"The force does not make provision for graduates," he said

He and others in a similar situation have rallied together and are to petition Commissioner Fivas

"We are concerned that many policemen who are sitting in management positions don't have the qualifications to be there, while those who do are their subordinates," the policeman said

ARG 11/5/96

251



**GLYNIS UNDERHILL**  
Staff Reporter

AN INVESTIGATION has been ordered into four cases against policemen, who are accused by Cape Town vagrants of abducting and setting police dogs onto them.

The internal police investigation follows a spate of allegations by vagrants, who claim they have been teargassed, handcuffed, beaten and tortured by members of the South African Police Services (SAPS).

Concerned street workers say they can no longer maintain a silence while police investigate the complaints, as the crimes against vagrants in Cape Town appear to be intensifying.

Superintendent Johan Cahill, unit commander of the police National Peace Accord, said the investigation into the four cases against policemen was "highly sensitive".

It was in the interests of the vagrants concerned that their identities were not released, he said.

"I would like to give you more information, but it is highly sensitive.

"The police can try to get into our computers, so we put our own names in place of the vagrants' names so they can't be intimidated," he said.

Superintendent Cahill said he hoped the cases would eventually land up in court.

# Police 'set dogs on vagrants'

APR 11/5/96

(251)

Two vagrants claimed they had been abducted and two claimed they had been bitten by police dogs, after the dogs were set onto them, he said.

A commission of inquiry was recently held into allegations of abuse against vagrants by traffic officers from the Cape Town City Council traffic department.

The Arendse Commission implicated six traffic officers in this reign of terror against the vagrants.

However, city vagrants now claim the abuse is continuing at the hands of the police.

The Arendse Commission has urged the Provincial MEC for Safety and Security to launch an independent investigation into allegations of abuse by SAPS members against street people.

Street workers and organisations working with street people have held meetings with local government officials to press for an independent commission of inquiry into allega-

tions of abuse by SAPS members against street people.

But there were still no plans for a commission of inquiry, they said.

Director Raymond Dowd said yesterday he had taken immediate steps, after hearing the allegations made by vagrants and referred the four cases involving Peninsula policemen to Superintendent Cahill.

When Director Dowd took over his new job as Cape Town commissioner, he immediately ordered the police truck, which had been assigned to attend to complaints against loitering and vagrants, off the road, he said.

"In January I instructed my members not to utilise the truck.

"I think the whole problem of vagrancy and loitering, which is socio-economic, should be dealt with by the city council and other author-

ties

"I shouldn't be a police mat-

ter," he said.

While Director Dowd said he had heard "certain stories" and allegations about abuse, he had investigated or referred every case which had come to his attention.

"I will not condone any cover-up or protection of any police officers who are involved in an abuse of human rights," he said.

Street worker Coleridge Daniels said six vagrants had come to Don Bosco hostel in Green Point this week and laid complaints against the police.

Superintendent Cahill had taken statements from the vagrants, Mr Daniels said.

"The police say it is forming part of an internal disciplinary hearing.

"Names and statements were taken as part of the investigation," he said.

Superintendent Cahill said the National Peace Accord, which has been in existence

for more than four years, was a police investigative unit which investigated complaints, including those against police.

A woman who lived on the streets in Cape Town city centre, had complained of being beaten by men in a red combi on Wednesday night, he said.

However, this attack had not been linked to police, Superintendent Cahill said.

SATURDAY Argus spoke to a random group of vagrants in the city centre and they alleged they had suffered abuse at the hands of police.

"We sleep out on the streets and they punish us."

"They lock us up for doing nothing."

"We have got nowhere else to go," said a vagrant, who asked not to be named for fear of intimidation.

Debi Diamond, of Co-ordinated Action With Street People (Casp), said the situation was extremely frustrating.

"We have heard allegations since April last year and we have voiced the complaints," she said.

Her organisation had heard allegations by city vagrants that they had been teargassed, thrown into trucks, burnt with cigarettes and beaten up by police.

"We believe it is a group of police, but we have not managed to get below the surface," Ms Diamond said.

# Draft report examines funding for city police

Ingrid Salgado

METROPOLITAN policing would probably be funded initially from local authorities' coffers, but central government allocations should not be ruled out as city policing developed, according to a draft report on metropolitan policing.

Central government funding would assist in overcoming the disparities between various local authorities, but authorities would have to "fend for themselves" until such funding was made available.

The report, drafted by Gauteng's technical committee on municipal and metropolitan policing — an arm of the safety and security standing committee, said there was some support for privatising certain non-essential functions. This could include privatisation of guard functions and traffic point duties around busy shopping complexes.

Traffic departments and city police services could also consider billing event organisers that hosted special functions for point duties or escort services. Other funding options included council levies on property owners, issuing police bonds, creating companies to raise funds and selling emergency and security equipment.

The report said more than half of the work undertaken by some Gauteng local traffic and security departments was crime prevention and responses to crisis calls

from the public. However, most departments were, and would continue to be, understaffed

This would affect their ability to adequately police areas under their jurisdiction

Each city police service in Gauteng would need to design a comprehensive base formula to determine the size of the city policing force, the report said.

This needed to consider size and density of population, rates and type of crime, geography and the roads that would be patrolled.

## Resources

A new formula would help to distribute resources more equitably between local authorities. Resources at the disposal of traffic, fire, security and ambulance services in the greater Johannesburg area, for example, were "heavily biased" in favour of the city while outlying substructures would bear the brunt of providing the daily operations of city police services, the report said.

It urged city policing not to make use of police reservists. However, traffic wardens should be used to free local professional traffic officers for crime prevention work.

City police officers should be clearly distinguishable from SAPS officers, while there should be ongoing training for traffic patrol officers in firearm proficiency and crisis management skills.



Deputy Minister V J G Matthews

- (a) (ii) 8 days  
(b) (i) Private visit  
(ii) London, England  
(iii) 8 days  
(c) Not applicable  
(d) Mrs Matthews

**SAPS called to labour disputes/work stoppages/strikes**

281 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister for Safety and Security

- In how many instances was the South African Police Service called to the scene of (a) labour disputes, (b) work stoppages and (c) strikes in (i) 1994 and (ii) 1995?

N483E

THE MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

The information required is not readily available. Statistics are not kept in this way by the South African Police Service. To obtain the required information, faxes will have to be sent to all police stations country-wide, thereby placing an extra burden on limited manpower and financial resources. This option is not at present deemed feasible.

Note

Statistics are only kept in respect of the type of incident which occurred. Labour disputes and strikes are recorded as motives and should such statistics be compiled, then that will cover the entire spectrum of incidents.

**SAPS: salaries**

286 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister for Safety and Security

In respect of the 1995/96 financial year, (a) by what percentage were salaries in the South African Police Service increased (i) on average and (ii) in each rank, (b) what amounts were paid out in (i) gratuities, (ii) pensions and (iii) other benefits (aa) in total and (bb) on average in respect of each rank and (c) how many persons in each rank were involved?

N488E

THE MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

- (a) (i) Following an agreement in the Chamber of the Public Service Bargaining Council an improvement plan for all public servants (including the South African Police Service), was approved on 23 May 1995, comprising of a general salary adjustment as follows

— adjustment of the minimum salary notch from R10 000 to R13 200 per annum (an increase of 22,22%)

— this adjustment (22,22%) was progressively scaled down to 5% on the salary notch R24 630 and stayed on 5% up to salary notch R107 019, and

— from the notch of R107 019 the increase further scaled down to 4% on the notch of R126 411 thereafter no increases were granted

- (ii) Salaries were adjusted according to notches and not according to rank and the percentage increase per rank is thus not available

(b) (i) R71 000 000 (seventy one million rand) was paid out in gratuities

- (ii) The payment of pensions are done by the Department of Finance and these amounts are not available to the SAPS

(iii) No other benefits were paid out to members of the SAPS

(aa) As indicated the amounts paid out for pensions are not available to the SAPS. The only available total is that of R71 000 000 (seventy one million rand) that was paid out in gratuities

(bb) For the same reason mentioned in paragraph (aa) the average in respect of each rank is not available to the SAPS

(c) Rank Number of personnel involved

Constable	173
Sergeant	355
Inspector	491
Captain	118
Superintendent	197
Senior Superintendent	97
Director	49
Assistant Commissioner	11
Divisional Commissioner	4
Commissioner (South African Police Previous)	1
Total	1 496

1 496

Active/retired lieutenants-general of SAPS

319 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister for Safety and Security

Whether he will furnish a list of all (a) active and (b) retired civilian members of the South African Police and the South African Police Service who hold or held the equivalent rank of lieutenant-general and who were or are paid on the same salary scale, if not, why not, if so, (i) what are the relevant details and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

N553E

THE MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

- (a) Nil  
(b) Nil

(i) Not applicable  
(ii) 8 May 1996

Note

No active or retired civilians of the South African Police or South African Police Service

THE MINISTER FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY

N592E

	Atlantis		Cape Town	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
(a) Murder	1994	1995	1994	1995
(b) Culpable homicide	44	40	35	30
(c) Assault GBH	22	12	14	72
	476	434	338	287

# Minister admits 19 arrests in elite police unit

251

AKU 17/5/96

NINETEEN members of the South African Police Services VIP Guard were arrested last year for criminal offences, including murder, attempted murder, armed robbery, housebreaking and theft, Deputy Safety and Security Minister Joe Matthews said in the senate.

Of the 14 charged, seven had been convicted, he said in reply to Senator James Selfe of the Democratic Party.

There were three convictions for driving under the influence of liquor, one for the possession of dagga, one for the unlawful possession of a firearm, one for attempted murder and one for housebreaking and theft.

One case of attempted murder was still under investigation, while the attorney-general had yet to decide whether to prosecute one member on an attempted armed robbery charge.

Mr Selfe said that Mr Matthews' reply was "one of the most outrageous admissions ever given by a minister to parliament".

The VIP guard was the elite of the police responsible for the safety of political office-bearers as well as of visiting heads of state, he said.

"It is quite clear that some of the people in the guard are quite unsuited to be there and the minister needs to take rapid action to restore the faith of the public in this unit."

Mr Matthews told senators that all police recruits were screened for criminal convictions, but there was "no guarantee that they won't commit offences" subsequently.

- Sapa



# Police under fire over probe into torture of city vagrants

ARG 18/5/96 (251)

GLYNNIS UNDERHILL  
Staff Reporter

THE Human Rights Committee of South Africa has criticised the South African Police Services for its failure to launch an independent inquiry into the alleged torture of Cape Town vagrants by police.

This follows disclosure in SATURDAY Argus last weekend of an internal police investigation into four cases against Cape Peninsula policemen, who are accused by vagrants of abducting and setting police dogs onto them.

The internal investigation follows a spate of allegations by city vagrants, who claim they have been teargassed, handcuffed, beaten and tortured by police.

The claims include some made against police stationed at Caledon Square, the Human Rights Organisation says.

"In February this year the Cape Town City Council launched a formal investigation into allegations that members of the traffic department formed part of an anti-vagrancy squad, which routinely tortured and assaulted street people," it said.

The report recommended that disciplinary action be taken against the traffic officers, and that the Ministry of Safety and Security launch an independent investigation into the conduct of Caledon Square SAPS members implicated in the report.

"More than two months later, police have not yet launched the independent investigation, in spite of repeated requests at the very highest level. Yet in the past three weeks alone, four fresh cases of abuse, accompanied by

Police authorities have come under fire from the Human Rights Committee for failing to act swiftly on allegations of the torture of vagrants.

death threats if the assaults are reported, have come to light," claimed the Human Rights Committee.

Alison Stent, the Western Cape researcher for the Human Rights Committee, says the organisation has been working with street workers to try to stop the abuse.

However, the Human Rights Committee says it is concerned by the refusal to allow an independent investigation into the allegations.

The committee says this signals a lack of commitment on the part of the Ministry of Safety and Security to the new constitutional principles prohibiting the use of torture.

"The provincial command's failure to stop the abuse of street people fosters a climate of impunity in the rank and file of the police, giving them free rein to participate in criminal activity without fear of investigation or threat of prosecution," the Human Rights Committee says.

The committee has criticised police for appointing a detective based at Caledon Square to investigate allegations of criminal behaviour at Caledon Square, saying this "appears to be a clear conflict of interest".

An earlier complaint by the committee over the failure to enlist civilian participation in investigating alleged cover-ups in the Caledon Square investigation had results this week.

Approval has been given for

civilians to work with police and the National Peace Accord, which is conducting the internal investigation into the allegations against police Peace Accord unit commander, Superintendent Johan Cahill, is working closely with popular street worker Coleridge Daniels and organisations like the Co-ordinated Action with Street People (CASP).

The cases being investigated by the unit involve allegations by two vagrants, who say they were abducted and a further two vagrants who claim they were bitten by police dogs after the dogs were set on them.

Mr Daniels says he is waiting for copies of the statements made to police by vagrants claiming abuse.

"We want an external investigation to look at the various allegations made by street people against police but we are still battling to achieve this."

Mr Daniels says a close watch is being maintained over the internal police investigation into the four cases.

"With this internal investigation, we are saying prove to us that you will take these charges and bring them before court," he said.

Mr Daniels says he believed two of the vagrants recently claim to have been abducted from Church Square and taken to a mountain site.

Street workers claim vagrants have been alleging abuse at the hands of police for more than a year.

Despite research indicating that one-third of all reported SAPS abuses occur in the Western Cape, there is no independent civilian oversight of investigation into complaints against police, the commission says.

# Massacre: Cachalia backs call for probe into police conduct

Safety and Security Secretary Azhar Cachalia has supported KwaZulu Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally's call for a "thorough inquiry" into police conduct after the A-G office declined to prosecute following the Shobashobane massacre investigations

Cachalia said McNally had expressed serious concerns regarding the negligent manner in which police dealt with the matter

Police reporting officer

Neville Melville found insufficient evidence to support allegations that police had failed to act on warnings of an imminent attack on Shobashobane residents on Christmas Day last year in which 18 people were killed

Cachalia said he had requested National Police Commissioner George Fivaz to consider approving an inquiry headed by an independent person.

The inquiry should determine whether discipli-

nary action should be taken against any members, and whether there were any shortcomings in police management and procedures

It was alleged that police had been given information on the attack, but had not taken it seriously

Four policemen, believed to have participated in the attack, were arrested last week and charged with 18 counts of murder and public violence

- Crime Reporter

(251) *Sowetan* 20/5/96



# Police not evil, says Mufamadi

BD 21/5/96

(251)

Stephen Laufer

CAPE TOWN — Those who bore ultimate responsibility for policy decisions which led to gross human rights violations by police should have been the first to testify at the truth commission, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi told the Senate yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on his budget, the minister said it would be easy to conclude from "shocking evidence" to the commission that policemen and women were "inherently evil". That wrong conclusion could be corrected only if past police actions were placed in their proper historical context by the policy makers.

Without this understanding, communities would find it difficult to continue their efforts to encourage and support the dedicated members of the current police service, he said.

The system, its goals and vision, philosophy and character were changing, Mufamadi said. "It is important that the nature of the previous system be exposed so it may wither and die."

Sapa reports Mufamadi said that although KwaZulu-Natal's problems had developed out of the difficult social and political histories of the province's people, they had also been fanned and aggravated by a systematic campaign of violence and repression.

He said he had always maintained that many of KwaZulu-Natal's problems were of a political nature and would require political solutions.

Yet an important feature of strategies to solve the problems also had to include eradicating the "culture of impunity" that had set in, due to poor and biased policing characterising the province in the past. But last year saw far fewer murders in KwaZulu-Natal.

## Crime on the rise in Cape

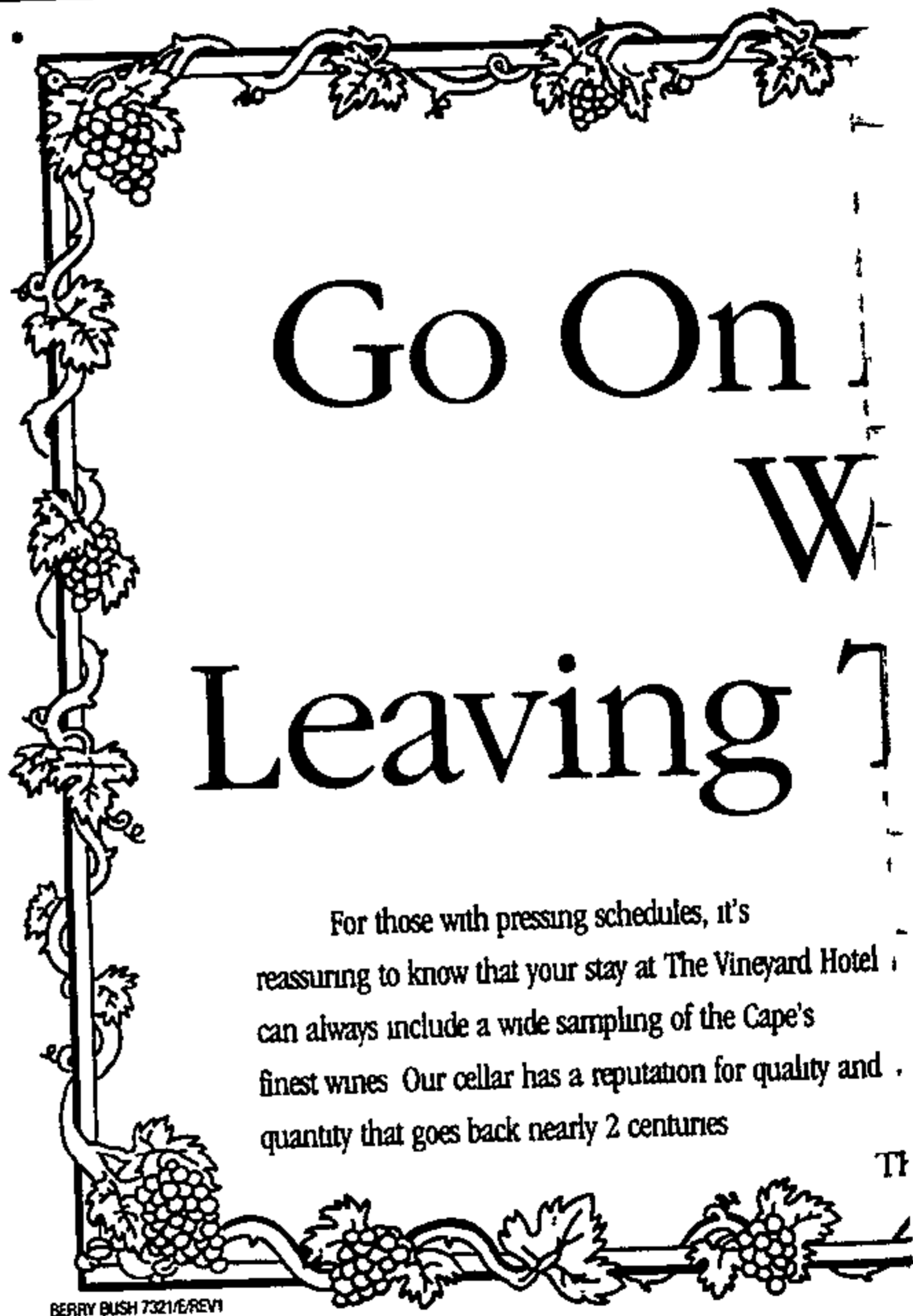
BD 21/5/96

CAPE TOWN — Serious crime in the Cape Peninsula had increased between 10% and 20% last year compared with 1994, Cape of Good Hope attorney-general Frank Kahn said in his annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Unless there was a significant investment in the campaign against crime the community could not be expected to take political promises seriously, he said.

A total of 245 000 crimes had been reported in the Peninsula last year.

Kahn said prosecuting commercial crime was becoming a problem as his office did not have staff to cope. This included the investigation into Allan Boesak involving about R3m. Another 11 cases involving R500m were occupying 25% of his staff in the long term, he said — Sapa.



# Go On W Leaving

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TF

BERRY BUSH 7321/6/REV1

# Popcru pickets in Khayelitsha police station

MEMBERS of Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union have picketed inside the Khayelitsha police station.

They demanded yesterday that Captain Desmond Laing, in charge of

(251) ARG 23/5/96  
crime prevention in the area, be removed as he was "promoting conflict among union members".

Police and Popcru spokesmen said negotiations were in progress - Sapa.



**Popcru pickets in Khayelitsha police station** (902)

ARG 23/5/96 (251)

**MEMBERS of Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union have picketed inside the Khayelitsha police station.**

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**crime prevention in the area, be removed as he was "promoting conflict among union members"**

**Police and Popcru spokesmen said negotiations were in progress - Sapa.**

## TOUGH MOVES ON CRIME

# Major police redeployment

CT 23/9/96

(25)

**THE PROVINCIAL** police service is poised to redistribute police resources as political parties and government departments unite to fight off the "dark shadow" of crime, writes **JACKIE CAMERON**.

**W**ESTERN Cape police are to ask for volunteers to transfer to police stations in crime-infested Cape Flats suburbs

They have also promised to make a concerted effort to redress race and gender imbalances in the next round of appointments to middle-management posts

This was revealed by Deputy Provincial Commissioner Dirk Crafford yesterday, as the government announced an inter-departmental national crime prevention strategy to "eradicate the unacceptable levels of crime in our country"

Deputy President F W de Klerk, who made the announcement with his cabinet colleagues, said: "We (the National Party) worked on this plan too... and we will not oppose it. Crime has been hanging over this country like a dark shadow for much too long"

Crafford told the Cape Times of new provincial police efforts to combat crime

He said "scientific policing" calculations — which take area size, population, incidence and type of crime into consideration — had determined which police stations were most understaffed

According to police, Atlantis, Nyanga, and Guguletu are among

the best-staffed police stations

The provincial police service, overall, is drastically understaffed

There is a freeze on taking in new recruits, and between five and eight percent of the workforce is lost every year through retirement, medical discharges and death

Crafford said: "All police sta-

### The following are the Western Cape's most under-staffed police stations:

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| ● Pinelands     | ● Lansdowne    |
| ● Woodstock     | ● Kensington   |
| ● Bishop Lavis  | ● Steenberg    |
| ● Elsle's River | ● Kraalfontein |
| ● Macassar      | ● Philadelphia |
| ● Hout Bay      | ● Eendekull    |
| ● Porterville   | ● Ocean View   |
| ● Murraysburg   | ● Bohnlevale   |
| ● Plketberg     | ● Swellendam   |

tions will have to police and function with the same personnel shortage of 17% "

Police have been under tremendous pressure to redistribute resources to areas disadvantaged by apartheid policies, and have been battling to combat gangsterism — which is why Cape Flats stations will be the first to benefit from the redistribution of resources

Crafford said "We are going to ask for volunteers to transfer to certain police stations We will not

look at moving them to the traditionally white police stations The Cape Flats is the focus point

"If we do not get enough volunteers, then we will negotiate another plan with the unions "

He said police would try to avoid the trauma of police members having to move their families to different areas

In another development, eight police stations are to be upgraded in the province These include Khayelitsha, Groot Drakenstein, Swellendam, Guguletu, Matland, Elm and Redelinghuys

Work has already begun on improving the conditions at Nyanga police station, which hit the headlines earlier this year when it emerged that rats were eating confiscated dagga in the building

"The top internal police priority is to improve working conditions for police, nationwide In July, the new salaries come into effect and this should boost morale," Crafford said

On the thorny issue of affirmative action, he said: "We still have a long way to go but we have made great strides "

The Cape Times reported earlier this month that there are now more white senior police officers than ever before

Minister for Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi said "I am satisfied that we have moved some distance in making management structures more representative We are not yet as representative as we would want "

● See Page 7



# Boss of special investigation team removed

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Police special investigation team head Capt Mandlenkosi Vilakazi was removed from his post yesterday after allegations that his unit members had assaulted and tortured IFP prisoners

National crime investigation service KwaZulu-Natal head Frik Truter said police management had taken cognisance of the allegations, but decided to replace Vilakazi because it was thought a superintendent should lead each of the four new units

Vilakazi, who would remain in the unit, had been replaced by Maritzburg

detective Supt Doep du Freez

Vilakazi said Truter had informed him about two hours before issuing a statement. He doubted national commissioner George Fivaz was aware of it. Vilakazi said provincial policemen had wanted him removed for making progress in investigations

He did not know whether he could continue in the team, and had been left in an "awkward situation" with 17 witnesses in a protection programme. Some provincial policemen wanted them removed from the programme

Government's decision to establish four special KwaZulu-Natal teams was seen partly as an attempt to offset the

many provincial policemen's perceived bias towards the IFP, observers said

The IFP had demanded Vilakazi's removal, because nine charges of assault and torture had been laid against the unit. The unit also arrested IFP member Ngiyane Mhlongo, who died in police custody on April 28

The correctional services department claimed yesterday Mhlongo died in an Eshowe hospital and not at the prison. Spokesman Bert Slabbert said Mhlongo had fallen in his cell and was taken to hospital where he died three days later of a broken neck. A departmental inquiry was under way and police had opened a murder docket

# Police 'bourden' heavier

GLYNNIS UNDERHILL

Staff Reporter

THE epithet commonly hurled at police officers is no longer just "pig" or even "racist pig", but is now more likely to be "crooked racist pig".

These claims are made in a startling article in the latest bulletin of the Police Science Association of Southern Africa.

"The burden of being a police officer has got a lot heavier this past year," claimed Toffie van Vuuren, a senior lecturer in the department of criminology and police science at the University of South Africa.

Professor Van Vuuren said it was the South African Police Service (SAPS) members who had done "a spectacular job of shooting themselves in the foot."

"Outside forces haven't been as successful in denigrating their profession as they have been themselves. It has almost reached a point where new revelations of wrongful doings and outright unlawful actions by police officers bring only a mild reaction of, 'Hm, another one,' said Professor Van Vuuren. Police officers have to have a reason to be proud of their jobs, he said.

"Give them a reason to stand up tall and dis-

agree when someone bad-mouths police. Make sure they have something positive to counteract the bad news about law enforcement that is sweeping the country. After all, it is only a few bad apples that are spoiling it for the rest of law enforcement," said Professor Van Vuuren.

Law enforcement was touted as the greatest development in decades for police personnel and the communities they serve.

"Whether it will prove to be just what is known for many years. In the meantime, the police must concern themselves with its proper implementation. Depending on who you ask, community policing is either a new take on an old style of policing or a re-definition of past and present-day law enforcement.

"In either case it has been adopted with tremendous zeal, uncommon for law enforcement, which is usually legislatively-mandated into action on socially-oriented issues."

Professor Van Vuuren said community policing was as much a social issue as it was

(251)

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a policing philosophy. The mission of the SAPS states categorically they will implement community policing as part of their new image of servants of the community.

The difficulty facing police administrators, who want to move from traditional policing to community policing, is how to make the transition, said Professor Van Vuuren.

"Unfortunately, literature is vague in defining a transition plan.

"Many writers have advocated the community policing philosophy in general and others have described how to set up specific individual components like foot patrols or mini-stations.

"However, police administrators who want to move their entire department towards community policing need concrete guidance. Without a specific outline, many police officers may be unsure what the process actually involves," he said.

In outlining the major requirements for a transition to community policing, Professor Van Vuuren said the first priority for any

police department was to redefine the way it related to the people outside the police organization.

"The goal is for police, citizens, media, civic officials and representatives from other agencies to work as partners and stakeholders in maintaining community safety.

"This requires the police to become more inclusive of others and less insular and may require them to imitate the partnerships," he said.

Partnerships must also be forged with other community entities and from the beginning, elected and appointed civic leaders need to be included in community policing planning," said Professor Van Vuuren.

A new partnership also needed to exist with the media, he said.

"Rather than viewing the media as adversaries, the police should consider media representatives as allies, ready to publicise policy and enhance public understanding of police procedures," said Professor Van Vuuren.

"To successfully implement community policing, police departments need to encourage a new spirit of co-operation in the ranks and an invigorated department-wide team spirit," he said.



...relitsha Election mon-  
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...e area

...tion to the Electoral Court on Fri-  
...day to prevent the NP distributing  
...what it claimed were false and  
...misleading pamphlets

The sixth annual community  
The festival's aim is to reflect  
Sithuthuka Simunye of Them

# Bar Council to probe secret De Kock meeting

Stephané Bothma

PRETORIA — The Bar Council has been asked to investigate possible misconduct by Transvaal deputy attorney-general Anton Ackermann SC, following revelations that he held a secret four-hour meeting with former Vlakplaas commander Eugene de Kock in January this year

Ackermann is leading the team of State advocates that for the past 15 months has been prosecuting the former policeman in the Transvaal Supreme Court on 121 charges ranging from fraud to murder. Ackermann could be asked to recuse himself should it be found that he acted unethically.

The legal row erupted some days ago, when De Kock's defence team learned that Ackermann had met with De Kock at Pretoria Central prison on January 27 this year without their knowledge. Last week a memorandum was submitted to the Bar Council, which will decide this week whether grounds for a formal complaint exist.

During the Pretoria prison meeting — which took place at De Kock's re-

quest and with explicit instructions that his legal team should not be informed for fear that they might withdraw — the manner in which De Kock could implicate former police generals allegedly involved in criminal activities was among the issues discussed.

