

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVERNMENT

POLICE

27 FEBRUARY 1979 - 20 MAY '79

Police persons killed/wounded

341 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police
How many (376) 9/3/79
 251

- (1) How many adults and juveniles, respectively, in each race group were shot and (a) killed or (b) wounded by Police in the execution of their duties during 1978,
- (2) how many in each category were (a) killed or (b) wounded while attempting to escape arrest

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1)	(a)		(b)	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Whites	2	—	12	—
Coloureds	26	2	107	19
Asians	1	—	3	—
Blacks	163	10	345	28

(2)	(a)		(b)	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Whites	1	—	9	—
Coloureds	16	1	71	13
Asians	—	—	2	—
Blacks	115	7	254	19

Hansard 4 (226)

Fire-arm licences 27/2/79

288 Mr R B MILLER asked the Minister of Police

251

- (1) How many fire-arm licences were issued during 1978,
- (2) how many applications for fire-arm licences were refused during 1976, 1977 and 1978,
- (3) how many (a) reports of stolen fire-arms were received and (b) stolen fire-arms were recovered during 1978

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) 118 515
- (2) 1976 3 408
1977 4 817
1978 5 244
- (3) (a) 4 706
(b) 2 062

Reserve Police Force

Hansard 4 (221) 27/2/79
 296 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

251

(1)(a) How many active members of the Reserve Police Force were there in each province as at 31 December 1978 and (b) how many of them held the rank of (i) constable or equivalent rank, (ii) non-commissioned officer and (iii) officer.

(2) How many (a) new police reservists were recruited and (b) persons resigned from the Reserve Police Force or became inactive during 1978

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	White	Non-White
(1) (a) Transvaal	6 581	1 101
Natal	926	906
OFS	945	121
Cape Province	3 470	1 034

	White			Non-White		
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(b) Transvaal	5 837	676	68	1 014	87	—
Natal	750	153	23	834	72	—
Orange Free State	848	90	7	111	10	—
Cape Province	3 043	390	37	979	55	—

	White	Non-White
(2) (a)	1 391	226
(b)	1 960	209

Whites/Coloureds/Blacks/Indians enlisted
 in South African Police 251
Hansard 4 (215) 27/2/78
 268 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
 the Minister of Police †

- (1) How many Whites, Coloureds, Blacks and Indians respectively, enlisted in the South African Police during 1978,
- (2) how many persons in each race group had their service as members of the Police Force terminated during 1978 on account of (a) resignation, (b) retirement, (c) suspension and (d) other reasons

The MINISTER OF POLICE.

	Whites	Coloureds	Blacks	Indians
(1)	2 349	217	945	51
(2) (a)	45	—	2	—
(b)	113	13	152	3
(c) Suspension is not a means of termination of service				
(d) ..	2 122	141	1 107	39

the Cavalry, S
 at the head o
 a very pleasa
 march. They
 column to wat
 men get utter
 All they want
 slip past us
 their saddles.
 a Kaffir kraa
 daylight app
 About 7 a.
 some brea
 The Carab
 we heard
 laager wh
 to the Bo
 shaking c
 from som
 were kil
 country
 most par
 rocky kopjes.

Separate facilities in police stations.
 *8 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

Whether he has given further consideration to discontinuing the provision of separate facilities for Whites and non-Whites in police stations, if so, with what result, if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE

No, because I still consider it to be undesirable from a practical point of view

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he like to explain to the House what the practical considerations are?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I think it should be clear to the hon member that it often happens that people who have been arrested for alleged drunkenness, for various alleged offences, e.g. alleged dagga contraventions, etc., are brought to a police station. It is understandable that many perfectly

decent people, Black as well as White, also go there. Therefore it is not practical to make such a change at this stage [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order!

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he consider criminals should be classified as Black or White, or is it a question of [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order!

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could the hon the Minister tell us whether he does not consider the continuation of this form of discrimination to be contrary to the undertaking given by the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the removal of discrimination? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I will gladly reply to that fully when my vote comes up for discussion in this House

Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it correct that he has created extensive facilities in the Police Force for nude photography? [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order! No, that is not a question arising out of the hon the Minister's reply

med to ride together

This of course is

not pay on a night

by the side of the

roads quickly. The

idea of passing on orders.

I saw two Carabiniers

and chickens hanging from

poles to steal poultry from

the Boers were all pleased when

they had tired and hungry.

They close up and had

the laager and in a few minutes

two miles of the

laager and gave the alarm

to the Boers in the laager

up. The firing came

from a Kaffir scout (of ours)

and a Kaffir scout wounded. The

idea of passing on orders as it was for the

idea of passing on orders were many dongas and

The Carabiniers pressed on and we followed a couple of miles

Boers coming to the edge to shoot and I have no doubt Kekewich's
 65 minutes and were not fired on. The shells prevented the
 sent up the hill on the west side of the Hoek. They did it in
 Damhoek. After heavy shelling, a company of the Fusiliers were
 until the convoy passed. The rest of the troops went to attack
 to climb the hills on each side of Hartley Poort and wait there
 so two companies of the Fusiliers were sent out before daylight
 m Krugersdorp on the 9th

For written reply Hansard 1 (11) M 9th August
 Indian, Coloured and Black commissioned
 officers in South African Police Force

1 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of
 Police

were three Boer nurses
 dorp a couple of months
 d of the thigh received
 ; Innskilling Fusiliers
 these had his thigh
 e found a Boer hospital

(a) How many (i) Indian, (ii) Coloured
 and (iii) Black commissioned officers were
 serving with the South African Police
 Force as at 31 December 1978 and (b)
 what was the highest rank attained in
 respect of these race groups at that date

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (a) (i) 12
 (ii) 23
 (iii) 63
 (b) Major

and an orderly
 ago. The last
 in an attack
 on the 26th J
 done shattere
 containing tw
 defeat, on th

We passed Nootgedacht, the scene of Clement's
 as far as Damhoek, while our baggage and convoy went to a camp
 "8th August We marched east along the foot of the Magaliesberg
 near Hekpoort.

Some of the block-houses built at this time were
 made of stone, such as those around Pretoria.
 Others were of a simpler construction, made of
 an inner and an outer shell of corrugated iron
 with stone or rock packed in between.

After a bit the guns stopped and the Squadron began slowly to go up the hill amid the breathless excitement of all onlookers. I was with the advanced company of Infantry and got a good view of everything. Suddenly a muser shot rang out and then in a minute or so a roar of musketry set in, apparently from a place two-thirds of the way up the hill. However the first shot, one of the few Boer mistakes, gave Feldien warning, and he had his men actually moving to a covering ridge which he had noted, when the volley came. Not a man or horse was touched. The guns poured in a hail of shell on the place where the rifle reports seemed to come from, and the Boers very soon ceased firing.

the hill and all the
well and opened the
no bayonets to meet
to be hand-to-hand
odd arrangement, ar
the cavalry. The
extended on the ve
matters worse, we
the men taking adv
trees and more over
Cavalry up a steep
hill with him.
I must add that Fe
pers

Military service by members of Police Force 9/5/79
*14 Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of Police
(251)
(1) On what basis are members of the Police Force called upon to do military service in the operational area,
(2) whether certain members are called up for such service more frequently than others, if so, for what reason
The MINISTER OF POLICE
(1) Members of the Police Force are not called upon to do military service in the ordinary sense, but for duties relating to the preservation of the internal security of the Republic
This happens on the basis that the number of members required for service in the operational area at a given time is calculated *pro rata* in respect of each police division, whereupon divisional commissioners must nominate the required number of members in their respective divisions. These members usually serve in the operational area for three months at a time
(2) No, not as a rule, but it sometimes happens that owing to the unavailability of sufficient properly trained members, some are nominated more frequently than others. All possible steps are nevertheless being taken to avoid that certain members are called up for duty more frequently than others

Que's 1979

surrendered before and had again gone on command. They were told that they would be all treated alike and so they all came up to the rearward. They brought no rifles or bandoliers and so Toby Long, who was in command, refused to take them till they brought their rifles. It was a responsible thing to do. He took a troop with him and went back with the Boers and found the 28 rifles and bandoliers in a heap on the roadside. Several of the rifles belonged to the C.I.V.'s. The Boers had only one pony and one mule and the rest rode donkeys. They said they were sick of the war and being hustled about the country without enough to eat. Their leader was a white-headed old man who headed old man who shot through the and within a hour At 1 p.m. the Cavalry and Infantry and Convoy and get to a drift stream. The column go a few miles down the road perfectly insisted on our going right as we after of the situation. X is the place we halted at for an hour. Y is the place the roads divided at. The Boer said we should

We were to try
 even miles down-
 march at 3 p.m. and
 guide said he knew
 icer with his maps
 Boer was quite
 I give a rough diagram
 X is the place we halted at for an hour.
 Y is the place the roads divided at. The Boer said we should

Whether any money was paid to members of the public during 1978 in respect of (a) assault by members of the Police Force and (b) unlawful arrest, if so, (i) what was the total amount paid and (ii) in respect of how many complaints in each category

251
 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

Moneys paid to members of public in respect of assault/unlawful arrest by members of Police Force

Hansard (25) 9/2/79

able on these medicines are not available

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (a) Yes
 - (i) R178 725,19
 - (ii) 78
- (b) Yes
 - (i) R32 050,00
 - (ii) 32

718 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (1) Whether any Coloured farmers during 1977 and 1978, respectively, received financial assistance to purchase farms in terms of the Coloured Farmers Assistance Act passed by the Coloured Persons Representative Council, if so, (a) how many in each such year and (b) what was (i) the size of the farm purchased and (ii) the amount of the financial assistance in each case,
- (2) what funds are available in respect of 1979 for rendering financial assistance to Coloured farmers

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 1977 4
1978 4

(b)	(i)	1977	1978
		1 539 ha	30 ha
		466 ha	107 ha
		1 383 ha	465 ha
		249 ha	27 ha

(ii)	R16 000,00	R80 000,00
	23 300,00	36 000,00
	60 000,00	14 000,00
	45 000,00	32 000,00

(2) The funds available for the financial year ending 31 March 1979 amounted to R299 900. The allocation for 1979-'80 is not yet available

Question 8
 a) Confidence Interval
 $225 \pm (1,96)(3)$
 $= 225 \pm 5,88$
 $= [219,12 ; 230,88]$

ii) $P(x > 2250) \cup (x < 1800)$
 $= P(z > 2,50) + P(z < -0,62)$
 $= 0,0062 + 0,2643 = 0,2705$

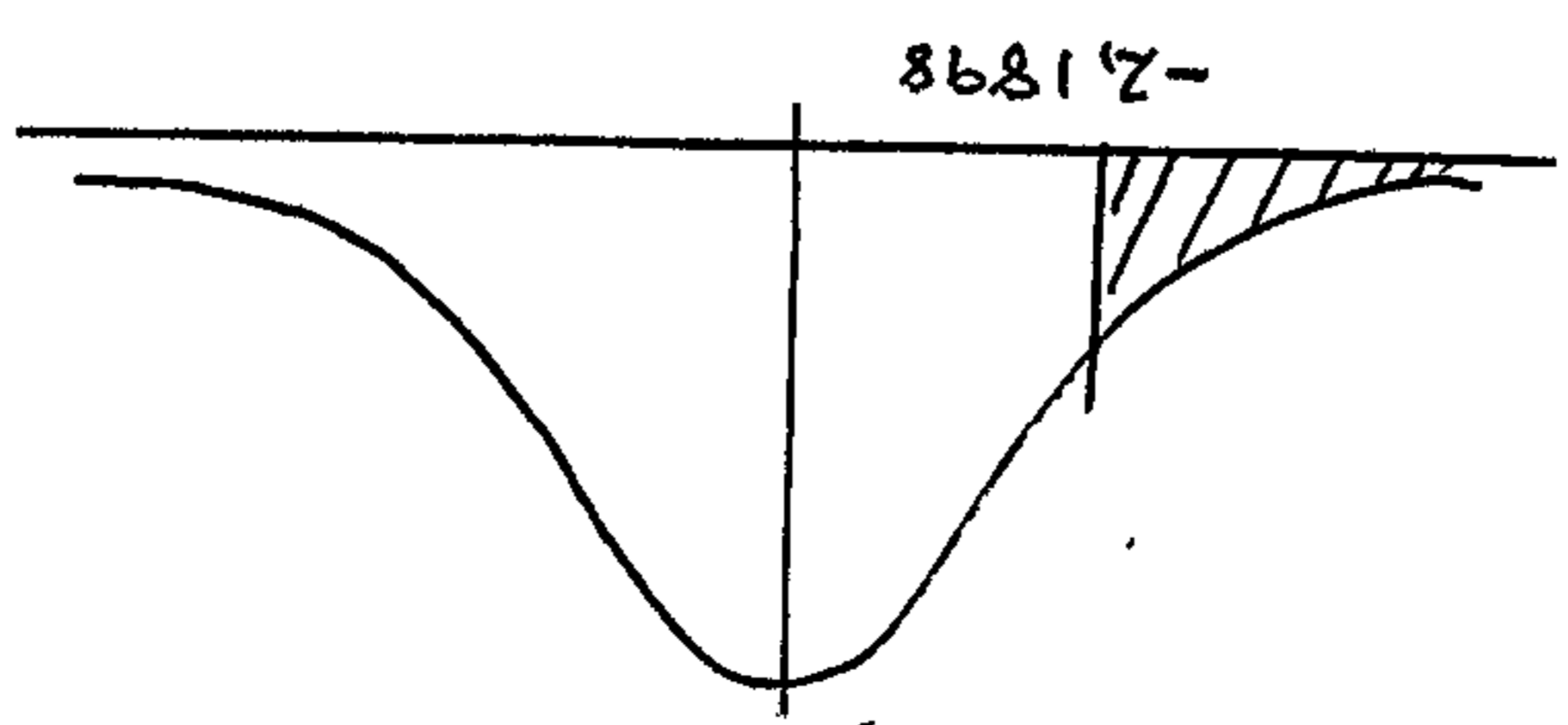
iii) $P(1875 < x < 2115) = P(-1,25 < z < 1,15)$
 $= 0,769$

ii) $P(x \geq 2150) = P(z > 1,5) = 0,0668$

i) $P(x = 1900) = 0$
 $\mu = 2000$
 $\sigma = 100$

Question 7

$\approx 0,01426$



[9]

**Police Force: members who purchased
discharged**

Hansard 13(856) 11/5/74 (251)
696 Mr A B WIDMAN as
Minister of Police

- (1) How many members of the South African Police Force (a) have purchased their discharge since (i) January 1978, (ii) 1 April 1978, (iii) 17 April 1979 and (b) resigned writing to their district heads since April 1979,
- (2) how many vacancies are there in the Force at present,

= R 16,27

Expected daily profit = 4

N = 30

(3) how many students (a) have dropped out of the Police training college since 1 January 1979, (b) will finish their six months' training at the college in the middle of the current year, (c)

have enrolled for the second course of the current year and (d) can the Police training college take each year

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	White	Coloured	Asian	Black
(1) (a) (i)	2 876	111	24	353
(ii)	2 363	87	20	248
(iii)	10	1	0	3
(b)	92	3	0	3
(2)	2 176	47	68	1 654
(3) Training College	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Pretoria	—	987	428	2 592
Hammanskraal	—	576	432	1 200
Bishop Lavis	—	107	108	432
Wentworth	—	33	30	72

Variance = 4

x = 4

x = 2

The square of a number > 1 (the variance) is larger than the number of the number > 1

Salary scales for policemen
 Hansard 13 (852) 11/5/79 (251)
 695 Mr A B WIDMAN asked
 Minister of Police

- (1) What are the revised (a) full salary scales for policemen of each rank for (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Blacks

policemen and (b) rates of overtime pay;

- (2)(a) what is the (i) overall, (ii) highest and (iii) lowest percentage increase and (b) to which (i) rank and (ii) race group does the highest and lowest percentage increase apply,
 (3) whether these percentages differ from the percentage increases awarded to other State employees as from 1 April 1979, if so, (a) why and (b) in what respect,
 (4) whether this salary structure is final,
 (5) what is the period in which policemen reach the top notch of the salary scale for each rank;
 (6) whether he has received any representations from policemen about the salary increases, if so, what is the purport of the representations,
 (7) whether he took any steps to ascertain the reaction of members of the Force to the revised scales and overtime, if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what result

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) (a)(i) Whites
 Constable R2 100 x 180-3 900 x 210-5 160
 Sergeant R3 540 x 180-3 900 x 210-6 000 x 300-6 600
 Warrant Officer R4 350 x 210-6 000 x 300-7 200
 *Warrant Officer (Merit scale) R6 000 x 300-7 800-8 200
 Lieutenant R6 000 x 300-7 800 x 420-9 060
 Captain R7 200 x 300-7 800 x 420-10 320
 Major R8 640 x 420-11 580
 Lieutenant-Colonel R10 320 x 420-12 000 x 600-13 200
 Colonel R12 600 x 600-16 800
 Brigadier Assistant Commissioner R18 000 fixed
 Deputy Commissioner R19 500 fixed
 Chief Deputy Commissioner R21 300 fixed
 Commissioner R23 100 fixed

SEE NOTE AT END

- (ii) Coloureds/Indians
 Constable: R1 842 x 114-2 070 x 150-2 820 x 180-3 900 x 210-4 320.
 Sergeant: R3 000 x 180-3 900 x 210-5 790.
 Warrant Officer R3 720 x 3 900 x 210-6 000-6 300
 *Warrant Officer (Merit) R5 160 x 210-6 000 x 300-6 900.
 Lieutenant. R5 160 x 210-6 000 x 300-7 500
 Captain R6 300 x 300-7 800 x 420-8 640
 Major R7 200 x 300-7 800 x 420-9 900.

SEE NOTE AT END

- (iii) Blacks
 Constable R1 272 x 114-2 070 x 150-2 820 x 180-3 540
 Sergeant R2 220 x 150-2 820 x 180-3 900 x 210-4 740
 Warrant Officer R3 000 x 180-3 900 x 210-5 160
 *Warrant Officer (Merit scale) R4 320 x 210-6 000
 Lieutenant R4 320 x 210-6 000 x 300-6 600
 Captain R5 160 x 210-6 000 x 300-7 200
 Major R6 300 x 300-7 800-8 220

SEE NOTE AT END

*After 6 years service in the rank and subject to the condition that he performs satisfactorily in all respects

- (b) Additional remuneration in respect of additional work, which does not mean overtime pay in the ordinary sense, is payable as follows

	R per eight hour shift	R per four hour shift
Whites		
Major	R42,16	R21,08
Captain	R36,48	R18,24

Lieutenant . . .	R31,36	R15,68
Warrant Officer	R24,40	R12,20
Sergeant	R21,12	R10,56
Constable . . .	R15,12	R7,56

Coloureds/Indians		
Major	R35,60	R17,80
Captain	R31,12	R15,56
Lieutenant	R26,40	R13,20
Warrant Officer	R20,88	R10,44
Sergeant	R18,32	R9,16
Constable . . .	R12,80	R6,40

Blacks		
Major	R30,24	R15,12
Captain	R25,76	R12,88
Lieutenant . . .	R22,72	R11,36
Warrant Officer	R17,04	R8,52
Sergeant	R14,48	R7,24
Constable	R10,00	R5,00

(2), (3) and (4) The Honourable member's attention is drawn to the provisions of section 34D of the Police Act, 1958, from which it is clear that the determination of the remuneration of members of the Force is a matter which does not rest with the South African Police

- (5) Whites
 Constable (with at least Std 10) 10 years
 Constable (with at least Std 8) 13 years
 Sergeant 14 years
 Warrant Officer 11 years
 Lieutenant 9 years
 Captain 8 years
 Major 7 years
 Lieutenant Colonel 6 years
 Colonel 7 years
 Coloureds/Indians
 Constable (with at least Std. 10) 10 years
 Constable (with at least Std 8) 13 years
 Constable (with less than Std 8) 15 years
 Sergeant 14 years
 Warrant Officer 12 years
 Lieutenant 9 years
 Captain 7 years
 Major 7 years

- Blacks
 Constable (with at least Std. 10) 11 years
 Constable (with at least Std. 8) 14 years
 Constable (with less than Std 8) 16 years
 Sergeant 14 years
 Warrant Officer 11 years
 Lieutenant 10 years
 Captain 8 years
 Major 6 years

(6) No, except for a few remarks by anonymous policemen which appeared in the press

(7) No, but I can assure the hon. member that I am continually striving for better remuneration and a better dispensation for the South African Police

NOTE The commencing salaries of constables are as follows

WHITES
 With Std 10 or higher R3 000 p a.
 With Std 8 R2 460 p a.

COLOUREDS/INDIANS
 With Std 10 or higher R2 520 p a.
 With Std 8 and 9 R2 070 p a.
 With less than Std 8 R1 842 p a.

BLACKS
 With Std 10 or higher R1 842 p a.
 With Std 8 and 9 R1 500 p a.
 With less than Std 8 R1 272 p a.

Handwritten notes:
 (11) *various*
 (1) *various*
 (9) *the members of the various*

Members of Police Force convicted as
result of injuries sustained by Welakhe

Hansard 13 (846) (251) 11/5/79

*11. Mr R A F SWART asked the
Minist. of Police.

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police Force were convicted in the Dundee Regional Court last October as a result of injuries sustained by Welakhe Sithole, if so, (a) what were the names and ranks of the members of the Force, (b) what was the charge against them, (c) what was the sentence imposed by the court and (d) what disciplinary action has been taken against those concerned,
- (2) whether the convicted persons are still members of the Police Force, if so, where are they stationed at present.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) Yes
 - (a) Warrant Officer F C Gouws,
Detective Sergeant J J Dreyer
Detective Constable A W
Jacobs
Detective Constable F L
Mthembu
 - (b) Assault with intent to do grievous
bodily harm
 - (c) Sentence has been postponed for
five years
 - (d) Two of the members involved
have left the Force, and boards of
inquiry into the fitness of the
other two to remain in the Force,
have been ordered
- (2) Yes, two are still in the Force. One is
stationed at Helpmekaar and the other
one at Dundee

(Hanswird 14(844) 18/5/74
251

23 Such

THE question in Britain nowadays is not whether the police should be issued with guns, but when

The traditional feeling of disquiet the British have about their police being armed is shared by the police. Many do not wish to carry arms as a matter of daily routine, as police forces in most other countries do

But the increase in armed crime, and the appearance of international terrorism in London, have transformed the matter. In many cases now the police would be helpless if they were not armed

So it is accepted now that police need guns for dealing with armed criminals who are prepared to kill, for and to resist arrest, for dealing with terrorist gangs and, even more reluctantly, with an individual who has gone berserk with a gun

But no officer below the rank of Chief Superintendent may authorise the issue of guns. Whenever a revolver is issued, along with six bullets to fill its chamber and another six for a reload, the gun and ammunition are signed for. When the gun and bullets are returned, normally without being used, the officer must state: "Not drawn or fired"

Police officers are taught to kill. They are trained to aim at the largest part of the body, the chest area. If a policeman is forced to shoot and he wounds or kills someone, the case is investigated by a senior divisional officer and the matter is reported to the Director of Public Prosecution. There is, of course, no question of policemen having carte blanche to shoot anyone

On the other hand, the regulations state that an armed officer involved in a shooting incident must do what is necessary to protect himself, his colleagues and members of the public

So many men are now armed in the normal course of their duties that London's policemen are having special holster-pockets fitted into their trousers. Not only has the number of armed policemen increased dra-

One does not need to be a marksman to kill with every squeeze of the trigger using this sight. All that the man handling it has to do is adjust his aim until the bright spot projected by the laser beam touches his target — and then to fire

This sight has the advantage of being a powerful inducement to surrender. Imagine what it must feel like to see that spot of light crawling across your chest and know that if the man at the other end cared to pull the trigger you would be dead

All this weaponry needs careful training. Many police stations now have shooting ranges set up in their basements. In the past, ranges have been outdoors and have required the use of tons of sand to stop the bullets, but now battle traps, built on the low-rent principle, catch bullets and drop them neatly into trays

This enables ranges to be set up in ordinary buildings in the Metropolitan Police Force. One in 10 officers is now "gun-trained". They go through an initial four-day training period and qualify as either marksmen, first class or second class shots. They undergo a refresher course every three months and once a year are sent on a re-classification course. If they fail they are no longer authorised to use a gun

Apart from the ordinary policeman trained to use a gun there are the various special groups such as the 150-strong Anti-Terrorist Squad, which was formed out of the old Bomb Squad and deals specifically with acts of terrorism, the Special Patrol Group, number 100 deposit which is non-returnable if the gun is used, because then it becomes known to the ballistics experts and is "hot"

The most frequently used criminal weapon is the sawn-off, double-barrelled shotgun. It is sawn off at the stock and at the barrel of only a few inches. This is primarily to enable the gun to be concealed but it has a secondary effect because the shot from a sawn-off barrel emerges more quickly and spreads faster. It can blow a hole the size of a dinner plate in a man, and because of the spread of shot is more liable to hit its target than a policeman's revolver. It is in fact a wicked weapon — one of them was used to blast through the protective glass of a bank and kill a girl cashier recently

Acts of terrorism require a different answer. The normal terrorist does not use a shotgun but an automatic weapon of some sort, smuggled in through an embassy's Diplomatic Bag, and anti-personnel handgrenades

Terrorists do not hesitate to use such weapons even if it means that innocent people get cut down. They are so powerful and have such a rapid rate of fire that a quiet city street can be turned into a shambles in seconds. It is to counter the threat of terrorism, while trying to protect the public, that the police have been forced, unwillingly, to fill their armouries with the most modern weapons and to fit their trousers with holster pockets

Arms and the policemen . . .



In Britain — Constable Elizabeth Jenkin trains for Essex Police Central Firearms Unit

When Detective Sergeant Michael Banks drew his revolver and shot dead a known criminal, armed with a sawn-off shotgun, trying to rob a supermarket in England recently, he brought to the surface the traditional feeling of disquiet the British have about their police being armed. For South Africans, the row caused by ex-policeman Kallie Knoetze's visit to the United States has revived disquiet over Knoetze's shooting of a black teenager, causing serious injury to his legs. Do police need to be armed? Under what circumstances may they use arms? What weapons do they carry and how are they trained? **CHRISTOPHER DOBSON** and **CHRISTOPHER HOUSE** report from London on why the traditionally unarmed British policeman is now, increasingly, carrying a gun. **MARTIN CHALLENGER** reports on the South African Police view of the matter. For both forces, guns have become a necessity



In South Africa — Constable Terence Matsane, of Pretoria Central Police Station, aims his 0.765 pistol

THE South African Police have carried guns as a matter of course since the early 1950s. They did so to keep pace with modern criminal methods and attitudes

In 1913, when the SAP was formed, it was considered part of uniform for mounted police working in rural areas to carry guns, but other policemen were generally sent out armed only with batons and handcuffs

Today every recruit, white or black, passing through the police college in Pretoria is issued with a side arm and an R1 rifle by the Department of Police

At college recruits are trained to handle firearms with safety and care. SAP chiefs think the college training matches anything offered by other national police forces

The student constables train on moving targets and in various stances with side arms and R1 rifles

But outside the college it is up to the District Commandants and Divisional Commissioners to make sure their men keep up their weapon training during the year

All policemen are however required to attend shooting practice twice a year

When a young, unmarried policeman goes off duty he must hand in his gun at his police station. This is because police are reluctant to allow policemen to carry guns unless it is vital for them to do so. This is strictly enforced for young police staying in institutions, even police barracks

The general rule is that detectives who may be called out during the night, such as Murder and Robbery Squad members, and senior officers, are allowed to take their weapons home

The R1s are always kept in the strongrooms of the police stations — they are never taken home

The SAP favours, for side arms, 0.38 revolvers, 9 mm parabellum pistols and 765 Waltham pistols. These are considered medium class, effective weapons. This is borne out by sales on the private market where 69.3% of the revolvers sold are 0.38s. Policewomen carry a 0.22 revolver

outside the police buildings or in charge of officers. Officers performing administrative duties are not required to wear their firearms

Conditions under which police may shoot are laid down in the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977. This does not cover riot or border situations. The Act allows policemen and indeed any member of the public arresting a person suspected of a First Schedule offence (which could include robbery, murder, sexual assault, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson or treason), to shoot somebody resisting arrest or trying to escape

Policemen going off shift must account for their ammunition. If they have fired their guns they must report to their senior officers immediately. The report must say under what circumstances the shots were fired and how many

Each shooting is investigated, the report being passed up the police hierarchy until it lands on the desk of the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner wants to know, in every case, what the circumstances were that led to the shooting. At any stage up the line it might be decided the shooting was not justified and an inquiry is then ordered. If a police shooting results in death, an inquest is always held before a magistrate. If the shooting falls within the ambit of the Act, the magistrate may decide the killing was justifiable homicide

In special circumstances the SAP use sub-machine guns, sneeze machines (for riots) and shotguns. These weapons are drawn from police arsenals as they are needed

The SAP are taught not to shoot while running. It is thought that a shot fired while running has little chance of hitting its mark and, in a city, could injure an innocent party

Policemen are taught to hit their target. There is no instruction to them to kill, but this is left to the policeman caught in the various situations. The thinking is that it would better serve the interests of justice if the criminal could appear in court or help the police with further investigations. Dead people do not help solve crimes

Police are not required by law to fire warning shots. In fact, the police instruction is that warning shots are out result in civil or criminal actions against police. But the firing of warning shots does also depend on particular circumstances and locality

As in many other countries, there is a special volunteer police task force in South Africa trained for a wide range of tasks. The police also have a special counter-insurgency unit in which most policemen periodically serve three months border duty

There is close cooperation between the SAP and the South African Defence Force, such as when the Army was called in during the Fox Street siege. The Army helps in such tasks as destroying dagga, searching for lost people and taking part in road block exercises

There are 1 500 000 gun licences in South Africa and each licence means one weapon. These are owned by about 600 000 people of all races. Half of the number of firearms are collectors' pieces

Each year about 3 000 guns are stolen, although police recover about the same number. Under the present licensing system police are able to trace about 85% of the owners

It is not known where the other 15% of the guns come from. More people are killed accidentally by legally owned guns than by guns wielded by criminals

Many stolen guns surface during faction fights and armed robberies. Guns have replaced knobkerries as weapons in tribal fights. One of the worst faction fighting areas is Tugela Ferry, in Natal. Police have a permanent arms recovery unit at Tugela Ferry and confiscate up to 100 weapons a month

In Johannesburg in November 1978 there were at least 25 robberies involving weapons. In the rest of the country, excluding South West Africa, there were more than 260 such robberies in the same period. In most cases the weapons used were firearms

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ety of powerful weapons at their disposal

The gun that most are trained to use is the Smith & Wesson. In recent years there was a move away from this traditional revolver towards the Walther PPK automatic pistol, James Bond's gun, but after Princess Anne's bodyguard's Walther jammed when a man attempted to kidnap her in the Mall, in 1974, the police have switched back to the less complicated revolver.

Until recently, the main weapon in police armouries apart from the revolvers was the same Lee Enfield rifle that was used at the siege of Sidney Street in 1911. The modern weapons which have become available to criminals and terrorists have forced the police to review their armament radically, so that some of the special groups within the force are now trained and equipped with futuristic weapons.

One weapon recommended for police use is the L39AI sniper's rifle, which is fitted with an image-intensifier night sight. The problem with this weapon is that since it is extremely high-powered, its bullets can penetrate concrete walls and ricochet for over half a mile. It is therefore potentially dangerous to the innocent public if used in an urban area. The weapon now favoured is the Parker-Hale 0,222, which will kill effectively but is not guilty of "over-penetration". Pump action shotguns, developed by the FBI in the US, are also in the armoury.

The next addition is expected to be the "Star Wars" type laser-beam gun sight, which can be attached to rifles and machineguns.

Police man took R65 000 in bribes

Staff Reporter

THE former chief of the gambling division of the John Vorster Square Vice Squad, Captain Daniel Petrus Wessels van Eeden, 52, told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday he had been on the payroll of gambling bosses for years.

In a lengthy statement, van Eeden — who was jailed for five years by Mr J A van Dam — told the court that he had received at least R65 000

The R65 000 shown to the court in a red kit bag was confiscated. Most of it had been found at van Eeden's house under a compost heap and in a lean-to, the court was told.

Van Eeden, of Ormonde Drive, Mondeor, pleaded guilty before Mr van Dam to a charge of bribery.

It was alleged that van Eeden had corruptly warned gambling bosses of police raids and had neglected to raid certain gambling houses.

According to the charge sheet van Eeden had received at least R65 152 between June 1976 and October 1978.

In a 10-page confession handed to the court, van Eeden said he was confronted by Brigadier J A N Grobbelaar and Colonel J J Basson on October 24 after he had met with Mr Raffiah Attieh, a gambling boss, in Lillian Road, Fordsburg. They took him to Pretoria where he was told that they were investigating his connection with Mr Attieh. He then decided to make a statement.

He had known Mr Attieh since the 1950s when he attended a gambling course given for the police. Mr Attieh lectured the police on gambling.

"Mr Attieh got a hold on me when he had a roulette house in opposition to a Greek, Andrew Moisi," van Eeden said.

"He influenced me to destroy Moisi. He promised me money if Moisi's roulette house was continually visited and his employees

arrested. "I did my best to destroy Moisi. Moisi later closed his roulette house and left the country".

Mr Attieh continued with his gambling, van Eeden said.

About five years ago Mr Attieh started a roulette house in the northern suburbs. "He paid me weekly", van Eeden told the court.

"For these payments I had to destroy the other roulette houses. Mr Attieh said they were taking his clients.

"He wanted me to cause them as much trouble as possible.

"I came under his power. He ordered me continually to arrest the bosses of the other roulette houses and gave me their addresses. Mr Attieh phoned me at my office and at home and we often met.

"I can't say how much money I received. The last payment was in August 1978. After that, according to rumour, business was bad.

"Mr Attieh also said that he had an interest in the roulette house of Robbie TeNijl and Norman Finkelstein.

Van Eeden said his staff, Sergeants Kriel, Cloete, van Staden and Heydenrich regularly charged people. Most of the accused paid admission of guilt fines. They attached roulette wheels and playing chips but the wheels were always returned, van Eeden said.

Mr Attieh bought a house in Oxford Road, Killarney. Raids were arranged and those charged paid admission of guilt fines. The wheels were never confiscated. When they were returned it was just a front and they were returned almost immediately.

"I had to satisfy Mr Attieh that I was doing my best to destroy the other roulette houses. He kept me informed where roulette was being played. He manipulated me just as he wanted," van Eeden said. He couldn't say if his



The luxurious house in Oxford Rd, Killarney, bought by gambling boss Mr Raffiah Attieh and "protected" by the former chief of the gambling division of John Vorster Square's Vice Squad, Captain D van Eeden. Van Eeden, who was jailed for five years yesterday, told the court that when roulette wheels were removed from the house "it was just a front and they were returned almost immediately".

staff also received money and did not know if they were aware of his actions. Sergeant Kriel once told him that the owners of the other gambling houses had alleged that Mr Attieh was a friend of his.

During October 1978 police from Pretoria raided the roulette house of Mr Attieh and his friends. "I became worried", van Eeden said.

He saw Mr Attieh twice since his arrest on October 5. "He assured me he would make no statement against me", van Eeden said.

He received a lot of money from Mr Attieh and spent most of it. He did not save any of that money. He also received money from Mr Peter Revelas, who paid him R500 per month for twelve months

"He gave me money for advice on gambling machines. He owns gambling machines across the Witwatersrand".

"Mr George Damakis once paid me R500 not to charge him. He played Greek dice in Hillbrow", van Eeden said.

One "Jimmy" gave him R1 000 per month for eight months for advice about the manipulation of gambling tables, he said. The R1 000 which Brig Grobbelaar and Col Basson found in his suitcase was Jimmy's last payment on October 19, he said.

Tom Ziegler paid him R500 per month since the beginning of 1978. "He was a go-between between me and a professional punter who also kept a gambling house. He played Chemin

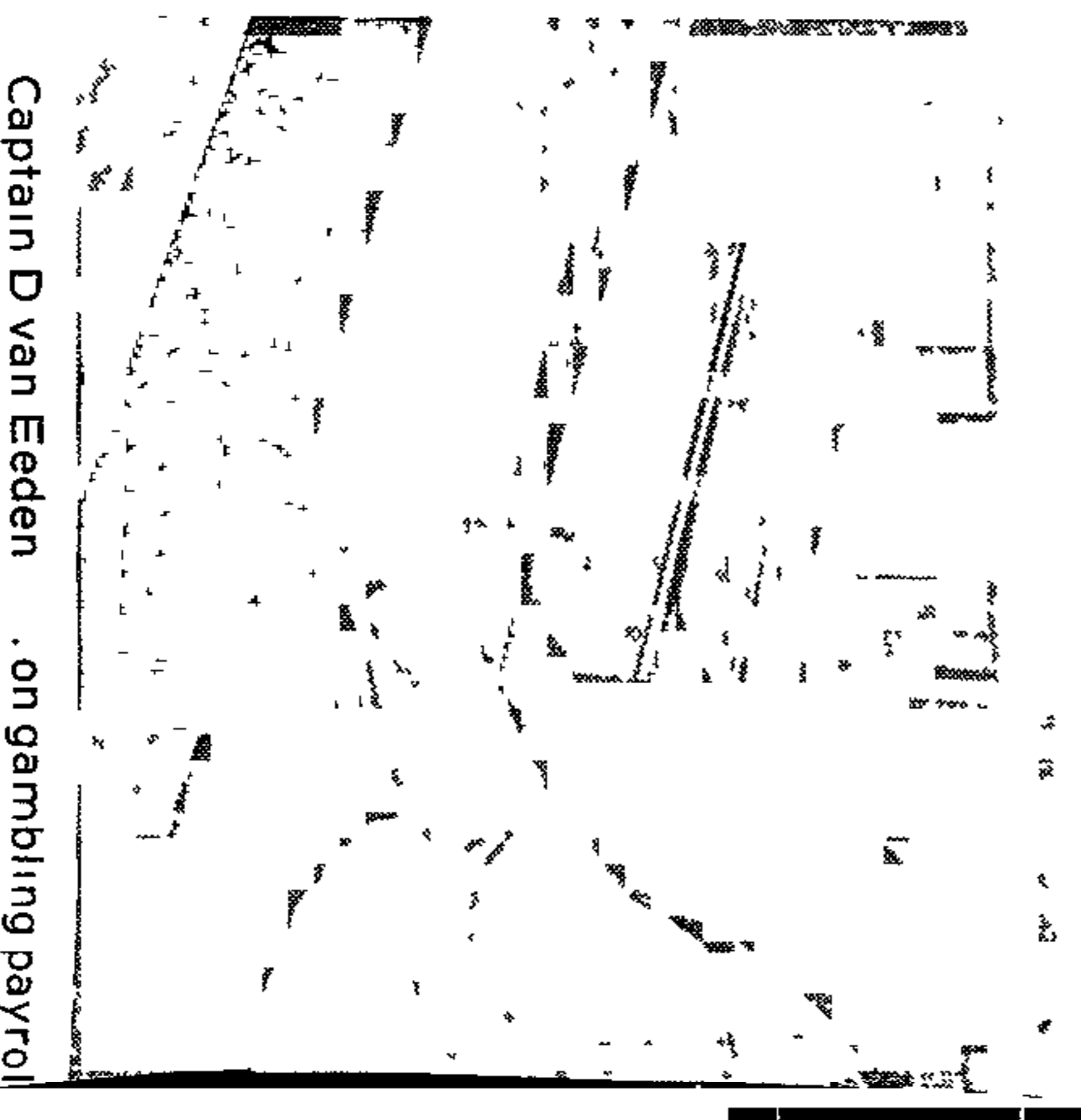
"Eddie May paid me R250 per month. He was a fat-fee player," van Eeden said.

Passing sentence, Mr van Dam said Mr Attieh was known "even to this court" as "a well known gambler in the city".

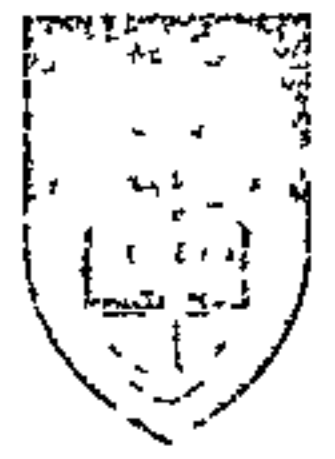
Van Eeden had been held in the claws of this man, he said.

It seemed that van Eeden had sold himself to a number of gamblers. He had put himself on their payrolls and had become "a willing tool". He had destroyed other gamblers who were in competition with his employer. "Those who paid him kept operating, others were destroyed," Mr van Dam said.

He had to jail van Eeden as a deterrent to other officials, Mr van Dam said.



Captain D van Eeden on gambling payroll



Security ^{STAN 251}
 Council 26/1/79
 expanded

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South Africa's top co-ordinating body on State security has been enlarged and now meets every fortnight instead of on an ad hoc basis

The State Security Council now comprises the Ministers and heads of the departments of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Transport, the Interior, Finance and Economic Affairs

The Ministers of Plural Relations and of Coloured and Indian Affairs are being co-opted from time to time as it is considered necessary.

This was confirmed in Cape Town today by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

Die Transvaler National Party organ in the Transvaal, reported today it appeared that Mr Botha was aiming at a modernisation programme.

It referred to indications that black labour affairs would be shifted from the Department of Plural Relations to the Department of Labour. Homelands might also be consulted on matters of interest.

RS

27/1/79
Police may get more pay (25)

PRETORIA — South Africa's 34 000-strong police force will probably get increases of about five per cent from April 1.

Although police spokesmen yesterday were reluctant to discuss reports of the increase — the first general increase in three years — it is understood that policemen will receive about five per cent excluding their normal salary adjustments. — DDC.

Dear Forest Glade,

Half a year has passed since our last A.G.M., and you may like to know what has been, and is, happening in the Association.

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD

We have sadly had to accept the resignations of R.A. Provan, H.S. Rumbelow and G.C. Burn from the Board.

Mrs. Vary Greenhalgh, who was co-opted to the Board immediately after the A.G.M., was elected as Chairman, J.O. Read as Vice-Chairman, and Mr. E.F. Monk was co-opted as a Director. The Board of Directors now comprises the following:-

Mrs. Vary Greenhalgh (Chairman) - Hse No. 81 (Hamlet 2) Tel. 723719
J.O. Read (Vice-Chairman) - Hse No. 58 (Hamlet 3) Tel. 724726
A. Fook - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721718

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see to contact matters you would

Photos claim: charges laid

PRETORIA — Miss Celeste Cross of Pretoria, who alleges several policemen broke down her flat door and surprised her in bed, has laid charges of crimen injuria against the men.

Col A H du Plessis, acting chief of the Northern Transvaal CID, confirmed yesterday Miss Cross had laid charges and that police were investigating.

"But I cannot discuss the matter except to say five members of the Narcotics Bureau entered her flat on Sunday to investigate an alleged contravention of the Immorality Act.

"As a result of this, Miss Cross laid a charge and we

investigated her allegations. This investigation is almost complete and it will be handed to the Attorney General for a decision," he said.

Col Du Plessis said he did not know whether there had been or would be an identity parade for Miss Cross to point out the policemen who had entered her flat.

Miss Cross alleges 10 policemen, saying they were investigating an Immorality Act contravention, broke into her flat here on Sunday, took photographs of her lying in bed, and asked her boyfriend to produce identity documents proving he was white — SAPA

meet our commitments for month per house terror walls of the non have been ill to be exercised about this, the - No. 44.

at some members enclosing parts of claim of ownership by undermine the use allfeeling

fences or hedges, on careful landscaping very difficult and lude that it is in for Forest Glade. ie various cases ie best interests of lld be compiled with.

Members are reminded that no walls, fences or barriers are allowed on their property without the prior consent of the Board of Directors and the Divisional Council. The common area must be kept open for the use and enjoyment of all members. No full enclosures of any sort can be permitted, and all which have been made must be completely opened up. Barriers or obstructions

2 /

put on the common area and interfering with the enjoyment and use of the common area of all must be removed.

We quite realise that some people have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to plant on their own or the common area. Thus where enclosures have been made by planting, we hope that they can be opened up by the least possible disturbance and the judicious moving of certain, rather than all, plants. Mr. Roberts, the Architect for the estate, and member of the Board, will be glad to discuss and advise on the possible methods of doing this, and we would suggest that people who have enclosures made by plants should contact him before moving or removing plants themselves.

The Directors have most reluctantly decided that if these enclosures, barriers or obstructions have not been removed by the end of 1978, they must take the necessary steps, possibly through legal action, to have them opened up or removed. While some people have already received requests to open up enclosures and remove barriers, we wish to make it clear that the regulations and policies apply equally to all.

As a general rule, the Directors have decided that they will consider applicant for fences, hedges etc. along the eastern and western boundaries of private estates but that none will be permitted on the northern boundaries of any private erf.

4. PLANTING AND GARDENING ON COMMON AREA

We are all very grateful to members who have helped to improve the common area with extra plants, which the Association could not have afforded. Of course once planted they form part of the common area, and so have to be maintained by the Association, and the gardeners on the estate may have instructions, from time to time, to clip, prune or move the plants for the good of the plants themselves, or to ensure that the common area is kept open for the enjoyment and use of all members.

5. PETS

People are constantly complaining about animals straying round the estate and dirtying area close to houses. Sometimes this is so bad that it is a health hazard. It is extremely difficult to see a solution to this problem, and in the past the Board has felt unable to do anything about it, save ask for consideration from dog-owners in cleaning up and generally keeping control of their dogs. The trouble is now becoming so acute that we must remind all members of regulation 4.1.3 which requires permission from the Board for the keeping of animals. This in future no one may keep a pet without first obtaining the permission of the Board, which can of course be refused. To try to decide on a future policy to contain this problem and be fair to pet-lovers, we wish to have a complete picture of the situation. For this we need details of the pets kept in each household, and we should be grateful if you will complete the attached form and return it to Mrs. Fook, House No. 44 (Hamlet 4), as soon as possible.

6. The Directors have received complaints that quite a few people have washing lin up on their balconies in the full view of passersby. All the houses have yards especially to avoid this unattractive feature. Moreover, it is quite possible to put up lines at a very low level on 1st floor balconies so that washing hanging on them cannot be seen from the ground or from other houses. Please would people refrain from putting washing in a place or at a level where it can be seen by others.

7. EXTERIOR LIGHTS

For a glorious few weeks after the repair work on the lights had been completed

3 /

We did not beat prisoner police

By JOHAN BUYS

POLICE witnesses denied in the Springs Circuit Court yesterday that they had assaulted a man, accused of a R3 000 armed robbery, to force him to make a statement implicating himself.

The investigating officer, Detective Sergeant J L Pimslow told Mr Justice Le Roux that Mr Gerhardus Minnie made statements about a bottle store robbery at Wright Park, Springs, voluntarily.

Mr Minnie, 24, of Wenden Avenue, Brakpan, and Mr Ian Sutherland, 20, of Wright Park, have pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery with aggravating circumstances.

They are alleged to have robbed Mrs Ramona de Betancourt of R3 000 on March 22, last year. Two shots were fired at Mrs De Betancourt, wounding her in the shoulder.

Mr Minnie had alleged that he was assaulted by detectives at Springs and at Brakpan where he was taken to force him to make a statement.

A Springs magistrate, Mr A Erasmus, said that when Mr Minnie was brought to him to make a statement he asked if any pressure had been brought to bear. Mr Minnie said nobody had influenced him.

The hearing continues today.

23. Personal income equals disposable income plus:
- (1) Personal income taxes.
 - (2) Social Security contributions.
 - (3) Transfer payments.
 - (4) Dividend payments.
 - (5) Personal savings.

24. In classical theory, saving:
- (1) Would never occur because the goal of all economic activity is consumption.
 - (2) Would automatically be converted into investment.
 - (3) Is dependent upon the level of income.
 - (4) Is defined exactly the same as investment.
 - (5) All of the above.

29. The slope of the consumption function is determined by the:
- (1) Average propensity to consume.
 - (2) Amount of autonomous consumption.
 - (3) Marginal propensity to consume.
 - (4) Amount of investment induced by changes in income.
 - (5) All of the above.

30. If APS is negative:
- (1) The APC must be equal to 1.
 - (2) The APC $>$ 1.
 - (3) The sum of APC and APS is $<$ 1.
 - (4) The APC must be $<$ 1.
 - (5) The MPS must also be negative.

31. If autonomous C is R30m, I R40m and MPS is 0,1, then (ignoring trade) the equilibrium level of Y is:

- (4) R400m
- (5) R340m

32. To assume a closed economy, no G:

- (4) $\frac{I}{I-MPS}$
- (5) $\frac{I}{MPC + MPS}$

33. If the APC_{yd} and MPC_{yd} is 0,8 and taxes are 0,4 GNP, the propensity to consume out of GNP is about:
- (1) 0,0
 - (2) 0,8
 - (3) 0,5
 - (4) 1,0
 - (5) APC and MPC are never equal so solution is unknown.

26. Keynes concluded that the intersection of AD and AS:
- (1) Would always be at level of full employment.
 - (2) Would never be at level of full employment.
 - (3) Could never be an equilibrium situation.
 - (4) May or may not be at the level of full employment.
 - (5) None of the above.

34. If a consumption function is $30 + 0,9Y_d$, then the savings function is:
- (1) $30 + 0,1Y_d$
 - (2) $70 + 0,9Y_d$
 - (3) $-30 + 0,1Y_d$
 - (4) $0 + 0,1Y_d$
 - (5) $-30 - 0,1Y_d$

RAM 7/2/79 251

Another week

of things

Jimmy says

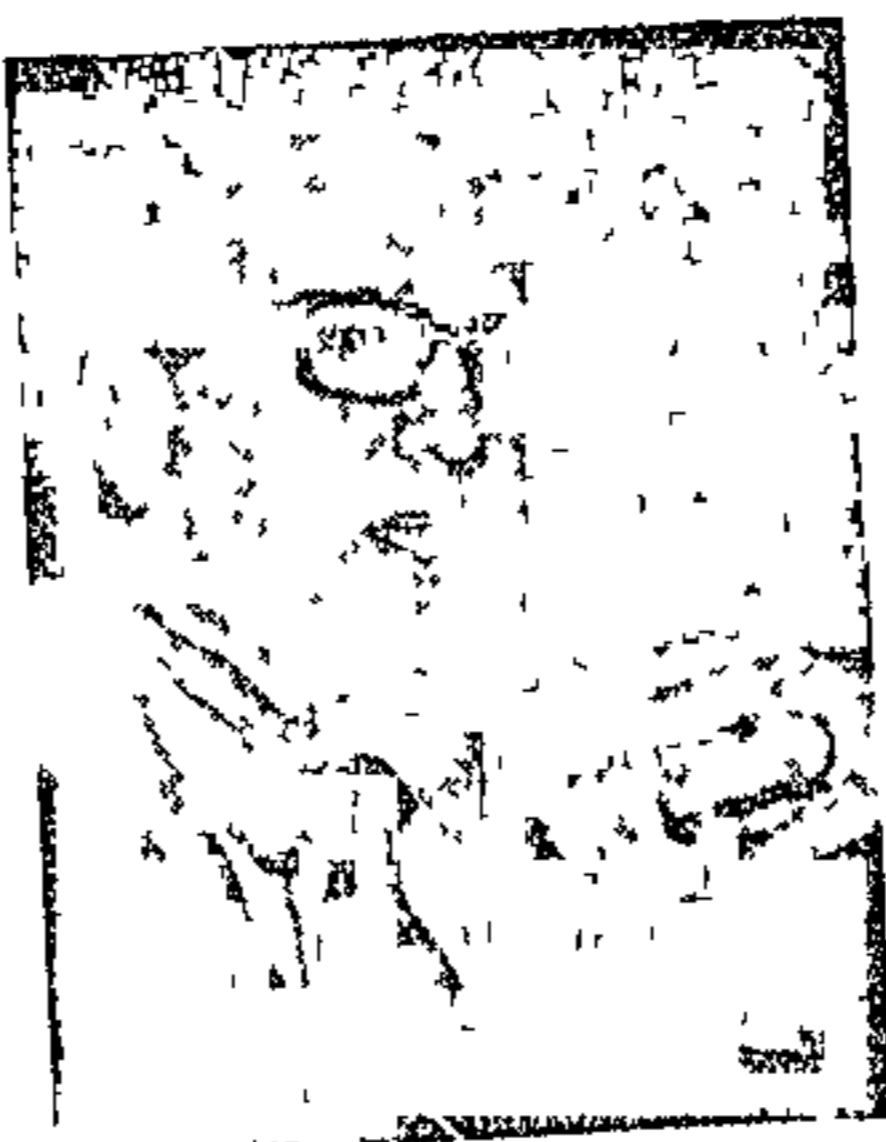
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MARTIN SCHNEIDER: Political Editor



MR J T KRUGER has had a remarkable week. With his explanation why apartheid must be retained at police stations, he has capped the long succession of insensitive and contentious statements he has made in defence of his departments of Justice, Police and Prisons.

These statements have invariably led to Opposition calls for his immediate dismissal from the Cabinet — and an almost proportionate increase in his popularity among Nationalists.

Indeed, the nadir he reached in Opposition and Opposition English Press estimation over his handling of the Biko affair was the zenith of his career in Nationalist eyes: he was elected with an overwhelming majority to the Nationalist Transvaal executive.

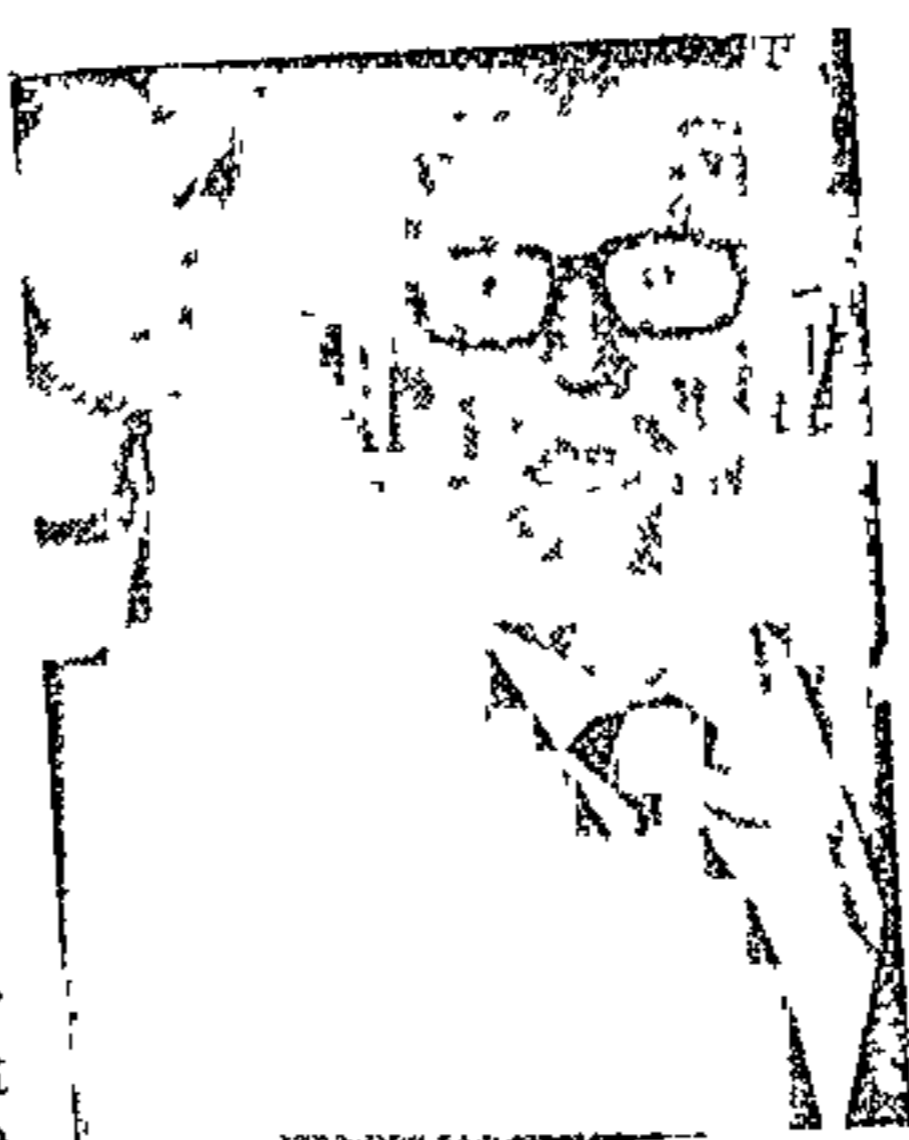
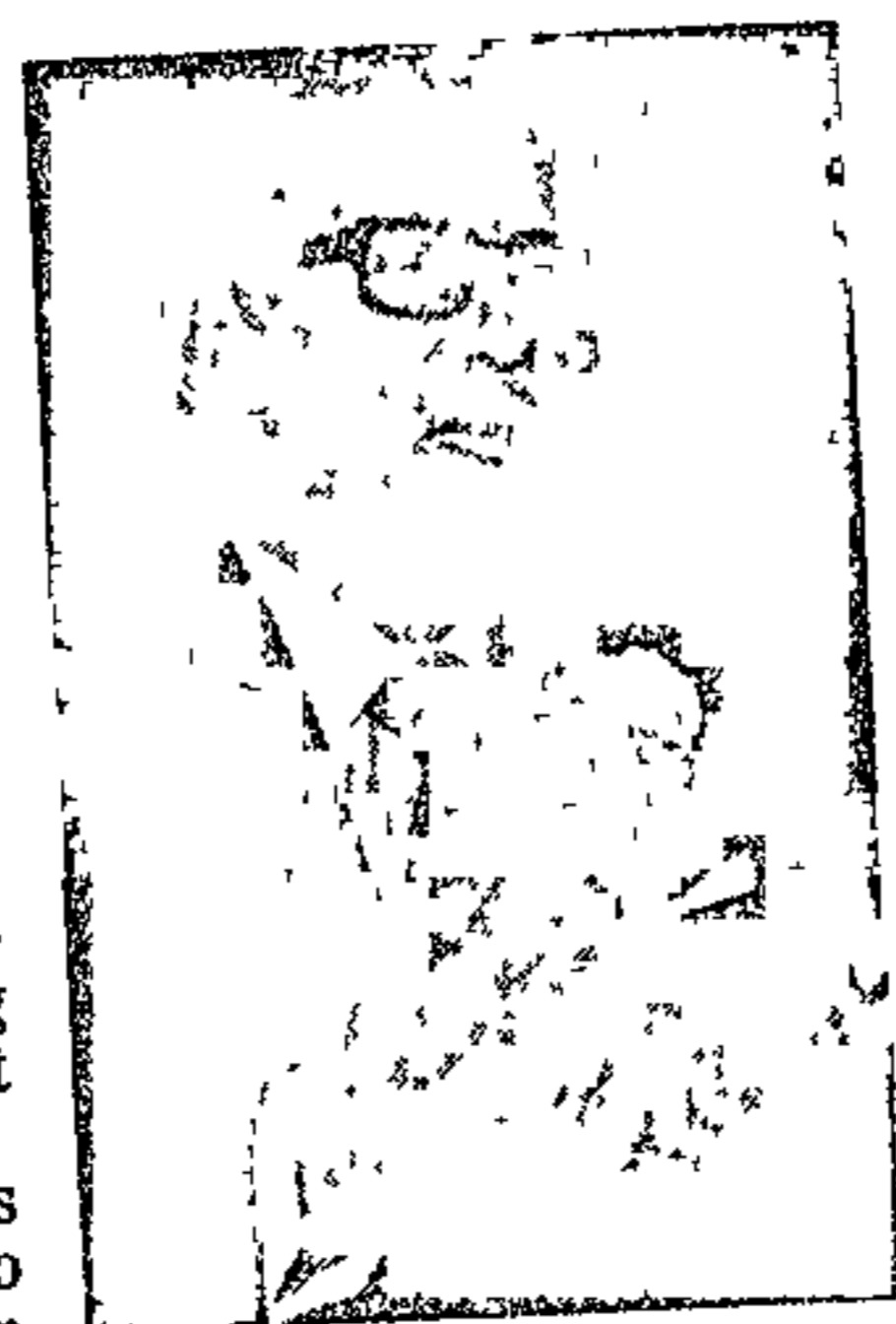
But particularly since his role in the decision not to prosecute General Van den Bergh, there has been evidence of some Nationalist disillusionment with Mr Kruger to the extent that there is even speculation he may be retired in the next Cabinet reshuffle.

An examination of his career since he became a Cabinet Minister in April 1974 reveals an intensely loyal Nationalist politician prepared to defend virtually any Government action.

Helen Suzman MP, Mr Kruger's most persistent critic, describes it as a "misplaced loyalty" and politely refers to "his tendency to say unfortunate things".

This week's gaffe — actually one of five — came in Mr Kruger's explanation why it was considered undesirable, from a practical point of view, to discontinue separate facilities for blacks and whites at police stations.

It was, he said, because drunk and disorderly people taken to police sta-



Mr Kruger he has "a tendency to say unfortunate things"

den the departmental guidelines for arrest drawn up by the Transvaal's Attorney-General. The AG had stated "A person against whom a charge has been laid must consequently not be arrested unless good grounds exist to believe that he will not appear if he is released."

never published the document to which he referred. Aside from the highly contentious and possibly legally inaccurate reasons the Minister gave for the non-prosecution of Gen Hendrik van den Bergh, Mr Kruger managed this week to make three errors of fact in one speech.

Explaining why the Rand Daily Mail had been charged under the Commissions Act while the General escaped prosecution, Mr Kruger said the General had called the Erasmus Commission a farce during a three-day period last December when the Commission had been dissolved. The Commission, Mr Kruger said, had been dissolved on December 5 last year and reconstituted on December 7.

But the article for which the "Mail" had been charged for bringing the Erasmus Commission into contempt had appeared before December 5. The "Mail" had tried to influence the findings of the Commission, Mr Kruger added.

He thus implied that a person may not be charged for bringing into contempt an expired commission.

Mr Kruger was wrong. The Commission was never dissolved. It was, in fact, extended by proclamation in the Government Gazette No 6250 of December 15.

And, in any event, a person may still be charged for disparaging statements made after a commission's expiry.

Finally, the "Mail" was found guilty of anticipating the Commission's findings. The charge that it influenced the Commission was dropped.

Yet on this third point, Mr Kruger failed to correct his mistake even when challenged in Parliament. "The charge concerned an attempt to influence the Commission," he told Mr Kowie Marais PFP MP.

And yet the charge had been dropped.

Attacking the Sunday Ex-

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It was he said, because drunk and disorderly people were taken to police stations and decent people who visited the police stations should be protected from contact with undesirable elements

Mrs Suzman, MP, said yesterday only one obvious inference could be drawn from the Minister's astounding statement

"Mr Kruger clearly identifies colour with drunk and disorderly people," she said "The obvious inference is that drunk and disorderly people are blacks — and must be separated from whites"

But then it was Mr Kruger who, as a Deputy Minister in 1973, was reported to have said "All men are equal before God, but all men are not equal before men because the differences are obvious"

Newspapers and newspapermen have been the subject of several of Mr Kruger's more extraordinary pronouncements. In 1974, for example, the Minister defended to the bitter end his orders to arrest the editor of the Daily News, Mr Patrick O'Malley

Now editor of The Argus in Cape Town, Mr O'Malley was arrested during a wine-tasting in Durban on September 24, 1974, and escorted to a police station where he was detained for several hours before being released on R50 bail

Mr Kruger told Parliament he had personally ordered Mr O'Malley's arrest because the Daily News had publicised a banned South African Students' Organisation meeting

The Minister said the Daily News "even gave details of the exact place, the exact time and the exact meeting which had been banned"

But it soon transpired that the Daily News had not published the details mentioned by Mr Kruger. As The Star reported "It appears he read from a report which appeared in The Argus, 1 600 km away from the venue of the meeting"

Mr Kruger then admitted he had quoted from the wrong newspaper and later asked Mr Speaker's pardon

The Minister, however, did not relent in his action against Mr O'Malley and pressed ahead with charges against him under the Riotous Assemblies Act. Even there it appeared that Mr Kruger may have overrid-

be arrested unless good grounds exist to believe that he will not appear if he is summonsed"

When Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, then asked Mr Kruger in Parliament whether he believed Mr O'Malley would not appear, the Minister said more was involved in his decision than just whether he would appear

Mr O'Malley was later acquitted in court, his assistant editor was cautioned and discharged and the Argus group, as the owner, was convicted and fined R10

In November 1977 Mr Kruger agreed to pay Mr O'Malley R3 500 damages plus costs for wrongful arrest

In September 1977 the Minister was to utter words which are still being quoted against the SA Government throughout the world

They concerned the death in detention on September 12, 1977, of the black consciousness leader Steve Biko

"I am not glad and I am not sorry about Mr Biko. He leaves me cold," he told a cheering Transvaal Nationalist congress four days after the man's death

Announcing the death, Mr Kruger said Biko had died after refusing meals and water. Four days later he clarified his statement by saying he had merely been told this by police and that he had never said a hunger strike had been the cause of death.

Two months later he told foreign correspondents, who had had access to post-mortem reports, that Biko had died of brain injuries, but added "A man can damage his brain in many ways. I don't know if they (the injuries) were self-inflicted. But I often think of banging my own head against the wall"

Mr Kruger's statements on the banning of The World newspaper in the following year were such that they called into question his undisclosed evidence for banning not only The World but the 18 organisations banned with it

Justifying the banning on SABC-TV, he referred to a series of articles published in the newspaper at the time of the continuing unrest in Soweto. He went on "And then this sort of thing appears," and referred to a document on Lenin and power

But in fact The World had

Marais PFP MP

And yet the charge had been dropped

Attacking the Sunday Express this week for publishing a picture of a mental patient handcuffed to a bed, Mr Kruger told the House "My suspicion is that the newspaper put a chain round her neck and then took the photo. It has happened often in South Africa"

But according to the Minister of Health, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, hospital staff had been forced to restrain the patient

"In order to protect the nursing staff and patients (a security officer) resorted to the use of handcuffs as an emergency," Dr Van der Merwe said.

In the past Mr Kruger has also had to clarify statements on:

English speakers "I have got a separate language and everything I am a nation. The English speaker will have to become an Afrikaner. Then when psychologically he becomes an Afrikaner, then he may be able to join my country"

Jewish people "You cannot deny your own homeland. You cannot deny the fact that there are Jews outside Israel and Israel is still a homeland. They are sending money to Israel, they go to Israel and then they run away from other places and the whole kaput. You cannot deny the facts of history, you cannot deny the facts of life"

Greek people He described Greek South Africans as being here "on sufferance"

Mr Kruger said later he had never intended any slight. He had made these statements during a tape-recorded discussion with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi "by way of examples in our general discussions"

Late last year Mr Kruger also said he had received "thousands" of reports from the two judicial inspectors appointed to visit Terrorism Act detainees

A Prisons Department spokesman then had to clarify the position by saying the figure should not be taken literally. "Hundreds would be more accurate," he said

At the time there were only 170 people in detention under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act

Police assaults ^{RDM} cost R178 725 ^{10/2/79} (251)

THE ASSEMBLY — Members of the public had been paid R178 725 last year in claims of assault by members of the police force, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday

Replying to questions from Mrs Helen Suzman, (PFP Houghton), Mr Kruger said that amount had been paid in a total of 78 complaints.

He said R32 050 had been paid to members of the public in respect of 32 complaints concerning wrongful arrest

In reply to another question Mr Kruger said 145 people, were at present restricted in terms of the Internal Security Act He said 23 of those restricted had left the country.

He said 53 prisoners from South West Africa were being held on Robben Island He said it was not possible at this stage to state when it was expected the transfer of prisoners from Robben Island to a prison on the mainland would commence.

No decision had been made on the future of Robben Island. — Sapa

Maize

Selling price of highest grade R52,30 per ton
= 5,16 per 200 lb. bag including price of bag.
Assume a 20% mark-up by stores in homelands
Therefore selling price of bag
= R6,20 per annum
= 0,52 cents per month.

$$= \frac{R 2 \times (272 - 147)}{R 4,41 \times 147} + \frac{272}{272} = R(0,92 + 2,38) = R3,3 \text{ p.a.} = 28 \text{ cents per month.}$$

Therefore income per chicken

Less feed at R1,00 p.a. net revenue from slaughtered fowls equals R2,00 p.a.
Fowls to eat are slaughtered at 6 months for R1,50 each, i.e. R3,00 p.a.

hens equals R4,41 p.a.
Less feed at R1,00 per annum net revenue from laying
Laying hens give 0,71 eggs per day at 3 cents each for 255 days per annum,
272 fowls were found to include 147 laying hens laying 104 eggs per day.

Chickens

Pigs are slaughtered once a year at R20 each less cost of feeding, R10.
Therefore net value of pig is R10 p.a. or 83 cents per month.

Pigs

5,1 per cent per annum). A third major producer of manganese ore will come into operation in mid-1979 when the Anglo American Corporation's Middelplatts mine (Northern Cape) is opened. Etheredge mentions a "likely" total production of 8,5 million tons by 1981 - which implies a per annum growth rate of 9,1 per cent. This involves some slowing down of the 1970-76 rate of growth (10,7 per cent per annum) but not by as much as V on Wiehlig seems to expect - and presumably involves the assumption that world demand will recover after the

recover after the

5) Coal: (Plewman cent per annum)

though he does of demand - less than in the 1980

6) Asbestos: (Etheredge)

7) Gold: (Plewman p 1 000kgs). Et its 1975 and 197

should increase those years projection will to uranium of wh considerably over a co-product rat uranium, rather Production of ur 7 700 tons early by 1986. If th

8) Diamonds: (Plewman the level) of gol be higher than h

Diamonds: (Plewman the level) of gol be higher than h by 1986. If th Production of ur 7 700 tons early by 1986. If th The one new mine well known produ for expanding pr the case of diam picture Etheredge million carats bi

Axe is hanging over Kruger

Sun, Times 11/2/79 (25)

Political Correspondent

MR JIMMY KRUGER's days in the Cabinet are numbered, according to informed National Party sources

And the man tipped as most likely to succeed him as Minister of Justice is Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Free State leader and Minister of the Interior

The controversial Mr Kruger, whose handling of his three portfolios, Justice, Prisons and Police, has frequently brought the odium of the world on South Africa, does not, party sources say, enjoy the same support from Mr P W Botha that he did from the former Prime Minister

Mr Kruger, who supported Dr Connie Mulder for the premiership and later threw his weight behind Dr Andries Treurnicht in the race for the Transvaal leadership when Dr Mulder was forced to quit, remains however a force in the Transvaal Party.

If, as is widely believed, Mr Botha would like him to quit the Cabinet, the Prime Minister could face a major problem in finding an alternative post for him.

Because of the Biko affair and similar disasters Mr Kruger would hardly be an ideal choice for an ambassadorship or as a commissioner-general to one of the homelands

Nevertheless Nationalists insist that Mr Botha would like to appoint Mr Schlebusch - a man who during and after the premiership election has shown his close loyalty to the Prime Minister.

Mr Schlebusch has also, in his statements on Dr Mulder and the Information affair, created a strong "Mr Clean" image for himself

Willeigh 3,2 per al coal production, of the components (interested in here) 970 level: 980 - o rise somewhat from ars production tons in some of the Plewman draws some attention increased so w regarded as For some mines ure prosperity". 44 6, might reach er 8 000 tons "mining" will kpect given of about 11,3 The 1970). In great potential id none of the 45 it at present". 45 (maqualand) will lilion carats.

Manhunt follows killing of policeman in Soweto

Staff Reporter

MEADOWLANDS Murder and Robbery Squad detectives have launched an intensive manhunt for the killer of a Soweto policeman who was shot and burnt to death together with a woman in Soweto at the weekend.

They were among seven people who were killed violently at the weekend in Soweto.

Colonel P W Delpport, head of the Soweto CID, said yesterday that Detective-Sergeant Andries Mongwe, stationed at Orlando police station, and Miss Dinah Shao, 27, of Orlando

East, were found in the veld in Zola on Saturday morning.

He said Sgt Mongwe's body had a bullet wound in the head.

No arrests have been made.

In another incident a 25-year-old man, Mr Austin Gunia, of Central Western Jabavu, was shot dead while accompanying Mr Johannes Molatsha, 28, of Dobsonville, on Sunday.

Mr Gunia was shot in the chest when three gunmen demanded Mr Molatsha's car, fired several shots and drove off.

Another man, still uniden-

tified, was shot dead by a gunman in Klipspruit on Sunday night. Mr Joseph Buthelezi, 28, of Klipspruit, was injured in the same incident.

Police recovered a car stolen by three men from Mr Daniel Mokgatla, 31, of Dobsonville, on Sunday night.