It is expected that De Kock will be used extensively by Transvaal attorney-general Jan D'Olveira as a State witness in a number of cases involving the so-called third force after the completion of his Transvaal Supreme Court trial.

The meeting took place with the knowledge of D'Olveira.

Ackermann's conduct is expected to be first on the agenda this morning, when the De Kock trial resumes, after an adjournment which saw the former policeman make his debut as a State witness in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court Motherwell trial.

Ackermann said at the weekend that he had not been formally notified of the Bar Council investigation, adding that his visit to De Kock had taken place at De Kock's request and without prejudice.

(25) PD 27/5/98

# Control of police may be challenged

Stephen Laufer

CAPE TOWN — The effective removal from the final constitution of any explicit executive authority over policing by provincial governments is likely to feature prominently in minority party challenges to the document.

Experts say the exclusion of specifics on provincial policing powers could be argued as being in accordance with the broad constitutional principle that security matters required nationally established guidelines.

Section 205 of the final constitution provides for a national police service which must be structured so that it also functions at provincial, and where appropriate, local level. But unlike the interim constitution, which established shared responsibility for policing between national and provincial governments, the new structure requires national legislation before authority can be devolved.

The final constitution has been sent to the constitutional court for scrutiny. The judges must certify that it complies with the interim constitution before it becomes the supreme law of the land.

Leaders of the NP, IFP and DP said last week they would oppose the certification on the grounds that it diminished certain provincial powers when compared to the interim constitution. A clause in the document negotiated at the World Trade Centre says the final dispensation may not dilute provincial powers established during the all-party talks which led to the April 1994 election.

National safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia argues that section 206 (2) of the final constitution gives provincial governments a large degree of influence over policing in their areas.

He said clauses (a) to (e) should not be dismissed as turning MECs into spectators, because they provide a great deal of scope for oversight and pressure.

The clauses specifically allow provinces to monitor police conduct, call for reports on the effectiveness and efficiency of the service, promote community and SAPS relations, assess the effectiveness of visible policing and liaise with the national safety and security minister with respect to crime and policing.

But unlike the interim arrangement, the devolution is dependent on legislation.

Cachalia says the national legislation would create a framework rather than be an instrument of micro-management. It would guide, direct and regulate rather than control the provinces in the policing sphere.

The wording of the final constitution introduces a period of uncertainty, the outcome of which will depend on

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the effectiveness of lobbying by the provinces prior to legislation devolving the policing powers and functions to them.

Cachalia said it would be in the interests of national government to devolve powers because policing can only be really effective if SAPS structures are accountable to the provinces. There was nothing in the final constitution which prevented devolution of powers, even to local level, including municipal and city police.

Viewed positively, the new configuration placed the onus on those wanting the powers to show that they could in fact use them. This was important in terms of accountability and the ability of voters to hold local and provincial elected leaders to their promises on crime prevention.

This could be interpreted as an advance over the interim constitution, which provided for power sharing between national and provincial governments in the area of policing.

In practice, this meant divided lines of authority governed the work of SAPS provincial commissioners.

They have been required to take orders from the national commissioner and direction from the MECs for safety and security, a situation which has led to conflicting lines of authority.

## Uneven

Relationships have been extremely uneven across the provinces, from acute conflict between some provincial commissioners and their MECs to good working relationships between others. Some police commanders have resisted instructions from MECs while some MECs are said to have overstepped the dividing line between giving operational orders and setting policy parameters.

The dividing line between civilian supervision and SAPS operational control has been strengthened in the new constitution. The explicit requirement for a safety and security secretariat means that the current situation, in which policy development is a collaborative effort between the police commissioner and the ministry, could be phased out.

A clear separation of management and policy would be necessary once powers had been devolved to provincial and local level, because a situation in which three tiers of government formulated policing policy independently would be untenable.

The new constitution was likely to lead to more centralisation in the short term, Cachalia said. But the issue of devolution of powers would be opened up to the cut and thrust of political debate, giving the opposition the leverage to create pressure for stronger policing powers at the provincial and metropolitan level.



# Legislation for metro police under review

BD 27/5/96 (251)

Mduduzi ka Harvey

SAFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and Gauteng MEC Jesse Duarte have established a joint ministerial task team to look at legislative steps towards the speedy establishment of a metropolitan police unit in the province.

Gauteng safety and security policy planning and audit deputy director Sylvester Rakgoadi said the task team would look into the legislative framework required to set up metropolitan police units and find ways of bringing this legislation in line with the new constitution.

He said the team had been in contact with the transport ministry and the different tiers of government who had started with different feasibility studies aimed at establishing such a police unit.

In addition, the team was defining the role and function of the unit and how it would best enforce laws, prevent crime and control traffic as well as how local government could fund it.

Another outstanding issue the task team was investigating was the role it could play in facilitating an environment where the unit would work with the SAPS.

In a departmental concept document entitled Metropolitan and Municipal Policing, it is suggested that the Police Act should be amended to include guidelines contained in the constitution, and calls for debates around the appropriateness of any new services at a local government level consider-

ing community crime prevention initiatives. It outlines the guidelines, saying they should be accountable to communities, reflect a civilian and not a paramilitary ethos, operate as service oriented organisations and subscribe to efficient and effective management techniques.

The province also believed that for metropolitan policing to be successful it should prioritise high crime areas such as taxi ranks, the CBD and tourist areas.

In order to avoid duplication and fragmentation of law enforcement authorities, metropolitan and municipal police services should hold traffic control and enforcement of traffic regulations as key functions.

The document also suggests that the powers of the officers should only apply within their local authority, except in special circumstances. Their uniform training should be prescribed at national level and their lines of accountability should be drawn at substructure and metropolitan level.

The day to day running of the unit should also be the responsibility of the councils, while a provincial inspectorate would be established to ensure acceptable standards and levels of service were maintained across the province.

The funding of the metropolitan police unit and determination of remuneration of unit members would be the responsibility of local authorities and at a provincial level the ministry would consider a number of funding options.

## Travel industry funds training

Nonayenda Mathiane

IN SPITE of government's insistence on education and training for the tourism industry, it had failed to "put its money where its mouth is". Association of SA Travel Agencies (Asata) director Roger Mackie said yesterday.

Instead, Asata members have raised funds to create the Travel Agency Education and Training Authority of SA, which has developed training courses for students interested in careers in travel and tourism. These will be offered at colleges and technikons.

The first two courses, each running for six months, begin this year.

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# RHOEX

**RHOEX LIMIT**  
(Registration number 87/010  
("Rhoex"))

**Unaudited group**  
for the six months ended 31

Six months  
ended  
31 March

### Consolidated income statement

Turnover	47
Net operating profit/(loss) before interest	11
Net interest (paid)/received	(1)
Net operating profit	10
Abnormal item	
Surplus on disposal of investments	



# So little time, so much to do for detectives

(251) CT 28/5/96

**JACKIE CAMERON** speaks to a city detective whose workload is so grueling that if he were to stick to a 40-hour week he could devote only about 25 minutes a week to each case.



**D**ETECTIVE-SERGEANT Gerhard Lammerniks spends most of his day amid piles of hefty dockets and immersed in a thick cloud of cigarette smoke. A deep furrow of concentration cuts across his brow as he scribbles a progress report with one hand and lifts a telephone receiver with the other.

For a man who is under tremendous pressure to complete successfully about 90 investigations, Lammerniks is remarkably polite to the caller — who does not offer particularly useful information.

If he worked a strict 40-hour working week, he could devote only about 25 minutes each week to each case.

He obviously does not like most detectives, Lammerniks works on average 36 hours of unpaid overtime each month.

"I also plan my time carefully. If you don't, you get lost in all the paperwork. I organise my searches for suspects so that I can do several on one day, rather than waste a couple of hours every day by dri-

ving around. "I do not have time to sit all day in court. I consult the prosecutors and then leave to get back to following leads in cases. I obviously have to attend court for trials." The cases Lammerniks investi-

gates cannot be taken to court because suspects have disappeared. At least 12 need decision by a senior public prosecutor who must determine whether there are enough grounds to prosecute suspected offenders, Lammerniks says.

In spite of tight time constraints, Lammerniks has solved all but four of the cases currently assigned to him.

"The case I would like most to solve is the tragic abduction and rape of a 52-year-old grandmother in the Maitland cemetery on April 19.

"She was waiting for a train at the railway station when two men held her at knifepoint and took her to the graveyard, where they took turns raping her over several hours. They left about 3am and she was too afraid to leave until daylight.

"Unfortunately, she cannot remember what the attackers looked like. I have questioned many people who wait at the station around 7pm, but no one remembers her being led away.

"I spent a lot of time tracking down a prostitute who catches the train to work from that station every evening, but she could not remember anything.

"This is a very frustrating and difficult case to solve. We have the doctor's reports. I have taken photographs of the scene of the crime

## Fact file

- Most detectives work more than 30 unpaid overtime hours each month.
- Detectives are paid the same as uniformed police members — who work shifts.
- Detectives solve about 50% of their cases.
- Most unsolved cases are kept open for 20 years after the crime.
- Dockets for unsolved serious crimes, including murder and rape, are never closed.
- Old cases are pulled periodically from police archives and leads pursued.
- Minor cases are closed if the victim refuses to co-operate with investigators.
- Detectives have an average workload of about 60 dockets, but the optimum workload is 40 dockets.

gates range from incest and murder to less serious offences such as possession of dagga.

Most have got to court but are not ready for trial — or the case has been postponed at the request of



**CRIME VERSUS TIME.** Detective-Sergeant Gerhard Lammerniks, of Kensington police station, explains how he manages to juggle about 90 crime dockets at any one time. The cases he investigates range from incest and murder to theft. He averages 36 hours of unpaid overtime a month and is also required to spend time in court.

and have detailed drawings of where it occurred. We have found no clues to the identity of the attackers.

"This woman has suffered deeply. I would like to help her by bringing these attackers to book."

Lammerniks is based at Kensington police station, which has been identified as one of the most understaffed in the Peninsula. It is to be given more staff fairly soon.

It is expected that policemen will be redeployed around the Peninsula soon so that the 17% staff shortage is more evenly distributed among police stations, Deputy Provincial Commissioner

Dirk Craford has told the Cape Times.

With a crime rate that is continuing to soar and a freeze on recruitment, this is unlikely to bring much relief to many detectives — some of whom have as many as 160 dockets to cope with at any time.

Detectives attached to specialised units generally have fewer cases on their desks than their colleagues at station level, but these cases tend to be more difficult to solve.

There are obviously some policemen who don't pull their weight at work — but this is rare

among detectives, whose dockets are scrutinised regularly by supervisors who expect to see progress in every investigation.

If a case is impossible to solve, it may be set aside for a year — but it is always removed from the archives for a fresh look.

"Cases never go away. They are seldom closed, if they are unsolved," says Lammerniks.

Guguletu station commissioner Senior Superintendent Andrew Langeveldt has tackled the problem from a different angle.

"We now have two detectives working permanently with uniformed police members on every

shift. They attend to the investigation of a case immediately," Langeveldt said.

"All the witnesses are usually available and the details are still fresh in their minds so you can get reliable statements."

Although it is too early to tell whether this new approach is more successful, senior policemen have identified the need to "work smart, rather than just hard."

Western Cape police spokesman Captain Wilcus Holtzhausen says "We will have to look at new ways of conducting investigations to find a way around the staff shortage."



## Intelligence outlay still secret

(251)

CAPE TOWN — Despite a commitment to transparency and openness, certain things still remain top secret in the new SA, especially the soaring budget of the post-apartheid intelligence services

Parliament's joint standing committee on finance expressed concern yesterday about the rapid growth in the budget for the intelligence services, but could get no explanation as to what it was being spent on

The budget has almost doubled from R427m in 1994/95 to R821m in 1996/97

BD 29/5/96  
An intelligence official said he was not in a position to explain the increase. State expenditure director-general Hannes Smit said the main reason for the secrecy appeared to be fears that staff cost figures could, for example, give an indication of how many people were employed in the secret service

## SAPS' legal aid cover under review

(251) PD 30/5/96

Stephané Bothma

PRETORIA — The safety and security department was reviewing government's policy of paying the legal costs of SAPS members accused of wrongdoing, safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia said yesterday.

All public servants charged with a crime committed in the line of duty are entitled to state-funded legal defence, except where the alleged crime is committed for personal gain.

The policy review stems from an SAP contract to cover former Vlakplaas commander Eugene de Kock's legal fees — R4,2m to date — on 121 charges ranging from fraud to murder.

Cachalia and police commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday it was resolved at a Cabinet meeting last week that safety and security should continue financing De Kock's legal aid.

The department had recommended terminating the contract on the basis that it was invalidated by his failure to disclose alleged criminal activities.

However, the Cabinet decided De Kock's legal fees would be covered until his current trial ended. No appeal against conviction would be covered.

Under the constitution De Kock was entitled to legal aid. Termination of assistance would result in unnecessary delay because the state would in the end have to bear court costs anyway.

The department would investigate similar contracts with other former police officers. The SAPS has said a number of former Vlakplaas operatives made deals similar to De Kock's.



# Popcru plans nationwide march

Mduduzi ka Harvey

THE guarding of prisoners and the functioning of police stations could stop next Wednesday when 45 000 members of the Police and Prisoners' Civil Rights Union (Popcru) plan to stage a nationwide march to protest government's failure to address issues affecting them

Popcru general secretary Rappheng Mataka said the union and the SA Prisoners' Organisation for Human Rights (Sapohr) would embark on the joint march to protest against the intransigence showed by the SAPS and the correctional services department

He said there would be marches in all major centres and memorandums would be handed over to provincial police commissioners

Popcru demands included the implementation of affirmative action and the inclusion of the union in forums where policies were developed and implemented, Mataka said

In addition, they called for the implementation of negotiated agreements, an end to racism against union members and an end to random dismissals of union members

Sapohr spokesman Golden Miles Bhudu said the organisation was fully aware what the consequences could be if prisoners turned around and protested for their daily services, which include daily meals, medical treatment, visits, exercises and recreational activities. Bhudu called on members and awaiting trial inmates who could use this opportunity to run amok, to remain calm and disciplined

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## Inquiry into events on campus

**Kevin O'Grady**  
BD 31/5/96  
GAUTENG education MEC Mary Metcalfe set up an inquiry yesterday into Wednesday's events at Johannesburg College of Education in which a small group of students trashed the campus, disrupted lectures and sprayed water at staff

A college spokesman said lectures at the campus resumed undisturbed yesterday. They were cancelled the day before because of protests by students demanding the firing of an allegedly racist lecturer

Metcalfe said she had appointed advocate B Jammy to conduct the inquiry, which would take place at the college on June 10. Jammy had the legal authority to order people to appear before him and answer questions.

She said the behaviour of the students was deplorable and, while she recognised the right to unarmed and peaceful protest, destruction of property and intimidation of staff and students could not "be defended in our society".

Metcalfe commended college rector Graham Hall for displaying "extreme restraint in preventing the intervention of police". However, students must accept the consequences of their actions

Meanwhile, Sapa reports calm returned to Edgewood College of Education in Pinetown, near Durban, yesterday after protesting students set fire to two residences this week.

# 'Abused' police legal aid placed under review

**Stephané Bothma**  
BD 31/5/96  
PRETORIA — The safety and security department will not consider completely withdrawing government payments for legal services for policemen accused of crimes, but will review the existing policy which has been "considerably abused" over the years.

Safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia said the nature of their work made police officers very vulnerable to false accusations and therefore stopping all forms of legal assistance would not be considered.

"We have however undertaken a general review of the existing policy including the Treasury Instructions which entitles public servants to legal assistance when charged with a crime allegedly committed in their line of duty," Cachalia said.

He said the system had been open to considerable abuse over the years and it had not always been possible to implement the regulations of the state attorney where legal aid was given to policemen

In many cases "counsel of choice" had been appointed by policeman at extremely high costs to the state.

"In cases where convicted policemen had misled the police and had lied about their crimes, it is almost impos-

sible to recover funds spent on litigation," Cachalia said.

Although the review of the department's policy was at a very early stage, Cachalia said interest was being showed by the department in the US system whereby policemen contribute to a legal assistance fund administered by their union.

He said the issue of legal funding around the truth commission was still being considered at this stage, but added that the commission's workings were based on a spirit of reconciliation.

"In this spirit, the department would facilitate police officers rather than make it more difficult for them to co-operate with the commission," Cachalia said.

Meanwhile Sapa reports MPs have expressed concern over the ability of the SAPS to retrieve funds spent on litigation against police eventually found guilty.

The National Assembly Safety and Security Committee said in a report on the police budget tabled yesterday that these were "substantial amounts of money" that could go a long way in addressing many of the police's problems

The report also said the system of offering rewards for information on crime was understandable, but flew in the face of community policing.

## NP 'has not fully embraced equality'

**Wyndham Hartley**

CAPE TOWN — The NP had not fully embraced the principle of equality, Deputy Speaker Bhadra Ranchod said yesterday when announcing his resignation from the party.

Ranchod, who is to leave politics to take up the post of high commissioner to Australia within days, said that while membership of any party was not appropriate for his new post, he had not been forced to quit the NP before taking up a diplomatic post.

He said he had been drawn to the

reconciliation and new patriotism policies of President Nelson Mandela and had given thought to leaving the NP for some time.

"I have regrettably found that the NP has had difficulty throwing off outdated attitudes and fully embracing the principle of equality. I appreciate the steps that Deputy President (FW) de Klerk and some of his colleagues have taken to change the party's thinking, but the fact is that in its structures it is still substantially under the influence of people whose thinking is rooted in the past."



### WHO CONTROLS MR PLOD?

FM 10/5/96

The brouhaha over "big" issues in the constitutional horsetrading of recent weeks has overshadowed a tussle over the political control of policing in the provinces

Politicians and lawyers are still haggling over the implications of the policing provisions in the final Constitution. Some argue that the new Constitution clips the wings of provincial MECs for safety & security, turning them, in the words of Gauteng DP leader Peter Leon, "into passive spectators"

Others, such as Free State Safety & Security MEC Papi Kganare (ANC), believe such fears are exaggerated. He contends that the relative simplicity of the final Constitution's policing provisions minimises political interference and will allow the police to develop naturally into a more efficient, nonpartisan service.

Whoever is right, Leon does have a point. For example, gone is the MEC's right (under the interim Constitution) to veto the appointment of provincial commissioners and to direct their actions. Gone, too, is the MEC's power to approve the establishment of metropolitan or municipal police services and the provincial legislature's right to legislate on metro and community policing.

The position of Safety & Security MECs would have become redundant had the initial draft of the Constitution been accepted, for it did not provide for a provincial policing function at all. What powers of consultation and oversight have subsequently been included, have been due to the DP's intervention.

So distressed was Gauteng Safety & Security MEC Jessie Duarte (ANC), on

discovering the precariousness of her position, that she asked other parties to support her submission to the Constitutional Assembly. Duarte wouldn't speak to the FM before it went to press but a spokesman for her office confirmed she did appeal to the Assembly to retain provincial policing provisions.

Leon, meanwhile, has hammered the ANC and NP for what he says is an attempt to re-centralise policing, contrary to the international trend of decentralisation. He blames entrenched centralist elements within the ANC and the ANC's fear of handing policing powers to Inkatha-controlled KwaZulu-Natal.

The final Constitution gives the provinces no executive function over the police, prescribing only that they are entitled to monitor police conduct, oversee and receive reports on the effectiveness and efficiency of the police and promote good police-community relations.

Leon says the centralisation of policing power will weaken the police's ability to deploy manpower and resources effectively in the fight against crime and will reduce provinces and local governments to spectators in the anti-crime drive.

DP Senator James Selfe, the party's chief negotiator on policing, says that aside from the ANC's ideological aversion to decentralisation, the SA Police management also lobbied to exclude the powers of provinces in police functions.

These included ensuring that all legislation takes account of provincial requirements, Cabinet only adopts policing policy after consulting provinces, and the National Commissioner consults MECs before appointing provincial police commissioners.

Gert Joubert, chief legal adviser to Police Commissioner George Fivaz, confirms that the police management has been frustrated with the interim constitution's empowering of MECs to meddle in provincial policing matters. "It meant that provincial commissioners effectively had two bosses — the national commissioner and the provincial MEC — who often did not see eye to eye," says Joubert. ■

# Police have shot themselves in the foot, says prof

By GLYNIS UNDERHILL

The epithet commonly hurled at police officers is no longer just "racist pig" but is now more likely to be "crooked racist pig".

These claims are made in a startling article in the latest bulletin of the Police Science Association of Southern Africa.

"The burden of being a police officer has got a lot heavier this past year. The epithet commonly hurled at officer is no longer just 'pig' or even 'racist pig'. Now it is more likely to be 'crooked racist pig', claims Toffe van Vuuren, a senior lecturer in the department of criminology and police science at Unisa.

Professor van Vuuren says South African Police Service members have done "a spectacular job of shooting themselves in the foot".

"Outside forces haven't been as successful in demeaning their

profession as they have been themselves. It has almost reached a point where new revelations of outright unlawful actions by police officers bring only a mild reaction of 'hmm, another one', says Van Vuuren.

Police officers must have a reason to be proud of their jobs, he adds.

## A few bad apples

"Make sure they have something positive to counteract the bad news about law enforcement that is sweeping the country. After all, it is only a few bad apples that are spoiling it for the rest of law enforcement," says Van Vuuren.

Law enforcement is touting community-oriented policing as the greatest development in decades for police personnel and the communities they serve.

"The police must concern themselves with its proper

implementation. Depending on who you ask, community policing is either a new take on an old style of policing or a redefinition of past law enforcement.

"In either case, it has been adopted with tremendous zeal, uncommon for law enforcement, which is usually legislatively mandated into action on socially oriented issues."

Van Vuuren says community policing is as much a social issue as it is a policing philosophy. The mission of the SAPS states categorically that police will implement community policing as part of their new image of service of the community.

The difficulty facing police administrators who want to move from traditional policing to community policing is how to make the transition, adds Van Vuuren. "Unfortunately, literature is vague in defining a transition plan. Many writers have

advocated the community policing philosophy in general, and others have described how to set up specific components like foot patrols or mini-stations.

"However, police administrators who want to move their entire department towards community policing need concrete guidance. Without a specific outline, many police officers may be unsure what the process actually involves," he says.

In outlining the major requirements for the transition to community policing, Van Vuuren says the first priority for any police department is to re-define the way it relates to the people outside the police organization.

"The goal is for police, citizens, media, civic officials and representatives from other agencies to work as partners and stakeholders in maintaining community safety. This requires

the police to become more inclusive others and less insular. From the beginning, appointed civic leaders need to be included in community policing planning, says Van Vuuren. A new partnership approach needs to exist with the media.

## New spirit

"Rather than viewing the media as adversaries, the police should consider media representatives as allies, ready to publicise policy and enhance public understanding of police procedures."

"The most important partnership to develop is within the police department itself, he adds.

"To successfully implement community policing, police departments need to encourage a new spirit of co-operation in the rank and an invigorated department-wide team spirit."

Star 11/6/96

(251)



# Cops on the shift

CP 2/6/96  
(261)

## Police to be moved to cover hot spots

By CHIARA CARTER

MAJOR changes to police staffing are on the cards later this year

The changes are expected to be detailed in SAPS Commissioner George Fivaz's police plan but Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi this week hinted that police personnel were likely to be redeployed in line with the government's new National Crime Prevention Strategy

Mufamadi, whose budget was discussed in parliament this week, said police had to be used to maximum efficiency.

This meant moving people from over-staffed units to units fighting high priority crimes and to previously under-policed areas so that minimum policing standards were maintained nationwide.

Fivaz's plan would provide details about how staff were to be used, Mufamadi said

He said spending more money and hiring more staff was not necessarily the answer to the country's high crime rate but he had not

ruled out the possibility of lifting the moratorium on recruitment

Bad resource allocation in the past had provided criminals with the gap Weak border policing had allowed criminals to cross the borders with relative impunity, and the organised crime unit in 1992 had 83 members of staff - far fewer than the number of syndicates operating

Mufamadi told parliament "The prioritised approach to crime will assist (in fighting crime) However it also creates a risk that other crimes, and non-priority geographical areas, might be neglected

"When criminals realise we are serious about preventing them from operating in some areas, they move on to other areas The police service and the criminal justice system must ensure a minimum level of capacity is in place in every part of our country"

Mufamadi said the redeployment of resources would include beefing up policing in the former homeland areas

Statistics indicated that as police

### POLICE CHIEF... George Fivaz unveils plans to fight crime.

won the war on criminals in one area, the criminals moved to another region

In Gauteng for example, hijackings decreased by 16 percent since last year and in Johannesburg by as much as 60 percent

But hijackings were now on the up in KwaZulu/Natal

Criminals were also taking advantage of the police concentrating on certain crimes and taking the gap to commit other offences

In KwaZulu/Natal, for example, police were focusing on political vi-

olence but common crime was on the increase

In addition to national minimum police deployment, officers would be allocated to divisions investigating high priority crimes

These included crimes involving firearms, organised crime, white collar crime, gender violence and crime against children, intergroup conflict, vehicle theft and hijacking, corruption and the illegal movement of persons and goods

Gauteng, KwaZulu/Natal and the Western Cape were priority areas



# Top cop to be tried for corruption

(251) ST(CM) 2/6/96

By MARLENE BURGER

A TOP police officer and one of the most notorious "dirty tricks" operatives exposed in recent years are facing charges of corruption and obstruction of justice after they allegedly attempted to interfere in the trial of a Cape Town man facing charges in connection with counterfeit dollars.

Brixton murder and robbery squad chief Superintendent Charlie Landman, former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Ferdi Barnard and a former Brixton policeman, Gert Marais, appeared briefly in the Pretoria magistrate's court on Tuesday following an investigation over several months by members of Transvaal attorney-general Dr Jan D'Olveira's special Third Force team.

The case against them arises from an alleged attempt by Superintendent Landman and Mr Barnard to halt proceedings against a Cape Town man in connection with counterfeit US dollars.

The state alleges that Supt Landman and Mr Barnard were to be paid R20 000 by Mr Stephanus Nel in exchange for arranging that the charges against him be withdrawn or, alternatively, that he be given an early parole if convicted.

An amount of R10 000 was allegedly paid to Mr Barnard some time between October 15, 1994 and January 5 last year for this purpose.

The state also alleges that Supt Landman made a false statement to investigators in the Nel case in which he claimed Mr Nel was able to provide "important information" in connection with serious crimes and that the case against him should therefore be withdrawn.

Supt Landman is one of several serving policemen under investigation by the SAPS Anti-Corruption Unit. An affidavit by one of the investigating officers concluded that "corrupt activities are taking place at Brixton".

Supt Landman, appointed in November 1994 to head a task force probing the so-called "Red Mercury" murders, was linked earlier this year to Mr Barnard by a witness in the trial of former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock.

The Transvaal Supreme Court heard that Supt Landman had been aware of a campaign to discredit Major Chappies Klopper, a key state witness in the De Kock trial. Evidence was that the source of much of the information intended to damage Major Klopper was Mr Barnard, who was accompanied by Supt Landman to a meeting in Roodepoort in March last year to discuss the smear campaign.

Mr Barnard, chief suspect in the assassination of Wits University anthropologist Dr David Webster, was recruited to the CCB while serving a prison sentence for the murder of two alleged drug dealers.

Supt Landman, Mr Barnard and Mr Marais, who were not asked to plead, will go on trial in the Pretoria Regional Court from September 2 to 6.



# Fivaz's new policy 'more than theory'

(251) PD 4/6/96  
Stephane Bothma

PRETORIA — The police plan announced by commissioner George Fivaz at the weekend will give practical effect to government's national crime prevention strategy without replacing or superseding it.

Fivaz yesterday said the plan — "a hard-hitting and practical anti-crime strategy" — should be seen as flowing logically from the framework of government's strategy by providing an immediate grassroots response to the crime issue.

"Both initiatives are therefore fully complementary and mutually supporting," Fivaz said.

The plan, which will be finalised and tabled before Parliament soon, stemmed from the new Police Act which stipulates that the national commissioner must annually table a plan on policing priorities.

"In practical terms, this means that every year the SA Police Service will be able to flexibly initiate proactive measures and determine priorities in line with the crime situation," Fivaz said.

Announcing the plan on Sunday, Fivaz gave no details, but said a basis for the successful implementation had already been laid. This included a major improvement in police morale by a vastly improved salary grading system and the restructuring of the SAPS to focus all energies at grassroots level.

He said he realised the community did not desire or require theoretical models and mere promises to fight crime.

Reacting to the Sunday announcement, the ANC said any suggestion of the development of a parallel crime prevention strategy to government's main strategy would only result in disastrous consequences which would, in the long term, undermine national efforts to combat crime.

"In this context, the ANC and the public would expect the police plan to be complementary to and give practical effect to the signpost of the national crime prevention strategy as elaborated upon by the government."

Sapa reports that Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi agreed that the plan was aimed at complementing government's national strategy.

The police plan was a "tactical, short-term anti-crime intervention" designed to give police the institutional capacity to combat crime more effectively, Mufamadi's spokesman Maxwell Mulaudzi said.

Fivaz's plan and the government's recently announced national crime prevention strategy were not mutually exclusive, he said.

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# Detectives learn by mistakes'

(251)

TYRONE SEALE  
Political Staff

ARL 5/7/96

"ONLY a quarter of the SA Police Service's 19 000 detectives have been trained to do their specialist jobs - so most of them develop their skills by being admonished by judges and magistrates"

This evidence was placed before the national assembly portfolio committee on safety and security today by divisional commissioner Wouter Grové, who heads the National Crime Investigation Services (NCIS)

He told the committee the services had 19 000 detectives, of whom about 7 000 supported the work of the remaining 12 000 active investigators. Of the total, only 26 percent were trained beyond basic police work.

But in spite of these odds, the NCIS performed exceptionally

Mr Grové said the detective staff would have to be doubled in order for investigation services here to match international standards.

In Britain, for example, a murder docket was normally handled by a team of about 30 officers - who would work exclusively on the given case.

In South Africa, more often than not, one detective might be laden with as many as 30 murder dockets at any one time.

This was more than his or her British counterpart would investigate in an entire career.

As a result, most South African detectives learned the hard way by making mistakes before judges.

Corruption, a lack of training and of infrastructure further complicated the task of the NCIS.



# Popcru marches to demand affirmative action



Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus.

**ACTION MAN:** Prisons inspector Adam Silver demonstrates his demand for faster affirmative action in the police and prisons services and the removal from office of national prisons commissioner Henk Bruin

NORMAN JOSEPH  
Staff Reporter

ARGUS/7/96 (251)  
MORE than 3 000 police and prisons officials 'marched on parliament today to demand swifter affirmative action

Addressing the march organised by the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru), African National Congress MP Carl Niehaus, who is chairman of the parliamentary committee on prisons, said meaningful affirmative action and not window-dressing was needed

Chanting prison warders and police - some in uniform - marched from District Six to hand over a list of demands to a senior correctional services official at the gates of parliament

Correctional services provincial commissioner Steven Korabie said "The department agreed more than two years ago that affirmative action would be introduced but so far nothing has happened I fully support Popcru"



# Popcru threat to use force to back affirmative action

ART 6/6/96

(251)

NORMAN JOSEPH  
Staff Reporter

THE Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) has given police and prisons managements an ultimatum to respond to their demands by June 25 or face physical removal of senior officials

As part of a nationwide protest, more than 3 000 warders and police marched through the streets of Cape Town yesterday

Popcru's national acting general secretary Raphheng Mataka called for the implementation of affirmative action in the two services

Popcru abandoned plans to occupy Cape Town police radio control offices after union leaders spoke to southern areas commissioner Arno Lambert, who will have an urgent meeting with provincial police management tomorrow about the lack of affirmative action

Popcru spokesman Eddie Johnson handed over a list of demands to national correctional services commissioner Henk Bruin, as well as a copy to provincial Police Minister Gerald Morkel at the provincial offices in Wale Street

Mr Johnson said the protest was not against the government but against police and prisons managements

Popcru members agreed after the handover of the demands that they might use force to evict some senior management officials from their offices if the demands were not met by June 25

Mr Mataka said the march was organised because of the failure

by prisons and police managements "to pay attention to important and sensitive issues affecting employees"

The list of demands include claims that affirmative action agreements were never implemented, and that senior appointments and promotions excluded members of previously disadvantaged groups

Racism against Popcru members, their unfair dismissals, and racism against the public were also part of the claims in the memorandum

Mr Mataka said "We are committed to the smooth transformation of the police and prison services but we expected all role players to honour the agreement reached by the negotiations"

"But the managements have proved to be reluctant in implementing these agreements and we can't allow this

"We are going to use all avenues available to us to ensure we get treated fairly"

Provincial Correctional Services Commissioner Steven Korabie said he supported Popcru and condemned the Department of Correctional Services for not implementing affirmative action

Mr Bruin and Mr Morkel refused to comment

But Western Cape police commissioner Leon Wessels said police management in the province was in line with national policy and was committed to affirmative action

In keeping with this policy, the Representative and Equal Opportunity Programme had been

implemented

So far 16 people had been appointed in terms of this programme

Policy guidelines on affirmative action and gender equality were being formulated at national level, Commissioner Wessels said

Appointment and promotion to commissioned rank in the Western Cape over the past eight months had grown 34 percent for officers other than white males

"Although management at this time is not totally representative of the community it serves, great strides have been made," he said

Commissioner Wessels said representivity would be extended in the next round of appointments of station commanders and other senior posts

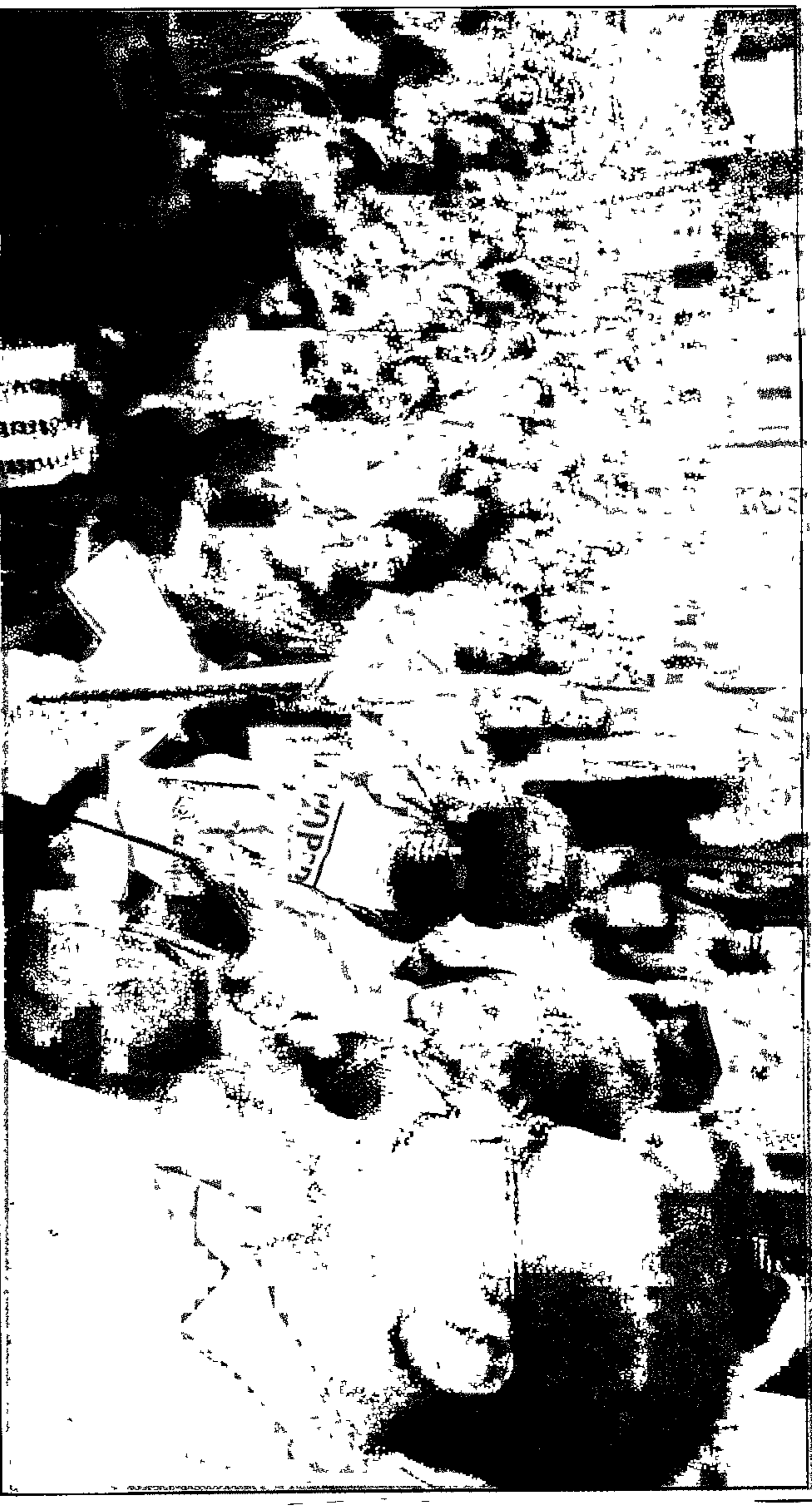
He said of the 13 131 police in the Western Cape, 53 percent were white, 38,6 percent coloured and 7,17 percent or 946 black

This explained the lack of blacks in management

"A programme of affirmative action, in respect of top management, cannot therefore be implemented overnight," Commissioner Wessels said

He said there was a campaign to recruit Xhosa-speaking police in the Eastern Cape to serve in the Western Cape

"Management of the SAPS in the Western Cape wishes to assure the community that in spite of frustrations of its members, we regard the addressing of crime as our main goal," Commissioner Wessels said



**FACING DEMANDS:** Police Minister Gerald Morkel and other officials pictured in front of the Provincial Administration building during yesterday's march by thousands of Popcru members protesting against unfair dismissals and racism.



# De Kock case could face a mistrial

(251) M+G 31/5-6/6/96

The marathon Eugene de Kock murder trial may be thrown out of court, writes **Eddie Koch**

**T**HE Eugene de Kock murder trial — now well into its second year and already costing more than R4-million of taxpayers' money — may be in danger of being declared a mistrial over a protracted ethical dispute between the colonel's lawyers and the office of the Transvaal attorney general.

The marathon case in the Pretoria Supreme Court where the former police colonel faces more than 120 counts of murder and theft has also become embroiled in the mystery suicide in February of a lawyer who had just been appointed by De Kock to handle some of his legal affairs.

Flip Hattingh, the advocate who has earned a large chunk of the state's bill by defending De Kock, dropped a bombshell this week when he suggested the state prosecutor resign from the case on ethical grounds.

Hattingh is reported to have told the court he reserved the option of applying for the trial to be declared unfair. If this happens, and an appeal for a mistrial succeeds, the state will have to either drop charges against the self-confessed killer, or the AG's office will have to begin the cumbersome legal procedures from scratch.

Hattingh told Judge Willem van der Merwe on Monday that Anton Ackermann, the deputy attorney general pressing charges against the police colonel, had acted unethically by holding a secret meeting with De Kock at the Pretoria Central Prison in January this year.

"We are of the opinion that Ackermann made himself guilty of serious misconduct and would have expected him to recuse himself from the trial," Hattingh was quoted as telling the court.

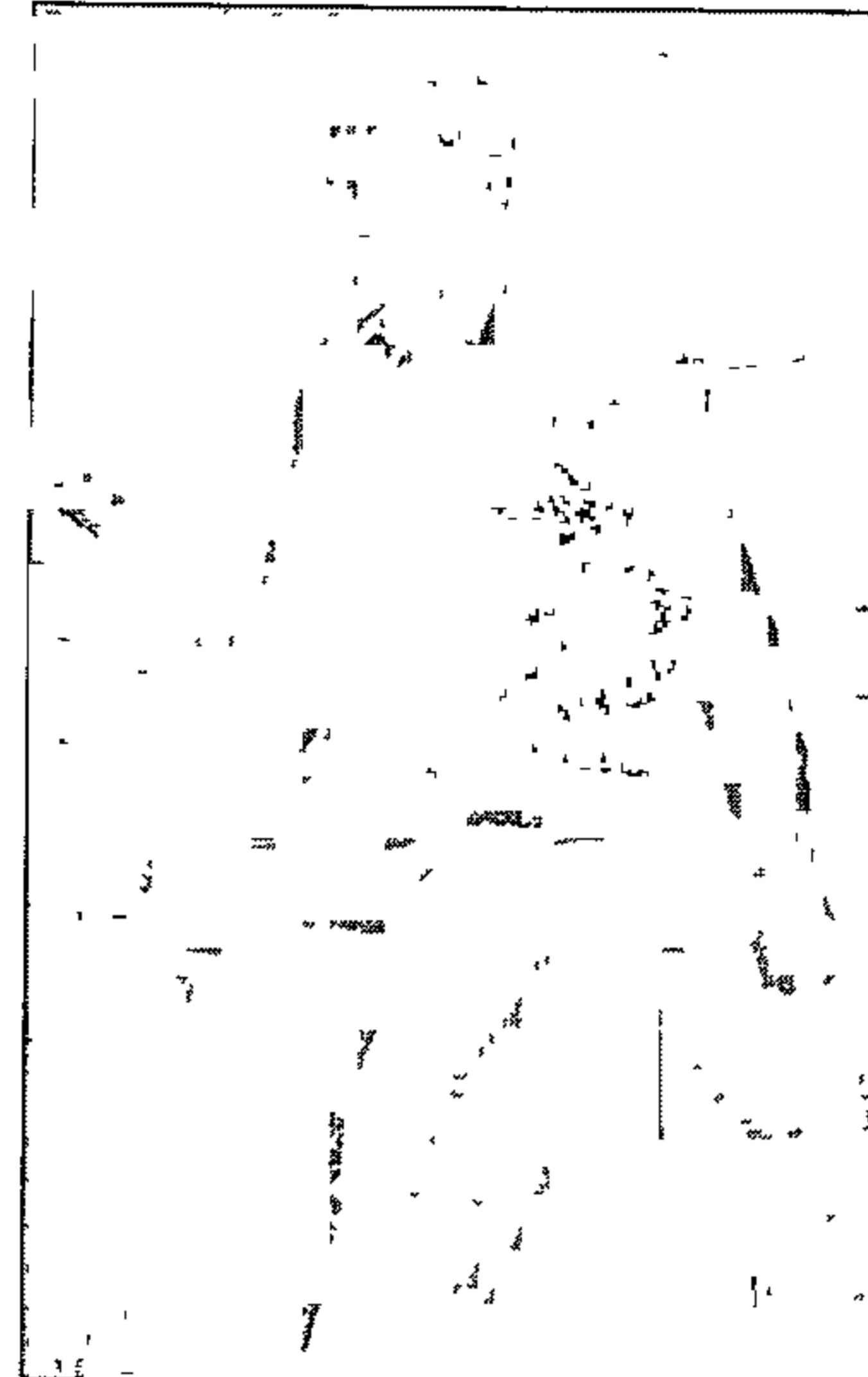
The Pretoria Bar Council has been asked to investigate whether the prosecutor breached ethical guidelines by not obtaining the consent of De Kock's lawyers before visiting their client in prison.

Hattingh reportedly also told the court he was considering applying for a special entry over the issue to be inserted into the transcript of the case so that this could be used in a possible application for a mistrial — although he added that the alleged ethical breach was prob-



**Misconduct or misconception? Deputy Attorney General Anton Ackermann (left) has been accused of acting unethically by holding a secret meeting with Eugene de Kock (right) in January**

PHOTO LEFT: RUTH MOTAU; PHOTO RIGHT: JOHN HRUSA/SUNDAY TIMES



ably not serious enough to warrant such an appeal.

On May 22 that the Department of Safety and Security should continue paying his fees and those of his junior counsel — even though the department wanted to cancel the contract on grounds that De Kock had not disclosed his criminal activities.

Azhar Cachalia, secretary for safety and security, told the *Mail & Guardian* that a total of R4 244 848,95 had been paid over to De Kock's legal team by the end of March — and that his department was reviewing its policy of paying legal fees for policemen accused of crimes.

"Cabinet decided that Colonel de Kock's legal fees will only be covered to the end of his current case. Should he decide to appeal if convicted, the department will not cover any further legal fees," added Cachalia.

Meanwhile, Ackermann has drawn up a formal statement in which he confirms meeting

with the police colonel in prison but denies acting unethically. The deputy AG says he was approached by a friend of De Kock who indicated that the former Vlakplaas commander wanted to cut a deal in exchange for information.

"I told Verster (the friend) I was not interested in plea-bargaining and that this was too late in any case. I was, however, interested in information," says the statement. After visiting De Kock, the deputy AG first checked if the discussion was "on the record" or "off the record."

"He (De Kock) said this must be 'off the record' and his advocates must not know about it. He told me he was afraid they would withdraw from the case if they were aware he had made contact with us. When former (man-power) minister Pietie du Plessis brought us coffee in the office, De Kock asked him not to tell anyone about the visit."

The deputy AG insists he was ethically bound not to tell Hattingh of the visit because

De Kock had specifically asked him not to do so. His statement adds that the colonel enquired about the possibility of engaging another legal representative.

"After we spoke about this for a while, he told me that he knew Advocate Koos van Niekerk from the Pretoria Bar and asked if I would ask Van Niekerk to go and see him."

"I want to state quite clearly that I told De Kock that if there was a grain of hope that he would be found not guilty on the murder charges, then he should take that chance."

After the prison meeting, De Kock did consult with advocate Van Niekerk who then made an appointment to see officials in the AG's office in connection with an impending "third force" trial involving senior members of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP). But Van Niekerk apparently committed suicide on the day this meeting was due to take place in February.

De Kock has expressed concern about the suicide — in which Van Niekerk appears to have shot himself — and has asked other officials in the attorney general's office to thoroughly investigate the circumstances surrounding his new lawyer's death.

Schalk Hugo, instructing attorney for De Kock, says: "My client had absolute faith in his legal team in respect of this trial. He thought we might encounter a conflict of interests if he used us to approach the AG's office about him giving evidence in other matters. That is why he decided to approach another lawyer about those matters."

The current spat is not the first time the two legal men at the centre of the De Kock trial have crossed swords in this way. In 1991 Hattingh tried to have Ackermann removed from an inquest into the death of 14 people allegedly shot dead by police in Daveyton on the East Rand — on grounds that the deputy AG was "the type of person who likes to go for the police."

The inquest in the Rand Supreme Court was held at the time to investigate how the 14 fatalities occurred during a three-way clash between members of the African National Congress, IFP and police.

During these hearings Ackermann told the court that Hattingh had complained to the then police commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, that the deputy AG was biased against the police. Earlier that year Ackermann had led evidence in another inquest into security force killings in Sebokeng.

# Entire detective branch of SAPS to be overhauled

Stephané Bothma

PRETORIA — Only 25% of SA Police Service detectives were considered to be properly trained, national police commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday.

Fivaz said new policing priorities in the upcoming police plan would require a major overhaul and revitalisation of the entire detective branch of the SAPS.

"Although overall 25% of detectives are considered to be properly trained, certain highly specialised detective units only have 3% of their personnel properly trained," he said.

Fivaz said the revitalisation process was of utmost importance to the success of the police plan.

SAPS top management had already instituted steps to improve the investigative capacity and quality of SAPS detectives, but

training would be initiated before the implementation of the police plan and will run concurrently and as an integral part of it throughout, Fivaz said.

He said emphasis would be placed on supervised in-service training.

Details of the plan are expected to be released next week when the plan is tabled in Parliament.

Meanwhile, a quarterly police crime report released yesterday stated that the activities of more than 480 crime syndicates operating in or from SA were constantly being monitored by the SAPS.

At least 187 of the syndicates operate internationally, with the criminal activities of 125 at present believed to be restricted to sub-Saharan countries.

According to the report on the incidence of serious crime, compiled by the crime research com-

(251) BD 7/6/96  
ponent of the SAPS and released by Fivaz, organised crime had grown to such an extent during the past few years that it had become a cause for grave concern.

Reasons for the increase included SA's re-entry into the global community and its advance from a pariah state into one of Africa's leading nations.

The weakening of border control also contributed.

"It appears as if the South African market has an insatiable demand for illegal goods, including firearms, drugs, vehicles, wildlife products and counterfeit goods," the report states.

Most of the known syndicates specialised either in drug trafficking (136 syndicates), vehicle theft (112), commercial crime (85) or any combination of these crimes.

Serious crime increased by 5,8% from 1994 to 1995.





Tackling crime. Violent crime is five times higher than the average rate on the international crime index

PHOTOGRAPH: HENNER FRANKENFELD

tion was that government was not doing enough to put things right.

About 80% of all households had experienced some crime over the same period costing a total R1,5-billion.

On the business front, up to 60% of fraud cases are found to be orchestrated by management.

Although the perception among most business organisations surveyed is that crime and violence are reducing confidence and diminishing investment, the truth is that foreign money entering the country has exceeded R30-billion between July 1994 and February 1996.

## Crooks in uniform under investigation

(251) M+G 7-13/6/96  
Argella Johnson

**C**ORRUPTION among police officers has increased by 6% in the past year, and remains a major obstacle to tackling crime, says Stef Grobler, director of the national anti-corruption unit aimed at cleaning up the service.

Grobler disclosed that more than 600 allegations of police corruption were investigated by his team between January 1995 and May 1996, averaging more than two a day. Half of these were in the Gauteng area.

"Some of these blokes are crooks in uniforms and that's our national commissioners' biggest problem when it comes to getting rid of this scourge," said the man charged with cleaning things up. He has no way of measuring the true extent of the problem, but knows it is having a negative impact on policing and the image of officers.

"You find corruption in many forms: from receiving payments, to the misuse of police powers and facilities for personal gain. They start small, but quickly escalate into holden ventures and syndicates."

Other incidents of corruption brought before the unit include the case of an officer who visited a suspect in a murder case and offered to have the charge reduced to culpable homicide if he was paid R1 000.

Despite every good intention, only about 170 officers have been arrested as a result of the team's inquiries. Convictions are even harder to come by.

In this case, the suspect reported the officer and the unit was able to catch him in a trap. But the charge never made it to court. The officer got off after his docket mysteriously disappeared.

It is therefore strange that Grobler has no power to ensue suspected officers are suspended from duty until their case has been heard. That is in the powers of the provincial commissioner.

He says it is therefore not surprising that Charlie Landman, head of Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, remained at work despite being charged with corruption and obstruction of justice (though it now looks likely that he will be suspended).

Landman is alleged to have attempted to interfere with the case of a Cape Town man arrested for his involvement with counterfeit United States dollars. Landman, former Civil Co-

and former Brixton policeman Gert Marais are said to have offered to have the charges withdrawn, or that the man be given early parole, for R20 000. They are expected to go on trial in Pretoria in September.

The unit started out with seven people in September 1994, but it soon became clear the level of work would require many more investigators.

More money was found and it expanded to 63 people in nine provinces. It costs R500 per person per day to investigate a case. The department has an annual budget of R27-million and is expected to eventually reach a full complement of 200 personnel.

Grobler claims a 100% success rate for the unit, but it is a massaged figure.

"I am a vain man," he explained. "So I only go all the way with a case if I think there is a chance we will win." There are some 331 cases pending. Most of his tip-offs come from officers inside the force squealing on their colleagues.

**E**ven with the new police pay hike, Grobler says there seems to be no end to those who are susceptible to bribery and corruption.

He says his team is not concerned with "the insignificant tuppence ha'penny type of allegation", but with those which have an impact on the way officers do their jobs.

One case involved the arrest of seven officers in Clarksville which took over 14 months' investigation. "My people usually work in a clandestine manner, moving into an area and looking into the background of the officer — even checking on his wife."

With more than 140 000 officers to police, it seems likely the incidents of corruption already uncovered merely scratch the surface and the unit will have its work cut out if it is to have widespread success.

"One of our chief concerns are the allegations of police involvement in crime syndicates. Just the fact that people says this is happening causes serious erosions in public confidence," insists Grobler.

Grobler worked for Commissioner George Fivas in efficiency services in 1991. He was never in the security police, but was connected in 1989 with an attempt to discredit renegade policeman Dirk Coetzee. Grobler sent handwritten faxed notes about Coetzee overseas to arms dealer Dirk Stoffberg who killed himself and his wife near Hartbeespoort Dam in 1994.



Mr Clean: Stef Grobler

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# Here's how new Fivaz crime plan will work

(251) 9/6/96

By RAY HARTLEY and PETER De IONNO

**POLICE** Commissioner George Fivaz has vowed to hunt down 250 000 known criminals in a bid to put the brakes on the runaway crime rate

This week he will unveil a groundbreaking 13-point national police plan, the first to be presented to Parliament

In the document, Commissioner Fivaz proposes

- More highway patrols with air support to fight hijackings,
- More roadblocks to cut down on vehicle theft,
- Stepped-up visible policing in public parking areas,
- Tighter border controls to cut down on smuggling and illegal firearms, and
- Stricter legislation on the licensing and storage of firearms

Commissioner Fivaz said in an interview on Friday that police had identified 250 000 people named in arrest warrants or linked to crimes by fingerprinting "We will be hunting them down," he said

The national police plan lists 13 "priorities and objectives", including car hijacking, violent crime, corruption within the police service and organised crime

Also proposed is a clampdown on taxi violence, including the "identification and neutralisation" of ringleaders and hit squads behind the violence, and beefing up the police's investigative capacity

Key corruption problem areas within the police are identified as losing case dockets, mismanagement at vehicle pounds, tampering with evidence, trade in stolen goods and firearms, and irregularities in the licensing of firearms

Commissioner Fivaz is expected to tell Parliament that he plans to make it easier for police to inform on corrupt colleagues by improving witness-protection programmes and giving out better rewards for information

The document calls for the enhancement of community policing by increasing consultation between police and their local communities.

A high-ranking police officer said police station areas would be divided into small sectors, each managed by police officers who would make personal contact with householders and businesses

"It is much more than putting a bobby on the beat," he said "Police on the beat have a deterrent value, but unless they know and interact with everyone in their area, their effectiveness is limited"

Anti-hijacking plans include an identification system for vehicle parts, and improving the vehicle licensing and registration system

Police should co-operate with the SA Revenue Service, the defence force, the National Intelligence Agency, the SA Secret Service and the Department of Home Affairs to improve border controls, the document says

Organised crime syndicates dealing in narcotics, stolen goods and firearms are to be targeted and political massacres should be declared a national-priority crime

Commissioner Fivaz is also expected to outline plans to lift the morale of police officers

The document includes recommendations on training police officers



# Old brigades takes step into present

LINDSAY BARNES  
Staff Reporter

THE former Internal Stability Unit, now known as the Public Order Policing Service, has taken the first step of a five-year programme to bring it in line with changes in South Africa.

Minister of Safety and Security Sidney Mufamadi and Police Commissioner George Fivaz investigated the image of the former ISU in the light of the changes taking place in the South African Police Services.

French police specialists in public order services trained 23 POPS officers on how to teach members of their units to respect human rights and to maintain public order, and to lecture them in democracy, communication, negotiation and conflict management.

They were instructed in arresting techniques that were more acceptable to people, and the psychological effects the police services' approach had on a crowd, said superintendent Cornelius Geldenhuys.

The aim was good crowd management and the development of a more professional approach to dealing with people, in line with international standards.

Senior superintendent Sakkie van Rensburg said the POPS would welcome all the help it could get.

"Our techniques in other fields are very good, but in crowd control we needed some help," he said.

Jean-Jacques Biotteau, a police colonel and attaché at the French Embassy of the International Technical Police Co-operation Department, approached high-ranking police officials and suggested French police specialists be enlisted to train local officers.

Last week the trainees were awarded diplomas in crowd management by Deputy Minister of Safety and Security Joe Matthews at a function in Stellenbosch.

Mr Matthews said the POPS would not be phased out as it provided an essential service.

The course was the beginning of a complete re-orientation of the unit to one that respected a culture of human rights, but this would take time.

He said many police members who had in previous years been accustomed to using strong-arm tactics in their work now felt restricted by the constitution and the need to respect individuals' rights.

He referred to policing in Germany, which was rated among the best in the world, and where the methods employed were exemplary.

He stated the former South African Defence Force's methods of finding perpetrators of crimes and extracting confessions as "effective, but inefficient".

"We need more skilled methods than those used in the past. We must be able to isolate criminals without antagonising people."

But the SAPS was "second to none" in potential, and this merely had to be tapped.

"Our people have the necessary background skills to become one of the best police services in the world," he said.



(251) APR 10/6/96

Picture JACKLESTRADE  
**CHANGING ATTITUDES:**

Police Inspector Lee-Anne Hayward of the Public Order Policing Services - formerly Internal Stability Unit - is presented with a certificate by Safety and Security Deputy Minister Joe Matthews on completion of a course in crowd control. The course kicks off a programme to alter methods and police attitudes within the unit. Looking on is French Embassy police attaché Jean-Jacques Biotteau.



# Detectives too strung out to win crime battle

(251)

The investigating arm of the SAPS consists of young people who are under-trained, under-experienced and too swamped to deal effectively with their case loads

Arar 12/6/96

By DEREK RODNEY  
Crime Reporter

Inexperienced, under-trained and overworked detectives are on the brink of being swept away by the country's crime spiral, and poor investigation results are showing signs of impacting on the public

Up to 80% of cases of burglary, armed robbery and vehicle-related crimes remain unsolved due to detectives having to handle up to 164 serious crime cases a year without the necessary experience or training

National Crime Investigation Service (NCIS) head Divisional Commissioner Wouter Grové said this week the detective branch would have to be increased by a third if investigators had any chance of coping with the mountain of dockets

Strung-out detectives managed to solve one in five of the 293 204 burglary cases reported in 1995, a quarter of the 66 838 robberies with aggravating circumstances, 13,8% of car thefts and 10,3% of the reported cases of theft out of vehicles

Just over half (58%) of all fraud, forgery, malappropriation and embezzlement cases reported in 1995 were also solved while 64% of the 18 983 murder cases were wrapped up.