An unknown gunman fired a shot at Constable Michael Raseli on Sunday before running away. He was accompanying a woman from the Meadowlands police station.

Col Delpport said there were 18 muggings, nine rapes and 15 car thefts in Soweto at the weekend.

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the contradictions that exist between
men can only be understood in terms of
assert that the history of men and wo-
Contrary to this kind of analysis, we

oppression.
totality of society and its forms of
tical and objective approach to the
vidual, rather than informed by a cri-
realm of rhetoric, arbitrary and indi-
society. Instead, it remains in the
political and ideological levels of
of women, tying it into the economic,
tic analysis of the structural position
definition of objectives, a systema-
men's Movement cannot have a clear
It is clear, then, that the UCT Wo-
tive political practice?
powerful" be translated into effec-
In short, how can this "Sisterhood is
wishes thinking on behalf of some).
may be overthrown, men cannot (despite
their consciousness"? Social classes
men fail to heed the call to "change
the structural position of women!
an analysis? And how does one change
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rily be arbitrarily introduced from
into one's analysis or must it necessa-
How does one introduce the political
feudalism, feudalism to capitalism?
example, how does slavery change to
changing nature of domination - for
dition, how then does one explain the
been governed by this primary contra-
the history of men and women has always
tics, of change. If one asserts that
have no concept of history, of poli-
that being between men and women can
would have the primary conflict as
But above all, this assertion that

tion is not achieved simultaneously
with the liberation of men against
their exploitation in the mines, fac-
tories and on the farms of this land.
Finally, let us conclude by posing a
question. Bearing the conclusions of
the UCT Women's Movement in mind -
conclusions which are not the result
of confusion but which flow logically
from their approach - can one sug-
gest that women should work within this
movement? Or should women who reject
the analysis of the UCT Women's Move-
ment rather work to consolidate an
independent organisation of women that
can come to grips with the problem of
exploited women in South Africa. Such
a movement would work in opposition
to bourgeois feminist groups or would
only form an alliance on specific
issues, on its own terms; but just as
the women's struggle needs to be inte-
grated into a wider social struggle,
so too would such a movement, though
separate, nonetheless have to integrate
itself into wider movements of struggle
thus confirming in its political prac-
tice the realities and possibilities
of its analytical position.



Cape Times 13/2/79

Reservists shoot boy, 15, dead

RESERVISTS shot a child dead and wounded a man in two separate incidents on the Peninsula at the weekend.

Early on Saturday Freddie Williams, 15, was shot dead when reservists went to a Fifteenth Avenue house in Ravensmead to investigate a disturbance.

Four people from the house were injured and Freddie was fatally wounded.

Reservists I J Pare and I I Hepple from Wynberg went to investigate a report of a burglary at a Bantam house at 10 pm on Sunday.

When the burglar a man jumped from the red front

window and ran off. Shots were fired and the man collapsed with a bullet in his back.

He is under police guard in a Peninsula hospital. His condition was described as not serious.

● In another incident security guards at an Athlone nightclub wounded a man who tried to assault an 18-year-old woman near the Heims Road club early on Sunday. The girl had walked over an open lot when two men attacked her. The security guards ran to her help and fired several shots.

An 18-year-old man was wounded in the shoulder. Police are investigating.

Intercepting police calls charge

A BREAKDOWN truck driver appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's court yesterday charged with intercepting police calls and of possessing an unlicensed two-way radio.

Alexander de Wet, 28, of Hanbury Street, Lansdowne, pleaded guilty to both counts.

It is alleged that he intercepted police radio calls for town use in London Road, Salt River,

on February 7 by tuning into a Pinelands police radio frequency.

The second count alleges that he was in possession of a "Pace" two-way radio system for which he had no licence or permit.

No evidence was led and the hearing was adjourned to today.

Mr R H Peckham is on the Bench. Miss A de Jager appears for the State. Mr de Wet is not represented.

Pay plight of SA's Police: 16 years a Det-Sgt, he takes home R360 a month

APPE-TIMES 14/2/79 (251)

IF YOU ask a South African policeman what he earns he will tell you he is not allowed to discuss his salary because it might embarrass the department.

These figures, disclosed in the House of Assembly on May 16, 1978, explain why:

● A matriculated constable straight out of police college takes home R155,97 a month — if he is white. Coloured constables and Indians earn R117 and blacks R84. A white constable with standard 8 or 9 takes home only R125,45.

● A matriculated constable who passes an exam is promoted to sergeant within three years — at a salary of R275.

● Two years later, after another examination, he may become a warrant-officer, at R344.

● In another two years he could be made a lieutenant, at R443.

● Five years later he may become a captain at R558 a month.

● If he is lucky, he can look forward to R665 a month as a major, 17 years after leaving the college. The few coloured and Indian majors earn R558 and black majors — even fewer — R443.

But not many are that lucky in the police force. Promotion is often slow and men are stuck for years on the lower grades.

Regulations no longer keep policemen from discussing their salaries privately. They feel help can often only be expected from the Opposition, the press and an understanding public.

● I spoke to a detective-sergeant with 16 years' experience who takes home R360 to his wife and son. "The rent is subsidized and my share deducted before I get my money, but when you realize one school uniform costs R50 you can imagine the battle I have. Fortunately, I have only one child."

The sergeant was offered an R800-a-month job with excellent fringe benefits at a security firm this week. He declined because "when I die they will bury a docket with me — I'll still be investigating. I love my job."

● A black detective-constable with 18 years' service earns R200 a month and takes home R160 after deductions. Last year he obtained the books to study for

with the long hours of overtime he hasn't had time to look at them.

● A 25-year-old detective-sergeant, considered a bright young policeman with prospects, takes R244,45 home to his wife and two young sons and rides to work on a bicycle.

His wife wants a divorce. She can no longer tolerate the financial struggle, the long nights alone and the arguments that go with it. Mr Mike Mitchell, former United Party MP whom police feel fought harder for

● A captain gets R751.

Railways police also paid overtime and they receive regular production bonuses, the most received in January. But a SAP officer can work till he drops — without a cent extra.

Railways police have a strong union to look after them. It recently negotiated a 10 percent increase which comes into effect on April 1. The SAP have no union. Mr John Mphahlele, MP for East London (Northern Cape) has introduced a bill there for a minimum wage for



Mr J T Kruger clothing scheme being worked out

them than their own MPs did, once described police wages as a public scandal. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, obviously believes in a better pay deal for the police, as he indicated in a brief exchange with Mr Vause Raw during the no-confidence debate in Parliament last week.

Mr Botha said the police had a duty to maintain internal order.

Mr Raw: "Then pay them better."

Mr Botha: "I agree."

Railways police are less embarrassed by their salaries than their SAP colleagues. On some ranks they earn almost double. These are their minimum scales, supplied to the Cape Times by the Railway Police Staff Association chief secretary, Mr Benne Reinecke.

● Constable, R291. After two years and passing an examination he will be promoted to

"We work 24 hours a day and get paid for working eight hours a day."

live on a par with teachers and doctors. We can't afford what is expected of people with status. Even criminals and unskilled labourers earn more than we do."

Only a few months ago police were told to drop the "kleinling" and simply say "Konstantin" between the distinguish between the

YOU must turn over a counter . . . the man of whom you took out your aggression when you handed over that R10 for a parking fine. It wasn't his fault but he took your money and gave you a yellow receipt. Fotten, fizza, you thought. You might meet him again — when he finds your stolen car, arrests the burglar who broke into your house, faces a riot on your behalf. What will you think of him then? How much do you pay for the protection he provides?

Mr G. J. Geldenhuys, Nationalist MP for Springs, said in Parliament last year: "When someone who has served in the police force for 44 years is asked how many hours overtime he has worked, it's an insult. It would be more appropriate to ask how many years overtime he has worked."

Mr G. J. Geldenhuys, Nationalist MP for Springs, said in Parliament last year: "When someone who has served in the police force for 44 years is asked how many hours overtime he has worked, it's an insult. It would be more appropriate to ask how many years overtime he has worked."

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"A policeman cannot spend a quiet night at home with his family. Crime knows no time."

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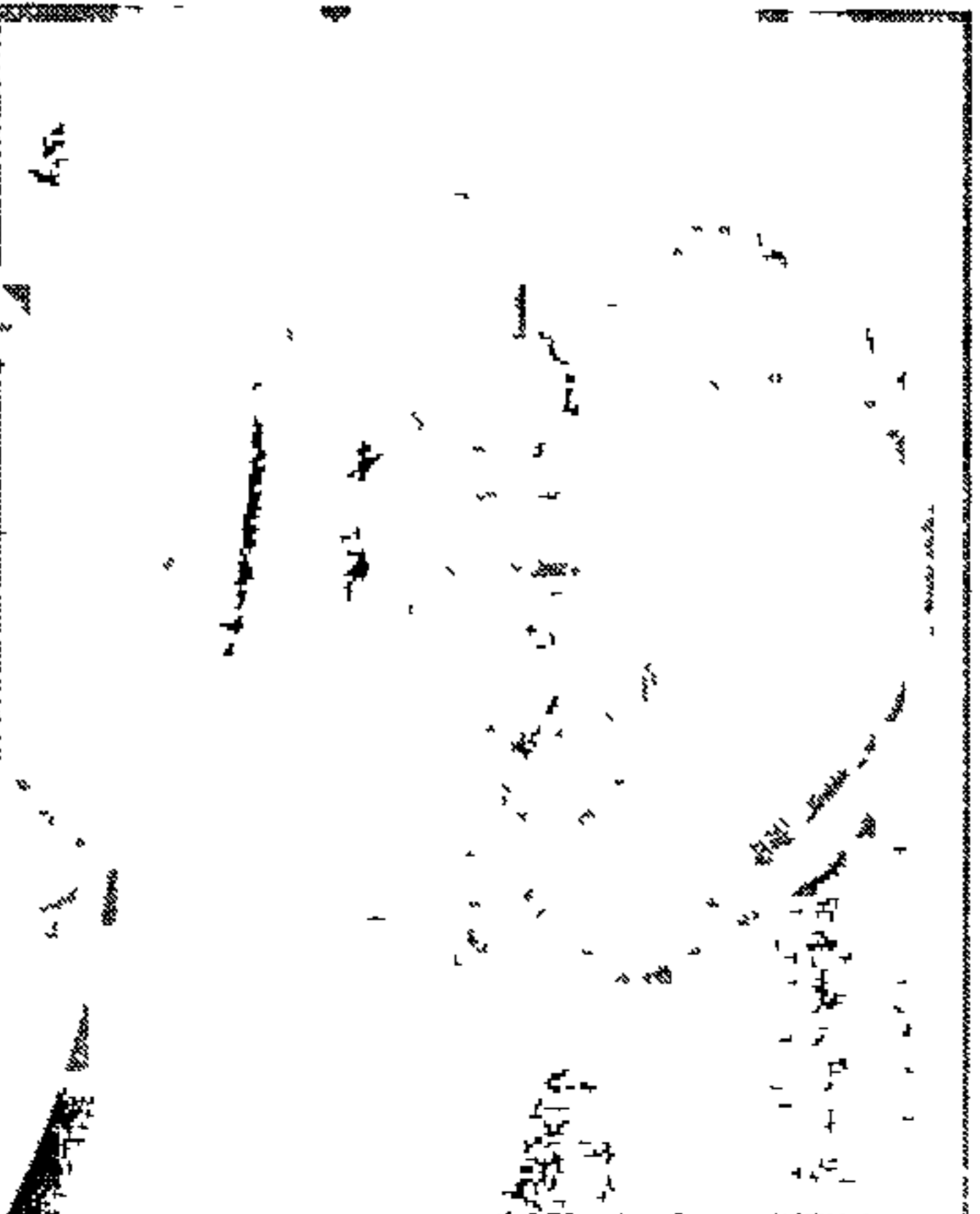
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Retired Major Jan de Klerk tried to get housing

colleagues run around investigating. He passes the examination. He is promoted while his wife, now far better equipped, remains just a hard-working, underpaid constable.

A detective-sergeant with 14 years' experience said "This state of affairs has

resulted in South Africa having many incompetent officers in charge."

Many police feel promotion should be given on merit on the recommendation of an independent circuit commission.

The minister told Parliament last year that "Frustation and financial burden"

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Tomorrow: Why policemen blame the

CAPE TIMES 14/2/79 251

'That hurts' — SA policemen's



A CAPE TOWN policeman — a warrant-officer with 13 years service — earns less than his wife, who works half days. "That hurts," he says.

The warrant-officer is not alone. There is plenty that hurts South Africa's 34,646 policemen.

Every year during the Police Vote in Parliament, Opposition and government, MPs take up grievances such as the chronic shortage of manpower, salaries and overtime.

The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said last year: "Overtime is part of a policeman's life and fortunately we have

men in the South African Police who do not watch the clock when the salary cheques come. They are satisfied just to do the work, they find satisfaction in their work."

But policemen think differently.

As Dr Jjaart van Heerden, Professor of Criminology at the University of Pretoria and a former policeman himself, once put it: "You cannot fill a policeman's belly with patriotism."

They do watch the clock when they would like to spend an evening at home with their families but are working compulsory overtime for no pay.

They do look at their salary cheques with contempt when they cannot afford to replace a school uniform which is too small.

Since he resigned for medical reasons two years ago, Major Ja de Klerk, a former Cape station commander, has campaigned for a better deal for the police.

In a series of letters to newspapers he called on the police department to get its priorities right and suggested a series of measures which he said would result in a larger, more efficient force of selected men.

Now, Cape Times Crime Reporter Malane Bosman has been behind the charge office counter to investigate the South Africa Police.

She met dozens of policemen, including senior officers. She

pay plight

Went into their homes and spoke to their wives. The policemen told her how much they earned, the hours they worked and what they thought of their jobs. They also told her what they believed was wrong with the police force.

The Crime Reporter's findings are published in a series of articles, starting on page 11 today.

In a leading article, "Police pay" on page 8, the Cape Times states that it is presenting these articles with the object of alerting the public — and is confident that an informed public opinion will insist upon thorough investigation and action to improve matters.



Man wants to hang for killing young policeman

RDM
14/2/79

(25)

DURBAN. — A 21-year-old man, Mr Nayvan Edward Wessels, who has admitted killing 23-year-old Constable Christopher Peter Stemmler last Thursday night, said yesterday he wanted to hang for the deed

He was appearing in the Durban Magistrate's Court at a preliminary inquiry into the young policeman's death

Mr Wessels faces charges including the murder of Constable Stemmler, robbery with aggravating circumstances committed against the policeman on the same night, and a further charge of housebreaking with intent to steal on February 1 this year

Mr Wessels admitted having shot and killed Constable Stemmler, but a plea of not guilty was entered after he told the court he had not

intended to kill him.

He pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting Constable Stemmler on the same night and robbing him of a car, R15, a pistol, and a pair of handcuffs

In reply to questions put to him by the magistrate, Mr J J Britz, Mr Wessels said he had shot Constable Stemmler while they were in a car near the yard of the Central Police Station.

"I shot the policeman after he told me he was going to hang me up," Mr Wessels said

"I used a gun I had stolen from a flat on the Esplanade to shoot him"

He said he had then taken R15 from Constable Stemmler's wallet and driven off in the motor car. He had thrown a pistol and a pair of handcuffs out of the window

"I then drove the body to

a beach on the Bluff and buried Constable Stemmler under leaves," he said

He pleaded guilty to the theft charge, saying he stole a chain, a 0,22 pistol, two cigarette lighters, a cigarette case, a hi-fi set, coins, and R80, from a flat on the Esplanade on February 1 this year

He pleaded not guilty to breaking into the flat, saying he had climbed into the flat from an open window. He said he had reached the 20th floor window by climbing from a staircase onto the balcony.

When asked by Mr Britz if he would like the State to appoint a defence, Mr Wessels replied, "No, I want to hang. I killed Constable Stemmler"

The trial was remanded to March 13 pending a decision by the Attorney-General — Sapa

Indians/Coloureds/Blacks in Police Force
Hansard (2) Col 64 14/2/74
142 Mr D J DALLING asked the
Minister of Police

251

- (1) How many Indians, Coloureds and Blacks, respectively, were serving in the Police Force as at 31 December 1978,
- (2) how many in each of these groups held the rank of (a) major, (b) captain, (c) lieutenant, (d) warrant officer and (e) sergeant

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1) Indians 877
Coloureds 1 795
Blacks 12 990

(2)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Indians	1	4	7	25	190
Coloureds	2	6	15	33	278
Blacks	4	19	40	133	1 900

South Africa's entire police force is the size of that of New York City

CAPE TOWN 15/2/79 (251)

THE South African Police force, according to the Minister of Police, Mr. J. T. Kruger, is at present short of 3 949 men.

He said 50 policemen resigned in the Western Province and Boland divisions in January this year.

A Cape Times investigation into the police manpower shortage has disclosed:

● An average of two policemen ask for their exemption in the Western Cape daily.

● At some Peninsula stations 12-hour shifts have

● Thirty years ago in Cape Town more than 100 policemen walked the night beat, assisted by a van and five on bicycle patrol. Today there are not more than six men on the streets at night.

● Hundreds of policemen are compelled to serve on the border each year.

● South Africa has one policeman for every 883 people. In England the ratio is 1 440, in Germany 1 430 and in France 1 310.

I asked a senior police officer why men resigned. "For better salaries, for

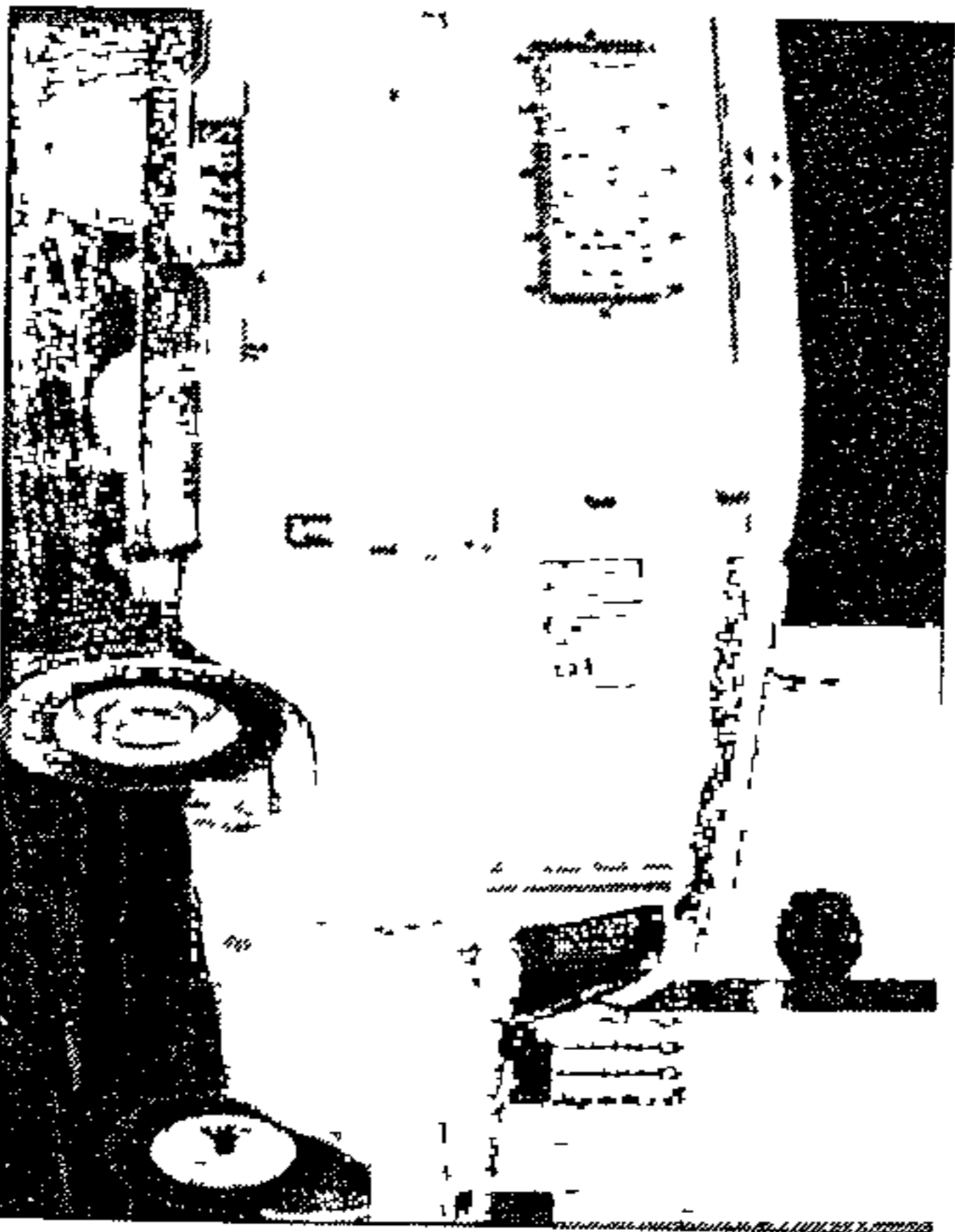
The officer said: "The frustration of being a policeman adds to the drain. He gets little sympathy from the public, if he doesn't solve a crime he's failed, if he makes an arrest he acted too tough."

Detective-Constable Shaun George, 24, who left the force last month after 7½ years, told me: "I enjoyed working for the police but I had to leave because I couldn't manage on the salary."

A detective-sergeant, who quit after seven years' service: "I'll be anybody's slave — but at the right price."

A COLONEL'S son, two years in the force, bought his discharge last month. He said he did not work for "peanuts" and wanted to study at university. His father, who has long since given up trying to convince youngsters to stay in the police, now waits in disillusionment for his "last 23 pay cheques, before I too can turn my back on the force." The colonel, close to retirement, has no choice but to stay. Others won't and don't. The result is an appalling shortage of manpower.

By MALANE BOSMAN
Cape
Crime Reporter



The view that the public generally has of the South African Police — a patrol-van combing the City streets at night

been instituted and at others last week was cancelled from last week.

● Retired policemen — known in the force as "specials" — are being called back for duty.

● Many suburban police stations have only two men on duty at night — one in the charge office and one in a patrol van.

● During the parliamentary session 74 men guard the Houses of Parliament and an undisclosed number guard ministers' houses.

● Last year the police recruited 3 617 men, but 2 251 resigned. It costs the State more than R2 000 to train a constable.

● In the Railway police, where salaries are better and overtime is paid, vacancies are minimal.

A RETIRED policeman gets a good pension but while he's alive he has nothing. It's like living in a town like the cemetery.

Cape Times "It is an indisputable fact that a large number of members join the force to avoid military training resulting in an abnormally high discharge fig-

Jobs where they don't have to work nights and weekends, often at a minute's notice.

The Minister of Police Mr. Kruger said in a written reply to a question by the

South Africa's police force of 34 646 men is the size of that of New York City — for a population twice the size of New York, said a report over an area five times the size of Great Britain.

The Post Office employs 70 000, more than double the size to provide a postal and telecommunications service.

Mr. John Malcomson, MP for East London North, said: "The result of the Minister of Police neglecting his policemen shows clearly in the statistics."

During the debate on the Police Vote in Parliament last year, Mr. Malcomson said: "The striking rate and the number of resignations risen by 9,2 per cent in the last two years. The number of solved cases has dropped from 70,7 per cent to 69,7 per cent."

"I don't wish to blame the police for this, I believe it must look at the minister when we want to appoint the blame."

Replying to the Minister, Mr. Kruger assured that the best of his ability to provide extra benefits for policemen to obtain more and make the framework of what we are allowed to do."

He said he did not want to create the impression that policemen were well off.

"I prefer to admit quite frankly that in my opinion they are not very well off at

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Each policeman in the force has a bicycle, but in the past years — there is hardly a man left on the beat who doesn't have enough men? They must be allowed to sleep at least some nights

Police duty every year. Major De Klerk feels this is a "waste of government money."

"These men leave because they don't like the police then they are forced to return. They are not interested in the work and are more of a hindrance than a help."

In recent years the number of commercial security firms in South Africa has mushroomed. This private police force is the result of a vicious circle started by frustrated, under-paid men leaving the state force, creating a manpower shortage and the subsequent unwilling police responsibility.

They also said that the Cape Town City Council will spend R33 000 a year for a minimum of five years. That will only cover the cost of uniforms and shoes for the men who genuinely would like to join the force.

Mr. Kruger said that the police force is needed in the Cape Town area. He said that the police force is needed in the Cape Town area.

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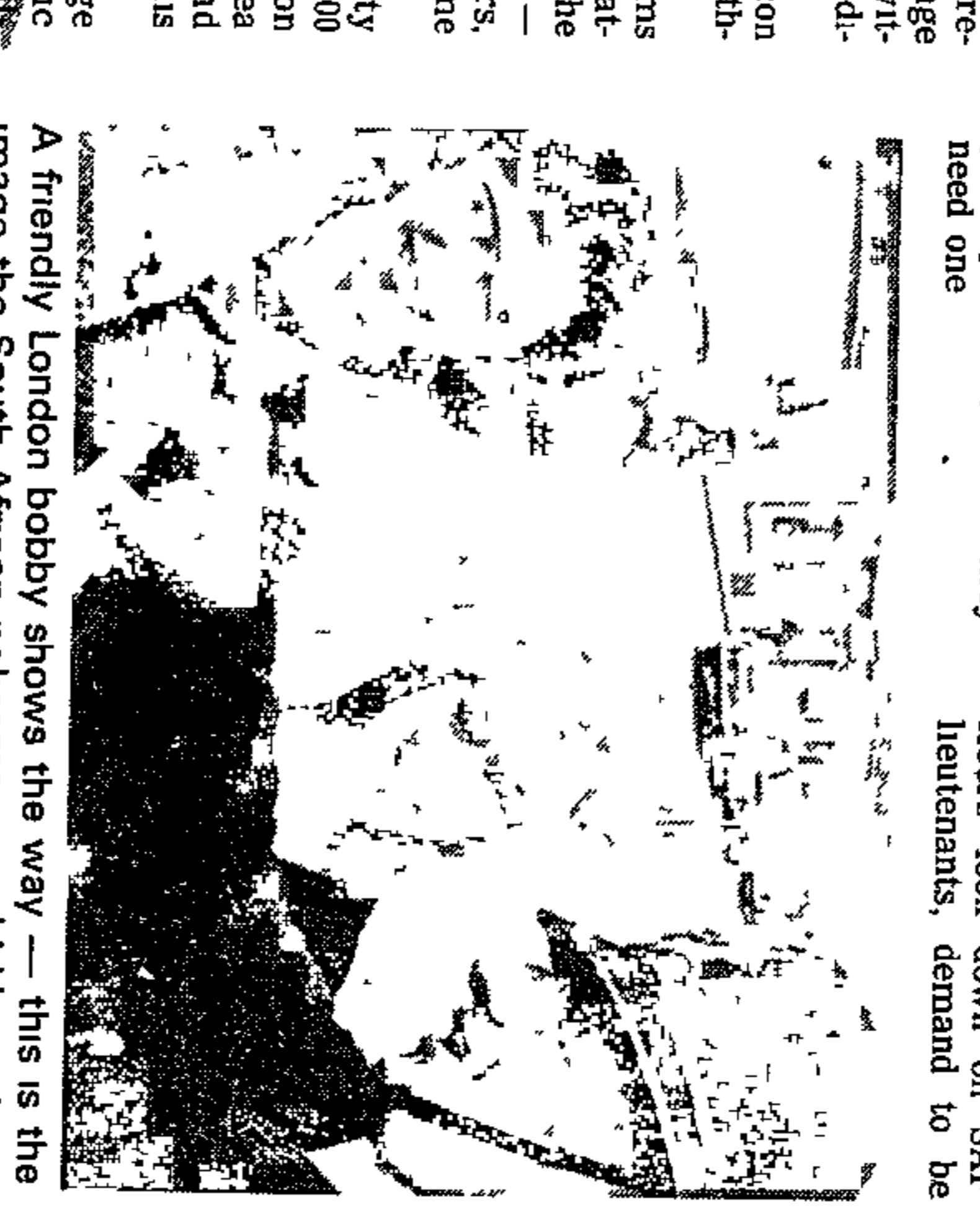
EVERYBODY is looking for other jobs instead of concentrating on their police work.

there would be chaos," an officer told me.

But policemen also resent the reservists and the need for them.

"Reservists often give the

A friendly London bobby shows the way — this is the image the South African policeman would like to have with the public



A friendly London bobby shows the way — this is the image the South African policeman would like to have with the public

Policemen say reservists are the "best thing that ever happened" to the force.

"We cannot work without them any longer. In fact we misuse their goodness. If they stopped working for us

saluted, and even try to teach them their job. That hurts."

"Why doesn't the department employ more police? They are using cheap labour by taking on reservists."

"While these men are willing to work without remuneration the authorities can close their eyes to the alarming need for more policemen."

Members of the South African Reserve Police Force offered more than 500 000 hours of their time in 1978. There are more than 1 000 active reservists — unpaid policemen — in the Western Cape.

● Tomorrow: The South African policeman's role in society.

Cape Times 16/2/79 251

Former sergeant jailed for bribery

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A former police sergeant told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that he accepted bribes from a Johannesburg gambler who had told him of his influence over a Cabinet minister.

Jacobus Adriaan Kriel, 31, pleaded guilty before Mr G Steyn to a charge of having received bribes over a period of six years from Mr Raffic Attieh and Mr Robert te Nuyl, both of whom, it was alleged, were connected to gambling houses.

He was jailed for one year and fined R5 000 or one year's imprisonment.

He told the court that Mr Attieh had said to him that he knew a certain Cabinet minister whose election campaigns he had financed. Mr Attieh said he could get this minister to follow his instructions and had already got the minister to transfer Col Wouter De Wet from the Vice-Squad.

"I was afraid I would lose my job," Kriel said. "I did not act against Mr Attieh."

Later he said that this minister was no longer in the Cabinet.

Holiday cottage

Kriel told the court that he received a salary of R207 from the Police Force but had built a R50 000 house near Johannesburg and had bought a R21 000 holiday cottage on the Natal South Coast.

After pleading guilty to the charge, Kriel said in evidence that he had been in the Police Force since 1965 but left for a period of three months in 1973. He was in the John Voster Square Vice-Squad all the time, he said.

He was arrested in January this year but was first questioned in October last year about the bribery allegation. He made a full confession and then bought his discharge.

In October last year his basic salary was R450 per month from which he got out R207, he told the court.

In 1972 he bought a plot at Laezonia, 40 km from Johannesburg. Before his marriage in 1976, he started building a house

on the plot and got a R50 000 loan for this house, he said.

Ever since he joined the Police Force he had worked under Capt D van Eeden, now jailed for five years on a charge of bribery. "I could not disregard his orders," he told the court.

He first got to know Mr Attieh in 1972, he said. Mr Attieh then wanted to give him money but he was not interested.

A few days after his wedding in 1976, he met Mr Attieh in Hillbrow and told him he had just got married. Mr Attieh gave him R50 and said it was a wedding present. Initially he did not want to accept the money but in the end he did, Kriel said.

From then on, Mr Attieh paid him R50 and later R200 a month.

He then earned just more than R200 a month. His wife was pregnant and he needed Mr Attieh's money for household necessities.

Unhappy

After two or three payments he raided a gambling house in Houghton. Noone was arrested but afterwards Mr Attieh came to him and said he was unhappy about the raid. Mr Attieh asked him why he had come to that gambling house out of the blue without having been instructed to do so by Capt van Eeden.

Mr Attieh was angry and told him that he knew a certain Cabinet minister and that he had financed this minister during his election campaigns. He said he could get this minister to follow his instructions.

"I was afraid I could lose my job. At that stage I had already received money from him and he could make life difficult for me. I was already in financial difficulties," Kriel said.

After this, he followed Capt van Eeden's instructions carefully. This entailed that he did not act against Mr Attieh but visited opposition gambling houses and made arrests.

Kriel told the court that Mr Te Nuyl, who on occasions gave him sums of between R20 and R100, was a personal friend of his.

In 1972 Mr Te Nuyl started his own gambling house.

"I protected him and did not

raid him," Kriel told the court.

"I know I committed a serious offence. I am sorry," he said.

In cross-examination, Mr C Jansen, SC, said that "A slur was being passed on the whole Cabinet." He asked if the Cabinet minister mentioned was still a member of the Cabinet and Kriel said that he was not.

Kriel said that he had built his R50 000 house with the intention of speculating, but property prices went down and he could not afford to sell the house, he said.

Payments on the house were R205 a month, he said. It was an exceptionally large house but they didn't live luxuriously, he said.

Luxuries

Mr Jansen then handed to the court photographs of the interior of the house showing a large lounge, comfortable bedroom, a kitchen and a bathroom.

Kriel admitted that he also had a holiday cottage worth R21 000 on the Natal South Coast.

Questioned by the magistrate, Kriel said that he mostly fetched the money from Mr Attieh's flat and sometimes got it from him on the racecourse.

He was paid a total of about R3 000 by Mr Attieh and a few hundred rand by Mr Te Nuyl, he said.

Capt Van Eeden had never told him of receiving instructions from Mr Attieh but he had thought Capt Van Eeden was being bribed, he said.

Mr T Grobbelaar, for Kriel, argued that once Mr Attieh had had Kriel in his web, he could not free himself.

Mr Jansen pointed out that Kriel had followed Mr Attieh around to get money and had used the money to fly higher than he otherwise could.

To give Kriel a fine would mean that Kriel would pay the fine out of bribe money, he said.

In sentencing Kriel, Mr Steyn said he was keeping in mind that Kriel had received a "reasonably low salary." He was also keeping in mind that his commanding officer had had a R65 000 share in the corrupt operation.

Kruger statement

Cape Times 16/2/79
251

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Police, last night told SABC TV news that policemen up to the rank of major who performed additional duties, would soon qualify for additional pay.

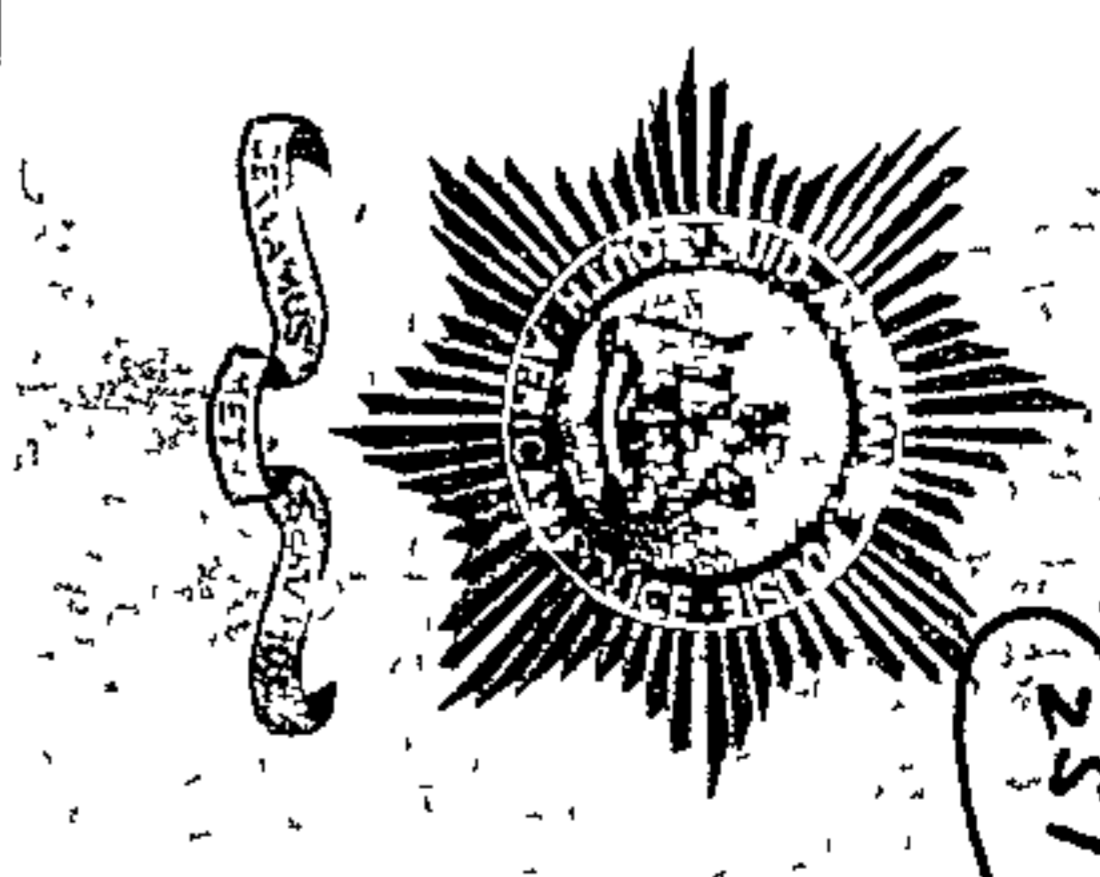
Speaking in Cape Town, the minister said it meant policemen could do duty on their days off for extra pay.

This had been decided because of a staff shortage in the force. There was a shortage of almost 1 700

whites and about 1 600 non-whites in the force, the minister said. This was higher than normal he added.

Sapa reports that the minister also warned that in future it would be harder to use the police force as a loophole for two years in order to avoid military service.

It could happen that people would be liable for national service even after two years service in the police force. — Sapa



103 phone to say thanks

"I'M BAKING a meltkert for you Thank you for telling the public how our husbands suffer," a middle-aged policeman's wife said when she telephoned Cape Times crime reporter Malane Bosman yesterday.

The policeman's wife was one of 103 people who telephoned yesterday to congratulate the Cape Times on its series of articles on the South African Police.

A member of the public: "Now we realize why the police are often hours late attending a complaint. Now we understand why policemen are often irritable — how can you be otherwise under such difficult conditions?"

A country policeman "We are stunned. We

cannot believe an English newspaper has taken up our plight."

The mother of a policeman who died on duty "Thank you for trying to help the boys still in the force, alive but struggling."

A woman constable: "Thank you, I'm not allowed to say more."

In the final article on page 11 today the Cape Times takes a close look at the policeman's image, his role in society and his own suggestions for improving the force

The article includes replies by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, to a series of questions put to him by the Cape Times.

Working conditions in the SAP: 'The public think we do not have complaints'

Cape Times 16/2/79

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By MALANE BOSMAN
Crime Reporter

THOUSANDS of dockets are gathering dust in police files throughout South Africa — unsolved crimes ranging from petty theft to armed robbery and murder.

Shortage of manpower is partly responsible but many cases could be solved if some policemen did not have a negative attitude towards their job.

I spoke to several senior police officers who agreed that a degree of negativity had crept into the force.

They say this can lead to corruption — neglect of duty. Why work overtime following up an obscure clue to one else will notice? Why not just go home close the docket?

Officers feel the role of the policeman in society has become confused in South Africa. He should be regarded as the protector of the community, the man one can rely on and trust. But part of the population sees

policemen were convicted of culpable homicide in 1978. A total of 59 were convicted of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and 206 of common assault.

A retired high-ranking officer told me: "We have many hassles because we have the wrong people in the force."

"We often joke about some elements, saying they joined the force to stay out of jail. But it's not always a joke.

"But the good men are labelled with the same tag as the bad ones."

Another senior officer said: "I do not deny there are cases of policemen assaulting prisoners. But I want to tell you why."

"You battle to make ends meet. You have hardship and trouble at home because you are not there when you are needed, and you cannot buy the family what they see at their neighbours' homes

warning or a small fine.

"If sentences for assaulting police and resisting arrest were heavier there would be very few police 'assaults' on prisoners and neither would police need to carry guns," said former Cape station commander, Major Jan de Klerk.

From a seasoned detective: "You cannot take a person to court if he does not talk. I agree that bodily force is sometimes used — but often just out of sheer frustration.

"If only we had aid like truth serum and the like, the factor as they have in the United States — not to use in court, simply to help us decide whether to pursue a questioning or not."

"If an assault is reported against a policeman he could face immediate suspension."

"All the criminals know this and many use it. Injuries sustained in fights in the cells are blamed on the

"I said goodbye to him after supper on Friday and didn't see him again till Monday morning. He was white-faced with tiredness and his feet were swollen but I was so worked up from pacing the floor and worrying that I shouted at him — demanded he found a job which allowed us to live decently. I was so ashamed. It was a petty normal weekend for a policeman's wife. The young woman had not yet become used to the long hour alone, not knowing if her husband was dead or alive. Few ever do."

something to help us, and consequently, the public.

The public often expect a judge to complete part of his duty in the public's most people have to furnish details of descriptions of the accused, but after the arrest, the investigation begins.

They are not interested in the identification part of the investigation. That leaves no alternative but to identify suspects in

while career.

The Cape Times put some of their suggestions to the Minister of Police, Mr Jim Kruger, in a series of questions. They are published here with Mr Kruger's written replies.

● An independent commission of inquiry appointed to investigate service conditions and define areas of dis-

For the Cape Times asked Mr Kruger if such an inquiry would be considered if the request came from the police themselves.

Reply: "The SAP is a self-disciplined statutory body with numerous avenues through which complaints regarding service conditions can be lodged up to the highest level. It is therefore most unlikely that a request for an inquiry would emanate from police members themselves."

Mr Justice Jan Steyn, former of the Urban Employment Seminar in the Town of Durban, said:

the force to such an extent that it will influence the recruiting efforts beneficially."

● A police trade union or staff association.

Mr Kruger was asked whether police were permitted to form a union and if not, why not.

Reply: "In view of the fact that the SAP is an essential service in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act and a statutory body, the formation of a union by members cannot be allowed."

The Cape Times also asked Mr Kruger if he was aware of widespread dissatisfaction in the police force over low rates of pay and the fact that police are not paid for compulsory overtime.

Mr Kruger replied: "I am not aware of widespread dissatisfaction among members of the force over low rates of pay or the fact that no overtime is paid."

Police in most Western countries, including Germany, Britain and France have unions without striking powers.

A SAP sergeant: "There is no one to take up our cause, no one but the Opposition. Because police have limited opportunity to complain, the public think we do not have complaints."

Brigadier Rocco de Villiers, a former deputy-commissioner of police, said nearly nine years ago that policemen should not to be lumped together with other civil servants and separation from the Public Service Commission was essential. Police were civil servants only in as far as they were paid by the State, but that was where the similarity ended he said.

"It's most unfair that SAA pilots are paid danger money and policemen not. I say it is more dangerous for a policeman on a motor-cycle."



Part of every-day duty — investigating a burglary

him as an extension of the ruling government, responsible for the unpopular laws he enforces

I was told "The men become apathetic when they realize the public see the police as the enemy. The policeman is also sensitive to criticism and afraid of trouble. That's why many do just enough to satisfy their superiors and stay out of trouble with them and the public

The police themselves are the first to admit the force is not perfect

According to figures supplied in written answers to questions put by the Cape Times to the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger 21

In 1979, 100,000 people were injured on duty

According to a medical report, a policeman fractured tuberculosis from handling prisoners

A detective "You cannot take fingerprints without touching the suspect and you cannot choose who you touch. I sometimes feel like jumping into a bath of disinfectant"

Police say they know their work is hard and dangerous. However they do not wear medals. All they ask for is a medal from the public. Without it no police force can operate successfully

A senior police officer said "Every person thinks his trouble is the most important thing in the world. So at night your only patrol van rushes from house to house to settle necessary squabbles. But the constable has to listen, give advice, be friendly, not be hurried"

A woman in Pinelands asked the police to "please do something" about her neighbour's domestic, a Swahili who had been whistling the same three-note tune for three months

An old woman in Kenilworth telephoned the charge office at 2 am. She couldn't sleep because a donkey was braying incessantly. The patrol van went out and chased the donkey away

Pennsula detectives cannot understand why all CID cars are not equipped with radios — a basic aid by which detectives working close to the scene of a crime could offer assistance within minutes

"Or bleepers just

insufficient evidence, a man told me. The criminal goes free. He starts up another gang, there is another spate of armed robberies and the whole vicious circle is repeated.

There are explanations for this attitude by the public — long hours spent in courts, a third of "couldn't care" and possibly the most important cause, that most large firms have insurance coverage for armed robberies

Mr Harry Schwarz PFP MP "One of the major priorities is to protect the policeman as a protector who is respected"

"The black man must not look on the policeman as a man who comes to arrest him. He must turn to the policeman when he is robbed, when his family is murdered or when extortion is practised on him."

Professor Barend van Niekerk, University of Natal "The law, which ought to be the black man's protection,

although crime prevention is the prevention of crime.

Police should not be used to enforce legislation which is discriminatory, restrictive and not criminal"

Not all policemen believe blindly in the laws passed by Parliament, and few enjoy enforcing petty apartheid regulations

A senior officer "The laws are there and when we receive complaints we have to enforce them, whether we agree with them or not"

"The police were not taken into consideration when the beaches were allocated — there are far more important duties than chasing blacks off Sunrise Beach"

East month police in Wynberg had to interrupt their search for three gunpoint rapists to attend complaints about nude sunbathers at Llandudno

Many senior police believe the whole character of the force would change if the government implemented a few simple measures to make the police a worth-

Divorce from the Public Service Commission

The Cape Times asked Mr Kruger if this was possible and if not, why not

Reply "It is unfortunately not possible to divorce the Public Service Commission, as the latter is statutory body whose function is inter alia to ensure uniformity in salaries and working conditions throughout the public service including the uniformed forces"

Better pay

The Cape Times asked Mr Kruger if the department intended raising police salaries and if so, when and by how much

Reply "The Public Service Commission is at present considering an increase in salaries for all public servants, including policemen, from April 1, 1979, but the details are as yet not known"

Overtime pay:

Mr Kruger was asked if the department intended introducing overtime pay

Reply "The question of overtime for members of the force is at present receiving my personal attention"

More staff

The Cape Times asked Mr Kruger if there were any plans to step up the drive for recruits and to improve conditions to persuade serving members to stay in the force

Reply "The department has recruiting officers stationed at every division in the country. Every effort is being made to recruit more members and it is hoped that the formation of the new public relations division will improve the image of



Policemen at work — looking for clues in a burgled shop

paid, although this has been mentioned by some members in their applications for discharge"

Other government departments cannot understand how the police function without a union

Mr Benne Reinecke chief secretary of the SA Railway Police Staff Association, told me this week "A personnel union is an absolute necessity. It creates a good spirit, the staff feels protected — they have someone to look after their welfare"

"We are in constant contact with the Minister of Transport, the Commissioner of the SAR Police and the general manager of the Railways"

to chase a speeding car at 100 km/h through the centre of a large town than it is to land a large jet aircraft.

Brigadier de Villiers said Major Jan de Klerk, retired Parow station commander "The Public Service Commission is not qualified to determine whether a policeman who risks his life disarming a dangerous criminal should get the same salary as a clerk who sits behind a desk with one eye on the clock"

"Can the minister really believe the police are not discontented when hundreds leave monthly? The fault clearly lies with the lack of communication between the force and the minister



A policeman at work — searching for a firearm

'Days off' pay will ease police load (251)

Pretoria surveys

Political Correspondent
Policemen will in future be able to "work in" time off due to them and be compensated for it

The Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, said yesterday that such a scheme had been approved by the Public Service Commission and the Treasury

At a Press conference he explained that this was not a straight overtime scheme

It meant that policemen up to the rank of major could volunteer to work on days off and be paid extra for this

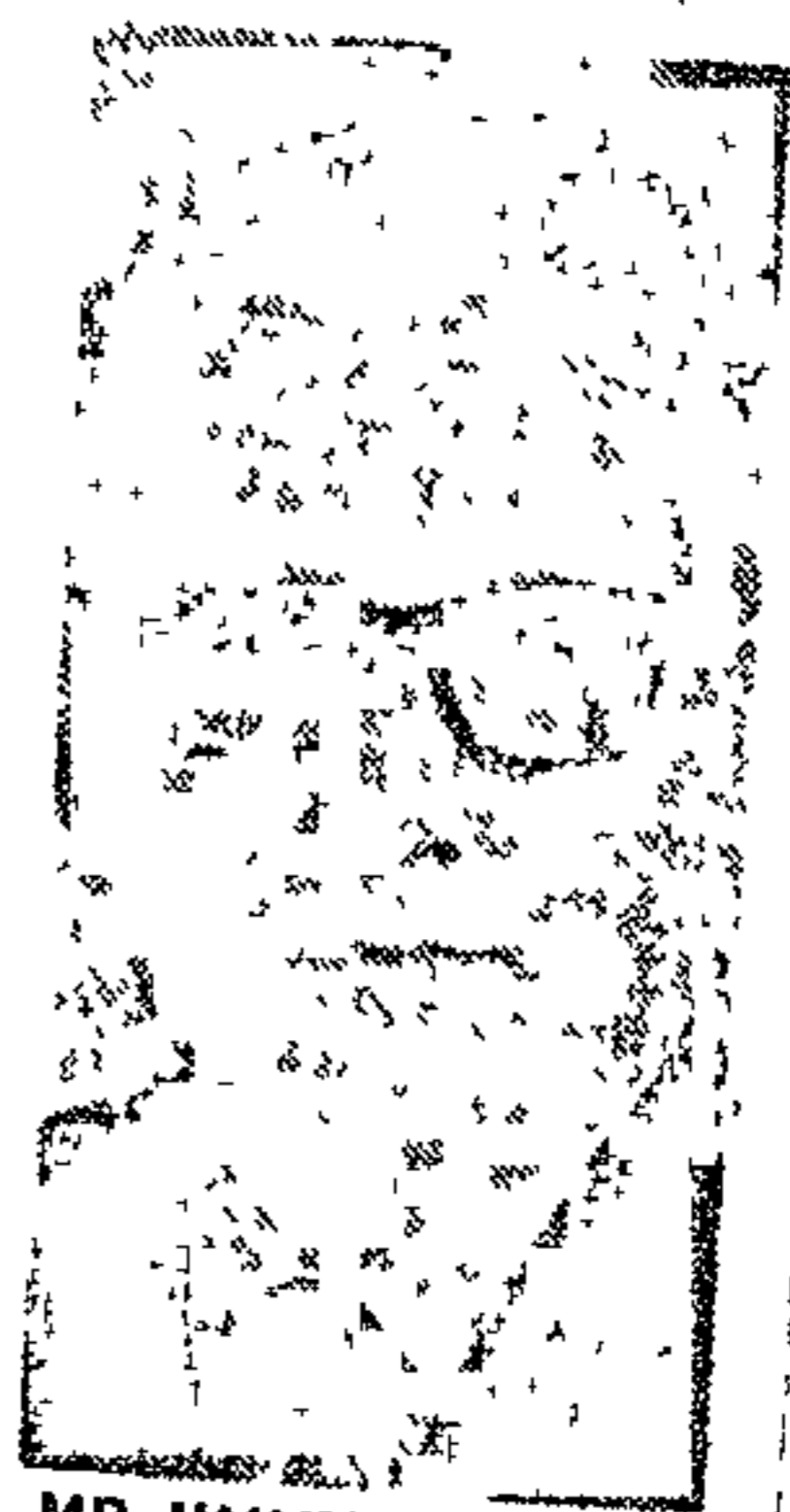
The Minister said that in this way the force could cope with half of the staff shortage it had at present.

He conceded that a very high number of policemen were resigning. This was partly due to the fact some joined the police instead of doing military service.

In future those who did this would not automatically be exempted from military service after serving in the police for two years.

The full strength of the force was supposed to be around 35 000. At present there were 1 696 white and 1 626 black vacancies.

It was not possible to remove the police from the control of the Public Service Commission, but negotiations were in progress for improved conditions.



MR JIMMY KRUGER

t on the

3. How many Africans holding qualifications in the following fields fully equivalent to a) the National Diploma for Technicians or National Diploma and b) the National Certificate for Technicians or National Certificate would you employ were they i) immediately available ii) available in 1981 assuming full economic recovery?

a) National Diploma for Technicians or National Diploma in:	Africans you would employ if	
	i) immediately available	ii) available in 1981 assuming full economic recovery
1. Electrical Engineering (Heavy Current)	_____	_____
2. Electrical Engineering (Light Current)	_____	_____
3. Industrial Instrumentation	_____	_____
4. Telecommunication	_____	_____
5. TV and Electronics	_____	_____
6. Mechanical Engineering	_____	_____
7. Automotive Engineering	_____	_____
8. Production Engineering	_____	_____
9. Refrigeration and Airconditioning Engineering	_____	_____
10. Civil Engineering	_____	_____
11. Structural Engineering	_____	_____
12. Town & Regional Planning	_____	_____
13. Construction Supervision	_____	_____

Africans

Korrupsie: min geld genoem

(251)

Rapport 18/2/79

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HY neem sers. J. A. Kriel se klein salaris en geldelike probleme in ag, het landdroos Gert Steyn vandeeweeke in die Johannesburgse streekhof gesê in een van die opspraakwekkendste reeks dobbel- en korrupsieverhore.

Hy het die gewese dubbelspeurder tot 'n jaar tronkstraf, plus 'n boete van R5 000 of 'n jaar tronkstraf, gevonnies. Vroeër is sers Kriel se hoof, kapt. Daantjie van Eeden, tot vyf jaar tronkstraf veroordeel.

In albei gevalle is ter versagting getuig oor die beskuldigdes se swak salarisse. Sers. Kriel het getuig dat hy en sy gesin op R200 per maand moes leef. Ná sy tweede troue het die dobbelkoning Rafic Atteih hom R50 as trougeskenk gegee. Daarna het hy bedrae van R50 tot R200 per maand van Atteih ontvang, is getuig.

*Sersant Kriel het vir hom later 'n huis van R50 000 laat bou. Hy het ook 'n strandhuis gehad.

In 1976 is die voormalige speurhoof van Welkom, 'n luitenant-kolonel met dertig jaar diens, weens bedrog skuldig bevind. In 1977 is 'n majoor en sersant weens diefstal en bedrog veroordeel.

In Pretoria is 'n sersant aan omkoperie en korrupsie skuldig bevind. In 'n ander geval is twee konstabels gestraf weens swendelary waarby R4 000 en vyf diamante betrokke was.

on ways to stimulate
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that the present lop-sided economic power in the countryside be significantly reduced if services are not to be captured by the powerful.

The Plan emphasises the complexity of rural development and that it is the subject of several Ministries. It argues that more effective co-operation is required. In future there is to be stronger policing to see that departments adhere to set guidelines. Again, along with the call for greater precision there is in the Plan a push towards the acquisition and the use of superior knowledge at the top. No mention is made of organic processes, of local interests and knowledge, of innovation arising from lots of disparate field experience. There are bold statements that policy prescriptions for arable land use will emerge from the Integrated Farming Pilot Project at Pelotshetla (technical aspects) and from the Barolong Farms Project (tenurial aspects). Well designed and managed as the two projects are, the attitude as revealed in the Plan that single experiments are a sufficient basis upon which to devise national policy is worrisome.

It is pertinent to comment on the Report on Rural Development prepared in 1973 by Robert Chambers and D. Feldman. This report has led to the White Paper proposals entitled the Tribal Grazing Land Programme. I presume that one has to read the Report and the White Paper in the light of recent knowledge on rural income distribution provided by the survey of 1975/76. In 1973 Chambers and Feldman did not have to face the very unequal distribution of rural income that was subsequently revealed by the survey. For instance, it is unlikely that they would have guessed that the top five

1. Para. 4.53 page 67.

Die skokkende

Rapport 18/2/79

ellende van

251

ons polisie

SKOKKENDE feite oor die geldnood van Suid-Afrika se polisiemanne is dié week in 'n RAPPORT-ondersoek aan die lig gebring.

Die polisiemanne verdien so min in vergelyking met ander staatsdepartemente dat dit te betwyfel is of die stroom bedankings gestuit gaan word deur die aankondiging van minn Jimmy Kruger, Minister van Polisie, dat hulle ook voortaan vir oortydwerk vergoed sal word.

Min Kruger se aankondiging het saamgeval met die bekendmaking van 'n omsendbrief aan polisiekan-tore waarin gemeld is dat 1312 polisiemanne in die laaste ses maande van 1978 bedank het.

Boonop is daar nou 'n tekort van 3 595 polisie-

'n Luitenant wat op die punt staan om te bedank, bring maandeliks net R365,25 huis toe. Hy het 'n graad in die regte en kan as proku-reur tussen R12 000 en R40 000 per jaar verdien. Hy werk soms tot 10 tot 12 uur per dag, en sê hy kan nie veel langer so aangaan nie.

Teenoor sy verhaal staan dié van 'n adjudant-offisier in die Spoorwegpolisie in skrilte kontras. Hy het net st 8 en saam met sy oortyd was sy tjek verlede maand meer as R1 000, vertel die adjudant-offisier.

'n Majoor in die polisie sal met 'n verwagte verhoging van 15 persent nog steeds minder verdien as 'n luitenant in die Spoorwegpolisie.

Sommige polisiemanne net wel die byvoordeel van goedkoop woonstelle, maar dit is nie oral beskikbaar nie.

'n Groot deel van die mense wat bedank het, het aangesluit net om diensplig te ontduik, het min Kruger in Kaapstad op 'n perskonferensie gesê.

Die departementele brief wat na alle polisiekan-tore gestuur is, praat ook van "omtrent 30 persent" van die 1 312 polisiemanne wat diens-plig probeer ontduik het.

Skepties

Hierdie bewering word egter weerspreek deur navorsing by Unisa, waar prof. Tjaart van Heerden, van die Departement van Kriminologie, bevind het dat die werklike persentasie wat diensplig wil ontduik, tussen 4 en 5 persent wissel.

RAPPORT het vandeeweek in 'n ondersoek na die salarisstruktuur van polisie-manne vasgestel dat meeste polisiemanne wel bly is oor hul verwagte verhogings, maar skepties staan oor die oortydvergunning. "Wat word van jou vrou en kinders"

Min Kruger kon nie gister vir kommentaar opgespoor word nie.

By a process of flawed illogical the most erroneous of which conc position in any Women's Movement raising" as an involvement with tedious catalog

Min Kruger kon nie gister vir kommentaar opgespoor word nie.

'n Kollega, ook met sewe jaar diens, het ook bedank omdat hy maandeliks net R215 oorgehad het vir hom en sy verwagte vrou (Lees Volledige berigte op bl 4 en 5).

Tikster

Selfs 'n tikster sonder ervaring begin by die polisie niet meer geld as 'n konstabel R216,50 per maand teeno-oor die R211,75 van 'n konstabel sonder Matriek.

'n Konstabel met Matriek is haar wel voor met 'n beginsalaris van R270 per maand, maar ná drie jaar is die tikster hom weer voor. Sy verdien dan R350, die konstabel met Matriek R310,50 en die Matrieklose konstabel R252 per maand.

Toe 'n Johannesburgse sakeonderneming vandeeweek om 'n veiligheids-wag adverteer, was daar meer as tagtig aansoekers — die meeste polisiemanne. Onder hulle was talle offisiere: Luitenant, Kapteins en selfs 'n kolonel.

Nie aangaan

Mnr John Pearce, Johannesburg se verkeers-hoof, skat dat byna 40 persent van sy verkeersmanne oud polisiemanne is. Die voordele en inkomste van selfs 'n verkeerskonstabel is beter.

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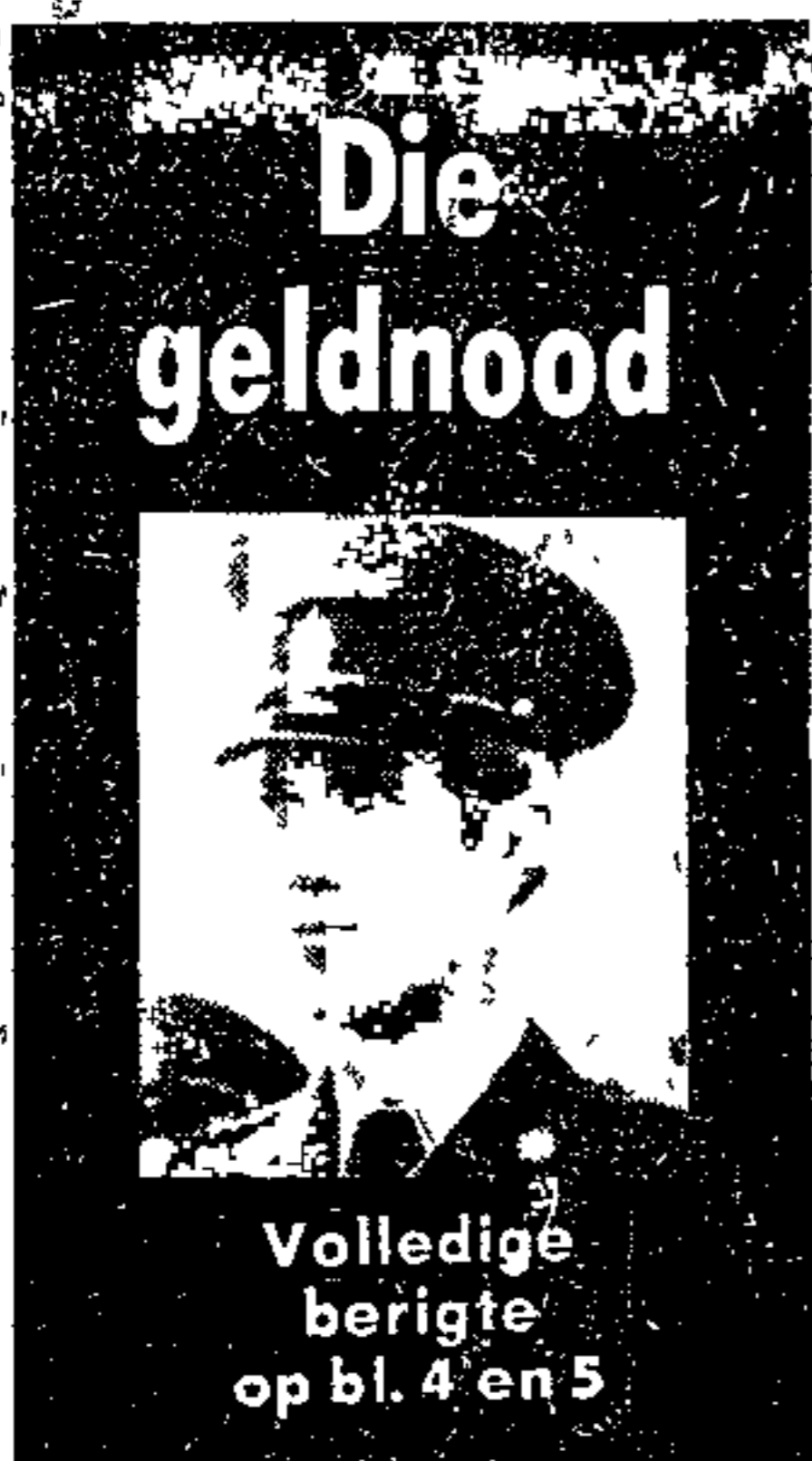
se een polisieman, "wanneer n man jou rusdae moet ge-bruik om daardie ekstra geld te verdien?" Op die oomblik werk hy dikwels twaalf uur per dag sê hy

Veel meer

Prof Van Heerden sê 'n mens kan verwag dat jou primêre polisiemag — die SAP — ontevrede moet voel dat 'n sekondêre polisiemag soos die Spoorwegpolisie veel meer as hulle verdien.

"Ek was self 'n polisieman — negentien jaar lank — en ek het darem 'n bestaan gemaak. Ek kon nie soos 'n konting leef nie! Die kernbe-ginsels is egter dat jy 'n salaris bereken volgens wat 'n poli-sieman werd is."

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manne, het dié Minister later aangekondig.

Agter die massa-bedankings sit die verhaal van 'n belangrike staatsdepartement wat feitlik as die weeskind van die land bestempel kan word.

Wanneer 'n polisieman se vrou swanger raak en nie meer kan werk nie, moet talle van hulle weens geldnood bedank. So 'n man, 'n speurder, het ná sewe jaar diens

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As a group of in including their latest illogicalitie The descriptive obvious; "A W the women's f as the "pass not been expl the writer of currentlv in

'n Nuwe baba beteken nog 'n bedanking

RAPPOORT 18/2/79

Deur STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

(251)

TOE hul vroue swanger raak, het hulle ná sewe jaar diens in die polisie elk net sowat R200 per maand van hul salarisse uitgekry. Dis toe dat twee Johannesburgse polisiemanne, soos tientalle van hul kollegas, besluit het om te bedank en meer geld elders te gaan verdien.

En tog, sê Coert Barnard en Paul van den Berg, albei 25, is daar geen beter werk as dié van 'n polisieman nie. Albei sê hulle sal môre terugkeer na die polisie — mits die geld reg is. En dit voorsien hulle moeilik.

Die salarisse van die twee oud-polisiemanne, wat tans by dieselfde saak as veiligheidsbeamptes werk, het binne enkele maande meer as verdubbel.

Hulle het vandeeweek vertel hoe hulle as polisiemanne gedurig in skuld moes lewe en hoe hul ouers moes help met kos en geld.

Coert het twee jaar gelede as konstabel met sewe jaar diens die polisie verlaat. Toe het hy maandeliks R215 van sy salaris uitgekry. Naas dié gewone aftrekkings soos vir mediese fonds, pensioen en inkomstebelasting is R20 per maand vir sy woonstel afgetrek.

„Alles wat jy wou koop, moes jy op skuld koop — en dan net die heel goedkoopste. Selfs toe my vrou nog gewerk het, het dit swaar gegaan om kop bo water te hou. My ma moes my dikwels geld „leen“ wat ek nooit kon terugbetaal nie,” vertel hy.

In een stadium, toe daar nie vir hom 'n polisie woonstel beskikbaar was nie, was sy maandelikse uitgawes soos volg: woonstelhuur, R110



OUW-POLISIEMANNE Coert Barnard, links, en Paul van den Berg, wat hier van die swaarkrydae vertel toe hulle nog op 'n polisieman se karige salaris moes uitkom.

Water en elektrisiteit, R20. Meubels, R40. Motor, R50. Kos R80. Dit sluit nie dinge soos brandstof en sigarette in nie. Sy uitgawes het sowat R300 per maand beloop terwyl hy net R215 huis toe gebring het.

Paul van den Berg het nege

maande gelede in Coert se voetspore gevolg toe hy ná sewe jaar as speurder by dieselfde private onderneming gaan werk het.

In dié stadium het Paul net sowat R190 per maand uitgekry. Die besluit om die

polisie te verlaat, het gekom nadat sy vrou swanger geraak het. Voor haar swangerskap het sy gewerk en kon hulle darem nog uitkom met hul geld.

„As 'n polisieman se vrou swanger raak, is daar net een uitweg! Bedank en gaan werk elders. Ek verdien nou, nege maande later, R525 per maand. In die polisie sou ek seker nog twintig jaar moes werk voordat ek so 'n salaris sou kan verdien,” sê Paul.

„Jy moet oral skuld maak. Ek kon nie vir my vrou 'n sitkamerstel van meer as R150 koop nie. As jou motor gaan staan, was daar eenvoudig nie geld om dit te laat herstel nie. Jy moes sorg dat jy op 'n ander manier by die werk kom.

„Ek was eintlik gelukkig. My ouers, wat boer, kon my uithelp met groente en vleis.

„Dit is hierdie dinge wat veroorsaak dat 'n mens nou hoor van polisiemanne wat gestraf word omdat hulle omkoopgeld aanvaar het. As 'n mens in enige werk, nie net in die polisie nie, genoeg geld betaal word om gemaklik van te kan lewe, gebeur sulke dinge nie,” sê hy.

Saam met Coert en Paul werk sowat dertig veiligheidsbeamptes wat by die polisie padgegee het weens te min geld. Hulle ken ook talle oud-polisiemanne wat om dieselfde rede nou as veiligheidsbeamptes by plekke soos Evkom, Krygkor, supermarkte, banke, Vleis-Sentraal, Bantoesake en by myne werk

As a group of U.C.T. feminists we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors' in including the pretentious study entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Feminism" in their latest newsletter. We would like to point out some of the combined illogicalities, misconceptions and muddled thinking that appear in their article. The description of what a Women's Movement should be confines itself to stating the obvious; "A Women's Movement is a political movement", "It must, therefore, identify the women's position within the structures of society". To assume that factors such as the "pass-laws, the reserves, squatter-camps and the role of women in these" have not been explored, even theoretically, by the U.C.T. Women's Movement indicates that the writer of this article has no direct knowledge of discussions and projects currently in progress among Women's Movement members.

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DAAR is op die oomblik 'n gaping van byna R3 000 tussen die salaris van 'n majoor in die Spoorwegpolisie en sy eweknie in die SAP. Dit kan op 1 April met 'n skrale R113 per jaar krimp.

Wanneer Spoorwegsalarisse met 10 persent verhoog word, sal die Spoorwegmajoor R1 120 by sy salaris van R11 200 per jaar kan voeg: sy verdienste word R12 320 per jaar.

Die SAP-majoor se salaris word met waarskynlik 15 persent verhoog sodat sy salaris met R1 233 styg van R8 220 tot R9 453 per jaar. Die gaping van R2 960 krimp dus tot R2 867.

Depart 18/2/79

Só vergelyk hulle met die res

'N VERGELYKING van staatsdienssalariëse op die oomblik:

SAP

Konstabel se aanvangsalaris R211,75 tot R402 per maand ná 13 jaar diens.

Sersant R325.

Adjutant-offisier R375.

Luitenant R471.

Kaptein R544 ná 17 jaar diens.

Majoor R695.

Luitenant-kolonel R775 ná 22 jaar diens.

Spoorwegpolisie (voor 'n beloofde verhoging van 10 persent op 1 April):

Konstabel R254 tot R490 per maand.

Sersant R519 tot R555.

Adjutant-offisier R606 tot R641.

Luitenant R693 tot R728.

Kaptein R751 tot R786.

Majoor R933.

SAW

Weerman (minimum-verelste: St.8) R223 tot R388.

Onderkorporaal R223 tot R403.

Korporaal R283 tot R508.

Sersant (graad 1 tot 3) R388 tot R598 (vereenvoudig)

Stafsersant (graad 1 tot 3) R463 tot R685 (vereenvoudig).

Adjutant-offisier (graad 1 tot 3) R653 tot R880 (vereenvoudig)

Kandidaat-offisier R193 tot R313

Tweede luitenant R253 tot R373.

Luitenant R326 tot R508.

Luitenant R326 tot R508.

Kaptein R508 tot R598.

Majoor R598 tot R685.

Kommandant R718 tot R880.

'n Vergelyking met ander staatsdepartemente is moeiliker. Die Departement van Gevangenswese het Vrydag geweier om sy salarisskale bekend te maak. "Dis nie die departement se beleid om dit bekend te maak nie," het 'n woordvoerder gesê.

Dit word aanvaar dat die bevorderingsmoontlikhede en diensvoorwaardes heelwat beter as dié van die polisie is. Heelparty meer offisiere as in die polisie het ook naskoolse kwalifikasies. Al wat die Departement van Gevangenswese in dié verband wou sê, is dat verdere studie in aanmerking geneem word wanneer dit by bevordering kom.

Bevorderingsmoontlikhede en werkure is ook in die Departement van Justisie heelwat beter as in die polisie. Iemand met 'n regsgraad kan landdros word anderhalf jaar nadat hy klaar gestudeer het. Dié aanvangsalaris is R502. Voordat hy landdros word, is sy salaris sowat

'n Prokureur kan vyf jaar ná sy opleiding tussen R12 000 en R40 000 per jaar verdien. "Kry hy dit nie, is hy sy sout nie werd nie," sê 'n bekende prokureur in Johannesburg.

'n Verkeerspolisieman met st. 8 en sonder ondervinding word vir R376 by die Johannesburgse verkeersafdeling aangestel, sê mnr. John Pearce, verkeershoof. Daarna styg die salarisse vir gewone verkeersmanne tot R563 per maand.

"Ek skat byna 40 persent van my verkeerspersoneel is oud-polisiemane," het mnr. Pearce op navraag gesê. Hy het toegegee dat hulle hulle by die verkeersafdeling aansluit vanweë die beter voordele en salaris.

Oortyd word betaal en daar is 'n ekstra toelae vir werk tussen 7 nm. en 6 vm. Sondag word hulle dubbelbetaal. Motorfietsmanne kry 'n ekstra R45 per maand.

Voorts word uniforms gratis verskaf, tot twee per jaar. 'n Belangrike voordeel is die verskaffing van vervoer, sê mnr Pearce.

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'SKATRYK'

Rapport 18/2/79 (251)

Spoorwegmanne is myle voor met kontant

'N ADJUDANT-OFFISIER in die Spoorwegpolisie, 27 jaar oud en met st. 8, het in Januarie byna dubbel soveel verdien as 'n polisie-luitenant, 23 jaar oud, met 'n regsgraad en reeds verder gevorder met verdere regstudie. Só lyk die skerp kontras tussen Suid-Afrikaanse twee polisie...