The investigative capability of the police's handful of detectives has been severely hampered by

an exodus of experienced detectives, an increase in reported crimes and internal fears surrounding the new police structures

Grové said the crisis in the NCIS became more ominous when the results of a recent survey conducted among 195 middle management and 1 642 grassroots detectives were considered. At least half of the surveyed detectives had less than five years investigative experience and a further 17% had less than two years experience in the field

## Recruiting difficulties aggravate police woes

"Ordinarily, detective branch recruits would only be chosen after completing at least five years of uniform (bobby-on-the-beat) experience," he said

Only 13% of respondents had more than six years of experience in the field.

Grové shocked politicians while addressing the portfolio committee on safety and security last week when he revealed that 74% of all detectives had not completed any detective courses.

"In some instances uniform police with no experience have

been forced to carry dockets purely because the case load became too much for existing detectives. These people had to learn, and still are learning, the ropes as they go along," he said

"These personnel have not been given enough time to gain valuable street knowledge on the ground while in uniform

"Instead, experienced police with at least six years of grassroots exposure should form the core of the national detective service," he said

The woes of the branch are further aggravated by recruiting difficulties.

"New recruits are scared off by the daunting case loads and in many instances the romantic appeal of being a detective is lost on newcomers," he said

Lack of proper training has also been blamed for cases where suspects have walked free after trials during which magistrates and judges have criticised police for sloppy work or bungling investigations.

Grové identified a definite need for the establishment of a detective academy which would specialise in delivering top-notch investigators at a fast enough rate to supplement the dwindling human resources in the branch

"We have to make trainee detectives street-wise again and we will have to adapt our current curriculum to suit the needs of the current crime threat," he said



# Spies who refuse to come in from the cold

Star 13/6/96 (251)  
From Page 1

SAPS Commissioner George Fivaz continued to insist that the police were the target of "systematic and unconstitutional" surveillance

The Investigative Unit has now independently obtained proof that Fivaz and his department, as well as other government officials and organisations, have been the target of information-gathering by agents doing work for the so-called independent consultancies. The Investigative Unit has in its possession reports compiled by agents in the part-time employ of at least one of these operations

At least one agent is tasked to concentrate on gathering information on the police in the following areas: KwaZulu Natal; the internal security section; cliques formed by, for instance, old security police members, Third Force activities, in-fighting in top structures, top-level corruption, former ANC directorate of intelligence and security members in the force (including a list of all former members); conflict with the Ministry of Safety and Security and politicians; labour unrest, "out-

side" spying, as well as the use of the SAPS for private or political gain and gathering intelligence

The Investigative Unit has further information indicating that a number of other consultancy businesses could be involved in the spying. The unit has the names of the directors and some of the so-called agents of these companies, and has confirmed their links to the former apartheid security establishment

At least one of the other companies involved in the spying has as its director a serving intelligence officer, while the other businesses have among their directors people who have maintained links with former intelligence colleagues

When asked for comment, Fivaz said "The SAPS has taken note of this matter. Steps or measures, if considered appropriate or necessary within the context of inter-agency intelligence structures, procedures, policy and the law, will be taken"

ERA, when first approached for comment, threatened a court interdict to prevent publication. However, in a letter from its lawyers, the company denied that it and its members were fronts for any body, organisation or person

# Spies who refuse to co

come in from the cold (251) How

Apartheid-era agents are accused of selling State secrets to corporations and embassies to undermine Government

BY CHRIS STEYN  
AND LORNA SCHMIDT  
Investigative Unit

Notorious figures from the former apartheid security establishment are continuing to operate spy networks, ostensibly outside official parameters

They are believed to be engaged in large-scale intelligence-gathering on the police, ANC, government officials and others.

Selected intelligence is sold to embassies, major corporations and government departments.

Agents doing work for the so-called independent consultancies have allegedly been employing "freelance" members of at least one government agency, the National Intelligence Agency - without permission from NIA - and have maintained relations with other official intelligence agencies.

Intelligence experts who were consulted by the Investigative Unit of Independent Newspapers concluded that the agenda could be aimed at undermining the SA Police Service, discrediting key government appointees and initiatives, and promoting the interests of opposition parties.

According to the intelligence sources, operations are also aimed at spreading disinformation to damage the interests of companies and discredit the reputations of people no longer loyal to the old establishment.

A close corporation believed to be involved in the spying is Executive Research Associates (ERA)

Among its founding members were Russel Crystal, Warrick Davies-Webb and Martin Yuill, all formerly employed at the International Freedom Foundation. The other member is Keith Campbell, formerly from Longreach (Pty) Ltd, a now deregistered Military Intelligence front. Yuill left ERA a number of years ago.

It is this company whose so-called agents allegedly employ a number of government agents on a part-time basis, without their agency's permission.

The Investigative Unit has the name of one of the agents who runs this moonlighting operation. The unit also has details of payments received - an average of R500 a time.

The Government has expressed deep concern about the mushrooming of so-called civilian intelligence agencies staffed by personnel who previously served in several of the Government's "spook" departments, and which were duplicating the most sensitive of the Government's own intelligence initiatives.

Earlier this year, the Investigative Unit reported that the entire top structure of the police was being spied on by one or more of SA's intelligence agencies.

Following these reports, both the National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee and the parliamentary joint standing committee on intelligence cleared the NIA of involvement.

Despite the official denials,

► To Page 2

## 13/6/96 ■ FOUR KILLED, HUNDREDS WALK AW



Fiery moments ... a Garuda Indonesia Airways DC10 carrying 275 people in southern Japan today. Four people were reported killed and 52 injured.

## It's no ball on Vaal wall, but it is

By Andrew ...

He's been described "crazy" and "mad" by family and friends, but Willa Pretorius is determined to sit on the Vaal Dam wall until the end of this month.

Dubbed "Willa the Wall", he has committed himself to helping the aged by sitting on the dam wall for 30 days and raising funds which will be distributed to institutions throughout the country by the SA Council for the Aged.

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# ERAs long history of working for secretly funded intelligence

(251) Star 13/6/96

By CHRIS STEYN  
AND LORNA SCHMIDT  
Investigative Unit

The founders of Executive Research Associates CC (ERA) have a long history of working for secretly funded intelligence fronts

Before emerging as ERA's front-men, four of this close corporation's founding members worked for the International Freedom Foundation (IFF), a former SA Defence Force project

Among these ERA members are, ex-National Party President's Council member Russel Crystal, Warrick Davies-Webb, as well as Martin Yuill, who left ERA a number of years ago

Although the IFF was a Washington-based lobby group for a number of right-wing causes, it remained a predominantly South African project until its funding was cut by the NP government three years ago on the recommendation of the Kahn Commission

In addition to undermining the ANC wherever possible, the IFF gave apartheid South Africa entry into respectable Western political and diplomatic circles

The IFF also provided an international platform for Angola's rebel Unita movement and arranged for Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to address gatherings of Conservative Party MPs in Britain

Some ERA founder members were once affiliated with IFP official Philip Powell, a former sergeant in the old Special Branch and correspondent for the right-wing Aida Parker newsletter

Like Crystal, Davies-Webb and Yuill, he had been actively involved in the Students' Moderate Alliance (SMA) and the National Students' Federation, a right-wing student body eventually revealed as having been funded with government slush funds

It was at his request, according to evidence at former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock's trial, that six KwaZulu government-owned trucks with explosives and ammunition were taken to Natal in 1993

De Kock's counsel stated that the consignments were collected from Mechem, a subsidiary of Denel, the arms manufacturing branch of Armscor

These were believed to have been destined for transport to a self-protection unit training camp in Umfolozi



Russel Crystal ... member of right-wing student body

Some of the arms distributed to the IFP were manufactured by Vlakplaas members at Mechem Powell was in charge of training

members of the IFP's self-protection units

The previous employment of another ERA member, Keith Campbell, was also at a military intelligence front, called Longreach (Pty) Ltd Former Military Intelligence agent and NP President's Council member Craig Williamson also became involved in Longreach after he had left the police force

Another Longreach director was former military major Louis van Niekerk, who was recruited by the SADF's Directorate of Covert Collection

According to Williamson, Longreach "could justify the gathering of political intelligence on the basis that we were gathering information for confidential reports for corporate clients considering investing in the region"

ERA also states as its business objective consulting for companies in and outside SA, with regard to their "political security"

ERA publishes three confidential reports on subscription to influential decision-makers

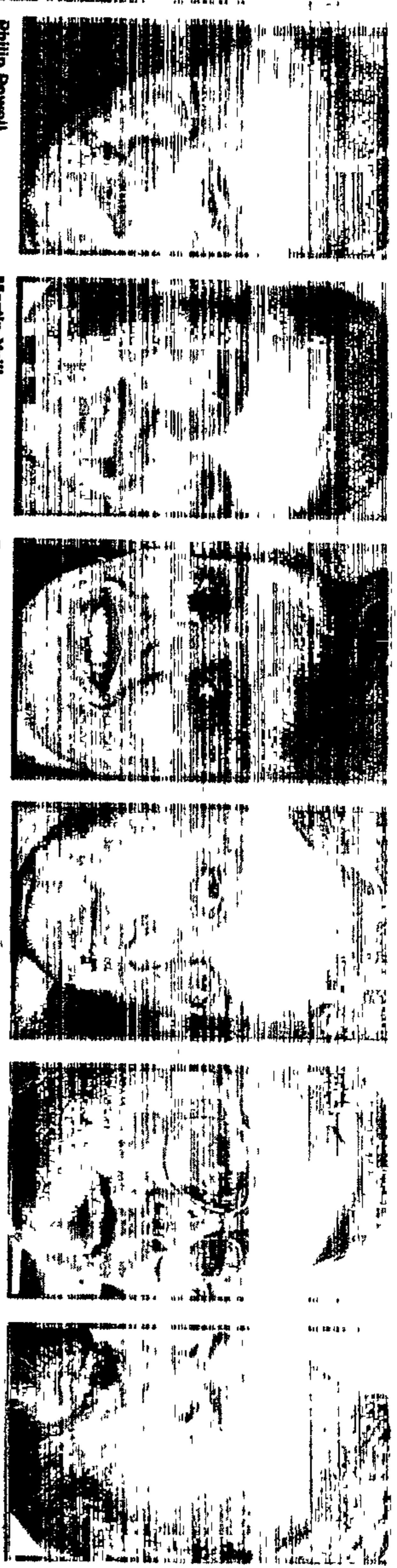
Corporate Intelligence Review deals with "key aspects relevant to business activity in South and southern Africa"

The second is Executive Intelligence Warning, a weekly bulletin "faxed" to the executive's desk each Monday morning it alerts management to new breaking situations that could lead to costly consequences"

Africa Review is a confidential monthly report on emerging markets for potential investors, which also "warns of impending policy and government changes"

Commenting on its reports, ERA said in a statement through its lawyers "Our clients' subscribers include, *inter alia*, embassies, major corporations, and departments of the Government"





Phillip Powell

Martin Yull

Paula Voltschenk

Russel Crystal

Keith Campbell

Craig Williamson

# Spies exposed

## Notorious spooks are still up to their dirty tricks

**By Chris Steyn and Lorna Schmidt Investigative Unit**

**N**OTORIOUS figures from the former apartheid security establishment are continuing to operate spy networks, ostensibly outside official parameters.

They are believed to be engaged in large-scale intelligence gathering on the police, African National Congress and Government officials. Selected intelligence is sold to embassies, major corporations and Government departments.

Agents doing work for so-called independent consultancies have allegedly been employing "freelance" members of at least one Government agency, the National Intelligence Agency - without permission from the NIA - and have maintained relations with other intelligence agencies.

Intelligence experts who have studied documentary evidence in the

possession of Independent Newspapers, concluded that the aim of these unofficial intelligence agencies could be the undermining of the South African Police Service, discrediting key Government appointees and undermining and promoting the interests of opposition parties.

According to intelligence sources, operations are also aimed at spreading disinformation to damage the interests of companies and discredit the reputation of persons no longer loyal to the old establishment.

**Founding members**  
A close corporation believed to be involved in the spying is Executive Research Associates.

Among its founding members are Russel Crystal, Warwick Davies-Webb and Martin Yull, all formerly employed at the International Freedom Foundation (IFF), a Military Intelligence funded company based in Washington.  
The other member is Keith

*Source from 13/6/96*  
Campbell, formerly from Longreach (Pty) Ltd, a now deregistered MI front, in which former "suspensey" Craig Williamson was involved.

Yull left ERA a number of years ago. It is this corporation whose so-called agents allegedly employ a number of Government agents on a part-time basis, without their agency's permission.

The Investigative Unit has the name of one of the agents who runs this moonlighting operation. The unit also has details of payments received by surveillance team members of the intelligence agency.

Deputy Intelligence Minister Mr Joe Nhlanhla said an official commission was to review the situation and possibly recommend regulating legislation.

Earlier this year the investigative unit of Independent Newspapers reported that the entire top structure of the police was being spied on by one or more of South Africa's intelligence agencies.

*251*

Following these reports, both the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee and the Parliamentary Joint Standing Committee on Intelligence cleared the NIA of involvement. A judicial inquiry into the affair promised by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has not been held.

The investigative unit has now independently obtained proof that Police Commissioner George Fivaz and his department, as well as other Government officials and organisations, have been the target of information-gathering by agents doing work for the so-called independent consultancies.

**Confidential information**

The investigative unit has in its possession reports compiled by agents in the part-time employ of at least one of these organisations. These reports contain top secret and confidential information.

The investigative unit has information indicating that a number of

other consultancy businesses could be involved in the spying.

The unit has the names of the directors and some of the agents of these companies, and has confirmed their links to the former apartheid security establishment.

At least one of the other companies involved in the spying has as its director a serving intelligence officer, while the other businesses have among their directors persons who have maintained their links with their former intelligence colleagues.

According to intelligence sources, the person who has ties with a number of the consultancies is Mr Henri van der Westhuizen, an associate of third force traitor Eugene de Kock.

Van der Westhuizen and De Kock are listed on a business card as co-directors of a business called Afro-International Technology.

However, according to a companies office report, only De Kock is registered as director of the company. See Page 2.



# South African spy network exposed

**ESBURG:** Apartheid-era spies are still in business collecting and spreading disinformation to harm the government no longer faithful to the old guard, write investigative **CHRIS STEYN and LORNA SCHMIDT.**

OTORIOUS figures from the former apartheid security establishment are continuing to operate spy networks ostensibly outside official

believed to be engaged in -gathering on the police, intelligence is sold to major corporations and government work for the so-called

consultancies have alleged - "freelance" members ; government agency, the intelligence Agency (NIA) — agency's permission and ned relations with other ence agencies

e experts who have — at Independent Newspapers Cape Times belongs — nentary evidence in the he group, concluded that ld be aimed at undermin- hiscrediting key govern- ees and initiatives, and interests of opposition Inkatha

the intelligence sources, are also aimed at spread- ion to damage the repu- s and discredit the repu- e no longer loyal to the

promised by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki — has not been held

Despite official denials, national Police Commissioner George Fivaz continued to insist that the police were the target of "systematic and unconstitutional" surveillance

Independent Newspapers' has obtained proof that Fivaz and his department, as well as other government officials and organisations, have been the target of information-gathering by agents doing work for so-called independent consultancies

The newspaper group has in its possession actual reports compiled by agents in the part-time employment of at least one of these operations. These reports contain top secret and confidential information

Agents are gathering information on the police in the following areas: KwaZulu-Natal, the internal security section, Third Force activities, infighting in top structures, top-level corruption, former ANC Directorate of Intelligence and Security (DIS) members in the force (including a list of all former members), conflict with the Ministry of Safety and Security and politicians, labour unrest, "outside" spying, as well as the use of the SAPS for private or political gain and gathering intelligence

It is believed that a number of other consultancy businesses could be involved in the spying. The newspaper

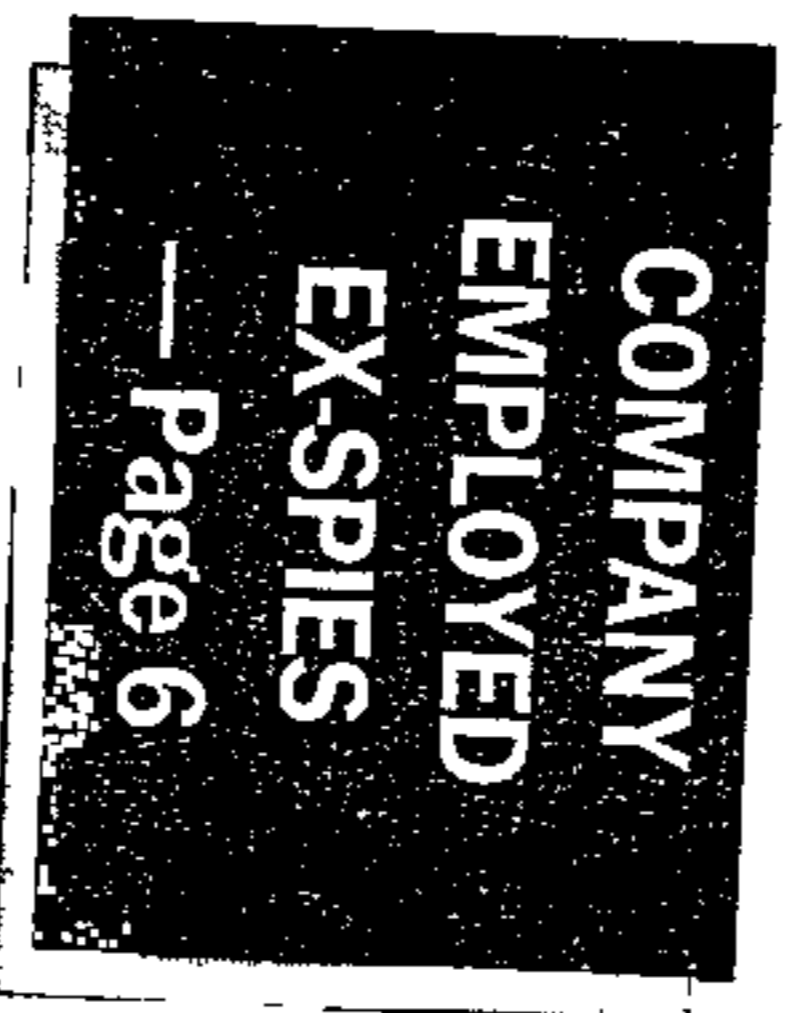
group has the names of the directors and some of the so-called agents of these companies, and has confirmed their links to the former apartheid security establishment

At least one of the other companies involved in the spying has as its director a serving intelligence officer, while the other businesses have among their directors people who have maintained links with their former colleagues

According to intelligence sources, the person who has ties with a number of the consultancies, is Mr Henri van der Westhuizen, a former Directorate of Covert Collection operative and an associate of Colonel Eugene de Kock. De Kock has been implicated in the supply of weapons to senior Inkatha

Freedom Party leaders in 1992. Van der Westhuizen and De Kock are listed on a business card as co-directors of a business called Afro-International Technology. However, according to a companies office report, only De Kock is registered as director of the company, which is alleged to have been involved in the import and sales of Glock pistols. It was to De Kock that Van der Westhuizen allegedly turned to for weapons for the failed 1990 Transkei coup

Van der Westhuizen also does work for ERA and briefs another consultancy. Evidence presented at the De Kock trial has shown links between Vlakplaat



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C10 unit and military "dirty tricks" organisations such as the now defunct Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and the DCC

Asked for comment, Police Commissioner George Fivaz said "The SAPS has taken note of this matter

"Steps of measures, if considered appropriate, will be taken" ERA, when first approached for comment, threatened a court interdict to prevent the results of the investigation from being published

Independent Newspapers' lawyers were later advised that the corporation would not proceed with an interdict

However, in a letter from ERA's lawyers, the close corporation denied that it or its members were fronts for any body, organisation or person.

It denied its members were part of any alleged conspiracy or bid to neutralise or influence the SAPS, promote the interests of Inkatha or to influence or neutralise the ANC or the government

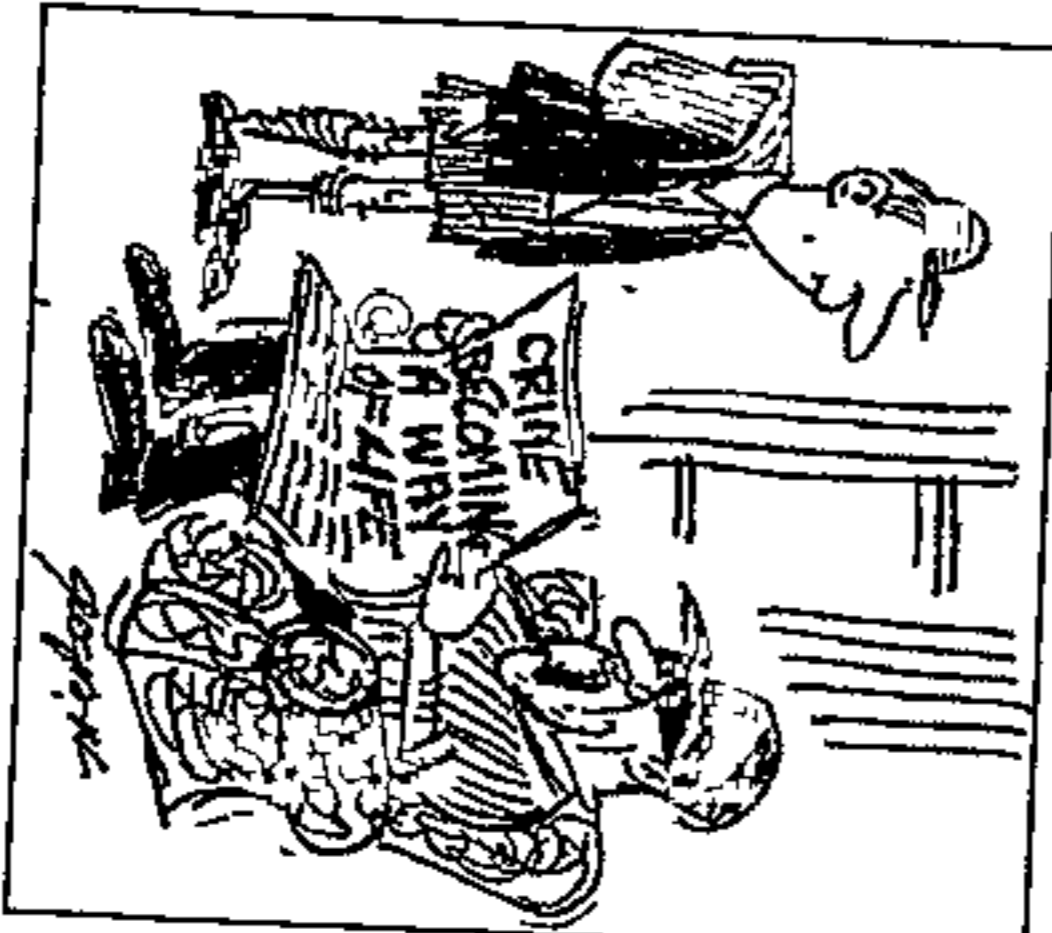
ERA also discounted allegations that it or its members employed agents of a state intelligence agency. It did, however, acknowledge that Van der Westhuizen occasionally did jobs for it. "To our clients' knowledge Mr Van der Westhuizen is a former DCC member

ber but has no links whatsoever" with certain intelligence organisations

Van der Westhuizen, through his lawyer, admitted that he did consultation work for ERA, but said he did similar work for various other companies. He admitted being a former business associate of De Kock, and that together they were involved in the import and sales of Glock pistols

He denied "in the strongest terms that he is doing consultation work for front organisations" or that he was involved in the 1990 Transkei coup bid. NIA had not commented at the time of going to press

## Crackof Dawn



"Your mother and I were thinking it's about time you left school and earned a dishonest living."

27/13/16/196



ERA EMPLOYED EX-SPIES, RIGHT-WINGERS

## Corporation worked for secret intelligence fronts

**ET 13/6/96**  
**JOHANNESBURG:** ERA, publisher of three confidential reports, including Africa Review, has a number of ex-government "spies" and right-wingers in its employ. Special Correspondent **CHRIS STEYN** reports.

**T**HE founders of Executive Research Associates (ERA) have a long history of working for secretly-funded intelligence fronts

Before emerging as ERA's front-men, four of this close corporation's founding members worked for the International Freedom Foundation, a former South African Defence Force project

Among these ERA members and former members are ex-National Party President's Council member Mr Russel Crystal, Mr Warrick Davies-Webb, and Mr Martin Yuill, who left ERA a number of years ago

Although the foundation was a Washington-based lobby group for a number of right-wing causes, it remained a predominantly South African project until its funding was cut by the National Party government three years ago on the recommendation of the Kahn Commission

In addition to undermining the ANC wherever possible, the foundation gave apartheid South Africa an entry into respectable Western political and diplomatic circles

The International Freedom Foundation also provided an international platform for Angola's rebel Unita movement

Some of the ERA founder members were once affiliated with Inkatha shadow defence minister, Mr Philip Powell, a former sergeant in the old special branch and roving correspondent for the ultra-right wing Ms Aida Parker's newsletter

Like Crystal, Davies-Webb and Yuill, he was at one time actively involved in the Students' Moderate Alliance and the National Students' Federation, a right-wing student body eventually revealed as having been funded by a government slush fund

One of the tasks of the student's federation was to make contact with the Inkatha Youth Brigade to build "an alliance"

It was at his request, according to evidence at Colonel Eugene de Kock's trial, that six KwaZulu government-owned trucks with explosives and ammunition were taken to KwaZulu-Natal by the former



**UNDERMINED:** Ms Jesse Duarte

Vlakplaas commander in 1993

De Kock's counsel stated that the consignments were collected from Mechern, a subsidiary of Denel, the arms manufacturing branch of Armscor

These were believed to have been destined for transport to a self-protection unit training camp in Umfolozi. Powell was the man in charge of training members of Inkatha's self-protection units

The previous employment of another ERA member, Mr Keith Campbell, was also at a Military Intelligence front, Longreach (Pty) Ltd. Former "superspy" and NP President's Council member Mr Craig Williamson also became involved in Longreach after he left the police force

Another director of Longreach was former military Major Louis van Niekerk, who joined the company after being recruited by the Directorate of Covert Collection. The other director was Mr Michael Irwin, an ex-marine and Falklands veteran

According to Williamson, Longreach "could justify the gathering of political intelligence on the basis that we were gathering information for confidential reports

(251)  
 for corporate clients considering investing in the region"

ERA also has as its stated business objective, acting as consultants to companies in and outside South Africa, the "political security" of companies

ERA publishes three confidential reports on subscription to influential decision-makers. The first is Corporate Intelligence Review, dealing with "key aspects relevant to business activity in South and Southern Africa". The second is Executive Intelligence Warning, a weekly "early warning bulletin, faxed to the executive's desk each Monday morning. It alerts management to situations that could lead to costly consequences"

A third publication, called Africa Review, is a confidential monthly report "aimed at companies and decision-makers wishing to maximise business opportunities in the emerging markets of Africa. This publication also "warns of impending policy and government changes"

It was believed that allegations in ERA's Corporate Intelligence Review sparked recent rumours that Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale was about to fire his MEC for Safety and Security, Ms Jesse Duarte. Sexwale shot down the rumours

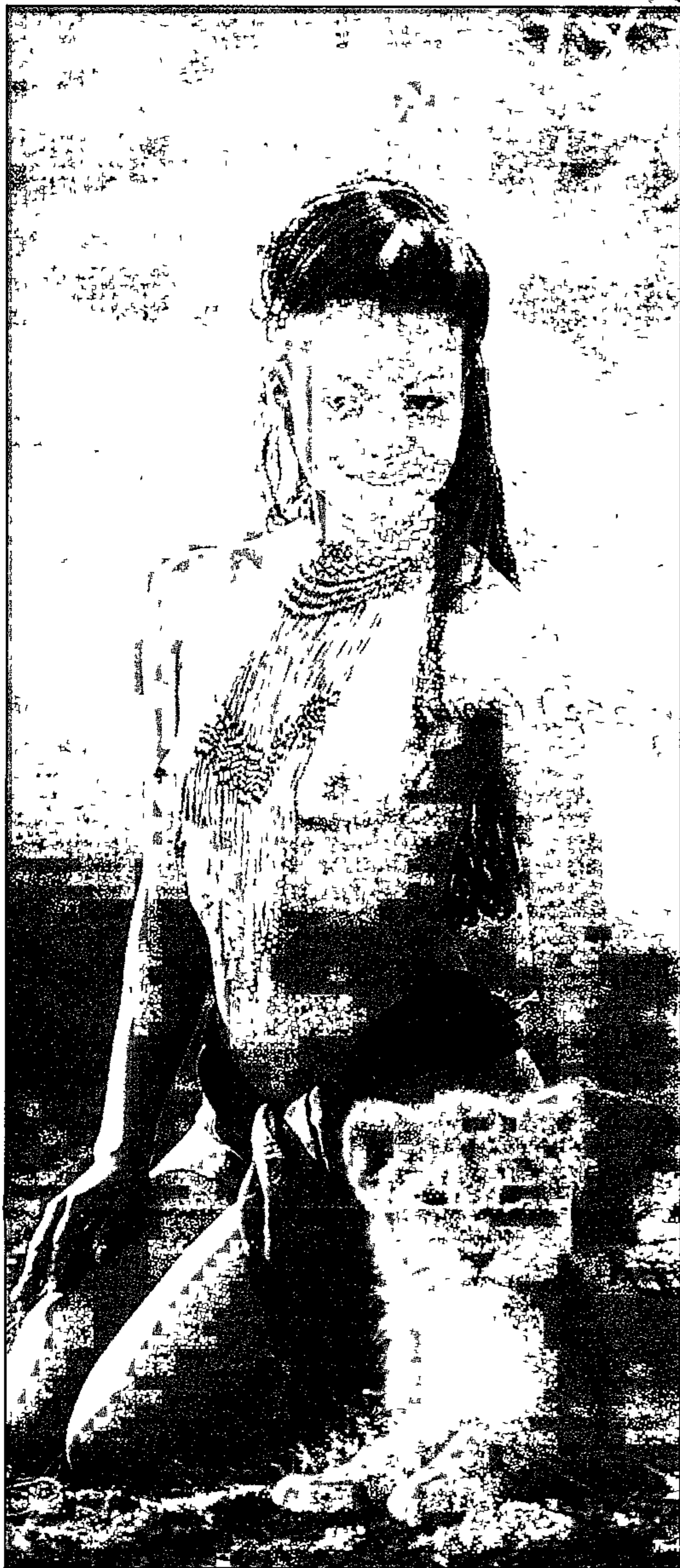
In a subsequent issue ERA denied it had started the rumours, commenting that as a result of the issue being publicised Duarte had probably strengthened her position

Recent reports published by ERA appear to be sympathetic to Inkatha. In an issue of Corporate Intelligence Review published earlier this year, it was stated that the IFP claimed that of the approximately 400 IFP leaders murdered in the past 10 years there had been a less than five percent conviction rate and that no attempt had been made to identify the alleged assassins

The report said these unsolved murders contributed to a lack of faith in the SAPS, and warned that the IFP would doubt the neutrality of SAPS investigations into political violence, and would continue to regard the investigations as an orchestrated attempt to discredit the IFP

ERA said in a statement through its lawyers "Our clients' subscribers include, inter alia, embassies, major corporations, and government departments"





Born in the RSA Playboy's nationwide recruitment campaign results in Sarah Lentsweshipi and a lion cub in the centrefold

## Playmate 'empowered'

Hazel Friedman

**S**HE'S bold, beautiful and, at last, black. In fact, 29-year-old Sarah Lentsweshipi is the first authentically born-in-the-RSA, ebony-skinned playmate to grace the pages of *Playboy SA* since its centrefold opened 30 months ago.

And the publishers of this erotic magazine for (mostly white) men on the move are heaving with relief after completing a nationwide recruitment campaign which beats Prince Charming's search for Cinderella in terms of sheer tenacity.

*Playboy* launched a series of advertisement in newspapers and on radio stations throughout South Africa. "It was a mammoth task," says Paul Kerton, editor of *Playboy*. "It's not that we haven't had requests from black models to be photographed for the mag. After all, *Playboy* carries a lot of prestige, especially overseas." He adds, "Unfortunately, in South Africa, we don't have a celebrity culture, so we have to cultivate one. And particularly among the black community there are many factors preventing black models from posing for *Play-*

boy, from traditions to jealous boyfriends

"And the last thing we want to do is pressurise anyone into posing for us. *Playboy* does not exploit women."

Sarah was born in Randfontein and at the age of six went to live with her deeply religious grandmother in Bophuthatswana. "She was terribly conservative. But from an early age I never had a thing about nakedness. As was our tradition I used to run around wearing nothing but a *makgabi* (a tassled skirt).

"But even then, I wanted to model. I haven't yet told my gran but I am sure she will respect my choice, as I have always made up my own mind."

Lentsweshipi is no stranger to breaking taboos. Eight years ago she met a Belgian chef — love across the colour line was strictly prohibited in South Africa then — and moved in with him. "*Playboy* is a classy publication. They would never force me to pose with my legs open. Anyway, I'd refuse."

Lentsweshipi was paid R5 000 for the *Playboy* assignment.

# Police lawyers cash in on abuse claims

(251) M&G 14-20/6/96

By vigorously defending police against abuse claims, government officials are costing the taxpayer a fortune and causing Sydney Mufamadi embarrassment, writes Mungo Soggot

**S**AFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi is battling to control old guard civil servants who are wasting hundreds of thousands of rands of taxpayers' money by fighting cases on behalf of the police which appear to be against the public interest.

In several instances the cases, fought in Mufamadi's name, are against ANC victims of police abuse in the early 1990s, putting the minister in the embarrassing position of fighting his old comrades. Instead of reaching an out-of-court settlement, the state has on several occasions fought these cases at great expense all the way to the appellate division in Bloemfontein. Two attorneys specialising in human rights cases told the *Mail & Guardian* Mufamadi had at times personally intervened but then appeared unable to bring the bureaucrats in the state attorney's office to heel.

"Government officials are fighting to avoid settling these cases with the same vigour they used to keep people in detention in the old days," one said.

The civil servants' and state attorneys' zeal appears to have enriched a select group of advocates who have specialised in acting for security force personnel. They include Barry Roux, "Cor" Grobelaar, and "Fhp" Hattungh Roux, whose *curriculum vitae* includes representing the police during the Goldstone commission, has fought many of the claims for damages against the police. Hattungh has earned more than R2-million defending Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock.

During the apartheid era, a batch of advocates earned huge fees fighting for the state in political cases. A hunt of the gray tram emerged during the Harms Commission of Inquiry into the Civil Cooperation Bureau, when two advocates were reprimanded by the Pretoria Bar Council for charging excessive fees.

Last week the M&G reported Mufamadi was fighting a R180 000 damages award against a former MK soldier, Japie Maphalala, who was locked up unlawfully for 144 days in 1992. Judge John Coetzee awarded the damages in the Rand Supreme Court in February 1995 after cataloguing the torture inflicted upon Maphalala. Coetzee hit out at former Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel for abusing the "emergency" legislation of the apartheid state. He said Maphalala had been electrocuted on his penis and ear, had his testicles squeezed, and had been shown a room full of bodies from the Bopatong massacre.

Although Coetzee denied lawyers acting on Mufamadi's behalf leave to appeal the damages award — which was a record sum — the lawyers went on to appeal directly to Bloemfontein and succeeded in getting leave to appeal. Mufamadi has since withdrawn the appeal (see story alongside).

Senior officials in Mufamadi's department only learned of the case when the M&G approached them for comment. They were struck by the absurdity that their legal team, headed by Bruce Burman, SC, was arguing for a R60 000 reduction which was likely

to be less than their bill. In another case, lawyers acting in Mufamadi's name fought damages claims from four ANC members who were tortured by police trying to get confessions out of them in 1993. The men were arrested by the police and locked up in Sebokeng. During a criminal trial which saw one of them convicted of murder, there was a "trial within a trial" to discover whether the police had tortured a confession out of the accused.

Judge Roos found the evidence of assaults had been so overwhelming that the prosecution did not argue that the confessions could be admitted. In fact, the prosecution had expressed shock at the damning evidence heard against the police. Lawyers acting for the ANC men sued for damages in 1993 and have pleaded with Mufamadi's office to settle the matter.

By March of this year, Mufamadi's office had still not settled despite assuring the lawyers in a letter that "taxpayers' money is not wasted in unnecessary litigation where the

facts and evidence clearly show liability on the part of the state."

But it is not only Mufamadi's department which has puzzled and infuriated legal commentators with its approach to litigation in the new era. Last month, the Home Affairs Department opted for the apparently untenable position of defending in the Constitutional Court a lynchpin of apartheid censorship legislation, the 1974 Publications Act. "It is astonishing that the government is defending apartheid legislation and not the Constitution," said one advocate.

A few weeks later in the same court, the commissioner for inland revenue, represented by three advocates, conceded he had unlawfully raided Glynn Rudolph's office on the eve of the April 1994 elections.

Despite fighting Rudolph all the way to the appellate division, the commissioner capitulated in written argument days before the Constitutional Court heard the matter.

It conceded Rudolph had been in the right all along.

## 'Knee-jerk denials' to end

Mungo Soggot

**S**AFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi is determined to bury the culture in which government gave the police *carte blanche* to waste taxpayers' money fighting their "knee jerk denials" of human rights abuses.

In an interview with the *Mail & Guardian*, Secretary for Safety and Security Azhar Cachalia spelled out how Mufamadi, he and National Police Commissioner George Fivaz were trying to inject an accountable, human rights culture into the police. "I want to send a clear message that we are pushing for a clean break from the past."

Instead of the police pumping hundreds of thousands of rands into "knee jerk denials" in cases lodged against them, under the new era the department will investigate cases, settle if the police are liable, and take appropriate action against the police responsible.

Cachalia also announced that Mufamadi had decided to withdraw an appeal being fought by the police in his name against a R180 000 damages award to former MK soldier Japie Maphalala who was tortured and imprisoned unlawfully in 1992.

Despite the move to have a more thorough investigation into the merits of fighting cases, it would take a lot of time and effort to "turn the ship around". He said there were dubious cases, such as Maphalala, which started under the old regime before he and Fivaz were appointed, and which were being fought in Mufamadi's name.

The case, a prime example of wasteful and unaccountable litigation, had been brought to his attention when the *Mail & Guardian* contacted Mufamadi for comment. He said it had been difficult to find out who in the department had authorised lawyers acting in the department's name to appeal the damages award.

Cachalia said the written argument from lawyers acting in Mufamadi's name was morally and legally indefensible. The lawyers argued that as a soldier, Japie Maphalala should have been trained for such abuses. "It is shocking

that the minister should be associated with such argument. This is certainly not the view of the minister. From now on it must be clear that government is accountable for its actions."

Not only would the minister withdraw the appeal, but he would also contact Maphalala's lawyers to ask them to bring criminal charges against his torturers. "Under the old era the police would not have thought it strange to defend this kind of case to the bitter end and then settle 15 minutes before a hearing after running up huge legal costs."

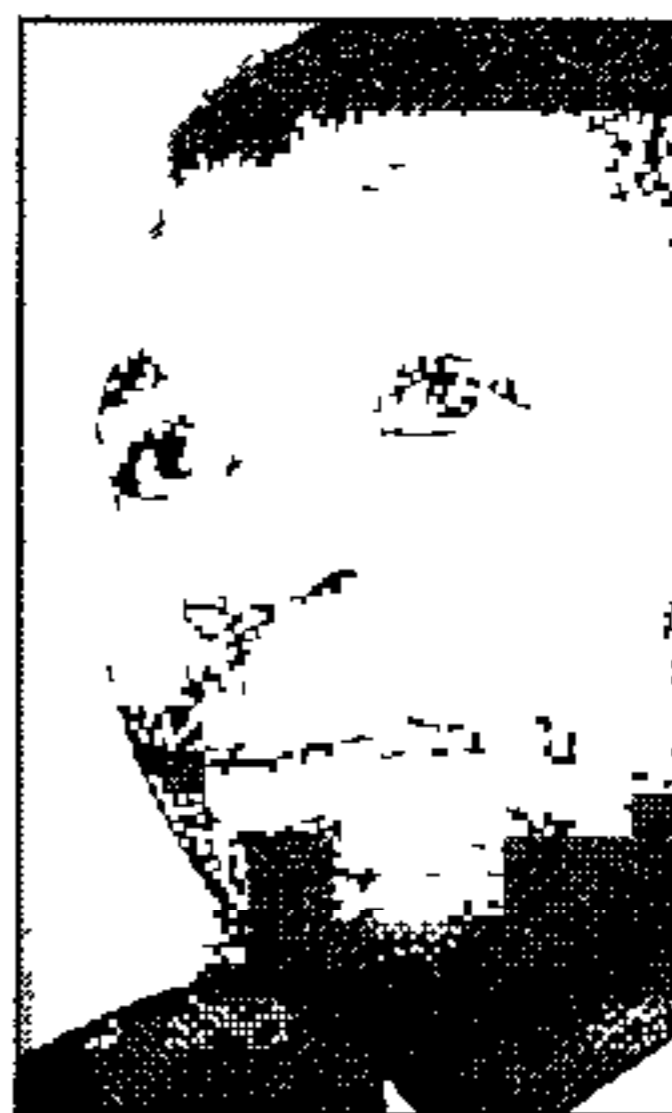
Cachalia said what was even more offensive about the way the old system ran was the "absolute abdication of responsibility by the state attorney". He said part of the problem was that the state attorney's office was understaffed and underskilled. "There is no tradition of doing anything other than hold counsel's bag." He said he was also troubled by the choice of counsel recruited to fight these cases, where in many instances the legal bills outstripped the damages claim.

Under the reformed system, the department would obviously have a say in what kinds of argument were put forward. "The department and officials must be responsible for investigating the merits of these cases."

"We are initiating a process of legal reform which will change the relationship between the department and state attorneys. The department will now have a direct say in what criteria state attorneys use to brief counsel and what arguments they use."

Cachalia stressed it was impossible to monitor all cases being fought by the police. But he said rules were being laid down so important cases of principle were brought to the attention of a senior official in Mufamadi's department. Fivaz was setting up an information system which would give department officials access to key information on what was happening in the police department.

Cachalia said it was not really a question of old guard officials undermining the ministry, but more that they and state attorneys were used to acting in an environment in which the minister abdicated responsibility. "That is how you get this kind of case [Maphalala]."



Sydney Mufamadi







# Sudden leave by cops in probe

(251)  
Sowetan

By Pamela Dube  
Political Staff

17/6/96

TWO high-ranking policemen implicated by the late police informer Jerry Lukhele in the plot to assassinate Mpumalanga premier Mr Mathews Phosa and MEC for safety and security Mr Steve Mabona have applied for urgent three months' sick leave.

Phosa and Mabona have questioned the sudden departure of the two officers at the time the Mpumalanga government, national Police Commissioner George Fivaz and national Minister of Safety and Security Mr Sydney Mufamadi had instituted separate investigations into Lukhele's allegations and his mysterious death.

Mabona said yesterday that one of the officers checked in at Nelspruit Hospital last week and the other "claimed to have been very sick. If they are running away from the investigations, it is none of our concern because we are continuing with the investigations."

Lukhele died last month at Shongwe Hospital of *salmonellosis* - a rare typhoid fever caused by indigestion of bacteria-causing food poisoning.

Mabona said he was convinced the two policemen were taking leave to avoid investigations into Lukhele's death and allegations of police conspiracy to assassinate Phosa and Mabona.

The three independently-run investigations are also looking at allegations of arms-smuggling. Several witnesses have testified that some of the top policemen in Mpumalanga were smuggling guns from Mozambique into South Africa. They alleged that some of the arms were being used to fuel political violence in Gauteng and Mpumalanga.

Before Lukhele died, he alleged that one of the officers who last week applied for sick leave was the mastermind behind the assassination plot.

in trade unionists to rise up and kick these political muggers out of their umphed in the provincial elections it would get tougher on crime

## Action on police promotions

BD 18/6/96 (251)

Stephané Bothma

RECOMMENDATIONS addressing more than 11 880 grievances about discriminatory promotion policies of the past were being implemented by the police with immediate effect, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said yesterday.

Grievances ranging from race and gender discrimination to adjustment of promotion dates and managerial attitudes had been investigated by an independent promotions committee set up by Mufamadi in November 1994.

About 752 sergeants will be promoted to the rank of inspector following a recommendation that their not being in possession of a Std 8 school certificate be condoned, upon a good service record and five years of service.

Of 6 816 policemen who complained of past promotion policies, 3 684 had already been promoted.

Another 3 132 promotions were still

being considered.

"After considering the different grievances the committee made recommendations to me in respect of each of the different categories of complaints which it had identified National police commissioner George Fivaz and I have approved the recommendations and they are presently being implemented by the police," Mufamadi said.

He said that any grievance relating to promotion policies in the former 11 police agencies which had not been brought to the attention of the committee before the closing date of May 26 last year, could not be considered.

"While there might still be members who feel that they were disadvantaged or discriminated against in the past without any corrective steps having been taken, it will not be possible to reopen that chapter as the committee was instituted for purposes of offering such members the opportunity to seek remedial action," Mufamadi said.



## Police promotion proposals to be implemented (251)

Staff Reporter and Sapa

*AR 18/16/96*  
ONLY policemen who were guilty of serious offences should be penalised by having their requests for corrective promotion withheld, a high-powered and independent Committee on Promotion has recommended.

The committee, appointed by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi in 1994 and headed by Dawn Makhobo, investigated nearly 12 000 grievances by members of the then 11 police agencies over past discriminatory promotion policies and practices.

The committee's recommendations on corrective steps were released by Mr Mufamadi's office yesterday.

The committee made recommendations in respect of each of the different categories of complaints which it had identified.

The committee proposed that

- Grievances not directly related to the promotion policy be forwarded to police management for attention,

- Appointment dates for commissioned officers who disagreed with the date they were appointed to the rank of lieutenant be upheld;

- Members' requests not to be transferred should be treated sympathetically,

- Officers who had been disadvantaged in the past and who had refused to accept transfers due to the non-availability of posts, be promoted to the next level.

The recommendations are to be implemented.

# Forums to monitor 'change in police attitude'

By **KARIN SCHIMKE**  
Gauteng Reporter

A gender sensitivity training programme has begun to develop the skills of policemen to deal with increasing incidents of rape, child abuse, domestic violence and battery, says Safety and Security MEC Jessie Duarte

Presenting her budget speech in the Gauteng legislature yesterday, she said community police forums (CPFs) had an important role to play in monitoring "the transformation and change in police attitude" towards victims of these crimes

The programme, developed by the Safety and Security Ministry and the Gauteng Regional Network of Violence against Women, was being funded from a R1-million RDP discretionary fund allocation to the ministry. The training was aimed at members of the detective and uniform branches

"The project duration is 18

Star 21/6/96  
months, by which time we will have trained 1 800 police officers," said Duarte

She also reported that R3-million had been allocated during 1995/96 to "promote community policing through sustaining CPFs" There were now 143 functional CPFs and 11 subforums

Pule Malefane (ANC) said the money would allow for the establishment of effective community liaison

And in a day of unusual apportioning of blame from unusual quarters, the Freedom Front in Gauteng blamed the NP for SA's crime rate and the ANC criticised the provincial and national safety and security ministries for underachievement in the area of visible policing

The Freedom Front's Danie Bisschoff said that when looking at crime, one had to assess why SA had this problem "It is because the ANC now has an ineffective (policing) system which it got from the previous government"

(251)  
He criticised NP leader F W de Klerk and his former justice minister Kobie Coetsee for being ineffective and unable to make decisions He also said the law courts had started "going down" since 1990

This situation, however, was being exacerbated by affirmative action policies which put on the bench "people who don't belong there"

Obed Bapela of the ANC later said "I don't want to be seen as showing only praise for our (safety and security) MEC and the minister. We remain concerned, as the ANC, that on visible policing, not much has been achieved"

He hoped that the programme designed last year under the community safety plan to shift personnel, resources and instruments would be implemented to its fullest "We cannot wait any longer"

He said there had been no consistency in the area of visible policing, but rather the announcement of several operations



# Audit of all intelligence files ordered

(251)  
Wynham Hartley  
21/6/96

CAPE TOWN — All SA's intelligence services — military, police and civilian — have been warned to audit their files as part of a parliamentary investigation following the disclosure that defence force chief Gen Georg Meiring ordered the destruction of files

It is believed that all covert operations files of military intelligence predating the 1994 election, presumably also those referring to the deeds of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, are among those destroyed

The outgoing head of Parliament's intelligence oversight committee, Lindiwe Sisulu, told a news briefing yesterday that the destruction of military intelligence files on past covert actions was discovered during a visit by the committee to the SANDF's Military Intelligence Academy

She said that during the debate Meiring had responded to a request to see the files by saying that they had been destroyed "They cheerfully admitted to it," Sisulu said

Sisulu's ANC colleague, Luwellyn Landers, said Meiring had made the admission. He said Meiring had said the files were destroyed as provided for under the Archives Act

Sisulu said the Act, which is being revised, provided for destruction of files. But she said the legislation creating the Transitional Executive Council in late 1993 forbade the destruction of any files

The committee was taking legal advice on the matter

Landers said it was his impression that all files predating the 1994 election had been destroyed.

Sisulu explained to the news briefing that an investigation into missing

Continued on Page 2

## Destruction

Continued from Page 1

files and past covert operations could be carried out by using the files of the auditor-general

The auditor-general was required to keep secret everything except the result of his audit of the intelligence services. The committee was contemplating changes to the auditor-general's

Act to allow it access to his files

She said that as far as the committee knew, only military intelligence files were involved at this stage

Sisulu first gave notice of the missing files during the intelligence budget debate last week. She said yesterday that the ministries of defence and safety and security, as well as the National Intelligence Agency, had been asked to hold an audit of their files and to attend a meeting with the committee as part of the investigation

# De Kock trial winds

## A twinkle of humour in a most serious trial

### Up after 16 months

M+G 25-27/6/96

(251)

The prosecution in the De Kock case has complained that the defence wasted time, writes **Stefans Brümmer**

**T**HE marathon murder trial of Eugene de Kock entered its final stages this week with a blistering prosecution attack on the former Vlakplaas commander's lawyers for drawing out proceedings with "irrelevant" cross-examination.

Prosecutor Anton Ackerman, deputy Transvaal attorney general, made the charge in a lengthy submission as the 16-month-old trial resumed in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Wednesday for final argument. De Kock's defence team has already cost taxpayers more than R4-million, about half in fees for chief defence counsel Flip Hattingh.

Late last month Hattingh accused Ackerman of "serious misconduct" for meeting De Kock, who is charged on 121 counts of murder, fraud and unlawful weapons possession, in January at the Pretoria Central Prison.

Hattingh, who said he should have been consulted about the meeting, threatened to ask for a mistrial and reported Ackerman to the Pretoria Bar Council.

While Ackerman at no stage said Hattingh acted outside his rights in his style of cross-examination, he argued Hattingh had often dwelt, sometimes for weeks, on "collateral" aspects when cross-examining state witnesses.

Ackerman said Hattingh attempted "from the outset" to discredit state witnesses, often on extraneous factors such as Vlakplaas informant Ben van Zyl's "extra-marital affair", or allegations of Chappies Klopper's relations with prostitutes. He said the state did not regard Klopper — witness "Q" who first told the Goldstone Commission about Vlakplaas crimes — as a key witness.

"Hundreds of pages" of cross-examination had been spent on Klopper's own background and on the 1985 departmental hearing of state witness and former Vlakplaas commander Dirk Coetzee.

Ackerman said it was common for witnesses to differ on minor aspects, but that Hattingh had spent much time teasing out the expected. "Thus is exactly what happened in this case", he said.

#### Stefans Brümmer

**I**T started in February last year as South Africa's first "third force" trial, austere in emotion and staggering in consequence. But this week, with 16 months of legal battle drawing to a close, Pretoria Supreme Court Judge Willem van der Merwe allowed the courtroom an occasional moment of light relief.

Gone were the charged opening scenes when an incredulous South Africa followed the participants' every utterance, when Eugene de Kock's former Vlakplaas subordinates packed the public gallery in a show of support; when De Kock himself may still have hoped against hope that there was a way out.

Now many of De Kock's own men have testified against their former commander. De Kock himself has admitted, in another trial where he testified for the prosecution, that he

accused will maintain "

He said the defence had taken a new tack in September last year — where previously it appeared to have believed De Kock could be cleared of the charges, Hattingh then tried in cross-examination to show that De Kock had merely followed orders from "the generals" (Significantly, this was when De Kock's confidant Wilhe Norfje started his testimony against his former commander, and when Police

testified for the prosecution, that it was "accurate" to describe him as "South Africa's most effective assassin" and that he expected a lengthy sentence.

De Kock seemed relaxed on Wednesday as the trial resumed for final argument, sometimes taking notes, sometimes watching impassively, a pen in his mouth, as prosecutor Anton Ackerman argued. After the day's proceedings he chatted warmly with wild-bearded Dougie Holtzhausen, one of the men who had turned against him. Holtzhausen was the only member of the Vlakplaas gang to have followed the entire day's proceedings.

But Judge Van der Merwe stole the show, often engaging in lengthy dialogue with Ackerman, expounding philosophically on the difference between "your truth, my truth and the truth" — and asking a member of the attorney general's office to

"stamp on" his cellphone when its ringing interrupted proceedings. When Ackerman referred to Holtzhausen's testimony, the judge cautioned: "You must be careful that he [Holtzhausen] does not throw stones at you from the back."

But it was on the subject of state witness Chappies Klopper — whom the defence had tried to discredit with stories of prostitutes, drugs, gold chains and more — that Judge Van der Merwe had the most to say. "If you look at what the [other] state witnesses said, it looks like he missed Sunday school reasonably often."

But a judge remains a judge, and that means extraneous factors shouldn't cloud judgment. Said Judge Van der Merwe of Klopper: "He is not the type of character that I would want to stroll with on a Sunday afternoon in a park, but that doesn't mean I should reject his evidence."

Commissioner George Rivas first said police were considering withdrawing state funding of the defence.)

Ackerman also accused Hattingh of "a conscious attempt" to discredit Transvaal attorney general Jan D'Oliveira's investigation team by saying, for example, that "the defence was bugged where it met with the accused". But after objections from Hattingh, Judge Willem van der Merwe told Ackerman he could not pursue the argument of which De Kock is accused

ment without specific reference to what Hattingh had said in court.

Ackerman also outlined what he called the former security police "modus operandi". He said "people who wanted to make revelations over police irregularities were to be killed", and that this was confirmed by, for example, the cassette player bomb sent to Coetzee. The bomb killed lawyer Bheki Mlangeni — his death is one of the murders of which De Kock is accused



# Policewomen still face discrimination, says expert



**WOMEN** in the SAPS still have to put up with outdated ideas on what is fit for a woman and are still expected to make the tea. **JACKIE CAMERON** reports.

"I'm terribly sorry, please stop shooting. I've got to get my handbag," the flustered and desperate woman in blue pleaded with the angry gunman.

Ms Dianna Yach, a British expert on policing, is describing a scenario which until recently was a very real possibility for policewomen in Britain and South Africa. It was considered "inappropriate" to wear a holster on one's skirted hip, so policewomen had to keep them in their handbags.

Women have also been relegated primarily to office jobs and more junior police functions, because some beats are considered too dangerous or physically challenging for them.

"I am not saying women are more nurturing. I'm not I have no intention of having children, although I like other people's children," she said.

"Women are extremely efficient at dealing with tense situations. They're good at talking down trouble. They can diffuse situations through dialogue. Their manner appears less aggressive."

"Police work is about communication. You listen to people's stories, find out what is going on. Police work is not just about leaping over buildings."

Yach says that two women marshals among a group she helped train before the 1994 elections, in a British-funded programme, rated among the best of the group.

"I remember some sexist comments being made that women could not deal with dangerous situations."

Yach dismissed arguments that women cannot lift heavy scramblers and handle hefty guns, and

says the technology should fit the people and not vice-versa.

She is also concerned about the lack of Xhosa-speaking police members in this province despite the vast Xhosa-speaking population, and says "The job requirements need to be looked at and maybe language should become an essential feature."

Perhaps it is because she grew up in South Africa that Yach is vigorously opposed to injustice of any kind. But it is a British sense of humour that peeps through her determined exterior.

"The police service is very much a boy's club. You can feel it when you go out on patrol. It's like a Boy's Own adventure that search for excitement, fast cars and flashing lights."

"Men are fascinated by toys, like shiny fire engines. It's the human side that women go in for."

It takes a "very pioneering sort of woman" to work with an all-male team of detectives for exam-

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ple — but there have been a sprinkling of women who have reached responsible, senior ranks in their police careers.

"But some say 'Well I got there, I put up with this behaviour, you should do the same.' Some women seem to give as good as they get."

"In a male-dominated world it can be jolly difficult to stand firm and be yourself."

Yach says South African policewomen should form a support group to actively fight for their rights.

"All police services are very resistant to change. They have a very hierarchical, macho culture."

She also says police should have a rigorous disciplinary code to put an end to discrimination — and that offenders should be fired, which has been happening in Britain.

"This is all linked to developments in community policing. You cannot be seen to be far if you discriminate within your own ranks."

It has an impact on public confidence. If you are serious about community policing you should also be fair about treatment within the service."

In Britain women have increasingly reported rape and domestic violence to police, not necessarily because there has been a rise in this type of crime.

Yach has recently co-authored a practitioner's guide to community policing. So strong is her belief in the value of community policing and women's rights that the proceeds of the book are being channelled into a trust to assist students wishing to pursue policing as a career in South Africa.

Women will initially be supported by the trust because they are seriously under-represented at all levels in the SAPS.

"I would say I'm a feminist. I believe in women's rights. I believe women have to be visible at all levels. I utterly believe in that, and make no apology," Yach says.