Luitenant X, wat RAP-PORT versoek het om nie sy naam te publiseer nie, het openhartig gesels. Sy bruto-salaris verlede maand was R549.

Die spoorweg-onderoffisier het ewe openhartig gesels, maar ook versoek dat sy naam nie geplaas word nie. Sy tjek was verlede maand meer as R1 000.

Albei werk min of meer 40 jaar vir die polisie, is getroud en het jong kinders. Die spoorwegman sê hy is gelukkig in sy werk. Hy word goed behandel en kry oortyd-betaling vir vakansiedae en naweke.

Verlede maand was sy tjek darem vetter as gewoonlik omdat die spoorwee aan al sy amptenare aansporingsbonusse betaal het. Dit wissel tussen R165 en R250.

Die luitenant in die S.A. Polisie sê hy kan nie veel langer so voortgaan nie. Hy is besig om vir hom ander werk te soek.

Sy basiese salaris is R507,50 per maand. Dan kry hy 'n ontberingtoelaag van R30 per maand, 'n dienstoelaag van R5 en 'n staatsdienstoelaag van R6,50.

Totale aftrekkings is R183,75. Dit beteken die luitenant sit met R365,25 in sy sak waarmee hy vir 'n vrou en twee klein kinders moet sorg.

Toe sy jongste spruit, 'n seuntjie, ses maande oud was, moes sy vrou uitspring en gaan werk, anders het hulle nooit kop bo water kon hou nie.

„Die baba is soggens by 'n bewaarskool saam met sy suster van vier jaar,” vertel sy vrou. „Ek werk halfdag as sekretaresse en bring elke maand R200 huis toe.”

Die egpaar wil bitter graag 'n huis hê, maar kon tot dusver net spaar wanneer die vrou werk. Hulle woon op die oomblik in 'n polisiewoonstel wat R16,50 per maand kos. Daarsonder sou hulle beslis nie die pyp kon rook nie, sê die luitenant.

Hy is dankbaar dat die polisie goedkoop woonstelle beskikbaar stel. Maar 'n mens moet in gedagte hou dat nie alle polisiemanne in sulke woonplekke kan woon nie. Die woonstel is ruim en modern, met drie slaapkamers.

„Dit kos R72 per maand om die kinders in 'n bewaarskool te hou”, vertel die egpaar. Hulle glo nogtans dis die moeite werd.

Omdat sy werk, was huishoudelike uitgawes verlede maand R380. „Nou kan ons spaargeld vir die kinders wegsit, R10 elk per maand en R30 in 'n spesiale spaarrekening,” vertel sy.

Daardie geld is 'n deposito vir 'n huis. Sy gaan haar eie spaargeld gebruik wat haar ouers sedert haar skooljare vir haar wegsit, maar dit is nog nie genoeg vir die beskeie huise wat hulle in gedagte het nie.

Hul vleisrekening was verlede maand R15 en kruidentersware en sigarette R60. Petrol word bereken teen R25

per maand vir die motor wat vyf jaar oud is.

„Sy onderdele, bande en koppelaar moet binnekort vervang word”, vertel die luitenant. Geld daarvoor moet iewers vandaan kom.

Sy skoonouers het destyds die motor vir hulle gekoop en hy het hulle R67 per maand terugbetaal. Toe die motor twee-derdes afbetaal was, het sy skoonpa gesê die motor is nou syne.

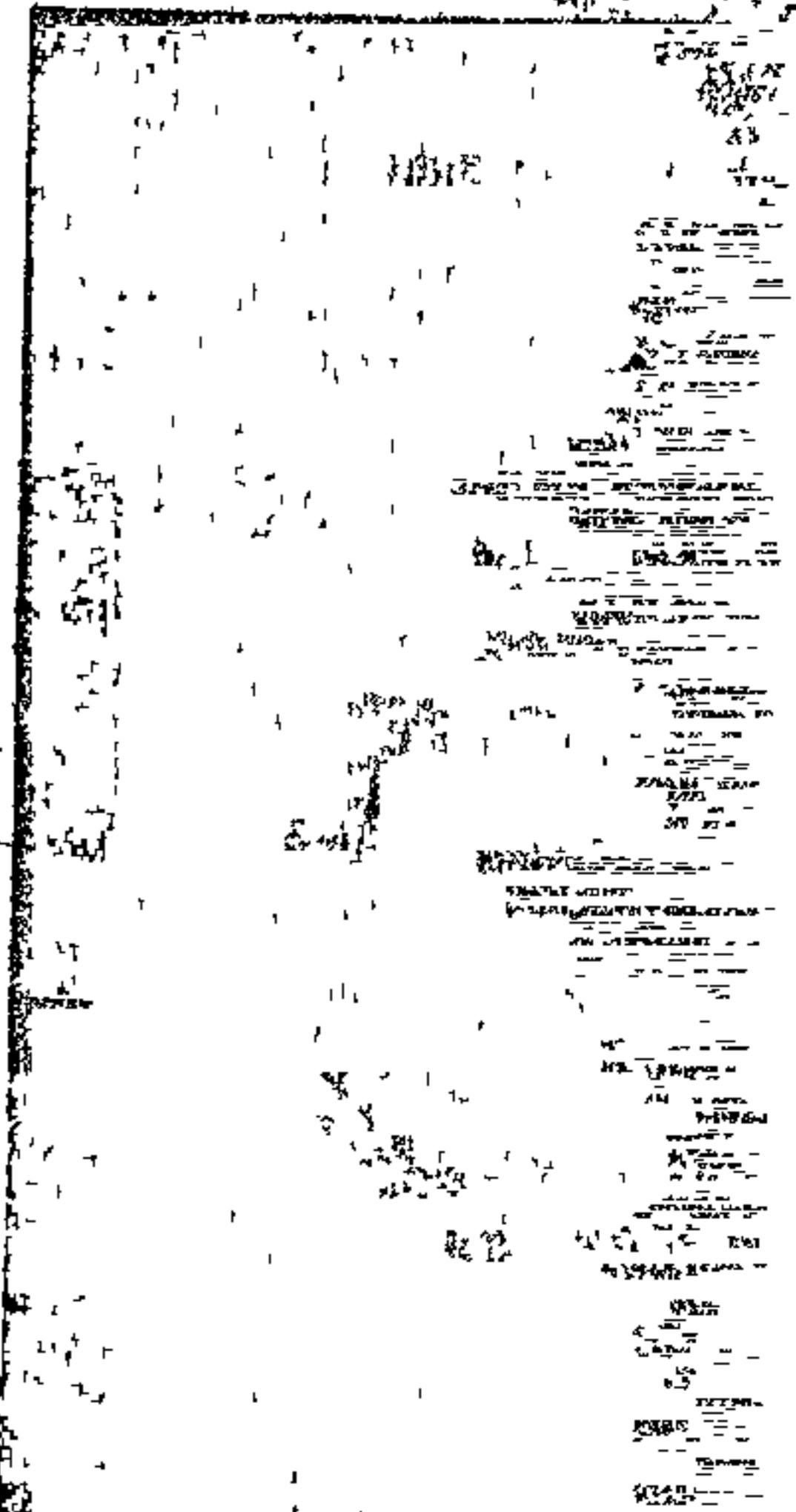
Volgens die luitenant is hy verplig om tot 'n offisiërsklub te behoort. Daarvoor betaal hy R2,50 per maand. Ander „eienaardige” aftrekkings is 'n verpligte 32 sent per maand vir die polisietydskrif Sarp, waarskynlik een van die swakste en ongewildste tydskrifte in die hele staatsdiens.

„Sedert ek uit kollege is, trek hulle dié bedrag af. Ek gee nie om nie, maar ek het nog nooit die tydskrif ontvang nie!”

Hy was altesame, 'n jaar aan die grens vir sy land. „Ek moes in moeilike omstandighede leer. Dit het al 'n paar keer gebeur dat ek my eksamens moes uitstel omdat ek bos toe is.”

„Ek werk soms dae aaneen 10 tot 12 uur per dag. Dis werk wat my tot diep in die nag vat. Ek word dikwels twee-uur en drie-uur soggens opgebeld om op ondersoek uit te gaan.”

Dis dié dinge, vertel die luitenant, wat hom nou laat besluit het om liever ander werk te soek. „My tweede graad kry buitendien geen erkenning in die polisie nie.”



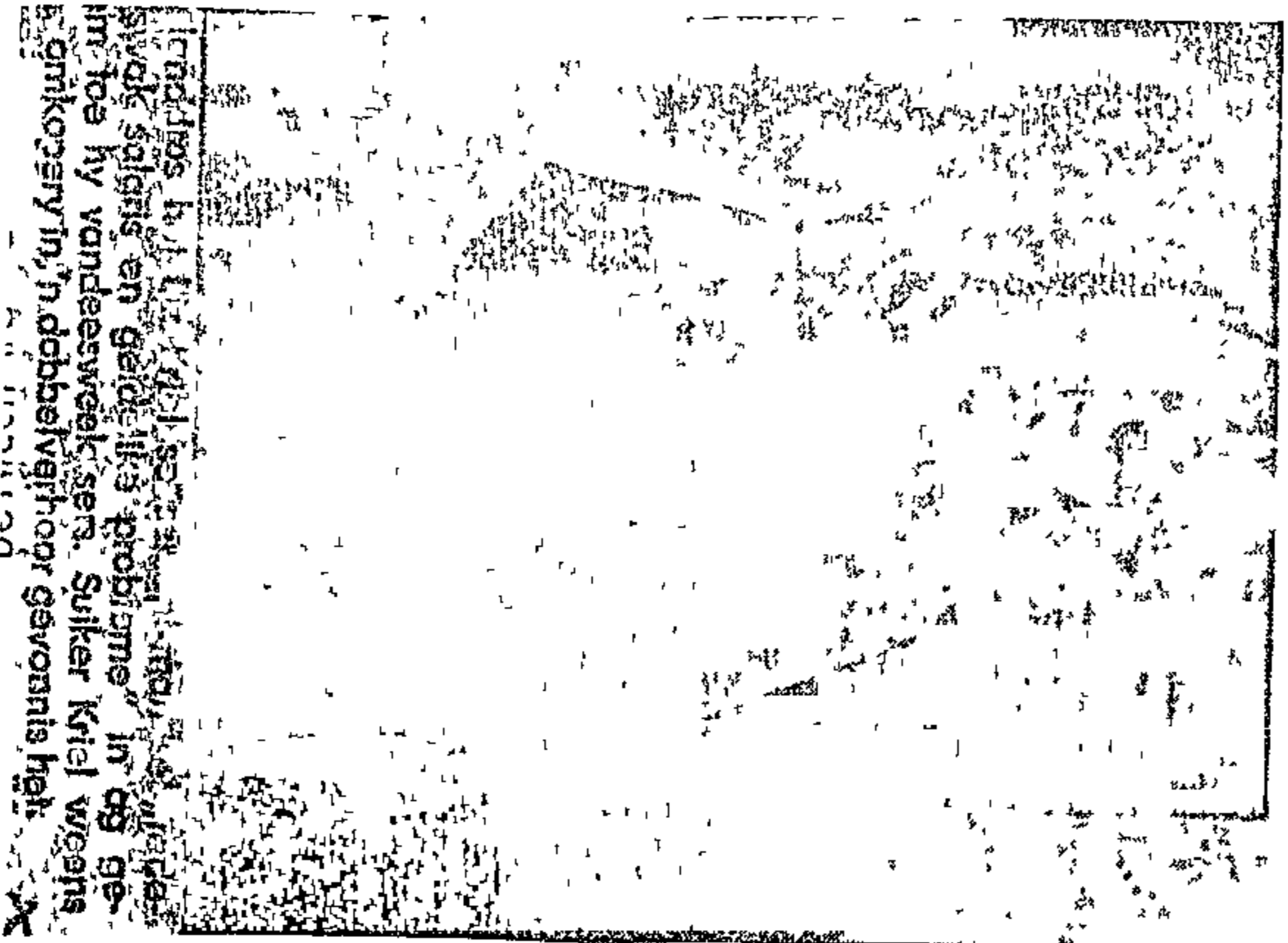
DIE landdros het Liz Kuhl se lik swak salaris en geld neem toe hy vandeeweek omkoperij in 'n dobbel twee men and women correlating such dive no way excludes the a optianism, organisation objected "integrated st identifiably bourgeois esters to as "adequate position of woman in South examining the institution at members of the movement in progress for a writer of this article it been explored, even the "pass-laws, the position of women's movement; "A Women's Movement description of what a logicalities, misconcept their latest newsletter. I including the pretorio a group of U.C.T. Train

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Rapport 18/2/79 (251)

* RAPPORT, 18 Februarie 1979

KOOLTEGAS



Probleme met die...
swak salons en geldlike probleme in die ge-
m. toe by vandeewek ses. Suiker Kriel weens
omkopers in, 'n dubbeltvifhoor gevonnis het.



Prof. twyfel of oortyd

Polisie help

OORTYDBETALING aan polisiemane moet sekerlik verwelkom word, "maar die vraag ontstaan of dit voldoende is. Het die agterstand van die polisieman nie reeds te groot geword nie?" vra prof. Tjaart van Heerden, van die departement van krimnologie aan Unisa.

"Somnige polisiemane werk reeds suke lang ure dat 'n ekstra dag se werk sake vir hom nog verder gaan bemoeilik. Hoeveel tyd het hy om saam met sy gasm deur te bring? Ek hwyfel werklik of dit die polisie emngins gaan verbeter."

Prof Van Heerden, oud-polisieman wat lankal sy stem verhef vir 'n beter salaris-struktuur vir die polisie, sê

sy departement is besig met ondersoek na die rol van die polisieman in die sameleving.

Navorsing toon dat meer as 10 000 polisiemane die afgelope tien jaar bedank het. Die meeste het geloop omdat die salaris so swak is.

"In 'n ondersoek in 1970 is bevind dat 91,1 persent van die ontwerdens salaris as knelpunt genoem het," sê prof Van Heerden.

Ondanks die verhogings wat sedertdien aangekondig is, het 73,5 persent van die polisiemane wat ondervra is, verlede jaar laat blyk dat salaris steeds die verlaamste knelpunt is.

"Dis 'n aanduiding dat daar 'n geringe verbetering was," sê prof Van Heerden.

"Niemin het die bedankingsyfer die afgelope tien jaar al hoe groter geword."

Minder as 1 persent van alle poliserekteure sluit hulle aan omdat die salaris vir hulle aantoklik is, het prof Van Heerden in 'n vroeëre ondersoek bevind.

"Die verlaamste faktore wat 'n man by die mag laat aansluit, is 'n begeerte om die medemens te dien en die hoe waarde wat die polisieman vir die sameleving het."

Bate min sluit aan om diensplig te ondunk, het hy verder vasgestel.

"My eie ondersoek het in 1970 0,3 persent gedui. Dis deesdae 'n bietjie hoer, 4 of 5 persent."

Prof Van Heerden se navorsingsresultate weersprek min Kruger se stelling van vandeeweek dat die bedankingsyfer grootliks die gevolg is van rekrute wat gevone diensplig wil ondunk.

Hy sê hy betwyfel ook die bewering in die polisie se departementele brief dat 30 persent van die 1 312 polisiemane wat onlangs bedank het, mense was wat diensplig wou ondunk.

In 'n ander ondersoek het prof Van Heerden en stude-

dente van sy departement bevind dat die Suid-Afrikaanse publiek die gedagte oorweidend steun het dat polisiemane betaal moet word. Daar is toenemende aandrag dat dit gedoen word.

In 1970 het 73,66 persent van alle mense uit 'n steekproef van seshonderd gesê hulle meen polisie-salarisse moet verhoog word.

"Ondersoek in 1976 onder vierhonderd Kleurlinge aan die Rand het getoon dat 84 persent 'n beter salarisstruktuur vir die polisie steun."

Prof Van Heerden sê die houding is betekensvol onder 'n groep mense wat geen goeie mening oor die polisie het nie.

Terselfertyd het die ondersoek getoon dat die polisie min status het in die sameleving, veral in die laer ränge.

"Omdat hy so 'n swak salaris verdien, het navorsing getoon dat die polisieman homself ook minderwaardig ag."

"Die kernbeginsel is nie of jy 'n man 'n leefbare inkomste betaal nie. Dit moet bereken word volgens wat hy werd is," sê prof Van Heerden.

"Dit verstewig my standpunt dat daar ernstig begin moet word oor die voor- en die nadele van die polisie-salarisstruktuur en of daar nie weggebreek moet word van die Staatsdienskommissie se voorskryfte nie."

"Ons moet wegbreek van die gedagte dat die polisie werk deur ongeskooldes verlig word."

"Verl offisiere probeer hulle toenemend beter loepens vir hul taak deur naskoolse studie. In 1972 het tweehonderd polisiemane aan Unisa gestudeer. Verlede jaar was daar 1 200, van wie meer as 500 hulle vir die B.A.-graad in polistekunde ingeskryf het. Vanjaar verwag ons nog meer."

"Daar behoort vanjaar sewe MA-studente en ongeveer twintig honneursstudente te wees," sê prof Van Heerden.



PROF TJAART VAN HEERDEN het al groter geword bedankingsyfer

Weermag bied gouer hoër salaris

DERTIG PERSENT van alle Weermag-offisiere het die een of ander vorm van naskoolse opleiding, sê kol. H. Serfontein, werwingsoffisier van die SAW. "Maar dis 'n ranning," waarsku hy. "Nogans toon navorsing wat by Unisa gedoen word, dat die syfer heelwat hoer as by die polisie is."

Hoevel die salarisstrukture van die SAW nie veel verskil van polisesalarisse in die ooreenstemmende laer ränge nie, is die bevoordrigingsmoontlikhede in die Weermag baie goed.

"Die SAW is heelwat groter. Ons bied 'n verskeidenheid van poste aan," sê kol. Serfontein.

Vir huisvesting kry die Weermagman en sy eweknie in die polisie dieselfde staatsdienssubsidie. Wanneer jy jou by die Weermag

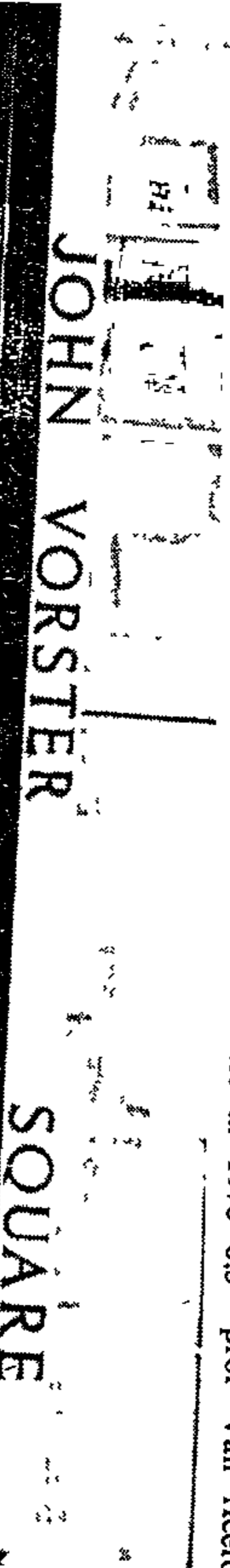
aansluit, kry jy R225 as uniformtoelae. Daarna kry jy nooit weer so 'n toelae nie, behalwe by bevordering.

Weermagdele mag self betaal vir die spesiale aandrag wat by onthale gedra word.

'n Persoonlike pensioentoeleae word betaal, wat wissel na gelang van salaris. Net soos die polisie kry lede van die SAW 'n onthaletoelae van R30 per maand.

Wanneer hy in die operasionele gebied is, kry hy ook 'n verdere gevaaer- en klimaattoelae wat wissel tussen R3,50 per dag vir ongetroudes en R4,50 per dag vir getroudes.

Kol. Serfontein sê 'n man met 'n graad het 'n baie goeie kans om offisier in die Weermag te word. Drie jaar nadat hy die universiteit verlaat het, kan hy reeds luitenant wees, en sewe jaar later 'n majoor.



JOHN VORSTER SQUARE

SUKKEL-SUKKEL song hulle vir die veiligheid van 'n land.



Police pay 'shocking', says paper

Cape Times 19/2/79

250

Staff Reporter

FOLLOWING the Cape Times series of articles on police salaries and conditions of service last week, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport yesterday published the results of its own investigation.

It reported that the facts of police pay were "shocking" and that it was doubtful whether the flood of resignations from the force would be affected by the announcement this week by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, that policemen would in future be paid for overtime work.

A departmental letter circulated to police stations throughout the country, recently closed, stated that 12 policemen had signed during the last six months of 1978.

Behind these resignations was the story of an important government department which was virtually the brain of the country, said Rapport.

The newspaper stated that

● When a Johannesburg business concern advertised for a security guard last week it received more than 40 replies — most of them from policemen. Lieutenants, captains and even a colonel were among the applicants.

● Johannesburg's traffic chief, Mr John Pearce, said al-

most 40 percent of his men were ex-policemen.

● An warrant-officer in the Hillbrows Police, with Std 8 was paid more than R1 000 last month with overtime, whereas a lieutenant in the SAP with a law degree, working overtime, took home R355.25.

● Sentencing Sergeant J A Kriel to a year in jail and a fine of R5 000 for receiving bribes, a Johannesburg magistrate, Mr Gail Steyn, said last week that he had taken Sergeant Kriel's low salary into account.

Sergeant Kriel was found guilty of receiving bribes from Johannesburg gambling clubs. Mr Rattle Attieh, on the understanding that Mr Attieh's gambling parlours would be left alone.

Sergeant Kriel's chief, Captain Daantjie van Eeden, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for a similar offence and the magistrate also said that he had taken Captain van Eeden's low salary into account in passing sentence.

● **Leading article: Police pay — page 6**

השנה ה'...
הוא ה'...
הוא ה'...
הוא ה'...

אמר ובעצ אמן וקמין וגיסו - טו וגניטו וסתניטו
וחרגו קבני אמר רבי יוסף: זו משנת רבי עקיבא,
אבן משנה ראשונה: צודו וכן צודו, וכן קראו
קרישן. וכן קראו רבי יוחנן, קרישן קרישן
והקרישן, קרישן זה קרישן. רבי יוחנן אמר: אפסין
מתה בתו ויש לו קניס מקנה קרישן זה קרישן.

בשנת ה'...
בשנת ה'...
בשנת ה'...
בשנת ה'...

בשני מצד אשתו ובעל אמן - שאינו אבין וחמין - אבן אשתו
גריסו - בעל אחות אשתו חן ובעלה וחתנה - כל המנינים
לעל הם וגם בניהם וגם חתניהם פסולים הם משום קידוש משתת
וחורגו לברו - בו אשתו מבעל אחר הוא לברו פסול משום קירוב
אבל בנו וחמיו כשרים. ברם אשת חורגו דינה כחורגת, שכן אשה
כבעלה כמו שבארנו לעיל. אמר רבי יוסף: זו משנת רבי עקיבא -
כך שנה רבי עקיבא במשנתו, אבל משנה ראשונה - שושנתה
קודם רבי עקיבא, לימדה שאלו הם הקרובים: דודו וכן דודו וכל
הרואי לירישו - המשנה נקטה לשון הכתוב (ויקרא כה מט):
גא דודו או בו דודו ינאלטו, ומפרש רש"י: "דתינו קרובי רגא,
שכן מבארים: "דודו זה אחי אבין, וכן דודו זה בו אחי אבין
אבל קרובי האם כגון אחי אמן, כשל לך שהרי אינו ראוי לירישו...
אבל הוא פסול לאחי אמן, שהרי ראוי לירישו... ויש מפרשים
שהמשנה הראשונה באה ללמדנו שבין קרובי האב ובין קרובי האם
כל שיש להם שייכות בנחלה: או שנחלתו ונחלתו כגון אחיה
ואחי אבין: או שנחלתו ולא נחלתו כגון אחי אמן וכן חמין: או
שנחלתו ולא נחלתו כגון בעל אחות או בעל אחות אבין (עיינו
משנה ב"ב בתרא ח' א) - כל אלה פסולים הם. ואין המשנה
הראשונה חולקת על משנה רבי עקיבא אלא כבעל אחות אמן ובעל
אמן, וגיטא, שהואיל ואין להם שייכות בנחלה כלל, הרי הם כשרים
(המאירי) ברם, הרמב"ם במירושו כותב: "וכל הרואי לירשו אינו
מדברי משנה ראשונה, אבל הוא משלום משנת רבי עקיבא" (עיינו
שם, ועיינו ברשומות חוספות יוסטוב, חידושי הרשב"א) מכל מקום
אין הלכה כמשנה ראשונה וכל המקורב לוי באותה שעה -
זה המשך משנת רבי עקיבא (לפי כל המפרשים), והיא באה ללמדנו
שכל שהוא קרוב לוי באותה שעה שראה את העדות או בשעה
שהוא בא להעיד, הרי הוא פסול. הרי קרוב ונתרסק - כגון חמיו
שמתה אשתו דתינו כגון קודם שראה את העדות, הרי זה כשר -
שכן בשיעור שראה את העדות לא היה קרוב עוד. רבי יוחנן אמר:
אפילו מתה בתו - איש חמיו, ויש לו בנים ממנה - אבל יש
לחמיו בנים כבתו, הרי זה קרוב - והוא דהתני פסולים זה לזה.

Kruger tells of police benefits

Political Staff

OVER the past six months policemen have been granted new benefits amounting to about R14-million a year, the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, said yesterday.

Interviewed in the wake of criticism of police salaries and claims that he had not done enough to improve the lot of policemen, Mr Kruger said he had done his utmost to get policemen better benefits.

SYMPATHETIC

When the system of granting free uniforms to policemen on April 1 is introduced it will cost about R7-million a year.

The new overtime system will also cost about R7-million a year.

"I have found that the Minister of Finance and the Civil Service Commission have been sympathetic to my demands which have been very insistent," he said.

התנועה דנה בבדיקת הערים על ידי בית הדין, וכן בעניין פסק הדין
בניצול בדרקום את הקריש - בדיני ממונות? ואף על פי שהתקנת
הכביש היא שלא תהא דרישה והקידה בדיני ממונות (כמבואר לחלוץ
ד' א' מכל מקום חיי בדרקום את הערים, כדי לכוון עדותם (המאירי).
וכיכדי חיי מפקחים אחרים - את הערים, לבית הדין ומאויימין
עליהן - מטילים עליהם אימה על ידי דברי כבושין, שאומרים
להם ככה תמור עונו של המעיר עדות שקר, שגורם הוא לפורענותו
קיידי בעולם, ומלכד העונש הקשה הצפוי לעד שקר, הריהו מכוון
אף בעיני האדם שהוא מעיד בשבילי, ונמצא שהוא רע לשמים ורע
לביייתו, וכיוצא בנדבכים אלה; ומצוייטין את כל האדם לחוק -

התנועה דנה בבדיקת הערים על ידי בית הדין, וכן בעניין פסק הדין
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ד' א' מכל מקום חיי בדרקום את הערים, כדי לכוון עדותם (המאירי).
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לביייתו, וכיוצא בנדבכים אלה; ומצוייטין את כל האדם לחוק -

Call on
police ^{CAPL}
to be ^{TIMES}
patient ^{20/2/79}
over pay ²⁵¹

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Brigadier Jan Visser, head of the new police public relations department, yesterday appealed to policemen not to get emotional over their salaries and wait until April to see what the "new deal" has in store for them.

Brigadier Visser spoke in reaction to numerous recent newspaper reports stressing the raw salary deal that the average policeman has been getting for his vital function in society.

"I can only say that at this stage policemen must exercise patience while negotiations are in progress," he said.

Brigadier Visser said that uniformed policemen will definitely get free uniforms from April 1. The clothes allowances for detectives had not yet been finalized, he said.

His message comes in the wake of growing dissatisfaction among policemen reported to survive on low salaries.

Patience call on police pay

251

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
POLICEMEN were urged yesterday not to get emotional over their pay scales and wait until April to see what the Government had in store for them.

The appeal was made by the police public relations chief, Brigadier Jan Visser while commenting on recent newspaper reports saying the average policeman has been getting a raw deal in return for his vital function in society

"I can only say that at this stage policemen must exercise patience while negotiations are in progress," Brigadier Visser said.

He said that uniformed police would definitely get free uniforms from April 1. The clothing allowances for detectives had not yet been finalised

There has been growing dissatisfaction among policemen battling to live on low salaries that have not been increased for some time while the rate of infla-

tion based on the Consumer Price Index increases at an average of 11,5% a year.

Detectives said yesterday the promise of overtime pay for extra days worked would do nothing to compensate for the extra hours they often put in at night.

Police salaries rate bottom among Government departments: the average pay of a newly promoted sergeant is R325 compared with R519 for a railways police sergeant.

Apart from their higher salaries railway policemen have many benefits such as free uniforms and free train trips anywhere in the country. A policeman gets a 33% reduction on railway tickets.

In the past six months 1 312 policemen have resigned, according to figures released by the Government.

The force is 3 595 men short and the flow of resignations shows no sign of slowing down

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Hansard 3 (107)
21/2/79

Mr. David Gaza (251)

*7 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons

- (1) Whether Mr David Gaza was taken from prison to appear in the Durban regional court in January 1979,
- (2) whether he was placed under any special restraint, if so, (a) what re-

straint, (b) why and (c) for what period did the restraint apply

The MINISTER OF PRISONS

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) Short leg-irons

(b) He had to appear before the court on seven further charges one of which was a charge of assault. Therefore he was considered to be an escape risk and placed in short leg-irons (light weight)

(c) from 08h15 to 14h30

Note

As the prisoner had refused to let the member remove the short leg-irons at the Durban Regional Court, it would have been necessary for the member to use force, which could have led to an assault charge. The member did not force the prisoner.

If the prisoner had not refused the removal of the short leg-irons, it would have been removed and he would have appeared in court without them.

Police Force. men joined/purchased
discharge

*Hansard 3 Oct 1979
261*

202 Mr D J DALLING asked the
Minister of Police

How many men in each race group (a)
joined the Police Force and (b) purchased
their discharge from it during 1978

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(a) White 2 164
Coloured 217
Indian 51
Black 945

(b) White 1 786
Coloured 85
Indian 21
Black 280

Policemen killed/seriously injured
Handcard 3 (145) 21/2/77
- 226 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Police

(251)

How many policemen excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic, were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured in the execution of their duties during 1978

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(a) 7 members

(b) 28 members

21/2/79

Members of Police Force resigned
Hansard 3 (1979) 251
290 Mr H. H. SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Police

(a) How many members of the Police
Force resigned (i) in January 1979 and

-E

(ii) from 1 February 1979 to the latest
available date

(b) what is the latest available date

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(a) (i) 640

(ii) 171

(b) 16 February 1979

Hansard 3 (143) 21/2/79 257
 Police Reserve Force
 159 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
 the Minister of Police †

(1) How many persons joined the Police Reserve Force at the Police stations of (a) Sea Point, (b) Cape Town and (c) Woodstock during 1978,

(2) how many reservists attached to each of these stations retired from service during 1978

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	A Group	B-Group	C-Group
(1) (a)	3	5	1
(b)	1	—	4
(c)	2	1	4
(2) (a)	3	4	2
(b)	7	1	21
(c)	3	1	1

VI. The Virgin of Chartres

WE MUST take ten minutes to accustom our eyes to the light, and we had better use them to seek the reason why we come to Chartres rather than to Rheims or Amiens or Bourges, for the cathedral that fills our ideal. The truth is, there are several reasons; there generally are, for doing the things we like; and after you have studied Chartres to the ground, and got your reasons settled, you will never find an antiquarian to agree with you, the architects will probably listen to you with contempt, and even these excellent priests, whose kindness is great, whose patience is heavenly, and whose good opinion you would so gladly gain, will turn from you with pain, if not with horror. The Gothic is singular in this; one seems easily at home in the Renaissance; one is not too strange in the Byzantine; as for the Roman, it is ourselves; and we could walk blindfolded through every chink and cranny of the Greek mind; all these styles seem modern, when we come close to them; but the Gothic gets away. No two men think alike about it, and no woman agrees with either man. The Church itself never agreed about it, and the architects agree even less than the priests. To most minds it casts too many shadows; it wraps itself in mystery; and when people talk of mystery, they commonly mean fear. To others, the Gothic seems hoary with age and decrepitude, and its shadows mean death. What is curious to watch is the fanatical conviction of the Gothic enthusiast, to whom the twelfth century means

Staff Establishment of South African

Police
Hansard 3 (1987) 21/2/79

134 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of Police

251

- (1) What was the (a) authorized and (b) actual establishment of White and non-White (i) warrant officers, (ii) sergeants and (iii) constables, respectively, in the South African Police as at 31 December 1978,
- (2) what was the wastage of Whites and non-Whites, respectively, by way of (i) discharges and (ii) dismissals during 1978,
- (3) (a) how many men purchased their discharge, (b) what were their ranks

and (c) what was their (i) average and (ii) median age.

(4) how many white, Coloured, Indian

and Black recruits, respectively, completed their training during 1978

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	Whites		Non-Whites	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
(1)				
(i)	2 398	1 979	302	191
(ii)	5 228	4 550	3 131	2 368
(iii)	10 798	10 313	13 877	13 005
(2)				
(i)	Whites		Non-Whites	
	2 503		1 472	
(ii)	2		1	
(3)				
(a)	Whites		Non-Whites	
	1 786		386	
(b)	Warrant officer	67	2	
	Sergeant	248	40	
	Constable	1 302	301	
	Student	169	43	
(c)	(i)	24	30	
	(ii)	22	28	
(4)	White	2 556		
	Coloured	216		
	Indian	68		
	Black	1 108		

Wansford 3 ~~Police~~ Police patrols

201 136

~~30~~ 2/2/79

251

79 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

How many policemen are engaged each day in patrols operating from (a) the (i) RYONIA, (ii) BRAMLEY, (iii) WYNBERG/ALEXANDRA, (iv) LOMBARDY EAST and (v) HALFWAY HOUSE police station and (b) the police station serving BIRCHLEIGH/BIRCH ACRES

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(a) (i) 20

(ii) 28

(iii) 19

(iv) 15

(v) 12

(b) 18 Birchleigh and Birch Acres are being served by Kempton Park police station.

More police handing in notice

Political Staff

THE Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, yesterday disclosed in Parliament figures which reveal a huge jump in resignations from the police force. In January alone, 640 policemen resigned — more than a quarter of the total number of resignations for 1978

Last year 2 172 policemen resigned, an average of 181 a month. In replies to questions by Mr Dave Dalling and Mr Harry Schwarz, of the Progresssive Federal Party, Mr Kruger said that in addition to the 640 resignations in January, 171 policemen resigned between February 1 and February 16.

The January total has quadrupled the monthly resignation rate last year and even the February total, representing only 16 days, has come within range of 1978 monthly average

Mr Schwarz said in a sharply-worded statement last night that South Africans must be very concerned about their security after disclosure of the startling figures

“The figures demonstrate that during the first month of January policemen were resigning at the rate of 20 a day. The Minister for Police and the government must take full responsibility for this —”

Urgent action was needed to keep men in the police and to attract new recruits, he said.

“In the difficult times that face us, South Africa needs a strong police force. A continuance of this situation cannot be tolerated,” Mr Schwarz said.

Mr N B Wood, New Republic Party MP for Berea, also posed questions to Mr Kruger.

Mr Kruger disclosed that actual establishment of the police was 1 582 men below authorised establishment in the white ranks of constable, sergeant and warrant officer

● Letters, page 10

can technicians a firm would
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3.	4.	5.
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trial Council restrictions.
F A C T O R

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most important which prevented
Rosslyn sample indicated that

Answers to
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Answers to
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Table 30. Freq

The answers to Question 4 (factors hindering firms from employing more African technicians...) are tabulated below. Seven of the 10 firms interviewed said that they felt that nothing hindered them from employing more African technicians than they had indicated in Question 3, therefore the table summarises the attitudes of three firms.

'Hundreds' quitting police

NM
22/2/79
(251)

JONGERENPROJECT 19

1. Ten einde die kulturele betrekkinge tu Nederland te bevorder deur middel van kennismaking met die sosiale lewe en k Zuid-Afrikaanse Vereniging (Amsterdam) geneem deur 24 (vier-en-twintig) stude universiteite na Nederland te nooi waa lede van die NZAV gehuisves is. Volg getuienis was dit 'n reuse sukses. Di met groot waardering getuig dat hulle veel gebaat het. Hierdie projek is i "Jongerenprojek II" en in 1977 het 16 'n studiebesoek aan Suid-Afrika gebring geen projek in 1978 verwesenlik word n
2. Omdat die algemene versoek ten gunste "Jongerenprojek" was, het die NZAV be studente na Nederland te nooi - minste vir die duur van ons wintervakansie 30
3. Algemene inligting en voorwaardes:
 - 3.1 Belangstellende studente moet min studiejaar agter die rug hê;
 - 3.2 slegs studente met 'n belangstelling vir Nederland, taal en **Blacks** merking kom;
 - 3.3 die kost In the Black ranks the 1 ongeveer R 600 bedra - d beskikba force was 1746 below sluit in: koste verbonde assurans strength. (R 600); persoonlike ong R15 000) Of the 2 172 policemen of herroeping (R 1 000); 'n verseker themselves out during 1978, aansprakelijkheid) word in vir die 1603 were constables and n. 288 were sergeants.
 - 3.4 voorneme! The desired White es-vooraf georiënteer word vi besoek; tablishment in the ranks of constable, sergeant and
 - 3.5 die NZAV warrant officer was 18 424 lie Reëlingskomitee: JP II: (adres hi while actual establishment ide aangewys as die oorkoe organise was 16 842.
 - 3.6 vanselfs tablishment of men in the nte hulle eie sakgeld voor ongeveer ranks was 17 310 while ac- d aanbeveel. tual establishment was only 15 564

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Police were quitting the force at the rate of 20 a day last month, according to figures given to Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger.

Last year 2 172 policemen resigned, an average of 181 a month, Mr. Kruger said in replies to questions by Mr. Dave Dalling and Mr. Harry Schwarz, both of the PFP.

Mr. Kruger also disclosed in his reply that in addition to the 640 resignations in January, 171 policemen resigned between February 1 and February 16.

But Mr. Kruger also said that in 1978 3 377 new policemen and women were recruited.

The January resignation rate was quadruple the monthly rate last year and even the February total, representing only 16 days, came within range of the 1978 monthly average.

Mr. Schwarz said in a sharply worded statement last night that South Africans must be very concerned about their security after the disclosure of the startling figures.

The Minister of Police and the Government must take full responsibility for this situation."

Urgent action was needed to keep men in the police and to attract new recruits, he said

"In the difficult times that face us, South Africa needs a strong police force. A continuance of this situation cannot be tolerated," Mr Schwarz said

Mr N.B. Wood (NRP, Berea), also posed questions to Mr. Kruger that revealed that the police were operating at below desired strength.

Mr. Kruger disclosed that actual establishment of the police was 1 582 men below authorised establishment in the White ranks of constable, sergeant and warrant officer.

NM 23/2/79 (257)

They deserve better

POLICE FORCES throughout the world are known to have a high turnover in personnel compared with other jobs that are less dangerous and better paid. Nevertheless it is disquieting, in South Africa's circumstances today, to learn that 2 172 policemen resigned in 1978, an average of 181 a month.

Fortunately recruitment resulted in an intake of 3 377, giving a nett gain of 1 205. However, this means that more than 60 percent of last year's recruits merely replaced those who had left in the same period.

The main reasons for the ongoing exodus are poor salaries, restricted promotion opportunities, and the long hours worked without time off or payment *in lieu*. One of the disillusioned men says succinctly, "I like my work, but patriotism doesn't feed my family". And that just about sums up the position.

Only six months ago the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, warned that significant salary increases were

no more than a remote possibility, so it is not surprising that the only concessions made since then have been the issue of free uniforms and implementation of a scheme to compensate policemen for time off due to them.

Although these concessions will help to ease the position, they are a far cry from the pay rises that have long been called for by the Opposition and even National Party congresses.

If the Police Force, which is our first line of defence, is ever to be brought up to its full establishment strength of 35 000 its salary scales will have to be drastically restructured as a matter of urgency.

These men, who bore the brunt of our defence contribution in Rhodesia, who are sometimes unfairly criticised yet keenly sought after in times of trouble, whose duties are often hazardous as well as thankless, deserve better than "tea boy" wages. We urge the Public Service Commission to apply itself immediately to their relief.

Technical
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 courses
 0 in

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

He writes that 'Since Sugar Technologists in the industry also
 require to have leadership & man-management abilities, we are also
 experimenting with further character development for the Indian
 students, including attendance at Dale Carnegie Personality De-
 velopment courses and at the Wilderness Leadership School. The
 results of such further character encouragement and development
 will take time to assess but it is already apparent that incultation
 of technical knowledge and skills only is not sufficient for the
 requirements of the Sugar Industry'. This holds for the tech-
 nician in nearly any industry. Furthermore, the African technicians,
 like the Indian technicians mentioned, are particularly likely to
 require training in many of the skills which a white learns, albeit
 inadequately, as a matter of course. It was often mentioned to us
 that Indian technicians, few though they be, lack general management
 abilities compared with whites. This tendency is quite likely to
 be even more marked in African technicians vis-a-vis whites, and
 an attempt must be made to overcome it.
 It is opportune here to mention the absolute necessity for the
 College to employ teachers who can really teach. This is another
 point that cannot be overemphasised.

25/2/74

Salaries 'force' police to quit

Mercury Reporter

UNLESS policemen's salaries were substantially increased, the quitting rate of 20 a day from the force would become an avalanche when the Public Service Commission's new pay scales were released on April 1.

This is the consensus of a sampling of officers and men in Natal where, like the rest of the country, inadequately paid policemen and detectives are fed up with their crippling financial plight.

"The poor salaries paid to members of the force is the main reason for the disturbing rate of resignations.

"We hope that the Public Service Commission, which is at present reviewing all public servants' salaries, will bear this in mind.

"Unless there are meaningful increases for policemen, there will be a massive increase in resignations.

"With more and more disillusioned policemen quitting for more rewarding occupations, there will be an appalling shortage of manpower in the already seriously understaffed force," a spokesman said yesterday.

None of the spokesmen wished to be named

force are not permitted to air their views in the Press on their salaries and working conditions.

The announcement last week by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, that policemen up to the rank of major would soon qualify for "additional pay for additional duties" would not stem the flood of resignations, they claim.

"Days off are a hard-earned privilege. We see little enough of our wives and families because of the compulsory non-paid overtime we have to do. Why should we have to work on our days off to earn extra pay?" asked another.

"Apart from not being able to make ends meet financially, in spite of subsidised rents and other fringe benefits, consideration should also be given to the danger aspect of policing," a constable's wife said.

Worry

"Every time he goes to work I wonder if I'll ever see him alive again. How many wives of other breadwinners are haunted by the horror of that daily worry?"

"Last year 22 policemen were killed and 1 356 were injured on duty. Tomorrow my husband could be just another statistic.

about that. He loves his job. But unless there are substantial pay increases he will also quit in April."

Scales

A matriculated White constable earns R155,97 a month. Coloureds and Indians earn R117 and Blacks R84. Without a matric a White constable earns only R125,45.

Other basic salary scales are as follows:

A matriculated constable, after passing an examination, is promoted within three years to

sergeant at a monthly salary of R275.

After another examination two years later he may become a warrant officer at R344. If he is promoted to lieutenant two years later he will earn R443.

Five years later he might become a captain with a pay cheque of R558 a month.

Then, 17 years after having left the police training college, he might with a bit of luck become a major and earn R665 a month.

Coloured and Indian majors earn R558 and Black majors R443 a month.

Not everyone enjoys rapid promotion and, for varying reasons, some policemen are stuck on the lower grades for years.

Economic

"Political and economic conditions in the Republic are in the melting pot. Nothing is going to get easier.

"Now is the time for the Government to undertake a comprehensive revision of pay scales, working conditions and other reasons for discontent in the South African Police," was an officer's summing up.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is opportune here to point that cannot be over College to employ teacher point that cannot be over an attempt must be made be even more marked in A abilities compared with that Indian technicians, inadequately, as a matte require training in many like the Indian technician in nearly any indi

R14m more for police

24/1/77 (25)

DURBAN — A total of R14 million had been earmarked this year to provide better service conditions for the police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Police, said yesterday.

From April 1, free uniforms and subsidised clothes for defectives would cost the department an estimated R7 million a year. Pay for men who elected to work an extra day in a five-day week at a full day's pay would cost the department about another R7 million.

The Minister, who was

opening a new R250 000 police station complex at Isipingo, referred at length to police salaries.

"Recently the press has kindly brought the financial position of the policemen to the notice of the public and for this I am thankful.

"The press, however, often argues from the premise of what the paypacket is that the policeman takes home.

"What he takes home is the amount left after certain deductions have been made such as pension con-

tributions, income tax, mess account and stop orders he might have for other commitments. If all his accounts are paid by stop order, what's left in take-home pay is merely pocket money.

"I am not saying that I am satisfied with policemen's salaries. I am on record as having said in the House on June 22, 1976, that I did not believe there was an honourable member in the House who had a higher regard for the police force than I had," Mr Kruger said DDC.

the po-
e employe
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quali-
some
ities

Training C.

levels of technical training.

A glossary at the back of the report (p. 57) summarises the different

approved employer in the field for which he/she is being trained.

awarded after the candidate has served a period working for an

requires 40%. The Diploma, as well as the Certificate, is only

aggregate of 50% - the Certificate candidate on the other hand,

In addition, the candidate must pass all subjects with an overall

and a total of 630 hours instruction, including laboratory work.

candidate must pass T1, 2, 3, and 4, each comprising six subjects

certificate courses offered at the Technical Colleges. The Diploma

Advanced Technical Education, which also offer some of the certi-

struction. The Diploma courses are offered only at colleges for

comprising four subjects and requiring a total of 360 hours of in-

Certificate is awarded after the completion of T1, T2, and T3, each

course is at a higher level than the Certificate T course. The

at a higher level than the Certificate. Thus the Diploma T

qualifications for technicians. The Diploma qualification is

introduction of the T courses heralded the age of clearly defined

the 'T' examinations have replaced the NTC IV, V, and NTD. The

NTC parts IV and V and the National Technical Diploma (NTD). Today

The ambitious apprentice of recent years could continue with the

lent to Standard X.

of an N 111 is regarded as having an educational qualification equivalent

period of indentureship, i.e. through passage of time. The holder

even N 1, he/she would still qualify as an artisan at the end of the

least an N 11 level. However, if an apprentice is unable to pass

qualification, must attend classes at a Technical College to at

Kruger has news for police

(257) R. Dun
24/2/79

4. In 1976 he
TABL 4
en Gerhard
in Nederland

5.

Year	Whi	Verlede jaar	Total
Departemen	gaggesinne	te in Kaapstad	by
1946	3 2	19 184	
1947	3 4	20 115	
1948	3 2	18 470	
1949	3 3	19 332	
1950	3 1	19 292	
1951	3 3	19 501	
1952	3 3	19 295	
1953	3 2	18 080	
1954	3 1	16 541	
1955	3 1	15 458	
1956	3 135	12 021	15 156
1957	3 239	12 690	15 929
1958	3 264	13 450	16 714
1959	3 416	13 941	17 357
1960	3 491	14 118	17 609
1961	3 575	14 107	17 682
1962	3 435	13 593	17 028
1963	3 457	13 883	17 340
1964	3 429	14 696	18 125
1965	3 497	16 235	19 732
1966	3 606	17 587	21 113
1967	3 568	17 877	20 645
1968	3 463	16 731	20 194
1969	3 450	16 808	20 258
1970	3 620	17 868	21 488
1971	3 777	16 746	20 523
1972	3 835	16 640	20 475
1973	3 873	16 548	20 421
1974	3 850	17 084	20 934
1975	3 685	16 134	19 819
1976	3 289	14 126	17 415
1977			17 451

ISIPINGO. — The Public Service Commission was considering a better salary structure for the South African Police, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in Isipingo yesterday.

Opening a new police building, Mr Kruger said: "A few months ago we presented a scheme which should give the members a better salary structure and it is still being considered by the commission."

He said in the past few months the police had received real benefits. Free uniforms and subsidised clothes for detectives would cost about R7-million a year. Policemen worked a five-day week, but they could work another day at full pay — a benefit which would cost about R7-million a year.

Other benefits were a free medical scheme, rent subsidies on housing, home ownership subsidies, border duty allowances, leave bonus, transfer duty allowance, privation allowance and duty allowance.

"In pointing this out I am not saying that I am satisfied with policemen's salaries," he said. — Sapa.

gion Brower
re wintervakansie
arby gevind,

Verlede jaar	Total
19 184	
20 115	
18 470	
19 332	
19 292	
19 501	
19 295	
18 080	
16 541	
15 458	
15 156	
15 929	
16 714	
17 357	
17 609	
17 682	
17 028	
17 340	
18 125	
19 732	
21 113	
20 645	
20 194	
20 258	
21 488	
20 523	
20 475	
20 421	
20 934	
19 819	
17 415	
17 451	

79 'op die voorwaardes

Ek-1951
sops uitteer

NAAM:

ADRES:

Stuur terug aan:

Die Sekretaresse
Dept. Afrikaans en Nederlands
Universiteit van Kaapstad

BONDEBOSCH.

(25) CI 29/2/79

Court hears damages claim

Staff Reporter
 A DAMAGES claim of R7 500 was brought in the Supreme Court against the Minister of Police yesterday.

Mr Henry Constable, 23, of David Street, Bishops Lavis, said he and a friend were caught housebreaking in the Mitchell Cotts building, Borchards Quarry Road, Bellville, in February, 1977.

He was about to jump out the first floor window when his accomplice, in a hurry to get away, pushed him, causing him to fall awkwardly so that he broke an arm and dislocated his shoulder.

"Mr Constable's troubles were only starting," his coun-

sel Mr Roy Gordon, told the court.

He was about to get up when his friend jumped and landed on his back. His friend unhurt, ran away and was pursued by the police. Constable Patrick Sandt ran past him and fired shots at the fast disappearing figure.

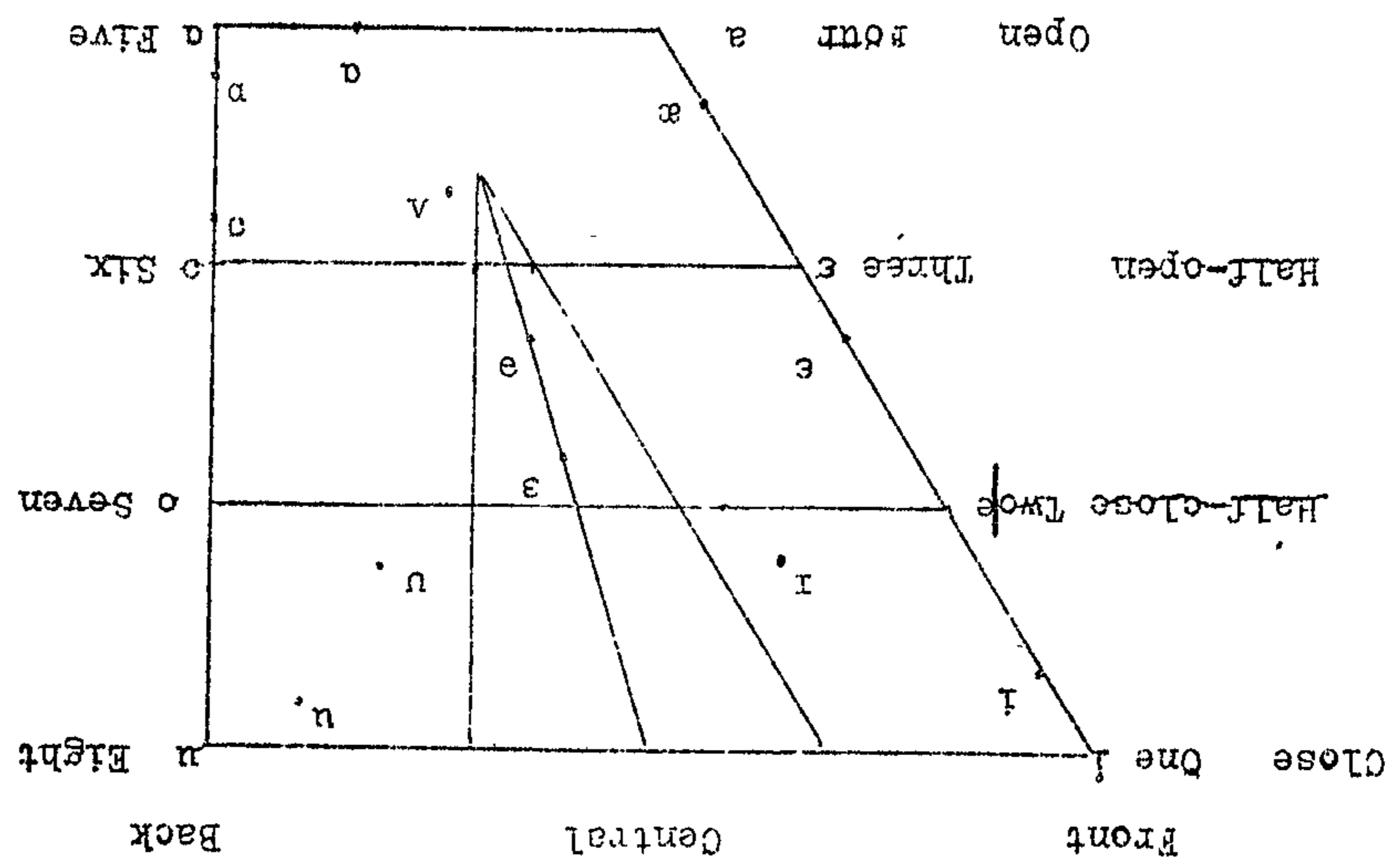
He returned to where Mr Constable was standing looking at his injured arms.

Mr Constable said he looked over his shoulder and saw Constable Sandt aim and shoot at him. He was hurt and was not attempting to escape when the constable shot him, he said. The bullet lodged in his spine causing permanent paralysis of his left lower leg, he said.

Mr Constable said he pleaded guilty and was convicted of housebreaking in the Regional Court, Wynberg in July 1977. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment of which one year was suspended for three years.

Constable Sandt told the court Mr Constable had resisted arrest by running away and was actually in the process of climbing over a 1.9 metre fence which surrounded the premises when he shot wildly "raaiskoot" at Mr Constable.

The hearing continues today. Mr Justice Grosskopf is on the Bench. Mr P L Avenant, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Minister of Police. Mr R Gordon, instructed by Gerald, Holmes and Co, appeared for Mr Constable.



A diagrammatic representation of the approximate tongue positions of average Standard English vowels compared with the tongue positions of the cardinal vowels

VERREKLIK, SÊ GEENLIE.

'Kommissie dink ons is mindervwaardig'

TE MIN konstabels om patrolliewerk te doen en 'n geweldige toename in inbrake en rooftogte op straat. Dis die gevolge van 'n mislukte poging om die lae salarisse van polisie-mense te omsel deur soveel moontlik senior poste te skep.

Die plan is bedink deur Suid-Afrika se polisiehoofde toe beter salarisse nie by die Staatsdanskommissee beding kon word nie. Vandag is daar te veel senior mense wat bolangs skouer skuur — nog steeds teen lae salarisse — en onderlangs te min konstabels en rekrute.

Die plan het nie gewerk nie — sê It-genl J P D Vorster algetrede Hoof-ad-junkkommissaris. "Ons wou die manne vir die mag behou deur die konstabelposse so veel as moontlik te vermin-

Die idee was 'n hoer salaris en vinniger bevordering vir nuwe rekrute. Dit was my werk as tweede in hoof van die administratiewe afdeling om met die Staatsdanskommissee te onderhandel. Dit het altyd misluk, want in die staatsdanskommissee dink hulle die polisie is mindervwaardig. (Lees die genl se brief op bl 4)

Oms moet eenvoudig

Briewe stroom in

Die stryd het in 1937 al begin

RAPPORT se berigte oor die salarisprobleme van ons polisie-

DIE geveg om beter salarisse vir polisie-mense kom al 'n lang pad. Reeds in 1937 het die destydse Lansdowne-kommissee die Regering dringend gevra om die salarisskaal te herstel.



BOET en Tillie Pretorius, bo. Boet is Cullinan se Marthinus Wilhelmus Reegs is die Kaap se Marthinus Wilhelmus en sy vrou, Elma, met die lewensboek wat byna groot moles veroorsaak het. Tillie en Elma is ook ewe oud, naamlik 24 jaar.

Komper mook twee toe veelwywers

Deur JOHAN STRYDOM en JANTERBLANCHE

IN die Kaap was daar skok en tranes toe die polisie 'n man vyf maande na sy troue kom arresteer op aanklag van veelwewery — en in Pretoria word 'n sersant vandag kenar hom ook daarvan beskuldig het dat hy meer as een vrou het.

Die huweliksellende van die twee Marthinusse Wilhelmusse Pretorius, albei 31, is veroorsaak deurdat die rekenaar twee identiese lewensboeke met identiese identiteitsnummers, S02S008, aan hulle toegeken het.

Maar dit is nog nie die einde nie. Daar is blykbaar 'n derde Pretorius wat een van die twee Marthinusse ellende besorg deur nie sy skuld te betaal nie en borg teken en dan verdwyn.

In Kaapstad moes mev. Elma Pretorius, 24, vrou van Martin Pretorius, ontdek dat sy vyf maande gelede getroud is met 'n "veelwywer" wat reeds ses jaar gelede op Cullinan met 'n meï Van der Merve in die huwelik getree het.

"Daar was chaos by die huis. By my ma-hulle is my ou kamer vir my reggekry. Sommiges is gemaak oor die meubels en my suster was in tranes. Ek moes terugkom huis toe," het Elma vandeeweek vertel.

Martin, wat vir die Spoorwee werk, sê. "Ek was op kantoor toe twee speurders van Kuitstruyter opdaag en na my vra. Hulle sê hulle neem my in hegtenis, want ek het twee vroue. Ek het getrag en gesê as dit so is, moet hulle my maar toesluit.

"Hulle wou my storie, dat ek nog nooit voorheen getroud was nie, glad nie glo nie. En as bewys van my skuld wys hulle my die twee huweliks sertifikate.

"Die name was presies dieselfde. Marthinus Wilhelmus Pretorius. Die geboortedatum ook 10 Januarie 1958. En, om alles te kroon, die res van die nommer ook S02S 008. Maar dit was nie my handtekening nie. Op die een sertifikaat is ek in Maart 1973

op Cullinan getroud, en op die ander September-verlede jaar."

Martin se verduldings het nie gehelp nie, en hy moes saam met die speurders na hul kantoor toe. Daar het hy hulle aangeraai om die ander Marthinus op Cullinan te soek — en daar het hulle hom ook gekry.

Cullinan se Marthinus Wilhelmus (Boet) Pretorius raak omgekrap as hy net aan die saak dink. Hy is al 'n slag vir 'n ander Marthinus Wilhelmus Pretorius se skuld aangeskryf, die polisie het werk toe gebel om te hoor of hy nie 'n veelwywer is nie en onlangs nog het 'n bank sy aansoek om 'n lening afgekeur — hy moes hoor dat hy op 'n keer borg vir iemand geteken en hom toe uit die voete gemaak het toe die lener nie kon betaal nie.

Hy is nou siek vir die hele storie. Hy dink nou daaraan om sy naam te verander — voortaan, van, die lot.

Boet, 'n sersant by die Zonderwater-gevangens, sê dat hy in sy hele lewe nog net een keer in die Kaap was — in 1974 'n week lank in Port Elizabeth, en toe was sy vrou, Tillie, 24, saam.

Verlede jaar bel 'n speurder uit die Kaap op en praat met een van die offisiere by Zonderwater. Hulle het snuf in die neus oor 'n veelwywer wat in September in die Kaap getroud is en hulle meen die Marthinus Wilhelmus wat daar werk, kan hulle help.

Die offiser, Boet, Tillie en sy skoonma, mev. Mettie van der Merve, kon sake darem uitstryk by die polisie.

Boet vertel vandeeweek dat hy sewe jaar gelede sy eerste kennismaking met sy 'n naam-genoet se onverantwoordelikeheid gehad het. Die man het nie sy skuld by 'n korrespondensiekollege betaal nie, en toe daag die getregsbode by Boet se werk op. Agterna moes hy swart op wit verduidelik dat hy nog nooit aan so 'n kollege gestuder het nie. Toe word sy aansoek om 'n lening deur die bank afgekeur — en nou kom die veelwewery-storie.

"Dis die skuld van die familienaam waarvoor ons so lief is," sê Boet. "Ek verpes hulle."

SAKKE W HOLE PAGE

aks kantore in al vier pro-
vinsies is oorstrom
deur telefoonoprope
van polsiemanne en
ander wat dankke wou
sê omdat ons die saak
onder die aandag
van die publiek ge-
bring het.alle briewe
is ook ontvang. Op
die bladsy hiernaas
publiseer ons 'n paar
van hulle.

nis voortg. In die voorlo-
pige verslag dat daar geen
verriging moet wees met die
betaling van beter lone nie.
Konstabels en alle polisie-
manne onder offiserstrang
sukkel om aan die lewe te
bly vir dit onmoontlik om
in 'n goeie omgewing te woon
en boonop sterk te bly voor
versookings, het die kommis-
sie bevind

bevind word hierdie polsie-
manne verplig om skuld te
maak in onsmaklike omge-
wings te woon en sonder
noodsaaklike lewensbeno-
digdhede klaar te kom

Die kommissie het om ge-
pleit dat die getroude man-
of lid van die Polisiemag in-
sy seke er sewende jaar —
al is hy konstabel — 'n groot
salariesverhoging as normaal-
weg kry

In die tyd, redeneer die
kommissie, word aanbiede
van buite die aanloklikste en
is die verlies aan kundige
personeel op sy grootste

* In daardie jaar het 'n
hoofkonstabel, Matheus Wil-
lemse die deydse Minister
van Justisie genl Jan Smuts,
gedagvaar om sekere bevin-
dings van die Lansdowne-
kommissie te aanvaar Hy het
£60 van die Minister gees en
die saak tot in die Appellhof
gevoer.

Die kommissie het daarop
gevoes dat 'n hersiene skat-
in sommige gevalle die poli-
siemanne se salarisse op laer
skale gebring het

Die hoofkonstabel se saak
is in die Johannesburgse land-
droshof van die hand gewys
maar regters Maritz en
Schrimer het hom in die
Appelssaak gelyk gegee en die
£60 met koste toegestaan

Polisiemanne se lede van die Polisiemag

N GEWESSE adjutant-offi-
sier kry vandag 'n pensioen
van R116 per maand nadat
hy aan die grens en tydens
onluste in Soweto beseer is
Terwyl hy maakdiens in So-
weto gedoen het — 'n maand
vonder ophou — is sy eerste
kind gebore

Nadat hy 28 maande grens-
diens gedoen het moet hy
nou ander werk doen om sy
pensioen aan te vul Hy is
in tans 'n sekuriteitswag

Loe hy uit die polsiemag
ontsaan is het hy darem
'n enkelbedrag van R7 000
ontvang

Ek het al vyf keer grens-
diens gedoen in Rhodesie en
in Ovanboland Somis is ek
op hare kort kennisgewing
aangesê om reg te maak vir
die bos, sê hy

'n Kollega, wat onlangs vir
die sewende keer grens toe
is vertel dat baie polisie-
manne vrywillig aansoek doen
is omdat hulle graag die ekstra
ontherningsgeld wil verdien

Dis nie baie me Onge-
wagtroude polsiemanne sonder
V2 offiserstrang kry R3,50 per
dag en getroude polsiemanne
R4,50 per dag Maar dikwels
moet die polsiemanne ekstra
kos koop met die geld

Dis 'n gelukkige man wat
wal met R300 ekstra in sy sak

DIE Minister van Polisie,
mnr Jimmy Kruger, het
Vrydag op isphago in Natal
by die opening van 'n nuwe
polisekantoor aangekon-
dig dat:

* Die ekstra oortyd wat poli-
siemanne voortaan teen
betaling mag werk, die de-
partement jaarliks R7 mil-
joen sal kos. Gratis uni-
formis sal 'n verdere R7
miljoen kos. Subsidies vir

Personeelvereenigings broodnodig

'N PERSONEELVEREENIGING vir die Poli-
sie soortgelyk aan die van die SA Spoorweg-
polisie kan 'n positiewe bydrae lewer om
probleme vroeëtydig uit te skakel, meen
prof Jaart van Heerden van die Departement
kriminalogie van Unisa

Dit sal nie dissipline of agting vir gesag
engins uitskakel nie," sê prof. Van Heerden.
Mnr Jimmy Kruger, Minister van Polisie,
het verlede week in Kaapstad gesê 'n vereeni-
ging vir die Polisie kan nie toegelate word
nie omdat die Polisiemag ingevolge die Wet
op Oproertige Byeentkomsite noodsaaklike
diens verrig en 'n statutêre liggaam is

Maar jou probleem is dat die lojale
polisiemanne geen spreekbuis het waartoe
hy sy grewe kan lug nie," sê prof Van
Heerden

Op voorstel van mnr Kruger is prof
Van Heerden tans besig met 'n ondersoek
oor die praktiese implikasies van naskoolse

opleiding vir polsiemanne. Vir die jong
studerende polisie-offisier kan die ondersoek
moontlik 'n aanduiding gee van sy bevoor-
dungsommoetlikhede

..Dit kan ook hoopelik tot 'n nuwe bedeling
vir studerendes lei, sê die professor

Hy meen ook dat navorsing oor beter
personeelbenutting 'n bydrae kan lewer. "Ons
het in die lig van die bedankings al verskeie
navorsingsprojekte onderneem."

Prof. Van Heerden wou geen styfers verstrekk
oor watter rol die bevoordingsstruktuur by
bedankings speel nie Dis 'n departementele
saak wat hy reeds onder die Kommissariss
en die Minister se aandag gebring het

Uit sy vroeër gepubliseerde navorsing blyk
dit dat meer polsiemanne jaar ná jaar
bedank Salaries as faktor in die bedankings
het egter in sy ondersoek met byna 20
persent gedaal

Oortyd kos staat R7 mil. meer

DIE Minister van Polisie,
mnr Jimmy Kruger, het
Vrydag op isphago in Natal
by die opening van 'n nuwe
polisekantoor aangekon-
dig dat:

* Die ekstra oortyd wat poli-
siemanne voortaan teen
betaling mag werk, die de-
partement jaarliks R7 mil-
joen sal kos. Gratis uni-
formis sal 'n verdere R7
miljoen kos. Subsidies vir

speurders in private drag
gaan ook betaal word.

* Die staatsdieskommissie
oorweeg nog die herriene
salarisstruktuur wat hy
enkele maande gelede aan
die kommissie voorgelê het.

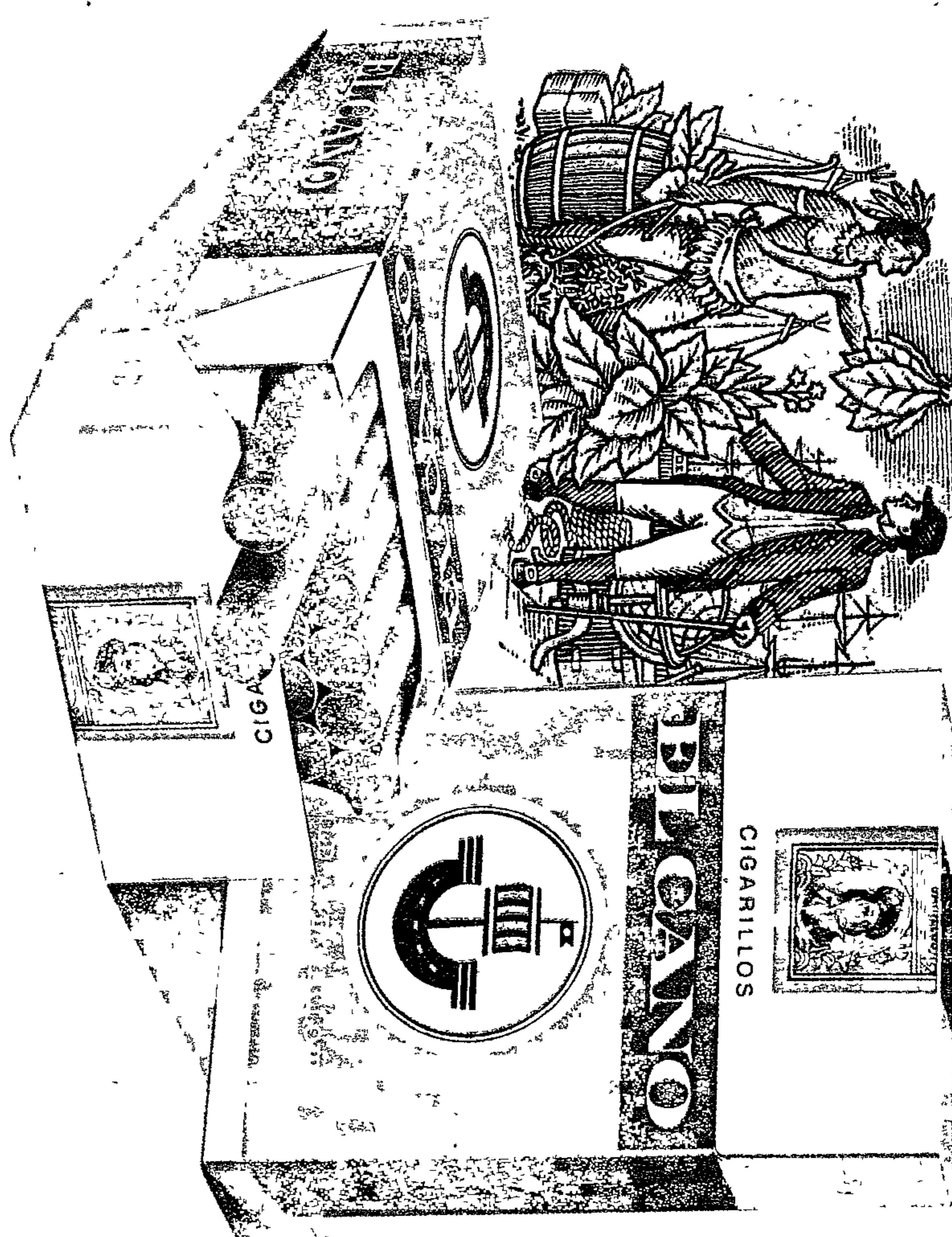
Hy het deur die jare gepleit
vir beter werkomstandig-
hede vir die polisie en die
Staatsdieskommissie en
Tesourie was nog altyd sim-

patiek, het mnr. Kruger
gesê.

Die pers het die finansiele
posisie van die polisie nou
onder die aandag van die
publiek gebring. Die Minis-
ter het gesê hy is daarvoor
dankbaar, maar die bedrag
wat 'n polsiemanne huis toe
neem, sluit verpligte afrek-
kings soos belasting en pen-
sioeny draes uit.

Maar hy wil nie daarmee te
kenne gee dat hy tevrede
is met die salarisse wat
aan polsiemanne betaal
word nie, het die Minister
gesê

Hy wil graag die polisie daar-
aan herinner dat hul ware
vriende steeds die Kommis-
saris en hyself is en dat
hulle binne die Tesourie-
voorskrifte voortdurend oor
beter werkomstandighede
onderhandel



*Geurvolle klein filtersigaartjies van die
wêreld se keurigste sigaarabak
waaronder aromatisiese blaar uit Java en Wes-Indië.*

IDEALE ROOKGENOT ENIGE PLEK, ENIGE TYD.

General: Police pay neglected

CAPE TIMES

26/2/79

251

Staff Reporter

POLICE salaries have been scandalously neglected and it is time the government did something about it, according to a retired police general, Lieutenant-General J P D Vorster.

General Vorster was commenting in a letter published yesterday in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport.

Rapport published a number of other letters describing police pay as scandalous, following an article in the newspaper on police salaries.

The Rapport article followed a three-part Cape Times series on police salaries and working conditions. Rapport said its offices had been inundated with congratulatory telephone calls and letters.

In his letter, General Vorster said the police had not been rewarded for the important and dangerous work they had performed.

Their work was dirty, with long and irregular hours in all kinds of weather, he said. In addition, they did border duty and were the country's "last line of defence".

"They are scandalously neglected as far as payment is concerned and it is definitely



time that the government did something about it."

Police commissioners had fought hard for a better deal for the police, but every time it came to naught with the Public Service Commission, and "unfortunately" the government had played along with it, said General Vorster.