**CAMPAIGNER:** Ms Dianna Yach, a British expert on policing and ardent campaigner for women's rights in the service.



# CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES MUST BE FULLY INTEGRATED

## Joint budget & planning imperative

In 1966, John Vorster sowed the seeds of discord in the criminal justice system when, on acceding to the Prime Ministership, he retained control of the police — for the first time separating law enforcement from the Ministry of Justice

It was personal power play Vorster had used the Justice, Police & Prisons portfolio to build his "strongman" image, and he wasn't about to leave that ladder for another to climb and challenge him

More than that, it was a natural development in the apartheid State's response to the incipient struggle for majority rule. After all, why bother with the courts when, with powers of detention without trial, the police can mop up political opponents without recourse?

The police remained divorced from justice ever since, except for a few years in the Seventies, when Jimmy Kruger presided over both. The subsequent era of P W Botha — his militaristic presidency, expansion of the State Security Council, Louis le Grange's, later Adriaan Vlok's, Law & Order Ministry — served to solidify the police's paramilitary identity, and harden the disconnection with Justice

Thirty years after that first fateful break, the once unthinkable has happened. Vorster's prospect "too ghastly to contemplate" — majoritarian democracy — is a working reality

But the structural separation of criminal justice — the bureaucratic dysfunction that Vorster initiated and Botha refined — remains largely unchanged. It is a systemic fault, and one that is at least as threatening to the success of



Dullah Omar



Sydney Mufamadi

SA's war against crime as all of the manpower and equipment shortages, the training deficiencies and lack of facilities in the police, justice and prisons departments combined

Crime levels have been rising steadily for 40 years, says HSRC criminologist Lorraine Glanz. That may accord with crime patterns worldwide. But while crime has been rising, convictions have declined in SA over the last 20 years at least (see graph)

SA will not be able to counter the growing threat unless it acts decisively to ensure joint strategising, joint budgetary planning and full co-operation between the departments of Safety & Security, Justice and Correctional Services

The measures government has taken or proposed simply do not go far enough. It's not that government is unaware of the gravity of the situation. It has taken

a good shot at addressing the problem in the National Crime Prevention Strategy — a laudable document which presents a comprehensive vision for curtailing crime over the next 25 years

The strategy recognises that crime is not a monolithic phenomenon, there are many kinds of

crime because there are many causes. One can suppress crime temporarily with police action — such as the current police plan which includes an attempt to arrest 10 000 of SA's 237 000 wanted fugitives. But that is like administering aspirin to a car crash victim. To tackle the systemic causes of society's

"pains," one has to act holistically, and involve all relevant authorities — police, courts, prisons, social welfare, defence force, housing, as well as business and the private sector

Business has responded admirably — particularly with the establishment of the Business Against Crime (BAC) organisation that is helping the police and justice agencies to overcome their shortcomings and tackle the problems of crime-fighting and prevention. The 100 BMW patrol cars handed to the Gauteng police is the most visible support so far, but business's most valuable support function may lie in its managerial capacity

BAC has engaged the Justice Department in a six-week exercise to identify and find solutions to major blockages in the processing of priority crime suspects. BAC chairman Wendy Lucas-Bull says at least eight private-sector managerial specialists have been temporarily seconded to Justice for this purpose

Lucas-Bull would not say this, but sources close to the criminal justice system say that without BAC's input the programme might have taken months, if carried out at all. Yet business's capacity to help is limited by the confines of State structures. Departments are often inimical to each other

Justice Minister Dullah Omar seems at odds with his own department. He regularly accuses justice officials of racism and of trying to under-

mine the department's affirmative action policies. Understaffed Attorneys-General, meanwhile, counter that senior appointments cannot be made because suitably qualified black staff are not available. Whatever the truth of all this, these outbursts point to administrative failings within the Justice Department

A further symptom of systemic malaise is Omar's unwarranted public rebuke of

Continued on page 27



Continued from page 24

National Police Commissioner George Fivaz last week, for supposedly not informing the Justice Department of the new police plan

Omar and Correctional Services Minister Sipo Mzimela should both have been briefed on the plan, not only by the police but by their own directorates. After all, the police plan is an annual undertaking stipulated in the Police Act for the Department of Safety & Security's budgetary planning. It should have been anticipated by other departments.

What's more, Justice and Correctional Services were both represented on the joint committee that sat for a year to compose the National Crime Prevention Strategy, of which the police plan is a function.

Yet neither Justice nor Correctional Services bothered to budget for implementing the Crime Prevention Strategy this year. Nor has Justice provided for the strategy in next year's draft budget.

Correctional Services has made some allowance for the crime prevention strategy in its 1997-1998 budget, but the department is already R859m in the red this year. Mzimela asked parliament last Friday for a 33% increase to keep his department afloat, but the request drew a frosty "totally unrealistic" from parliament's correctional services portfolio committee.

The police, meanwhile, are hoping to buy a R200m state-of-the-art automated fingerprint identification system that can instantly match prints nationwide. This should significantly improve fingerprint matching. The current manual process takes 14 to 18 days, causing prosecutorial bottlenecks and the often unwarranted release of dangerous suspects for lack of evidence.

Justice, with the assistance of business meanwhile, is planning to buy a national database to keep track of cases and accused. Correctional Services supposedly has a strategy but says little about it. We hear talk of something dubbed "the Butterfly Vision," which will see the erection of new prisons and installation of a computerised database by the end of the century.

But none of these projects appear to be co-ordinated. Duplication of resources is inevitable. Could prisons, for example, not benefit by linkage to the police's new fingerprint system? Could Justice's database be adapted to help the police locate stolen property? There seems to be

no willingness to find out.

In an effort to minimise bureaucratic discord, the National Crime Prevention Strategy has established a joint committee of the Ministers of Safety & Security, Justice, Correctional Services and Defence to formulate crime-fighting policy, and another committee of directors-general to implement the policy. But this is too tentative, and will not overcome the mutual suspicions and animosities that exist between the State departments.

Government must act swiftly and boldly if it hopes to cut through the red tape and inter-departmental squabbles that continue to undermine the criminal justice system.

Mere committee-making is not enough, there must be political as well as

the restoration of justicial fluidity in a country wracked by social discords, which harbour the threat of political instability.

A merger of the three departments is not a solution in itself. But it may be the only way to ensure joint strategic and budgetary planning and bureaucratic co-operation.

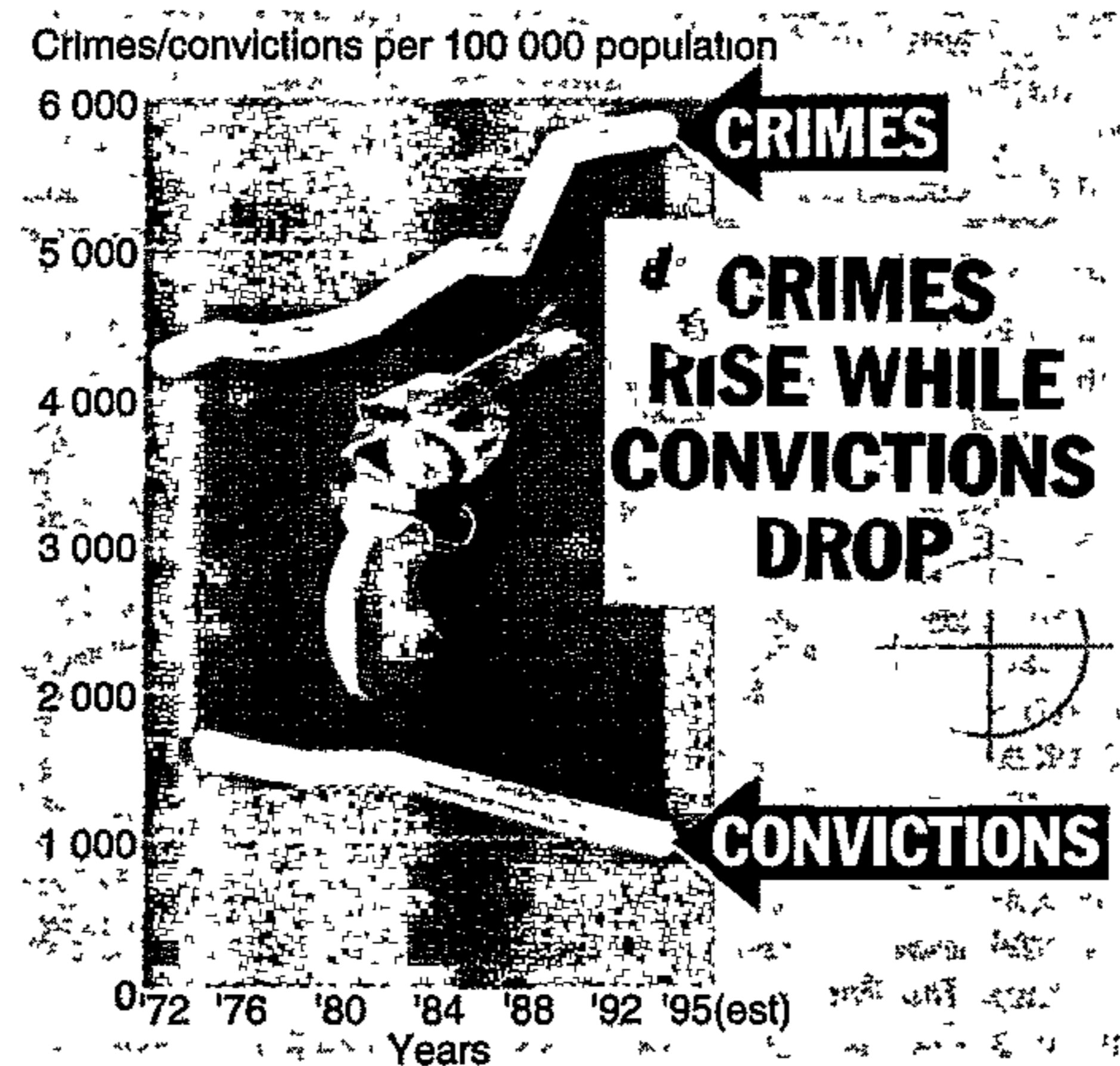
The vehicle for achieving this should be the establishment of a permanent secretariat at the highest level of the joint ministry. The kernel of such a secretariat already exists in the form of the Safety & Security secretariat which is headed by lawyer Azhar Cachalia.

This body currently enjoys director-general's status, and should be expanded into a Justice secretariat within, and at

the highest level of, the combined ministry to include the Directors-General of Justice and Correctional Services. This body should also consult closely with counterparts in related departments such as Defence and Welfare.

Linking of the police to Justice should not in any way compromise the independence of the judiciary. After all, the prosecutorial functions of the Justice Department have always been successfully separated from the judiciary.

All that would happen is that the police would be drawn into



administrative cohesion.

It is necessary to physically combine the police, justice and prisons departments into a single ministry. Each department should retain functional separation under a Deputy Minister.

We recognise that such a step is politically sensitive in the extreme. But it might be tenable if, as a short-term interim arrangement, the three departments were placed under Ministerial control of the Presidency or Vice-Presidency.

This is no indictment of the performances of Safety & Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, or Justice Minister Omar or Correctional Services Minister Mzimela. But rather a necessary step in

closer co-operation with the public prosecutors and Attorneys-General to enable a closer working relationship, and consequently better-prepared crime investigations.

ANC officials are slowly coming round to the need to consolidate the justice delivery system, although they still squirm away from the political dimension of a full merger of ministries.

The need to co-ordinate criminal justice is apparent to all concerned, but not yet the need for political and bureaucratic consolidation. We believe you can not have one without the other. Until government acts to achieve that end, the dissension and contradictions will continue. ■



# Funds crunch cripples probe of rotten cops

Star 29/6/96

(251)

By GLYNNIS UNDERHILL  
and KURT SWART

Police corruption has reached "alarming proportions" and inadequate allocation of resources to provincial anti-corruption units is crippling investigations.

Frustrated detectives complained this week that the corrupt policemen they were trying to root out were helping criminals, hindering efforts to contain the nationwide crime wave.

Police investigators have begun to wonder whether there is not a "hidden agenda" in the obstacles being placed in the way of anti-corruption probes.

Anti-corruption units national director Stefan Grobler said corrupt policemen were shielded by their colleagues because there was a "culture of clan protection" within the force.

He was angry and frustrated by the financial straits crippling anti-corruption units around the country. Full investigation of alleged police involvement in drug running, car hijackings, vehicle theft and gang activities - among other priority investigations - could not be set up effectively until resources were found, he said.

Although national police

commissioner George Fivaz has vowed to root out corruption, little provision has been made for basic equipment such as vehicles, cellular phones and computers for the provincial anti-corruption units set up six months ago.

The latest claims of large-scale corruption among police, doctors and chemists involving police medical aid scheme Polmed are also to be investigated. While these allegations involve up to 2000 police officers and fraud involving R60-million, the units will be hard pressed to investigate them.

Gauteng anti-corruption unit commander Senior Superintendent Adrian Eagar said police corruption was reaching "alarming proportions".

"This is compounding the crime situation because there are corrupt police officers assisting the criminals. This is making the situation very serious. We do not have the manpower or the resources and the number of cases is very high.

"We have 15 members in Gauteng and nine on the East Rand, and we are investigating over 100 cases. We are also likely to be drawn into the Polmed investigation."

Vehicle theft units were par-

ticularly susceptible to corruption. Engine clearance certificates were being sold for stolen motor vehicles.

"In corruption cases, both parties to the crime benefit by keeping quiet. A typical example is selling engine clearances. Both the cop and the thief are happy with their transaction, so the crime is not reported. There are many reports of corruption from vehicle theft units. It is particularly perturbing as some of these vehicles are obtained by hijacking, which could involve murder, and policemen are assisting this kind of activity."

Eagar said his men were not getting the support they needed.

"We have no mandate, no clear chain of command, there is nothing on paper. It is impossible for us to investigate all corruption. There are many reports of policemen making money from illegal immigrants, who have to buy their way out of custody. While illegals are a problem, we do not have the manpower and we have to focus on organised corruption - selling of police dockets and engine clearances - which affects the crime situation."

TO PAGE 2

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## ◆ Police probe

(251)

"With resources, manpower and proper direction, we can have an impact, but I am not happy right now. We are not making enough of a dent in corruption."

While his office set-up was better than other units' as it had been up and running before the others were opened six months ago, he was still having to use some officers who were not trained detectives.

"We are better off because we started earlier than the other units, but nothing much in terms of reinforcements or resources has happened since then."

Without budgets, mandates or a designated chain of command, the operation was "extremely frustrating."

Grobler said the fight against corruption was one of the national priorities declared by Fivaz in his plan for 1996-97. "But the capacity-building for the police anti-corruption unit is being hamstrung."

Grobler said he was allocated R27-million for 250 men and accompanying resources when the units were launched in January. Six months later, only R640000 had been received. "We are short-staffed. Of the 250-strong complement, only 87 are working in the units."

Investigations taken to the units by other government agencies would have to be sidelined for the moment, added Grobler.

The biggest expenditure was on training and psychological testing of detectives. They faced long hours, lacked time to socialise with friends and families, and were unpopular among their colleagues.

"When you investigate your colleagues, you lose your friends. The enemy had always been the people outside the force. This was once relevant but is no longer so. If I am investigating a particular unit, you can be sure that people will get tipped off."

### Hardly likely

This was why Grobler was pressing for a cellular phone and a car for each of his detectives. "I cannot rely on the logistical infrastructure of the SAPS. If I am investigating policemen at John Vorster Square, I am hardly likely to say to them, 'We are investigating you, but can we borrow your car, or your fax, or your phone?' Any use of police radio or computer, and your investigation is going to be made more difficult."

Of a hidden agenda, Grobler said "This is a misconception born of sheer frustration. The challenge now is to work with the resources we do have."

There had been top-level discussion on extending the units' mandate to the justice and correctional services departments, but lack of resources and manpower remained an obstacle.

The Western Cape unit, flooded with complaints, was experiencing similar problems. The understaffed unit battled daily to retain vehicles and equipment borrowed from other police departments. However, it had managed to bring many police officers to book, with 81 cases in hand and two officers put on trial for murder.

The Eastern Cape unit, with "beautiful offices", was faring a little better. Its commander, Senior Superintendent Andre Horak, said "We are waiting for cars, furniture and staff, who have all been identified and psychologically evaluated. I just wish the process would be expedited."

Northern Cape Senior Superintendent Stephen Myburgh said his unit had managed to tackle some small cases, but nothing "major", as he had only four staffers. Psychological evaluations had been done on potential staffers, but appointments had been delayed.

KwaZulu Natal's anti-corruption unit was similarly crippled. Senior Superintendent Beyers Marx said "I don't know how we are meant to work this way. We are supposed to get out there and establish a unit, but they ask us to do it without giving us any money."

His unit, meant to have a staff complement of 26, had only eight members.

Informers had told the unit that police involved in corrupt activities were very wary of them. "They are so afraid of us, they don't know how crippled we are. But we need to have them afraid of us," he said.

96/9/2  
SAPS

# CORRUPT COPIES: DROBBE CRIPPLED

ARG 29/6/96

(251)

■ Corrupt police officers are assisting criminals and compounding the escalating crime problem – but little can be done to root them out due to budget restraints, according to frustrated members of the provincial police anti-corruption units.

**GLYNNIS UNDERHILL**  
Staff Reporter

WHILE police corruption is reaching "alarming proportions" investigations into police corruption are being crippled by the absence of funds and manpower allocated to the provincial police anti-corruption units set up as a top priority six months ago

Although National Commissioner George Fivaz has vowed to root out corruption in the police, little provision has been made to supply manpower or a budget for basic equipment such as vehicles, cellphones and computers for the provincial police anti-corruption units

The Western Cape unit has been flooded with cases and allegations against police but, understaffed, it has to battle daily to retain vehicles and equipment lent by other police departments

The national director of the anti-corruption units, Director Stefan Grobler, told SATURDAY Argus he was furious that some of his cash-strapped provincial units were being accommodated in "rat-holes" by the Department of Public Works

The Western Cape unit was in unsafe premises in the "most atrocious conditions one can think of," he said. Moves were afoot to find new accommodation

Said Director Grobler "If we are to be in any way effective we will be possible targets for attacks on our people and then we place them at risk"

He was "angry and frustrated" by the financial plight crippling anti-corruption units around the country

Full-scale investigations into allegations of police involvement in drug-running, car hijackings and gang activities, among other priority investigations, could not be set up effectively until resources were found, he said

The latest allegations of large-scale corruption by police, doctors and chemists involving the SA Police Services medical aid, Polmed, is to be investigated

While these allegations involve up to 2 000 officers and possible fraud involving R60 million, the anti-corruption units will be hard-pressed to investigate the allegations

"This is a one heck of an involved investigation I am co-ordinating it

with the provincial anti-corruption units," said Director Grobler

The police anti-corruption units were receiving "wonderful co-operation" from the South African Police Services, said Director Grobler

"I would walk through fire for George Fivaz and he will keep his word. It is just outside the police department that rules and regulations are hampering us," he said

However, Director Grobler said he was unable to say why funds were still being tied up by government departments

"I wish I could answer that question. The fight against corruption is one of the national priorities declared by the police National Commissioner in his annual plan for 1996/1997

But the capacity building for the police anti-corruption unit is being hamstrung," he said

Director Grobler said he was promised R27 million to set up the provincial anti-corruption units around the country but six months later he has been given only R640 000

It was, however, proving impossible to free this cash to buy motor vehicles, cellphones and office equipment as everything had to go through a tender process, he said

Questions are now being raised by members of the anti-corruption units about whether there is a hidden agenda behind the slowing down of the provincial investigations into police corruption

Director Grobler said he was aware there were growing concerns about a hidden agenda but he believed the problem lay with red tape, which was slowing the release of funds by government departments

"The Department of Public Works is dragging its heels because it is not properly accountable yet. This is compacting negatively on my capacity building," he said

There was a ripple effect because without proper offices it was not possible to get staff and if there was no staff, you could not get cars, said Director Grobler

The Department of State Expenditure was also placing prohibitions on the functioning of the police anti-corruption

■ Turn to page 6





## Prison hunger strike over paroles

PRETORIA - At least 40 Gauteng prisoners are on a hunger strike and more than 140 in Gauteng and the Northern Cape are refusing to work, the Department of Correctional Services reports

This was in line with a call by the SA Prisoners' Organisation for Human Rights (Sapohr) for mass action in prisons to protest against the department's parole and early release policies.

Departmental spokesman Barry Eksteen said 40 prisoners at the Boksburg Prison near Johannesburg were refusing food.

Several prisoners at the Leeukop, Nigel and Zonderwater prisons elsewhere in the province were refusing to work or obey warders' orders

"At Kimberley prison (in the Northern Cape) 140 prisoners are not working," Mr Eksteen said.

(251) ARG 3/7/96  
He said prison heads were negotiating with convicts to go on with their normal duties.

Sapohr yesterday called on its members to embark on mass action after the earlier release on parole of fraudsters Greg Blank and Abdul Bhamjee.

Sapohr president Golden Miles Bhudu claimed thousands of other prisoners could benefit from the criteria that had been applied to Blank's and Bhamjee's release, and accused prison authorities of being selective in their approach.

Blank served 21 months of an eight-year sentence for 48 counts of fraud totalling nearly R10m.

Soccer fraudster Abdul Bhamjee was released after serving more than four years of a 14-year jail sentence for stealing sponsor and television rights money. - Sapa



# Largest police union unhappy over change to medical aid system

The police medical aid scheme Polmed has come under fire from the force's largest union over a recent change in the system

The SA Police Union (Sapu), which claims 48,000 members, issued a statement yesterday rejecting the new system which forced members to visit certain

doctors and buy medicines from selected pharmacies

"This is because Polmed has managed to secure better deals for its members by limiting their support to a few pharmacies and doctors. This way the police will be able to save a lot of money and the members only stand to benefit."

(251) Shaw 4/7/96

spokesman for Commissioner George Fivaz's office, Supt Leon Engelbrecht, told The Star last night

Engelbrecht claimed some doctors had been dishonest in the past and allowed members to have their friends treated in their names to avoid paying the medical costs. He said certain doctors had

been "blacklisted", a move which would also benefit Polmed's members in the long run.

Sapu's national secretary Peter-Don Brandt appealed to Fivaz to enforce a moratorium on the changes in the medical scheme until the issue had been properly negotiated - Staff Reporter

# Is this the public face of police SA wants?

**M&G Crime Correspondent Angella Johnson,** who spent 10 years working on papers like *The Guardian*, London *Times* and Los Angeles *Times*, finds herself at loggerheads with the SAPS



**P**RECISION of communication is important, more important than ever, in our era of hair-trigger balances, when a false, or misunderstood word may create as much disaster as a sudden thoughtless act."

These apposite words from American writer James Thurber may have been written with the South African Police Service in mind. For despite a commitment to "transparency and accountability", getting information from the SAPS is like romancing a virgin in a chastity belt.

Within a short while of taking up my post as crime correspondent for the *Mail & Guardian*, I was made aware of the enormity of my task in eliciting assistance by a police press officer. I wanted to know if the SAPS had an update regarding the three escaped Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging bombers. "You have to send us a fax with the question and we'll fax a response," the representative told me. I was so flabbergasted, I asked if he had difficulty remembering the question.

You see, not once in 10 years of journalism (including eight years with *The Guardian* newspaper in London, one year on the *London Times* and a two-month stint on the *Los Angeles Times*) had a police representative made such a demand. Yet here it is *de rigueur*, adding to the already difficult task of good crime reporting.

Without wishing to labour the point too much, here's another classic example. I wanted figures for cars hijacked in Johannesburg each month. One press officer not only insisted on a fax, but claimed it would take days to collate the information.

Undaunted, I approached another representative in the same department. "No problem," he said, "I'll get a computer printout and call you back." When the phone rang some 30 minutes later, he was apologetic. "You're not going to believe this," he laughed. "I have the information in my hand, but I've been told not to fax it to you until you send me a faxed request."

The SAPS seems unable to move away from its past. It is not as if there



**Craig Kotze. Reputation for bombast**

is a shortage of personnel. There are 58 press officers working in its media liaison departments at national and provincial level. Yet twice in the past two months I have been forced to drop stories because the press officers said it was too difficult, time-consuming or expensive to get certain information. I hasten to add that there are many police officers who want to be helpful, and some who even go out of their way to assist. Then there are those who

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have all the finesse of a "third force" bully bent on sabotage. Here I am specifically referring to a verbal assault on my person from within National Police Commissioner George Fivaz's office, which might have been more appropriate in a banana republic.

Where else would I expect to be called "a pseudo-journalist", told to "get off my arse" and attend police press conferences, accused of being a "British colonialist" (my ancestors, I'm reliably informed, were Ghanaman, taken as slaves to the Caribbean) and have the phone slammed down on me by an official who insisted on calling me "babe"?

This volley of abuse came from Craig Kotze, special media adviser to Fivaz, after I had complained that he was blocking information regarding the names of white-collar criminals who have fled the country.

The information had been painstakingly collected by a press officer after a request from me on a Monday morning. Yet on the Wednesday (our deadline day), I was being told Kotze had instructed (on the commissioner's behalf) that the information be withheld from me for "operational" reasons.

Kotze, a one-time crime reporter with *The Star* who left to join the police, was part of the apartheid police apparatus as spokesman for the ministry of for-

mer police minister Adriaan Vlok and his successor, Hennis Kriel. Shortly after Sydney Mufamadi became safety and security minister, he decided not to renew Kotze's contract.

Although he is held in contempt by several senior journalists who have over the years been subjected to his sometimes hysterical outbursts, he landed himself a powerful staff job within the SAPS media department.

According to one senior SAPS representative, he fires off orders on the commissioner's behalf that often make it difficult for them to do their jobs. "We don't even know if what he says is true."

I know Kotze prevented the M&G publishing a report of the SAPS "Sword and Shield" plan by refusing to give me an advance copy — the document was released on a Thursday at 2pm, we put the paper to bed at 12 noon and publish on a Friday.

Kotze's comments after suggesting I "beg" for the document. "Why should I give you a scoop?" and "How do I know you won't pass it on to another paper?" I am amazed that someone with a reputation for using bombast and rhetoric to stonewall should be one of the public faces of the SAPS. The service has a bad enough reputation to overcome without senior officers firing off abuse at media representatives trying to do their jobs.





Angry times Protestors confront police about the bombing which destroyed Khotso House, headquarters of the South African Council of Churches, in August 1988 Now police are asking the truth commission to provide amnesty for the Khotso House and other bombings PHOTO AP

# Police linked to 1987 bombing

A huge explosion which injured 70 people in July 1987 and was blamed on 'ANC terrorists' was almost certainly the work of the police  
**Rehana Rossouw** reports

**A** bomb which former state president PW Botha described in July 1987 as a "callous act committed by terrorists under the godless control of communists" was almost certainly the work of the police

This is revealed in a letter to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission from a lawyer inquiring about amnesty for his 22 policemen clients. Some of the incidents the letter lists as covered by indemnity include horrific acts of urban terror.

And investigators presently unravelling the dirty tricks of the former government say there are many more acts of terrorism blamed on the African National Congress which were committed by the security forces in particular by the police.

"White South Africans are in for a terrible shock they are going to have to rethink much of their recent history one investigator said this week.

Minutes after a massive explosion at the South African Defence Force command centre at Joubert Park on 30 July 1987 which injured 70 people, including five soldiers the National Party government placed the blame on the ANC.

Then-state president PW Botha was widely reported in the media hysterically condemning the bombing as a "dastardly and callous act committed by terrorists under the

control of godless communists" Then minister of law and order Adrian Vlok also immediately blamed the ANC.

The Joubert Park bomb was placed in a truck and left a crater more than 2m in diameter after it exploded. Shock waves blew out windows in buildings four blocks away.

It came at the time when Frederik van Zyl Slabbert was in Dakar, Senegal, meeting the ANC. Botha used the blast to appeal to all South Africans to "stand together against these forces of evil and not to associate with them in any way whatsoever".

Advocate Jan Wagener wrote to the truth commission last week on behalf of 22 clients. He listed 18 incidents which would be dealt with in their amnesty applications.

The list includes the deaths of Piet Ntuli in KwaNdebele in 1986 and of lawyer Bheki Mlangeni in 1991. The disappearance of the three Port Elizabeth activists known as the 'Pebco three' is also listed.

Other deaths include Brian Nqulunga in 1990, Moses Nthlang at Vlakplaas in 1991, Japie Mampunya, an ANC member, at Mafikeng in 1985, nine ANC members in KwaNdebele in 1988, nine ANC members in Bophuthatswana in 1988, Joe Jele in 1986, a policeman and his wife at Hammanskraal in 1988, Jeffrey Sibiya in Bophuthatswana in 1987, Harold Sefola, Andrew Makupe and Jackson Maake.

The list also includes "persons injured and killed during attacks on

the homes of members of the South African Police due to faulty hand-grenades and a limpet mine".

Explosions at the ANC offices in London are included, as well as explosions in Bophuthatswana, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Plein-aarsrivier in 1987.

Wagener says in his letter that indemnity was granted during 1994 to 3 500 members and ex-members of the police in terms of the Indemnity Act of 1990.

"Although this indemnity has been questioned by certain people, including the present minister of justice, we are of the view that it is legally sound and valid," he wrote. "I will in due course provide you with full particulars in this regard and, if necessary, motivate the said validity."

"Should you, however, after considering all the facts, come to the conclusion that the indemnity referred to cannot be recognised by you, my clients who are affected thereby are prepared to apply anew for amnesty, provided that the same principles will apply in respect of members of the ANC and other parties who also obtained indemnity in terms of the same provision."

Wagener said incidents which, according to his instructions, were covered by the indemnity included the bombing of Khotso House (in August 1988), Khanya House, Cosatu House (December 1991), a community centre in Cape Town (1987), a counsellors' hall in Soweto, power substations in Sandton and

Randburg and damage caused to houses of ANC members.

Truth commission spokesman John Allen said it was regrettable that the details of the letter emerged in the media before Wagener received a response from the commission.

"There has been a response since, but we are not releasing its details to the media," Allen said. "People should be able to apply for amnesty as individuals. Forms are available and they are welcome to fill them in."

**A**NC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the information in Wagener's letter was "nothing new. We think there is much more than meets the eye there is more that should still be disclosed by the police."

Mamoepa added that the disclosures vindicated the ANC's submissions to the truth commission and testimony from witnesses already presented to the commission.

The ANC is sceptical about whether the disclosures will change the impressions of many people who firmly believed during the 1980s that it was responsible for every activity the government blamed on the organisation.

"There will always be people who believe we were responsible for every necklace murder and every bomb blast in which civilians were injured," said Mpumalanga Premier Matthew Phosa, who was the ANC's secretary of intelligence between 1990 and 1994.

"Those people are in for a surprise. I wouldn't be surprised if former government agents took responsibility for even more incidents."

Phosa slammed the media as well for allowing itself to be manipulated by the government in its reporting during the 1980s. "The truth is finally catching up with them," he said.



PW Botha Blamed 'godless criminals'

mtg 5-11/7/96 (251)

# Shock claims about Shell House attack

By MARLENE BURGER

THE 1994 Shell House massacre which left 54 people dead was the result of a Third Force plan to attack the ANC's headquarters and kill top leaders, according to documents filed with the Transvaal Supreme Court this week.

The allegations offer the first tangible evidence that the pre-election march by thousands of Zulus was used as a cover for a plot hatched by IFP officials and a cabal of security policemen to "attack" Shell House and kill senior leaders and prominent members of the ANC.

Details of two meetings at which the decision was taken are believed to have

been supplied by Brood van Heerden, an ex-security policeman who has admitted to being the middle man in the supply of arms to the IFP by the police.

Van Heerden, formerly based at Vlakplaas, was one of the state's key witnesses against his erstwhile commander, Colonel Eugene de Kock.

The claims are made in documents filed this week by advocates acting for the ANC in a R9,8-million civil claim against the party by

101 dependants of Zulus killed during the march through Johannesburg on March 28 1994.

According to the documents, an attack on Shell House was discussed at "a number" of meetings between IFP officials and former and serving policemen for "some years" before the march.

"The purpose of such an attack would be to kill senior leaders and prominent members of the ANC," the documents say.

"Among the possibilities discussed was the bombing of Shell House. A further possibility was that Shell House should be attacked during an IFP march in Johannesburg."

Senior IFP members in Gauteng, Thembha Khoza, Humphrey, James and Victor Ndlovu; the Kwazulu Natal MEC for public works, the Rev Celam Mletwa; and a Mrs Dhlomo are named as having attended these meetings, along with Van Heerden,

De Kock and two more former Vlakplaas operatives, Willie Nortje and Charlie Chate.

At a meeting on March 18 1994, it was decided that Shell House would be attacked during an IFP march planned for March 21. According to the documents, Humphrey and James Ndlovu and Van Heerden attended this meeting.

The decision was ratified at a meeting attended by Khoza and Van Heerden

two days later. However, the march was postponed for a week. But, the documents say, the attack took place on March 28.

● The ANC is suing the IFP and Khoza for R1-million in damages.

The suit, filed in the Rand Supreme Court last month, arises from allegedly defamatory statements made by Khoza at a media conference on March 27, the eve of the second anniversary of the 1994 Shell House march.

The ANC says Khoza's statements that he had "information that persons under the control, and on the instructions of" the ANC would "shoot at those who participated in the march" were "intended to mean that the ANC planned to kill or seriously injure" those taking part.

The IFP and Khoza have indicated they will defend the defamation case.



# Mufamadi jointly liable for damages, ANC claims

(251) B08/7/96  
Stephane Bothma

SAFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi is jointly liable for damages suffered by victims of the 1994 Shell House killings because of a conspiracy between former Vlakplaas policemen and IFP officials to attack the building, ANC lawyers have claimed.

Documents opposing a R9,8m claim against the ANC by 101 dependants of the Zulus killed during an Inkatha march through Johannesburg on March 28 1994 state that former Vlakplaas commander Eugene de Kock and three former colleagues met top IFP officials to discuss a possible attack on the ANC headquarters to kill the organisation's senior leaders and prominent members.

This is the first time that so-called third force involvement in the massacre has been alleged. It is understood that a former policeman allegedly involved in planning the attack is sup-

plying ANC legal teams with information to defend the civil claim.

The ANC claims that 10 days before the march, which left 54 people dead and scores injured, ex-Vlakplaas operative Brood van Heerden met senior IFP Gauteng members Humphrey and James Ndlovu, where it was decided that Shell House would be attacked during the march.

The decision was endorsed two days later at a meeting between IFP deputy Gauteng chairman Themba Khoza and Van Heerden, according to papers filed at the Transvaal Supreme Court in Pretoria by ANC counsel George Bizos.

Upon learning about a planned attack, ANC leader Nelson Mandela had approached senior police officers and then president FW de Klerk to deploy adequate police personnel in the vicinity of Shell House, but this was not done, Bizos said.

"Members of the SAP, including se-

Continued on Page 2

## Shell House (251)

Continued from Page 1  
B08/7/96

nior officers, were aware of the deployment of armed security ANC personnel in and around Shell House."

He said the shots fired by ANC security staff at marchers to stop their attack and to defend themselves and Shell House was reasonable action.

Lawyers representing the IFP families also hold Mufamadi responsible for damages, claiming that police had

failed to protect marchers, to prevent ANC members from shooting or to arrest ANC security personnel who allegedly committed the crimes.

Meanwhile, in a separate civil suit in the Rand Supreme Court, documents have been filed in which the ANC is claiming R1m damages from the IFP and Khoza for defamation following a news conference on March 27, the eve of the second anniversary of the 1994 Shell House incident.

At the time, Khoza claimed to have had information that the ANC would shoot at marchers.

# Malherbe overruled in decision to suspend Landman

By ANSO THOM  
AND LARA SMITH

National Police Commissioner George Fivaz has overruled Johannesburg Commissioner Frans Malherbe and suspended Superintendent Charlie Landman, head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery squad, with immediate effect.

The unusual move yesterday follows the refusal by Malherbe to

suspend Landman after he was charged last week with defeating the ends of justice.

Fivaz said his decision to suspend had not been taken lightly and was "in the best interests of the SAPS and of Supt Landman".

"It is inconceivable that, while an intensive anti-corruption campaign is being waged within the SAPS, a senior officer facing serious charges including corruption can continue as the commander of

a key unit," he said.

Landman has seven days in which to appeal to Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi against his suspension. It is understood he will continue to receive his full salary until the outcome of his trial - set down to begin on September 2 - is finalised.

Before being notified of the decision, Malherbe said he had considered several factors before coming to a decision not to suspend

"This case is more than two years old. Supt Landman was good enough to be commander of the crack unit for this period," Malherbe said.

Gauteng safety and security MEC Jessie Duarte was also quoted as saying Landman should be suspended.

Fivaz has ordered Gauteng Commissioner Sharma Maharaj to investigate reports of tension between Duarte and Malherbe.

Star 10/9/96 (251)



# Fivaz suspends senior cop

(251) Sowetan 10/7/96

SA Police Service Commissioner George Fivaz yesterday announced the immediate suspension of Brixton murder and robbery unit commander Superintendent Charlie Landman

In a statement Fivaz said the suspension came after careful consideration of the superintendent's rights written submission and seriousness of the charges being brought against him

"A senior officer facing charges as serious as corruption could not continue as commander of a key unit such as (the) Brixton Murder and Robbery"

He said allowing Landman to con-

tinue serving under such circumstances would undermine confidence in the SAPS

● Johannesburg police yesterday issued subpoenas and warrants of arrest for several people to appear in the Magistrate's Court in a bribery and theft case on July 24

Police spokesman Inspector Andy Pieterse said the case arose on December 21 1993 when two uniformed police allegedly entered the Bree Street flat of the complainant removed goods and demanded a R1 100 bribe

A warrant was issued for the arrest

of former policeman André Johan Bezuidenhout, whose last address was the Norwood police barracks

The other policeman was identified as a constable who was still working at the Meadowlands police station

Police have been unable to contact Josephine Mabola, John Chabalala, Angeline Makcaile, Maitumeleng Pakeng and Mucheku Tshabalala and have called on them or anyone who knows of their whereabouts to contact Sergeant Ephraim Mothwa from John Vorster Square internal investigations, at (011) 497-7455 - Sapa

## Commander of Brixton unit suspended by commissioner

(251)  
Stephen Laufer

BO 10/9/96

SAPS national commissioner George Fivaz yesterday ordered the immediate suspension of Brixton murder and robbery squad head Supt Charhe Landman who is facing a range of criminal charges.

The commissioner was responding to criticism of Johannesburg area commissioner Frans Malherbe's refusal to suspend Landman who faces charges including fraud and defeating the ends of justice.

Fivaz said "a senior officer facing charges as serious as corruption could not continue as commander of a key unit such as Brixton murder and robbery".

Tensions between Malherbe and Gauteng safety and security MEC Jessie Duarte were defused by Fivaz's move which came after a meeting yesterday with Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and safety and security secretary Azhar Cachaha.

Landman would be given seven days to make representations as to why he should not be suspended until he goes to trial or charges against him are dropped. Despite the charges levelled against Landman, Malherbe had said he was not suspending the detective because he was too important in the fight against crime.

He repeated the assertion at a news conference yesterday prior to receiving Fivaz's instruction.

Comment: Page 6





## Gauteng rejects independent police forces for the provinces

(251) Star 13/7/96

The Gauteng government is opposed to the creation of independent provincial police forces, Acting Premier Paul Mashatile said yesterday.

Mashatile agreed that the current constitutional text provided for "substantially reduced powers" for the provinces in the realm of safety and security. But the establishment of independent provincial police forces or the devolution of too much

power to the provinces in this area would serve only to complicate lines of command and potentially hinder the work of the national police force.

"Gauteng does not believe that the province should have provincial policing powers which would detract from the ability of the South African Police Service to function as a single national police service under unified command," Ma-

shatile said.

The remarks follow concerns expressed by several provincial safety and security MECs recently, including some of those in ANC-led provinces, that the new constitution would emasculate their portfolios.

As a result of these concerns, and in the wake of discussions between Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki,

provincial premiers as well as MECs, a technical committee is to be established within Mufamadi's office "to make proposals regarding an appropriate role for the provinces regarding safety and security", Mashatile said.

The Constitutional Court is currently considering the certification of the new constitutional text ahead of its adoption.

Premier Tokyo Sexwale is on holiday - Staff Reporter

Star 15/7/96  
**Anti-corruption  
drive investigates  
866 policemen**

**By ANSO THOM**

Crime Reporter

(251)

A total of 811 cases are currently under investigation by the SAPS anti-corruption unit, with 866 policemen being questioned in anti-corruption inquiries and investigations

According to a statement released yesterday by Acting Police Commissioner Morgan Chetty, preliminary reports indicated close to a 10% increase in the reporting of corruption within the police force

Of the 866 policemen questioned, about 100 had already been charged and appeared in court, while cases involving 192 SAPS personnel were now before an attorney-general or public prosecutors

The other 571 SAPS members were still under inquiry or investigation for various cases, including theft of dockets, cross-border firearm smuggling and theft from vehicles in police pounds



# Sapu hints at unrest

(251) *semetan 16/7/96*  
LABOUR unrest could follow if the remuneration of state prosecutors and advocates was improved and the SA Police Service did not get the same treatment, the SA Police Union warned in Cape Town yesterday.

Sapu official Mr Andy Miller said his union supported the work-to-rule protest by state prosecutors and advocates who were demanding salary increases on a par with those recently granted to magistrates.

Miller said since they were government employees, police officers were also entitled to a salary increase like the magistrates - *Sapa*.

# Insurers say police refuse to disclose information on recovered

Ingrid Salgado

THE insurance industry does not know the whereabouts of thousands of stolen motor vehicles that the police claim to have recovered, saying the industry's average 15% recovery rate is way below the 50% claimed by police.

SA Insurance Association CE Barry Scott said yesterday police would not give the industry access to information on recovered vehicles, rendering it unable to compare police statistics to the industry's. Police expected the indus-

try to buy the information "at a high cost" from a private company which managed certain police information.

"We don't know where these (allegedly recovered) vehicles are going to. Hundreds of millions of rands are disappearing. Until police open up their information systems, we won't know what is being lost and how it is being lost," Scott said.

Vehicle theft cost the industry about R1bn a year while about 115 000 insured and uninsured vehicles valued at R2bn-R3bn were stolen a year.

Police figures released last week showed that over the past two years the SAPS had received nearly 600 civilian claims worth more than R11m relating to damages and loss of property in safekeeping with police. Damage to and theft of vehicles in police pounds made up a "substantial portion" of these claims, police spokesman Supt Andrew Lesch said. The highest number of claims was in the Watwetersrand area—299 claims worth R6,7m.

Scott, also chairman of a Business Against Crime transport working

group, said vehicle damage and theft from police pounds was minor compared to the insurance industry's total cost arising from theft. "Pounds are a problem, but border posts are an even bigger problem."

The working group, which hopes to have tangible anti-theft projects on the table at the end of next month, had identified problem areas that contributed to theft. The most pressing was the difficulty police had in identifying recovered vehicles.

Other problems included the lack of

a national database for vehicle identification, insufficient control at border posts — especially SA's borders with Zimbabwe and Mozambique — and theft at police pounds.

SA needed to beef up border post security by alleviating staff shortages and ensuring there was on-line access to information at the posts, Scott said. Only one out of every 100 containers — many of which contained stolen vehicles — were inspected at posts while vehicles already reported stolen could slip through undetected.

VEHICLES

(58) (251) 6D 16/9/96



# 20 000 cons freed monthly

*Sowetan 17/7/96*

By Waghied Mischach  
Political Reporter

Latest study finds no marked improvement in prison conditions

(257)

**M**ORE than 20 000 convicted criminals are released from prison every month, according to statistics recently released by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro)

The statistics form part of a study that the organisation published in its monthly newsletter *Nicro News*

In its comprehensive study of South Africa's growing prison population, Nicro found Gauteng releases the most prisoners each month - a total of 6 650, followed by Kwazulu/Natal with 3 926, the Western Cape with 3 165, the North West with 2 389, Free State with 1 835, Eastern Cape with

1 780, Mpumalanga with 1 666, Northern Province with 1 055 and Northern Cape with 627

Gauteng has the biggest prison population of 29 409, followed by Western Cape with 26 997, Kwazulu Natal with 16 967, Eastern Cape, with 12 989 and Free State with 11 225

The release of 20 000 prisoners each month translates to nearly 20 per cent of the total prisoner population, which stands at 120 774 prisoners

In its study, Nicro said the release of prisoners places a "severe strain on the already limited resources of a struggling economy"

"The current unemployment rate gives little hope that these ex-prisoners will find secure employment, thus contributing to the crime rate"

It costs taxpayers about R22 000 a year to keep one prisoner in jail, which has resulted in massive increase in the Correctional Services budget from R750 million in the 1989-90 financial year, to the current R2,4 billion

Prison population has increased because longer sentences are being handed down by the courts

Although the Correctional Services budget has increased, there was no "marked improvement in prison conditions or improved service delivery by staff to prisoners", the study found

# Sapu aims for better benefits

*semetan 19/7/96*

*(251)*

THE SA Police Union (Sapu)'s aim is to secure better benefits for all its members and if the commissioner did not like it, it was "tough", Sapu said in Cape Town yesterday

Sapu official Mr Andy Miller was reacting to acting national Police Commissioner Morgan Chetty's comment that "it is difficult to avoid the perception that Sapu's top structure is suffering from collective amnesia", about the new three-year salary grading system for police

Sapu on Monday threatened labour unrest if the salaries of prosecutors and advocates are uplifted and the police do not get the same treatment

Miller said Chetty "does not have an inkling of what the salaries" for his members are about "He also does not understand that the three-year plan he talks about applies equally to state prosecutors and state advocates"

Miller said although police were promised a "major increase" by national Commissioner George Fivaz, "they in fact got exactly the same as the rest of the civil service" - *Sapa*



## Upset over new police pay rises

**JACKIE CAMERON**  
CRIME WRITER

(25) CT 17/7/96

DISSATISFACTION is spreading in police ranks because the promised salary increases under the new pay package are lower than many were led to believe

This could also affect doctors, nurses and other civil servants who were eligible for a "notch" increase — or additional payment at the end of a year's service — as of July 1.

Notch increases fell away this month as civil servants were transferred from the old grading system to the new

More than 15 civil servants' unions entered into a dispute with the government on Friday, as they believe that the personnel staff code entitles hundreds of civil servants to the notch increase, in addition to the general increase, a spokesman for the Public Servants Association said yesterday.

He said the government believed that notch increases fell away at midnight on June 30, along with the old grading system

Every civil servant will get a minimum increase of 7,5% at the end of this month.

Some may receive bigger percentage increases later this year, after their files have been reviewed.

A South African Police Union spokesman said there was widespread dissatisfaction because not all police members had received the promised "major" increase in salary

He also warned that if the government bowed to pressure to increase prosecutors' salaries, they could also expect mass action within the SAPS

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## Cachalia criticises SAPS 'media hype' over 10 000 promised arrests

Stephen Lauffer

THE SAPS admitted yesterday it had not reached its target of arresting SA's 10 000 most wanted criminals within 10 days, prompting safety and security secretary Azhar Cachalia to criticise the police service's "media hype" around the promised arrests.

Cachalia said SAPS commissioner George Fivaz's promise had not been an objective of the first annual policing plan, and that it had harmed the plan's credibility. The plan had taken six

months to formulate and the SAPS would be required to make key performance indicators known so that the public could assess its implementation.

"It is against these indicators and not the ill-conceived media statements that the plan should be measured," Cachalia said. Fivaz would be required to report to Parliament after the plan's first year had been evaluated.

Standing in for Fivaz, who is on a European trip, acting commissioner Morgan Chetty said 7 099 of the 10 000 most wanted criminals had been ap-

prehended. Police officials involved in the campaign deserved praise for their all-out effort.

Chetty was able to specify only the charges against 2 709 of those arrested and did not know how the arrest figures compared with the same period last year. "Absolutely no so-called petty criminals" had been included in the figure, he said.

Among those arrested were 241 murder suspects, 274 suspected of rape, 41 of hijacking, 1 196 of house-breaking, 292 of vehicle theft, 421 of

serious robbery and 244 of theft from vehicles. The rest had been charged with other serious crimes such as fraud and assault.

Chetty could not say how many of the suspects had appeared in court or had been released on bail. He was unable to say how many suspects wanted on serious charges were still at large, and it was not possible to name SA's five most wanted criminals. He was unable to say how many suspects were believed to head car hijacking, weapons smuggling, or drug dealing

PD 17/7/96

syndicates. The SAPS was not claiming an unqualified triumph, he said, and it was too early to identify a definite trend. But a bridgehead had been created for the fight against crime.

Units involved in the search for SA's 10 000 most wanted criminals had recovered 1 029 stolen vehicles and 1 429 illegal firearms.

Gauteng police had arrested 23% of the 7 099, and 24% had been caught in the Western Cape.

Picture: Page 4



# Cuts<sup>(25)</sup> anger prison staff

*Sowetan 18/7/96*  
By Themba  
Sepotokele

PROFESSIONAL staff at South African maximum prisons are up in arms against the Ministry of Correctional Services because it has cut their R300 a month special danger allowances

The cut, which came into effect on July 1, affected teachers, nurses, social workers and psychologists at prisons such as Pretoria's Central and Barberton Central in Mpumalanga

Employees this week voiced their dissatisfaction against the cut because only professional staffers were affected while prison warders still enjoyed the benefits

## Anonymous

Workers who asked to remain anonymous told *Sowetan* that they were shocked to receive their last month's salaries without the allowances

Angry workers said when they inquired prison authorities informed them that they were no longer entitled to the allowance as they were not in contact with prisoners like warders

An employee said "We feel that we qualify for the allowance because we are also in physical contact with prisoners. Most of us are facing danger here at the prison"

"We work under no guard. Teachers give lessons to more than sixty prisoners without being provided with security, hence we feel we are entitled to the allowance"

Another employee said social workers and psychologists spent most of their time rehabilitating prisoners "They are in close contact with prisoners and should be paid the allowance"

## Intervene

The employees have asked their trade unions, including the South African Nursing Association, to intervene

Correctional Services spokesman Mr Russel Mamabolo said the ministry was aware of the grievances and the matter was receiving attention

"Although vocational personnel are excluded from receiving this allowance, the department of Correctional Services and the Public Service and Administration are to negotiate on the matter," Mamabolo said

He said the allowances applied to all personnel in the disciplinary occupational group who worked directly with prisoners on a daily basis at maximum prisons. This decision was agreed upon by all role-players including employee organisations

# 156 Gauteng policemen now under investigation

(251) Star 19/7/96

By ANSO THOM  
Crime Reporter

A total of 156 Gauteng policemen are being investigated by the provincial anti-corruption unit for crimes including murder, theft of motor vehicles, armed robbery and housebreaking

Police spokesman Capt Jan Combrinck said at a press briefing yesterday that nobody was above the law and that the main goal of the unit was to stamp out corruption within the force

Combrinck confirmed a case in which a John Vorster Square captain was told to investigate a corruption case within the force and was later arrested for attempting to sell the docket.

Police officials currently being investigated in Gauteng alone included three senior superintendents, five superintendents, eight captains, 37 inspectors, 56 sergeants and 47 constables

Between August 1994 and February this year the unit has investigated, among others, 25 theft of motor vehicle cases, 13 fraud cases, 147 corruption cases, five of armed robbery, one of bribery, one murder case, three of robbery, four of housebreaking and one taxi violence case

Several cases of police corruption were heard in Johannesburg courts last year. A detective-sergeant was found guilty on a R600 corruption charge and received a R4 000 fine

A constable charged with armed robbery was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' jail. A captain charged with 11 cases of bribery and fraud was found guilty and received an eight-year sentence, of which two years were suspended for four years

Four other cases involving policemen are currently being heard in the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court. The policemen are all being charged with corruption

"The public could perceive this information as negative or they could perceive it as an all-out effort by police to stamp out corruption in the police force," Combrinck said



# Brixton squad soldiers on without the boss

(251)

MTG 19-25/7/96

How has the suspension and trial of their chief affected the country's most effective investigative police squad?  
**Angella Johnson** finds out

It was business as usual at Brixton Murder and Robbery police unit this week. Despite the loss of its controversial commander Charlie Landman — suspended on corruption charges — the country's most effective investigative police squad was soldiering on.

"But without our chief, it is like taking the engine out of a car and replacing it with one from a lawnmower," opined Sergeant Christopher Mukamu.

It was 8.30am and the men of Brixton (no women officers in sight) were gearing up for another crime-fighting day. But first, half a dozen senior officers wanted to put me straight about the suspension of their beloved Land-

man. "We are missing him very much," said acting Commander Willie Steyn. "He was the driving force and we see no reason why he had to go."

Sitting in Landman's huge, deserted office, Steyn claimed the unit was losing valuable information needed to solve serious crimes.

The reason? Because informants, who help to crack about 90% of their cases, preferred to deal directly with the charismatic Landman.

"We don't really understand that if what he is supposed to have done is so serious, why he was allowed to continue working for five months and then suddenly, wham! he's gone," added Steyn.

# Police pay rise effective in July

(251)

CT 19/7/96

PRETORIA: Ninety-nine percent of police members would receive their increased salary packages by the end of July as scheduled, the SA Police Service said yesterday

Supporting service head Commissioner Karel Craemer said the salaries of the remaining 4 000 members who were on personal scales would be referred to the Public Service Commission for re-evaluation

Police spokeswoman Snr Supt Sally de Beer said if the PSC's findings were received in time, those members' increases could also be implemented by July 31

"If not, they will receive back pay," she said

Craemer said most public order policing unit constables would not receive their pay rises at the end of this month. They would be paid according to the old salary scales with adapted danger allowances

"This will be rectified on the computers during August, and any shortfalls in their salaries will be paid out by cheque early in August," Craemer said

He added that from July 31, a danger allowance of R200 would be paid to all detectives and other operational police members, and R300 to members of the special task force and public order policing units

Some detectives had complained that their danger allowance had not been included in their salary package.

"SAPS members, including detectives, who discover that there is an error in their salary advice sheets should report this to the financial office," Craemer said

Sapa



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# Senior Gauteng police officers probed

(251) CT 19/7/96

JOHANNESBURG: Gauteng's anti-corruption unit was investigating allegations against three senior police superintendents and five superintendents, police spokesman Captain Jan Combrink said yesterday

Corruption allegations were also being investigated against 23 members of other state depart-

ments, eight police captains, 37 inspectors, 56 sergeants and 47 constables. Twenty-nine members of the public were also under investigation

The unit brought 20 suspects to court last month. Five of these were civilians, one was a police reservist, three were traffic officers

and 11 were police members, Combrink said

Between August 1994 and this month the unit had investigated 28 vehicle thefts, 25 thefts, one murder, 13 fraud charges, 147 corruption charges, five cases of armed robbery, one of bribery and four of negligence. — Sapa

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## Most police staff set to get their pay rises this month

(251) ARC 19/9/96

PRETORIA - Most police personnel will get their higher salary packages by the end of this month as scheduled

The South African Police Service's Karel Craemer said yesterday that salaries for the rest, about 4 000 who were on personal scales, would be referred to the Public Service Commission for re-evaluation

Police spokeswoman Sally de Beer said if the PSC's findings were received in time, those increases could also be implemented by the end of this month

"If not, they will receive back pay," she said

Commander Craemer said that few public order policing unit constables would get their pay rises at the end of this month

They would be paid according to the old salary scales, with adapted danger allowances

"This error will be rectified on the computers during August, but any

shortfalls in salaries will be paid out by cheque early in August," Commander Craemer said

He added that from the end of this month a danger allowance of R200 would be paid to all detectives and other operational police

A danger allowance of R300 would be paid to members of the special task force and public order policing units

He said some detectives had complained that their danger allowances had not been included in their salary packages

"We would like to call on all SAPS members, including detectives, who discover that there is an error in their salary advice sheets, to report the error to the financial office," Commander Craemer said

"We can assure them that any such error will be rectified during August, 1996, and that they will receive back pay" - Sapa



# Anti-corruption unit on top of probes into graft

GAUTENG's anti-corruption unit was investigating allegations against three police senior superintendents and five superintendents, police spokesman Capt Jan Combrink said yesterday.

The unit was set up in 1994 to investigate corruption within the police service, but also investigated allegations against government officials and civilians, he said.

Corruption allegations were also being investigated against 23 members of other state departments, eight police captains, 37 inspectors, 56 sergeants and 47 constables. Twenty-nine members of the public were also under investigation on corruption charges.

The unit brought 20 suspects to court last month. Between August 1994 and this month the unit had investigated 28 vehicle thefts, 25 thefts, one murder, 13 fraud charges, 147 corruption charges, five cases of armed robbery, one of bribery and four of negligence. Other cases investigated included two of forgery, two of blackmail

(251) 00 1997/96 and two of defeating the ends of justice.

The unit investigated any charge which needed their specialist attention if it was somehow linked to corruption. In one case a police officer was arrested for selling the docket of a case he was himself investigating, Combrink said.

Meanwhile, police had arrested gang leader Samuel Mngene, the Vaal Triangle's most wanted man, in Vanderbijlpark. Mngene (alias December) was wanted in connection with 10 cases of murder, rape and robbery with aggravating circumstances, including about five child rapes, said police spokesman Capt Jan Combrink.

He has appeared in court.

Police director Azwinndini Nengovhela said a new unit had been set up to investigate gang-related crime in Gauteng. The unit would unearth the cause of gang-related crimes in Gauteng, particularly Westbury, and would take over some cases under investigation by the Brixton and Protea murder and robbery units. — Sapa

# Police force inefficiency exposed

(251)

Star 20/7/96

By KURT SWART

Lack of police manpower may be a myth, disguising ineffective or incompetent management of available police resources, a team of business consultants discovered this week.

The team's findings were released yesterday evening and constitute an indictment of police management practices.