Over the years the commission had not been prepared to order that a policeman receive a higher salary than a clerk in the civil service. The clerk

worked only office hours, five days a week, with no work at weekends or public holidays, and was not prepared to "put his life in danger".

For promotion, a policeman also had to study for examinations during the little spare time he had.

"One has to be very slow not to see that the policeman's work is very different from and more important than that of the ordinary State official. Yet the Public Service Commission will not see it."

"This commission has nevertheless allowed in the past that higher salaries be granted to members of the Defence Force with the same ranks as those in the police."

General Vorster said the police should be separated from the Public Service Commission, as had been the case in other countries. The chief of the po-

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lice force was well qualified enough to work for welfare of the force.

"Pleas had been made for a long time regarding this, but without success. The Railways, for example, is not joined to the Public Service Commission, and there things are going well."

General Vorster said the government would save money by paying satisfactory salaries to policemen.

• The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, told a meeting in Isipingo, Natal, on Friday, that the Public Service Commission was considering a new salary scheme for the police which had been submitted "a few months ago".

Apart from General Vorster's comments, comments in letters published by Rapport included:

• "As a wife of a policeman I can confirm every allegation of yours. We live in absolutely desperate circumstances. What definitely hurts the most is when Mr Jimmy Kruger describes the policeman's salary as not so bad" (Mrs D L Klein, Johannesburg).

• "We are not interested in the so-called overtime payment. Why doesn't the minister pay us a salary which would not make us live as beggars?" (Unnamed policeman).

• "If the government could but know what policemen are saying to one another — men and officers — then they would sleep less peacefully" ("Dissatisfied policeman", unnamed).

you as a South African policeman what he earns he will tell you he is not allowed to discuss his salary because it might embarrass the department

These figures, disclosed in the House of Assembly on May 16, 1978, explain why

* A matriculated constable straight out of police college takes home R155.97 a month — if he is white Coloured constables and Indians earn R117 and blacks R84. A white constable with standard 8 or 9 takes home only R125.45.

* A matriculated constable who passes an exam is promoted to sergeant within three years — at a salary of R275

* Two years later, after another examination, he may become a warrant officer, at R344.

* In another two years he could be made a lieutenant. Salary R443

* Five years later he may become a captain at R558 a month

* If he is lucky he can look forward to R665 a month as a major. 17 years after leaving the college The few Coloured and Indian majors earn R558 and black majors — even fewer — R443

But not many are that lucky in the police force. Promotion is often slow and men are stuck for years on the lower grades

Mr Mike Mitchell, former United Party MP whom police feel fought harder for them than their own MPs did, once described police wages as a public scandal

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, obviously believes in a better pay deal for the police, as he indicated in a brief exchange with Mr Vause Raw during the no-confidence debate in Parliament

Mr Botha said the police had a duty to maintain internal order

Mr Raw: "Then pay them better"

Mr Botha: "I agree"

Railways police are less embarrassed by their salaries than their SAP colleagues. On some ranks they earn almost double. These are their minimum scales, supplied by the Cape Times by the Railway Police Staff Association chief secretary, Mr Bennie Rennecke

Pay plight of SA policemen

* Constable, R291. After two years and passing an examination he will be promoted to

* Sergeant at R519

* A warrant officer receives R606 a month

* A lieutenant earns R691

* A captain gets R751

Railways police are also paid overtime and they receive regular productivity bonuses, the most recent in January. But a SAP man can work till he drops — without a cent extra

Railways police have a strong union to look after them. It recently negotiated a 10 per cent increase which comes into effect on April 1. The SAP have no union

Mr John Malcomess, MP for East London North, said there was "tremendous discrimination within the police force in

unskilled labourers earn more than we do"

Police said they could put up with the basic salary scales if they were reimbursed for the thousands of hours of overtime worked

They don't understand why their overtime was not reviewed when the Prisons Department agreed on overtime pay for their staff just more than a year ago

During the 1976 riots many SAP men worked 20 to 22 hours a day

A country station commander told me he did not have one day off in 15 months. In that time he went out once — to a police dance in the town hall

His Christmas dinner was interrupted by a call from a farmer's wife asking him to come and deliver her cook's baby. She didn't want to disturb the doctor

Detectives sometimes carry 80 dockets at once

If they worked an hour a day on each case — hardly possible, as people have to be traced and questioned — their working week would already be 80 hours

A detective told me "Once I worked 76 hours non-stop. I'll never forget it. Christmas 1977. I never got home. I hardly sat down. I saw three bodies to the mortuary, my clothes were blood-spattered and my feet were so swollen I couldn't get my shoes off"

"I went to the railway police to check something and there a detective was sitting back in his chair reading a newspaper. He said he didn't know why I worked for the SAP. He said he would get R53 overtime for that weekend"

At a Peninsula station detectives are obliged to work at least 52 hours overtime a month — and their names can be on the duty lists for up to 82 hours extra

If they were reimbursed like their railway colleagues are, they could boost their incomes by more than R500 a month. Off-days are no consideration when cases

You met him over a counter . . . the man on whom you took out your aggression when you handed over that R10 for a parking fine. It wasn't his fault but he took your money and gave you a receipt. Rotten fuzzi, you thought. You might meet him again — when he finds your stolen car, arrests the burglar who broke into your house, faces a plot on your behalf. What will you think of him then? How much do you pay for the protection he provides? This is the first of a series of three articles by MALANE BOSMAN, crime reporter of the Cape Times.

have to go to court

Retired Cape policeman Major Jan de Klerk told me "If you cannot make arrangements with the State prosecutor you can be called to court on your day off. You use your own transport on that precious day. So you don't only lose time, but money too"

"But the official attitude is 'All your time is at the disposal of the SAP'"

A welfare officer told me that financial hardship

drove some police to bribery and corruption

A police colonel said "We can only be thankful that we don't have more corruption in the police force"

Johannesburg policeman "The criminals pay better than the government"

Police believe promotion in the force is too slow compared with in other departments

A step in the right direction was taken last year when the internal promo-

tion examinations were replaced with a system which will give the exams academic recognition, the police force professional status.

Many police feel promotion should be given on merit on the recommendation of an independent circuit commission

The minister told Parliament last year that "frustration and financial burden was caused because police were not compensated for uniforms damaged in the course of their duties"

Nearly 12 months later, a detective commented "Parliament is sitting again and we're still waiting for the uniforms. We also haven't heard about allowances for our plain clothes"

"The only thing that changed is that short pants, safari suits and sports jackets and matching trousers are now banned"

"Doesn't the minister know promises, won't he?"

* In a written reply to a question by the Cape Times the Minister of

Police, Mr J T Kruger, said "Free uniforms for members of the force will be issued as from April 1, 1979"

He added that a clothing scheme for detectives was "being worked out"

The subsidised rental housing scheme — which police feel is an excuse for low salaries — often leaves the policeman without a home to which to retire

The police department is said to have great problems in finding suitable housing for its

considered for all non-white policemen. The date of commencement would depend on the availability of funds and suitable ground

Police put transfers high up on their long list of grudges — especially transfers without promotion, those that come without notice, only a telex and travel documents on your desk when you report for duty

The State reimburses policemen for the cost of transporting their furniture, families, domestic help and cars. They are paid a travel allowance of R15 a day and R200 for the depreciation of household goods. Hotel accommodation for a week before and a week after moving is provided, and two new school uniforms for each child, car registration and new number plates are paid for

Policemen — who cannot refuse transfers — are grateful for the financial help, although it's often tricky to pay the bills out of pocket and then wait two months to be reimbursed

They also feel it's wrong that taxpayers' money be used for what is often nothing but unnecessary discomfort.

Why move an efficient detective who has built up valuable contacts from Cape Town to Durban where he's an outsider?

Why move a colonel with one year to retirement from Cape Town, where he had bought a house, to the East Rand?

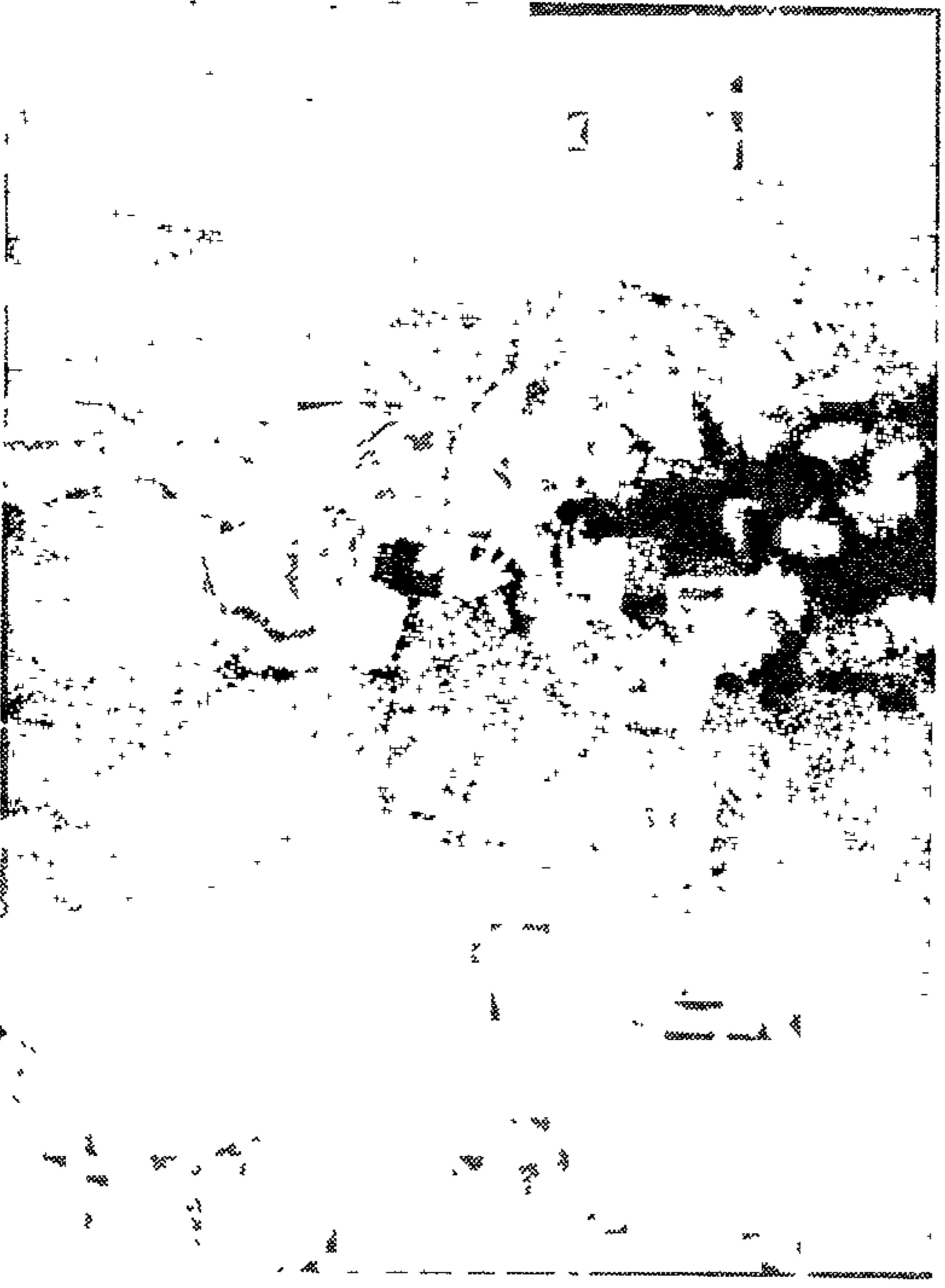
The minister maintains that the SAP are "actually a little better off than the rest of the public service" — because they receive a R30 a month privation allowance

But so do the Prisons staff and the Railways police

A senior police officer "Benefits are worth nothing if you seldom get sick or you die a bachelor before reaching the pension age. What we need — desperately — is money in hand"

Tomorrow: Why policemen leave the force.

Night-time and the day's duty still goes on for police at a soccer match in East London.



26/27/78 (51)

Gen Keevy joins quest for rise in police pay

By DIANA POWELL

A FORMER Commissioner of Police, General J M Keevy, yesterday joined the lobby for improved pay and service conditions for the South African Police Force

In a telephone interview with the Cape Times from his home in Pretoria General Keevy, one of South Africa's most respected police commissioners who retired in 1968, said the new overtime-pay concession, announced by the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, a fortnight ago was a "mere drop in the ocean"

Overtime pay for working on his day off did not improve the situation for the policeman

"No man should have to forgo his day off, in order to earn more money. He is entitled to his rest and must have it to enable him to continue doing his job properly"

He said there was no reason why policemen could not be paid for actual hours worked over and above their normal duties, whatever day was involved. Control of overtime pay could not be seen as a problem because the hours a policeman worked were strictly recorded

He said he "hoped and believed" the government would act now that the problems the police faced had been brought to its notice

"I'm sure everything possible will be done to improve the position"

He said he could not find fault with the investigations into police pay and service conditions published by the Cape Times and later by Rapport

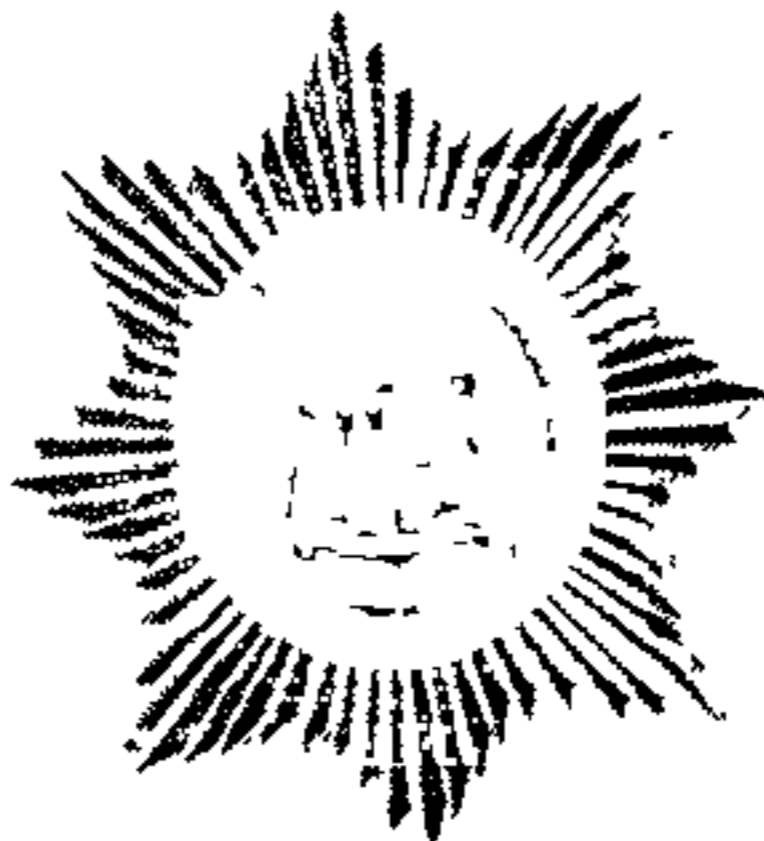
If the facts were correct there could be no harm in publishing them, he added

"Policemen have a hard job and work all times of the day and night, at weekends and on public holidays"

They were entitled to whatever benefits the government could possibly provide for them, General Keevy said

"Things have been improving over the past few years — like an increase in the number of higher posts available"

"But it is a question of whether that is enough. For the sake of our country, the police, as the first line of defence,



should be entitled to special benefits

"They should at least be on an equitable scale with other branches of the public service, the army and so on"

"The police have a very responsible job compared with, for instance, the railway police"

The Cape Times investigation disclosed that Railway police salary scales were considerably higher and on some ranks, SAR police pay was nearly double that of their SAP colleagues on similar ranks

The South African Police force, according to the Minister of Police, Mr. J. T. Kruger, is at present short of 3 949 men.

He said 50 policemen resigned in the Western Province and Boland divisions in January this year.

A Cape Times investigation into the police manpower shortage has disclosed

● An average of two policemen ask for their exemption in the Western Cape daily.

● At some Peninsula stations 12-hour shifts have been instituted and at others leave was cancelled from last week.

● Retired policemen — known in the force as "specials" — are being called back for duty.

● Many suburban police stations have only two men on duty at night — one in the charge office and one in a patrol van.

● During the parliamentary session 74 men guard the Houses of Parliament and an undisclosed number guard ministers' houses.

● Last year the police recruited 3 617 men, but 2 251 resigned. It costs the state more than R2 000 to train a constable.

● In the Railway police, where salaries are better and overtime is paid, vacancies are minimal.

● Thirty years ago in Cape Town more than 100 policemen walked the night beat, assisted by a van and five on bicycle patrol. Today there are not more than six men on the streets at night.

● Hundreds of policemen are compelled to serve on the border each year.

● South Africa has one policeman for every 833 people. In England the ratio is 1 440, in Germany 1 430 and in France 1 310.

I asked a senior police officer why men resigned.

"For better salaries, for jobs where they don't have to work nights and weekends, often at a minute's notice.

The Minister of Police, Mr. Kruger, said in a written reply to a question by the Cape Times "It is an indisputable fact that a large number of members join the force to avoid

Why police quit the force

military training resulting in an abnormally high discharge figure."

The officer said "The frustration of being a policeman adds to the drama. He gets little sympathy from the public, if he doesn't solve a crime he's failed, if he makes an arrest he acted too tough."

Detective Constable Shaun George, 24, who left the force last month after 7½ years, told me "I enjoyed working for the police but I had to leave because I couldn't manage on the salary."

South Africa's police force of 34 646 men is the size of that of New York City — for a population twice the size of New

York, spread out over an area five times the size of Great Britain. The Post Office employs 70 000, more than double the staff, to provide a postal and telecommunication service.

Mr. John Malcomess, MP for East London North, told me "The result of the Minister of Police neglecting his policemen shows clearly in the statistics."

During the debate on the Police Vote in Parliament last year, Mr. Malcomess said "The crime rate and the number of offences have risen by 6.4 per cent in the last two years. The number of solved cases

A COLONEL'S son, two years in the force, bought his discharge last month. He said he did not work for "peanuts" and wanted to study at university. His father, who has long since given up trying to convince youngsters to stay in the police, now waits in disillusionment for his 'last 23 pay cheques, before I too can turn my back on the force.' The colonel, close to retirement, has no choice but to stay. Others won't and don't. The result is an appalling shortage of manpower. This is the second in a series of articles by MALANE BOSMAN, Crime reporter of the Cape Times.

has dropped from 70.7 per cent to 67.9 per cent.

"I don't wish to blame the police for this. I believe we must look at the minister when we want to apportion the blame."

Replying to the debate, Mr. Kruger assured Parliament he was "trying to the best of his ability" to obtain extra benefits for policemen.

"I am always trying to obtain more and more benefits for them within the framework of what we are allowed to do."

He said he did not want to create the impression that policemen were well off.

"I prefer to admit quite frankly that in my opinion they are not very well off at all."

Policemen believe that a change of policy is needed in densely populated areas like Hillbrow and the Cape Flats — a precinct cop, someone in charge who gets to know the area, and someone the people will get to know.

"We need regular patrols, the bobby on the beat," I was told.

Senior policemen feel many of the youngsters who leave are the future officers, the boys who should have been kept in the force with better study and promotion chances.

They also say young recruits should be made to sign up for a minimum of

five years. That way only those who genuinely want to be policemen would join.

Major Jan de Klerk, former Parow station commander, feels youngsters should complete their army training before joining the force.

He said this would result in mature recruits and there would be no necessity for border duty which puts further strains on a force stretched to its limit.

Mr. Kruger said in a written reply to a question from the Cape Times "In view of Section 5 of the Police Act, border duty is also a police function and it is essential that law and order be maintained in every part of the country in spite of the staff shortage."

"Members doing duty in South West Africa are there assisting the South African Defence Force to ensure that law and order is maintained at all times."

Men who resign can be put on the police reserve list and be called up for 30 days police duty every year.

Major De Klerk feels this is a "waste of government money."

"These men leave because they don't like the police then they are forced to return. They are not interested in the work and are more of a hindrance than a help."

In recent years the number of commercial security firms in South Africa has mushroomed. This private police forces

the result of a vicious circle started by frustrated, underpaid men leaving the state force, creating a manpower shortage and the subsequent unwitting neglect of areas of ordinary police responsibility.

It would have no function if the police was a worthwhile career.

Instead, the security firms offer the policeman attractive retreat from the drudgery of the force — good salaries, decent hours, overtime pay and the same benefits as the police.

The manpower shortage has reached such drastic proportions that the minimum qualification to join the force has been dropped to a technical standard 8 — only a few years ago a circular posted in police stations stated that only academic matriculants would be considered as future enforcers of the law.

In 1970, when he was Commissioner of Police, General J. P. Gous warned "The police are experiencing a severe

manpower shortage and unless relieved, the crime rate might become critical."

Nine years later the situation is as severe. What can the recruiting officers offer the jobseekers? They have to be top class salesmen to sell this job.

They show them films in which policemen in helicopters pursue motor-car thieves, but they don't tell the boys that they battle to get a patrol-van when they need one.

Policemen say reservists are the "best thing that ever happened" to the force.

"We cannot work without them any longer. In fact, we misuse their goodness. If they stopped working for us there would be chaos," an officer told me.

But policemen also resent the reservists and the need for them.

"Reservists often give the force a bad name. They are just not experienced, and make mistakes. Because they have no form of identification, the public often mistake them for permanent members of the police, and we get the blame," I was told.

"Reservists can be promoted to captains or majors without any qualifications. There is even a lorry driver with a standard 4 who was made a captain."

"It happens that these officers look down on SAP lieutenants, demand to be saluted, and even try to teach them their job. That hurts."

"Why doesn't the department employ more police? They are using cheap labour by taking on reservists."

"While these men are willing to work without reimbursement, the authorities can close their eyes to the alarming need for more policemen."

Members of the South African Reserve Police Force offered more than 500 000 hours of their time in 1978.

There are more than 1 000 active reservists — unpaid policemen — in the Western Cape.

Tomorrow: The policeman's role in society.



South African policemen inspect a carrier bag after a bomb was found in central Johannesburg. South Africa has a shortage of 3 949 in the police force.



London "Bobbies" on a security search after a series of bomb explosions on underground railways. England has one policeman for every 1 440 people in the country.

Thousands of dockets are gathering dust in police files throughout South Africa — unsolved crimes ranging from petty theft to armed robbery and murder.

Shortage of manpower is partly responsible but many cases could be solved if some policemen did not have a negative attitude towards their job.

I spoke to several senior police officers who agreed that a degree of negativity had crept into the force.

They say this can lead to corruption — neglect of duty. Why work overtime following up an obscure clue no one else will notice? Why not just go home . . . close the docket.

Officers feel the role of the policeman in society has become confused in South Africa. He should be regarded as the protector of the community, the man one can rely on and trust. But part of the population sees him as an extension of the ruling government, responsible for the unpopular laws he enforces.

I was told "The men become apathetic when they realise the public see the police as the enemy. The policeman is also sensitive to criticism and afraid of trouble. That's why many do just enough to satisfy their superiors and stay out of trouble with them and the public."

The police themselves are the first to admit the force is not perfect.

According to figures supplied in written answers to questions put by the Cape Times to the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, 21 policemen were convicted of culpable homicide in 1978. A total of 59 were convicted of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and 206 of common assault.

A retired high-ranking officer told me "We have many hassles because we have the wrong people in the force."

"We often joke about some elements, saying they joined the force to stay out of jail. But it's not always a joke."

"But the good men are labelled with the same tag as the bad ones."

Another senior officer said "I do not deny there are cases of policemen

The policeman's role in society

assaulting prisoners. But I want to tell you why.

"You battle to make ends meet. You have hardship and trouble at home because you are not there when you are needed, and you cannot see at their neighbours' homes."

"You go to work a frustrated man, needing an outlet for your bottled-up feelings. There is no one to complain to except your colleagues, who are as bitter as you are."

"So you make an arrest and you do things you would not do under normal circumstances. You lash out at a suspect who sits on the other side of the desk, possibly guilty as all hell, but not saying a word, just sneering."

When a policeman is found guilty of using violence in making an arrest, he loses his job and gets a heavy fine — if he is not sent to jail. A prisoner who assaults a policeman gets a warning or a small fine.

"If sentences for assaulting police and

resisting arrest were heavier, there would be very few police assaults on prisoners and neither would police need to carry guns," said former Cape station commander, Major Jan de Klerk.

In 1978, 22 policemen lost their lives and 1 356 were injured on duty.

Police say they know their work is hard and dangerous. However they do not want medals. All they ask is co-operation from the public. Without it no police force can operate successfully.

A senior police officer said "Every person thinks his trouble is the most important thing in the world. So at night your only patrol van rushes from house to house to settle unnecessary complaints and domestic squabbles. But the constable has to listen, give advice, be friendly, not be hurried."

A woman in Pinelands asked the police to "please do something" about her neighbour's domestic, a Swahili who had been whistling the

"I said goodbye to him after supper on Friday and didn't see him again till Monday morning. He was white-faced with tiredness and his feet were swollen but I was so worked up from pacing the floor and worrying that I shouted at him — demanded he found a job which allowed us to live decently. I was so ashamed." It was a pretty normal weekend for a policeman's wife. The young woman had not yet become used to the long hours alone, not knowing if her husband was dead or alive. Few ever do. This is the third and final article by the Cape Times crime reporter, MALIANE BOSMAN.

same three-note tune for three months.

An old woman in Kenilworth telephoned the charge office at 2 a.m. She couldn't sleep because a donkey was braying incessantly. The patrol van went out and chased the donkey away.

The police often experience a complete lack of interest from the public. Most people are willing to furnish details and descriptions of their attackers, but after the arrest the frustration begins. They are not interested in attending identification parades.

"That leaves us no alternative but to let suspects go. We cannot hold a man without sufficient evidence," a detective told me.

So the criminal goes free, he starts up another gang, there is another spate of armed robberies and the whole vicious circle is repeated.

There are explanations for this attitude by the public — long hours spent in courts, fear of reprisals, the general attitude of "couldn't care less" and possibly the most important cause, that most large firms have insurance coverage for armed robberies.

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP MP "One of the major priorities is to protect the policeman as a protector who is respected."

"The black man must not look on the policeman as a man who comes to arrest him. He must turn to the policeman when he is robbed, when his family is murdered or when extortion is practised on him."

Professor Barend van Niekerk, University of Natal "The law, which ought to be the black man's protection is seen by him as the chief

method of harassment. Symbolising the law, because they enforce it, are the police."

It is not only blacks who feel like this, but are the critics of the police appointing the blame correctly."

Mr Justice Jan Steyn, director of the Urban Foundation, said at a Nicro crime prevention seminar in Cape Town "The police force still remains the strongest crime prevention force. But their work is the prevention of crime."

"Police should not be used to enforce legislation which is discriminatory, restrictive and not criminal."

Not all policemen believe blindly in the laws passed by Parliament, and few enjoy enforcing petty apartheid regulations.

Last month police in Wynberg had to interrupt their search for three gun-point rapists to attend complainants about nude sunbathers at Llandudno.

Many senior police believe the whole character of the force

would change if the government implemented a few simple measures to make the police a worthwhile career.

The Cape Times put some of their suggestions to the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, in a series of questions. They are published here with Mr Kruger's written replies.

● An independent commission of inquiry appointed to investigate service conditions and define areas of discontent.

The Cape Times asked Mr Kruger if such an inquiry would be considered if the request came from the police themselves.

Reply: "The SAP is a well-disciplined statutory body with numerous avenues through which complaints regarding service conditions can be lodged up to the highest level. It is therefore most unlikely that a request for an inquiry would emanate from members themselves, as they are well aware that we are continually trying to get them benefits and have succeeded in doing so."

● Divorce from the Public Service Commission.

The Cape Times asked Mr Kruger if this was possible and if not, why not.

Reply: "It is unfortunately not possible to divorce the SAP from the Public Service Commission, as the latter is a statutory body whose function is inter alia to ensure uniformity in salaries and service conditions throughout the public service."

throughout the public service including the uniformed forces.

● More staff:

The Cape Times asked Mr Kruger if there were any plans to step up the drive for recruits and to improve conditions to persuade serving members to stay in the force.

Reply: "The department has recruiting officers stationed at every division in the country. Every effort is being made to recruit more members and it is hoped that the formation of the new public relations division will improve the image of the force to such an extent that it will influence the recruiting efforts beneficially."

● A police trade union or staff association.

Mr Kruger was asked whether police were permitted to form a union and if not, why not.

Reply: "In view of the fact that the SAP is an essential service in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act and a statutory body, the formation of a union by members cannot be allowed."

The Cape Times also asked Mr Kruger if he was aware of widespread dissatisfaction in the police force over low rates of pay and the fact that police are not paid for compulsory overtime.

Mr Kruger replied "I am not aware of widespread dissatisfaction among members of the force over low rates of pay or the fact that no

compulsory overtime is paid, although this has been mentioned by some members in their applications for discharge."

Other government departments cannot understand how the police function without a union.

Mr Bennie Retnecke, chief secretary of the SA Railway Police Staff Association, told me this week "A personnel union is an absolute necessity. It creates a good spirit, the staff feels protected — they have someone to look after their welfare."

"We are in constant contact with the Minister of Transport, the Commissioner of the SAR Police and the general manager of the Railways."

Police in most Western countries, including Germany, Britain and France have unions without striking powers.

A SAP sergeant "There is no one to take up our cause, no one but the Opposition. Because police have limited opportunity to complain, the public think we do not have complaints."

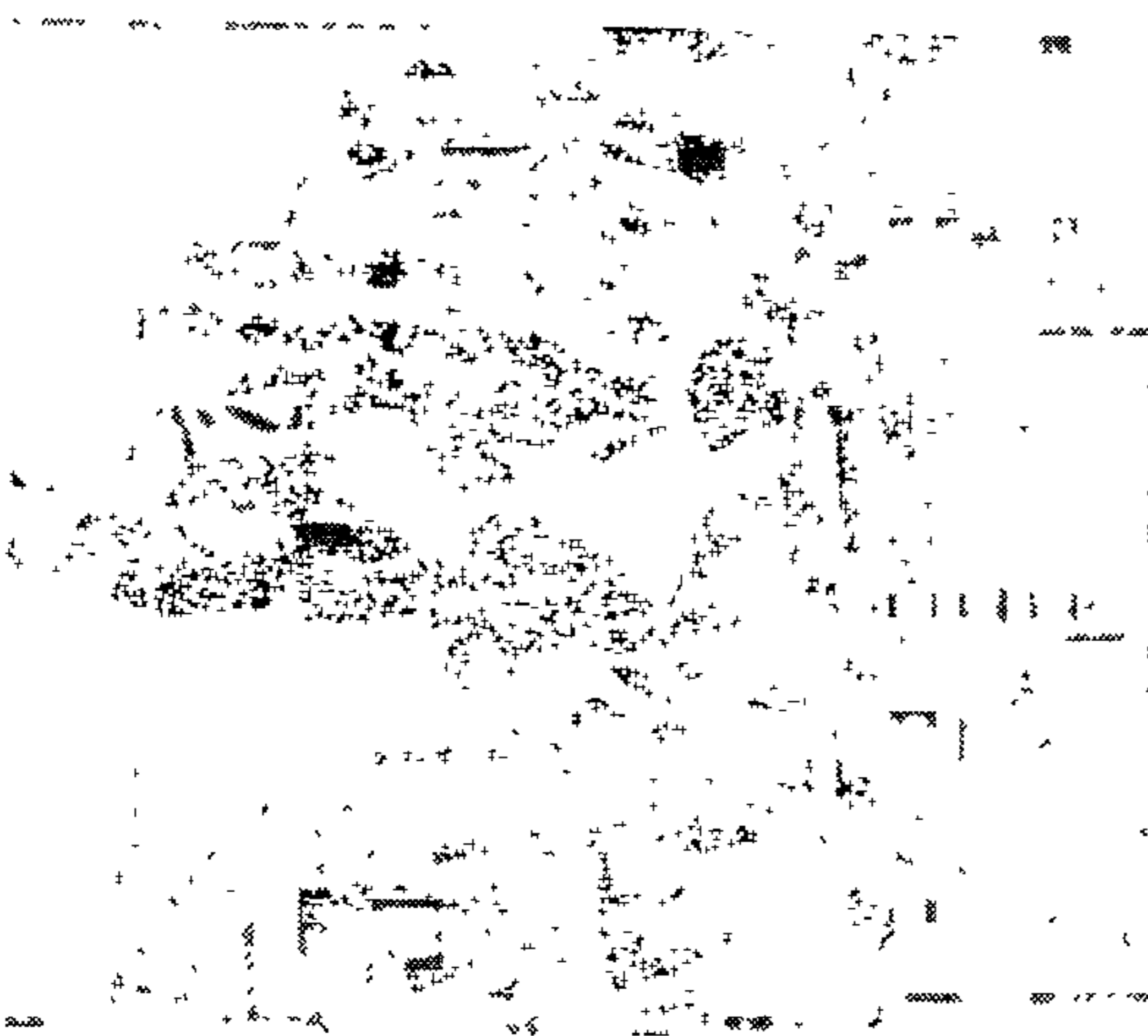
Brigadier Rocco de Villiers, a former deputy-commissioner of police, said nearly nine years ago that policemen should not be lumped together with other civil servants and separation from the Public Service Commission was essential.

Police were civil servants only in as far as they were paid by the State, but that was where the similarity ended, he said.

"It's most unfair that SA pilots are paid danger money and policemen not. I say it is more dangerous for a policeman on a motor-cycle to chase a speeding car at 100 km/h through the centre of a large town than it is to land a large jet aircraft."

Brigadier De Villiers said Major Jan de Klerk, retired Parow station commander "The Public Service Commission is not qualified to determine whether a policeman who risks his life disarming a dangerous criminal should get the same salary as a clerk who sits behind a desk with one eye on the clock."

"Can the minister really believe the police are not discontented when hundreds leave monthly? The fault clearly lies with the lack of communication between the force and the minister."



On the run . . . In 1978, 22 policemen lost their lives and 1 356 were injured on duty.



Policemen with guard dogs on duty among a crowd in East London.

Policemen jailed for shop theft

1/3/79

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N.B.

(Mercury Bureau)

PIETERMARITZBURG — Three Mountain Rise policemen who broke into a local butchery and stole meat worth R133,92 were jailed for two years each when they appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Constables Molam Essop Aboobaker (23), Ismael Sheik Ali (26) and Gregory Ganeson (21), pleaded not guilty to house-breaking with intent to steal and theft when they originally appeared before Mr E T Combes

The State claimed that they had broken into Mat-tisons Butchery, Greytown Road, in the early hours of October 14, and stole 71,5kg of meat, which was loaded into a police van, and a

pocket calculator

Constables Aboobaker and Ganeson were on duty at the time while Constable Ali had been a passenger in the vehicle

The Court found that a wheel spanner, discovered in the police van, had been used for the break-in

The meat was subsequently recovered

Evidence was that the policemen had received a report of the break-in,

after they had committed the crime, half-an-hour before going off duty They left the investigations to the relieving crew, who became suspicious when a calculator, identified as missing from the butchery, was found in the police van

Although there had been evidence that they had consumed liquor, the Magistrate found the accused were not so under the influence that they did not have the requisite intent to commit the crime

In his judgment, Mr. Combes said that they were all untruthful and had betrayed the confidence the public had in the police

The Court could not see that it was because of their salaries that they had broken into the butchery to steal the meat, Mr Combes said

Mr F Beyers appeared for the State.

The accused were represented by Mr. Sam Sareff, Mr Johan van Zuydam and Mr. Kevin Swain

... Health Expenditure in South Africa
... Nutrition Guidance Programme for

ning (8.30 - 10.30 a.m.)

Director, Saltru
Director, Bernard Pimstone
of Health

Welcome : Harrys Barnard
Chairman, Samst

Monday Evening (8.00 - 10.00 p.m.)

PLENARY SESSIONS

THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

2/3/79 DD 257

SAP overtime rates revealed

(251)

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's policemen were told yesterday they would in future be paid between R7,60 and R32,96 a shift when they are called in on their weekly days off.

days a week, not necessarily over weekends

They will be paid only up to a maximum of 48 overtime hours a month. Commanding officers will select the men to work the overtime and this must be approved by Police headquarters in Pretoria

Details of the overtime pay scales were circulated to police offices yesterday

Junior force members feared favouritism in a police station could lead to only certain chosen people being given overtime.

At present policemen are expected to work overtime for nothing, but in spite of this, the new overtime rates were not welcomed by all ranks yesterday. Junior ranks complained their rate was too low.

But most senior police officers, ineligibile for the new scheme, said they were pleased their juniors would now get something for the many extra hours they worked.

The overtime pay is expected to be effective from today.

It is expected that some of the force members doing clerical work may now be called upon on their off days to help in essential law and order maintenance. Some policemen could still find themselves working overtime without pay, it was stated.

The overtime payments, for eight-hour and four-hour shifts, are different for white, Coloured and black policemen.

Whites will receive the highest rates and blacks the lowest

Meanwhile, ill feeling is developing between the SAP and the Railways Police. Press reports showed up the disparity between the wages of the two police groups, said the chairman of the Railways Police personnel union, Captain J. F. van Wyk.

A white major will get R32,96 for an eight-hour shift; a captain R28,88 a lieutenant R25,12, a warrant officer R21,92, a sergeant R19,36, and a constable R14.

There was a measure of jealousy developing, he said, and morale was suffering — DDC

For Coloureds the rates will be about R5 lower in each case and for black about R9 less.

Policemen have two off-

Tuesday Morning (8.30 - 10.30 a.m.)

Health Services
Health professionals
Economy of Health
Clinical Science and

U.C.T. will take place in the
Principal (Planning) and
U.C.T. of Medicine, U.C.T.
Development
the third world

City Dean of Medicine,
Town
CS
Programme for
ure in South Africa

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

Monday Evening (8.00 - 10.00 p.m.)

PLENARY SESSIONS

THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

on

251

DEPARTEMENT VAN POLISIE

No R 253

2 Maart 1970

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIE OOR
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

Dit het die Staatspresident bevestig om laagstens artikel 33 van die Polisiewet, 1959 (Wet 7 van 1959), sy goedkeuring te heg aan omstandige wysiging van die Regulasies van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie soos gepubliseer by Groenweperskenoewering R 203 in *Buitengewone Staatskoerant* 179 (Republiek No 200) van 14 Februarie 1964 en soos later gewysig.

Regulasie 9 word gewysig deur die volgende nuwe subregulasie (6) by te voeg

"(6) Die Minister kan op aanbeveling van die Kommissaris na goedkeuring gegee dat 'n persoon aan wie te eniger tyd ingevolge hierdie regulasie toekennings verleen is om sy rang te behou of aan wie te eniger tyd ingevolge hierdie regulasie 'n eierang toegeleë is, 'n ander rang of eierang, na gelang van die geval, te behou"

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

No R 253

2 March 1970

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS
FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

The State President has been pleased under section 33 of the Police Act 7 of 1959 to give his approval to the following amendment of the Regulations for the South African Police, as published in the Government Gazette (No. 203 in *Government Gazette Extraordinary* (No. 200) of 14 February 1964) and as subsequently amended.

Regulation 9 is amended by the addition of the following new sub-regulation (6)

"(6) The Minister may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the Commissioner, order that a person to whom permission has at any time been granted, in terms of this regulation, to retain his rank or on whom an honorary rank has at any time been conferred in terms of this regulation, forfeit such rank or honorary rank, as the case may be."

- (1) For an officer proceeding on leave for twelve months, a sum of money equal to six months' salary at up to the top of the salary scale of the post immediately below that held by the officer is made available to cover the substitute appointment(s) for the whole period of absence on leave. For leave of nine months, four and a half months' appropriate salary; and for leave of six months, three months' appropriate salary will be available.
- (11) It should be noted that for Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer the amount available is 6/12ths of the top of the Lecturer or Assistant Lecturer scale respectively.

The amended rules for the appointment of leave substitutes are set out below:

At the October meeting Council approved a recommendation that the normal maximum amount available for leave replacement funds be reduced to 6/12ths of the top of the relevant salary scale, 8/12ths continuing to be allowable as an absolute maximum and to be granted only where a quite exceptional case is made out and accepted as such by the Staffing Committee.

FUNDS FOR LEAVE SUBSTITUTES

TO: All Heads of Department and Chairmen of Inter-Disciplinary Boards/Committees

Circular No. 123/78

5

251
2/3/79
m
Police

pay

rise?

THE ASSEMBLY —
Senator Owen Horwood,
Minister of Finance,
hinted broadly yesterday
the police could look
forward to pay increases
soon

Replying to Mr Theo
Aronson (SAP, Walmer)
during the little budget
debate, Senator Horwood
said police pay deserved,
and had been receiving,
sympathetic con-
sideration

Further investigations
were being made into the
structure as well

Mr Aronson asked that
police and other services
be removed from the
Public Service Com-
mission's control, but
Senator Horwood said if
this happened they could
be even worse off

The PSC had played an
important and helpful role
and was not an inhibiting
factor

It had to be
remembered the
Government's salary bill
was enormous already,
and it had to see how
much more it could afford
and how much the tax-
payer could carry

"I agree with the
Member's broad objec-
tives — to see if we cannot
improve the lot of the civil
servants," he said — PS

Statistics and graphs of employment on tin mines are provided but will
not be discussed because of the relatively small numbers of workers
involved and the long-run static level of tin employment.

11. Employment in Tin Mining

Star 3/3/29 (251)

Police overtime pay viewed as a 'farce'

By Jan van Ree

The introduction of overtime pay for policemen has left many of those entitled to take part in the new system — from the rank of constable to major — disillusioned and depressed.

In anonymous telephone calls to The Star many of them have described the new system as "a farce in which no-one will get a square deal."

Yesterday overtime lists were being circulated at various police stations. They are to be completed by Monday, but the general reaction among policemen is lack of interest.

"At our station there certainly are not many

names on the list and the black policemen feel the same way we do. We are as upset as they are about the difference in the overtime scales for the various race groups," a policeman said this week.

The pay scales for overtime are divided into three sections. One for whites, another for Coloured people and Indians and a third for blacks.

Constables of the different race groups get: white R14, coloured and Indian R9,76 and black R7,60. This will be for an eight-hour shift. For four hours the extra pay will be halved but they will apparently not get paid for working less than four

hours.

Overtime can be worked only on 'rest days' — two-and-a-half days after six days of work — and a man can be pulled off his normal job to do duty at soccer or rugby fields, for instance. Detectives who do a 72-hour standby stint once a month will apparently not be paid extra for this duty.

The police department has long been the most poorly paid government service and has frequently been referred to as the "orphan".

A constable with four years service takes home about R250 and a sergeant with 15 years service has to support his family on

about R330 a month. A warrant officer with 10 years service takes home about R350 a month.

Many policemen believe the problem of low pay will be solved if they were no longer to fall under the Public Service Commission.

In parliament this week the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said this would not benefit the police force. He said the commission was not a restraining influence on police salaries.

Senator Horwood said the matter needed "sympathetic consideration" and had been receiving it from the Government for some time now.

Two detectives are fined for corruption

(251)
C Times 6/3/79.

Court Reporter

A FORMER Narcotics Squad detective was fined R500 and given a suspended sentence of 18 months for corruption after he had said in the Regional Court that his acceptance of R500 from a convicted dagga dealer was "bugging" him

Colin Abraham David Muscat, 24, of 6 Antrim Crescent, Sea Point, a former Railways policeman seconded to the Narcotics Squad, was appearing with George Daniel van Wyk, 35, of 147 Connaught Street, Elsie's River, a former detective-sergeant in the police, on charges of bribery, alternatively corruption

The two men pleaded not guilty to the bribery charge but guilty of corruption. Their pleas were accepted by the State

The bribery charge was that while the two men were servants of the State and following the arrest of Hajiera Anderson on a charge of dealing in dagga in March last year, the two wrongfully and unlawfully and in a corrupt manner, received R750 from Norman Anderson, her husband, as payment to withdraw the case against her or to cause it to flounder.

The corruption charge related to the same incident

In pleading guilty to corruption, Muscat said in a written statement that he had received R500 to withdraw the case against Mrs Anderson. However, he added that he never intended to withdraw the case, the case was never withdrawn and that it was finally disposed of

Van Wyk admitted that he received R250 and that he acted unlawfully

In mitigation of sentence, Muscat described the events which led up to his receiving the money from Anderson

He told the court he was the investigating officer in the case against Hajiera Anderson

Muscat was taken by Van Wyk on a general routine patrol and was given information about several known dagga selling points. They stopped outside Anderson's house, Van Wyk went inside and later reappeared with Mr Anderson, who was now serving a five-year prison sentence for dealing in dagga

He was shown a "wad" of money by Anderson and an agreement was reached whereby something would happen to the normal procedure of the case against Hajiera Anderson

Muscat admitted that greed overcame him

He told the court he did not hinder the case against Ander-



Top Hajiera Anderson — her husband paid two detectives to withdraw the case against her. Above: Van Wyk — he received R250 from Norman Anderson.

son and she was later found guilty of dealing in 405.9 grams of dagga. The conviction rested largely on Muscat's evidence

The woman was given a five-year suspended sentence

Muscat said it would have been "so simple" to reduce the amount of dagga involved so that it fell outside the amount in the presumption dealing with dagga

If a person is found in possession of more than 115 grams of dagga he is presumed to be dealing in the substance

Muscat said he knew there would be repercussions when the case against Anderson was not withdrawn but said he wanted to teach her husband a lesson not to bribe policemen

Earlier in the trial he had described how he had co-operated with Detective-Sergeant Nic

Karsten, of the Narcotics Squad, when told of the allegations against him

"This crime had been on my conscience for a long time and I felt relieved that I could come forward and say 'this is what happened'

"It was bugging me"

He also described how he had left school without completing Standard 7 so that he could help support his widowed mother, how he had joined the Railways Police before he was 18 and how he was transferred to the Narcotics Squad when he became a detective

Sergeant Karsten, who gave evidence in mitigation of sentence, said he was surprised by Muscat's co-operation, as he had expected the man to deny the allegation against him

A fact which emerged during the trial was that Muscat, a Railways Police detective-constable with six years' experience, earned R460 before deductions before leaving the force. Van Wyk, a police detective-sergeant with 15 years experience, earned R327 before deductions

This emerged when Mr C R van Rooyen, for Van Wyk, pleaded in mitigation of sentence. He said Van Wyk had had financial problems and that the money had fallen "in his lap"

However Van Wyk could not do anything about Anderson's case, he said

Mr Keith Hamblin, for Muscat, said there was a lot of money to be made in the drugs trade if a person was willing to take a chance. He said Muscat was young and had done something where a mature man would have realized the consequences

The magistrate, Mr P J le Roux, said in passing sentence that the relationship between the State and its officials rested on utmost good faith

"The State can only perform its functions through its officials," he said

He added that the State's actions were constantly under the limelight and acts like those committed by Muscat and Van Wyk seriously damaged the government of the day and brought the State into disrepute

Mr le Roux fined Muscat, a father of one, R500 (or six months). He fined Van Wyk, a father of two, R250 (or six months). He also sentenced the men to 18 months, suspended for five years

Mr P J le Roux was on the Bench. Mr F Silbert appeared for the State, Mr Keith Hamblin for Muscat and Mr C R van Rooyen for Van Wyk

Johannesburg Vice Squad: statement of
Hansard police colonel 5(305) 7/3/79.
*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Police (251)

Whether an investigation was made into
the recent statement of a police colonel on
his transfer from the Johannesburg Vice
Squad to Soweto, and so, what were the
findings, if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF POLICE

Yes It is untrue that the colonel in
question was transferred from the Johan-

nesburg Vice Squad to Soweto on account
of the so-called influence of one Raffie
Attieh or any other person

Detectives acquitted

251

BLOEMFONTEIN — Four Welkom detectives have been acquitted by Mr Justice Steyn in the Supreme Court here of murder and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

They are detective constables Dingaen Kala, Sabata Molapo, Jacob Mosobela and William Rakhometsi.

With Mr Hendrik Petrus Steenkamp of Nootgedacht farm, Welkom, and detective sergeants Jan Prins and Gideon van Eck, both of the Welkom police, they had pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Jantjie Matobako, 25, who died in a Bloemfontein hospital on March 19.

They and Detective-Sergeant William Hammond, also of the Welkom police, also pleaded not guilty to assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The state alleged four complainants — Mr Andries Toti, Mr Wiseman Mandleki, Mr Solomon Manyana, a 16-year-old youth and Mr Jantjie Matobako — were stripped, handcuffed to beams in a storeroom on Nootgedacht and assaulted with sjamboks, a

garden hose and electrical apparatus on March 11 last year.

The state asked that constables Kala, Molapo and Mosobela be found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm on Mr Matobako and Mr Mandleki. No request was made on Constable Rakhometsi.

The court was asked

That Sergeant van Eck and Mr Steenkamp be convicted of culpable homicide as well as assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm on Mr Mandleki, Mr Toti and the 16-year-old, and common assault on Mr Manyana;

That Sergeant Prins be convicted of common assault on Mr Mandleki and Mr Matobako; and

That Sergeant Hammond be found guilty of common assault on Mr Toto, Mr Mandleki and Mr Manyana.

Mr D. A. Kotze, SC. (for Mr Steenkamp), submitted that his client could not be convicted on any of the charges.

He handed in a 270-page typewritten address to the Bench.

The hearing continues.

— SAPA

Kruger: Police shot 204 dead in '78

251
9/3/79

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Last year 204 people, including 12 juveniles, were shot and killed by police in the execution of their duties, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

In a written reply to Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP-Houghton), Mr Kruger said the breakdown for the various race groups (adults) was: Black (163), coloured (26), white (two), and Asian (one). Ten black juveniles, and two coloured juveniles died.

During the same year 514 people, 47 of them juveniles, were wounded.

The breakdown is (adults): Black (345), coloured (107), white (12), Asian (three). Twenty-eight black juveniles and 19 coloured juveniles were wounded. Sapa

**Police killed
204 people**

THE ASSEMBLY — Last year 204 people, 12 of them juveniles, were shot and killed by police in the execution of their duties, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday.

Replying to a question, Mr Kruger said 514 people, 47 of them juveniles, were wounded by police during the same period — SAPA

251

SA 1979: elke 90 minute 'n moord

OORWERKTE POLISIE KAN NIE ORAL KEER

ELKE negentig minute 'n moord. Elke halfuur 'n verkragting. Elke drie uur 'n roof. Dit is Suid-Afrika 1979 — 'n land waarin geweldmisdadigheid alledaags geword het. En hierteenoor, staan 'n klein, oorwerkte, onderbetaalde polisiemag. Hulle kan net nie oral doeltreffend keer nie.

Dis die prentjie wat kriminoloog van Suid-Afrika teken nadat die Minister van Polisie, mnr. Jimmy Kruger, van-deesweek syfers oor misdadigheid in die Parlement bekend gemaak het. Verlede jaar was daar 5 644 moorde, 15 002 verkragtings en 125 772 aanrandings, het die Minister gesê.

Dat polisiemannene meer patrolliewerk doen nie, is die vernaaamste rede waar-

om misdadigers so maklik en selfs bedags op straat onskuldige mense oortrompel. Dit wys 'n blitsonderzoek deur RAPPORT.

Mev. H. Ethny woon al veertig jaar in Hillbrow, Johannesburg. Saans ná ses steek sy nie haar neus by haar woonstel deur uit nie. Sy is te bang. "Tot drie jaar gelede het ek dit saans nog gewaag om 'n entjue te gaan stap, maar dis nou te gevaarlik.

"Ek bly in my woonstel totdat daar weer konstabels

is wat voetpatrollies doen," sê sy. "En dis broodnodig."

Mev. A. Ahern woon in Abel Road in die hartjie van Hillbrow. Wanneer sy bedags uitgaan, help haar bediende haar oor die weg. Snags waag sy dit nie buite nie. "Dis 'n gevaarlike plek," sê sy.

"As ons weer die polisie hier rondkansien, sal dit 'n groot verskil maak. Maar eerlik waar, as dit nou moet gebeur, sou ek eerder dink daar is nou érens groot fout."

Mnr. Wilhelm Gold-

schmidt, 79, sê hy is nie bang om snags in Hillbrow rond te loop nie. "Ek het jare in Rhodesië gewoon. Maar dit is nogtans baie gevaarlik hier en 'n paar konstabels op straat sal 'n groot verskil maak."

'n Bejaarde vrou wat langs die Johannesburgse Algemene Hospitaal woon, sê sy en haar man stap nooit smiddae ná ses op straat nie. "Wanneer ons die woonstel verlaat, haas ons ons om in die motor te kom," sê sy. "Dis te gevaarlik."

Te min konstabels om patrolliewerk op straat te doen — dis die gevolg van 'n plan wat van die topmanne in die Polisie bedink het om die stroom bedankings weens swak salarisse te keer.

"Ons het konstabelposte sover moonlik verminder en sersant- en adjuntantsposte geskep om die manne 'n beter salaris te gee," het genl. J. P. D. Vorster, afge-

trede hoof-Adjunk-kommissaris van Polisie, onlangs aan RAPPORT gesê

Die plan het nie gewerk nie, sê die generaal. Konstabels het van die strate af verdwyn en die groot aantal senior poste het nou 'n bottelnek vir bevordering in die polisiemag geskep.

Mr. Nigel Wood, LV vir Berea, het mnr. Kruger in die Parlement gevra of polisiemannene op motorfiets nie 'n antwoord op straatboewery is nie. Hulle kan vinnig rondbeweeg tesame met polisiemannene op voetpatrolliediens, kan help keer op plekke waar dikwels probleme ontstaan.

Dis belangrik dat polisiemannene weer op straat verskyn, sê 'n senior lektor in kriminologie en strafproseesreg aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, mnr. Dirk Van Zyl Smit

Die feit dat die polisieman oop en bloot daar

staan, laat die publiek verlig voel. Vir die misdadiger is dit 'n simbool van die gereg. Hy voel hy word doggehou en dat die arm van die gereg net sy lang arm kan uitsteek, dan het hy hom.

Mr. Van Zyl Smit sê ewe belangrik is dat die misdadiger moet weet die straf vir sy misdadigheid gaan nie uitgestel word nie, hy gaan dadelik vasgevat word.

Die Polisie het wel 'n "spookpatrollie" — manne wat in slenterdrag in ons stede rondloop om sakke-rollers en ander skelms te vang. "Dis 'n doeltreffende manier om die misdadiger vas te trek," sê mnr. Van Zyl Smit

Maar dit dien nie as afskrikmiddel nie — die vernaaamste funksie van die patrollieman. Is daar skielik 'n krisis, kan die publiek nie die polisieman nader roep nie. In sy slenterdrag weet hulle nie hy is 'n polisieman nie.

Net eksamen tel, nie getrouheid

oud-brigadier A. J. CARSTENS, Rietfontein, Pretoria, skryf:
NA aanleiding van die talle briewe oor swak polisie-salarisse wil ek graag 'n faktor aanroer wat grootliks hiertoe bydra, maar wat deurgaans uit die oog verloor word. Dit is die polisie se bevorderingstelsel.

Basies kom dit daarop neer dat bevorderings bykans uitsluitlik by wyse van eksamens geskied. Diegene wat nie kan slaag nie, moet eenvoudig agterbly, hoe goed hulle ook al hul werk doen.

Jare se diens, ondervinding en alles wat meriete behels, tel weinig, en dit is hier waar die werklike verbittering en frustrasie begin — die besef dat jy geen toekoms het nie.

Aan die anderkant word

kollegas in die staatsdiens reëlmatig op meriete bevorder met gepaardgaande verhoging in salaris. Is dit reg?

Al kan ons nie almal slim wees nie, kan ons tog almal goeie diens lewer, en dis hier waar prof. Tjaart van Heerden se voorspraak besielend is, nl. om die polisieman te betaal vir wat hy eerlik werd is. Dit is tog seker die grootste aanspooring vir nog beter en getroue diens.

Negentig persent van die Mag verrig uitvoerende dienste waarvoor jy getroue, koersvaste, eerlike en toegewyde manne nodig het, en nie soseer gegradueerdes en gediplomeerdes wat gewoonlik soos die grafgraver van bo na onder wil begin werk nie. Die toegewyde polisieman sal homself bekwaam in wat hy moet weet, nl. waar hy dit kan naslaan en wie om te raadpleeg.

Omdat salaris en rang egter hand aan hand gaan en almal nie offisiere kan word nie, is die aangewese oplossing myns insiens om die salarisverhogings van die konstabel, sersant en adjudant-offisier deurlopend te maak na dié van ten minste luitenant, kaptein en majoor onderskeidelik. Dan is daar darem iets om na uit te sien en die hoop op 'n redelike pensioen by aftrede, al bly hy konstabel. Salarisverhogings alleen sal nie die probleem oplos nie.

Maar waar lê die fout? Moet ons nou regtig aanvaar dat ons Minister en hoofkantoor so magteloos teenoor die Staatsdienskommissie staan? Is dit nie maar die ou opvatting van „bugger you, Jack, I'm olraait, sien self en kom daar” wat geld nie?

Huil maar op eie skouer

PENSIOENTREKKER A/O, Johannesburg, skryf:
IN die jongste tyd verskyn daar so baie berigte in RAPPORT aangaande die swak besoldiging van ons polisiemanne dat ek verplig voel om die teendeel te stel.

'n Polisieman se salaris hang grotendeels van hom self af. In elke soort werk begin 'n mens op die laagste trap, en werk jou op na die boonste trap. 'n Konstabel kan tog nie verwag om met 'n generaal se salaris of pensioen vergoed te word nie.

Daar word ruimskoots voorsiening gemaak in die Mag vir bevordering. 'n Amptenaar wat hom wangedra of te lui is om hom vir bevorderingseksamen voor te berei, moet liefs op sy eie skouer gaan huil en negatiewe skrywes aan koerante uitlos.

Hoekom is party amptenare met dieselfde range regte ou klakouse oor swak soldy terwyl sy makkers dit kan bekostig om in 'n goeie gebied te woon en met duur motors rond te ry? Ek vra maar net.

Hierdie gekef in die wind bewys ons polisiemag geen guns nie; dit wek, intendeel, 'n baie lae indruk van ons polisiemanne, wat dan deur dié algemene publiek as net laag-besoldigde burokrate beskou word.

'n Polisieman in die laer range kry nie 'n salaris waarmee kwistig gewerk kan word nie; salarisse en

die lewensduurte tred te hou, maar dat hy van ellende sal krepeer, is iets wat van alle waarheid ontbloot is. Ek het nie met 'n debiet geëindig toe ek met pensioen afgetree het nie.

Hierdie betoog van my raak maar net so effens aan hierdie aangeleentheid, want hieroor kan boekdele geskrywe word. Kom ons hou nou op om ons polisie verdér af te kam en laat dit oor aan die verantwoordelike ministers en amptenare om hierdie huishoudelike saak reg te stel.

Weermagmanne kry nie so baie

OOK MAAR ARM, Kaapstad, skryf:
IN u berig (RAPPORT, 18 Februarie) vergelyk u die salarisse van gekwalifiseerde ambagslui in die SA Weermag met dié van ongekwalifiseerde SA Polisiemagdele.

Die maandelikse bruto salarisse (toelae van 5 persent reeds ingereken) van offisiere en ander range in die SA Weermag is tans soos volg:


- Weerman: R138,75 — R352,25
- Sersant: R317,85 — R514,00
- Stafsersant: R421,75 — R537,25
- Adjt.-offisier 2: R473,75

- R710,50
- Luitenant: R335,00 — R514,00
- Kaptein: R514,00 — R606,05
- Majoor: R606,05 — R710,50.

Hieruit kan u aflei dat die salarisse in die Weermag nie so rooskleurig is in vergelyking met dié van die SA Polisie soos uit u berig blyk nie. Ons posisie is in werklikheid niks beter as dié van die polisie nie.

(Daar is verskillende kategoriee van skale vir verskillende kwalifikasies in die Weermag. Die skale wat ons in die oorspronklike berig genoem het, is ongeveer die gemiddelde

251
Rapport
11/03/79

3 shot 13/3/77
dead in 
Soweto

251

JOHANNESBURG —
Police shot three people
dead in Soweto after a
high-speed car chase
which ended when the car
they were pursuing raced
up a 3 m embankment,
sailed through the air and
crashed into a ditch.

Two men — later found
to be awaiting trial on an
attempted murder charge
— and a 19-year-old girl
were shot dead in the
chase by detectives.

The chase started after
police were alerted to look
out for a stolen car —
DDC

Suzman criticizes killings increase

251

Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday strongly criticized an increase in the number of people shot and killed by the police

ST 37
13/3/79
The 204 adults and juveniles killed by the police last year was an increase on the number killed in 1977, she said, and she could not help feeling that "the police are too quick on the draw"

Mrs Suzman was commenting on the reply given her in the House of Assembly by the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger

Mr Kruger said in 1978 a total of 192 adults and 12 juveniles had been shot and killed by the police, while a further 467 adults and 47 juveniles were shot and wounded by the police

Of these, 132 adults and eight juveniles were shot and killed while trying to escape, and 336 adults and 32 juveniles were shot and wounded while trying to escape

Mrs Suzman said in each category these figures had shown an increase on the figures for 1977

In 1977 a total of 138 adults and 11 juveniles were shot and killed, while 362 adults and 41 juveniles were wounded. Of these, 108 adults and three juveniles were shot and killed while trying to escape, while 242 adults and 26 juveniles were shot and wounded while trying to escape

"Very often people who have committed relatively minor crimes are shot and either wounded or killed while attempting to escape arrest

"The minister always reacts very badly when I draw these figures to his attention, instead of reassuring the public that he strongly condemns intemperate action by the police

"Obviously, the police are entitled to defend themselves against violent and dangerous criminals

"I do not believe they are entitled to shoot a man who is running away," Mrs Suzman added

Police pensioners will have to be considered

Dec 25
14/3/79

READING the views of the public in favour of better salaries for the South African Police, encourages me to bring my plight and that of so many others in the same boat to the minds of the public and other well-meaning campaigners such as General Keevy, etc.

Can any person give any reasonable explanation as to why there should be any difference in the amount of pension paid to police pensioners, of the same rank of course, when they leave the service on their due date of super-annuation?

To be more explicit I will state my own position which is but one of so many cases.

I joined the police in 1937 and after 34 years I

retired in 1971 with the rank of Warrant Officer, at the age of 55

When I received my pension cheque for my 34 years' service, I experienced a feeling of defeat, as the cheque was for only R7 863.

Needless to say, that money could not last very long as I could not afford to save it, owing to the high cost of living.

Why I did not save from my salary during my police career is simply that the salaries were even worse during the time I served in the police.

Even greater was the shock I received when at the end of the first month after retirement I went to draw my monthly pension at the post office. It was R187.

I realised that every-

thing the cost of living demands from me had to be covered with R187 pm.

A colleague of mine who reached the age of 55 two years later in 1973 retired with the same rank as I did. He received a lump sum of over R14 000, plus he started off with a monthly pension of R330.

Can I and others in my position help that we joined the force earlier and therefore reached our pensionable ages earlier than some of the others?

Since I was pensioned off in 1971, the monthly pension in my case has improved to R304, but I can never draw level with those who retired at a later date, as their monthly pensions were also increased and the difference in our income remains.

I hope the Government considers the police pensions as it does the still serving police, if and when the Government does increase police salaries.

The condition under which I and many other pensioners have to live is a crying shame.

I am but only one of many aggrieved police pensioners.

PENSIONER

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available immediately available

Africans you would employ if

(a) How many Africans holding qualifications in the following fields
(b) the National Diploma for Technicians or
(c) the National Certificate for Technicians
(d) the National Certificate for Technicians
(e) the National Certificate for Technicians
(f) the National Certificate for Technicians
(g) the National Certificate for Technicians
(h) the National Certificate for Technicians
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(t) immediately available
(u) immediately available
(v) immediately available
(w) immediately available
(x) immediately available
(y) immediately available
(z) immediately available

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Demand for African Technicians

Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit - Report on the

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
Division of Research,
Beattie Building,
Rondebosch 7700
Telephone 69-8531, Ext. 440.

(with which is incorporated the South African College)

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

APPENDIX A. - Questionnaire used for Durban, Witwatersrand & Pretoria surveys

Widow sues Kruger for husband's cell death

Court Reporter

THE widow of a barman who was killed by a cellmate after being arrested for drunkenness is suing the Minister of Police for R40 000 damages.

The man convicted of the culpable homicide of Mr Joseph Samuels, Keith Augustine, was sent to a reform school. He was recently granted leave to appeal against another conviction for culpable homicide after his "victim" arrived at court to give evidence.

Mrs Ethel Constance Samuels of Escombe is suing the minister for R35 000 for loss of support for herself and R5 000 for her two sons.

Claim

Her husband earned R250 a month as a barman/wine steward at the Stamford Hill Hotel where he had worked for 12 years, according to papers filed in the Supreme Court.

On March 5, 1977, Mr Samuels was arrested and lodged in a cell at the Sydenham Police Station. While he was there he was assaulted by one or more of

the occupants of the cell and died.

Mrs Samuels claims that her husband's death was caused by the negligence of the members of the South African Police who were on duty at the station at the time, in that they failed to exercise a proper control and surveillance over the detainees and failed to prevent the assault.

The minister denies that the police were negligent or that they were in breach of their duty of "control and surveillance".

He disputes liability for the amount claimed.

The hearing has been adjourned to a date to be arranged.

Mr Paul Pretorius (instructed by Livingston, Doull and Winterton) is appearing for Mrs. Samuels and Mr David Noren for the minister.

Sequel to death of S.A.P. man

NM 24/3/79

Court Reporter

MR. Nayven Edward Wessels (21) was remanded for trial in the Supreme Court on a charge of murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances when he appeared before Mr J. J. Brits in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday.

His trial follows the death of Detective Constable Christopher Stemmler on February 8.

Mr Wessels has pleaded not guilty to murdering Constable Stemmler.

At an earlier hearing, he admitted shooting him in the face, but said he had not intended to kill him.

At his initial appearance Mr Wessels said he had shot Constable Stemmler in a car in the courtyard of Durban Central Police Station. "Because he said he was going to hang me up."

He admitted he had shot Constable Stemmler with a pistol he had stolen from a flat on the Victoria Embankment earlier that month.

He was remanded in custody until May 15 when he will appear in the Supreme Court.

Mr. M. Robertson appeared for the State.

Woman sues Kruger for R10 000

5/3/79

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Mercury Reporter

327

AN Umlazi mother of five is to sue the Minister of Police for R10 000 as a result of two alleged assaults at the hands of the security police while she was held in detention.

Mrs Gladys Manzi was released from detention last week after being held for 20 months under Section 6 and later Section 10 of the Terrorism Act and

was immediately served with her third five-year banning order

A spokesman for Mrs Manzi's attorneys said the claim related to two alleged assaults on her by security police while she was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act in 1977.

The summons served on Mr Jimmy Kruger, Minister of Police, alleges that the assaults occurred at security police headquarters in Fisher Street in July and August, 1977.

It also claims Mrs Manzi was given an insufficient diet which resulted in her being unable to sleep and partially losing the use of her limbs.

The Minister of Police has given notice he intends to defend the action.

New Bill to curb reports on police coming

STAX 12/3/79

(251)

~~STAX~~

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, gave notice in the Assembly today of his intention to introduce a Bill amending the Police Act to "prohibit the publication of certain statements"

This provision, which is expected to be aimed at restricting Press reporting of police matters, is one of many amendments to the Police Act proposed by the Minister.

According to the long title of the Bill, the Police Amendment Bill, the measure will further regulate the functions of the South African Police, make new provisions in connection with alleged misconduct of commissioned officers, authorise the commissioner to dismiss certain members of the police in certain circumstances and make new provision for the police reserve.

PAY

The long title, which gives only an outline of the Bill which will be published tomorrow, includes a reference to police pay and provides for the regulation of the appointment of special constables.

Another measure introduced by Mr Kruger, a Bill to amend the Inquests Act, was read a first time today.

The Bill seeks to prohibit persons from prejudicing, influencing or anticipating the proceedings or findings of inquests and extends the provisions of the Act relating to the appointment, functions and compensation of assessors.

Policemen

tel. 1978

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prosecuted

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Own Correspondent

Sake-Afrikaans: Een vr

The Attorney-General has decided to prosecute the men who allegedly broke into Miss Celeste Cross's flat, and took photographs of her in bed.

Mr. M.M. Walters

Afrikaans I: Twee v

1ste v

A senior police officer said today five policemen and a civilian would appear in the Pretoria regional court on a charge of crimen injuria following allegations by Miss Cross.

Dr. Pienaar (grammatika - 50)

Dr. Pheiffer (taalgesk. - 50)

2de v

Miss Cross alleged policemen kicked in her flat's door to gain entry, and alleged they told her they were investigating a charge under the Immorality Act.

Mr. Snyman (prosa)

Mr. Walters (poësie)

Dr. v.d. Merwe (drama)

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lenery sal nie gedurende die

Afrikaans-Nederlands I: Twee vraestelle (3 uur elk)

1ste vraestel Afd. A

- Dr. Gilfillan (Ndl. poësie)

Afd. B

- Mr. Walters (Afr. poësie)

Afd. C

- Mr. Snyman & Dr. v.d. Merwe (Afr. & Ndl. prosa)

2de vraestel Afd. A

- Mev. Waher (Taalkunde)

Afd. B

- Dr. Pheiffer & Mr. Snyman
(Taalgeskiedenis, Fonetiek, Fonologie)

In die eerste vraestel moet VYF vrae beantwoord word, nie minder as EEN en nie meer as TWEE uit elke afdeling nie. Indien meer as EEN vraag uit Afdeling C gekies word, moet EEN vraag oor Afrikaanse prosa en EEN vraag oor Nederlandse prosa beantwoord word. In die tweede vraestel moet TWEE vrae uit Afd. A en DRIE uit Afd. B beantwoord word: 'n verpligte fonetiese transkripsie, EEN vraag oor die Fonetiek en Fonologie en EEN oor die Taalgeskiedenis.

Ndl. grammatika (Dr. Pheiffer) en Ndl. poësie (Dr. Gilfillan); toetse sal gedurende September afgeneem word. Die punte sal vir die eksamen tel.

Afrikaans-Nederlands II: Twee vraestelle (3 uur elk)

1ste vraestel Afd. A

- Dr. Gilfillan (Ndl. 17de eeuse en moderne Ndl. poësie)

Afd. B

- Mr. Snyman & Dr. v.d. Merwe (prosa)

Afd. C

- Dr. v.d. Merwe (drama)

2de vraestel Afd. A

- Prof. Scholtz (Semantiek ens.)

Afd. B

- Dr. Pheiffer (Taalgeskiedenis)

Afd. C

- Mr. Walters (Afr. poësie)

Afd. D

- Mev. Waher (Taalkunde)

In die eerste vraestel moet VYF vrae beantwoord word, TWEE vrae uit Afd. A en in Afd. B minstens EEN vraag oor Ndl. en EEN vraag oor Afr. prosa en EEN vraag uit Afdeling C. In die 2de vraestel moet ook VYF vrae beantwoord word: minstens EEN en nie meer as TWEE uit Afdeling A en B nie. Uit elk van Afd. C en D moet EEN vraag beantwoord word.

Kruger curb on Press

(25) (27)
25/5/79 16/1/79

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, gave notice in the Assembly yesterday that he intended amending the Police Act to prohibit the publication of certain police statements

One of the provisions of the envisaged Police Amendment Act, 1979, is aimed at restricting Press reporting on certain police matters

Mr Kruger asked that leave be granted to introduce a Bill "to amend the Police Act, 1958, to further regulate the functions of the South African Police"

According to the long title of the Bill it will make new provisions relating to contraventions of the provisions of the Act and the procedure in case of alleged misconduct of commissioned officers

PROVISIONS

It will also repeal the provisions of the Act relating to places for imprisonment of certain offenders and authorise the Commissioner of the South African Police to dismiss certain members of the police in certain circumstances

Provision is also made to prohibit the publication of certain statements; to further regulate the appointment of special constables, to make new provision in respect of the police reserve, and the remuneration of the members of the police

— Sapa

(251) 5/1/51 (327)

Kruger plans to monitor Press reports

Hugh Leggatt,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — Newspapers will have to prove in court that their reports on police matters are correct in terms of the police Amendment Bill read a first time in Parliament today.

The Bill will be published tomorrow. The long title refers to a provision to "prohibit the publication of certain statements".

Informed sources said that a clause on Press reporting of police matters would put the onus on newspapers and other publications to prove, on a balance of probabilities, that they had reasonable grounds for believing their reports were correct, or that they were correct.

The onus is being put on the Press to prove its innocence in a case because it is reasoned that the Press would have its own peculiar knowledge and self-interest in the details before the court.

CLEARANCE

All reports written about the police in the execution of their duties would have to be cleared by the Press with the police.

The Police Public Relations Officer, Brigadier Jan Visser, is to be available for this purpose.

The police liaison unit would be similar to the public relations offices of the Defence Force and the Prisons Department through which Press reports already have to be cleared before publication.

If reports appear in the Press that have not been cleared with the police, and the police have a prima facie case that an untruth has been published, charges would be laid against the publication.

PENALTIES

The accused publication would have to prove that it had reasonable grounds for believing its report was correct in order to escape conviction for the offence of publishing an untruth.

The penalties publications face for contravention of the offence of publishing unclesared, or untruthful reports are a maximum fine of R10,000 or a maximum jail sentence of five years.

existing arrangement between the police and the Press laid down in the Police-Press code.

But the Bill makes the penalties more severe and extends the terms of the code to apply to publications which are not signatories of the Police-Press code.

● Kruger curb on Press — Page 4.

SUN
TRIB.
18/3/79
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Police Role of Law Repealers of Police Role of Law Repealers of Police Role of Law Repealers of Police Role of Law Repealers

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

THE role of both the ordinary and security police in South African society is becoming increasingly sinister and damaging, says a paper on "Police behaviour and political trials," which was presented at the Black Sash's national conference in Cape Town this week.

The paper, compiled from recent Press reports, gives a catalogue of "police violence and intimidation," allegations during security trials of police torture, and deaths in detention.

But, it says, this "catalogue of horror" is just the tip of the iceberg.

"The tip is horrifying enough. The whole is probably too ghastly to contemplate."

Pestifer

And it comes at a time when there are signs that the Government is contemplating a change to the Police Act, which would restrict the reporting of police matters, and perhaps make it as difficult for the Press to keep the public informed about the activities of the police as it is to write about the country's prisons.

Mr Kruger was replying to questions put to him by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, of the F.P.F. The figures he released show that more than five times as many people were shot dead by the police last year as in 1968.

of Police lectures on the introduction to criminology and ethnology states in regard to separate development. "There is no other possibility. It is our only salvation."

"And again. 'Foreign missionsaries and liberalism brought the idea of voting rights and equality home to them.'"

"The developing black man in the cities does not recognise the political functions of the tribal heads any more. Many of them now want democratic political rights and equality with whites."

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP

It is the highest ever number of deaths of this kind, considerably higher than in the previous year.

The number of people shot and wounded by the police also jumped.

Mrs Suzman commented: "Very often people who have committed relatively minor crimes are shot and either wounded or killed while attempting to escape arrest."

"I do not believe they are entitled to shoot a man who is running away."

The Black Sash paper says the activities of the police are too often "swept under the carpet."

The role of the police in enforcing apartheid legislation is becoming "daily more aggravating to the delicate balance in South Africa's inter-group relationships."

"And this role is emphasised in police training."

"It was reported in June 1978 that the fourth edition of the Department

of Police lectures on the introduction to criminology and ethnology states in regard to separate development. "There is no other possibility. It is our only salvation."

Stark

"This leads to the establishment of political, and often Leftish-oriented organisations and makes them open to communism and Africanism."

It is urgently necessary, says the paper, for the role of the police to be reassessed, but this can only be done by reassessing the laws of the country.

The paper says the picture emerging from a year's Press reports of security trials is stark and troubling.

It says there were two "particularly horrifying" cases of death in non-security detention last year.

On March 19 Mr Matobako died in hospital eight days after he and four others had been assaulted, and details and descriptions of their injuries were documented in the court records.

"These injuries, especially of the dead man, are a dreadful and gruesome catalogue."

In July Mr Paulos Cane died in hospital of renal failure caused by multiple injuries. He had been arrested in connection with theft of money.

"The chief Government pathologist in Durban told the Court at the subsequent trial of three policemen for murder and assault that he did not think that he had ever seen such extensive injuries as those found on the body of Mr Cane."

Public attention, says the paper, is frequently focused on the deaths of security detainees.

However, more "non-security" detainees die.

"In Parliament during April 1978 the Minister of Police revealed that 128 people died during 1977 while being held under non-security laws, 28 of them by suicide. During the same period 10 people detained under security laws died. Among them was Steve Biko."

The paper says the pass laws and the police force's role in imposing them are perhaps the most bitterly felt grievance in the black community.

"It has been repeatedly stated over the years by senior police officers that policemen have been instructed to use discretion in dealing with offences of a purely technical nature."

Swoops

"Crime swoops and exercises would often appear to be pass raids by another name," the paper commented.

Senator Eric Winchester said in an interview this week that while the police busied themselves with things like pass offences, the Immorality Act and the Group Areas Act, South Africa's "real" crime rate was spiralling.

He was commenting on 1978 crime figures and the latest prison population figures released in

the Senate by Mr Jimmy Kruger.

The Black Sash paper on the activities of the police made a similar point.

It stated "Perhaps one of the most distressing and depressing features of pass law arrests and squatter camp raids is the amount of police time such harassment takes up."

"All this effort diverts the police from crime prevention and investigation of a more traditional nature at a time when the crime rate proper is spiralling."

Senator Winchester said South Africa currently had less police in relation to the size of its population than it had had in 1912.

Spiral

"We have a small, badly paid police force, involved a lot of time with matters which aren't really for the police."

He said the prison population figures reflected the crime spiral.

"In the 1970/1971 year, there were 752 27 coloured people in jail for every 100 000 members of the coloured population."

"The latest figure is 851. The 70/71 figure for whites was 80.28, now it is 96.9. For Africans, it was 419.52; now 451.4. For Indians 70.57; now 78.02."

"Thus there are higher percentages of people in jail in all population groups, from the affluent whites to the poor and most discriminated against Africans."

Senator Winchester said crime was spiralling all over the world, but South Africa has long had the worst crime rate in the world, and was maintaining this position.

545 in the Cape Peninsula, 207 in Durban.

"They also investigated 12 888 assaults and 974 rapes in Soweto, 16 420 assaults and 1 213 rapes in the Cape Peninsula, 6 792 assaults and 382 rapes in Durban, 2 080 assaults and 192 rapes in Umlazi."

"The crime rates keep going up all the time 'I once compared the crime rate in the Peninsula with that in America, and found that it was higher than in the worst city over there."

"In one weekend there were more rapes in the Peninsula than in a whole year in London."

"This country could go into the Guinness Book of Records for its unsavoury statistics."

"We have the highest prison population ratio of murder and rape in the world."

"And while we have this sort of position of anti-social sickness the police are compelled to waste their time on other matters."

Senator Eric Winchester



Senator Eric Winchester

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ATTENTION NORTHERN-NATAL
Mr Karuz will be in Vryheid at Adams & Hall Chemist on Monday, 19th March and in Ladysmith on Tuesday 20th at Kimp River Pharmacy

New bill covers press reporting on police issues

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT curbs of the press will be extended to cover reporting on police matters.

In terms of the Police Amendment Bill published at the weekend newspapers will have to be able to prove in court that any report dealing with police matters is true.

Failure to do this could result in a R10 000 fine, imprisonment of up to five years or both.

Mrs Helen Suzman, DFP spokesman on Justice, said the onus of proof would make it virtually impossible for newspapers to publish sensitive or controversial reports on police matters. If the case came to court it would be one man's word against another "and the police always have the upper hand".

The bill also provides for a 24-hour police-press liaison unit to operate in the same way as that of the Department of Defence.

All reporting on police matters would have to be cleared by the police through this channel. If reports appear in the press that have not been cleared in this way, a newspaper could find itself in court to prove the reports correct.

Mrs Suzman said the constraints on the press in the new bill were almost identical with those of the Prisons and Defence Acts which had "a most inhibiting influence on the press".

"I believe one of the big restraints on the police is the fact that they know they are subject to public scrutiny."

Mrs Suzman said she believed one of the things that had led to the extended control of the press was Mr Kruger's "intense irritation" at the numerous re-

ports which reflect unfavourably on police behaviour.

"No doubt he is trying to put a blanket of silence over actions which might reflect badly on the police."

The full clause of the bill relating to control of press reporting is:

"The force or any part of the force, or any member of the force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member, without having reasonable grounds (the onus of proof of which shall rest on such person) for believing that the statement is true, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding R10 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment."

However, the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, told an Afrikaans newspaper that the measure could in no way inhibit press freedom. In fact it had nothing to do with the subject, he is reported to have said.

The aim was to prevent untruths being published about the police. Even if the press made a mistake it would be excused if it could prove that there were reasonable grounds for believing that what was published was correct, Mr Kruger said.

It was necessary to ensure that the police were not smeared and although there was a press code, many publications did not fall under it, Mr Kruger said.

"There is no objection to legal and valid criticism against the police. We only want to exclude untruths about the police," he said.

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SASJ (243)
slams (251)
Police (24/3/79)
Bill (DD)

SASJ slams Police Bill

PRETORIA — The Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) yesterday made "strenuous protest" at the introduction of the Police Amendment Bill and urged the government "to reconsider the wisdom of such legislation"

A statement by the president of the SASJ, Mr John Patten, said "The introduction of the Police Amendment Bill is yet another sign that the government regards the South African press not as an essential part of a free society, but as a potential threat to its institutions of power"

"We believe it is imperative in the interests of justice that news reporting of police affairs should be carried out independently of police surveillance and without the threat of severe legal penalties, which in this Bill go far beyond the bounds of reason in combating inaccuracies in news reporting"

The SASJ believes in the highest degree of accuracy and openness in the reporting of crime and other police matters, and in a policy of maximum co-operation between police and press in informing the public

The new Bill represents a further major restriction on the activities of a free press in South Africa. We make strenuous protest at this measure, and strongly urge the government to reconsider the wisdom of such legislation.

SASA

Police joy at new R214 uniform allowance

By MALANIE BOSMAN
Crime Reporter

FROM NEXT WEEK every South African policeman — black and white — will have R214 a year available to buy uniforms, or if he is in the CID, to buy suits.

General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of Police, confirmed this yesterday afternoon after the Cape Times approached him with the "wonderful news that leaked out". The police force is rejoicing.

Police men, their wives, mothers and fathers, telephoned the Cape Times yesterday. The new deal was not yet public then but it leaked through the divisions like wildfire.

From April 1 uniformed policemen will be entitled to free uniforms — shoes, socks, trousers, shirts, jackets, caps, raincoats and warm coats — up to R214 a year.

They have to apply to Pretoria and the items of uniform will be sent to them. Every

month it will be stated on their pay packet exactly how much credit they still have.

Detectives, who are now compelled to wear suits or long-pants safari suits, can buy their suits at any store and send a certified account to Pretoria. Or they can pay themselves and then claim the money from the police department.

If policemen damage their uniforms or suits while on duty — after spending all the credit entitled to them — they can

claim in excess of the stipulated R214 a year.

When I told a black constable that he would have R214 a year credit for clothes, exactly what his white colleagues would have, he gasped. "Impossible Say again!"

I repeated it and he said: "It makes me so happy. I only have three years to go but now I feel they are starting to care for us. If my health would allow I'd stay another 10 years. Major Jan de Klerk, the for-

mer station commander who has been fighting for a better deal for the police, said: "It's wonderful. Now I only hope the salary increases will not leave us in the lurch."

A policeman: "Thank you, Cape Times. You helped in realising what could have stayed a promise forever."

"This is better than we could ever hope for," a uniformed sergeant said. "We can only pray that the new salary scales are as human as this deal."

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Plea for help ignored court hears

Staff Reporter

A RIOT policeman ignored a plea to help a man who was being assaulted by migrant workers during the 1976 unrest, the Supreme Court heard yesterday

Mr Noel Motlane, 33, of Emms Drive, Nyanga, was giving evidence in a civil action in which his neighbour, Mr Z S Damane, is claiming R25 000 damages from the Minister of Police.

Mr Justice Schock heard evidence yesterday on a special plea put forward by the minister in terms of the Indemnity Act of 1977. The act provides that no person in the service of the State can be prosecuted for anything he did in good faith to suppress internal disorder between June 16, 1976, and March, 1977.

Mr Motlane said in evidence that he had a BA (Hons) degree and was presently studying for a Master of Business Administration degree at Stellenbosch University.

He said at about 8 am on December 27, 1976, he had seen a group of migrant workers assaulting Mr Damane with sticks. Nearby was a police van with a riot policeman in it.

Help refused

Mr Motlane said he appealed to the policeman to help Damane. The policeman's reply was "let him die".

After the migrant workers had left the scene, he asked a policeman to take Mr Damane to the hospital. This was refused.

Lieutenant J H Jordaan told the court that from August 1976 until December 1976 he had done service as a riot policeman in Nyanga.

He said on the morning of December 27, 1976, there was extensive fighting between the migrant workers and the residents. The police had intervened to "try to keep the two factions away from each other".

"They burnt down each others' houses and cars and attacked each other with any weapons they could get their hands on".

He told the court the crowds had attacked the policemen with stones and petrol bombs. The police had then shot at them.

The action continues on Monday. Mr G D Gris, the minister, Mr I Weinkove, instructed by Frank Bernhard and Joffe, appeared for Mr Damane.

Police Bill: Kruger replies to Rand editor's questions

CT
27/3/79
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THE South African Police did not have and did not want protection against truthful reports or against valid criticism of their activities, the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in Cape Town yesterday.

He was responding in a statement to a series of questions by Mr Willem de Klerk, editor of the *Transvaler*, on the Police Amendment Bill, at present before Parliament.

Mr De Klerk's questions centred on a controversial clause which would make it an offence to publish any untrue matter concerning the police without having prior reasonable grounds for believing it to be true.

Mr De Klerk asked whether publication of falsehoods about the police could not be adequately dealt with in terms of existing legislation.

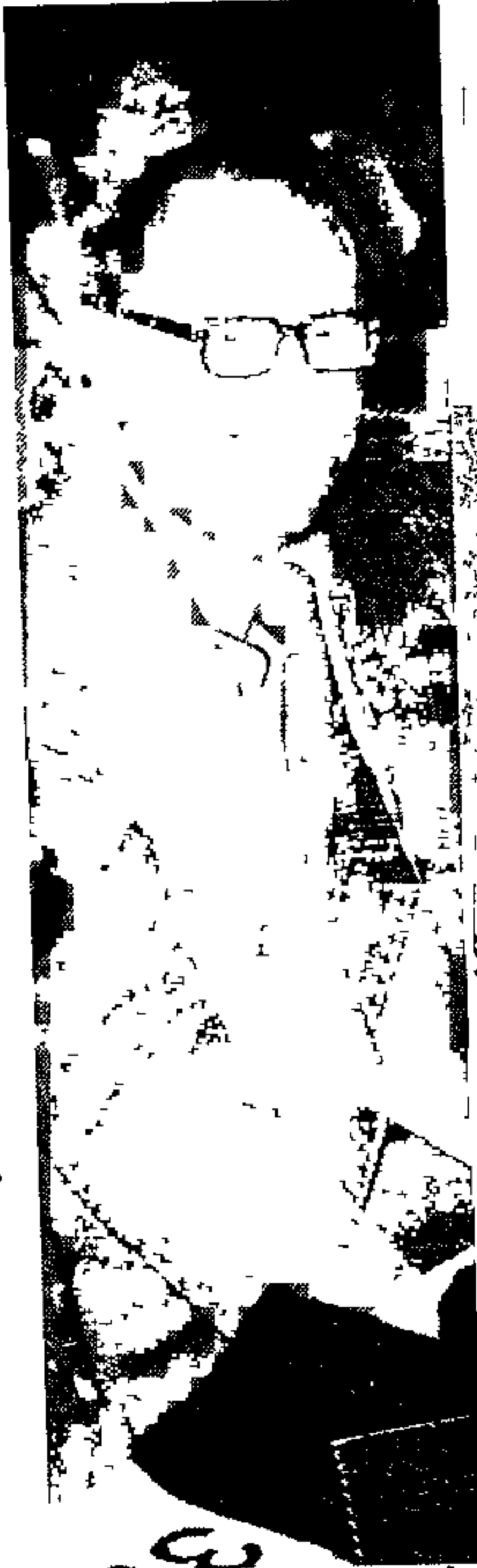
Mr Kruger said the police and the armed forces were pillars of State security. The armed forces were protected against untrue reports by legislation. He asked why the police should not be allowed the same protection.

The enemies of South Africa made the police a target for criticism — particularly through untrue reports — in order to destroy the nation's trust in the police.

There was no other legislation which could deal adequately with publication of deliberate untruths, Mr Kruger said.

Mr De Klerk asked whether Mr Kruger had no faith in the Press Council, which handled complaints against the press.

Mr Kruger replied that the proposed legislation had a very much wider application than



Mr J T Kruger

just members of the Press Council. There were many publications that did not belong to the Press Council and which published untruths about the police.

The disadvantage of the Press Council was that by the time a case was heard, the damage had

already been done. The council also had no criminal sanction and complaints were brought against the publication concerned, not against the writer.

Mr De Klerk further asked why the minister was deviating from the accepted principle whereby complainants were required to prove the accused's guilt. In terms of the bill the onus was on the accused to prove his innocence.

Mr Kruger said there was no deviation from the principle. The State had to prove beyond any doubt that a report was untrue. The State could not prove an accused did not have reasonable grounds for believing a report true, because only the accused knew what these grounds were. In such cases the onus of proof fell on the accused, who needed only to prove his reasonable grounds on a balance of probabilities.

In reply to the question whether the press would have to disclose its sources in the process of defending itself, Mr Kruger said the press had to prove it had reasonable grounds to assume its report was true, and those grounds could be legion.

Mr De Klerk asked whether the bill was intended to make it more difficult for the press to write about police misdemeanours, and an attempt to scare the press into being inhibited.

Mr Kruger said the question was so insulting as not to warrant a reply. He had never noticed the press to be inhibited.

Mr De Klerk asked what aspects of the public and individuals being questioned or detained by the police had that police actions were open to public scrutiny.

Mr Kruger said the public's assurance was that truthful reports or criticism based on truthful reports were not offences. Even where a report was not true but was thought on reasonable grounds to be true, this was not an offence.

Mr De Klerk asked why the bill should be introduced at a time when there was distrust in the country.

Mr Kruger replied that if there was distrust, it was surely not of the police. The police had nothing to hide and welcomed criticism based on truth. But the police were demoralized and their work was hindered through mud-slinging based on falsehood — Sapa

Argus 28/3/79

A 'blanket of silence' on police action

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Police to serve anywhere in world

Parliamentary Staff

A PROVISION of the Police Amendment Bill empowered the Government to use the police force with the army for duty anywhere in the world in the event of war or emergency, the Assembly was told yesterday

Parliamentary Staff

IF the Police Amendment Bill became law it would cast a 'blanket of silence' over police action in South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Mrs Suzman was speaking during the committee stage debate on the controversial measure which is being opposed by all three opposition parties in the Assembly.

The debate was dominated by the contentious clause of the Bill which provides for penalties of a R10 000 fine and/or five years' imprisonment for

anyone who publishes 'untruths' about the police.

The onus rests on the publisher to prove that he had reasonable grounds for believing that what he published was the truth.

The Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, who is steering the Bill through Parliament, rejected all opposition amendments aimed at softening what they claimed was a restricting effect that the Bill would have on the freedom of the Press

'RIGHT TO KNOW'

Mrs Suzman said the Bill would be bad for the public who had a right to know what was going on and it would also be bad for the police as public scrutiny was an important restraint against extreme action by the police who wielded considerable power.

She also warned that the newspapers' sources of information would dry up as a result of the onus that was being put on newspapers to prove that they had reasonable grounds to believe that what they published was the truth.

No one who did not want their identity disclosed would give information to the newspapers if they felt that the newspaper might be forced to divulge information which could lead to their being identified, she said

Opposing the provision, speakers of the official Opposition said the police should not be used as part of the army but should be confined to police duties in South Africa.

The opposition argument was rejected by the Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, who said the police could assist and play a valuable role in the war against terrorists and in unrest situations that could arise in such a war.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) said it was wrong to regard the police as part of the army. This was not done in any other western country as the specific task of a police force was to maintain internal order.

SA BORDERS

The mere fact that riot police had worn camouflage uniforms in times of unrest had created the impression among people that they were fighting a war. It was wrong to create such an impression.

Speaking during the committee stage debate on the Bill, Mrs Suzman moved an amendment to the effect that the police be used only in South Africa or in areas adjacent to the borders of South Africa.

Mr A. B. Widman (PFP Hillbrow) said it was clear that in terms of clause three of the Bill the Police Force could now do duty anywhere in the world and could be used as a branch or an extension of the Defence Force itself.

By introducing this provision, the Minister gave the impression that the Defence Force might not be strong enough to deal with certain situations and that he was now bringing in the police to

MRS Suzman sources of information would dry up.

ANONYMOUS

Mrs Suzman said crimes were often solved by the police as a result of leads given by anonymous informants yet the Press were now to be prevented from using this source of information.

Mr John Malcomess (NRP East London North) said the Bill amounted to an attack on democracy because it was a clear attempt to restrain the freedom of the Press.

Replying to the debate Mr Kruger said the work the South African Police were doing for South Africa was too important to let any Tom, Dick or Harry write what he liked about police action.

He said that by opposing the Bill the opposition were voting for the right of other people to lie

Mr Kruger said that responsible journalists would have nothing to fear from the legislation. It was only bad journalists that need have cause for fear.

his

IN NORTH AFRICA

Replying, Mr Kruger said that during World War 2 a police contingent had served in North Africa.

Should there be another war, which he hoped would not be the case, the police should not be inhibited from going with the troops and serving where they wished.

Mr Kruger said the police had the right at present to obtain the support of army units to help in quelling riots.

The police were now being given the right to act in any capacity inside and outside South Africa in the interests of the Republic.

Police were specially trained to deal with situations of unrest

Rejecting opposition arguments about the impression the legislation could create in the outside world, Mr Kruger said: 'Surely we can't make legislation for the outside world. We are here to defend our country and to make it secure. Nobody can cross swords with us over that.'

The Minister rejected the opposition amendment.

men involved - of the wholesaler, and vesting the veto in the Board at its first meeting on 24 June 1930, Bennie told its six members that discriminat-

27 Council to ... that the rent at Langa be reduced to 5s and to counsel against any

and employment of blacks, could be approximately 1.5 million 400 net profit per year, paying their employees a monthly wage of 1.5 million. And if we bear in mind that so for employment by the natives in the City, working as such as immigrants arriving with the Ndabeni, other Hellenic shop wages' in competition economising hard and ... unsymp. Most of the stores

STAR 28/3/79

251

Police can now serve anywhere in the world

Political Staff

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Opposing the provision, speakers of the official Opposition said the police should not be used as part of the army, but should be confined to police duties in South Africa.

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SPECIFIC

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By introducing this provision, the Minister gave the impression that the defence force might not be strong enough to deal with certain situations and that he was now bringing in the police to help

Mr Widman suggested this was not the kind of impression that should be created at a time when delegate negotiations on South West Africa were still proceeding. The impression that the police were part of the army could create problems for the Government

Replying, Mr Kruger said that during World War 2 a police contingent had served in North Africa

SERVING

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The police were now being given the right to act in any capacity inside and outside South Africa in the interests of the Republic.

Police were specially trained to deal with situations of unrest

WARFARE

In terrorist warfare and in present-day unrest situations the police could play a valuable role when the army was occupied in semi-conventional warfare

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'Blanket of silence' feared

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — If the Police Amendment Bill became law it would cast a "blanket of silence" over police action in South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), said yesterday.

Mrs Suzman was speaking during the committee stage debate on the controversial measure which is being opposed by all three Opposition parties in the Assembly.

The debate was dominated by the contentious

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This will be the last newsletter of 1978. The year has been phine Mill and Its Owners" and we ed funds for the welfare of the the New Year see the help of ment our 180 members (and

This will be the last newsletter of 1978. The year has been

Stannard, Tel. 61-4055.

interested may enquire for further details from our Secretary, Mrs. I.

with his metal detector. The cannon-balls are small ones. Anyone

you can get for them." If they prove popular he might search for more

Police
to pay
R2 000

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JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, agreed yesterday to pay R2 000 to a Soweto man who was assaulted by nine policemen.

Mr Michael Ramanna, 31, was "severely assaulted" by the policemen at his home in January 1977, according to papers before the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The assault began in Mr Ramanna's home and ended outside it. During the assault Mr Ramanna was kicked and punched and lifted up by his belt which the police had tied round his neck.

Mr Ramanna said he had suffered frequent headaches and pain in his left ear and had been subject to dizzy spells and marked deafness in one ear since the assault.

The assault was admitted by the police. —
SAPA.

Policeman on assault charge

EAST LONDON —
Sergeant Sardile Lennox
Ntoto, of the Beacon Bay
police, appeared in court
here yesterday on a
charge of assaulting a
senior police official

His appearance follows
an assault on Warrant Of-
ficer Jacobus
Engelbrecht, also of the
Beacon Bay

The prosecutor, Mr C
A Koen asked for a post-
ponement because
Warrant Officer
Engelbrecht is doing
border duty

Sergeant Ntoto was not
asked to plead and no
evidence was led

The hearing was post-
poned to May 2 — DDR

Kruger will 'consider' criticism of police bill

Political Staff

THE Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, has agreed to give "serious consideration" to wide-ranging criticism of the Police Amendment Bill as a curb on press freedom

Mr Kruger was commenting, in an interview, on the public outcry expressed in the Afrikaans and English press against a clause in the bill relating to reporting on police matters

The clause requires anyone who publishes any matter relating to the police to be able to prove in court that it is correct

The Opposition, the English and Afrikaans press, the Association of Law Societies and the Newspaper Press Union have criticized the clause

Mr Kruger said yesterday he was prepared to give "serious consideration to the arguments raised against the clause

"However, I do not want to commit myself in any direction. I may find I have heard all the arguments in Parliament already," Mr Kruger said

The executive committee of the Association of Law Societies met Mr Kruger this week in an effort to bring about a last-minute change even though the bill was well advanced on its

passage through Parliament

After the meeting the committee said Mr Kruger agreed to consider any arguments "which did not effect the basic principles of the bill"

It has now passed the third reading in the House of Assembly and must go to the Senate for ratification. Any changes must be introduced before the bill is read in the Senate

Mr Kruger said yesterday he would give serious consideration to the arguments against the bill before it reaches the Senate.

The Transvaal, the National Party's Transvaal mouthpiece, has warned that the bill has to be seen against the background of recent events and an "image of cover-up" that flowed from these events

The onus was on Mr Kruger to explain to a questioning public how a further statute affecting the press did not affect press freedom.

Beeld said: "We are convinced that the proposed amendment to the Police Act will make the press recoil in its striving to reflect the community with all its assets and liabilities"

8. Dio Cassius lxxvii, 4.1-2
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sovereignty; for he bel
than at his nationality.

7. Dio Cassius lxxvii, 3.1:
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him. Thus, son and father, you performed a great service reciprocally at one and the same moment: he

abroad to bring aid to the fatherland.
just as in the past mighty commanders used to be recalled from wars
the emperor. Your help was sought by adoption and you were brought in,
it was offered to you over the head of an emperor but on the appeal of
The shattered Republic fled to your bosom, and as the empire collapsed
not be pushed around.
did not want to kill, so that he might present an emperor who could
contrast; finally the emperor was forced to put to death those he
example was set, so that a very good example might be established in

Court told of suspicion about death

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EAST LONDON — An inquest opened in the magistrate's court here yesterday into the death of police sergeant Arthur Victor Sutherland, 40

Sergeant S. J. Joubert told the court Sergeant O. A. Pape and a Sergeant Bekker arrived at his home on May 21 last year and told him Sergeant Sutherland was dead

They asked him to remove the body but he refused because he was off duty and suggested a doctor should be called. He did not want to get involved.

Sergeant Joubert said a policeman must be on duty before he could remove the body of a dead person. He said during the conversation mention was made by the two policemen that they hoped no post-mortem would be held

"To me it appeared something was amiss and I suspected Sergeant Sutherland did not die of natural causes. Sergeants Pape and Bekker should have phoned the police station and called an ambulance instead of coming to me while I was off duty," Sergeant Joubert said.

"When I asked them what had happened they told me Sergeant Sutherland had been drinking and had gone to

bed to lie down after which they found him dead the following day," he said

Sergeant Joubert said Mr Sutherland was a much healthier person than himself and he could not accept his sudden death.

Mrs A. Sutherland told the court when she went to the house of Sergeant Pape she found Mrs Pape and their children sitting in the kitchen.

"When I walked into her house Mrs Pape jumped up and told me my husband was lying dead in the room. I entered the bedroom and found my husband lying on a bed.

"I asked them what had happened and the oldest daughter of Mrs Pape told me not to look at her as it was not her fault as she was not there"

Mrs Sutherland said Miss Nicolene Pape said it had nothing to do with her. Mrs Pape told her she did not know what happened.

Another man who was also present said it had nothing to do with him.

Mrs Sutherland said her husband was a healthy man. When she found him lying on the bed in the room he was still dressed in his fishing clothes.

The hearing continues on April 24. —DDR

Police slammed over shooting

251

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The South African Police pursuit of a man into a Ciskei township and the subsequent shooting by the police of the man early this week was yesterday severely criticised by the acting Minister of Justice, the Rev W M Xaba

The man, Mr Welcome Bota, 30, who allegedly escaped from prison where he was held for alleged offences of armed robbery and car theft, was shot dead at Zwelitsha on Monday, after King William's Town police had chased him in the township.

Mr Xaba said the man's life would probably have been spared had the SAP not violated basic cour-

tesy
"They should have used

their police car radios to contact our police and, obviously, collaboration on the matter by the two forces could have resulted in a smoother arrest, devoid of death"

He was pressurising the "highest police authority" in the area to submit a report on the incident "and immediately it is available, I want to take the matter up with the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger"

The fact that the man might have been a criminal and might have been fleeing from the police did not justify the shooting, Mr Xaba said

The Border Divisional Commissioner for Police, Brigadier P J. Smal, said yesterday the matter had been referred to his headquarters. — DDR

(251)

The interest shown by the police in the manner in which the press goes about its own business, such as reporting developments in the attempt to solve murder of Dr and Mrs Robert Smit, is to say the least extraordinary. In Johannesburg, a 25-year-old reporter on the staff of Beeld, who wrote a confidential memorandum to her editor on one aspect of the killings, has been interviewed by commissioned officers — not, as one would hope, in the presence of her editor (in spite of her requests) but alone in the newspaper's editorial office. This was also after the commissioner of police had told a senior reporter of same newspaper that her story had been investigated months ago and found to be groundless, and after the editor had in effect dismissed the young reporter's story as a wild tale. How the police obtained a copy of the memorandum is anyone's guess. The editor of Beeld talks of "police spies". Subsequently, the reporter appeared in court on a charge of withholding information from the police about the murders, and was acquitted. The memorandum contained references to the mysterious words "RAU" and "TEM", which were found smeared on furniture at the Smit's home after the murders. In other circumstances, the immediate entry of the police might be seen by some to be commendable reaction by investigators seeking to solve to a particularly gruesome crime. But the circumstances surrounding investigations into these murders are totally different. Editors and political correspondents have been questioned in the precincts of Parliament, and other journalists have also been summonsed to answer questions and reveal sources.

There are also remarkable attitudes to requests for information. According to Rapport, a senior police officer told a reporter present at the tarring and feathering of a respected University of Pretoria history professor last week that not a word about the incident could be published without the permission of the commissioner of police. This was because the matter was a "riot". The responsible minister, Mr Jimmy Kruger, can hardly be even remotely surprised when his Police Amendment Bill is regarded with utmost suspicion by almost everyone except ardent Nationalist supporters. It is to be hoped that this kind of high-handedness is not the result of new legislation, which is supposed to result in "truthful reporting" about police matters. The initial reaction of the editor of Beeld might, on reflection, be considered remarkably mild. He referred to intimidation and lack of common courtesy. Others — in South Africa and overseas — would call it grossest harassment.

For a brief night hour

For a brief night hour
 In this small hour
 Out of the night has come
 Half an inch in emerald
 With golden legs
 And silver sheathed
 To look at me with eyes
 Button bright in midnight hour
 A moth of such immaculate design
 I ask myself
 For whose delight was made
 Such great splendour
 Such swift glory
 In rainbow dress
 For a brief night hour
 Since when?

© John Howland Beaumont

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example was set, so that a very good example might be established in contrast; finally the emperor was forced to put to death those he did not want to kill, so that he might present an emperor who could not be pushed around. The shattered Republic fled to your bosom, and as the empire collapsed it was offered to you over the head of an emperor but on the appeal of the emperor. Your help was sought by adoption and you were brought in, just as in the past mighty commanders used to be recalled from wars abroad to bring aid to the fatherland. Thus, son and father, you performed a great service reciprocally at one and the same moment: he gave to you the empire, you restored it to him.

Police men bitter over reported new ^{CAPE TIMES 7/4/79} ⁽²⁵¹⁾ new

By MALANE BOSMAN
Crime Reporter

THERE was intense bitterness among South Africa's policemen yesterday when the new salary scales were announced to the 34 000 men, whose salaries rate bottom among government departments. Their hopes for a better, fairer deal were shattered.

Although confidential, distressed policemen told the Cape Times that a white constable's scale was now R2 100 minimum and R5 160 maximum a year. That is a seven percent increase on his top scale, R27/a month. A white sergeant's minimum is R3 540 and his top R6 600. This is an eight percent increase on the maximum scale, R43 a month.

But according to the Citizen, which published the full salary scales yesterday, a constable will take 20 years to reach his maximum scale and a sergeant 16 years.

Stunned policemen yesterday telephoned the Cape Times: ● "We cannot see the logic Constables and sergeants who cannot afford to let their wives stop working to have a baby — they don't even get the promised 10% increase"

● "Former policemen were asked to return and we were told to wait for the better deal We waited — and this is what we got."

● "I feel like crying. I trusted the department would look after our interests this time but once again we were disillusioned."

● "We will have to call all the police back from the border or close some police stations. Already we don't have enough men to investigate all the charges — and now we'll have hundreds leaving."

● "We wanted to buy you a huge bouquet with our first increased pay cheque. You tried so hard to help us with your articles. But now we can only afford a box of smarties."

● "You told the public about our plight. I'm sure the taxpayers won't have minded to treat us decently."

● "We waited patiently for April 1 but now we cannot afford to wait any longer. We were once more led by the nose."

However, some policemen

X

B

From page 1

X

the police, public relations department, appealed in February to policemen to be patient and wait to see what the government had in store for them

Yesterday the brigadier said he was not allowed to comment

salary scales

have not given up hope. "There must be a mistake in the calculations," a sergeant said yesterday. "There has to be. The minister cannot allow us to be treated this way".

Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Minister of Police, was "unavailable" yesterday afternoon and later he was "on his way inland — we don't know where," according to two spokesmen for his office.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, was not available for comment yesterday as he "flew to Pretoria, but will only be contactable there on Monday," according to his staff officer, Brigadier Jan Visser, head of

To page 2

B

Police unhappy over 'peanut pay' policy

Staff Reporter

POLICEMEN in Johannesburg are unlikely to be happy with the expected SAP pay increases

Most of them were hoping for 15% across the board. But rumours are the most the man on the beat will get is 7% with progressively greater increases to going to higher-ranking officers

Colonels may get a 20% increase.

The policemen were expecting an announcement

detailing the increases yesterday, but all they got was more rumour

They fear that a low increment for low-ranking men will result in more and more young men leaving the force

One policeman pointed out yesterday that the morale of the force was very low

"Pay a man peanuts and you get monkeys," he said bitterly

Another officer said pointedly that if civil unrest broke out in the Republic, South Africans would quickly turn to the SAP to restore order

"Where was the professional rate of pay to reward a tough, professional job?" he asked

Police bitter over pay deal

CAPE TOWN — There was intense bitterness among South Africa's policemen yesterday when the new salary scales were announced to the 34 000 men, whose salaries rate bottom among the government departments

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But, some policemen

have not given up hope. "There must be a mistake in the calculations," a sergeant said yesterday. "There has to be. The Minister cannot allow us to be treated this way."

Mr Kruger, the Minister of Police, was not available for comment yesterday

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, was not available for comment either

Brigadier Jan Visser, head of the police public relations department, appealed to policemen in February to be patient and wait to see what the government had in store for them

Yesterday, the brigadier said he was not allowed to comment on the "confidential" salary scales

A receptionist in the office of Dr W I Steyn, secretary of the Public Service Commission responsible for the increased scales, said he "did not want to be disturbed" yesterday —
DDC

Wit Woede oor nuwe

(251) (221)

VAN KONSTABELS TOT DIE DOSENTTE KLA

Van Ons Pretoriase Kantoor

DAAR is wit woede in die Staatsdiens nadat die nuwe salarisskale met ingang van April bekend geword het. Deur die bank sê almal, van universiteitsdosente tot polsiemannne, dat dit ontoereikend min is.

Onderwysers, wat nie nou bevoordeel is nie, sal hierdie week vra dat 'n kommissie hul hele saak bekyk. Die Verening van Staatsampnare hou Woensdag 'n hoofbestuursvergadering oor 'n plan van aksie.

Mr J. F. Steyn, sekretaris, van die onderwysers se Federale Raad en hoofsekretaris van die Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging, praat van 'n konfrontasie wat nou beswaarlik langer afgeweer kan word. Anders kom 'n krisis aan die onderwys.

Daar word in die Staatsdiens oor 'n bree front gepraat van 'n streep bedankings wat nou verweg kan word as die Regering nie gou iets aan die saak doen nie.

Van universiteitskant word gevoel dat hulle voortaan onmoontlik die beste mense sal kan trek, afgesien van dié wat hulle sal verloor.

Prof. Tjaart van der Walt, Rektor van die Potchefstroomse Universiteit, praat pront van die "vryfien maande van onbeholpenheid" (sedert Januarie 1978 toe

onderwysers se salarisse aangepas is). Dis nou regtig 'n geval van te min te laat, voel hy.

Sprake dat universiteite mense van buite kan trek, raak met sulke skale al hoe minder. Potchefstroom het klaar 'n man wat R32 000 per jaar elders verdien het, en vir net R13 000 aangestel kon word. En nou is 'n professor se maksimum met R600 per jaar tot R17 400 opgeskuif.

Prof. Mike de Vries, vize- rektor van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, sê dis du-

delik gestel dat die nuwe maksimum vir professore net 'n tussenydse maatreef is en dat 'n nuwe regstelling later sal kom. Hy hoop dit kom gou.

Prof. Joubert Botha van Wits sê uit die nuwe skale kan twee gevoltrekkings gemaak word. Die nuwe maksimum vir professore is sowat R10 000 minder as wat nodig was om akademië terug te bring na hul 1970-lewenspeil, soos met onderwysers verlede jaar gebeur het.

Veral die konstabels in die polisie voel omgekrap. Die gevaartoe laag, wat hulle gehoop het sal verhoog word, bly R30 per maand. Tot met die rang van kaptein het die polisie gemiddeld tussen 5 en 7 persent verhoging gekry. En almal voel dis te min.

Hoër op het dit darem effens beter gegaan.

* Siniese universiteitsdosente in die Suide sê van die nuwe skale wat van 1 April in werking tree, dat hulle nou eers besef wat April Fool's Day beteken!

Police officer cross-examined on raid investigation

CAPE TIMES
11/4/79
④307 ②251

Court Reporter

A FORMER branch commander of the Mowbray CID described as "absolutely untrue" allegations that he had concluded that the policeman involved in the Crossroads shooting had acted in self-defence and had conducted his investigations to prove himself correct.

Lieutenant Leonard Knipe, the former commander and the investigating officer, was the final witness at the inquest into the death of Crossroads squatter Sindela Ndlela who was shot dead during a crime prevention exercise at the camp in September last year.

The exercise called Clean Ship No 2, took place in the early hours of September 14 last year. Clean Ship No 1 was the name given to a previous similar exercise held at Crossroads on September 6.

The second exercise involved a total of 200 policemen and started shortly after 2 am. The aim of the police was to conduct house-to-house searches but the police were withdrawn after alleged stone-throwing attacks.

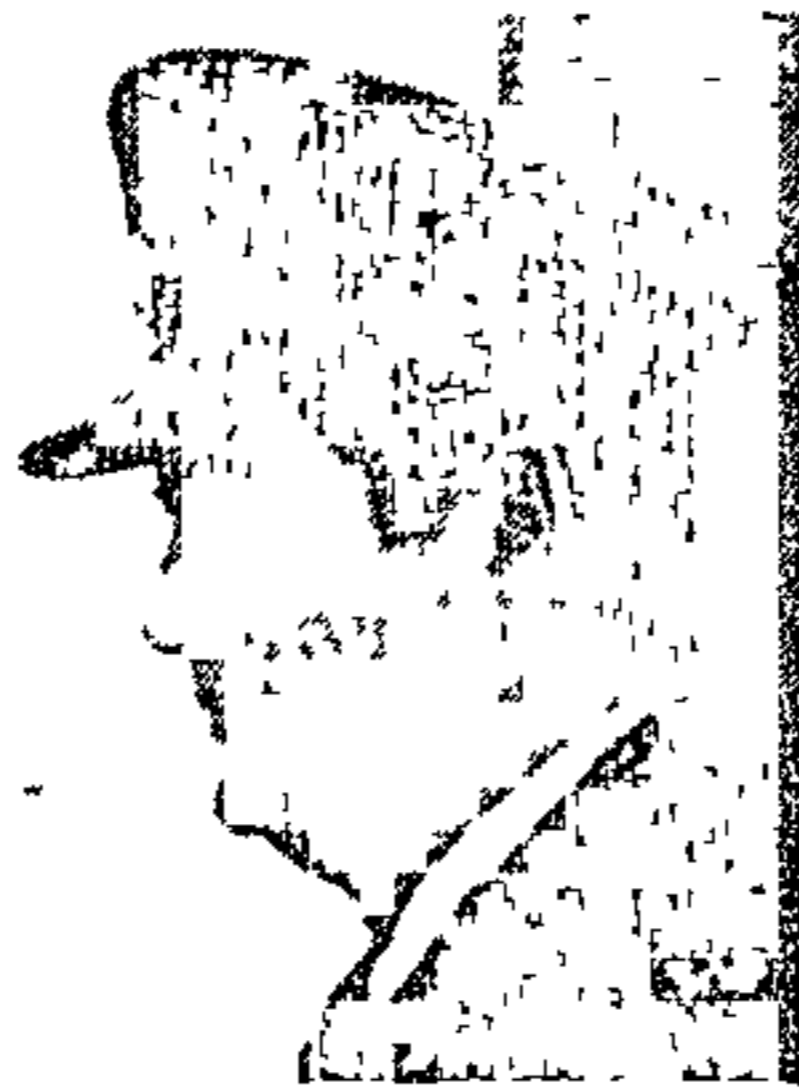
According to the policeman who fired the fatal shot, Sergeant Patrick Cleary, Mr Ndlela had thrown a stone at him and had then run down a dune towards him in a threatening manner.

At the stage that Sergeant Cleary fired the shot, he was in danger of being cut off from the rest of his section, who had fled in "uncontrolled panic" after the stone-throwing started.

Other evidence at the inquest so far has been that Mr Ndlela was not involved in any stone-throwing and that the man was trying to walk up the dune in an attempt to watch the operations of the police.

Yesterday Lieutenant Knipe told the court that he had believed the story told to him by Sergeant Cleary 100 percent as soon as it was uttered.

Lieutenant Knipe was giving evidence under cross-examination by Mr G Bizos for the



Sergeant Patrick Cleary

Ndlela family.

Earlier Lieutenant Knipe had said he did not agree with an assertion that of all the unpleasant duties to investigate a colleague was the most difficult. He said there were far more unpleasant duties.

He said he had conducted his investigations with a completely open mind and had closed no avenues.

Questioned about a statement by a senior police officer in a morning newspaper on September 15, that Sergeant Cleary was not culpable, Lieutenant Knipe said he had not been influenced by his superior officer.

After agreeing that interrogation and cross-examination were the best instruments to obtain the truth, Lieutenant Knipe was questioned on the statements of five members of the platoon of which Sergeant Cleary was a member.

Earlier in the hearing the magistrate had heard that the statements were almost word-for-word the same.

Lieutenant Knipe admitted writing the statements in his own words after receiving handwritten statements from the men involved. He said all he had wanted from the men was to find out if there had been a stoning, whether they had been injured and whether they had fired a shot between them.

He did not "interrogate" the policemen as they were not with

Sergeant Cleary at the actual time of the shooting, or slightly before the shooting.

Lieutenant Knipe said that all policemen involved in a shooting during the execution of their duties had to go through the "trauma" of an open inquest. He had not made out a murder docket because there had been no justification.

"I would not charge Sergeant Cleary now on a charge of murder," Lieutenant Knipe said.

Questioned about his not having a trained interpreter when he took statements from two squatters who claimed to be eyewitnesses of the shooting, Lieutenant Knipe said it had probably been a mistake.

However at the time his intentions had been "honourable".

Evidence at an earlier hearing was that the squatters' written statements disagreed with what they had said. Another squatter had acted as an interpreter.

Lieutenant Knipe said he had used another squatter as an interpreter as the two witnesses "totally distrusted" the police — "maybe with reason, maybe not" — and had thought there was a bond with the interpreter he used.

Re-examined as to why he had not interrogated some members of the police, Lieutenant Knipe said he did not like the word "I think at some stages your interrogation has been unpleasant," he told Mr Bizos.

He said he had questioned members of the police who had been with Sergeant Cleary and who had deserted him and told the court that they were "all aware of my absolute disgust with the way they had left him in the lurch".

Towards the end of his cross-examination, Mr Bizos said: "I put it to you that you came to a very, very early conclusion that Sergeant Cleary acted in self-defence and the whole investigation was directed to prove yourself correct."

"Absolutely untrue," Lieutenant Knipe replied.

The hearing continues today with the representatives of the family putting forward their submissions.

Mr G A Dell was on the Bench. Mr S Schrock led the evidence. Mr G Bizos, instructed by Mullauck, Rees, Richman, Closenber and Company, appeared for the Ndlela family. Mr J Swart appeared for the Minister of Police and/or members of the police.

Police 'discuss' report with paper's newsmen

21/4/79 (251)

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A reporter and the news editor of the Natal Witness newspaper were interviewed by a senior police official here yesterday after a front page report claiming the administration of justice in the city was facing a serious crisis.

The report also claimed that criminals were staying out of jail because the Courts were too busy to prosecute them and that other offenders were never charged because the police force in the city was understaffed and overloaded with work.

Although problems did exist "now and then" there was "no crisis", said Brigadier W. P. J. van Wyk, the Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for Natal Inland.

He confirmed that he had since had discussions with the reporter and the news editor in connection with the report.

The editor of the newspaper, Mr Richard

Steyn, said that the paper stood by its report and he was quite satisfied the facts were correct.

The senior public prosecutor, Mr S. J. du Plessis, said that the report was not a true reflection of the situation although problems did exist.

Referring to an allegation that criminals were staying out of jail because the Courts were too busy to prosecute them, Mr du Plessis said that cases were withdrawn only after they had been postponed on two or more occasions because witnesses or complainants were not available.

Brigadier van Wyk said that there was no such thing as police detectives being overloaded with work.

He produced a summary of the number of cases being investigated by detectives.

He added that the police were slightly overstuffed at present and that the number of resignations in the police force was normal.

Police

Argus 24/4/79

call at

251

city

editor's

office

DETECTIVES called at the office of the editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, today and said they were investigating criminal charges against the newspaper.

They referred to three incidents: A statement by Dr Eschel Rhodie about Mr J T Kruger, Minister of Justice, which was the subject of a temporary court order last month, and two cases of allegedly taking or publishing pictures of prisoners without authority.

Major Loubser of the CID accompanied by a Detective Sergeant Van Zyl called at the Burg Street offices of the Cape Times at 11 am and said they were investigating alleged contraventions of the law.

They sought statements from Mr Heard and from Cape Times staff who had been involved in the cases under investigation. They are to return to the Cape Times on Friday in connection with the matter.

On an application to the Cape Supreme Court by Mr Kruger, the Cape Times and other SAAN newspapers were temporarily interdicted from publishing the Rhodie statement in the early hours of Monday, March 12 but later, on the return date, the court dismissed Mr Kruger's application.

It ordered Mr Kruger to pay the costs personally, because it found that he had brought the action in his personal capacity.

Salaries: Police angered

(251)

August 24/41/79

Crime Reporter

THINGS are going 'very wrong' in the force, according to policemen I spoke to after their salary increases.

While most policemen received increases of between R5 and R30 a month, some received less this month than at the end of March.

'I don't think the authorities realise the extent of the crisis confronting the force,' an officer said.

'There is bitter disappointment here. And in the past few days we have had several applications for discharge papers. Things are looking very ugly.

'I expect the men to leave in droves.'

Bitterness

A warrant officer in the force for more than 20 years said officers had told him the bitterness among policemen was general.

'What can you expect? We were led to believe things would take a turn for the better. Instead, we get this,' he said.

Personally, he had few complaints.

'I've scrimped and scraped all my life and I have a house and something to fall back on,' he said.

'But the young guys — how is the force supposed to hold them?'

He said men who joined the police to escape military training did not care. 'They'll work for anything.'

'But the youngster who comes here to make a career — he's going to think seriously about whether he can stay with us.'

'It's going to become more and more difficult to attract the right men,' he said.

'Exploited'

A sergeant said he did not believe all the men who said they were 'sick and tired' would resign.

'It's like this sad thing of people being unhappy as all hell, but staying because they love the work and the friendships that go with it.'

'And they keep on exploiting us.'

Salary increases don't please police

251
25/4/79 N.M.

Crime Reporter

POLICEMEN throughout the country are generally bitter and disappointed over their long-awaited salary increases due this month.

Pay advice slips have been reaching policemen all over the country since Monday and indications are that the average cash increase they will be taking home is no more than five percent. In some cases it is far less with some members scoring not even R3 a month more than their previous pay packet.

Policemen have been telephoning newspapers hoping that their plea for decent wages can be brought to light. Although many have threatened to leave the police force most agree that apart from their salaries they have no serious complaints about their working conditions.

One policeman said: "We don't complain about long hours, border duties, having to work over Christmas and public holidays, the ungratefulness of the public we serve or about unfair criticism levelled at us. We are loyal and although many want to leave most of us will remain loyal."

"All we ask for is some recognition in the form of decent salaries compared with commerce and industry. Some of our heads of departments have far more responsibilities than many civilians in similar positions yet their earnings are far less."

Allowances have been reduced and deductions increased to such an extent that in some instances, our Cape Town correspondent reports, policemen are receiving even less in cash after the increase than previously.

Professor Tjaart van Heerden, a former policeman who is heading the faculty of science at Unisa, described the new adjustments as "disappointing and heartbreaking".

"I doubt very much whether these increases will stop the loss of manpower, especially in the

lower ranks where it really matters, where the men suffer and from whose ranks you need the biggest show of manpower."

"If we are prepared to economise on a basic and necessary service like the police force we must pay the economic price in loss of life through crimes that are going to be committed because we don't have enough policemen."

If we carry on reducing our manpower, we're going back to the 17th Century where each individual and each business has to do its own policing."

Professor van Heerden cited the case in Cape Town last week where a little girl was brutally raped and killed, and said:

"After the incident housewives lined up to join as reservists to safeguard their area. It is a pathetic situation."

"It is a question of perspectives. We are not offering protection but instead are tuned in to repressive action after the crime."

"For protection you need a lot of men on patrol, men we just don't have," he said and stressed that something had to be done to divorce the police force from the Public Service Commission.

"The Commissioner of Police, although known to fight for better salaries for his men, refused to discuss the new increases. He said:

"Wait three months and I will have a surprise for you. He would not elaborate."

Probe into death of man arrested

DURBAN — Police are investigating the death of a 22-year-old man, Mr Themba Dlamini, after he was arrested here on Sunday night and held in police cells

A post mortem revealed Mr Dlamini died of a brain haemorrhage caused by a blow on the head.

The Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for Port Natal, Brigadier Arnold Hansen, said Mr Dlamini was arrested for being in possession of a dangerous weapon.

Brigadier Hansen said Mr Dlamini resisted arrest and force had to be used to detain him and put him into a police van. Possession was taken of a long-

bladed knife.

Once in the van, Mr Dlamini went berserk and caused damage to the interior of the vehicle.

Mr Dlamini again resisted when he was taken out of the van and put in a cell

When a routine visit was made to his cell on Tuesday morning, he was found unconscious.

Mr Dlamini was immediately taken to hospital where he was certified dead on arrival.

Brigadier Hansen said the death was being investigated and the docket would be sent to the Attorney-General for his decision on whether to prosecute. —SAPA.

Police-men on trial for assault

Court Reporter

A 22-YEAR-OLD former nightclub manager told a Durban regional magistrate yesterday he had been told to wipe the blood off the floor after he had allegedly been assaulted by three policemen at Somtseu Road police station.

This was said in evidence by Mr Francois van der Merwe before Mr L. B. Standen at the trial of Laet George Eric Moolman, of

the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad, and Detective Sergeants Francois Christoffel Horrocks and Edwin Arthur Olivier of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, Johannesburg.

They have pleaded not guilty to two counts of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, one count of common assault, one count of attempting to obstruct the cause of justice and one count of being intoxicated off duty.

Assault

The three are alleged to have assaulted Mr van der Merwe by hitting and kicking him outside the Cosmo Night Club and at Somtseu Road Police Station on October 2 and to have attempted to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault him if he reported the incident to the police.

They are also alleged to have assaulted Mr Ronnie Singh and/or Mr Steven Pillemer and/or Mr Mike Moskous of the Pussy Cat Night Club with intent to cause them grievous bodily harm.

It is also alleged they assaulted Mr Robert John Bayliss at the Pussy Cat Night Club and that they contravened police regulations during the incidents by being intoxicated while off duty.

Mr van der Merwe said he was manager of the Cosmo Night Club on October 2 and had been there for about two months.

That night he received a report from a waiter and spoke to the three accused in the night club.

Sergeant Horrocks said

the club, in the car on the way to the police station and was kicked and punched at the police station.

Later he had been told he should wipe the blood off the floor.

Under cross-examination by Mr G. Lotz for the three accused, Mr van der Merwe admitted that he had used a false name when he stayed in a block of flats.

He had done this because of threats made against him and his family by people he had had to ask to leave the club.

Denial

He denied that the policemen had told him they were taking him to the police station to question him about a man called Scheepers.

He denied that Scheepers had been in the club that night and that the police had been "stalled" gaining entry while Scheepers made his getaway through a back door.

Mr van der Merwe also said that on the night of the incident he had not, as suggested by Mr Lotz, been in a fight with a man called Vermeulen.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Mr J. Wessels appeared for the State.

Mr van der Merwe said he was manager of the Cosmo Night Club on October 2 and had been there for about two months.

That night he received a report from a waiter and spoke to the three accused in the night club.

Sergeant Horrocks said that he must go with them and he was taken away by the policemen.

Mr van der Merwe said he was assaulted outside

Head blow led to cell death

251

DURBAN. — Police are investigating the death of a 22-year-old man, Mr Themba Dlamini, after he was arrested in Durban on Sunday night and held in custody at the Chatsworth police station cells

A post mortem carried out on the body of Mr Dlamini has revealed that he died as a result of a brain haemorrhage caused by a blow on the head

The Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer for Port Natal, Brigadier Arnold Hansen, said Mr Dlamini was arrested

in Moberi Heights on Sunday at about 9 30pm for being in possession of a dangerous weapon

Brig Hansen said Mr Dlamini resisted arrest and force had to be used to detain him and put him into a police van.

Possession was taken of a long-bladed knife

Once in the van, the man went berserk and caused damage to the interior of the vehicle

Brig Hansen said Mr Dlamini again resisted when he was taken out of the van and put in a

cell at the Chatsworth police station

When a visit was made to his cell early on Monday morning he was found apparently unconscious

Mr Dlamini was immediately taken to the RK Khan Hospital, where he was certified dead on arrival

Brig Hansen said the death was being investigated and the docket would be sent to the Attorney General for his decision on whether to prosecute — Sapa

251
26/11/78

Man hit in charge office, claim

Court Reporter

A FORMER police constable told a Durban Regional Magistrate yesterday he had seen a White man struck in the face in the charge office of the Somtseu Road police station on October 2

He told the Court the man had been brought into the police station about a half-hour earlier by three men, one of whom was Lt George Eric Moolman of the Murder and Robbery Squad

Mr Glen Young also told Mr E. B Standen that there were blood stains on the assaulted man's shirt.

He was giving evidence at the trial at which Lt Moolman and Detective Sergeants Francois Christoffel Horrocks and Edwin Arthur Olivier of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, Johannesburg, have pleaded not guilty to two counts of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm

Justice

They have also pleaded not guilty to one count of common assault, one count of attempting to obstruct the cause of justice and one count of being intoxicated off duty

It is alleged by the State that they assaulted Mr. Francois van der Merwe, former manager of the Cosmo Night Club, on October 2 by hitting and kicking him and to have attempted to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault him if he reported the incident to the police

They are also alleged to have assaulted Mr Ronnie Singh, Mr. Steven Palleem and Mr Mike Moskos of the Pussy Cat Night Club with intent to cause them grievous bodily harm

Assaulted

It is also alleged they assaulted Mr Robert John Bayliss of the Pussy Cat Night Club and that they contravened police regulations during the incidents by being intoxicated while off duty

Mr Young said he had been a police constable but had left the force earlier this year

On October 2 he saw Mr van der Merwe, accompanied by the three accused, arrive at Somtseu Road Police Station

They had gone through the charge office and out by a back door

About half-an-hour later they returned. He said the lights were switched off but he saw Sergeant Horrocks strike Mr van der Merwe in the face with his fist. The lights were then turned on and the four men left the charge office.

Blood

He said he saw blood marks on Mr. van der Merwe's shirt

Earlier the Court heard from Mr Moskos that he had been taken from the Pussy Cat Night Club in the early hours of October 3 by the three accused

He said he had been grabbed by the wrist and hustled into a car, together with Mr Singh and Mr. Palleem. He said there had also been another man in the car.

Mr Moskos said he was the manager of the Pussy Cat Night Club at the time

He and the other man had been driven to a point opposite Natal Command where they were ordered to leave the car.

Journey

During the journey he had been punched in the face by Sergeant Horrocks

Opposite Natal Command he had been kicked on the shin by Sergeant Olivier and punched by Lt Moolman who had also poked him in the stomach with an automatic pistol

Under cross-examination by Mr G Lotz, Mr Moskos admitted he was an illegal immigrant to South Africa and due to be deported shortly

Death threat claimed

Court Reporter

A MEMBER of a night club band, who claimed he had pleaded with a detective during an alleged assault, told a Durban Regional Magistrate yesterday the detective had said "Don't worry, we will send your dead body to your family."

This was said in evidence by Mr. Ronnie Singh when he gave evidence at the trial before Mr. E. B. Standen at which Lt. George Eric Moolman, of the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad, and Detective Sergeants Francois Christoffel Horrocks and Edwin Arthur Olivier of the Brixton Murder and

Robbery Squad, Johannesburg, have pleaded not guilty to two counts of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm

They also have pleaded not guilty to a count of common assault, one count of attempting to obstruct the course of justice and one count of being intoxicated off duty

It is alleged by the State that they assaulted Mr. François van der Merwe, former manager of the Cosmo Nite Club, on October 2, 1978, by hitting and kicking him. They are also alleged to have attempted to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault him if he reported

the incident to the police. They are further alleged to have assaulted Mr. Ronnie Singh and/or Mr. Steven Pallem and/or Mr. Mike Moskos of the Pussy Cat Night Club with intent to cause them grievous bodily harm.

It is also alleged that they assaulted Mr. Robert John Bayliss at the Pussy Cat Night Club, and that they contravened police regulations during the incident by being intoxicated off duty

Coffee

Mr. Singh said that in the early hours of October 3 last year he had gone for coffee during a music

break at the Pussy Cat Night Club

He had seen Sergeant Olivier at the club entrance and asked if he wanted to go in and had told him the entrance fee

While he was talking to Sergeant Olivier the door opened and he saw the manager, Mr. Moskos, being held by his jacket collar by Sergeant Horrocks

He also saw Mr. Pallem being held by Lt. Moolman

He said they were taken out to a car and a seaman who tried to "speak for them" was also ordered by the three men to get into the car

They were driven to a point opposite Natal Command

On the way Sergeant Horrocks had punched at Mr. Moskos, who had blocked the blow. The car stopped opposite Natal Command and the three accused got out. Sergeant Olivier had taken out a revolver and told Mr. Singh not to try to escape or he would shoot him

Mr. Singh said Sergeant Olivier had slapped him and then punched him two or three times in the face. He fell to his knees and was kicked.

The trial was adjourned until June 18.

Police ²¹⁵
DD
27/4/77
to pay
students

257

CAPE TOWN — A police constable and the Minister of Police have been ordered to pay two Stellenbosch University students R1 339 damages in terms of a judgment handed down in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The students, Mr Leon Groenewald and Mr Spurgeon Rudman, were assaulted by Constable S. J. Ravenscroft on the night of February 16, 1977, at the post office and police station in Stellenbosch.

The assaults took place in the presence of other policemen who failed to intervene, Mr Justice Burger found.

Mr Groenewald, who had a tooth knocked out by Constable Ravenscroft, was awarded R939.

Mr Rudman, less seriously assaulted, was granted R400.

They had claimed a total of R3 195. Constable Ravenscroft, and the Minister of Police were ordered to pay costs — SAPA.

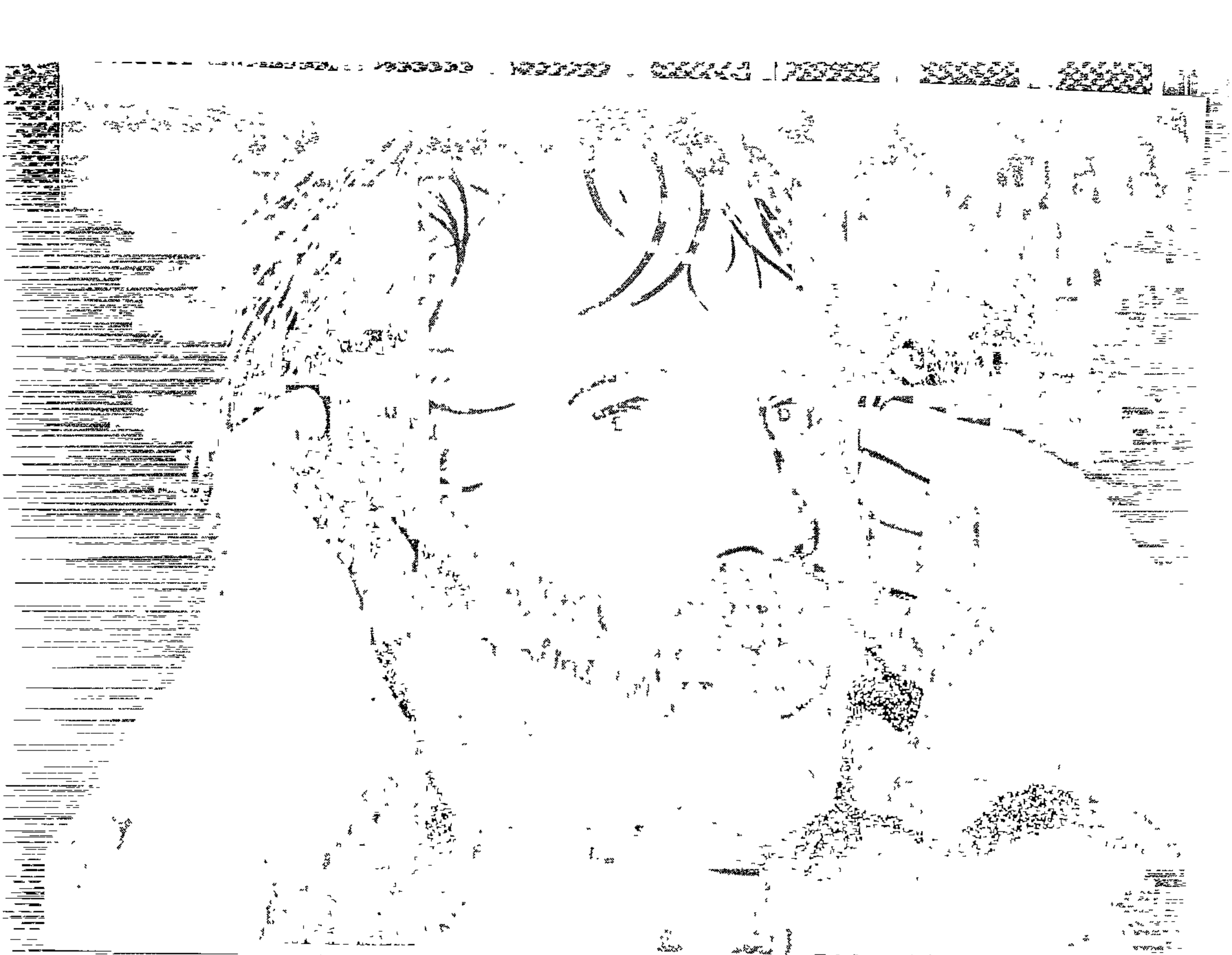
8251
27/4/79
DP

Widow awarded R10 000

GRAHAMSTOWN — A woman whose husband died after an alleged police assault was awarded almost R10 000 in the Supreme Court here yesterday in a civil action against the Minister of Police and a policeman from Graaff-Reinet.

Mrs Blanche Matsolo, 58, told Mr Justice Addleson her husband, Mr Willie Matsolo, vice-principal of a school, had died after being arrested by police in Graaff-Reinet on January 28, 1977.

Mrs Matsolo said a policeman, Pieter Johannes Laubser had caused her husband's death either by assaulting him or by leaving it too late before treating him after an assault — SAPA.



Sweet-dae verby

DIE dae van sweet in 'n polisie-uniform en min geld is verby vir Kallie Knoetze Deesdae sweet die swaargewigbokshoop van Suid-Afrika eerder in 'n gimnasium D-s meer betalend

Polisie-salarisse kry klappe én prysliedere

Rapport
29/4/79

14/19

SKERP meningsverskil heers oor die jongste salarisaanpassings van die Polisie. Ontevredenes sê dis 'n klap in die gesig, en daar word gepraat van bedankings by die hope — selfs drieduisend net in Transvaal. Aan die ander kant word gesê: Dis nie so nie. Dié wat bedank het, wil terugkom.

Genl. J. P. D. Vorster, stuit nie. Dis net dié wat afdeling in Pretoria. Afgetrede adjunkhoof-kommissaris van Polisie, uit liefde vir die saak "Ons het die normale werk, wat sal bly." Dis nie so nie, sê kol. vloei van bedankings. Die Regering sal nie die bedankings is onwaar. Lood van der Westhuizen, van die Polisie se skakel. Die teendeel is waar. Dié wat bedank het, wil hulle nou weer aansluit."

Genl. Vorster hou vol dat die polisiemanne met wrae hy-gesels het, voor die voet wil loop "Ek het 'n baie negatiewe reaksie onder die manne gevind," sê hy. Die polisie gaan al hul bekwame manne verloor. Die laer range — manne wat die veldwerk moet doen — word nie na waarde geskat nie

Prof Tjaart van Heerden van die departement van kriminologie aan Unisa en self 'n oud-polisieman, sê die verhogings vir die laer range is teleurstellend. "Dit moes as teenvoeter vir die talle bedankings gedien het 'n Mens kan ernstige bedankings hê of dit wel die geval sal wees"

Nog 'n oud-polisieman wat bare simpatie met sy vriende in die mag het, is Kallie Knoetze, swaargewigbokser wat moontlik

Berigte deur FANTIE VAN DER WESTHUIZEN

salariesskale. "Dis hul eie skuld dat hulle nie verder wou studeer, het nie. Die polisie was bare tegemoet-komend om hulle die kans te gee vir verdere studie"

● Polisiemanne oor die algemeen het gehoop op 'n verhoging van tussen 10 en 15 persent en 'n gevaartoe-lae van R30. Daar is geen verhoging in die gevaartoe-lae nie en die verblyfvoelae vir al die range bly dieselfde. Ook hieroor is die manne ontevrede.

nog om die wêreldttel kan boks "As ek aangebly het in die Mag weet ek nie wat ek en my vrou nou sou besit het nie," sê hy

"Dis 'n lekker werk, maar die salaris is bare swak Die meeste ouens bly net aan omdat hulle lekker werk, sê Kallie

"n Sersant met 31 jaar diens vertel dat hy R21 per maand verhoging gekry het. Hy verdien nou R340 per maand ná attrekkings. Sy seun, wat skaars vyf jaar werk, verdien bare meer as sy pa

Ander polisiemanne met wie RAPPORT gesels het, sê dat hulle ná die aanpassings slegs tussen R15 en R25 per maand meer hulis toe bring

Afgetrede polisiemanne verwelkom die hersiene salarisstruktuur. Luitenant-genl F J A Rossouw, hoof van die Bond van Oud-Polisiemanne, sê "Die tien persent-verhoging in pensioene is goeie nuus Ons is dankbaar en het nie klagtes nie"

Van die polisie-offisiere met wie RAPPORT gepraat het, sê die laer range is verniet ontevrede oor die

RAPPORT
20/11/79

PE 1/2/77
wife (25)
wins
claim

to direct questions
combined. Some
while others were
sought responses
could be inferred

Several techniques were
desired information
center in that they
as and motives

Of basic importance
an informal and direct
respondent was engaged
As a preliminary
two to four hours
relative to automobile
There were no prearranged
Responses were recorded
later discussed by
research plan and procedure

The later interviews
described except that
subject areas in which
included questions to

The earlier questions were more general in nature to allow
the respondent freedom to introduce new ideas and talk
in his own way. More specific questions were used later
to check certain points. While all topics listed on the
guide were to be covered, the questions did not have to
be asked in any set way. Instead the interviewer was
instructed to let the interview to develop naturally and
to probe for full response on points of particular interest.

Three interview guides were used in succession, the
second and third guides incorporating changes which
appeared to be appropriate as the interviewing progressed.

GRAHAMSTOWN — A
Port Elizabeth wife has
won her claim over the
death of her husband in a
police cell.

Mrs Blanche Matsola
was granted R9 660, the
claim for the death of her
husband, Mr Willie
Kholisile Matsola, 49.

He was alleged to have
been assaulted by
Sergeant G. P. Laubscher
in Graaf Reinet on
January 28 1977.

The first defendant was
the Minister of Police, Mr
J. Kruger.

Mr Matsola was a
teacher with 24 years ex-
perience and was arrested
on January 28 1977. He
died the same day while in
police custody.

Apart from his wife, Mr
Matsola had two minor
sons, Tandie Duncan 17,
and Sabelo Lloyd 15, both
scholars.

At the time of his death
his monthly salary was
R258.

The case was presided
over by Justice Adleson
in the Supreme Court.

The defendants were
also required to pay the
plaintiff's cost which are
to include the expenses of
Johannesburg
pathologist, Professor
Shapiro. — DDR

Baby crushed

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Give police money, not laws — senator

C. Times

3/5/79

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THE SENATE — If the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, wanted to protect the police he should pay them properly rather than introduce legislation they did not need and which was damaging to democracy, Senator Eric Winchester (PFP) said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Police Amendment Bill, Senator Winchester said the police pay scales — both the old and the new — were a national disgrace.

Senator Winchester objected to a clause which dealt with press reports about the police. He said it would lead to a veil of secrecy being thrown over police activities.

No reputable newspaper would deliberately lie. Even Mr Kruger, although he would not deliberately tell a lie, was not always accurate.

Mr Kruger said it was not true and asked Senator Winchester to give an example of when he had been inaccurate.

"You said Biko died of hunger," said Senator Winchester.

Mr Kruger denied he had said this.

"If the Minister makes a statement about something someone has told him, and his information turns out to be wrong, who is going to be prosecuted?" asked Senator Winchester.

There was already plenty of legislation to deal with the press. The way things were going, one day there would be a law against the

press, saving what it thought about cabinet ministers.

Senator Winchester said similar restrictive legislation against the press in Germany in 1923 had enabled democracy to be destroyed and Hitler to come to power.

To damage the freedom of the press was to kill off democracy.

Referring to the new police pay scales, Senator Winchester said virtually every policeman in South Africa was dissatisfied with the increases.

"What the police force needs is money not legislation."

"They see right through your artificiality," interjected Mr Kruger.

Senator Winchester referred to a newspaper report which quoted a senior police officer as saying he could not recommend the police force to young men because of the poor pay.

"Will this type of article ever be written under the new law? Will the press be allowed to write this?" asked Senator Winchester.

The Railway Police starting pay was nearly R200 a month higher than the South African Police.

"If the Minister really wants to protect the police, why does he not pay them?" said Senator Winchester — Sapa.