The consultants were assembled as part of the joint venture between Gauteng MEC for Safety and Security Jessie Duarte and Business Against Crime in implementing Gauteng's anti-crime campaign.

Sandton police station was used to pilot the examination of areas of co-operation between business and the police in combating crime, and a team of six consultants from companies in the Rand Merchant Bank group was briefed to investigate management practices at the station.

Sandton police station "did not operate in an efficient or community-centred manner", the team reported.

"As a result of high absenteeism, a lack of work ethic, inadequate training and inadequate control over the station's assets, there was an impression created that there is a personnel shortage," said ministry spokesman Mbulelo Musi.

"The team found that this shortage is not actual or factual, and is caused by ineffective management of resources, rather than a lack of resources."

It was the ministry's hope that the

combination of business and the security ministry would result in improved service delivery by the police. Special focus would be applied to the development of management skills throughout the SAPS.

The "Mentoring Project" will be piloted at 12 Gauteng police stations.

Musi said: "This involves identifying, with the assistance of Business Against Crime, local managers in the area who will work with local station commissioners to examine current management practices employed in the station."

After the Sandton investigation, the project team identified a need for human resources management training at police stations, with an emphasis on staff training.

This would include literacy training, and training in computer use, typing, customer service, public relations and telephone skills.

"These findings were communicated to the station commissioner who indicated that he is in the process of assessing how best to implement a proper plan to address some of the recommendations made by the project team," said Musi.

Duarte said she welcomed both the findings of the project team and the response of the police to the report.

"The issue of resources and management of resources in the SAPS has often been raised as a constraint in service delivery and dealing with crime, and now the facts speak for themselves," she said.

TO PAGE 2

## Police under fire (251)

Further findings of the project team were that police successes were not adequately communicated, and that public expectations and perceptions were not managed effectively.

In the Johannesburg area, "priority" crimes reported last month showed a decrease of 4,67% compared with May, and a decrease of 14,19% compared with June 1995.

Compared with May, statistics for June show a 33,33% decrease in robbery, 27,78% in commercial crimes, 25,69% in rape, 12,92% in residential burglary and 6,41% in theft.

These figures showed a swing away from the heavy increases in serious crimes reported recently.

Said Duarte: "I would like to emphasise that the strategy for dealing with crime is one which needs to take into account both the need for visible policing as well as the effective management and utilisation of resources, both human and logistical."

Last month Duarte announced the concept of a crime-free CBD "safety lung" as an integral component of the ministry's drive to reduce crime levels and improve economic growth and development in Gauteng.

She said then: "We have formed a technical implications committee. This is not just another committee. It is different. This is an implementing committee, monitoring how each department puts the anti-crime plan into action, and their successes and weaknesses."

### Old culture

"The number one priority is service delivery. The ministry will move from station to station to ascertain the effectiveness of police delivery to the communities. Police station commanders need to be able to say as a manager: this is my action plan."

At the press conference at which the crime plan was unveiled, a journalist told provincial police commissioner Sharma Maharaj that people calling police stations were often told that no cars were available.

Said Maharaj: "This is this old culture of the police. It is up to the police to find a vehicle even if they have to break open the garage and use the commander's car."

Duarte said it was the police's duty to phone the flying squad if they did not have a car available to assist the caller.

"It is part of the constitution that community police forums oversee the police to see that they actually do their job."

"We have become quite ruthless. Station commanders are managers, and managers get three chances - then they have to explain themselves," Duarte said.



# ST JAMES: SHOCK NEW CLAIMS

■ The PAC is calling for an investigation into startling allegations that a security policeman who infiltrated Apla was behind the 1993 St James church blast that killed 11 people

MXOLISI MGXASHE  
Staff Reporter

A PAN Africanist Congress member of Parliament, Khaliphile Sizani, has called on Minister for Safety and Security Sidney Mufamadi to conduct an immediate investigation into allegations that security police planned the 1993 St James church massacre and actually supplied the arms used in the attack

Mr Sizani was responding to allegations by intelligence sources and some ex-Azanian People's Liberation Army commanders that an agent of the apartheid regime who had infiltrated Apla had identified the church as a target and supplied the weapons for the raid

Eleven people died and more than 50 were injured in the attack on July 25, 1993

The sources claim that the agent, who had risen to the third top position in the operations directorate of Apla, had surprised some of his comrades by not showing up on the day of the attack and several other operations before the St James raid

"Not only did he not show up, but up to now he has not been arrested for any of the operations in which he played very important roles. Whenever the police interrogated us they made sure that his name was either not mentioned in the questioning or, if it was, it was done hurriedly," said an ex Apla commander

The sources claimed that the man, whose name is known to SATURDAY Argus, is somewhere in the Eastern Cape and was in Cape Town recently to attend the funeral of an ex Apla cadre who died of natural causes

He is said to be aware of the fact that he is under suspicion and has already complained to his former commanders in Apla

A 19-year-old former Apla cadre who was, according to a statement he made in court, trained at Emfuleni during the "armed struggle", is serving a total of 237 and a half years for the church attack. He was 17 years old when it happened

He was convicted on 11 murder charges, 60 counts of attempted murder and other charges of illegal possession of weapons

Three others will appear in court facing the same charges on August 5. They are Sichumiso Nomxuba, a major from the South African National Defence

Force, Thobela Mlambisi, an SANDF corporal, and Basie Mzukisi Mkhumbuzi, 19

More than 200 witnesses, including police officers, medical experts and some of the survivors of the massacre, will give evidence

The first hints about the alleged mole in Apla were made in stories written by New Nation senior editor Jimmy Seepe in January 27 and February 3 last year

In those reports - denied strongly by police - Seepe claimed police had known about the raid days before it actually happened, through an informant in Apla

New Nation reported "However, the police who were charged with gathering information on Apla activities in the Cape, including the former Transkei homeland, are alleged to have allowed the attack to take place because 'it would contribute to white fears and demonise black organisations, including the Pan Africanist Congress'

At the time New Nation published the story, no one in the PAC or Apla knew exactly who the police informant was

He is believed still to be working for his former handlers in the present security network

In the reports, New Nation also quoted a "self-confessed" police informant, Mdzuso Matwane, who claimed two years ago that most massacres of whites in the Cape and the Orange Free State, which were often attributed to Apla, were not the work of his organisation, the PAC

That claim, according to the New Nation articles, was verified by a former member of Apla's high command, Mpozamo Yonana, who is now a colonel in the South African National Defence Force

Colonel Yonana even disclaimed other operations which were attributed to Apla, including the December 1993 attack on the Heidelberg Tavern and an earlier attack on the golf club in King Williamstown

Mr Sizani said that when the allegations were published in New Nation for the first time he confronted Justice Minister Dullah Omar, who referred him to Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi. Mr Mufamadi had promised to come back to him, but had no information on the two occasions Mr Sizani had approached him

He said the case might be taken to the Truth Commission



□ TEARS FOR THE KING: It's all gets too much for this young scholar as Jackson a bouquet of flowers at Sun City, scene of the star's "major announcement"

## Love lures Jacko to seek house in SA

SUN CITY - American pop star Michael Jackson said he wanted to buy a house in South Africa because he loved the country so much and would include it in a world tour starting in September.

At a press conference at Sun City, Jackson deflated speculation that he would announce plans for a multi-million dollar theme park or a grandiose conservation project in South Africa. Instead he expressed thanks for the "wonderful" welcome he had received

"I'd like to thank President Nel-

son Mandela and the wonderful people of South Africa. I love South Africa. I love it so much I'm looking for a house to buy here," he said

Jackson, wearing his trademark pancake make-up and ceremonial military uniform, said he would play concerts in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban in January next year as part of his HISTORY world tour

On Thursday "the king of pop" went to a private birthday party for Mr Mandela in Johannesburg,

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# Cape police in wild goose chase

By YVETTE VAN BREDA

WHILE police were out hunting one of the Cape's 13 most wanted criminals, he was in jail serving a 13-year sentence

Western Cape police this week announced an 89 per cent success rate in their criminal crackdown. But 10 of the 13 suspects whose photographs were released to the media are still at large.

A police spokesman said that one of the remaining three, robbery suspect Eric Nama, was already serving a term in prison.

Another robbery suspect, Geinkaya Myendeki, had been killed in a car accident before the list was compiled, and rape suspect Sadeker Clark had been arrested.

Another police spokesman, Captain Wicus Holtzhausen, said 1 703 of the 1 910 suspects had been captured after police stations were asked to list the most wanted criminals

in their areas

Of those arrested, more than 50 are suspected rapists, 26 are murder suspects, 356 are wanted for theft, 296 for assault, 307 for burglary and 63 for robbery.

Senior Superintendent John Sterrenberg said three-day provincial operations, such as the one carried out last weekend, would continue for the next few months with police manning roving roadblocks, carrying out intelligence-driven sweep operations, and distributing pamphlets in an education campaign on crime prevention.

These operations would also be carried out on a smaller scale at precinct level.

"We are satisfied that we are on target with operations so far and we will not let up in our determination to catch criminals until we have a zero percent crime rate," Sterrenberg said.

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# Omar orders probe into Sword arrests

(251) Stan 22/A/96

Justice Minister Dullah Omar has ordered a departmental probe into the number of prosecutions resulting from the more than 7 000 arrests police say they have made since the launch of their Sword and Shield anti-crime plan.

This comes in the wake of Omar's finding at the weekend that the courts' case load in the Western Cape had not increased since the launch of the plan, despite police saying they had arrested more than 70% of the 10 000 criminals they had targeted.

Omar's spokesman, Paul Setsetse, said yesterday queries by the minister to the chief magistrate of Cape Town – the Western Cape's largest magisterial district, where the most arrests reportedly were made – revealed no increase in the number of new cases since the launch of the anti-crime blitz last month.

A spokesman for the department, Adv Pieter du Randt, said in Pretoria that although no marked increase in case loads had been noticed, the arrests would not mean "a sudden increase of 1 000 criminals" appearing in court.

It would be a staggered process, noticeable only over a period of time, he said.

In addition, the work-to-rule action embarked upon by prosecutors countrywide could also lead to a backlog in caseloads.

According to senior public prosecutor for Johannesburg, Brink Ferreira, arrested criminals have to appear in court within 48 hours. If there had been an increase in the number of arrests, it should be reflected in an increase in the number of court cases, he said.

Police commissioner George Fivaz's office said they could not comment on Omar's finding that police may not have arrested as many criminals as they claim until they had "studied the justice department's figures" – Staff Reporter.

# Omar orders check on police's claims

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG: Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar has requested a probe into the number of prosecutions resulting from the 7 000 arrests police say they have made since the launch of their Sword and Shield anti-crime plan.

This comes after Omar's finding at the weekend that the court case-load in the Western Cape had not increased since the launch of the plan, despite police saying they had arrested more than 70% of the 10 000 criminals they had targeted.

Omar's spokesman, Mr Paul Setsetse, said yesterday that queries by the minister to the chief magistrate of Cape Town revealed no increase in cases. This led Omar to request a probe by the Justice Department in other provinces.

A department spokesman said that while no marked increase in cases had been noticed, the arrests would not mean "a sudden increase of 1 000 criminals" appearing in court. It would only be noticeable over time. The work-to-rule action by prosecutors country-wide could also lead to a backlog in cases. But arrested suspects had to appear in

court within 48 hours, said Johannesburg senior public prosecutor Mr Brink Ferreira. An increase in the number of arrests should be reflected in the number of court cases. His office had not monitored case-loads in Johannesburg since the launch of the police plan.

Setsetse said Omar's probe was not an effort to undermine the police Commission-er George Fivaz's plan, but a reaction to a media query on the number of prosecutions resulting from the 7 000 arrests.

According to weekend press reports, Omar said his department was being unfairly blamed for not doing its part in

the war on crime. Although the department was battling with a lack of experienced prosecutors and with the huge case backlog created by the work-to-rule action of state advocates and prosecutors, "the big lie must stop".

Police corruption, dockers that were lost and stolen, witnesses not arriving at court to testify and inefficiency in preparing dockets for prosecution were reasons Omar gave for cases being dismissed and "guilty parties getting away scot-free".

Fivaz's office would not comment on Omar's insinuation they might not have arrested as many criminals as they claimed.

(251) CT 22/9/96



# sceptics

## Fivaz answers crime-blitz

(251) (S) Star 23/7/96

Police to produce list in response to minister's query that courts seem under no extra pressure after 7 099 arrests

By HELEN GRANGE

National Police Commissioner George Fivaz has lashed out at people trying to "denigrate" the Sword and Shield anti-crime blitz, and promised to end doubts about its success by producing a list of when and where the 7 099 arrested suspects appeared in court

Fivaz's undertaking follows Justice Minister Dullah Omar's request for more details of the number of prosecutions resulting from the arrests

Omar's spokesman Paul Setsetse said at the weekend that queries by the minister to the chief magistrate of Cape Town - the Western Cape's largest magisterial district where the most arrests were made - revealed no increase in the number of new cases since the launch of the anti-crime blitz last month.

Fivaz responded yesterday by saying he had directed SAPS sub-structures countrywide to list when and where the 7 099 suspects appeared in court, and in which cases bail was granted

Referring to Omar's remarks and his contention at the outset of the blitz that the courts would not be able to deal with extra case-loads, Fivaz said "I am glad it has now been realised that 7 099 arrests in a monthly total of 46 641, will not place a burden on any specific court, as these courts are spread across the country"

Omar reportedly said at the weekend that police corruption, the loss or theft of dockets, the

failure of witnesses to arrive at court, and inefficiency in preparing dockets for prosecution were reasons for cases being dismissed and "guilty parties getting away scot-free"

Fivaz said the 71% success rate of Sword and Shield's first operation had impressed the decision-makers he met in Belgium and the Netherlands, and convinced them of South Africa's commitment to fighting crime

"I am proud of the achievements of SAPS members who pulled out all the stops in the 10 000 campaign to kickstart the Sword and Shield police plan

"If KwaZulu Natal had not been prevented by local elections from participating, the target of 10 000 suspects could very well have been attained," he said

Statistics provided yesterday by Fivaz's office showed that, of the 7 099 arrests, 1 703 were in the Western Cape, with Gauteng following at 1 649

Setsetse said there was no attempt to undermine Fivaz's plan, the issue had arisen out of media queries concerning numbers of prosecutions

■ The work-to-rule action by prosecutors countrywide looks close to being resolved

Prosecutors' Association of SA chairman Blackie Swart said should minister Omar make a written commitment to follow through with his proposals to revamp salaries, "we will certainly reconsider our action"

For the time being, however, the work-to-rule was continuing

# Fivaz plans to prove 7 099 arrests

CT 23/7/96

(251)

## WILLEM STEENKAMP

NATIONAL Police Commissioner George Fivaz has again hit back at criticism of the police's Sword and Shield anti-crime plan, this time from Justice Minister Dullah Omar, who said at the weekend that the 7 099 arrests so far had not resulted in increased court activity.

Fivaz has ordered the SAPS countrywide to provide details of when and where the arrested people have appeared in court, in a bid to show that that the month-old plan — which aims to apprehend 10 000 suspects — is yielding significant results.

Omar's spokesman, Mr Paul Setsetse, said at the weekend the minister had ordered a probe into

the number of prosecutions arising from the arrests, after finding that case-loads in Western Cape courts had not increased since the launch of the plan.

Setsetse stressed then, and again yesterday, that Omar's reaction was "not an effort aimed at undermining the efforts of the police".

Sources within the police indicated yesterday that Omar had "missed the point", as the Sword and Shield arrests across South Africa over the month would mean "three cases per court per day" and would not swamp already over-worked — and protesting — court officials.

Fivaz, who returned from Europe yesterday after meeting Bel-

gian and Dutch decision-makers to promote the police and investor confidence in South Africa, said in a statement the Europeans had been "impressed" with Sword and Shield's 71% success rate.

But he was stung, first by media reports that "hype around Sword and Shield was intended to, or even can, lull the community into a false sense of security", and more recently by Omar's statements about the lack of increased court activity.

"I am glad that it has now been realised that 7 099 arrests, in a monthly total of 46 641, will not place a burden on any specific court as these (courts) are spread across the country.

"However, to avoid any further

public uncertainty about the 7 099, I have directed SAPS structures countrywide to list when and where the 7 099 appeared in court, and which were granted bail," Fivaz said.

This information would be made public "in the interests of transparency" as soon as possible, he said.

Setsetse said yesterday he could not comment further, as "this whole matter is being dealt with in the National Crime Prevention Strategy".

Mr Maxwell Mulaudzi, a spokesman for Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi, said yesterday that Mufamadi would comment on the matter today.



# Police dismay over pay rises

(251)

Increases include normal annual bonuses and allowances, say hugely disappointed rank and file

Star 26/7/96

By ANSO THOM AND DEREK RODNEY  
Crime Staff

Lower and middle ranking police expecting substantial pay increases this month have instead received a bitter dose of reality with some now actually taking home less pay than they did before national Commissioner George Fivaz raised their expectations.

Police morale was showing signs of a recovery, but could dip as members receive and examine pay slips: one constable was shocked to learn he was getting only R80 more instead of up to the R150 he had expected.

Most constables and sergeants approached by The Star felt Fivaz's announcement on April 10 of a 38% to 40% increase for constables and 20% to 25% for sergeants had created what now appear to have been unrealistic expectations among lower ranking policemen.

According to policemen, the increases have been slashed by half because they included the annual bonus as well as the R400 allowance which was previously included in their salaries.

Reacting yesterday, Fivaz urged policemen to wait until the entire process had taken place. "Certain allowances still have to be included such as a risk al-

lowance depending on the areas they work in," he said.

Most policemen received their salary advice slips this week while others are still waiting, having to rely on printouts. The salaries are supposed to be deposited on July 31

"I expected a R100 to R150 increase and I was shocked when I saw my net salary had gone up by a mere R80," said a constable who has to travel to police stations, gathering information on a daily basis for the SAPS data base.

"It is dangerous I have to go to police stations in townships, travelling in a marked police car,

▶ To Page 2

Police and Prison Civil Rights Union president Zizamele Cebekhu said the union would be waiting for feedback from members after salaries had been deposited on July 31. "Police members have still not received their salary advice slips for some unknown reason," said Cebekhu. "We will be acting on the basis of full evidence, but we will come out very strong if we are not satisfied," he said. The South African Police Union slammed Fivaz's decision to link the salary increases to a percentage.

He reportedly started crying and tore his printout up before storming out of the office. The following increases had been reflected on salary printouts in possession of The Star. ■ A constable had received a R208,94 increase on his gross salary which amounted to a R146,67 increase after deductions. A sergeant's advice slip reflected a R672 increase before deductions and a R353,61 increase after deductions. ■ An inspector with about nine years' service in the force and several academic qualifications received a R522 increase before deductions and a R199,55 increase afterwards. ■ Another inspector with four years' less service in the force and no academic qualifications is on the same salary scale. ■ A captain received a R1 485 increase before deductions and a R695,68 increase afterwards. ■ A superintendent, which is the rank of a station commissioner at an average-sized police station, received a R1 122 pay increase before deductions and a R578,95 increase afterwards. ■ Johannesburg area commissioner Frans Malherbe's increase was more than the salary of most constables and sergeants. He received a R3 675,91 increase before deductions and a R1 919,71 increase afterwards. ■ Fivaz's bank balance would have reflected an increase of R3 067,25, but after deductions he received a R1 471,94 increase.

"We are doing all the dirty work while the policemen at the top are riding on the gravy train," said an inspector who received a R100 increase. He claimed a sergeant was earning more money than himself after receiving a R273 increase.

## Upset

## Police cry

## foul over

## pay rises

(251)

From Page 1

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wearing a uniform. If I am confronted with a crime, I have to react, but I don't come into consideration for a danger allowance," said the constable. A danger allowance of R200 would be paid to all detectives and other operational members from July 31, and R300 to the special task force and public order policing members.

One inspector working at a specialist unit said the increases, although substantial at gross income level, flattered to deceive as the burden on increased taxation, pension benefits and continued disparity in service allowances.

"It's better than nothing, but not enough to improve my financial status in any way," he said unhappily.

A uniformed police captain echoed his sentiments saying the R220 extra he received would not even cover his petrol bill to and from work every month.

An experienced sergeant who attends crime scenes says she received R300 less after being moved into a higher tax bracket. She is contemplating leaving the police force by the end of the year.

Another sergeant received his salary advice slip this week reflecting a R7 increase after deductions, which included an increase in tax and pension contributions by the member after the salary in-

### Sowetan Racing

Gosforth Park, Clairwood Park form guides PLUS best bets for Arlington today and Milnerton tomorrow  
Pages 53, 55

### MONDAY

How to avoid the deadly clutches of a serial killer



Digane Dube (left) and Leonard Radabe committed suicide after being integrated into the South African Police Service.



# Stressed-out cops

# commit suicide

By Mokgall Pele

LEVEN' former men... self-defence units and... Kaitleng and Thokoza have com- mitted suicide in the past few weeks. Several of them... were being investigated for criminal acts that included armed robberies at the time, according to police. Police say most of the constables who shot themselves were suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.

a psychological condition brought about by exposure to traumatic events. Sowetan also learnt from an interview with Senior Superintendent Phillip Mokoena of Kaitleng police station that several other former members of SDUs and SPUs have recently tried to take their own lives. Mokoena said a team of experienced psychiatrists and psychologists are to be called in to counsel former SDU and SPU members. Efforts to integrate members of the now-disbanded ANC aligned SDUs and Inkatha Freedom Party

aligned SPUs, who were one-time enemies, have been fraught with a number of problems. These include the failure of authorities and the community to provide former members with effective counselling and guidance before they were integrated into the police force more than a year ago. Criminal acts

What worries us even more is that not a single weekend passes without one of them being involved in serious criminal acts. These acts range from rape, armed robbery, car hijacking to murder. And most of

He said "at every meeting I attend in the community I get complaints about SDUs and SPUs". East Rand based clinical psychologist Ms Mercy Lebakeng said: "What becomes clear from this type of behaviour is that the anger that the SDUs and SPUs have been carrying has not been dealt with and this has led to depression, suicide and a lack of commitment to their work." "They are also exhibiting symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder after years of inter-organisa-

(251) Rowellfan 26/7/96



## Namibia elects aid watchdog

WINDHOEK — ~~Namibia~~ Namibia has brought in a public watchdog agency to investigate the increasing incidence of fraud and corruption involving drought relief aid, and an international firm of economic consultants has been contracted to make sure that drought money is spent properly

The economic policy research unit will be working with Coopers & Lybrand, following a public outcry and mounting donor pressure over government officials using the money for themselves.

In 1992 six government ministers, two deputies and other senior officials were alleged to have misused drought aid for the provision of water by having boreholes drilled on their farms or those belonging to their relatives

A protracted government investigation was launched which found all the officials innocent

Recently another scandal was exposed involving irregularities in the awarding of tenders to companies to supply food relief.

Senior civil servants in the emergency management unit, a government arm overseeing drought relief distribution were involved, along with officials of the Council of Churches, which was distributing food relief valued at about N\$240 000.

The deputy director of the management unit, Michael Ndivayele, has been suspended and two farmers from the Omaheke region have also been arrested in connection with a livestock fodder scandal

International aid during the current drought period has been confined to a few tons of maize and wheat with no financial aid coming through. This, opposition political parties have blamed on government's inability to guard against drought aid fraud — AIA.

BD 26/7/96

# Management aid offered to SAPS

BD 26/7/96 (251)

Stephen Laufer

SAPS management weaknesses at station level would be addressed under two new programmes organised by the Business Against Crime Initiative, chairman Wendy Lucas Bull said yesterday.

The programmes come in response to an analysis by the safety and security ministry showing serious skills deficiencies at middle management levels resulted in poor use of material and human resources by police. Vehicles were often not on the road, and personnel frequently poorly deployed

The management enhancement programmes were a further attempt by business to help the SAPS in the battle against crime, Lucas Bull said. They complemented the initiative's assistance programmes to the SAPS providing funding and resources such as fax machines and vehicles, including high speed cars for the Gauteng anti-hijacking squad.

A pilot mentoring programme developed with the Gauteng safety and security department would pair 14 experienced business executives with 14 station commanders in an effort to impart management skills. The executives would spend an initial period getting to grips with the issues facing commanders in their specific local situations, before suggesting improvements to resources and personnel management.

The goal was to develop strong relationships between individuals, so that commanders could call their business mentors in for advice and use them as sounding

boards for new management techniques on a regular basis. If the scheme worked in Gauteng, it would be implemented nationally

There were many senior executives across the country willing to offer their free time voluntarily to help the SAPS, Lucas Bull said

In a second project, McKinsey international management consultancy had seconded a full-time team for a year to a project called Project Lifeline. Currently operating in nine police stations around the country, it aimed at creating mechanisms conducive to better management processes, asset control, and customer service. Set to run for a year, the project would be expanded to a further 10 police stations within weeks

The initiative was also working with the justice department on the national crime prevention strategy in an effort to identify blockages across the criminal justice system, aiming to identify further areas within the police, prosecutorial and correctional services, and welfare department needing help from the private sector

The public-private partnership against crime was already bearing fruit. Theft of high tech electronics imports at Johannesburg International Airport was cut dramatically after the initiative helped redesign baggage handling systems.

To fund future efforts, paint manufacturer Plascon had pledged a donation of 20c a litre sold for the next five months. The expected R1m would be divided so that the national organisation of Business Against Crime received 60%, and communities 40%.

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# Clash looms over policing powers

By **MONDLI MAKHANYA AND JUSTICE MALALA**

Ulundi - Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi is heading for a clash with KwaZulu/Natal Premier and safety and security MEC, Dr Frank Mdlalose, over policing powers

Mdlalose said at the IFP's conference in Ulundi yesterday he had received a letter from Mufamadi informing him that the provincial police commissioner should report to the national commissioner and not to safety and security MECs

Mufamadi said in the letter that MECs have been giving instructions to provincial commis-

sioners under the misapprehension that they had power over them. He advised MECs that they could only make "recommendations" to police commissioners

## 'Situation renders MECs powerless'

which the commissioners could reject

Mdlalose said he would oppose this as it would make it impossible for him to perform his task. "This creates problems for

provincial MECs and I intend to take this matter up with Mufamadi as soon as I can," he said

Supporting Mdlalose, IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi said this situation rendered provincial MECs powerless.

"This puts into perspective why we will continue to fight against the centralist tendencies of the national government

"There has been a lot written in the press about the lack of governance in KwaZulu Natal and you can see why. How can the premier govern when a provincial commissioner can simply reject his recommendations?" said Buthelezi

He encouraged Mdlalose to take the matter up immediately

(251) Star 29/7/96



# Bomb 'made on De Kock's orders'

*(251)*  
*Sowetan 30/7/96*  
The explosive which killed Mlangeni  
was intended for Dirk Coetzee

By Josias Charle

**T**HE PARCEL BOMB that killed Soweto lawyer Mr Bheki Mlangeni in 1991 was manufactured on the orders of Colonel Eugene de Kock after receiving instructions from police headquarters in Pretoria

This submission was made yesterday by Mr Anton Ackermann, SC, in the murder and fraud trial of De Kock in the Pretoria Supreme Court

Ackermann, appearing for the state, was addressing Mr Justice Willem van der Merwe during closing argument

Ackermann said the state would concede that the instructions for the bomb to be made were from police headquarters, but that it was De Kock who had given orders for the bomb to be manufactured at Vlakplaas' techni-

cal unit

The bomb was originally intended for former policeman Mr Dirk Coetzee, who was in hiding in Lusaka Zambia, at the time

This was shortly after Coetzee had released details of alleged police hit squads before fleeing the country in fear for his life

## Hidden in earphones

After the bomb was made by Vlakplaas experts, it was hidden in the earphones of a "Walkman" tape recorder which was meant to explode once the "play" button was pressed. It was then mailed to Zambia

Coetzee failed to pick up the parcel at a post office because he lacked money and it was returned to its "sender", mentioned as Mlangeni

When the Soweto lawyer, who was also investigating hit squad claims, tried to play back the cassette in the "Walkman", it blew up, killing him instantly

Ackermann submitted that it was clear that Vlakplaas was used by police headquarters as a hit squad base and De Kock was seen as an officer willing to carry out such activities

De Kock has been charged with murder and fraud. He has pleaded not guilty. Argument continues today

# 500 arrested for theft of R22-m

By McKeed Kotlolo

THE South African Police Service's "Operation White Collar", has had a successful weekend in that more than 500 suspected commercial criminals involved in the theft of more than R22 million were arrested

Head of the commercial crime unit Assistant Commissioner Manie Schoeman announced yesterday that the operation was conducted country-wide from Friday to Monday

Spokesman for the detectives communications service Director Reg Crew said there was no public figure among those arrested. He said the detainees

would appear in courts countrywide.

Schoeman also disclosed that 539 suspects were arrested in cases involving a total of R22,1 million

About 2 000 premises were searched for suspects during the operation and all those detained were being sought by the commercial crime unit.

Gauteng, with 391 arrests, was the highest among the nine provinces with a total R19 183 098 involved. Eastern Cape was second with 28 arrests and R89 484 involved.

Schoeman said the operation was in line with the aims and objectives of the National Commissioner's recently announced police plan

*Sowetan 31/7/96*