Policeman accused ⁽²⁵⁾ ^{3/5/79 DD} of assault

EAST LONDON — Sergeant Sandile Lennox Ntoto, of the Beacon Bay police, pleaded not guilty in court here yesterday to a charge of assaulting a warrant officer in the charge office

His appearance follows an assault on Warrant Officer Jacobus Engelbrecht.

Warrant Officer Engelbrecht told the magistrate, Mr C Louw, he was confronted in his office by Sergeant Ntoto about some entry he had made in Sergeant Ntoto's pocket book.

Sergeant Ntoto hit him in the face causing his spectacles to fall to the ground. The frame was bent but the spectacles did not break.

He sustained a cut on the inside of his lips. After the assault he asked Sergeant Ntoto if he realised he had assaulted him.

Sergeant Ntoto then said it was good and walked out of the office. At first he intended following Sergeant

Ntoto but afterwards decided against doing so.

He gave Sergeant Ntoto no reason to assault him as they did not have any previous trouble with each other.

Warrant Officer Engelbrecht said it was possible he spoke to Sergeant Ntoto about him coming late on duty. He was not in a position to deny that the sergeant who had to hand over charge office duties to Sergeant Ntoto had already left at the time of the incident.

He denied the argument arose because Sergeant Ntoto had refused to sign a certain document before taking over charge office duties.

Warrant Officer Engelbrecht admitted no departmental inquiry had been held to take disciplinary action against Sergeant Ntoto.

Warrant Officer Engelbrecht also denied hitting, bumping or pulling Sergeant Ntoto and that during this skirmish when Sergeant Ntoto tried to push him away his spectacles fell off.

The hearing continues on May 15 — DDR

Police extend ^{4PM} radio links ^{4/15/58}

By EMIELIA JAROSCHER
Crime Reporter

TWO-WAY radios will soon be used by all Johannesburg policemen, allowing them to keep in 24-hour contact with their headquarters.

In future, every patrolling policeman on the inner Witwatersrand will be linked in this manner with the Brixton nerve centre.

The system, first made famous by the British bobbies, will come into operation for Flying Squad men, detectives and uniformed men later this year. Security police are already using it.

The compact radio will fit into a bracket in any police car, keeping it in contact with the new central radio control room to be built at the Brixton Flying Squad Headquarters.

To police, the new system is known as TAC — Total Area Coverage. Its six different radio channels will be closed to the public.

They will provide separate communication for different sections of the police force, such as detectives, security police, Flying Squad, Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad and patrol men.

The system will revolutionise the efficiency of crime fighting. A policeman in difficulty will be able to radio headquarters.

Railways policemen promoted

Staff Reporter

THE Commissioner of the South African Railways Police has been promoted from his former rank of Major-General

for help without leaving his post.

The costly radio system will eventually also help the man in the street who stops a policeman for a simple favour, such as directions.

Major Frank Weitz, in charge of the radio control centre in Brixton, said this week that all two-way sets will be connected by a micro-wave link — a high frequency radio receiver and transmitter.

"The main relay stations will be sited at the Carlton Centre and Pontil, with a separate emergency relay station if these should fail," he said.

Plans for an elaborate radio control room — backbone of the entire system — are in the final stages and building will start, soon.

The contact range of the system is limited only by the amount of repeater sites put up. So far it will cover the Witwatersrand from Springs to Randfontein.

A 45-metre mast is at present being put up at the Brixton Flying Squad HQ to serve all transmitter and receiver antennas. Because of its height, it will extend the system's radius. To date, the equipment, which is the same as that of patrolmen in America and Britain, has cost the police more than R1,5 million.

to Lieutenant-General J J Janse van Vuuren

His deputy, Major-General J H Claassen has been promoted from his former rank of Brigadier.

The two-way radio which has the rest of the police force within reach of a button. Captain Deon Roux of the control centre of the Brixton Flying Squad demonstrates the instrument soon to be worn by all Johannesburg policemen.



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Soweto
police
security
tighter

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

STRINGENT security measures have been introduced at all police stations in Soweto after the attack on the Moroka police station by three African National Congress terrorists.

Many files in the archives — including records on criminals and fingerprints — were destroyed by fire when one of the terrorists tossed a grenade into the corrugated-iron building.

Brigadier J J Gerber, Divisional Inspector of Police for Soweto, said yesterday security at all Soweto stations had been upgraded "considerably" to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

The attack happened about 9 pm on Thursday when three gunmen, dressed in brown overalls, approached the police station on foot.

When they entered the main gate, they pulled out Russian AK-47 rifles and opened fire.

Const Brian Temba was hit in the chest and abdomen. He died in Baragwanath Hospital's intensive-care unit 14 hours later.

Another policeman, Const Edward Moreni, shot shortly afterwards, was still in the intensive-care unit at the same hospital yesterday where his condition was described as "serious".

Const Ernst Nkosi, slightly injured and three black civilians, Mrs Daphne Magagula, Mr Sam Sangweni and Mr Godfrey Tshabalala, who had light wounds, were treated at Baragwanath.

They were discharged early on Friday morning.

Prisoner's injuries were 'fresh'

Mercury Reporter

PORT SHEPSTONE — A prisoner had facial injuries "two hours old" after he had already spent more than 20 hours in the Port Shepstone police cells, a regional magistrate heard here yesterday.

The prisoner also appeared weak, mentally abnormal, his clothing was torn and acted as if he had taken liquor, Detective Sergeant B Msomi, told Mr M. G Tomlinson

This evidence was heard at the trial of Mr. John Galloway (28) charged with culpable homicide arising out of the death of Mr July Ngcobo (22) on February 24 last year.

He had pleaded not guilty to the charge claiming that police assaulted Mr Ngcobo while he was in their custody.

The State alleges however that Mr Galloway inflicted the injuries on Mr. Ngcobo when he surprised him in his mother's Port Shepstone home

Mr. Ngcobo died the following day of — according to medical evidence — a fractured skull and ruptured spleen and liver

Bleeding

Sergeant Msomi told the Court that he saw Mr Ngcobo for only five minutes when he was asked to interpret questions by the investigating officer, Sergeant J. van Rooyen. "I only noticed his face and there were fresh injuries on it which were still bleeding and could not have been caused more than two hours earlier

"He also appeared to have taken liquor but I did not smell any," Sergeant Msomi said

The hearing continues today

Doctor fails to fill in form

Mercury Reporter

VRYHEID — An Empangeni doctor admitted yesterday he had neglected to complete a medical affidavit after examining a Natal farmer who claimed he had been subjected to police tortures.

Dr Robert John Benfield told Vryheid magistrate Mr H Wolmarans that he had omitted to write in the official form, used as medical evidence in court cases, that his patient claimed he had been suffocated and nearly blacked out during police tortures and had been nervous when he examined him.

"I agree that these are

important facts which I left out," Dr. Benfield said. However, he could not explain why he had done so.

His patient was M J Scheepers (37) who has claimed that Hlobane police tortured and assaulted him to force him to plead guilty to four counts of stock theft and sign false statements.

To prevent further punishment he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 60 months' imprisonment. The sentence was set aside after a Supreme Court ruling that the magistrate hear an application for a change of plea.

Yesterday the Court heard medical evidence of bruises and lacerations on Mr Scheepers' body and face which Dr Benfield said could be consistent with assault.

Twice

Dr Benfield examined Mr Scheepers twice in December 1977, the first time immediately after the alleged assault and again some days later.

But he could not explain why he noticed two bruises on his patient's chest during the first examination and three on the second. There was a discrepancy regarding the date of ex-

amination on the affidavit.

The doctor agreed with Mr Gideon Scheltema, State Advocate, that the injuries on Mr. Scheepers' body could possibly have been caused when he helped police remove a tractor which had bogged down in a river bed the night before the examination.

Mr Scheepers told the Court at a previous hearing that he was only beaten once on the chest. However, there were three bruises there and Dr Benfield said one blow could not possibly have caused all these bruises.

"Do you not think then, doctor, that it is more likely that the injuries were caused when he helped with the stuck tractor?" asked Mr Scheltema. The doctor replied that he was not in a position to comment on how the injuries were received.

Mr Scheltema said a Vryheid doctor who examined Mr Scheepers the day after Dr Benfield would testify that he found no traces on him which were consistent with assault.

"I stand by what I have said that my examinations reflected true findings," Dr. Benfield said.

The hearing continues today.

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Pay rises but many policemen still quit

By MALANE BOSMAN

THE MEAGRE salary increases handed to South Africa's policemen in April did not stop the flow of resignations in a force which already has a manpower shortage of 3 945 men.

South Africa's police colleges will turn out only 2 701 constables this year. That is fewer than the number of annual resignations and more than a thousand fewer than the training centres can accommodate each year.

This and many other figures which have shocked opposition members were disclosed by the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, when he replied in writing yesterday to questions put to him by Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow).

Mr Widman learnt that police training colleges in South Africa can accommodate 4 296 policemen each year but that only 2 701 will complete their training this year.

He was told 98 policemen had resigned since April 23 — the day policemen received their pay slips with the new scales — and that there were now 3 945 vacancies in the police force.

Mr Widman learnt that the salary scales, after the recent increase, meant a starting monthly salary for constables of R175 (white), R154 (coloured and Indian) and R106 (black).

The new maximum monthly salary of a constable was R430 (white), R360 (coloured and Indian) and R295 (black). But he would have to be a policeman for at least 10 years to reach the top notch.

To a question by Mr Widman whether the minister had taken steps to establish the force's reaction on the revised salary scales and the additional payment, he replied:

"No, but I can assure the honorable member that I am continually striving to obtain better pay and a better deal for the South African Police."

The police vote will be de-

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To page 2

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From page 1

bated in Parliament on Monday.

Senator Eric Winchester (PFP) referred to police pay scales during the second reading debate on the Police Amendment Bill last week.

The senator said the scales, before and after the recent adjustment, were a national disgrace. He said virtually every policeman in South Africa was dissatisfied with the increases.

Additional remuneration is now being paid for additional work and policemen now get a R214-a-year clothes allowance.

They are happy about the clothes allowance but not about the "overtime pay". SAP members are not reimbursed for overtime.

They are paid only for an eight-hour or four-hour shift if it is worked on their off/rest days, the sixth or seventh day of their working week. And then it has to be approved by Pretoria.

But policemen can be compelled to do six hours' duty at a sports match or crime prevention operation and still be paid as if it were a four-hour shift.

It



in detention and the reason for the staggering increase in amounts actually paid out

"There are thousands of these claims I have files full of them and it would take me at least one or two months to give you an answer," a captain at Police Headquarters in Pretoria said

The Opposition spokesman on police matters, Mrs Helen Suzman, has put the same question regarding police payouts to the Minister of Police every year

It is expected she will raise the issue of the increase in payouts during the Police Vote which begins in the House of Assembly tomorrow

Mr Forsyth, a senior lecturer in the law of delict and the author of a paper on civil actions against the police, said the figures cited by the police, as well as the absence of explanation, was cause for "grave concern".

"Inflation, the greater availability of legal aid and a recent case last year may have contributed to the slight increase in police liability, but nonetheless it appears on the evidence available that the most likely inference is that the police have been assaulting more people

"This is particularly so in the light of the fact that, clearly, the Indemnity Act 13 of 1977 excludes the liability of the Minister of Police and any officer of the Government of the State President for wrongs committed by the police or armed forces in quelling the disturbances that arose

The figures since Kruger took over

A BREAKDOWN of claims against the police since the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, took over the police portfolio in 1974 shows:

• In 1975, a total of 34 claims for assault and 31 claims for unlawful arrests were settled

• The next year these figure remained much the same, being 39 claims for assault and 51 for unlawful arrest.

• In 1977 there were 69 settled claims for assault, and in 1978 there were 78 settled claims. The number of claims

for unlawful arrest in these two years remained stable.

• The greatest single increase in payouts for assault was between 1977 and 1978 when the total jumped from R87 184,98 in 1977 to R178 725,19 in 1978 — a jump of nearly R100 000 for an increase of only nine settled claims.

• The previous greatest increase was between 1976 and 1977 when the total payout increased from R33 666,62 to R87 184,98

from the Soweto riots in 1976," Mr Forsyth said.

He added that Section 32 (1) of the Police Act establishes a relatively short period in which to institute proceedings against the Minister of Police

"Normally a person is permitted three years to institute a claim for damages for assault against another person

"But in the case of actions against the police, the period is six months, which is effectively shortened to five months because one-month notice of intention to sue is required"

It is quite common, he said, for someone's action to fail because the action was not instituted within the required period

Police assaults soar

POLICE payouts for assaults on the public have risen sharply in three years. Bill up from R30 888 to R178 725 in three years

In 1975 the Department of Police had to pay out R30 888.43 for unlawful assaults. Last year, according to official figures, the amount soared to R178 725.19.

Since the 1974 elections, police have paid out R443 636.10 for unlawful arrests and assaults.

Of this more than half — R320 513.67 — was paid out in the past two years.

Mr Chris Forsyth, a senior law lecturer at the University of Cape Town, said this week:

"The likely inference that can be drawn from these figures, taking into account

INFLATION

factors like inflation and the greater availability of legal aid, is that police are assaulting more people."

The Sunday Times approached the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, and asked him to explain the increase in the police payouts between the years 1976 and 1977.

The reply, which came

THROUGH A SPOKESMAN, WAS:

"During 1976, there were 312 civil claims instituted against the police in respect of assault against members of the public.

"Of these claims, 39 were paid for a total of R33 666.62.

"During 1977, 392 claims were instituted, being 80 more than in 1976

"Of the 392 claims 69 were paid out for a total amount of R87 184.98

"The increase of the amount is based on the fact that during 1977, 30 more claims were paid out than in 1976."

The spokesman said the reason for the increase between 1977 and 1978 would probably be the same (nine more cases)

Since these figures represent only the successful

claims the actual amount claimed could run into millions of rands

In addition these figures do not include claims made against the police by families of people who have died while in detention

The Sunday Times approached the Commissioner of Police for details of claims settled out of court, the total amount claimed by members of the public claims arising out of deaths

in detention and the reason for the staggering increase in amounts actually paid out

"There are thousands of these claims I have files full of them and it would take me at least one or two months to give you an answer," a captain at Police Headquarters in Pretoria said

The Opposition spokesman on police matters, Mrs Helen Suzman, has put the same question regarding police payouts to the Minister of Police every year

It is expected she will raise the issue of the increase in payouts during the Police Vote which begins in the House of Assembly tomorrow

Mr Forsyth, a senior lecturer in the law of delict and the author of a paper on civil actions against the police, said the figures cited by the police, as well as the absence of explanation, was cause for "grave concern".

"Inflation, the greater availability of legal aid and a recent case last year may have contributed to the slight increase in police claims, but none of these factors

Kruger attacks Cape Times police articles

Cape Times 15/5/79

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Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, last night criticized the Cape Times for the way it had handled its recent series of articles on police pay and service conditions.

During the debate on the Police Vote, he said he could understand why Mr Tom Langley (NP Waterkloof) had earlier doubted the newspaper's bona fides in publishing the series

Mr Kruger asked the Cape Times to say why it had refused his offer to have senior staff officers check the articles and give their replies at the end of each one.

The offer had been made when he was approached for comment before the series was published, and would not have entailed any interference with what the newspaper wished to publish.

Mr Kruger said he had told the Cape Times he was prepared to bring to Cape Town the general responsible for payments and a colonel on his staff to examine the articles.

"I said I don't want to interfere with your articles. You write whatever you have got. But if you want to check it out with these officers, you have the opportunity to check it out."

The offer was refused, and he would like to know why.

Mr Kruger said he had no quarrel with the Cape Times about the articles, as he appreciated attention being given to police matters.

But the Cape Times had, in one column, been asking for an increase in police salaries and, in another, had published a photograph of a policeman hitting someone. It was always willing to publish such photographs.

In his earlier speech, Mr Langley accused the Cape Times of a deliberate attempt to sow dissatisfaction in the police force.

The Cape Times was always a front-runner in making the police a target, attacking them and holding them up

as instruments of oppression in South Africa."

The newspaper, having been unsuccessful in other attacks on Mr Kruger, had tried to



create tension by saying he was responsible for police salaries. If the police force morale was affected so that members resigned, a greater

burden would be placed on those who remained.

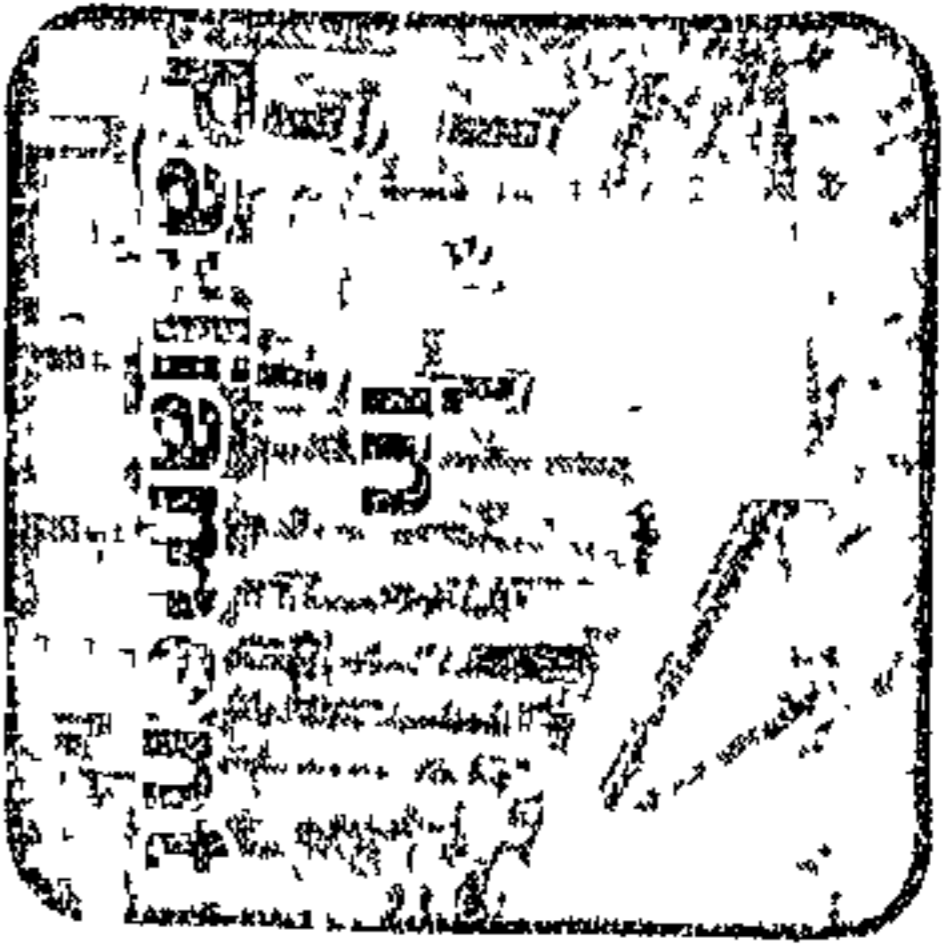
"That is actually what the Cape Times tried to do. Create unhappy policemen."

Mr Langley said Mr Kruger did everything he could to better the policeman's lot. The latest police annual report showed the force was a popular employer.

Personnel problems were not restricted to the police force, but were reflected in the whole public service depending on the state of the economy.

When times were bad, more came to the public service for employment and then left for attractive private sector employment when things improved.

Suzman attacks bill on police



No relaxation of security laws

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, noted that the passing of the Police Amendment Bill could result in fewer cases of police violence being reported in the press. Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP) Houghton said yesterday speaking in committee on the Public Vote Bill that she would move for this state of affairs would not come about.

The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, noted that the passing of the Police Amendment Bill could result in fewer cases of police violence being reported in the press. Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP) Houghton said yesterday speaking in committee on the Public Vote Bill that she would move for this state of affairs would not come about.

She was pleased that camouflage uniforms used during the Soweto riots were not to be used in the future.

The camouflage uniforms were used in the past during the war with the South African Air Force and further enhanced the situation, said Mrs. Suzman.

Referring to deaths in detention she was pleased that since the death of Steve Biko there had been only one.

She believed Mr Kruger had stipulated the date of such deaths by instructing that the security police be more careful in their interrogations. Unfortunately it was too late for 35 detainees who had died in detention.

There were 21 cases pending against the minister arising out of section Six detentions and when these cases hit the headlines — especially the Biko case set down in August the publicity would be bad for South Africa.

Referring to the death in detention of Joseph Mdululi, Mrs Suzman said the judge had said the problem of how he died was of the greatest importance and should be solved. — Sapa

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — There was no possibility of relaxing the security laws in the immediate future, the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Public Vote Bill, Mr Kruger said that the laws which allow a minister to prescribe law without recourse to the courts but unusual circumstances call for unusual measures.

Mr Kruger said other countries had security laws which were even more stringent than South Africa's.

He referred to the anti-terrorism act in the UK which allowed the Home Secretary to banish a person even though he was a British subject for 20 years if he was suspected of terrorism.

My laws do not allow me to do this, he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP) Houghton interjected. That's

better than being kept in solitary confinement.

Mr Kruger said in West Germany, although the Bader Meinhof gang was not a national threat, legislation had been passed allowing the trial of these terrorists without public hearings. They could be denied the right to see a lawyer.

The Administrator-General of S.W.A. Namibia, Mr Justice Stern had found it necessary to introduce anti-terrorist measures because of increased terrorist activity.

He had no other choice than to apply extraordinary measures to extraordinary circumstances, said Mr Kruger.

Referring to Opposition requests for a judicial commission to oversee security legislation, Mr Kruger said when there was once again a peaceful situation the government could think of appointing a judicial commission which could decide how to deal with security legislation should it again be necessary.

South Africa's constitution was based on the English system and it was not the duty of

the legal profession to assess the threat against the country was or what measures should be taken to counter the threat.

Mr Kruger said Mrs Suzman had objected to Section Six of the Terrorism Act but if the people who came to court under that section were 95 per cent were found guilty.

Of those not brought to court most were eventually used as State witnesses and only a small percentage were released.

There is not a single person on Robben Island who was not put there by a court and all of them are old Section Six detainees, said Mr Kruger.

Most of those who were defended were acquitted, interjected Mrs Suzman.

Mr Kruger said Mrs Suzman had asked where criminal conduct started and where dissent ended.

I will tell the honourable member it starts with black consciousness organizations, said Mr Kruger.

The four cornerstones of black consciousness were that black people were oppressed

the oppressed should stand together and should be self-reliant and the black majority should take over power.

Mr Kruger said the liberation of the so-called oppressed masses entailed armed struggle.

Mr Kruger said he was satisfied the government was taking all possible steps to protect people being detained under section six of the Terrorism Act.

Each detainee was visited by a magistrate every fortnight and following criticism that magistrates were State employees, two private citizens — a retired attorney-general and a former chief magistrate — had also been appointed to visit detainees and record any complaints they might have.

Mr Kruger said Opposition members could have access to these men's reports on a confidential basis.

I am satisfied that through their work we have eliminated possible intimidation of detainees, he said. — Sapa

Boost ⁽²⁵⁾ police call

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa was going to need more police and more protection in the kind of society which was developing in South Africa, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Police vote, Mr Schwarz said it was going to become imperative to spend more money on police.

The crime rate in South Africa, as in other parts of the world, was rising rapidly. There were more muggings, assaults, rapes, bag snatches and murders. The elderly, particularly, were developing feelings of insecurity.

He called for a complete review of priorities. "If the Minister wants to give better protection he must go to the Minister of Finance and ask for more money."

Mr Schwarz said steps should be taken to make the police a more attractive career.

Among other steps he urged were: a major recruiting campaign to bolster the reserve police force; the drafting of national servicemen to the police force when it was under strength; emergency telephone call boxes in streets with direct lines to police stations; small police stations manned, if necessary, by women, the elderly and those physically unfit to do patrol duty.

PS

Police pay: Many dismiss Nat

By MALANE BOSMAN
TOP FORMER policemen, members of the public and serving officers yesterday scoffed at a Nationalist MP's attack in Parliament on the recent Cape Times series which highlighted poor police service conditions.

Mr Tom Langley (NP Waterbloof) accused the Cape Times of deliberately trying to sow dissatisfaction in the police force and attempting to "create unhappy policemen".

The Minister of Police, Mr

Jimmy Kruger, said he could understand why his Nationalist colleague doubted the Cape Times's bona fides in publishing the series.

General J M Keey, a former Commissioner of Police, said from Pretoria, "The articles were not bad for the morale of the police. It brought

the policemen's lot to the notice of the public and the policemen welcomed it. Their lot is never a happy one and it is good that the public knows and appreciates that."

Lieutenant-Colonel H St G Taylor of Kenilworth said "The articles did a lot of good and the morale of the police

did not suffer through them."

"I have two grandsons in the police force and I spoke to many others. They were all pleased with the articles but disgusted by the salary increases. They are still earning peanuts."

Major Jan de Klerk, former Parow station command-

er, said "Your articles stimulated the morale of the men to such an extent that they stayed on in the force longer than they would have otherwise. They felt that at last there was someone fighting for them, someone who cared for them."

A policeman, who cannot

be named, telephoned to comment on the minister's attack on the Cape Times for allegedly quoting only policemen's take-home pay.

The minister said this week that take-home pay was an inaccurate reflection of the position as stop orders could result in numerous deductions, includ-

NIP's comment

ing such things as payments on stoves.

The policeman said "The purchase of stoves can only be done from the police shop in Pretoria. That does not affect any policeman stationed anywhere else than in Pretoria Central or the college there. It's not practical to buy a

stove from there if you live anywhere else. And stop orders are only for official deductions, like insurance.

"The minister is fencing now. Your articles were a morale booster till we saw the salary adjustments he got for us."

A policeman's wife, who

cannot be named as her husband "still has five years to go", said "The minister talks with two tongues. First we had to wait for a so-called better deal in April and now he says he's satisfied with the increases."

"He's not fighting for the police, he's fighting for him-

self."

Another caller, Mr A W Foyle of Devil's Peak, said "The police have the most miserable job of all of us. I think you put the cat right among the pigeons, where it belongs. Good grief, to say your articles were bad for morale you tried to do good for the policemen."

"The Cape Times brought a very serious public problem into the public eye — where it should be. Don't stop now. Have another go at it."

(251) 17/5/79
MIM

Shocks to ears claim by witness

Mercury Reporter

VRYHEID — A farm labourer claimed yesterday that Hlobane police threaded electric wires — connect to a 220-volt circuit — through his pierced ears and switched on the current several times.

The labourer, Mr Jerome Mthiyane, told a Vryheid magistrate the current was so severe that his body jerked violently each time the power was

turned on and he still felt "ill" at times

He was giving evidence before Mr H Wolmarans, at the hearing at which Mr M J Scheepers is applying

for a change of plea following his conviction and sentence last year on four counts of stock theft

Mr Sheepers (37) alleged that police tortured him into pleading guilty to charges of stock theft which he claims he did not commit

He was sentenced to 60 months' imprisonment which were set aside following a Supreme Court ruling

Mr Mthiyane said yesterday police assaulted and tortured him because they "wanted to know where certain cattle were that Mr Scheepers had given to me for safekeeping."

"I repeatedly told them I knew nothing of the cattle and that at the time I was not working for him any longer"

He also claimed that the police threw stones the size of a man's fist at his body from three paces away, slapped him across the face and spat in his eye.

Shocked

"They handcuffed my arms around a tree, put a bag over my head and shocked me with what I thought was a *bees prod-der* (an electrical device used to speed up the loading of cattle into a truck) and threw water on to the bag over my head."

Mr Mthiyane said while the bag was still over his head they attached wires to his index finger and shocked him

Mr Gideon Scheltemer, State advocate, said there would be medical evidence that if wires were attached to a man's ears and current from a wire plug applied, as alleged, the victim would "not be here today to tell the story, in fact he would be *mors dood* (stone dead)."

But Mr. Mthiyane said he did not know about that, he was just saying what had happened

He said following the assault by police there were no open wounds, only scratch-marks caused by the handcuffs

The hearing continues today

07
VE
12
03
04
1st

Kruger's call for reserves

RUM
18/5/76
251

NEWCASTLE — The Minister of Police, Mr J T KRUGER has called on people to seriously consider joining the police reserve

Speaking in Newcastle at the official opening of a new police station, Mr Kruger said the people of South Africa could not depend on the police, but that in these times they needed help urgently

"Despite many problems, the police are still succeeding in combating crime and the evils that threaten us and in keeping our borders secure," Mr Kruger said

The rapid development of the Republic, together with threats from outside and inside the country's borders, set greater demands on the police each day

"A fierce struggle is being waged against enemies in our midst, on our borders and far beyond them. The South African Police have thus far succeeded in warding off the dangers," Mr Kruger added. — Sapa.

Judgment in Dispatch case reserved

10/19/57
343
251

GRAHAMSTOWN—Judgment was reserved in the Supreme Court here yesterday in the case in which the Daily Dispatch sought to have an allegation in a civil case struck out.

The case arises from a series of articles published in the Daily Dispatch between December, 1975 and December, 1976.

Mr G A Hattingh, a security policeman in King William's Town at the time, is claiming R10 000 damages for alleged defamation arising out of the articles.

Mr Justice Addison, with him Mr Acting Justice Solomon, was on the Bench.

Appearing for the Daily Dispatch, Mr T M Mullins SC, said the application sought to strike out specific and distinct allegations forming part of the entire claim.

The specific allegation Mr Mullins submitted should be struck out was that the Editor of the Daily Dispatch at the time, Mr D J Woods, said he had "complained privately to the authorities about Hattingh's bullying propensities in connection with another matter."

That allegation was linked with further allegations made in Mr Hattingh's particulars of claim.

An analysis of the claim revealed three allegations.

1 That the Daily Dispatch gave extensive publicity to certain court

proceedings involving Mr Woods.

2 That during the course of these proceedings Mr Woods read out a statement linking Mr Hattingh with certain specified criminal offences, and

3 That the extensive publicity was given in five specified articles in the Daily Dispatch.

These allegations, Mr Mullins said, did not allege that Mr Woods' statement made during the court proceedings was published by the Daily Dispatch in its coverage of the court proceedings or that any of the articles contained any imputation of the statement made by Mr Woods.

"Mr Hattingh is asking the court to draw the inference that the reference to 'another matter' not only is a reference to a 'breaking in' incident at the BPC offices in King William's Town in September, 1975, but was meant and was understood to mean that he had committed criminal offences—namely breaking in, damage and theft.

"It is submitted that such an inference could only be drawn by a very tortuous process of reasoning where the words used ('another matter') have no apparent defamatory meaning.

"There is no connection with 'bullying propensities' and committing criminal offences.

"The words 'other matter' are so general in their terms that it would require a very astute

legalistic approach to connect them with the 'breaking in' incident. In fact, they do not take the matter any further than the words 'in connection with another matter' had been left out entirely.

"The 'other matter' could just as easily have been a matter totally unconnected with Mr Hattingh during the course of which Mr Woods complained of Mr Hattingh's 'bullying propensities'.

Save insofar as the allegation of bullying propensities' is concerned, which for present purposes can be accepted as prima facie defamatory Mr Hattingh must allege and prove circumstances from which the words used, which are innocent of any meaning that Mr Hattingh had committed criminal offences, in fact bore that meaning.

"This is a classic case of alleging an innuendo, namely non-defamatory words bearing a defamatory meaning by reason of the alleged circumstances under which they were published.

"At this stage of the proceedings a defendant must establish that in the circumstances alleged in the declaration, the words used are not reasonably capable of bearing the meaning attributed to them in the innuendo.

"Where the words are so obviously capable of an innocent meaning, it would be unreasonable to hold that one possible bad interpretation should be seized on to give a defamatory sense to the article.

"It is submitted that the published words are incapable of a defamatory meaning and that that portion relating to the commission by Mr Hattingh of criminal offences should be struck out."

Mr Mullins also applied for costs.

Mr J Wilshire Jones, for Mr Hattingh, said the application did not relate to the defamatory references to "bullying propensities" or "the Paton incident" (an incident in which Mr Hattingh is alleged to have smashed the windscreen of Mr Alan Paton's car at the Hogsback in September, 1964).

The objection was that those words were not capable of being understood to mean Mr Hattingh was guilty of certain criminal conduct in King William's Town in September, 1975.

He said all Mr Hattingh's allegations had to be read together.

They alleged extensive publicity was given in five issues of the Daily Dispatch to two particular statements made by Mr Woods—that he (Mr Hattingh) had damaged Mr Paton's car, and that he was guilty of criminal conduct in King William's Town in September, 1975.

Publication of an article in which the Paton incident was fully described and repeated.

propensities in connection with another matter.

Mr Jones said "It is submitted that on these pleadings there is no other matter to which the statement about the complaint to the authorities could refer.

"The statements about the Paton incident and the criminal conduct in King William's Town were linked in five previous issues of the newspaper. It is reasonable for a newspaper reader to link them together in the subsequent newspaper article, especially where the other matter is of sufficient gravity to warrant a complaint to the authorities.

"It is incumbent on a plaintiff who relies on words which are not per se defamatory to plead and prove the secondary meaning to be attributed to those words in the context in which they are used, and the special circumstances which show that the words were, in fact, reasonably understood in a defamatory sense, or were probably so understood by reasonable readers.

"The special circumstances alleged by Mr Hattingh are the previous publication of two per se highly defamatory allegations about him, made under the cloak of judicial proceedings which were given wide-ranging publicity over a period of about a year in five separate issues of the

Daily Dispatch.

"It is submitted that the ordinary reasonable reader on reading a sixth issue of the newspaper in which one of the allegations is repeated in minute detail might reasonably read the reference to another matter of sufficient seriousness to warrant a complaint to the authorities as being a reference to the second highly defamatory allegation referred to in the previous five issues,

"It is accordingly submitted that the court should exercise its discretion against striking out to ensure that the real dispute and grievance is capable of being fully canvassed in the evidence.

"It is further submitted the application to strike out should be refused because the pleading as presently formulated does not prejudice the Daily Dispatch, evidence could be led at the hearing in respect of all the allegations to which objection is made, and the Daily Dispatch will derive no benefit from an order striking out the passages in question."

Mr Mullins, with Mr E Leach, instructed by Mr D. Kirk of the Bax Partnership, appeared for the Daily Dispatch.

Mr Jones, instructed by Whiteside, Smit and Almond, appeared for Mr Hattingh. — DDR

There's a lot wrong with the policeman's lot

20/5/79
Sund fines
251

AS THE wife of a police officer, I must respond to the article 'Forced overtime claim by police' (Sunday Times, April 8).

Yes, I'm also complaining. I'd like to meet any young policeman's wife who does not complain about it

It's about time the Minister of Police and his associates woke up to the fact that a country can hardly be run by a poor police force, especially with today's problems

Urban terrorism has reared its ugly head and can escalate. The police are the first line of defence but the morale is low through poor salaries and long hours of overtime

In our town the men work overtime voluntarily but my husband's salary is so shockingly low that he is forced to work as often as possible

As he is a detective, the only time he can work overtime is on his 'off' weekends

If possible, he works every weekend to try to make ends meet — and they still don't meet. Is this fair to his family?

I have not mentioned the overtime for which they don't get paid — they must work not less than four hours at a time to be able to claim anything

PO BOX 1090, JOHANNESBURG
Letters

Our police make few errors

GREAT play is made of the fact that there were 78 settled claims for assault and unlawful arrest against the police during 1978 (Sunday Times, May 13)

What is so wrong with this? I think it's a very good record when considering the other facts you mention.

You tell us there are 16 murders and 41 rapes a day and 247 000 assaults a year.

If you turn these into an annual figure, then you have 267 805 murders, rapes and assaults a year.

Add to this cases of arson, where damage amounts to thousands, and you will find that the errors the police make in doing their duty amounts to about 0,01 per cent. — "CANDIDA PAX", Universitas, Cape.

Join and the police could be more selective, providing a force of a better quality policeman

Come on, up there, isn't it time something positive was done to keep the cop?

How can you expect to "strengthen" police stations without the manpower? — POLICEMAN'S WIFE, Transvaal.

or white people, they only want power

Please don't let these people fool you. I have a nephew on the SWA border.

South Africa has been very good to us in Rhodesia, and I do not want you to be taken in by these thugs — "GRANNY B.", Macheke, Rhodesia.

They are only allowed to work one eight-hour or four-hour shift per "off-day" and are not paid for more than six shifts per month.

This means that all overtime worked during the week is not taken into consideration.

As for the latest salary increases, they're a laugh. I think we all expected a fair deal. My husband's salary was raised by a meagre sum and to top it all an allowance of nearly half that amount was discontinued, so we're almost back to square one.

I can't believe that any sane person can create such adjustments and expect the results to be happily accepted.

I have been fortunate enough to work for a while but have had to resign now as our second child is due shortly

The rate at which men are leaving the force is alarming and I don't blame them one bit

The country can't afford to lose them

My husband has always maintained that if the Government paid a decent salary, more people would apply to

253 251 20/5/79 Sunday Express

'Fleeing convict shot from behind'

By RUSSELL KAY

BUT BULLET HIT HIM FROM THE FRONT

MYSTERY surrounds the killing of a prisoner gunned down while attempting to escape Newcastle Jail — despite a return of "justifiable manslaughter" on his death.

An inquest court found that 26-year-old Zamelakaya Bavuma died from a gun shot wound in the left lung on September 29 last year.

A policeman and a prison official told the court under oath that they both fired at Mr Bavuma as he was running away. One said he was directly behind the fleeing prisoner, the other was positioned behind and slightly to the side.

But the bullet that killed Mr Bavuma, according to the post mortem report, struck from the front.

It entered the top of the chest on the left side and went through from front to back.

The court heard from Const Jacobus Dietrichsen and Warrant Officer Willem van der Merwe that the killer bullet might have been a ricochet off a tree.

But for the bullet to have struck him in the chest, it would have had to travel in almost a reverse direction to the way it was fired — a fact that one of the country's top ballistics men finds "highly implausible".

Mr Barry Miller, a Durban gunsmith who for years has advised local lawyers on ballistics cases, told the Sunday Express.

"I have fired and seen fired hundreds of thousands of rounds of 9 mm ammunition, the same calibre as was used in this shooting, and I have never witnessed or heard of a bullet ricocheting backwards. If it struck a tree straight on, it would have penetrated or embedded itself in that tree.

"If it hit the tree a glancing blow, then ricochet would result but I would consider an angle of anything more than 40 degrees backwards highly unlikely. I would go so far as to say that short of a 99.9% chance, the bullet —

tremendous amount of velocity entering a body. Look at it as if it were sawing its way into the flesh end over end. It's not being fired in as it normally would, with the point first.

"There are no hard and fast rules when dealing with ballistics and ricochets — but I would think it highly implausible that in this set of circumstances, that that man could have been killed

by a bullet ricocheting backwards off the trees."

Constable Dietrichsen told the inquest court that on the day Mr Bavuma died, he was off duty and was on his way home when he saw several prisoners running away from the prison. They were being pursued by warders and were moving in the direction of a plantation of blue-gum trees.

Constable Dietrichsen helped give chase and he saw Mr Bavuma about 50 m away and running.

In his affidavit before the court, Constable Dietrichsen said "It was clear there was no other way for me to arrest him, other than to wound him. I kept shouting to stop and when he kept running, I fired a shot in the direction of his legs. His side was turned toward me while he was running away. I did not notice if the shot was a hit or not."

Mr Bavuma was serving a sentence of five years, seven months and 80 days for several offences of housebreaking, theft and unlawful possession of a fire-arm.

"If it hit the tree a glancing blow, then ricochet would result but I would consider an angle of anything more than 40 degrees backwards highly unlikely. I would go so far as to say that short of a 99.9% chance, the bullet could not have hit the man in that position."

He added that the bullet was never found, which "would have established the issue beyond doubt. Any ricocheting bullet would be slightly deformed by contact with anything it hit."

Mr Miller did not agree completely with the opinion expressed by the Newcastle district surgeon, Dr Paul Wait, who said in his post mortem report that it was not possible to establish precisely whether the bullet ricocheted.

Dr Wait's report said: "The deceased was definitely shot in the front."

He said it was clear which were the entry and exit wounds. "The entry wound is much smaller than the exit wound. The reason for this is that the force of the bullet folds the skin in at entry and folds it out at the exit."

Dr Wait said a 9mm bullet would have the velocity to enter and exit a body even if it was ricocheting.

Mr Miller disagreed. "I would be hesitant to state categorically anything of this sort. A tumbling bullet would have used up a

28/5/79 (25)

Suzman stresses need for scrutiny of police activity

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — More than R200 000 was paid out due to assault and wrongful arrest by the police last year and this highlighted the need for scrutiny of police activities, Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on justice, said today.

She was criticising the Police Amendment Bill, which places severe restraints on Press reporting of police activities.

Along with the Advocate-General Bill, it represented a concerted attack on Press freedom, Mrs Suzman said.

Last year R178 725 was paid to members of the public for 78 cases of assault by the police while R32 050 was paid for 32 cases of wrongful arrest.

R10 000 FINE

The Bill states that any person who publishes an untruth about police activities without reasonable grounds for believing this to be true — the onus of proof resting on such a person — shall be guilty of an offence. A maximum fine of R10 000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, can be imposed.

Two minor amendments were made to the Bill in

the Senate and it has been referred back to the Assembly for final consideration.

During its passage through Parliament, the Bill has come under fire for a variety of reasons. Opposition spokesmen have said that:

● It will have the practical effect of drawing a veil of secrecy over police activities.

● It will have the same effect as the restraints on the Press contained in the Prisons Act — which has resulted in very little Press scrutiny of prison conditions during the past 10 years.

● It poses the danger that newsmen will have to disclose their sources to protect themselves.

● It will make it extremely difficult to uncover police misdeeds.

The Bill has been opposed by English and Afrikaans newspapers, the International Federation of Justice, the International Federation of Journalists and the South African Association of Law Societies.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, has insisted that it is only aimed at curbing the excesses of irresponsible journalists and pamphlet writers.

Police salaries are competitive, says Visser

Pretoria Bureau

Police salaries are competitive when the additional benefits policemen receive are taken into consideration, Brigadier Jan Visser, police PRO, has claimed.

Brigadier Visser said a young married policeman paid only R8 for a flat that would command a rental of R200 or more on the open market.

Rentals were geared to salaries and varied from R4,50 a month for the man earning less than R1 686 a year to R59 for the man earning more than R14 851.

He added that every policeman was entitled to housing provided by the force.

If the force did not own a suitable house or flat within easy reach of the policeman's work, one would be rented from a private landlord.

When policemen lived in their own privately owned homes, the cost of their accommodation was subsidised.

Other benefits over and above a policeman's salary included medical, dental and hospital treatment; allowances for specialised skills and border duty; holiday savings bonus of between R130 and R260 a year; uniform allowance of up to R214 a year; deprivation allowance of R360 a year; and non-

pensionable allowance for those earning less than R7 500 a year.

"These benefits are important and should be taken into consideration to keep police salaries in perspective," Brigadier Visser said.

The Minister of Police, the Commissioner and general staff of the force were constantly concerned with providing better service conditions.

However, police salaries were determined by the Public Service Commission and the Minister was subject to certain limitations.

In addition, policemen up to the rank of major were now paid for overtime work, he said.

280 police guilty of violent crimes

257

39/5/79

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY — More than 280 policemen were convicted of crimes involving violence last year. Of these, 17 were dismissed from the police force.

In a written reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (EFF, Houghton), the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger gave the following details:

Convictions for common assault — 116 white policemen, 113 black policemen. Convictions for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm — 13 whites, 26 blacks. Convictions for culpable homicide — four whites, nine blacks. Convictions for murder — two blacks.

Of those convicted of common assault — 15 whites and 21 blacks had previous convictions. Thirteen of the white policemen had previous convictions involving violence while the other two had committed traffic offences. Nine of the blacks had previous con-

victions involving violence while the other 12 had been convicted of minor offences.

One black convicted of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm had a previous conviction on a charge of common assault.

One black convicted of culpable homicide had a previous conviction on a minor charge. One black convicted for murder had a previous conviction on a minor charge.

Of those convicted of common assault, two whites and five blacks with previous convictions were dismissed. Two blacks, one with a previous conviction for culpable homicide and one with a previous conviction for murder, were also dismissed.

Two blacks convicted of common assault but without previous convictions were dismissed. Two blacks convicted of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm but without previous convictions were dismissed.

283 policemen convicted in ⁽²⁵⁾ violence cases _{29/5/79}

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, disclosed yesterday that 283 policemen were convicted of assault, culpable homicide and murder during 1978 — and that 39 of them had previous convictions

More than half of those with previous convictions — 22 of them — had been found guilty of common assault before.

Mr Kruger said nine of the policemen with previous convictions — two white and seven black — had been discharged from the police force, while eight policemen — two white and six black — without previous convictions had been discharged.

Replying to a question which had been tabled in the House of Assembly by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), the Minister said 229 policemen had been convicted of common assault in 1978.

A further 39 had been found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 13 had been convicted of culpable homicide and two had been found guilty of murder

Both the policemen who had been found guilty of murder, both of them black, had been discharged from the police force but nine who had been convicted of culpable homicide had not been discharged from the police force

Two of the policemen

guilty of assault with intent were discharged, and nine of those convicted of common assault had been discharged.

A black policeman, who had a previous conviction for assault, was found guilty of assault with intent last year and he kept his position in the police force.

Of the 116 white policemen convicted of common assault, 10 had previous convictions for common assault, two for negligent driving and common assault, one for common assault and attempt to defeat the ends of justice, one with no driver's licence and one with negligent driving

Of the 113 black policemen convicted of common assault, eight had previous convictions of common assault, one for negligent driving, one for negligent driving and common assault, one for non-support, one for drunken driving, one for using a motor vehicle without the owner's consent, one for extortion, one for deserting the force, one for fraud and drunken driving and one for no driver's licence.

Mr Kruger said one black policeman who was convicted for assault with intent had a previous conviction of common assault, while one black policeman convicted of culpable homicide and one convicted of murder had previously been found guilty of not having drivers' licences — PC

(251) 20/5/79 DD

2 policemen shot

PRETORIA — Two policemen were killed by terrorists during an investigation in the operational area of South West Africa, police headquarters here announced yesterday.

Detective Sergeant A. P. Esterhuizen and Warrant Officer Gabriel Dawid, both stationed at Oshakati, were shot in a skirmish midway between Oshakati and Ondangwa on Monday

In Rhodesia, the death

toll yesterday reached a record 856 for the month and a bizarre new aspect was added when seven fully-equipped women terrorists were killed in a major clash with security forces.

In the eastern operational area on Monday, Rhodesian forces killed 18 of a group of 22 terrorists. Among the dead were seven women wearing camouflage and carrying communist-made arms and ammunition. — DDC-SAPA.

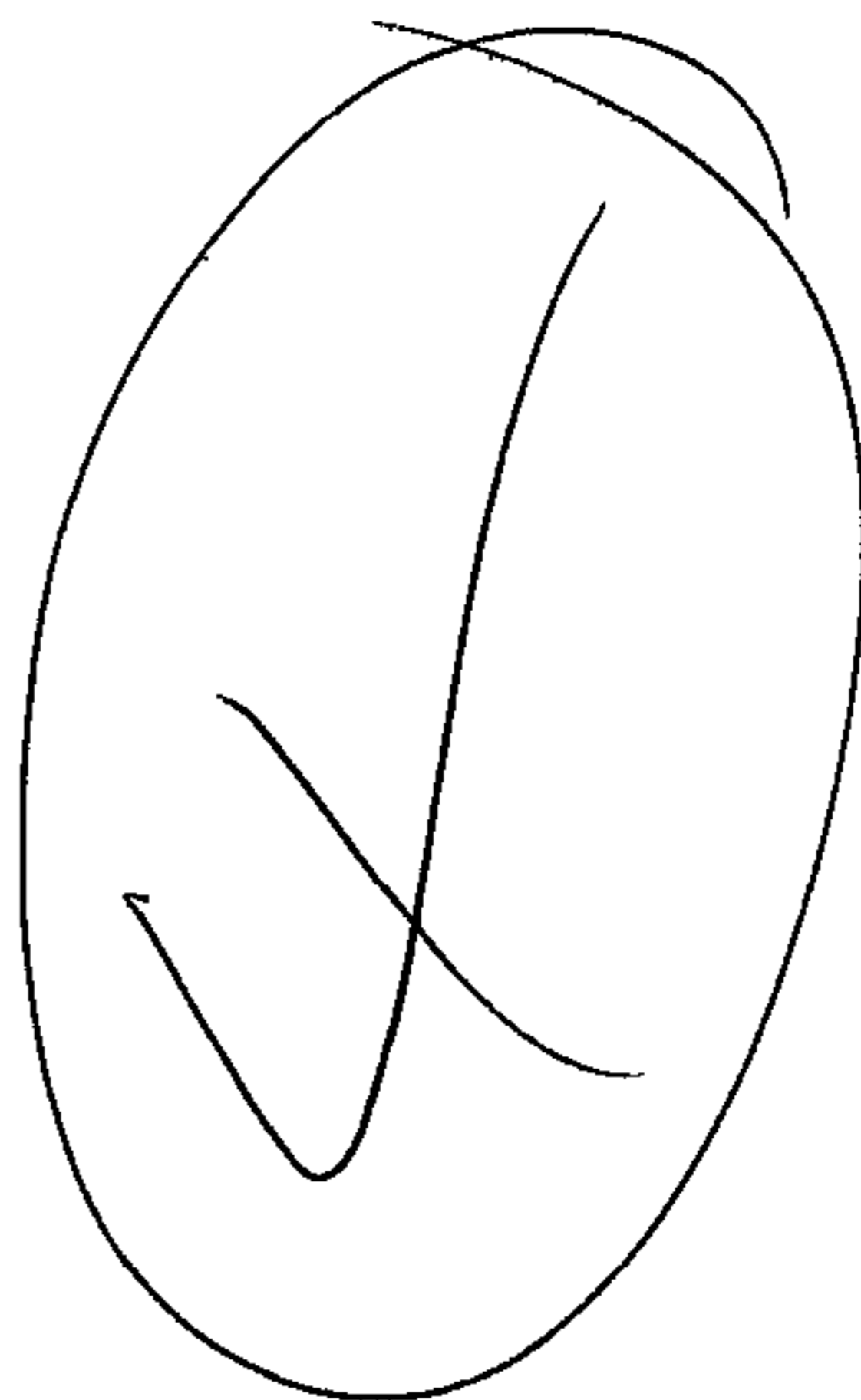
251

PUBLIC SECTOR - Gov. - POLICE

2-3/79

~~4/6/79~~

24-12/79



The Revd Greenfield, our chaplain, has rejoined us after a fortnight's holiday in Natal. I wish we could be spared as easily as chaplains. He g

money goes in the war. He

Police actions for damages
Hansard 4 287 2/3/79
342 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

- (1) Whether any actions for damages brought against him and/or any members of the Police Force by persons who had been detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act or by their next of kin, were settled out of court during 1978, if so, (a) how many, (b) who were the plaintiffs and (c) how were the actions settled in each case
- (2) whether any moneys were paid to any of the plaintiffs, if so, what amount in each case.
- (3) whether any such actions are pending, if so, (a) how many and (b) who are the plaintiffs

387
251

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) No
 - (a), (b) and (c) Fall away
- (2) No
- (3) Yes
 - (a) 34
 - (b) A Xaba
W Khule
J Nene
C Ndhlovu
F Magubane
N Mohapi
R Cooper
S Cooper

- M Ramphela
- V S Mene
- L Marai
- T Duna
- A N Biko
- M Magubane
- J Ganva
- G Momi
- H Keke
- D Matsobane
- M Khala
- Z Mothopeng
- I Landingwe
- R Isoletsane
- M Shinnars
- F Hlatshwayo
- M Matsobane
- M Tlale
- B Ntoele
- R Maphunga
- M X Maphumulo
- G Manzi
- D Chiliza
- C Montwedi
- H Phungula
- D S Montsisi

f how
with
s man
ch
public
them

did
some clothes besides letters
to get my Pretoria appointment.
plied for me, but the post
officer is to be appointed
work.

Guards had tea with us yesterday.
hune in Natal while we were
nd never saw a Boer. Mrs
accompanied the column and
This column, however, never

came further north than Eshowe.

Hansard 5 (368) 913179
 Persons detained/charged/convicted in
 terms of Abuse of Dependence-producing
 Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act

161 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
 of Police

- (1) Whether any persons were detained during 1978 for interrogation in terms of section 13 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period was each detained,
- (2) whether any of these persons were subsequently (a) charged with and (b) convicted of peddling drugs, if so, how many,
- (3) whether any of the persons arrested in 1978 are still in detention for interrogation, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period has each been so detained

The MINISTER OF POLICE.

(1) Yes

(a) 320

(b) 5 for 2 days
 5 for 3 days
 9 for 4 days
 13 for 5 days
 13 for 6 days

6 for 7 days
 2 for 8 days
 7 for 9 days
 5 for 10 days
 2 for 11 days
 4 for 12 days
 3 for 13 days
 6 for 14 days
 26 for 15 days
 1 for 16 days
 6 for 17 days
 5 for 18 days
 10 for 19 days
 6 for 20 days
 2 for 21 days
 3 for 23 days
 1 for 24 days
 4 for 25 days
 4 for 26 days
 4 for 27 days
 10 for 28 days
 19 for 29 days
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 6 for 31 days
 7 for 32 days
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 6 for 34 days
 3 for 35 days
 7 for 36 days
 4 for 37 days
 1 for 38 days
 1 for 39 days
 1 for 40 days
 2 for 41 days
 1 for 42 days
 11 for 43 days
 1 for 44 days
 2 for 45 days
 15 for 46 days
 2 for 47 days
 1 for 53 days
 4 for 55 days
 2 for 56 days
 4 for 57 days
 2 for 60 days
 3 for 62 days
 3 for 65 days
 3 for 66 days
 2 for 67 days
 2 for 68 days

5 for 70 days
 2 for 71 days
 2 for 73 days
 1 for 75 days
 4 for 82 days
 3 for 85 days
 1 for 86 days
 3 for 87 days
 1 for 93 days
 1 for 96 days
 2 for 102 days
 1 for 106 days
 2 for 160 days
 6 for 167 days
 1 for 224 days

(2) Yes

(a) 237

(b) 77

(3) Yes

(a) 2

(b) Both for 71 days

(a) Yes	(a) 5 White 1 Non-White	Category (d) Non-White No previous convictions
(b) Yes	(b) 1 Non-White	(b) (a) Yes
(c) Yes	(c) 1 Non-White	Category (a) 2 White 3 Non-White
(d) Yes	(d) 1 Non-White	Category (b) None
(b) Category (a)	(a) White 10 Common assault, 1 Negligent driving and common assault, 1 Common assault and attempt to defeat the ends of justice, 1 Negligent driving and common assault, 1 No drivers' licence, 1 Negligent driving	Category (c) 1 Non-White Category (d) 1 Non-White
	Non-White 8 Common assault, 1 Neglect to report an accident, 1 Ignoring a stop sign, 3 Negligent driving, 1 Negligent driving and common assault, 1 Non-support, 1 Drunken driving, 1 Using motor vehicle without drivers' licence, 1 Expiry, 1 Deceiving the Force, 1 Fraud or 1 drunken driving, 1 No drivers' licence	(b) Yes Category (a) 2 Non-White Category (b) 2 Non-White Category (c) 2 White 1 Non-White Category (d) 1 Non-White
	Category (b) Non-White 1 Common assault	

Handled 16 26/5/79 col 930
Policemen: convictions (251)

660 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police

- (1) Whether any policemen were convicted of (a) common assault, (b) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (c) culpable homicide and (d) murder during 1978, if so, how many in each category.
- (2) whether any of these policemen had previous convictions, if so, (a) how many in each category and (b) on what charges in each case,
- (3) whether any of the policemen (a) with and (b) without previous convictions were discharged from the Force, if so, which policemen.

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 116 White
113 Non-White
 - (b) 13 White
26 Non-White
 - (c) 4 White
9 Non-White.
 - (d) 2 Non-White

Ammanford police station night duty
 1st Sgt. BARTLETT could be
 in charge of the

(25)

Handwritten: 29/5/79
 Col 939

1) How many police men are employed
 on night duty at Ammanford
 police station and what are their
 duties.

2) How many calls of a burglary and
 (theft) were reported at the station
 during last month from January to
 April 1979

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(1) (a) Five sergeants and four non-white
 members

(b) 1. Chargeable sergeant
 2. Chargeable constables
 1. Sergeant in charge of
 1. Patrol
 2. Patrol with patrol van
 2. Patrol duties

(2)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
(a)	3	9	58	56
(b)	21	2	27	16

Police tell of shots in escape bid

Sergeant Zixesha ... in
struggle.

Indaba Reporter

MDANTSANE —
Policemen ran for their
lives when shots were
fired at them during a dar-
ing escape by awaiting-
trial prisoners

The shoot-out incident
was recalled when two
hard labour prisoners
appeared in court here.

Mr Simanga Matayo, 27,
and Mr Mandisile Timiti,
26, appeared in the
Regional Court before Mr
F du Preez. Mr Matayo
pleaded not guilty to
attempted murder but
guilty to being in posses-
sion of unlicensed firearm
and ammunition.

Mr Timiti pleaded not
guilty to both counts.

Sergeant Mtuwethu Z
Zixesha told the court that
he and other policemen
were attacked when they
were about to take the
prisoners to Fort
Glamorgan. He was the
van driver.

Mr Zixesha said as the
prisoners were moving
from the Mdantsane court
cells, a shot was fired. He
grappled with Mr Matayo.
Another shot was fired
but it hit the ground. Dur-
ing the struggle other
policemen took to heels.

Constable Mayford T
Gosana said they all ran
away when the first shot
was fired.

Constable Gosani ... went
to help.

A shot was fired by Mr
Matayo, Mr Gosana said.

Mr Gosana said the
policemen ran to all direc-
tions.

He returned to help Mr
Zixesha who was grabbl-
ing with Mr Matayo. After
he had disarmed him all
the prisoners were put
into the van.

Mr Matayo said he did
not want to give evidence,
since the other prisoners
who were with him during
the pre-planned escape
were not in court.

Mr Timiti said before he
gave evidence he would
like to call many defence
witnesses.

Among the witnesses he
mentioned is a prison
warder, Mr Fezile
Nomana. Others are Mr
Katoty Belem, Mr Woza
Duma and Mr Tobile
Dyani, who are serving jail
terms at Fort Glamorgan.

The hearing was ad-
journed until June 29. The
accused remain in
custody.

2/6/79 278 257 AD

Policeman guilty on morals charge

EAST LONDON — A 40-year-old policeman who had intercourse with a black woman in a police vehicle was sentenced to four months imprisonment on an immorality charge in the Regional Court here yesterday

The sentence was suspended for two years

Mr Arthur Oswald Pape, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, was found guilty after the magistrate, Mr S van Zyl, rejected his evidence and the evidence of the witness Mr Pape called, Mr Clarence Allen

Mr Pape said he had not had intercourse with the woman, Miss Mina Matha, but had woken up in his car to find her sitting

alongside him in the police car

He said he had fallen asleep after the car had broken down on the way back from Fuller's Bay where he had been drinking at a braai

Mr Allen had testified that Mr Pape had been drunk when he left the braai, sometime after 10 pm This was discounted by Mr Van Zyl, who said Mr Allen had admitted that he was only giving evidence because his friend was in trouble

Miss Matha was sentenced to six months' imprisonment last month after pleading guilty to the charge She had one previous conviction for a similar offence —DDR

Inquest evidence of brain injury

EAST LONDON — The chief district surgeon, Dr Basil Wingreen, told an inquest court here yesterday police Sergeant Arthur Victor Sutherland had died of a brain haemorrhage, incurred several days before his death.

The haemorrhage above Mr Sutherland's right ear, was said to have been caused seven to ten days before his death on May 21 last year.

Dr Wingreen said the amount of alcohol in Mr Sutherland's blood and the fact his head was

resting on the right side when he was found could have affected his condition. The possibility of an epileptic fit could not be discounted either, he said.

At the post mortem, a swelling was found at the base of Mr Sutherland's brain and Dr Wingreen decided he had died of a traumatic subdural haemorrhage.

There were also bruises on his right arm and shoulder but these had not been associated with the cause of death, he said.

The inquest continues on Monday. —DDR

Fleeing man shot in chest: Attorney-General steps in

By RUSSELL KAY

THE Attorney-General of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, has asked the public prosecutor of Newcastle for all his court's inquest papers relating to the death of a man shot while on the run from prison.

Mr Rees's action follows last week's story in the Sunday Express, in which he promised to investigate after being told some of the disturbing facts by the Sunday Express.

The dead man, 26-year-old Mr Zamelakaya Bavuma, was shot at by a policeman and a prison official while he was escaping from Newcastle prison. During the inquest into his

Express spurs shooting probe

The headline on last week's story in the Sunday Express death, both men who fired at him told the court they had shot at Mr Bavuma as he was running away from them

But Mr Bavuma, according to the court's post-mortem report, died of a gunshot wound in the chest.

The bullet went through him from front to back In the original inquest the court returned a verdict of justifiable manslaughter But later the Attorney-Gener-

al's office asked for the inquest hearing to be reopened so it could listen to further evidence

The Attorney-General's office wanted clarification on certain aspects of the case — including the mysterious gunshot wound

The case was reopened but the magistrate did not change his finding

During the inquest the two men who fired at Mr Bavuma, Constable Jacobus Dietrichsen and War-

rant Officer Willem van der Merwe, said the killer bullet might have been a ricochet

However, from where the men were standing when they fired, the bullet would have had to ricochet in reverse to have struck Mr Bavuma

One of the country's leading ballistics men finds this highly implausible.

The Sunday Express has also established that there is a distinct

difference of opinion on the death wound in Mr Bavuma's body.

The district surgeon, in his autopsy report, says it was impossible to tell whether the bullet was ricocheting or not when it struck

Ballistics experts think that in most cases it is possible to tell a ricocheting bullet. It is normally tumbling when it strikes and makes an entry hole three to four times the size of a normal hole.

Late yesterday the deputy Attorney-General of Natal, Mr N Roussouw, told the Sunday Express the papers relating to the inquest were still in Newcastle

His office has written a letter asking for them to be forwarded to the Attorney-General The papers are expected late next week

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Police
251 N.M.
**accused
of fatal
beating**

Mercury Reporter

PORT SHEPSTONE — A man whose spleen and liver were ruptured and who had a fractured skull, still managed to walk unaided up 17 steep steps and climb into a police van, a regional magistrate heard here yesterday.

Police have alleged that Mr. John Galloway (28) beat up Mr. July Ngcobo (22) when he found him in his mother's home on February 23 last year and caused the injuries from which Mr. Ngcobo died the following day.

Mr. Galloway has pleaded not guilty to a charge of culpable homicide, claiming that police inflicted the fatal injuries while Mr. Ngcobo was in their custody.

Several Port Shepstone policemen have given evidence, saying that while Mr. Ngcobo was in their custody they saw only minor injuries on the man and he never complained once although he was asked if he was all right hourly.

However, less than two hours after Constable C. P. Simpkins made a routine check of prisoners to see if they had any complaints Mr. Ngcobo was taken to hospital.

Yesterday the Magistrate, Mr M. G. Tomlinson, heard from Detective Constable J van Rooyen, that when he interrogated Mr Ngcobo in the Port Shepstone CID offices, he noticed that Mr. Ngcobo was breathing heavily.

"I decided to have him sent to hospital for a medical examination. That was the last time I saw him alive," Constable van Rooyen said.

The hearing continues.

Policeman

will not

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be charged

MARITZBURG — The station commander at the Hluhluwe Police Station, Warrant Officer M A de Plessis, will not be charged as an accomplice in connection with the killing of a prisoner by three policemen at his station

The three policemen, Darrell Hugh Godwin (20), David Charles Atherton (20), and Mphuzeno Charles Mthethwa (36), were convicted by Mr Justice Howard last year of culpable homicide

The judge acquitted them on the main charge of murdering Mr Paulos Cane. During the trial he

recommended that the station commander be suspended and charged as an accomplice

There were allegations at the trial that Warrant Officer du Plessis heard the screams from the garage where the assaults on Mr Cane took place, and that he witnessed the assaults at the police station.

The Attorney-General of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, said in Maritzburg today that the police had made inquiries after the judge's recommendation:

"The warrant officer will not be charged. I refuse to do this on the evidence now placed before me," said Mr Rees.

No further charge on prisoner death

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Attorney-General, Mr Cecil Rees, has declined to prosecute the Hluhluwe Station Commander following a judge's recommendations that he be suspended from duty and charged as an accomplice in connection with the killing of a prisoner by three policemen

Darrell Hugh Godwin (20), David Charles Atherstone (20) and Mphumuzeno Charles Mthethwa (36) were convicted last year by Mr Justice Howard and two assessors of culpable homicide

They were acquitted on the main charge of murdering Mr Paulos Cane.

The policemen were jailed for 12 years and a further three years for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The sentences were to run concurrently. Godwin

and Atherstone were also sentenced to receive six strokes

The Court found that Mr. Cane was a pitiable sight after beatings by the policemen. He had died as a result of the injuries

Mr Justice Howard recommended that the station commander at Hluhluwe, Warrant Officer M. A. du Plessis, be suspended and charged as an accomplice

It was claimed that he had heard the screams of the deceased from the garage and had also witnessed the assaults at the police station.

Investigations were delayed when crucial witnesses could not be traced

The police docket was handed to the Attorney-General a few weeks ago

Warrant Officer du Plessis declined to comment yesterday.

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Man 'struck at police station' (25)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A man entered a police station shouting that "two whites are killing a man at the bus terminus," a nurse aid told an inquest court today.

Miss Vera Madaka was giving evidence at an inquest on Mr Mzwandite Mangengelele (23). She told the court she was on duty at the time at the Guguletu police station on January 19.

She said the man gave a description of a green car but was told not to worry as the men were policemen.

Later two white con-

stables brought in a handcuffed man who repeatedly asked that the handcuffs be removed. He appeared agitated.

Miss Madaka said that at one stage one of the constables slapped the man. At the time his action did not affect her but when she was told later that the man had been found dead she decided to make a statement.

Today is the second day of the inquest on Mr Mangengelele. He was found hanging by bootlaces from the bars of a Guguletu police cell window on January 20 this year. He had been arrested on suspicion of possessing stolen goods.

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The Cillie commission ET 12/6/79

WHAT ON EARTH has happened to the Cillie commission? On Saturday it will be precisely three years since South Africa was torn by cataclysmic unrest. It was the occasion when, to maintain law and order in this civilized Western country, it was necessary to kill some 500 black people, mostly youngsters, mostly shot dead by the police. Very properly the minister of justice at once moved to appoint the judge-president of the Transvaal as a one-man commission of inquiry with wide terms of reference. The prompt appointment did much to calm public anxiety and implicit in the announcement was that the inquiry would be treated as a matter of urgency.

When the commission had finished taking evidence it was confidently expected that the report would be

tabled during the 1977 session of Parliament. This was amended to a forecast that the report would appear in September 1977. The 1978 session came and went. Now the 1979 session is almost at an end, with almost no time left for adequate debate even if the report should appear in the next few days.

Tragic events of this magnitude necessarily require time to investigate and analyse but three years is a long time. Public memory of horrible happenings is notoriously short but it would be dangerous escapism if South Africa allowed the passage of time to wipe out the record of what happened and why. The background to those events is as relevant as it ever was and the principles involved are vital to the survival of civilized standards of stability in this country.

Two press gags become law ²⁷³ from tomorrow ²⁵¹

Political Staff

TWO of the six press gagging measures that have come before Parliament this session, will become law this week. Special Government Gazettes will be published tomorrow in terms of which the Police Act Amendment Bill and the Inquest Amendment Bill will become acts.

Both these laws contain press gagging clauses which if in force a few years ago, would have prevented a large number of reports on the Soweto riots and the death in detention of the black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko.

The Police Act Amendment Bill contains a clause that makes it an offence for newspapers to publish "any untrue matter about the police without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true.

The penalty for such an offence is a fine of up to R10 000 and/or imprisonment for five years.

Afrikaans and English newspapers throughout the country have united in their opposition to the measure. They have pointed out that a simple denial by the police of the accuracy of reports would succeed in preventing publication on alleged malpractices in the police force. This will in effect free the police from the restraining influence of a vigilant press.

The Inquests Amendment Bill makes it an offence to prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings at an inquest. This puts inquests under the same sub

judice rule as court proceedings preventing newspapers from investigating deaths arising from unnatural causes.

This will prevent newspaper probes such as those conducted after the death in detention of the black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko when newspapers published that Mr Biko had died of brain damage contradicting the conclusion reached by many people after a speech by the Minister of Justice Mr J T Kruger that Mr Biko had died after going on a hunger strike.

State funds

In addition the strongest of all the anti-press measures, the Advocate-General Bill will appear in its final form this week. The bill was referred to a select committee after a country-wide outcry against its press gag clause which will make it a crime for newspapers to publish allegations of corruption or maladministration involving State funds unless permission is given by a government-appointed advocate-general.

There is little chance that the essential features of the press gag clause will be withdrawn although several peripheral modifications cannot be excluded.

'Curbs on

Argm 12/16/79

Press' law

(243)

(251)

tomorrow

Political Staff

RESTRICTIONS on Press reporting of police activities will become law when the Police Amendment Bill is promulgated tomorrow.

The Acting State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, assented to the police Amendment Bill as well as the Inquests Bill, both of which passed through both Houses of Parliament in the face of strong Opposition objection to the provisions against the Press.

A clause on Press reporting in the Police Bill puts the onus on newspapers to determine, by checking with the police, the accuracy and truth of reports about police activities.

Reports written about the police to which the police object could land newspapers in court with the possibility of a maximum fine of R10 000 or five years' imprisonment or both.

IN COURT

The onus will be on newspapers to prove in court they had reasonable grounds for believing their reports were correct.

A police public relations officer will be made available on the same basis as Press relations officers in the Defence Force and the Prisons Department to clear Press reports before publication.

Opposition to the restrictions on the Press was based on the belief that the police will be able to refuse publication of any reports dealing with the treatment of prisoners and alleged malpractices.

KRUGER VIEW

In the debates on the Bill in Parliament, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, denied that the Bill was aimed at covering up police activities.

The Inquests Bill makes it an offence to prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of an Inquest court.

The effect will be to place inquest proceedings under a sub judice rule similar to that applying to a trial and will prevent newspapers from investigating deaths, such as those in detention, arising from unnatural causes.

BLOEMFONTEIN — A sergeant with the CID at Welkom, Gideon van Eck, and a farmer of the farm Nootgedacht in the Welkom district, Hendrik Steenkamp, were found guilty in the Supreme Court here yesterday on four counts of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.

The hearing arose from the death in March, 1978, of Mr. Jantjie Matobako who died eight days after being detained on the farm Nootgedacht after an attempted burglary.

The Court heard how the six detainees had subsequently been hung from beams in a farm shed and had been beaten with whips and pieces of garden hose.

Two sergeants from the Welkom CID who appeared with Van Eck and Steenkamp were found not guilty and discharged by Mr. Justice L C Steyn

They are Sgt. Jan Prins, who appeared on four

Assault ⁽²⁵¹⁾ Nim 12/6/79 death: CID man guilty

counts of assault with intent, and Sgt Ronald Hammond, who appeared on a charge of common assault.

Mr Justice Steyn said medical and other evidence before the Court showed there was no direct intention to cause death. The State had not proved beyond reasonable doubt that Steenkamp and Van Eck could have foreseen that Mr Matobako would die as the result of the assaults.

The Judge said he had approached the evidence given by the complainants with caution because it had become clear in the course of the trial that they were members of a gang of burglars

He accepted their evidence where it was substantiated by others

No value could be attached to the identification parade because all the requirements had not been met

Mr Justice Steyn said Steenkamp was an extremely unsatisfactory witness who had often replied evasively to questions and had appeared uncomfortable in the witness box

The Court could not accept Steenkamp's evidence that he had not been in the shed on the day in question. Steenkamp's alleged disinterest in what had been happening in the shed, was also highly improbable

Van Eck was a capable detective, according to the evidence, and Major van Niekerk had testified that the sergeant had led the investigations into the burglary. Van Eck must have known about the assaults taking place in the shed

The hearing was adjourned to June 14 for the Court to hear pleas in mitigation of sentence — (Sapa)

Judge lashes State evidence

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nim

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — State witnesses, including four policemen, came under fire from Mr. Justice Kriek at a murder trial in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Acquitting a 35-year-old Drummond businessman, Mr. Gerhardus Theororus Stoltz, of murdering Willie Gaza Sithole in February this year, Mr. Justice Kriek lashed out at the four policemen and the chief State witness.

The hearing arose out of the death of Mr. Sithole who was shot in the stomach with a heavy-calibre rifle on Mr. Stoltz's plot.

In a statement handed to the Court, Mr. Stoltz said the shooting was a "pure accident".

Notes

Mr. Justice Kriek said it was "incomprehensible" that not one of the police officers involved in the investigation — Captain John Mitchell, Lieutenant Frans Olckers, Warrant Officer Marthinus Mostert and Constable Jan Vermaak — had taken written notes while questioning Mr Stoltz.

And, he added, the only witness to the incident — Miss Cecilia Ngobo — was an "extremely unsatisfactory" witness.

Miss Ngobo told the Court Mr. Stoltz had entered a cow shed on his plot where she and Mr Sithole were living, had dragged the man out of the room and shot him without saying a word.

She denied Mr. Sithole had assaulted her and that Mr. Stoltz had appeared on the scene after hearing her screams.

Mr. Justice Kriek said little significance could be attached to Miss Ngobo's evidence, and that at least two of the policemen had admitted their memory of events could have become clouded.

Drunk

The Judge added the Court could not comment on defence allegations that Constable Vermaak was drunk when he arrived at the scene of the alleged murder, but described the young policeman as a "highly unsatisfactory" witness.

"We are in the position that we are uncertain of what happened that night," Mr. Justice Kriek said, "and in our view, the State has not proved its case."

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Kruger sued for R40 000

A R40 000 claim has been filed against the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, by the family of kwaThema man, Mr Sonnyboy Nhlapo, who died in police custody on February 18.

Mr Nhlapo was arrested by Springs narcotics police on a dagga charge and later died in police custody.

An attorney acting for the Nhlapo family, Mr Andrew Gibb, said today the family had decided to claim R40 000 in a civil law suit against the Minister, Mr J T Kruger.

Lieutenant-General J F Kleinhaus, head of the CID, said he had ordered an investigation into allegations made by the Nhlapo family and Johannesburg pathologist Dr John Gluckman, about the nature of Mr Nhlapo's death.

A post-mortem carried out by the Benoni district surgeon found Mr Nhlapo had died of natural causes — asphyxia brought on by an epileptic attack.

In a subsequent post-mortem carried out on behalf of the Nhlapo family, Dr Gluckman found several injuries on the deceased.

Claim against police dismissed

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Court Reporter

A DURBAN judge yesterday dismissed the claim of a widow who sued the Minister of Police for damages after her husband was killed by a cell mate while in police custody.

Mrs. Ethel Constance Samuels of Escombe instituted the action for R8 000 damages against the minister for loss of support for herself and her two sons

The Court was told that Mr Joseph Samuels, a barman at the Stamford Hill Hotel, was arrested on March 5, 1977, for drunkenness and lodged in a cell at the Sydenham Police Station

Assaulted

While he was there he was assaulted by one or more of the occupants of the cell and died. A man was later convicted of culpable homicide.

Mr Justice Leon found yesterday that the police at the station had not been negligent or in breach of their duty of "control and surveillance". Even if they had been negligent, there was no evidence that their negligence had caused Mr Samuels' death.

Mr Paul Pretorius (instructed by Livingston, Doull and Winterton) appeared for Mrs Samuels, and Mr David Noren for the minister.

The Police Will Just Have to Soby

(251)
ster 13/6/79

You have all heard about the theology student at Potchefstroom University, Mr Theuns Eloff, getting the chop from lectures after being caught dancing.

Mr Eloff, President of the Potchefstroom University Students Representative Council, was suspended pending a decision by the curators of the Theological Seminary on whether or not he will be allowed to complete his

course there. South Africans take the behaviour of their *tokkelokke* — as Afrikaners like to call theology students — very seriously. In fact, Stoep Talk can disclose today that the police have a special manual which outlines action to be taken on the rare occasions when *tokkelokke* and throw a party (readers will recall recent court evidence that police

also go by a manual when investigating certain other cases.) Page 47 of the manual relating to theology students — "Tips for trapping tearaway *tokkelokke*" — stipulates that at least 50 policemen, led by an officer with the rank of captain, must take part in such an operation. The group must all be drawn from Johannesburg police stations as the citizens of this metropolis are

so used to being robbed, raped or ripped off that they will hardly notice any gaps in the force. Page 53 (paragraph g) of the manual says the force, when it gets wind of a *tokkelok* party should allow 60 minutes to go by after proceedings have started, just so that things can warm up in the premises under observation. Once the signal is given to enter the premises, the officer in charge, must

knock on the door and greet whoever opens it with the words "Bless you and good evening, I am Captain so-and-so. This is a visit." All people dancing must be photographed, have their names taken and be warned that anything they say may be used in evidence. Constables above the age of 25 must seize all ignited cigarettes and take the names of

smokers. Page 53 continues: "Junior constables will empty all ash trays and place the dog-ends (hereinafter referred to as stompies) in plastic bags for fingerprint tests at a later stage." A senior member of the police group must sample all glasses of lemonade and cups of coffee found on the premises and check for prints on all drinking vessels found to contain certain additives as listed in the liquor regulations. On no account must the contents of any punch bowl be tasted. This is in accordance with regulation 18(b), as amended which became necessary following the unfortunate experiences of two constables who raided premises in Soweto in 1976 and tasted the contents of punch to which brake-flu had been added.

Tickey

draai

Stoep Talk has learned that hundreds of these machines are packed in crates lying at Britain's Southampton docks, waiting for export to South Africa to help us over the oil crisis. The delay is because no one has been able to think of a demalised name for a penny-farthing. As a result, Government officials in Pretoria are refusing to sign the import forms.



the book...

The contents of the above-mentioned punch-bowl must be placed in a glass container and later analysed.

Page 56 of the manual now gets down to the hot stuff. The record or tape providing the music for the dancers must be seized and if found to be a recording by the Beatles or a similar group, destroyed on the spot. State of the lights must be noted — on/off/dimmed.

Any Sunday newspaper found on the premises must be seized by the officer in charge and on no account must junior members of the visiting group be allowed to look

at the back page. Finally, early and over-hasty arrests must be avoided until the appropriate authorities have been informed and the Advocate General has decided whether or not any government corruption has been involved.

An Afrikaners newspaper columnist, Andries van Wyk, wrote recently that he was sending the Porch authorities two violins by express post so that they could play while other people elsewhere were fighting big fires.

The trouble is that with so many people on the fiddle these days the instruments are difficult to come by.

ET. 13/6/79

Police complaints 'must stop'

(251)

Crime Reporter

THE Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, has warned policemen and their families to stop taking their complaints to the press — or get fired

South Africa's policemen and their colleagues in South West Africa/Namibia saw the threat in a service message distributed to all stations and squads

Extracts from the message read:

"Where a reasonable suspicion exists that a member or members of his family have discussed the department, or any section thereof, or any so-called grievances with the press, I will not hesitate to institute a committee of investigation to establish if he is suitable to remain a member of the force

"Where it is found that a member has made himself guilty of such behavior, I want to make it clear that there is no place for such a member in our disciplined organization

"This practice must stop"

With reference to the salaries and service conditions of members, General Geldenhuys said "Apart from the attitude of disloyalty that it displays, it is shamefully unfair to blame our minister for the situation."

The tough warning came shortly after the Police Vote had been debated in Parliament, in which members of the opposition attacked the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, for the poor treatment of policemen

Since February this year press reports detailing "shocking" conditions in the force and the grievances of its members and relatives have made headlines in Afrikaans and English newspapers. Recent salary increases did not stop the complaints.

● Major Jan de Klerk, a former Parow station commander and seen by many as the unofficial spokesman for unhappy policemen, called the message "an ugly thing"

"The police have no one to complain to — they don't have a personnel union. Who must they turn to? At least the press brought their grievances to the attention of the public

"They are simply being muzzled. A man in a high position like the Minister of Police will obviously be subject to criticism. And he must be strong enough to take it, without having the protection of messages like this one

"The men certainly have grievances, and as long as that is the situation they must be allowed to talk"

The Commission recommends that consideration be given to the revision of other legislative measures falling outside the terms of reference of the Commission but which also provide for segregated facilities to be brought into line with the recommendations of the Commission in respect of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, and the Shops and Offices Act, 1964.

(A minority view was recorded).

Social Security

The Commission recommended that:

The raising of the earnings ceiling in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, relating to a contributor be effected by way of proclamation instead of by way of an amendment to the Act, and that Section 2(2)(d) of the Act be amended in such a manner that there is no differentiation between different population groups.

Free Will text
see Act 1979

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL 168]

CAPE TOWN, 13 JUNE 1979

[No. 6500

KAAPSTAD, 13 JUNIE 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 1270

13 June 1979.

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 64 of 1979 Police Amendment Act, 1979

No. 1270

13 Junie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 64 van 1979. Polisiewysigingswet, 1979.

Act No 64, 1979

POLICE AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- [** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Police Act, 1958, so as to further regulate the functions of the South African Police; to make new provision in connection with contraventions of the provisions of the said Act and the procedure in case of alleged misconduct of commissioned officers; to repeal the provisions of the said Act relating to places for imprisonment of certain offenders; to authorize the Commissioner of the South African Police to dismiss certain members of the said Police in certain circumstances; to prohibit the publication of certain statements; to further regulate the appointment of special constables; to make new provision in respect of the Police Reserve, and the remuneration of the members of the said Police; and to effect certain textual changes; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the Acting State President.)
(Assented to 6 June 1979)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Amendment of section 1 of Act 7 of 1958, as amended by section 1 of Act 53 of 1961, section 1 of Act 64 of 1964, section 1 of Act 74 of 1967, section 1 of Act 94 of 1972 and section 1 of Act 34 of 1973

1. Section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of "member of the Force" of the following definition: 5
 "'member of the Force' means any commissioned officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or constable serving in the South African Police in accordance with this Act and includes, except for the purposes of any 10 provision of this Act in respect of which the Commissioner may subject to the directions of the Minister otherwise prescribe, any member of the Police Reserve or the Reserve Police Force while **[employed]** serving in the Force and any temporary member while **[so]** 15 employed in the Force;".

Amendment of section 6 of Act 7 of 1958, as amended by section 4 of Act 64 of 1964, section 1 of Act 74 of 1965 and section 3 of Act 34 of 1973.

2. Section 6 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of the following paragraph
 "(a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any 20 law contained, any member of the Force may, in the performance of the functions referred to in section 5, search without warrant any person, premises, other place, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, or any receptacle of whatever nature, at any place in 25 the Republic within a distance of **[one mile]** ten kilometres of any border between the Republic and any foreign State or territory and seize anything found by him upon such person or upon or at or in such premises, other place, vehicle, vessel, aircraft 30 or receptacle".

Police Act: 'Press should not give up'

Star 14/6/79

251

By John Allen

South Africa could be entering a dark and ominous era in which controversial activities of the police force — a vital arm of the State and wielding extensive powers over the public — will be shrouded in secrecy

This is the fear of a number of jurists and journalists strongly opposed to the Police Amendment Act.

The Act will almost put an end to newspaper investigations into irregularities in police actions, predicts Mr Kowie Marais, former Transvaal judge and now a PFP MP. But if newspapers act vigorously, they might successfully fight the effects of the Act, says Professor Barend van Niekerk of the University of Natal.

A comprehensive picture of how the law is likely to censor reporting in the opinion of lawyers and journalists has been built up by The Star

'This law interferes with the public's right to know...'

the judicial officer will take a different view...'

Professor Mathews adds "On complicated social questions (and police behaviour and administration can give rise to involved and complex questions) it is unlikely that any report can be wholly or substantially true or that facts justifying a reasonable belief in every aspect of the report can be verified.

Grounds

"Yet a person will be guilty ... if he cannot prove reasonable grounds for any one of the allegations made; and he then runs the risk of enormous penalties ... A greater discouragement to investigative reporting can hardly be imagined."

Both Professor Mathews and Mr Marais deal with the difficulty in proving "reasonable grounds" in

upon for reports refuse to identify themselves.

Professor Mathews says the police have "enormous and unchecked powers which most South Africans greatly fear" and that official (including police) intimidation is "widespread"

"Informants frequently fear the consequences of identification and will only speak about malpractices if they are assured of protection. This is nowadays almost impossible to guarantee," he adds.

Mr Marais said in Parliament that "no one can prove a reasonable presumption (for believing something to be true) if he cannot reveal the grounds for and the sources of his knowledge ..."

He also notes that, even before the new law, reports of police offences mostly came from court cases. Newspaper readers

seldom realise that uncovering of police malpractices "is one of the most difficult a news editor faces"

Informants have strong personal reasons for discrediting authorities and police corroboration is difficult to come by

Mr Joel Mervis, local observer of the International Press Institute, former Sunday Times editor and PFP provincial councillor, believes that even if editors are convinced of their cases and are prepared to go to court, their decisions might be influenced by high legal costs (The Rand Daily Mail case was said in Parliament to have cost more than R250 000)

Gossip

Opponents of the new law, especially journalists, have more fundamental objections, however.

former editor of The Star: "It is just not realistic to expect a newspaper to operate like a court of law. The Erasmus Commission has said it established the truth from gossip of officials, newspaper reports and contradictory evidence. It has been said that this is broadly how newspapers operate ..."

The SA Society of Journalists said in a recent congress statement: "The Bill unfairly expects the Press to perform a function which should not be expected of it. The Press is committed to trying insofar as it is able to test the accuracy of what it publishes."

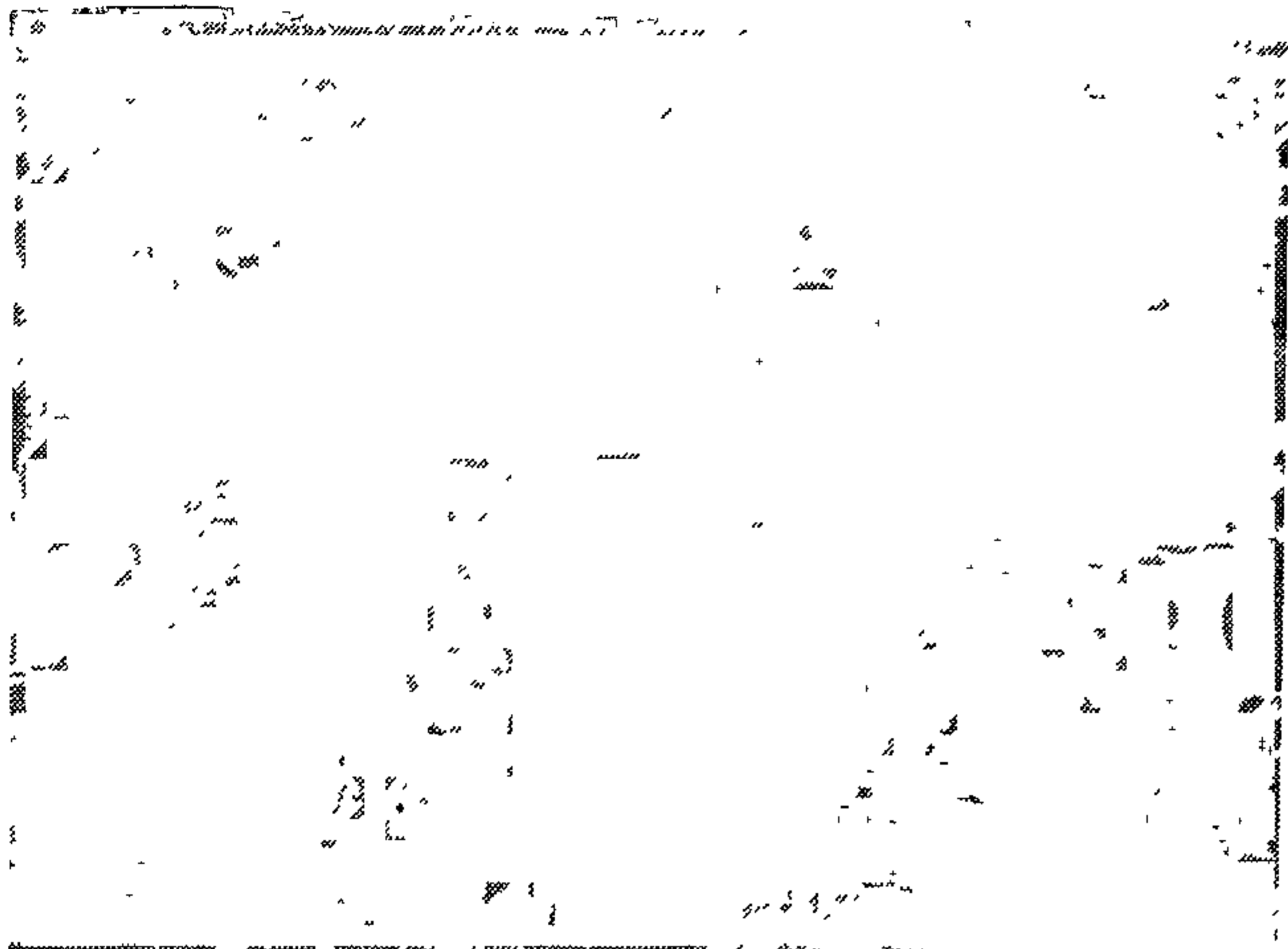
"But its duty is not, and never has been, to assume the role of judge. Its primary function is to mirror the events and ideas, values, claims and counterclaims in society."

Mr Mervis adds: "If a newspaper publishes what the Prime Minister says, it guarantees only that it conveys accurately what he says, not that what he says is true."

In the case of the police, "if you publish a report which might be untrue, the District Commandant will deny it. You publish a denial and someone comes the next day with another statement. In the end it's

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Pictures may have to tell the whole story; words may become dangerous. These photographs were taken during the June 1976 unrest when policemen attempted to arrest students.

sorted out”

Professor Mathews backs up the newsmen “Malpractices frequently come to light as a result of rumours and unsubstantiated reports. If the newspapers are allowed to “fly a kite” on such questions this frequently brings new corroborative facts to light and opens up new areas of malpractice.

Faults

“This is the whole story of the Information scandal and Watergate. Without tentative probing nothing is likely to come out into the open.”

Newsmen admit that this system has its faults and that papers make mistakes. But they contend that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

Journalists start from the premises that facts must be correct, says Mr de Villiers, after more than 40 years in newspapers. He and Mr Mervis say only a small fraction of reports are wrong and complainants can go to the Press Council if they are unhappy.

“The day-to-day news

operation over, say, a year is like a running inquiry into events. In the long run the newspaper reflects the situation accurately, in spite of having made mistakes here and there in the course of the operation,” Mr Mervis contends.

The two former editors emphasise that prompt publication of news, which they believe will be hindered by the new law, is vital even if mistakes sometimes occur.

Mr de Villiers: “Newspapers are there to reflect the news when it’s happening, because of its relevance. Publication can also prevent undesirable things from happening.”

Mr Mervis: “If there is a riot, there is an urgent need for people to know. The important thing is that this law interferes with the public’s right to know.”

Journalists say that the news about the police that is published is likely to be “controlled” news.

The Society of Journalists pointed to the establishment of a police liaison service. It said that in most cases journalists will

have to rely on the police version of events or print nothing if they are to discharge the onus of proving “reasonable” steps.

“How likely is it that the police will admit that any of their number have misbehaved?” asks Mr de Villiers.

But Professor van Niekerk firmly believes the Press will lose its freedom only when it willingly gives it up. He says “many knowledgeable lawyers believe that the court’s interpretation of ‘reasonable steps’ in the Rand Daily Mail Prisons Act case was itself “unreasonable.”

Instead of testing the law again in another court after that case, he says, the Press “abdicated its responsibility.”

The Press should pool its resources and share risks and possible legal costs to carry on and “publish and be damned” — as long as it takes those reasonable steps to establish the truth carried out in normal world Press practice, he advocates.

“If the Press abdicates, the Police Amendment Act will become a draconian law,” he says.

Penalty

The experts believe that Section 9 of the new law, designed to prevent the publication of “untrue matter” about the police, will have the effect of censoring the publication of material, thus distorting or simply suppressing the truth.

The section makes it a crime to publish untrue matter without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true. The onus is on an accused to prove in court that he had reasonable grounds for his belief. The law allows a maximum penalty of a R10 000 fine and a five-year jail sentence.

What is wrong with this?

“The Government puts forward a superficially plausible case . . .” says Professor Anthony Mathews, another University of Natal law academic. But he adds “Its case is both spurious and dangerous. Free speech will be undermined . . .”

The lawyers and journalists say this will happen because, firstly, Prisons Act experience has shown that proving “reasonable grounds” is difficult.

Doubts

Mr Marais says cases of clearcut truth are “almost unimaginable.”

Lawyer Mr Kelsey Stuart writes in his standard Press law guide that in the important 1960s Rand Daily Mail case the judge found that the paper’s editor had not proved that he had taken reasonable steps to verify information published on prisons — despite the fact that all but one informant had given sworn statements and had been cross-examined by a lawyer.

Since this judgment no editor will ever publish material on prisons unless satisfied that its truth can be proved in court, says Mr Stuart. “Even then he must have grave doubts as he still runs the risk that

Police hit me with sjambok evidence

Staff Reporter

A WITNESS who yesterday appeared in the Krugersdorp arson-murder trial, claimed the police had beaten him with a sjambok.

Mr Tulasive Raymond Mazebuko, 19, of Emdeni, Soweto, was giving evidence before Mr Justice E F Steyn at the trial of Mr Linda Mogale, 18, and Mr Ehas Jimmy Mabaso, 22.

Both Mr Mogale and Mr Mabaso pleaded not guilty to charges of murder, attempted murder, arson, malicious damage to property and one charge under the Terrorism Act, alternatively sabotage.

Mr Mazebuko testified that on May 3, 1978, he had been at St Matthews Church, Emdeni, Soweto, to attend a film show.

"The lights were off when the police came into the church," Mr Mazebuko said.

He said the police then asked for the names and reference books of the people. He did not have his reference book with him and was asked to accompany the police.

Mr Mazebuko and four other men, including Mr Mogale, were taken outside to waiting cars.

Mr Mazebuko stated "The police were hitting me with their fists and kept asking whether I was Linda Mogale or if I knew him."

At Protea Police Station the arrested men were told to stand in the passage. Mr Mazebuko was then asked to go into an office alone.

Mr Mazebuko told the court that after being interrogated and hit in the office, he went back to the passage where there were now only four men.

He told the court how "we were taken one by one, ordered to bend and were hit with a sjambok on our buttocks while being asked if we knew Linda Mogale."

After the interrogation the four men were released.

The case was postponed to July 25.

- (a) plant and machinery;
- (b) provision for accumulated depreciation;
- (c) depreciation expense;
- (d) profit and loss on sale of plant and machine

(2) Show the following accounts as they would appear

during 1976 financial year.

(1) Prepare the journal entries related to plant and

REQUIRED :

time method. The financial year ends on 31st December

Garment Manufacturing Ltd. depreciates its plant and

The trade-in value of the old machines was R3 500 and

1976 certain of these machines (originally costing R4

Garment Manufacturing Ltd. Purchased plant and machinery

financial year :

ng and closing entries)

sing the straight

it on credit.

ones costing R7 200.

1974. On 1st April

EXERCISE : DEPRECIATION AND DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS BEFORE EXPIRY OF USEFUL LIFE

Star
14/6/79

Wide curbs in Police Act

(25)

The Police Amendment Act was gazetted yesterday. Its clauses are similar to those of the Prisons Act, which, following the celebrated Gandar case, has effectively prevented independent news reporting on prisons for more than a decade.

One of the differences in the Police Act is that the penalties are far greater.

Section 9 of the new Police Amendment Act, says . . . "any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any act by the Police Force or any part of the Force, or any member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member, without having reasonable grounds (the onus of proof of which shall rest on such person) for believing that that statement is true, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding R10 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment."

Section 44 of the Prisons Act says any person who without the authority in writing of the Commissioner of Prisons publishes . . . any false information . . . concerning the administration of

any prison, knowing the same to be false, or without taking reasonable steps to verify such information (the onus of proving that reasonable steps were taken to verify such information being upon the accused) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R2 000 or two years' imprisonment or both

It was under this law that the editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Laurence Gandar, was convicted in 1970 after publishing a series of articles about conditions and experiences in several South African prisons.

Evidence showed that all the information came to the newspaper from first-hand accounts by former prisoners and prison warders.

Seeking to take "reasonable steps" to verify it, the editor required each informant (but one) to swear on oath that his written statement was true, and then to be cross-examined on it by an attorney.

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court found that some of the information was not true and that the editor had not discharged the onus of proving that he had taken reasonable steps to verify it.

Thursday June 14 1979

A step closer to a police state (251) ~~(242)~~

AT a superficial glance the Prisons Act looks like a fairly innocuous law. It makes it a crime to publish information about prisons without taking "reasonable steps" to verify it. But it puts the onus on newspapers to prove such verification, and for over a decade the law's practical effect has been to prevent them from printing anything but officially approved versions of what goes on inside prisons.

Just the same sort of news control is now imposed on South Africa with the gazetting of the Police Amendment Act. It cuts off newspapers — and through them, the public — from scrutinising an even more vital arm of the State, namely the conduct of the police force.

The two laws are strikingly similar, save that the R2 000 fine stipulated by the Prisons Act is now augmented by one of R10 000, and/or five years' imprisonment. In practice it will mean that a paper receiving a complaint of police misconduct cannot move without first submitting the complaint to the police. That is something the Press normally does anyway; but now there is a key difference. If the police deny the allegation (which is also not unknown to happen) that will be the end of the matter.

The newspaper will need to have cast-iron proof of every single word in its article—let us say, by way of hypothetical example, about the precise degree of force that has been

applied to an arrested man, and the justification for it. The paper will have to be so convinced of its facts that it is prepared to risk a long and costly criminal case, and the new law's harsh penalties.

An article on Page 17 today spells out some mechanics of how this will inhibit normal, even ultra-careful reporting. Suffice it to say that the Police Act loads the scales of justice unpardonably in favour of the police, who already wield excessive powers. It will be their word against that of an informant (whom they may try to discredit on grounds unconnected with the case, for instance that he is a suspected criminal or political agitator). As a former judge says, cases of clearcut truth are "almost unimaginable."

In practice the new law could make it impossible for the Press to do a normal reporting job on a riot; on mass arrests for whatever reason; on a case of police maltreatment. The Steve Biko case, with its layers of official concealment or misinformation, would never have come into the open.

On a day-to-day basis the new Police Act imposes gags far more serious even than those of its sinister stablemate, the Advocate-General Bill. It draws a curtain not merely over the occasional venality of officials or politicians but over the entire conduct of those who apply the law. It brings South Africa considerably closer towards becoming a police state.

Star

14/6/79

(251)

COMMENT

POLICE POWER

THERE is a need to lower voices; to listen; to reason together.

An editorial on the front page of The Star is indeed a raised voice—but we take this very unusual step only so that the message can be heard. It must not happen that nearly 1-million Star readers should later say: "I did not know."

Our plea is for reason, because today the Police Amendment Act is law—and it could take us striding into a police state.

South Africans are tired of cries of "wolf!" in this regard, for we know we do not compare with the nazis or many of the brutal regimes that exist today. We are conscious of our democratic sensibilities—as seen in the popular challenge to the Advocate-General Bill by South Africans of all persuasions—white, black, pro- and anti-Government, businessmen, housewives, students. Their actively democratic response was well meant, and may even have some measure of success. Yet all similar protest has not one whit discouraged far more dangerous, far more sinister legislation.

The Police Amendment Act is now a fact. Before it became so, I wrote that the notorious Advocate-General Bill was a pale plaything by comparison. Democracy has lived through much corruption. It always dies when police are allowed to act in secret.

Most of the electorate can identify with intriguing evidence of high living in high places.

Very few, however, have even the vaguest experience of the low-profile business of protecting the security of the State. Thus the significance of the Biko case came as a surprise to most voters. Disturbing statistics of deaths in cells, assaults and so on, ring no alarm bells.

Yet the threat is real, and the new Police law doubles that threat, even if this was not the intention. Perhaps the Department of Justice, like every other authority, merely wanted to operate without outsiders prying or making ill-founded allegations. To be reasonable, one must assume this yet the effect remains implacably vicious.

Read the relevant, seemingly innocuous clauses on Page 9. Read the analyses and statements on Page 17. Read our explanatory comment on Page 24. If you can believe The Star's sincere trepidation, and our passionate desire for the upholding of true law, then you should join in a move to reason with the Government on this matter. You need to ensure that this appalling Act which belongs in a totalitarian state does not operate in practice here.

—The Editor

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Q51
15/7/91
Detective

**jailed for
killing**

A detective-constable was jailed for five years, suspended for three years, and a police informer was fined R250 (or 125 days) in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on charges arising from the fatal shooting of a 60-year-old man.

The constable, Andries Kraft (22), was convicted of culpable homicide and Joseph Bolega (24) was found guilty of common assault.

The case arose from the fatal shooting of Mr Isaac Ben, and the wounding of his stepson, Mr Gregory van Wyk on January 11.

3 cleared of trying to kill policeman

Three men were yesterday found not guilty by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate of charges arising from the alleged attempted murder of a policeman with his service pistol.

Mr Owen Souls (20), Mr Charles Boias (24) and Mr Cameron Adams (24) were alleged to have robbed Sergeant Johannes Petrus Lombard of his service pistol, shot at him with it and assaulted Constable Christopher Mabuse with intent to cause him grievous bodily harm in Riverlea on April 12.

The magistrate, Mr K Smith, said there had been trouble between Mr Adams and Sergeant Lombard and the policeman had hit Mr Adams.

At first Mr Adams was reluctant to fight back because he was a professional boxer and could endanger his career if involved in a "street fight," Mr Smith said.

Mr Adams eventually hit Sergeant Lombard and knocked him out, he said.

As he left the court Mr Adams said he had set his sights on becoming middleweight boxing champion of the world.

His trainer, Mr Raymond Slack, said it was the happiest day in his life.

15/6/79

Policeman 'told what to testify'

251

Mercury Reporter

PORT SHEPSTONE — A "simple-minded" police sergeant, told to drive an injured prisoner to hospital, did not realise the man was dead, the Port Shepstone Regional Court was told yesterday.

Mr M. P. Tomlinson was told Sgt. A van der Walt was "not overburdened with intelligence" and when cross-examined took the only refuge possible for a simple-minded man and spoke the truth — that his superior officers had told him what to say.

The Magistrate was hearing argument in defence of Mr John Galloway (28) who is charged with the culpable homicide of Mr. July Ngcobo (22) who died in custody on February 24 last year. Mr. Galloway had caught Mr. Ngcobo in the act of burglary.

Mr. Carl Grobler, for Mr. Galloway said Sgt. van der Walt was told what to tell the Court about driving Mr. Ngcobo to hospital.

"He broke down under cross-examination and said

his superior officers had told him what to say in the statement which he inadvertently produced in court to refresh his memory," Mr. Grobler said.

He added that if Mr Ngcobo had been taken to the Port Shepstone district surgeon for examination of injuries on his arm caused by dog bites soon after his arrest the doctor would have noticed the fatal injuries and could have saved the housebreaker's life.

"The Court has had to rely on circumstantial evidence throughout the trial — there was not one eye witness who could testify that Mr. Galloway had inflicted the injuries," he said.

Mr. Tomlinson will pass judgment today.

New Act can make SA a police state — Star

15/6/79 RAM (25)

FOR ABOUT the second time this decade, The Star yesterday carried an editorial on its front page

Under the heading "Police Power", it appealed to the Department of Justice and to the public to ensure that the Police Amendment Act, which became law yesterday, should not be put into operation.

"There is a need to lower voices to listen to reason together", said The Star.

"Our plea is for reason because the Police Amendment Act could take us striding into a police state."

The Advocate-General Bill was by comparison a pale plaything Democracy had lived through much corruption, but it always died when police were allowed to act in secret, the

front page editorial said

In another editorial The Star said the new Police Amendment Act was similar to the Prisons Act — but with greater penalties

"For nearly a decade the practical effect of the Prisons Act has been to prevent newspapers from printing anything but official versions of what goes on inside prisons

"Just the same sort of news control is now imposed on South Africa with the gazetting of the Police Amendment Act.

"It cuts off newspapers — and through them the public — from scrutinising an even more vital arm of the State, namely the conduct of the police force."

The editorial went on "In practice the new law could

make it impossible for the Press to do a normal reporting job on a riot on mass arrests for whatever reason on a case of police maltreatment

"The Steve Biko case, with its layers of official concealment or misinformation, would never have come into the open.

"On day-to-day basis the new Police Act imposes gags far more serious even than those of its sinister stablemate, the Advocate-General Bill.

"It draws a curtain not merely over the occasional venality of officials or politicians but over the entire conduct of those who apply the law

"It brings South Africa considerably closer towards becoming a police state," The Star said — Sapa.

15/6/77 61 3/2

Detained man alleges police ill-treatment

21
251

Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON A man who has alleged ill-treatment by police has been advised to lay an official complaint with the police so that the matter can be investigated.

Mr Leopold Sizathu Fakafaka, 28, of zone one, Mdantsane, said that because he was detained he missed his neighbour's funeral (Mr Jerr Eulani) and the boxing tournament when Mgvani was beaten by Isietso Masetloane.

Mr Fakafaka said he was questioned at length about a break-in at Werners department store on June 6.

Werners was burgled for the second time this year. Thieves removed more than R5 000 in goods.

The burglars also broke into the restaurant at the store and stole R30 in cash and some food.

Mr Fakafaka said he and co-worker Mr Alfred Tyintyi were taken from the store by two detectives.

At Fleet Street police station they were separated. He was handcuffed from behind and throttled with a towel by a policeman.

He said he was punched in the face and he suffered a black eye.

Mr Fakafaka said the policeman kept on asking him about two men who walked in front of him at about 4:20 pm on the day before the store was broken into. He said he was ill-treated for more than 20 minutes.

Mr Fakafaka said he and Mr Tyintyi were locked in one cell. They were released on Sunday without any charges being laid against them. He had worked for the store for three years. He was not a criminal and had never been arrested before.

The station commander at Fleet Street, Captain K. G. Kurkard, said Mr Fakafaka should come to the charge office and make a statement.

The district CID officer, Lieutenant J. B. Wiese, said if a charge has been laid by Mr Fakafaka his complaint would be investigated like all other cases where a policeman was involved. If any member of the police force had misbehaved he would lay a charge. Lieutenant Wiese said

Sun. Tribune
NEW ACT WILL 17/6/79
PROTECT POLICE (251)

THERE can be little doubt that public pressure played a big part in Prime Minister P. W. Botha's last-minute change of mind on the Advocate-General Bill's Press gag section.

Most thinking people will applaud the stand taken against the repressive measures by individuals and various organisations, including the Government-supporting Afrikaans Press. They will be relieved, too, at Mr Botha's apparent change in attitude, whatever his reasons.

But amid the outcry over the Bill another piece of legislation, equally devastating to Press freedom and the individual's right to know, was quietly inked into the Statute Book — the Police Amendment Act.

In theory, the Act is there merely to prevent the publication of "lies" about the police; in reality, it inhibits the Press from probing or publishing anything about which the police may be sensitive.

The provisions of the Act are similar to those of the Prisons Act which for more than a decade has effectively stopped newspapers publishing reports on prisons and what goes on inside them.

The police, an integral link in the chain of justice administration, are therefore, in effect, no longer subject to public scrutiny and criticism. In any democratic country this would be an unhealthy situation; a frightening prospect in a country where people can be locked away without trial or access to legal representation.

That policemen do err is proved by the fact that in the past three years the Minister of Police has paid out R300 000 for police assaults and unlawful arrests. It is a fact, too, that people have died in detention; that many claim to have been tortured.

These are things the public has a right to know about; and they are the very areas newspapers will be prevented from probing, thanks to a vaguely worded Act that allows for five years' imprisonment, a R10 000 fine — or both.

Policemen's deaths shock colleagues

251

19/6/79 Jan

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Colleagues of the two Cape Town policemen who were shot dead in a skirmish in the SWA/Namibia operational area yesterday are shocked at their deaths.

The two men were Sergeant John Hamilton "Pat" Pietersen (43) of the Sea Point police station and Constable Pieter Johannes Stemmet (20) of the Bellville police station.

Constable Kobus Tait (21) of Storms River was wounded and is now in the Grootfontein Military Hospital, where he is reported to be out of danger.

All three were in the last week of a three-month tour of duty in the operational area.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, said: "What can I say — they were two of my men and I'm deeply shocked."

Colonel D J Otto, station

commander at Sea Point, said: "Pat was a brilliant man — brilliant in his work."

Brigadier Rossouw said Constable Stemmet, who lived in the police bachelor quarters in Parow, had been "cut down in the bloom of his life."

The Star Bureau in Pretoria reports that the men were ambushed by a gang of terrorists.

Sergeant Pieterse was the only married man among the three. He was awarded the Police Cross for Bravery several years ago after he had rescued a man from drowning in heavy seas on the Cape coast.

Defence headquarters announced that Second-Lieutenant Samuel Walters Coetzee had been killed in a skirmish in the operational area.

Lieutenant Coetzee (20) was the son of Mr and Mrs J P Coetzee of the farm Bezuidenhoutskraal, Rheenendal, in the Knysna district.

2 policemen die

PRETORIA — Two policemen were killed and one seriously injured in a skirmish with terrorists in the operational area yesterday morning.

The men were apparently on the tracks of terrorists when they engaged in a skirmish, Colonel Lood van der Westhuizen of the South African Police said.

The dead men were Sergeant John Pieterse,

43, of Sea Point and Constable Pieter Semmet, 20, of Bellville.

Constable Kobus Tait, 21, of Storms River is in Grootfontein military hospital in a serious condition.

Colonel Van der Westhuizen said the police were taking the "necessary retaliatory action" — SAPA.

Officer killed, page 13.

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

'Policeman laughed as he ordered assault'

DURBAN. A Durban policeman laughed as he instructed two of his colleagues to assault the four men they had arrested, the Durban Regional Court was told yesterday.

When arrested, the men had been told they would be taken to a police station but the police had driven them to the beachfront instead, a nightclub singer, Mr Ronnie Singh, told the court.

Three policemen, Lieutenant George Eric Moolman of Durban and Detective-Sergeant Francois Christoffel Horrocks and Detective-Sergeant Edwin Arthur Olivier of the Brixton police station, have pleaded not guilty to three charges of assault, one of attempting to obstruct the course of justice and another of contravening police regulations.

Mr Singh said that he, his employer and two other men had sat in the back of a police vehicle and the three policemen in the front, with Lieutenant Moolman driving.

Lieut Moolman had laughed as he told his colleagues to assault the arrested men, Mr Singh said.

Mr Singh said he would never forget the face of the man who had assaulted him. He had singled out Lieut Moolman at an identification parade, but had never been asked to identify the two Johannesburg policemen.

The State alleges that on the night of October 2 last year the police assaulted the manager of the Cosmo nightclub, Mr Francois van der Merwe, with the intention of causing him grievous bodily harm.

It is also alleged that the policemen attempted to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault Mr Van der Merwe if he reported the incident. The policemen are also charged with assaulting the manager of the Pussycat Nightclub, Mr Mike Moskos, and two of his employees, Mr Singh and Mr Steve Paliem, with the intent of causing them grievous bodily harm.

They also face charges of assaulting Mr Robert John Bayliss at the Pussycat nightclub and contravening the police regulations by being under the influence of liquor while on duty — Sapa

87
Hansard 19
Col 1036
251

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	TUESDAY, 19 JUNE 1979			
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,4				
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,36				
NO.	2920	2522	126	1				

†Indicates translated version
For written reply

Persons who died in police custody

661. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police.

Whether any persons other than persons detained under security laws died while in police custody during 1978; if so, (a) how many, (b) what were their names, (c)(i) when and (ii) on what charge was each of them arrested, (d) on what date did each of them die and (e) what was the cause of death in each case.

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(b)	W		A	(c)	(d)	(e)
	M	F				
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0	161	Yes, 161

(i)

Name	Date	Charge	Date of Arrest	Cause of Death
Gert Minnes	1977 12 23	Theft	1978 01 03	Natural causes
Henry Prins	1978 01 03	Illegal camping	1978 01 04	Natural causes
Johannes Mochobvi	1977 12 13	Theft, forgery and uttering	1978 01 05	Natural causes
Vusi S Lunda	1978 01 07	Housebreaking and theft	1978 01 09	Wounded during arrest
Eunice Tom	1978 01 13	Mental patient	1978 01 16	Natural causes
John Mhokhutsane	1978 01 15	Drunkenness	1978 01 17	Injuries sustained before arrest
Bakhuu Xulu	1978 01 15	Robbery	1978 01 18	Wounded during arrest
Issac Woolf	1978 01 23	Longer than 72 hours in urban area	1978 01 24	Natural causes
Leonard M. Ngubeni	1978 01 20	Robbery	1978 01 21	Head injuries sustained during arrest by private person

(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
Mpene P Tanga	1978 01 12	Murder	1978 01 14	Wounded during arrest
Alfred A. Matheke	1978 01 23	Failing to register as an employee	1978 01 23	Result of inquest—No finding
Andres Harker	1978 01 24	Theft	1978 01 24	Suicide
Isak Fokoye	1978 01 28	Serious assault	1978 01 29	Natural causes
Million Klaas	1978 01 14	Serious assault	1978 01 15	Wounded during arrest
Daniel Free	1978 01 14	Dealing in dagga	1978 01 15	Natural causes
William Maseko	1978 01 25	Failing to produce reference book	1978 01 25	Fractured skull sustained during tussle with fellow prisoner
Harvey B. Chaplin	1978 01 13	Dealing in dagga	1978 02 09	Natural causes
John A. Finburg	1978 02 04	Mental patient	1978 02 04	Natural causes
Johannes Mphokhutsane	1978 02 13	Murder	1978 02 13	Wounded during arrest
Koos T. Motsanana	1978 02 07	Theft, housebreaking and theft	1978 02 08	Natural causes
Phovwe Masomi	1978 01 20	Possession of dagga	1978 02 02	Natural causes
Mngomez Buthelezi	1978 01 25	Stock-theft	1978 01 25	Wounded by member of the Force in self-defence
Shorry Xulu	1978 02 08	Growing of dagga and unlawful possession of fire-arm and ammunition	1978 02 09	Wounded during arrest
Samuel Mabhlati	1978 02 14	Rape	1978 02 15	Wounded by member of the Force in self-defence
Elangier T. Buthelezi	1978 02 13	Mental patient	1978 02 17	Suicide
Hans Bergus	1977 12 24	Murder	1978 02 18	Assaulted by fellow prisoner
Leuu Larelelo	1978 02 07	Stock-theft	1978 02 21	Natural causes
Vukun Mdayi	1978 02 27	Dealing in dagga	1978 02 27	Wounded during arrest
Vusumuzi S. Ngema	1978 02 27	Housebreaking and theft	1978 02 27	Result of inquest: "Insufficient evidence to reach a finding"
July Ngcobo	1978 02 23	Housebreaking	1978 02 24	Multiple injuries sustained during arrest by private person. Inquest not yet concluded
Mlungisi Khokha	1978 02 26	Rape	1978 02 27	Suicide
Colin M. Campbell	1978 03 02	Drunk driving	1978 03 03	Suicide
Mzoli Nongadla	1978 02 18	Assault with the intent to rape	1978 03 03	Wounded during arrest
Molele A. Mohapi	1978 03 03	Drunkenness	1978 03 03	Alcohol poisoning
Greta Ngubane	1978 03 11	Mental patient	1978 03 12	Result of inquest: "Indeterminable"
James Khoza	1978 01 23	Housebreaking	1978 02 02	Natural causes
Govindasamy Govender	1978 03 14	Common assault and disturbance of the peace	1978 03 14	Suicide
Aubrey Gumede	1978 03 04	Use of obscene language	1978 03 05	Wounded during arrest. A member of the Force not guilty of murder
Amos Maseke	1978 03 16	Theft	1978 03 17	Suicide
Vusi Bethelezi	1978 02 18	Robbery	1978 03 19	Head injuries sustained during assault by unknown persons
Willem Swarts	1978 03 18	Possession of dagga	1978 03 18	Natural causes
Peter J. Manana	1978 03 17	Robbery	1978 03 18	Multiple injuries—assaulted by private persons. Inquest not yet concluded
Joseph Khoza	1978 03 21	Failing to register with labour bureau	1978 03 21	Natural causes
Basil Jacobs	1978 03 27	Pointing of fire-arm and housebreaking	1978 03 27	Wounded during arrest
Siphwe Ngcobe	1978 03 25	Mental patient	1978 03 26	Natural causes
Jan F. Stenkamp	1978 03 09	Serious assault	1978 03 09	Suicide
Ndabakhe Duma	1978 03 31	Escape from custody and theft	1978 04 01	Suicide
Job Mntambo	1978 03 13	Theft of motor vehicle	1978 03 13	Suicide
Mordele S. Banda	1978 03 30	Theft	1978 03 31	Result of inquest: No finding
Simon Jele	1978 03 15	Housebreaking	1978 03 25	Natural causes

	(b)	(i)	(c)	(u)	(d)	(e)
Nighty Ngcobo Thomas Maswangane Okkie Windvogel	1978 04 16 1978 04 15 1978 03 28	Robbery and escape Housebreaking and theft Housebreaking and theft	1978 04 16 1978 04 20 1978 03 31	Wounded during arrest Wounded during arrest Wounded during arrest		
Peter Moloi	1978 04 08	Possession of unlicensed fire-arm and pointing of fire-arm	1978 04 08	Wounded during arrest		
Jan Bostander John Baker	1978 04 09 1978 04 15	Rape Housebreaking	1978 04 24 1978 04 15	Natural causes Assaulted by fellow pris- oner		
Basie Krwege Mavis Petersen	1978 02 28 1978 05 13	Murder Drunkness	1978 02 28 1978 05 14	Natural causes Unknown		
Geelboy Mcwera	1978 05 07	Drunkness	1978 05 08	Head injuries sustained be- fore arrest		
Makwedem Bulwana	1978 04 29	Stock-theft	1978 04 30	Wounded by private person during arrest		
Alex Alexander	1978 05 11	Malicious damage to prop- erty	1978 05 11	Suicide		
Edgar Ndaba	1978 04 23	Robbery	1978 04 23	Bitten by police dog Member of Force found guilty of common assault		
Paulos H. Ncobela Sipho Masekiso Paul Prinsloo Janjie Mathuboku	1978 05 17 1978 05 27 1978 05 25 1978 03 11	Mental patient Stock-theft Drunkness Attempted housebreaking	1978 05 17 1978 05 28 1978 05 26 1978 03 19	Natural causes Wounded during arrest Alcohol poisoning Renal failure as result of alleged assault by the police		
Mannepes Arends	1978 04 30	Stock-theft	1978 05 09	Subdural haemorrhage Member of Force con- victed of culpable homicide and common assault		
Booi Galani Sipho N Mize	1978 05 31 1978 06 04	Drunkness Housebreaking	1978 05 31 1978 06 06	Natural causes Wounded during arrest		
Gert J du Plessis Gandu Ndlovu	1978 06 07 1978 05 13	Trespassing Robbery	1978 06 08 1978 05 18	Inquest not yet concluded Wounded by member of Force in self-defence		
William Ndebele Thomas Piazules Jabulani Mhlougo Jacobus Antonie	1978 06 19 1978 06 15 1978 06 14 1978 06 19	Serious assault Housebreaking Mental patient Drunkness	1978 06 19 1978 06 15 1978 06 16 1978 06 19	Force in self-defence Natural causes Suicide Natural causes		
William Moswadiha Sulaman Davids	1978 06 24 1978 06 28	Attempted murder and pos- session of dagga Robbery and housebreaking	1978 06 29 1978 06 28	Result of inquest—Cerebral haemorrhage—cause in- determinable Wounded by member of Force in self-defence		
Phakamle Zenzile Frans Merahe	1978 06 19 1978 07 08	Theft Trespassing, resisting arrest and escape	1978 07 09 1978 07 09	Murdered by fellow- prisoners. Police investi- gation not yet concluded Natural causes		
Jongibanda Tembame Somyboy Southern	1978 07 08 1978 07 09	Armed robbery Robbery and rape	1978 07 08 1978 07 09	Result of inquest—Brain injuries—No finding Result of inquest—Head injuries—No finding		
Zole Velaman	1978 07 04	Theft	1978 07 07	Inquest sustained during accident whilst a pas- senger in a police vehicle—Member of Force found guilty of culpable homicide before arrest. Inquest not yet concluded		
Benjamin N Schoeman George Ndulu	1978 07 14 1978 07 20	Dealing in dagga Prohibited immigration	1978 07 14 1978 07 21	Suicide Natural causes		

	(b)	(i)	(c)	(u)	(d)	(e)
Samuel Shabangu	1978 06 21	Driving under the influence of liquor	1978 06 27	Natural causes		
Sekhisa T Molibeli	1978 07 10	Drunkness	1978 07 10	Head injuries inflicted by unknown persons Injured sustained before ar- rest. Result of inquest undeterminable		
Sipho Mrambo	1978 06 18	Housebreaking	1978 07 12	Multiple injuries. Three members of the Force convicted of culpable homicide and serious as- sault		
Ngloza Cane	1978 07 09	Theft	1978 07 13	Suicide		
Nicolas Swarts John D Ouphant	1978 07 24 1978 07 29	Mental patient Drunkness	1978 07 26 1978 07 29	Strangulation—Assaulted by fellow prisoner Wounded during arrest— Inquest not yet concluded		
Tembule Ntamo	1978 07 30	Rape	1978 08 01	Wounded during arrest— Inquest not yet concluded		
Michael Stevens Abel Mtshungu	1978 07 29 1978 08 05	Robbery Armed robbery and attemp- ted murder	1978 07 30 1978 08 06	Wounded during arrest Subdural haemorrhage— Sustained when deceased fell due to dizziness		
Alexander Smith J M Steyn James Zulu Albert Zwane	1978 08 04 1978 08 16 1978 07 04 1978 02 11	Theft Inebriate Housebreaking and theft Theft of motor vehicle	1978 08 04 1978 08 16 1978 08 10 1978 02 12	Suicide Inquest not yet concluded Natural causes Subdural haemorrhage— Sustained during arrest by private persons		
Vuzi L Hlongwane Alex Rukhoto Sello Mapupe	1978 06 24 1978 08 09 1978 08 17	Theft of motor vehicle Armed robbery Stock-theft	1978 06 24 1978 08 09 1978 08 17	Wounded during arrest Wounded during arrest Assaulted by private per- sons during arrest— Inquest not yet concluded		
George Khumalo David Molele Sam Steenkamp Thipulo J Lisema Didi Cwele	1978 08 17 1978 08 27 1978 08 17 1978 08 22 1978 08 25	Possession of concoction Malicious injury to property Stock-theft Dealing in dagga Mental patient	1978 08 17 1978 09 01 1978 09 03 1978 08 23 1978 08 26	Natural causes Natural causes Natural causes Inquest during arrest Inquest finding—impossible to determine cause Head injuries—assaulted by private person during ar- rest		
Boy J Dhlamini	1978 09 02	Theft of motor vehicle	1978 09 02	Natural causes		
Jan Bosch Anna Neesbe Alfred Maphanga	1978 09 08 1978 09 11 1978 09 09	Drunkness Drunkness Assault	1978 09 09 1978 09 11 1978 09 09	Natural causes Natural causes Wounded during arrest— Inquest not yet concluded		
Harrow W Fesq	1978 09 16	Attempted murder and pointing of fire-arm	1978 09 16	Suicide		
Andrus Alexander Petrus Dubedi	1978 09 16 1978 09 21	Possession of dagga Drunkness	1978 09 18 1978 09 22	Suicide Suffocation—No criminal liability		
John Monagae	1978 09 20	Theft	1978 09 20	Multiple injuries. Member of Force being charged with murder Wounded during arrest		
Auther Mancube	1978 08 13	Possession of presumably stolen property	1978 08 14	Head injuries—Court not in position to determine criminal liability		
Sam Maisha	1978 09 23	Assault on police	1978 09 23	Wounded during arrest— Inquest not yet concluded		
Andrew van Rensburg	1978 09 24	Assault on police, escape and resisting arrest	1978 09 25	Natural causes		
John Brand Shadghazi Mambu	1978 09 26 1978 09 21	Drunkness Possession of concoction and assault on police	1978 09 27 1978 10 01	Natural causes Assaulted by private person before arrest. Inquest not yet concluded		
Tsunshunye Mathe	1978 10 05	Housebreaking and theft and possession of stolen property	1978 10 09	Suicide		

(b)	(i)	(c)	(ii)	(d)	(e)
Stefanus Morris	1978 10 16	Serious assault	1978 10 16	Multiple injuries—Assaulted by fellow prisoners	
Vulane J Tshabalala	1978 10 10	Mental patient	1978 10 15	Natural causes	
Damposi G Mdiluli	1978 09 30	Drunkness	1978 10 01	Head injuries sustained before arrest	
Phillip Mohapi	1978 09 21	Possession of presumably stolen property	1978 10 13	Natural causes	
Lulamile Jack	1978 10 16	Theft	1978 10 16	Wounded during arrest	
Mfundisani Nkwanyana	1978 10 18	Theft and escape from custody	1978 10 18	Wounded during arrest	
Joseph Ndlovu	1978 10 01	Housebreaking and theft	1978 10 11	Wounded during arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	
Jameson Sigama	1978 10 26	Suspect—Murder	1978 10 28	Cerebral haemorrhage—Attorney-General's decision is awaited	
Albert Masomi	1978 10 01	Common assault, possession of dagga and dangerous weapon	1978 10 01	Wounded during arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	
Mathambo Magagula	1978 10 20	Mental patient	1978 10 29	Suicide	
Tebobo Mokoena	1978 10 28	Robbery, housebreaking and theft and serious assault	1978 10 28	Wounded during arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	
Frederik J Britz	1978 10 17	Drunk driving	1978 10 17	Suicide	
Moegamat Abraham	1978 11 01	Possession of presumably stolen property and housebreaking and theft	1978 11 02	Wounded during attempt to escape	
Julius Mathebula	1978 11 02	Stock-theft	1978 11 05	Assaulted by private persons	
Samuel Golon	1978 09 01	Housebreaking and theft	1978 10 13	Wounded during arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	
Daniel Nalube	1978 11 11	Serious assault	1978 11 11	Assaulted by fellow prisoner	
Muntu Makhave	1978 11 06	Armed robbery	1978 11 06	Multiple injuries inflicted by unknown person during arrest	
Abobaker Madum	1978 11 16	Attempted theft from motor vehicle	1978 11 17	Assaulted by private persons during arrest as well as by fellow prisoners—Inquest not yet concluded	
Rebecca Khumalo	1978 11 12	No reference book	1978 11 13	Natural causes	
David J Laguma	1978 11 10	Drunkness	1978 11 13	Suicide	
Wilson Ganyamane	1978 11 17	Convicted prisoner	1978 11 20	Natural causes	
Johnson Sam	1978 11 12	Theft	1978 11 13	Injuries sustained during arrest by private person	
Pieter Hugo	1978 11 25	Drunkness	1978 11 25	Unknown—Inquest not yet concluded	
Michael Lata	1978 11 21	Housebreaking	1978 11 25	Wounded by private person during arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	
Ben Swartz	1978 11 22	Possession of dagga	1978 11 23	Head injuries—Inquest not yet concluded	
Theo Ndungam	1978 10 19	Housebreaking and theft	1978 11 21	Natural causes	
Samuel Hans	1978 09 28	Stock-theft	1978 10 20	Wounded during arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	
Fam G. Makwe	1978 12 03	Theft	1978 12 05	Multiple injuries sustained before arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	
Simon Mashungwako	1978 11 18	Possession of dangerous weapon	1978 11 26	Multiple injuries sustained before arrest—Attorney-General's decision is awaited	
Clarence Ngunya	1978 12 06	Theft	1978 12 07	Natural causes	
Piet Makubela	1978 12 14	Housebreaking and theft	1978 12 15	Natural causes	
Walter Zhandu	1978 12 06	Armed robbery and attempted murder	1978 12 07	Natural causes	

(b)	(i)	(c)	(ii)	(d)	(e)
Piso P Moko	1978 11 15	Armed robbery	1978 11 15	Wounded during arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	
Rubina Mwandale	1978 12 23	Drunkness	1978 12 23	Alcohol poisoning	
Anna Jiyane	1978 12 29	Mental patient	1978 12 31	Suicide	
Mofat Shabalala	1978 12 16	Suspect—Murder	1978 12 18	Multiple head injuries sustained before arrest—Attorney-General's decision is awaited	
Simon Mungunzulu	1978 12 23	Theft	1978 12 25	Wounded during attempt to escape	
Tobogunya J Nyengane	1978 12 22	Drunkness	1978 12 22	Natural causes	
Lephuma Makhatum	1978 12 07	Mental patient	1978 12 10	Natural causes	
Mawenga Mkalipi	1978 08 10	Theft	1978 08 17	Wounded during arrest	
Anthony Nel	1978 10 17	Theft of motor vehicle	1978 10 20	Wounded during arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	
Joseph Semano	1978 07 23	Suspect—Murder	1978 07 23	Stab wound sustained before arrest—Inquest not yet concluded	

important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. Nearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so high, the importance of the Circulatory Diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.



20/6/79
251 253

161 died in police custody

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said in a written reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (P.F.P. Houghton) that 161 people, other than people detained under security laws, died while in police custody during 1978.

According to details contained in Mr Kruger's reply, 22 of these committed suicide — all but one within a week of being arrested.

Ten committed suicide on the day of arrest and four on the following day, four did so two days after, two three days after and two four days after. One person committed suicide nine days after being arrested. Four were mental patients and two had been arrested for drunken driving. The remainder were arrested for charges such as theft, common assault, assault, rape and drunkenness.

Other causes of death were injuries sustained before arrest, or during arrest by either the police or private persons. Others died of injuries inflicted by fellow prisoners, or of natural causes.

A person arrested for stock theft died of subdural haemorrhage and a member of the force was convicted of culpable homicide and common assault.

Another member of the force was convicted of culpable homicide and serious assault for causing the death of a detained person — Sapa.

C.T. 21/06/79
 5 police guilty of trespassing
 (251)

PRETORIA — Five policemen who burst into Miss Celeste Cross's flat in the early hours of the morning and took photographs of her while she was semi-naked were found guilty in a regional court here yesterday of trespassing

The policemen, Detective-Sergeant Leon Boshoff, 27, Detective-Sergeant Gabriel Francois Sinden, 25, Detective-Sergeant Julius Schuld, 22, Sergeant Willem Jacobus Nel, 30, and Detective-Constable Petrus Jacobus Hills, 26, were each fined R100 or 50 days

The policemen, together with a security officer, Mr Frederik Christoffel Havenga, 29, were found not guilty on a charge of crimen injuria. They all pleaded not guilty to all the charges

Evidence was that they broke into Miss Cross's flat in the early hours of January 28 and took photographs of her in bed after receiving a complaint alleging that she was contravening the Immorality Act with an Indian man. Two men were with her in the flat, both were white

Passing judgment on the crimen injuria charge, the magistrate, Mr A F Snyman, said they were not aware of the unlawfulness of the deed and did not intentionally impair her dignity. On the trespassing charge, he said the policemen's conduct was contrary to the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Act

Mr J W Wessels, defending, said in mitigation that the five policemen acted as any other policeman would have

Forecast
 8,71
 7,03
 9,79
 25,53

7 17
 7 15
 7 13 : y = 7.
 15.83 =
 77.63 =

Regression equation:

Winter	+0,20	+0,33	+0,40	+0,93	+0,31	+0,30
Spring	-1,20	-1,53	-1,57	-5,83	-1,46	-1,46
Summer	+1,13	+1,27	+1,17	+3,57	+1,19	+1,19
Total						+0,04

Seasonal Fluctuations:

7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
6.2	22.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
8.6	22.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
7.6	22.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
6.0	22.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
9.0	23.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
8.2	23.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
6.4	23.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
9.2	24.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
8.5	24.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
6.6	24.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
8.4	24.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4

7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
6.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
8.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
6.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
9.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
8.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
6.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
9.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
8.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
6.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
8.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4

20 - 22	3	0.20	4	200	8	333	1	800	R23	533
22 - 24	6	0.40	9	200	8	333	1	800	R23	533
24 - 26	5	0.33	8	333	1	800	1	800	R23	533
26 - 28	1	0.07	1	800	1	800	1	800	R23	533

'Detectives assaulted Durban club manager'

DURBAN. — Three Murder and Robbery Squad detectives assaulted a nightclub manager while hunting a robber in Durban last year, a Regional Court heard yesterday.

This evidence was given at the trial of Lieutenant George Eric Moolman, of Durban Murder and Robbery Squad, and Detective-Sergeants Francois Christoffel Horrocks and Edwin Arthur Olivier, of Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad.

It is alleged that on the night of October 2 they assaulted Mr Francois van der Merwe, manager of the Cosmo Nightclub, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

In addition, they are charged with attempting to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault Mr Van der Merwe if

he reported the incident

They are also alleged to have assaulted Mr Mike Moskos, manager of the Pussy Cat Nightclub, and two members of his staff in the early hours of October 3 with intent to do grievous bodily harm. They are further charged with assaulting Mr Robert John Bayliss at the nightclub

Another charge is that they contravened police regulations by being under the influence of liquor while on duty.

The three policemen have pleaded not guilty and have denied all the allegations.

Mr Dennis Franks, owner of the Cosmo Nightclub, said he remembered the detectives coming to his club. He had known Lieut Moolman for about 10 years. Lieut Moolman

introduced the other men as colleagues.

Mr Franks said he had only a vague recollection of their discussion. He remembered them saying they were seeking a robber. He may have been told the man was named Scheepers, who was wanted for robberies in Johannesburg.

He was told there had been trouble earlier at the club and presumed there had been a fight, because of spots of blood on Det-Sgt Horrocks' clothes.

When they left they said they were going to the Pussy Cat Nightclub. Lieut Moolman could have told him they were going to make further inquiries about Scheepers.

Mr Franks said he had the impression that the detectives had been drinking — Sapa.

Detective jailed for farm beatings

BLOEMFONTEIN — A Welkom detective was sentenced this week to serve three years' imprisonment on four charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm

In the Free State Supreme Court, Mr Justice I C Steyn granted bail of R200 to Detective Sergeant Gideon van Eck pending notice of appeal

A Welkom farmer, Mr Hendrik Steenkamp, was sentenced to a total of R10 000 or two years' imprisonment on the same charges

The trial of Mr Van Eck and Mr Steenkamp followed the death of Mr Jantjie Matobako in March 1978

Mr Matobako died eight days after being arrested with five other people on a charge of attempted housebreaking on Mr Steenkamp's farm Nooitgedacht

According to evidence in court, the six suspects were taken to a shed on the farm, strung by their hands from the beams and beaten with hosepipes and whips — DDC

Club owner 'saw blood on detective'

Court Reporter

THE owner of a Durban card club told a regional magistrate yesterday that he had given coffee and sandwiches to three policemen, one of whom had blood on his clothes, when they came to the premises one night last year

This evidence was given by Mr Dennis Franks before Mr E. B. Standen at the trial in which Lieutenant George Eric Moolman of the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad and Detective-Sergeants Francois Christoffel Horrocks and Edwin Arthur Olivier of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, Johannesburg, have pleaded not guilty to two counts of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm

Mr Franks said the three men had arrived at

his card club in West Street one night last year. He could not remember the date. He had noticed that Det-Sgt Horrocks had blood on his clothes

Trouble

He said that one of the men had said they had come from the Cosmo club where there had been some trouble. He thought this meant there had been a fight

Mr Franks said he got the impression that the three men had been drinking

The three policemen have also pleaded not guilty to a count of common assault, one of attempting to obstruct the course of justice, and one of being intoxicated off-duty

It is alleged they assaulted Mr. Francois van

der Merwe, former manager of the Cosmo night club, on October 2, 1978, by hitting and kicking him, and attempted to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault him if he reported the incident to the police.

They are also alleged to

have assaulted Mr Ronnie Singh, Mr Steven Pallen and Mr Mike Moskos of the Pussy Cat night club, with intent to cause them grievous bodily harm

It is also alleged they assaulted Mr Peter John Bayliss

The hearing continues today

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated for all the age specific mortality rates in the observed corresponding numbers in the standard population, and deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population this figure is independent of the age structure of the choice of the standard population will affect the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of population as a standard will give great weight to weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed will reverse the position. The choice of standard ranking of the mortality between the observed groups answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are and statistics'!

Question standing over from Wednesday, 20 June 1979

Kroonstad Prison: women prisoners

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION (for the Minister of Prisons), replied to Question *12 by Mrs H Suzman

Question:

Whether there are women prisoners in the Kroonstad Prison who are serving sentences for crimes against the State, if so, (a) how many and (b) how many are under the age of 18 years

Reply:

- Yes
- (a) 9 (nine)
- (b) None

Inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans. An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used:

and and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 a developing one. and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age ps for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the national Classification of Diseases (ICD). oritions of Causes of Death.

nt Mortality Rates. ation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year. eing Mortality Risks. This is the mortality experience of a lation under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a cular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication e relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

lation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age population. No official estimates of this are available for

inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

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Hansard 19
22/6/79
Prisoners
150

New minister ²⁵¹ has a soft spot for the police

CT 22/6/79

By MALANE BOSMAN

MR LOUIS LE GRANGE, the newly appointed Minister of Police and Prisons, has a great affinity for the police and will do his utmost to look after policemen and their families.

In an exclusive interview this week Mr Le Grange said a visit to policemen in the operational area would take priority, together with seeing to the team spirit and the financial welfare of the police and their families

Mr Le Grange, the tallest man in Parliament, is a 51-year-old Freestater who started his close connection with police and prisons 30 years ago, when he became a clerk in the magistrate's court at Potchefstroom

The following year he started prosecuting there and five years later, while he was a



Mr Louis le Grange

prosecutor at Harrismith, he resigned and started practising law in Potchefstroom

Soon after becoming a parliamentarian in 1966 he became the chairman of the National Party justice, police and defence caucus group

"So, already as a young man I learnt the language of the policeman, the justice and the prisons official I got to know the milieu of these people

"I have a special affinity towards the policeman — I had close ties with them as a young man with young policemen, as a more experienced man with professional investigating officers and then with the top structure while in Parliament

"I saw their working conditions. There was not a single police camp where men were doing border duty or serving in Rhodesia that I didn't visit at least twice as a parliamentarian"

"It is my honest intention to visit all the men doing police duty with our security forces in the operational area — as an absolute priority, as soon as possible"

The average policeman was of the best human material in South Africa. He met them on the sportsfield, in their clubs, in the police stations, at the courts and in the operational area

"A real policeman wants to be nothing but a policeman. It's a way of life for which one has to have a lot of respect . . . that there are people who are so inspired

"Our policemen are people who should be paid well, but the average policeman in South Africa is not only concerned with salary. They have a state of mind that you don't get in any other service. They have a pride in themselves, a comradeship

"I will strive — to the utmost — to do my share to keep the police a happy and a strong team"

Admit it boldly

"I made a mistake at Plettenberg Bay and I corrected it

"If one makes a mistake one has to admit it boldly. One has to keep in mind that every person who works hard and tries his best in life will make a mistake sometime

"Now, the press must just not make too many mistakes and think that we must forgive them every time"

Mr Le Grange believes in hard work, dexterity and fitness — and he practises what he preaches,

"A person has to care for himself physically and mentally. A fit person is capable of a far greater daily production than an unfit person"

He has been jogging 5 km three times a week since he stopped playing rugby 15 years ago. He is a golfer and sharpshooter — known for having shot more than one full-house

He is a marksman — with junior Springbok and provincial colours — but no hunter

"When I get to Pretoria now I will have to brush up on my shooting. I can't have the police outshooting me"

Commenting on his statement at the Newspaper Press Union congress in Plettenberg Bay last year, that press freedom was a privilege and not a right, he said "When I make a mistake I will use the first

Financial care

"Part of my share will be to see to the financial well-being of the force and I will certainly exert myself to see that every policeman, irrespective of how junior his rank might be, gets what he is entitled to

"The financial care for the policeman and his family is of the utmost importance to me"

Asked about the difference in salary and working conditions of black and white policemen, Mr Le Grange said it was government policy to get parity and that he would pursue the policy to the best of his ability

He wanted to study the police/press agreement fully before commenting on it, but said "My door will always be open to the press. In return I will put a strong premium on co-operation from the press

"I will strive to enlarge and, if possible, improve the new police public relations department to serve the press and public of South Africa. I want the liaison department to be staffed by senior people with professional training and experience in that direction

"We must have a central point from where we can deal with sensitive news. We need a central people whom the

C.T. 231 4/79 Youth lost eye: Police to pay

By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY
Court Reporter

THE Minister of Police and a Bishop Lavis police constable, who shot dead eight people in eight years in the police force, have been found liable in the Supreme Court for damages after an assault in which a youth lost an eye.

The judgment was handed down yesterday, 22 months after evidence was first led in the claim for damages totaling R11 000 from the minister and Constable Hendrik Cornelius Lutters.

The claim was made by the youth's father. He originally asked to be personally paid R1 000 damages and asked for R10 000 on behalf of his son. In his findings, however, Mr Justice Burger said the parties had agreed on the amount to be paid. The only matter in dispute was who was liable.

The father alleged that Constable Lutters was a member of the police force and was at all times acting in the course of his employment.

He said his son, who was now 21, was arrested on February 9, 1975 on a house-breaking charge. Later Constable Lutters assaulted his son with a cane, striking him on the shoulders and over the right eye.

As a result of the assault the youth sustained serious body injuries, including the loss of his right eye and lacerations.

The damages were claimed because of the shock, pain, suffering and discomfort caused to his son, the fact that he was disabled and disfigured, the loss of amenities and to cover medical expenses.

The last evidence was heard in October last year, when the case was adjourned for judgment.

during the hearing that

- He had been in the police force eight years when the incident took place.
- He had shot dead eight people in the course of his police duties.
- He had injured 16 others.
- Three cases, including one concerning the present claim, had been investigated against him.
- A departmental inquiry had been held on one occasion because he was drunk on duty.

He was found guilty at the

inquiry. He had been drinking with two friends and the police were called in after an argument developed. Blows were exchanged.

Constable Lutters said the youth had tried to escape while he was taking him to the toilet after his arrest. He followed the youth and tripped him. It was then that the youth received "was" injured.

He fell against a fence.

The youth said he was assaulted at Bishop Lavis police station while walking from the

police van to the charge office.

In his judgment Mr Justice Burger quoted medical evidence that the injuries were more likely to have been caused by blows than by a fence.

Commenting on the fact that a reserve constable had not seen the assault, the judge said "It may be that at this time he was not looking and therefore saw nothing. It may also be that he as a reserve constable cannot easily testify

against Constable Lutters.

"The version of the applicant is for me more possible than that of the respondents. It is therefore accepted.

The minister and the policeman were ordered to pay costs.

Mr H M Carstens, instructed by Mr Keith Hamblin of Butskis Herstein, and Jpp, incorporating Frank Fabian and Associates, appeared for the applicant. Mr D Muller, instructed by the Deputy State Attorney's office, appeared for the minister and the policeman.

CONVICTED POLICEMEN ATTEMPTED A CLUMSY AND INEFFECTIVE TRAP — JUDGE

Coloured leader asks why Second shooting is not investigated

BY JEREMY GORDIN

COLOURED community leader, Mr Albie Pop, is dissatisfied with aspects of the trial in which a 22-year-old Hillbrow policeman, Andries Kraft, was found guilty of culpable homicide and his companion, Joseph Bolega, 24, was found guilty of common assault after the fatal shooting of coal merchant Mr Isaac Ben, 63, last year.

Kraft and Bolega were found to have exceeded the limits of self-defence when

they gunned down Mr Ben in front of his two sons at his home in Cumberland Avenue, Eldorado Park, on January 11 last year.

The two men were in the process of executing what Mr Justice Myburgh said

was a clumsy and ineffective attempt to trap a man they believed was in possession of stolen car radios

Kraft was sentenced to five years' jail, suspended for three years, Bolega was fined R250 (or 125 days) and sentenced to two years' jail, suspended for five years

Mr Ben's stepson, Gregory, 23, was wounded in the same incident. Later that evening, Mr Ben's brother-in-law, Mr Sam Pop, and two other Ben children, Merle, 14, and Lee, 2, were wounded during two high-speed car chases.

"The shootings at the house were the only ones dealt with at the trial. Why

weren't the later shootings mentioned and taken into consideration?" Mr Albie Pop asked

Deputy Attorney-General, Mr C Jansen, who prosecuted in the trial, told the Sunday Express that Kraft and Bolega were not among the policemen who fired on Mr Sam Pop and the children,

and said he had decided not to press charges against the policemen who had

He declined to give reasons for his decision, but it is understood his office did not believe a charge could be successfully pressed against the policemen who fired the wounding shots

It is also understood that two bullets were inexplicably missing from Mr Ben's gun, and that had the policemen who fired at the vehicle been charged, defence lawyers could have made much of this

Welfare of police and their families top of new Minister's list

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Louis le Grange, newly-appointed Minister of Police and Prisons, has said he has a great affinity for the police and will do his utmost to look after policemen and their families

In an exclusive interview, Mr Le Grange said a visit to the policemen in the operational area and checks on the team spirit and financial welfare of the police and their families were items at the top of his list

Mr Le Grange, the tallest man in Parliament, is a 51-year-old Free Stater who started his close connection with justice, police and prisons 30 years ago, when he became a clerk in the Potchefstroom Magistrate's Court

He became a prosecutor there the following year and five years later resigned as a prosecutor at Harrismith and started practising law in Potchefstroom

Shortly after becoming a parliamentarian in 1966, he was appointed chairman of the National Party justice, police and defence caucus group

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"I saw their working conditions. There was not a single police camp where men were doing border duty or serving in Rhodesia that I didn't visit at least twice as a parliamentarian

"It is my honest intention to visit all the men doing police duty with our security forces in the operational area — as an absolute priority, as soon as possible"



MR LOUIS LE GRANGE
... great affinity

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"A real policeman wants to be nothing but a policeman. It's a way of life for which one has to have a lot of respect — that there are people who are so inspired

"Our policemen are people who should be paid well, but the average policeman in South Africa is not only concerned with salary. They have a state of mind that you don't get in any other service. They have a pride in themselves, a comradeship

"I will strive — to the utmost — to do my share to keep the police a happy and a strong team

"Part of my share will be to see to the financial wellbeing of the force and I will certainly exert myself to see that every policeman, irrespective of how junior his rank might be, gets what he is entitled to

"The financial care for the policeman and his family is of the utmost importance to me"

Asked about the difference in

salary and working conditions of black and white policemen, Mr Le Grange said parity was government policy and he would pursue the policy to the best of his ability

Mr Le Grange wanted to study the police Press agreement fully before commenting on it, but said "My door will always be open to the Press. In return I will put a strong premium on co-operation from them

"I will strive to enlarge and if possible, improve, the new police public relations department to serve the Press and public of South Africa. I want the liaison department to be staffed by senior people with professional training and experience in that direction

"We must have a central point from where we can deal with sensitive news. We need professional people whom the Press can trust"

Commenting on his statement at a National Press Union congress in Plettenberg Bay last year that Press freedom was a privilege and not a right, he said "When I make a mistake I use the first possible opportunity to admit the mistake

"I made a mistake at Plettenberg Bay and I corrected it

"If one makes a mistake, one has to admit it boldly. One has to keep in mind that every person who works hard and tries his best in life will make a mistake sometime"

Mr Le Grange believes in hard work, dexterity and fitness — and he practises what he preaches

"A person has to care for himself physically and mentally. A fit person is capable of a far greater daily production than an unfit person"

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As for the second option, the Commission is convinced that it cannot recommend an attempt at the statutory prohibition of Black trade unions. The Commission came to this conclusion on the following grounds.

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R100 fine for barging in on girl

PRETORIA — Five policemen who burst into Miss Celeste Cross's flat in the early hours of the morning and took photographs of her while she was semi-naked were found guilty in a regional court here yesterday of trespassing.

The policemen, Detective-Sergeant Leon Boshoff (27), Detective Sergeant Gabriel Francois Sinden (25), Detective Sergeant Julius Schuld (22), Sergeant Willem Jacobus Nel (30) and Detective Constable Petrus Jacobus Hills (26), were each fined R100 (or 50 days) conditionally impaired her dignity.

On the trespassing charge he said the policemen's conduct was contrary to the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Act and they should have foreseen that their entry would be unlawful.

The policemen, together with a security officer, Mr Frederik Christoffel Havenga (29), were found not guilty on a charge of crimen injuria.

Mr J. W. Wessels, defending, said in mitigation the five policemen had been on duty and acted just as any other policeman would have.

They had all pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

It was a technical offence and they had acted in the country's interest in an attempt to prevent immorality.

Evidence was that they broke into Miss Cross's flat in the early hours of January 28 and took photographs of her in bed, after they had received a complaint alleging that Miss Cross was contravening the Immorality Act with an Indian.

Discharge

He asked the magistrate to warn and discharge them.

Aware

Two men were with her in the flat. Both were white.

Passing judgment on the crimen injuria charge Magistrate Mr. A. F. Snyman said they had not been aware of the unlawfulness and had not inten-

Passing sentence, the magistrate said they were young policemen and the State had shown no previous convictions.

He said that from the evidence he got the impression they had acted too hastily.

The maximum sentence for this type of offence was a R200 fine or six months imprisonment. — (Sapa)

Police deny assault charges

DURBAN. — Detective-Sergeant Edwin Arthur Olivier, of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, yesterday denied in the Durban Regional Court that he and two colleagues had assaulted the managers and staff members of two Durban nightclubs.

He is appearing with Lieutenant George Eric Moolman, of the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad, and Detective-Sergeant Francois Christoffel Horrocks, of Brixton.

It is alleged that on the evening of October 2 last year they assaulted Mr Francois van der Merwe, manager of the Cosmo nightclub, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

The State also alleges they attempted to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault Mr Van der Merwe if he reported the incident.

They are further charged with assaulting Mr Mike Moskos, manager of the Pussy Cat nightclub, and two employees of the club with intent to do them grievous bodily harm during the early hours of October 3, and with assaulting Mr Robert John Bayliss at the Pussy Cat nightclub.

The detectives are alleged to have contravened the police regulations by being under the influence of liquor while off duty.

They have pleaded not guilty and have denied all charges against them.

Sgt Olivier said he agreed with the evidence given by Lt Moolman on Friday that the Brixton detectives had asked for Lt Moolman's help in finding three alleged robbers believed to be in Durban.

The wanted men were suspected of robberies in Johannesburg and Westville.

Sgt Olivier said he agreed with Lt Moolman's evidence that they had patrolled certain areas and visited hotels in search of the men.

They also visited the Cosmo and the Pussy Cat nightclubs. Sgt Olivier denied they had assaulted anyone at the clubs.

Cross-examined by Mr J Wessels, for the State, Sgt Olivier said he joined the police force in 1957. He had been a member of the Murder and Robbery Squad for 10 years.

He agreed he dealt with hardened criminals. He also agreed that he was accustomed to giving evidence and to being cross-examined. His evidence had never been rejected.

Sapa.

Constable not guilty of assault

Pretoria Bureau

A FORMER sparring partner of Kalle Knoetze, Detective Constable David Johannes Bosch, 25, was found not guilty on two charges of assault and discharged in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday

Const Bosch, of the Central Police Station in Pretoria, was found not guilty of assaulting Mr James Porter of Plot 44, Shere, Pretoria, and Mr Nico Swanepoel of the farm Nooitgedagt, Witbank on January 26 last year

He pleaded not guilty.

Mr Swanepoel told the court he was slapped, kicked and shocked with electricity by Const Bosch at the Central Police Station. He said he thought this had been done to make him implicate Mr Porter in a car theft charge

Mr Porter testified that he

was slapped and punched in the stomach by Const Bosch while being questioned. He had been found in Mr Swanepoel's company, but did not know the car had been stolen

Dr Edwin Jonker said he had examined Mr Swanepoel on January 27 and found that he had bruises and blue eyes. He said rough handling could not be ruled out

Mr Hendrik Johannes Swart told the court he had overheard Mr Swanepoel in his cell saying he was going to "frame" Const Bosch

Const Bosch testified that he arrested Mr Swanepoel and Mr Porter in connection with motor car theft. He denied assaulting the two men

The magistrate, Mr G P J Olivier, said the State and defence witnesses had contradicted themselves

REC'D
RECRUITING MANAGER
MR WILLIAMSON

MR TONY KEAL
PERSONNEL MANAGER
MURRAY AND STEWART

INTERVIEWS HELD WITH:

BIBLIOGRAPHY (CONTINUED)

'Police assault defence closes

DURBAN — The defence case in the trial of three Murder and Robbery Squad detectives, appearing before Mr E B Standen in the Durban Regional Court, closed yesterday

The detectives are Lieutenant George Eric Moolman of Durban, and Detective-Sergeants Francois Christoffel Horrocks and Edwin Arthur Olivier of Brixton

They are charged with assaulting Mr Francois van der Merwe, manager of the Cosmo Nightclub, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm on the night of October 2 last year, and with assaulting on the same night Mr Mike Moskos, manager of the Pussycat Nightclub, and two employees of the club with intent to do them grievous bodily harm.

Another charge is that they assaulted Mr Robert John Baylie at the Pussycat Nightclub

The State also alleges they attempted to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault Mr Van der Merwe if he reported the incident

The detectives are further alleged to have contravened police regulations by being under the influence of liquor while off duty

They have pleaded not guilty and have denied all the allegations — Sapa

Inquest after police shooting

DURBAN — Police are investigating allegations that a man who was shot and killed by a detective after a fatal stabbing here on Monday was a victim of mistaken identity.

The man, Mr Saul Moloisane, 24, was a driver for a Johannesburg Jewellery salesman, Mr Lionel Noach.

Mr Moloisane was shot and fatally wounded after being pointed out as the man who had stabbed 17-year-old Martin James to death.

A senior police spokesman said statements had been taken from Mr Noach and another driver, Mr Thomas Kgatwane, who witnessed the shooting.

The outcome of the investigations would emerge in the inquest, police said yesterday.

Mr Noach said that at the time Martin was stabbed, Mr Moloisane was having lunch with him in his car.

"There is no way that Saul could have been responsible for the stabbing. It is a sad case of mistaken identity and I am absolutely shattered by the whole affair.

"I spoke to my driver in hospital before he died. He told me he was approached by a man in plain clothes who pointed a gun at him but did not identify himself in any way.

"Saul said he thought the man was a robber — there was jewellery worth about R100 000 in my car — and he turned to run. The man never warned him to stop, he just shot".

L A L I

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The team leaders are the crucial for production depends on them and their and mine. They resent the White minority Black miners.

In fact, the White miners are the main underground, together with the fear reliance on their White skins and erroneous assumptions conflict with the nature which the underground situation fosters in almost universal low regard by Black exceptional White miner, who is not shirk physical work, is respected.

The DPO system is an important buffer Black underground - the Black miner study respected the DPO as being false PA's, although frequently corrupt and

"I regard this as a serious threat on my life. All I can say is that these ignorant extremists are misguided about Freemasonry and it is now up to the authorities to have the guts to stand up and tell these people to stop," Mr Maschik said.

Mr Justice Steyn, who recently warned that he would be compelled to take action against white extremists if they continued with subversive activities, last night said he was deeply shocked by the incident. He called on Southwesterners not to take the law into their own hands following the bombing. He hoped the murderer would be caught and brought to justice for his "foul deed".

The attack took place while 18 Freemasons were having a few drinks and a discussion at a T-shaped table in the Masonic Hall.

bombber

Mr Ulf Vieler said he heard noises like rifle shots. He looked up and saw small holes in the window as one Free Mason shouted: "Somebody is shooting."

Mr Chris Whyte said the grenade hit the far wall and rolled towards the table as everyone was scrambling for cover.

BY DAVID FORRETT
Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The South African police are "throwing everything they can" into tracking down the murderer who bombed the Masonic Hall in Windhoek before midnight on Tuesday.

This assurance was given last night by the Administrator-General, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, who made an earnest appeal for people to remain calm and not make assumptions about who committed "this senseless murder" of Freemason Mr John Rees, 42.

However, there were strong fears in South West Africa yesterday that the handgrenade attack was the first act of urban terrorism by Rightwing whites.

Colonel Koos Myburgh, Windhoek's Security Police chief, said his men were investigating allegations that an eyewitness saw a white man running from the scene of the bombing.

Police confirmed the handgrenade was manufactured in South Africa and commonly used by the SA Defence Force and police.

Mr Rees, a Windhoek pharmacist and father of three, died on the way to hospital, and doctors were still fighting last night to save the life of Mr Wolf Burger, one of five men wounded in the blast.

The others — Mr Stanley Ruthven, 57, Mr Eric Levers, 54, Mr Michael Smith, 47 and Mr Lambert Gresse, 28, all of Windhoek — were treated and discharged from hospital.

SAP chase Freemason bo

All SWA political leaders, from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to the Herstigte Nasionale Party, yesterday condemned the violence. The National Assembly will discuss a motion today strongly condemning the action in the same manner as Swapo's violence.

Feelings have been running high in SWA since the

DTA proposed its anti-apartheid legislation for the territory. Some white Rightwing extremists have openly warned of confrontation if the Bill becomes law.

Meanwhile, Mr Gunther Kaschik, a former Windhoek mayor and prominent Freemason, said he had received an anonymous typewritten note yesterday indicating his life and those of his colleagues were being threatened by the underground "White Weerstandsbeweging" (white resistance movement).

The note offers a reward for people who can inform their "movements and habits" of Freemasons. "By giving us that help you can prevent and oppose the causes of all political unrest and the obliteration of the whites (in SWA)," the note says.

"I regard this as a serious threat on my life. All I can say is that these ignorant extremists are misguided about Freemasonry and it is now up to the authorities to have the guts to stand up and tell these people to stop," Mr Maschik said.

Mr Justice Steyn, who recently warned that he would be compelled to take action against white

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Policemen
convicted
on assault
charges

Own Correspondent

Three murder and robbery squad detectives were each fined a total of R300 (or six months) in the Durban Regional Court today for a series of assaults on the managers and employees of two Durban nightclubs and a customer at one of the clubs.

They were Lieutenant George Eric Moolman, of Durban, and Detective Sergeant Francois Christoffel Horrocks and Edwin Arthur Olivier, of the Brixton Murder and Robbery squad, who were each convicted of assaulting Mr Francois van der Merwe, manager of the Cosmo nightclub, on October 2 last year.

All three men were acquitted of a charge of attempting to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault Mr van der Merwe if he reported the incident.

They were also convicted of assaulting Mr Mike Moskos, manager of the Pussycat nightclub, and two employees, Mr Ronnie Singh and Mr Steve Pallem, on October 3.

Horrocks was convicted of common assault on Mr Robert John Bayliss, a customer at the Pussycat Nightclub.

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Pay hike for Police?

PRETORIA — The former Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, yesterday held out hopes to policemen on a new pay increase

Mr Kruger was addressing a passing out parade at the SA Police College here, and said recommendations had been sent to the Civil Service Commission about new pay increases

"I hope I am not letting out a secret when I say that as recently as June 12 the Commissioner of Police and I were again at discussions where we argued for salary improvements.

"I do not want to give the police false hopes, but I can reveal that recommendations have been made to the Civil Service Commission. I sincerely trust the commission will consider these proposals with sympathy and understanding," Mr Kruger said

He said police salaries and allowances were not determined by the Minister of Police, as some people thought, but by the Civil Service Commission and the Treasury — DDC

Club brawl detectives found guilty

(251)
RAM
30/10/79

DURBAN — Three detectives were each fined a total of R300, or six months' jail, in the Durban Regional Court yesterday for a series of assaults on the managers and employees of two nightclubs

The men are Lieutenant George Eric Moolman of Durban, and Detective-Sergeants Francois Christoffel Horrocks and Edwin Arthur Olivier of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad

They were each fined R150, or three months', by Mr E B Standen for assaulting Mr Francois van der Merwe, manager of the Cosmo Nightclub, on the night of October 2, last year.

The court found they had assaulted Mr Van der Merwe out-

side the club, at the Somtseu Road police station and on the way from the club to the police station

They were acquitted on the main charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, but convicted on the alternative charge of common assault

All three were acquitted of a charge of attempting to obstruct the course of justice by threatening to assault Mr Van der Merwe if he reported the incident

The detectives were also all convicted of assaulting Mr Mike Moskos, manager of the Pussycat Nightclub, and two employees, Mr Ronnie Singh and Mr Steve Paliem, in the early hours of October 3

The court found them not guilty of assault with intent to

do grievous bodily harm, but guilty of common assault

Horrocks was convicted of common assault on Mr Robert John Bayliss, a patron at the Pussycat Nightclub

Moolman and Olivier were acquitted on that charge, and were each fined R150, or three months' jail, for the assaults on Mr Moskos and his employee

Horrocks was fined R150, or three months', for the assaults on Mr Moskos and his other employee

The assaults were treated as one for sentence

They had pleaded not guilty and denied all the charges against them.

In his judgment, Mr Standen accepted the State evidence

He rejected the detectives' denials that Mr Van der Merwe had been assaulted by them. He also rejected evidence that Mr Van der Merwe had been injured in a fight at the club before the policemen's arrival.

The court rejected evidence that they had not taken Mr Moskos, or his two employees from the club and assaulted them

Passing sentence, Mr Standen said he took into account that all three policemen were first offenders and each had more than 20 years' service

He took into account that the convictions would affect their careers. — Sapa

Three policemen for trial

EAST LONDON — Three Ciskei policemen including a sergeant are to appear in a summary trial in the Whittlesea Regional Court charged with culpable homicide and three counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm on July 16

This was confirmed yesterday by Major J

Venter, the district investigating officer at Queenstown

Major Venter said investigations had been completed and the docket sent to the Attorney-General who decided the three policemen should stand trial

The policemen are alleged to have caused the

death of Mr Tembile Maneli, 34, on September 21 last year at a location in Whittlesea

They are also charged with three assaults on Mr Charles Makanga, Mr Nelson Kuse and Mr Solomon Doko, who sustained fractured legs and ribs. — DDR

(25)
30/6/79

Policemen guilty of assaults

Mercury Reporter

THREE policemen were each fined a total of R300 (or six months) in the Durban Regional Court yesterday for a series of assaults at Durban night clubs.

Lieutenant George Eric Moolman of the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad and Detective Sergeants Francois Chistoffel Horrocks and Edwin Arthur Olivier of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad were acquitted on two charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, obstructing the course of justice and being under the influence of liquor while off duty.

The Magistrate, Mr. E. B. Staden, found all three policemen guilty of assaulting Mr. Francois van der Merwe, former manager of the Cosmo night club, on October 2, 1978, but acquitted them of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The policemen were each fined R150 (or three months).

Further fine

They were also found guilty of assaulting Mr. Mike Moskos, manager of the Pussycat night club and two employees of the club early on October 3, 1978, and were sentenced to a further fine of R150 (or three months). The policemen were acquitted of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Horrocks was also found guilty of assaulting Mr. Robert John Bayliss, a customer at the Pussycat night club but the charge was combined with the charge of assault on Mr. Mike Moskos for purposes of sentence.

Moolman and Olivier were acquitted of assault on Mr. Bayliss.

Staden accepted evidence that the men had been drinking that night.

Mr. Staden said he rejected the defence's account that the policemen had gone to the Cosmo night club to look for a suspected criminal and had been delayed at the door by the manager, Mr. van der Merwe. Mr. Staden said that if the policemen had thought a suspect had been inside the club they would have closed off all the exits. He also said that one of the policemen was large enough to force entry into the club.

Mr. Staden said that one of the defence witnesses, Mr. Ivan Vermeulen, had been a "liar". His evidence that Mr. van der Merwe was injured in a fight with sailors before the policemen arrived was a "made up story".

Club patron

In finding the policemen guilty of assault Mr. Staden said that the three had acted jointly in assaulting the night club employees. Sergeant Horrocks had been solely responsible for the assault on the night club patron Mr. Robert Bayliss.

Mr. G. Lotz appearing for the accused said in mitigation of sentence that the men were married and had many years' service in the police force and that they had no previous convictions.

In passing sentence Mr. Staden said the consumption of alcohol by the accused had played a role in the assaults. He said that the Court had a duty to take into account the personal circumstances of the policemen, but it also had a duty to the demands of society.

Mr. J. Wessels appeared for State.



Valencia: Little girl who loves still fears too much



In mitigation (left) a South defence force border patrol at 19 pm. Xakara, who was and Xakara told the ca News Service

Mr Gavin Hongwane visits lucky-to-be-alive Valencia at the hospital

Valencia came to Johannesburg four months ago to look after a relative's baby. Even though she is only 12, the family cannot afford to keep her at school.

And I cried and screamed. Then I fell. While we were speaking, her father, Mr Gavin Hongwane, arrived.

VALENCIA is only 12. But she loves too much, hates too much — and fears too much.

Explanation of why she fell four floors from a block of flats last evening, 12, 1979, was given by a sister who said: "After they came to the door, Valencia Direka fears the door because they don't let me in. Her fear nearly cost her her life."

Her sister, plumed, said: "I heard the loud knocks and knew it was the police. I said: 'I'm afraid of the police.' Valencia is scared because she says police take away Blacks in Johannesburg after checking their passes. She said the police were a constant topic when she met friends. They are people to run from."

The police said the girl's mother was ordered out of the room during the raid. The mother did not tell them that Valencia had hidden under the bed and nobody saw her climb through the window. Only her screams drew the attention of the police.

Horrified onlookers watched helplessly as the little girl hung on a fourth-storey balcony ledge with her fingertips — and fell.

She does not seem to remember clearly what led to her fall, but says: "I was holding on like this," she demonstrates in hand gestures. And I cried, and

WHEN POLICE COME, YOU RUN . . .

BY CHARLIE MCGALE

Valencia has been injured. She told me what happened. I heard the loud knocks and knew it was the police. I said: 'I'm afraid of the police.'

Valencia is scared because she says police take away Blacks in Johannesburg after checking their passes. She said the police were a constant topic when she met friends. They are people to run from.

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Valencia came to Johannesburg four months ago to look after a relative's baby.

And I cried, and

Valencia: Little Girl Who Loves and Feels Too Much



Mr Gavin Hlongwane visits lucky-to-be-alive Valencia at the hospital

EXCLUSIVE FURNITURE!

VALENCIA is only 12 but she loves too much. Hates too much — and fears too much.

That, at least is her father's explanation of why she fell four floors from a block of flats last weekend during a police raid. Valencia has a simple explanation. When they come to the flat she said, you must run away.

Valencia Dinesa fears the police because they don't want me. Her fear nearly cost her her life when she plummeted to a 23rd-floor in Berea Johannesburg shortly after the raiding party arrived.

Valencia is in the general hospital recovering from head and leg injuries. She told me she was baby-sitting when the police arrived and I heard the loud knocks and knew it was the police. I was afraid I'm afraid of the police.

Valencia is scared because she saw police take away Blacks in Hillbrow after checking their passes. She said the police were a constant topic when she met friends. They are people to run from.

The police said the girl's mother was ordered out of the room during the raid. The mother did not tell them that Valencia had hidden under the bed and nobody saw her climb through the window. Only her screams drew the attention of the police.

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While we were speaking her father, Mr Gavin Hlongwane, arrived.

WHEN POLICE COME, YOU RUN . . .

BY CHARLIE MOGALE

Valencia brightened. Have you come to fetch me, Dad? She asked in a shrill voice.

Her father said no. She then asked, What have you brought me? Mr Hlongwane's face turned sad.

Nothing, he said. He had to remind her that he was unemployed — and had been for three years.

Then Valencia asked the next question, Where's Damswa? Damswa is the baby Valencia came to Johannesburg to look after, Mr Hlongwane told us.

You know, she loves babies so much, she cries every time she hears a baby cry, Mr Hlongwane said. He said Valencia overheard everything.

When she loves, hates fears, she does that too. She does that's why I thought maybe that's why she did such a thing. I thought she feared the police. Valencia came to Johannesburg four months ago, look after a relative's baby. Even though she is only 11, the family cannot afford to send her to school.

Police die in bizarre shootings

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Two Railway policemen died in a bizarre shooting incident here yesterday after one policeman allegedly shot a colleague at the central railway station, then went home and shot himself.

A police spokesman said that Constable Jeremias C Oosthuizen, 29, approached Sergeant J J Bezuidenhout, 21, at the charge office on the railway station here.

Constable Oosthuizen allegedly called Sergeant Bezuidenhout to the window of the charge office, then shot him in the chest with his service revolver.

As the sergeant collapsed in the charge office, Constable Oosthuizen sped off in his car and made

for home, where he met his wife and told her that he had shot Sergeant Bezuidenhout.

IN CHEST

Mrs Oosthuizen is believed to have lunged for her husband's revolver, but he wrenched it from her and then shot himself in the chest.

Constable Oosthuizen leaves his 21-year-old wife Jolene and a small son. Sergeant Bezuidenhout was unmarried.

Death in cell investigation completed

Mercury Reporter

A POLICE investigation into the death of Mr. Themba Dhlamini (22), who died of a brain haemorrhage while in detention at the Chatsworth police station on April 23, has been completed.

The docket will now be sent to the Attorney-General who will decide whether anyone is to be prosecuted.

Mr. Dhlamini was arrested by police on April 22 on an allegation of being in possession of a dangerous weapon. He is alleged to have violently resisted arrest.

He was eventually subdued but after being locked up in a police van "he again went berserk". He was then locked up in a cell at the Chatsworth police station.

The next day he was found unconscious in the cell and was taken to the R K Khan Hospital where he was certified dead on arrival.

A post-mortem examination established that he had died of a brain haemorrhage.

Land Act in 1977 104 297 in w...
 and Act and that year 117 153
 and bringing the total purchased to
 up to 1 104 200 ha at a cost of
 R32m still to be purchased are
 612 141 ha
 117 206 ha have been added to the
 black areas 650 000 ha for the
 removal of black spots (excluding
 hadly situated black areas) still to be
 removed.
 The amount allocated over the last
 five years to the purchase of land for
 the consolidation of black areas
 1974 25 R26 6m 1975 26 R5 5m
 1976 77 R 11m 1977 R 17 m
 1978 79 R 10 4m (total R 104 200 ha)
 Mr. ... of ...

BY GEORGE MAYI MISO
 IERWA Shanda High school students boy
 school classes yesterday in protest against
 the engagement of a new principal.
 Throughout the day the boy
 school which lasted until
 midday police in uniform
 (stage uniforms and mem
 bers of the security po
 lice kept a low profile
 watching the protest from
 a distance.

Students in protest
 11 APR 1978
 Principal

Group Editors get
 Transkei contract
 14 APR 1978
 UVIATA - Group
 Editors, the journals
 and communications
 responsible for all
 public relations
 between the government
 and the international
 media.
 One of the main ob
 jects of the firm would
 be to encourage invest
 ment in Transkei cover
 for the Transkei cover
 ment.
 An executive director
 of the group, Mr. C. G.
 Rukwid, said yesterday
 the contract was to take
 immediate effect.
 A firm (group editors
 (Transkei) (Pty) Limited,
 has been registered in Um
 bata - DDK
 Group Editors is to be

Zwehliswa housing racket
 14 APR 1978
 By TAMI MOSE
 The
 exposure of housing in
 the township has created
 an opportunity for greedy
 house owners to exploit all
 people who are in desperate
 need of accommodation by
 in this mass exploitation
 the fact that the victims
 are not protected from the
 greedy hands of the
 government and the
 landlord who determines the
 price of a house. The
 price of a house is sold on a take
 it or leave it basis.
 In one case we discovered
 that a man who bought
 a house through the
 Development Corporation
 (NDC) with R 6 000 for
 a two-bedroom type of house
 He rented the house to
 a teacher who installed
 electricity and a new ceiling
 in two rooms. The teacher
 was not compensated at all
 for his expenses.
 The price of houses
 range from R 4 000 to
 R 12 000. Even three roomed
 houses are not sold at less
 than R 3 000. In most cases
 the amounts are paid in
 cash.
 The township manager,
 Mr. J. Lindi, told us that
 so far they have no control
 over the sale of houses - it
 is an agreement between the
 two parties concerned only.
 Many people are living
 in wood and iron shacks
 which are bought at R 600
 by the tenant and they
 usually pay a rent of R 10
 per month. People who get
 rooms inside pay up to an
 amount of R 20 per month.
 Most of these rooms have
 no doors and the tenant has
 to buy his own grates and
 do his own washing.
 BILAYE
 When we asked Mr. Lindi
 about the people who sell
 houses for cash while still
 owing balances on the
 houses he said that they do
 not have many problems in
 this regard. He said that the
 system is that a person is
 allocated a house and then
 applies for a deed of grant
 and after that he can do
 anything he likes about it.
 A lawyer in King Baul
 James Town Mr. Sig. Baul
 Lindi's
 confirmed by saying that the
 price of a house depends
 if the owner

Staff Reporter
 18 APR 1978
 Cape Times
 Lusasa rejects proposals

Although the claims that most of
 the Whitehead people are to be accom
 modated in proper housing this is clearly
 beyond the resources of the government.
 Smit proposes an upliftment programme
 on site and service lines instead. While
 some infrastructure would be provided,
 the people would be permitted to erect
 shacks as their skills and financial means
 permitted.

WINTERVED
 Financial Mail
 20 APR 1978
 People are living there

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Yennig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would suggest that social stress rather than resource scarcity determined when

251 18/1/79
Sergeant tells of cell hanging

A POLICE sergeant told an inquest today that if he had done his job properly he might have prevented the death of a prisoner found hanged in his cell.

Sergeant S Ntshobane was giving evidence at an inquest on a 23-year-old student, Mr Mzwandile Magengelele, who was found hanged in a cell at Guguletu police station on January 20.

Sergeant Ntshobane said when he looked into Mr Magengelele's cell at 4 am he appeared to be asleep.

BOOT

When he returned at 5 am, he looked into the cell and saw a boot on top of the prisoner's bedding.

Fearing an escape, he locked the cell and went for aid.

He returned to the cell with a Constable George at 5.20 and found Mr Magengelele hanging from the window.

POSSIBLE

Sergeant Ntshobane said it was possible that Mr Magengelele might have been in the process of hanging himself at 5 am.

Asked by Mr B M Kles, for the Magengelele family, whether, if he had done his job properly, he might have been able to prevent Mr Magengelele's death, Sergeant Ntshobane said: 'Yes, it is so.'

(Proceeding)

Mr M S Knox is on the Bench Mr G Shrook is appearing for the State. Mr Kles is instructed by A M Omar and Company Mr Swart is appearing for the police.

It has been suggested earlier in this paper that groups must be spatially

separated for the differentiation of pottery styles. A discontinuous spread mechanism, by separating groups in space, would have promoted rapid differentiation of Early Iron Age pottery. Fission and movement have been associated with totem charges in Sotho groups (Legassick, 1969; Monrig, 1967). Totems indicate group membership, as do pottery styles, (Huffman, 1972; Schapiro, 1962) and totemic charge may be paralleled by changes in pottery. If totemic charge is used as a model, fission should be associated with a rapid change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeoological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwaile and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample

evaluation of the two mechanisms of are derived from only one tradition, before the analysis would seem to be ure-historical reconstruction. It associated with the simulation of the indicate that this is the most

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts. I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

COP DOG VICTIM AWARDED R400

251 POST, Tuesday July 1979

Page

By Willie Mahloane
A SOWETO woman
who was savaged by
a police dog will re-
ceive R400 from the
Minister of Police
for the pains she
suffered.

for R400 outside court
The action was heard
before Mr L E Mostert
in the Johannesburg
Magistrate's Court ye-
terday
According to papers
before court, Constable
J C van der Berg
wrongfully and unlaw-
fully assaulted Mrs Ra-
debe by allowing a po-
lice dog under his con-

trol to attack and sav-
age her
The incident took
place on August 24,
1977, near the Rock-
ville dam Mrs Rade-
be was bitten on the
lower part of the leg
and was taken to Ba-
ragwanath Hospital,
where she received
stitches She was laid-
off from work for 10
days.

Earlier Mr Mostert
quoted from a judg-
ment made by Chief
Justice Mles. "The
owner of a dog that
attacks a person who
was lawfully at a place
where he was injured,
who neither provoked
the attack nor by his
negligence contributed
to his own injury, is
liable as an owner to

make good the result-
ing damage"
Mrs Radebe told the
court that she was from
the court when she
saw a group of people
and some students at
the Rockville Dam
Two police vans and
the dogs arrived The
dogs were set on the
people She heard the
policeman who set a
dog on her say "Gaan

vir hom daar as lekker
vies vir ou
Sne fe) l) the
ground and was assist-
ed by Mr Kenneth Ma-
khubu, after the dog
had savaged her
She was taken to
Baragwanath Hospital
where she was treated
for shock and dog
bites She was also
laid off from work for
10 days

Man Shot in Langa Escaped Jail

18/7/79. Argus (251)

Crime Reporter

A 20-YEAR OLD CLASSIFIED MAN, due to appear before the Langa Commission on 18 July, was shot in Langa after escaping from police custody.

at Groote Schuur Hospital

By mid-morning he was discharged and transferred to Claremont police cells.

Administration Board's inspectorate, since Mr Matwa had not yet been placed in our custody, he said.

PROCEDURE

The procedure with pass offences is that as soon as an alleged offender is arrested he is taken to the nearest police station.

He is held in custody there and it is the police's responsibility to deliver him to the court the next morning, he said.

A police vehicle carrying Mr Matwa and others, arrived at the Langa court shortly before 9 am today. As Mr Matwa was about to be handed over to the sergeant in charge of the cells behind the court and

while the vehicle was parked in the alley separating the cells from the court complex, he allegedly broke loose and fled.

He ran about 200 metres in the direction of the railway station ceper inside Langa, and past the

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Man shot

(Continued from Page 1)

fence around the SA Presbyterian Church.

Police sources said Mr Matwa was warned to stop, and when he failed to do so a shot was fired.

He was rearrested and taken to Groote Schuur.

A Langa resident, who asked not to be named, said she was in a bus that passed the scene about 9 am.

'A small crowd gathered and there were about three policemen — two black and one white — and an ambulance,' she said.

The spokesman at the court said Mr Matwa — who allegedly contravened section 10(1)(d) of the Urban Areas Act by being in the Western Cape without the necessary permission — had not yet been entered in the court's cell register.

251 Angers
19/7/79

Hanged man was 'under the influence of liquor'

ALTHOUGH the evidence was that 23-year-old student Mr Mzwantle Magengelele was not drunk when he was arrested hours before being found hanged in his cell, his blood alcohol content showed he must have been strongly under the influence of liquor.

This was said today by Mr M S Knox, the magistrate presiding at the inquest of Mr Magengelele in the Guguletu police station on January 20.

Mr Knox said that, according to a laboratory expert, Mr Magengelele's blood alcohol content was 0,10 mg a litre.

FRIENDS' EVIDENCE

Giving evidence today a friend and fellow student of Mr Magengelele, Mr Godfrey Ndungane, said they had shared a small bottle of brandy and some food after lectures on the afternoon before Mr Magengelele's death.

Mr Magengelele had drunk about two and a half tots of brandy and was not drunk.

Giving evidence yesterday, Constable H Barnard, one of the policemen who arrested Mr Magengelele, said he was carrying a box of cassettes for a tape recorder when he was arrested on suspicion of being in possession of stolen property.

STRUGGLED

He had fought, struggled, and kicked while he was being handcuffed and put into the back of a police car.

He did not appear to be under the influence of liquor.

Constable Barnard said they had driven off at speed to get away from the scene of the arrest and to get to the police station before Mr Magengelele, who was still struggling, damaged the

Populations: 100, 200, and 400. The perimeter of each circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 1) and the expansion rates for high populations inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. There the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwaile to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig. 3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data. The rates of population growth used in the simulations were 1, 2, 3, and 4 per cent per annum. The values were

Nkope has occasional fluting and beveling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Phillipson, 1973; T and it would seem that Nkope probably has a linear continuum with Urewe as the latest group. The linear continuity (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked derived from pottery analysis which related through a common ancestor carried out over both possible directions.

Simulation 1. Urewe → Lelesu → Kwaile → Silver Leaves
Simulation 2. Kwaile → Silver Leaves

Under cross-examination by Mr B M Kies, for the Magengelele family, Constable Barnard said 'We were two whites in a black area and many of the people are drunk at that time of the evening, and they use incidents like this to attack us'. The hearing was postponed to August 31.

Mr M S Knox was on the Bench. Mr S Schrock appeared for the State. Mr B M Kies, instructed by A M Omar and Co, appeared for the family and Mr Swart for the police.

'If police fail, State fails . . .

251

19/7/79

CF

PRETORIA. — The Police Amendment Act passed by Parliament this year did not prohibit the publication of information but demanded the publication of the truth, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a Pretoria Press Club luncheon, General Geldenhuys said this was a reasonable stipulation.

The SA police force does not want to gag the press, but demands fair and reasonable reporting, whether by way of criticism or otherwise.

And this is not an unreasonable demand, especially in view of the particular conditions in the country and the circumstances under which the police force has to fulfil its task, he said.

He said that if police action is continuously and unjustifiably presented as suspect and brutal, it could cause irreparable damage to the democratic infrastructure.

"It should be realized that if the police fail, then the State fails," General Geldenhuys said.

Shortcomings

"Whatever its shortcomings, I am convinced South Africa has a free press, a vocal opposition, political parties representing widely divergent political views and a thriving free enterprise economy.

"I would like to appeal to the press not to be too eager to obtain news about crime and criminals for the sake of business as a first priority, but rather to be patient and allow police investigations to proceed without intervention," General Geldenhuys said.

Sometimes the information or investigation was of such a nature that lives were at stake. Police witnesses in terrorism trials had been liquidated. Others had been threatened with death or their homes had been burnt down.

"Political crimes are committed in solidarity with international pressure groups, and comment on such investigations cannot always be given immediately."

He said the press had no more rights than the individual and the individual no more rights than the press. The ability of the press to use that freedom, for good or bad, was much greater than that of the individual, because it reached so many more people.

Police don't want the Press 'muzzled'

N.M.
251 19/7/79

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"The police force does not want to gag the Press, but demands fair and reasonable reporting, whether by way of criticism or otherwise.

"And this is not an unreasonable demand, especially in view of the particular conditions in the country and the circumstances under which the police force has to fulfil its task.

"Whatever its shortcomings, I am convinced South Africa has a free Press, a vocal opposition, political parties representing widely divergent political views and a thriving free enterprise economy. For Blacks and Whites it has the highest standard of living in Africa. By African standards, it is the most free society on the continent.

"I would like to appeal to the Press not to be too eager to obtain news about crime and criminals as a first priority for the sake of business, but rather to be patient and allow police investigations to proceed without intervention," General Geldenhuys said.

Sometimes the information or investigation was of such a nature that lives were at stake. Police witnesses in terrorism trials had been "liquidated". Others had been threatened with death or their homes had been burned down.

Police officers had even been murdered, threatened with death and had their homes burned down. The Press could play an impor-

tant role in preventing such incidents by co-operating with the police before publishing reports on certain security investigations.

"Political crimes are committed in solidarity with international pressure groups and comment on such investigations cannot always be given immediately," the general said.

"It is general knowledge that certain crimes, for example, terrorism, sabotage and even detentions under certain circumstances, at times involve neighbouring States or even countries abroad.

"It thus becomes a matter affecting policy and diplomatic relations. The police are obliged to consult the Department of Foreign Affairs before a communique can be issued. At times the Press becomes impatient and starts independent investigations which are, strictly speaking, unwarranted and should be discouraged."

The Press had no more rights than the individual and the individual no more rights than the Press. The ability of the Press to use that freedom for good or bad was much greater than that of the individual, because it reached so many more people.

"It should be realised that if police action is continuously and unjustifiably presented as suspect and brutal, it can cause irreparable damage to our democratic infrastructure. It should be realised that if the police fail, then the State fails. For that reason I appeal to the Press to make balanced reporting their task." — (Sana)

GENERAL
GELDENHUYS

Police Act is fair — general

PRETORIA — The Police Amendment Act passed by Parliament this year did not prohibit the publication of information but demanded the publication of the truth, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a Pretoria Press Club luncheon, General Geldenhuys said this was a reasonable stipulation.

"The South African Police force does not want to gag the press, but demands fair and reasonable reporting, whether by way of criticism or otherwise."

The press had no more right than the individual and the individual no more rights than the press, he said. The ability of the press to use that freedom for good or bad was much greater than that of the individual, because it reached so many more people.

"Whatever its shortcomings, I am convinced South Africa has a free press, a vocal opposition, political parties representing widely divergent political views and a thriving free enterprise economy.

"For both blacks and whites it has the highest standard of living in Africa.

"I would like to appeal to the press not to be too eager to obtain news about crime and criminals for the sake of business as a first priority, but rather to be patient and allow police investigations to proceed without interference," General Geldenhuys said.

Sometimes the information or investigation was of such a nature that

were at stake. Police witnesses in terrorism trials had been killed. Others had been threatened with death or their homes had been burnt down.

"Political crimes are committed in solidarity with international pressure groups and comment on such investigations cannot always be given immediately," General Geldenhuys said.

"It is general knowledge that certain crimes, for example, terrorism and sabotage, at times involve neighbouring states or even countries abroad.

"It thus becomes a matter affecting policy and diplomatic relations. The police are obliged to consult the department of Foreign Affairs before a communique can be issued." — SAPA

Mystery shooting

MYSTERY surrounds the death of Mr Peter "Kieks" Hlatswayo of Dube. Soweto, who was found shot dead at undertakers in Britz, near Pretoria.

Police at Ga-Rankuwa confirmed that Mr Hlatswayo had been shot by them, but declined to give further details.

The police in Britz said that the body had been brought there by Ga-Rankuwa police "who fall under the BophuthaTswana government".

The Ga-Rankuwa police referred us to the South African police, who, in turn, referred us back to the BophuthaTswana police.

Later, a Major Kgwela, of the BophuthaTswana police referred us to "higher authorities in Montshiwa," near Mafeking. There we spoke to a Major Molotsi, who admitted knowing about the incident but would not give us further details.

Major Molotsi then told us to get in touch with the Commissioner of the BophuthaTswana police.

At the commissioner's office, his secretary told us that he was ill and would only be back at work next Tuesday.

Meanwhile family members of Mr Hlatswayo claim that their son was shot while he was with Mr Terry Nkobo, whose home was raided by police three weeks ago and arms seized. They said that according to information they received, another man was shot in the leg.

They claim that police visited their home thrice last week but they were not told of the shooting which took place during the weekend of July 7-8.

"We got information from somebody, and went to Ga-Rankuwa where we were referred to an undertaker in Britz. We found Kieks' body there," said his sister Miss Rachel Hlatswayo.

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18. Presentation

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20. Vote of Thanks

21. National Anthem

Cop: I could have prevented hanging

25
19/7/79
Post

A POLICE sergeant told an inquest court yesterday that if he had done his job properly he might have prevented the death of a prisoner found hanged in his cell.

Sergeant S Ntshobane was being cross-examined by Mr B M Kies at an inquest into the death of a 23-year-old student, Mr Mzwadile Magengele,

who was found hanged in a cell at Guguletu Police Station on January 20.

Sergeant Ntshobane said he was in charge of the cells at Guguletu and it was his duty to check all prisoners in the cells every four hours.

Under cross-examination by Mr Kies, representing the Magengelele family, he said when he looked into Mr Magengelele's cell at 4 am he appeared to

be asleep.

When he returned at 5 am he looked into the cell and saw a boot on top of the mats and blankets under which the prisoner had been sleeping.

Fearing Mr Magengelele might be trying to escape, he locked the cell and went for help.

He returned to the cell with a Constable George at 5.20. Mr Magengelele was hanging from the cell window.

Sergeant Ntshobane said it was possible that Mr Magengelele might have been in the process of hanging himself when he saw his foot on the bed at 5 am.

He had made a mistake by not going into the cell and making a thorough check, he said.

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REFRESHMENTS REFRESHMENTS

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HARD TO RECONCILE

HOW anybody can defend the Police Amendment Act and in the same breath declare that they do not want to gag the Press is perplexing to say the least. At a Pretoria Press Club luncheon this week the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, tried hard to make the amalgam sound plausible but his arguments were hardly convincing.

"The police force," he said, "does not want to gag the Press, but demands fair and reasonable reporting. And this is not an unreasonable demand . . ." Quite so. He may not have noticed, however, that reputable newspapers strive very hard to do that already. Indeed, any newspaper that gained the reputation of being unfair and unreasonable would soon lose the confidence of its readers, and its circulation would suffer.

One might ask how the Commissioner reconciles his desire not to gag the Press with a provision in the Act which virtually puts a stop to newspaper inquiries into irregularities in police actions. The "gag" is applied in the section which makes it an offence to publish untrue matter without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true.

Moreover, the onus is on a newspaper to prove that it has reasonable grounds. But in most cases that would be impossible because newspaper informants invariably fear the consequences of identification. There could

be no proof without disclosing sources.

In any case the truth concerning irregularities and malpractice rarely emerges at the outset of newspaper inquiries. Often it is necessary to wade through a maze of rumours, allegations, counter-allegations and denials before the facts come to light. In future the only version of incidents involving police action will be the official one. Over a wide area the police will operate behind a wall of secrecy.

We think we speak with the voice of a newspaper that enjoys a fairly good relationship with the police. We are deeply conscious of their responsibilities and we have always been in the fore of those demanding improved police pay and conditions of service. However, the record shows that not all policemen are immune to corruption and over-zealousness.

And because they have such wide powers of arrest and detention, including the right in certain instances to hold defenceless people incommunicado in cells, we believe it is wrong that their actions should be removed from the public gaze. Why do they and prison warders need special protection that is not afforded to any other member of society?

We believe that the police force should be an accountable and open administration. That, surely, is the route to public confidence and acceptability.

Cop claims dead student fought

ALTHOUGH the evidence was that 23-year-old student Mr Mzwandile Magengelele was not drunk when he was arrested hours before being found hanged in his cell, his blood alcohol content showed he must have been strongly under the influence of liquor.

This was said yesterday by Mr M S Knox, the magistrate presiding at the inquest into the death of Mr Magengelele in the Guguletu Police Station on January 20.

Mr Knox said that according to a laboratory expert, Mr Magengelele's blood alcohol content was 0.10 milligrams per litre.

Giving evidence yesterday a friend and fellow student of Mr Magenge-

lele, Mr Godfrey Nudungwane, said they had shared a small bottle of brandy and some food after lectures on the afternoon before Mr Magengelele's death.

Giving evidence this week, Constable H Barnard said Mr Magengelele was carrying a box of cassettes for a tape recorder when he was arrested on suspicion of being in possession of stolen property.

He had fought, struggled and kicked while he was being handcuffed and put into the back of a police car.

He did not appear to be under the influence of liquor.

Constable Barnard said they had driven off at speed to get away from the scene of the arrest and to get to the police station before Mr Magengelele, who was still struggling, damaged the car.

The hearing was postponed to August 31.

Police to crack down on gangs

1251
21/7/79

Police are to act swiftly and firmly to prevent open warfare from erupting between youth gangs in Johannesburg's southern suburbs

Several people have already been beaten up, a youth has been shot in the shoulder and another stabbed in the latest incidents

Police are looking for the white tee-shirted members of the 50-strong Cockney Rebel gang who have been terrorising schoolchildren in the neighbourhoods of Kentworth, Rosettenville and Regents Park

The latest incident involved members of the Rebels and the smaller Phantom gang

A 14-year-old schoolboy, a member of the Phantoms was stabbed in the hip and another youth, one of the Rebels, was shot in a shoulder in Fied Street, Regents Park

The sister of the stabbed youth described how the gangs operate. The Rebels, she says, are a group of about 50, mostly of schoolgoing age. They are led by older men, some of whom are married, and invited to fight

The youths are usually armed with knives, pickhandles and hockey sticks. In some cases, firearms have been seen

Several youths in the area, who are not connected with any gang, said the Rebels usually beat up people "just for fun" In one case the clubhouse of one of the gangs was burnt to the ground

The recent trouble between the gangs started on July 12 when one of the Phantoms punched a Rebel

After reports of the latest shooting and stabbing, adults have told the police that they had been assaulted by the Rebels. They claimed they had been beaten with hockey sticks.

At least one of the

Jo'burg's 'fever of violence'

Since the recent publicity given to violent confrontations between youths in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg, social workers have admitted that "gang fever" has encouraged aggressive behaviour in the area

Mr J Stander, Transvaal representative for the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions, said a noticeable incidence of aggressive and violent behaviour had occurred over the past months

"The gangs probably encourage violent behaviour," he said "Peer group influence is a strong contributor to the youths' bad behaviour

"There has been more juvenile delinquency than in the past year — but it could be temporary"

Mr Stander appealed to families in the area to contact the department if they had social problems "We will help," he said

Rebels is believed to have a record and police believe the idea behind the formation of the gang came after some of the members had been to Britain. They wear white tee-shirts with the words "Cockney Rebels" on the back

Most of the children in the gang come from the same school and police believe there might even be primary school members

The only other gang in the area which can match the strength and numbers of the Rebels is, the La Rochelle United gang, which is said to number more than 50. They are also well known for their use of pickhandles and knives

Defence: police lied

By ERNEST NKABINDE

A DEFENCE COUNSEL told the Vereeniging Regional Court yesterday that police witnesses lied when they said they did not assault accused youngsters to get them to confess in a sabotage case.

This submission was made by Mr D N Faber before Mr P J Loock in the Sebokeng petrol bomb trial

Mr Ezekiel Seagwa (18), Mr Johannes Marumo (19), Mr Thomas Nhlapo (18), Mr Lazarus Lebeloane (19) and two youths, are charged with petrol bombing the house of Constable Jeremiah Majola a Vereeniging security policeman on December 7, last year

The accused claimed they were assaulted, threatened and forced by police to make implicating confessions.

Mr Faber said the State failed to challenge the version of the accused when they were cross-examined, after giving evidence

He also said the district surgeon did not tell the truth when he said he did not see or find swellings or wounds on the accused

He submitted that the accused did not make the confessions willingly as alleged by the police and the State

He said the State also failed to prove its case against Mr Nhlapo and one of the youths appearing in court, as there was no evidence incriminating them

He asked the court to reject the State version and called for acquittal

Mr T Ritter SC, who was to reply to the defence submissions, obtained a postponement to Friday

Man claims to be held for a week by mistake

251 81 26/7/78 Post

AN Elsie's River man was held in custody for nearly a week, then transferred to Malmesbury where he was detained for another two days before appearing in court — where it was found that he was the "wrong man" and was released.

Mr Mr John van der Heever, who alleges that he was, walked from Malmesbury railway station to the local police station handcuffed and with his legs in chains, is considering legal action

It was later discovered that another Mr J van den Heever had previously appeared in the Malmesbury Magistrate's Court on a charge of drunken driving along the Malmesbury-Darling road. He was out on bail and had not turned up for a subsequent hearing. A warrant was then issued for his arrest.

Mr John van den Heever's troubles started when he received an urgent letter telling him to report to the Epping Police Station.

Unable to get to the police because of pressure of work, he arranged for his wife Flavia to go along and see what was required.

"I was shocked to hear the police say that my husband was to report immediately because of an alleged drunken driving charge," Mrs van den Heever said.

Mr van den Heever immediately went along to the police station to clear up any misunderstanding. When he arrived there, he was arrested and held in custody for six days before being dispatched in chains and under guard to stand trial in Malmesbury.

"I protested that I had never been to Malmesbury before and that they must have the wrong man, I don't even have a car", Mr van den Heever said.

"But they locked me up all the same," said Mr van den Heever.

While he was being held at Epping, Mrs van den Heever paid R35 to go to Malmesbury in an effort to get her husband released.

She discussed the matter with the prosecutor who agreed that her husband was not the man for whom the warrant of arrest had been issued. According to Mrs van den Heever, the prosecutor telephoned the Epping police station with instructions to release her husband. He also gave her a letter to the Epping police.

In spite of this, she was still not able to get her husband released.

Mrs van den Heever was then taken under escort from Epping to Malmesbury by train, and in Malmesbury he had to walk through the streets in chains.

He appeared in court the following Monday morning and was released.

POST contacted the police for confirmation of the report. But at the time of going to Press our Cape Town office had not received a reply.

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Three policemen on homicide charge

251
27/7/79
Indaba

Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON — Three Ciskei policemen including a sergeant will stand trial in the Whittlesea Regional Court on August 6

Charged with culpable

homicide and three counts of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm are Sergeant Bill Mnyengeza, Constable Sonwabo Sishuba and Constable Noholoza

When they appeared briefly in court they were

not asked to plead. No evidence was led.

The policemen are alleged to have caused the death of Mr Tembile Maneli, 34, on September 21 last year at a location near Whittlesea.

They are also charged with three counts of assaults on Mr Charles Kamanga, Mr Nelson Kuse and Mr Solomon Doko, who sustained fractured legs and ribs.

The policemen were released on warning

Constable not responsible for man's death

A CONSTABLE who knocked down Mr Isaac Claims, 21, while chasing four car thieves could not be held responsible for Mr Claims's death, a Wynberg inquest magistrate found yesterday.

Evidence was that in the afternoon of June 27,

1978, Constable John Martin Sterrenberg was involved in a high speed car chase after a stolen car.

Constable Sterrenberg, in a police car, was about 25 m behind the stolen car when Mr Claims ran into the road — Sithandatu Avenue, Gueuletu

The driver of the stolen car avoided hitting Mr Claims, but Constable Sterrenberg after braking, hooting and swerving, collided with him. He was travelling at more than 90 km/h.

He said he radioed immediately for policemen and an ambulance to go

to the scene of the accident, and continued the chase.

When he lost sight of the stolen vehicle he returned to the scene of the accident and found Mr Claims lying dead on the pavement.

Mr J A Dell was on the Bench.

251

Detectives shoot at angry mob

Crime Reporter

THREE Durban North detectives were attacked by an angry crowd of about 50 Blacks who freed a prisoner in Inanda yesterday. The policemen opened fire and some of their assailants are believed to have been killed.

One of the detectives is in a serious condition in hospital after being hacked on the head and body with pangas while one man was also admitted to hospital with a bullet wound in the throat. Both are in King Edward VIII Hospital.

Colonel P. G. Niewoudt, District Commandant for Durban North, said last night that two senior officers were still investigating the incident and he was awaiting a detailed report.

Remote area

He said it appeared that the three detectives had gone to a remote area in the Inanda district in search of a man wanted in connection with a series of housebreakings and thefts.

The detectives found the man and arrested him but were suddenly confronted by an angry mob of about 50 men armed with sticks and pangas who had apparently kept watch on the policemen, he said.

They demanded the release of the prisoner and when their demand was not met, they attacked the policemen.

One detective was beaten to the ground and hacked with pangas. His colleagues were then forced to open fire.

Colonel Niewoudt said it was not yet known how many people were injured but he believed some were killed before the detectives managed to retreat with their badly injured colleague.

The prisoner was set free during the fighting. The names of the three detectives involved were not released.

8 policemen charged with murder

Court Reporter

EIGHT Chatsworth policemen pleaded not guilty to murdering a prisoner and assaulting another prisoner when they appeared before Mr. J. J. Brits in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The State alleges that at Chatsworth police station by assaulting him on the night of April 22 Mr Mbele was found dead in a cell the following day.

Sergeant Gunabathy (46), Sergeant L. Reddy (35) and Constable Jagadasen (40) Pathmanathan (40), Kampan Govender (24), Thungavelu (25), Ganesan Armugam (38) and D S Chetty (25) murdered Mr. Ernest Mbele, a prisoner

The second charge alleges that they assaulted another prisoner, Mr. Bheki Dlamini, by hitting and kicking him with intent to cause grievous bodily harm on the same night.

Mr. G. H. Reeve, appearing for all the accused, said the policemen admitted being on duty that night.

The men were granted bail of R20 each and warned not to interfere with State witnesses.

The hearing was adjourned to August 28.

Mr. G. Scheltema and Mr. B. van Zyl appeared for the State.

27/7/79
mm 25p

MBABANI — Two former Soweto men made and found with a pistol in their possession for 500 rands. The men were of African descent and had been in the country for some time. They were charged with possession of a pistol and a permit to carry a pistol. The men were arrested on April 14.

SWAZILAND

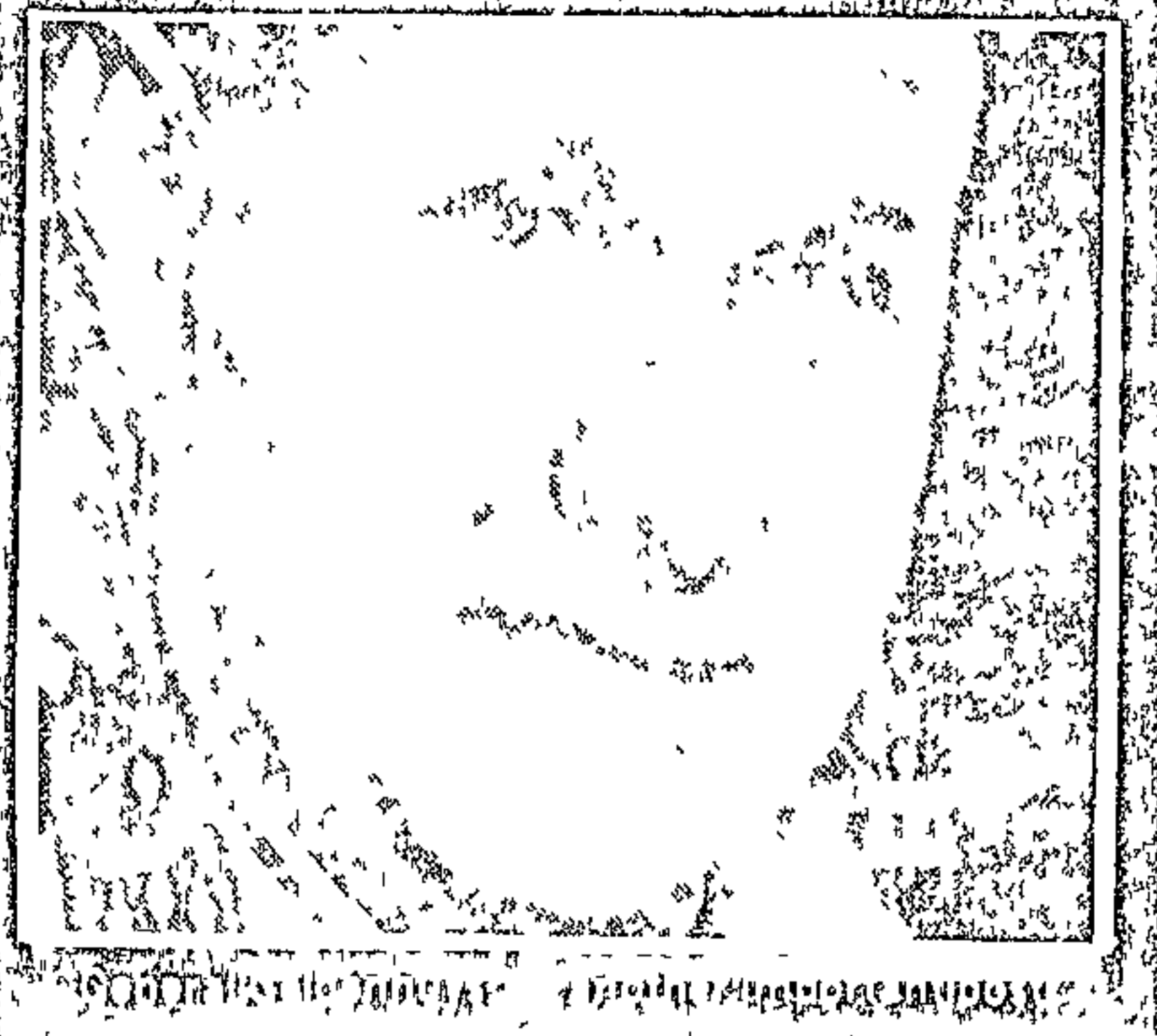
The Minister also warned Mr. Kruger that if he did not try to commit suicide he had tried to commit suicide. The period of his illness had been long and he had been in hospital for some time. Mr. Kruger admitted that he had been in hospital for some time and that he had been in hospital for some time.

Asked by Mr. Kruger whether she had seen the injured, Mrs. Suzman said she had all the information on affidavits and months in the past. She had all the information on affidavits and months in the past. She had all the information on affidavits and months in the past.

Speaking in committee during the debate on the Police Vote, Mrs. Suzman said that she had been in hospital for some time and that she had been in hospital for some time. She had all the information on affidavits and months in the past.

Parliamentary Correspondent
South African Press (11)

Police chief Goldenhuys may quit



By NEIL HOOPER

GENERAL Mike Goldenhuys is expected to relinquish his post as Commissioner of Police before the end of the year.

He is likely to be succeeded by Lieutenant-General Frikkie Engels, one of the two Chief Deputy Commissioners of Police.

It was learnt reliably this week that Gen Goldenhuys may take up another important post — possibly as a Government adviser.

Asked in Pretoria this week for official reaction to reports about a change in the commissionership before the end of the year, a spokesman for police headquarters said:

"No comment — and this should not be interpreted as either confirmation or denial."

Altered

Gen Engels is the Chief Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of administration. He was previously head of the Police Inspectorate — the watchdog over the force, and held a position similar to that of the chairman of the Public Service Commission in its relationship to public servants.

Gen Engels, who is in his late 40s, has had a meteoric rise in the police force.

though highly regarded by his colleagues, he is virtually unknown to the public.

Another senior officer eligible for the commissionership is Lieutenant-General Jan Kleinhans, the other Chief Deputy Commissioner, and former Chief of the CID.

Although senior to Gen Engels in service this no longer makes him the automatic successor as the police regulations were altered last year to provide for promotion on merit and not only on seniority — as used to be the case.

In May last year, 52-year-old Gen Goldenhuys became South Africa's youngest Commissioner of Police after a spell of four years as the head of the Security Branch.

He moved to this top security position after having been the deputy to General Hendrik van den Bergh, then head of the Bureau for State Security (BOSS).

In 1964 Gen Goldenhuys, then a police captain, was one of the hand-picked members of the Security Branch who were called to form the ultra-secret Republic Intelligence Service.

With the formation of BOSS, Gen Goldenhuys moved to the new bureau, and in 1971 he became its deputy head.

THE court heard that Sergeant West had some military training. After a period of military training, he was posted to the Special Branch of the South African Police. He had been in the Special Branch for some time and had been in the Special Branch for some time.

Political Killing

THE death of a prominent terrorist leader in the Cape Province has led to a political inquiry. The death of the leader was a political killing and has led to a political inquiry.

SWIMS

They are R50 000 from the Biko family, R40 000 from the four Section 10 detainees from Natal, R6 750 from Daniel Montisi and R150 000 for two separate actions lodged by some of the Bethal accused.

TOTALITARIANISM

6/2/72 (151)

Sunday Times
29/7/79
251

Return to the

By PIETER DE KLERK

HUNDREDS of policemen who resigned at the beginning of this year because they thought they were being underpaid have now re-enlisted

Jobs that had been promised them in the private sector did not materialise

Brigadier Albie Fourie, Chief Recruiting Officer attached to the SA Police's Directorate of Public Relations, said that 782 white policemen, from constables to senior officers, had reapplied to join the Force

"We had mass resignations last year because the men felt that they could do better in the private sector"

"Many of them were disillusioned and even those who had found jobs with better pay have since found that they belonged in the force."

He added that they had more applications than vacancies at the moment, with applications still pouring in

"We are sifting through the applications, giving former, trained policemen preference."

"We are trying to get as many of them as possible back be-

thin blue line

fore September, when the new drive for recruits starts

"It costs about R4 000 to train a policeman. Every policeman who re-enlists is a profit to us. He can be put to productive use immediately"

He said that although they had forfeited their privileges, such as loans on housing, they would be given credit for the years they had served the force

"We were upset when so many resigned last year — as any employer would be"

"Many of them were matriculants who were under the misunderstanding that by joining the Police Force, they would not have to undergo the compulsory military training"

256 (258) 31/7/79 Post

Dagga suspect hurt, inquest court is told

A KWATHEMA MAN died in police custody because of asphyxia (suffocation), possibly caused by an epileptic attack, a district surgeon said yesterday.

Dr A P Cronje, gave evidence at the inquest on Mr Sonny-boy Vuyi Nhlapo (31).

He died after being arrested on a dagga charge on Feb-

ruary 18 this year.

Dr Cronje, who told the court he had done about 20 000 post mortems, said he certified Mr Nhlapo dead that day. He conducted a post-mortem the following day.

He was called from

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

his house to the government mortuary where he found Mr Nhlapo at the back of a police car. Mr Nhlapo's tongue was clenched between his teeth.

He was told that earlier Mr Nhlapo had made some jerking movements as if he was trying to escape. He was fully clothed

In his post-mortem, he established that Mr Nhlapo had died of asphyxia, possibly caused by epileptic attack

There were no injuries on his body except handcuff marks on both hands.

Under cross-examination by Professor L S Smith, Chief Pathologist from Cape Town (assisting the magistrate), Dr Cronje said there were no signs that indicated that there was any epilepsy. He diagnosed epilepsy because of what he was told earlier.

He did not examine other parts of the body. He did not examine the windpipe to establish if there was any foreign body which could have caused asphyxia.

Under cross-examination by Mr D A Kuny, representing the interests of the Nhlapo family, Dr

Dr Cronje conducted his examination.

Mr P B Jacobs, leading evidence for the State, told Dr Cronje Mr Petrus Ngema had made a statement that he was handcuffed with Mr Nhlapo at the back of the police car.

Mr Nhlapo was hit on the head with the butt of a gun. Later, two police assaulted him with fists upon the arms, the statement had said.

Dr Cronje said he did not see any injuries that could have been caused by the alleged assaults.

The hearing continues. Mr Jack Strydom and Mr A F Maclaren, from the office of the deputy Attorney general, are representing the police. Mr D A Kuny is instructed by Aitken, Gebb and Partners

On the bench is Mr De V M Horak, assisted by Prof Smith.

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THE RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY

The rates derived from the simulations have shown that the fission rates of expansion. The fission model was also of expansion for a single culture than for comparison of the rates of expansion derived from the radiocarbon chronology should provide a comparison of the two models.

Carbon dates provide estimate of the period during Radiocarbon dates have an estimate of variability was decided therefore, that the rate of spread could not be calculated directly from the dates and a curve fitting technique was used. Linear regression analysis provided a best fit straight line, derived from a least squares analysis (McCall, 1970), between distance and date. Some sites had more than one date associated with them and a weighted average (Huffman, 1977) was used to provide a best estimate. The weighted average

culture and the values for the two possible earliest date was set at a distance of zero. The to other early sites was measured. The regression and rates of expansion were derived from the results. The sites and associated dates used in the p in tables seven, eight, and nine.

Post mortem on arrested man draws criticism

Star
31/7/79
25B

East Rand Bureau

A consulting pathologist, Dr Jonathan Gluckman, told an inquest court in Benoni today that the post mortem carried out on Mr Sunnyboy Nhlapo, who died in police custody, was the worst he had seen in his life. "I was appalled by it"

frequency of inter-attlement contact would have increased probability of friction would have grown. The level of increased until fission occurred when groups would have and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion. In this model, as was the case for the continuous carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem

haemorrhages in the brain stem and that Mr Nhlapo had probably died as a result of this, "but I can't prove it"

The injury was consistent with a blow to the back of the head

At his post-mortem he found the brain's membrane intact. He had removed this and the base of the brain, and on close examination of the bones found a fracture. There was bleeding inside the bone.

Dr Gluckman said that in April he had gone with police officers to discuss his findings with Dr Scheepers from the Department of Forensic Medicine. Dr Scheepers asked Dr Gluckman if the fracture could not have been caused by the inept removal of the skull in the first post-mortem.

Dr Gluckman had replied that he had no basis on which to reject this. He also had no basis on which to reject a proposition that the blood he found had been caused by seepage after death.

Dr Gluckman, however, reiterated that he had found the brain's membrane intact. He said he would have expected this to have been damaged if it had been the post-mortem that had caused the injury.

He told the court he had found no external injury to the body. Advocate P B Jacobs, who is leading evidence for the State, asked if he would have expected external signs of injury if Mr Nhlapo had been hit several times, knocked down and hit with the butt of a rifle.

Dr Gluckman said he would have expected to find injuries but he did not.

latest group. The linear continuum (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction

Dr Gluckman said the body had not been washed after the post mortem and it was one of the dirtiest bodies he had had to handle.

Sergeant P J Smith, a mortuary attendant, told the court he had assisted in the post mortem. He said it was possible parts of the brain had not been returned to the body but he was positive the breastbone had been put back.

The organs were returned to the body by a black constable under his supervision but he may not have been watching because there were other bodies there.

Dr Gluckman said Mr Nhlapo's lungs had not been examined at the district surgeon's post-mortem, and his own subsequent post-mortem found vital portions of the brain left in the skull.

Consequently the conclusion that Mr Nhlapo died of asphyxiation probably brought on by epileptic fits could only be conjecture and not based on scientific technique, he said.

Dr Gluckman was giving evidence before Mr de V M Horak, assisted by Professor L S Smith, the chief State pathologist, who is investigating the death of Mr Nhlapo, who died on May 18 a few hours after his arrest by members of the Narcotics Bureau from Springs on a dagga charge.

FRACTURE

He said that he did not know the cause of Mr Nhlapo's death but said he found a fracture at the base of the skull. It was his opinion that this could have

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per year were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these were an order of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 3). Different input populations had little effect on the rates for the wave of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, resulted from high population inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

Cop denies assault

By IKH MOTSAPI

A POLICE sergeant called to give evidence for the State in the Krugersdorp arson murder trial yesterday denied assaulting and trying to pull out two teeth of an accused with a pair of pliers.

Sergeant C Johannes Daniel Mathee was giving evidence before Mr Justice F S Steyn at the trial of Linda Mario Mogale (18) and Elias Jimmy Mabaso (22)

Mogale and Mabaso have pleaded not guilty to three counts of murder, three of attempted murder, three of arson, three of malicious damage to property and one of terrorism alternatively sabotage

Sergeant Mathee was called to answer allegations by Mogale that he assaulted him and tried to pull out his two teeth with a pair of pliers on the day of his arrest last year.

Mogale said in evidence that he was arrested on May 3, last year by Sgt Mathee and other policemen at the St Matthews Anglican Church in Emdeni.

Mathee assaulted him and tried to pull out his two teeth with a pair of pliers at his office at Protea police headquarters that night, he alleged

Before reaching Protea police station that night, they stopped at an open space where he was instructed to get out and run away. He refused as he believed the police wanted to shoot him.

Mathee denied the allegations and said Mogale was "very friendly with me when I arrested him."

"We have been very friendly to each other all along, even now in court," said Sgt Mathee.

He also denied instructing Mogale to run away. He had been in Soweto for six years and had shot dead two suspects who tried to escape while he was investigating other cases, he said.

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Gedurende die eerste
Sentrum vir Intergror
sy werksaamhede geput
verjaarsdag op 1 April
in 1977 ontvang deur

DIE OORSPRONG EN D

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Nr 61 van 1973).

Doctor uncertain on death of Sonnyboy

A PRIVATE pathologist yesterday told a Benoni inquest magistrate he could not establish precisely what caused the death of a KwaThema man who died in police custody early this year.

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He is Dr Jonathan Gluckman, who was under cross-examination by Mr Jack Strydom, representing the police at the inquest into the death of Mr Sonnyboy Vuyi Nhlapo (31), of KwaThema

The fracture found at the base of the skull could have been sustained before or after the death. But it was still fresh when he conducted the post-mortem, he said

The inquest is being held in the Benoni Magistrate's Court before Mr de V M Horak who is assisted by Professor L S Smith

Mr Nhlapo died after he was arrested on a dagga charge on February 18 this year.

Dr Gluckman said he got permission to carry out a post-mortem from the local magistrate in KwaThema. He was not with the district surgeon, for in most cases district surgeons were not always available.

Conditions at the mortuary were unhygienic

Mr Nhlapo's body was shown to him by an undertaker, a Mr Makola

The dead man's brain was not available and as such he could not take pictures of it

He was told Dr A P Cronje, the district surgeon who had carried out the post-mortem, had diagnosed death from asphyxia caused by an epileptic fit

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

Dr Gluckman, replying to questions, said he did not know how people died from epileptic attacks. He was also not clear if Mr Nhlapo had died from convulsion.

He did not examine the windpipe to find out if there was any foreign body.

Questioned by Prof Smith, he said there were many unexplained factors with regard to the fracture. He also experienced difficulty finding out how it was inflicted.

Dr Cronje earlier told the court he established that Mr Nhlapo had died of asphyxia, possibly caused by an epileptic attack.

There were no injuries on Mr Nhlapo's body except handcuff marks on both hands. There were no signs indicating that there was any epileptic fit.

He diagnosed epilepsy because of what he was told earlier.

He did not examine other parts of the body.

He did not examine the windpipe to establish if there was any foreign body which could have caused asphyxia.

The inquest continues on September 24.

Bribe on booze — cops charged

THREE POLICE CONSTABLES were allegedly given R40 by prisoners at John Vorster Square to supply them with alcohol and cigarettes, a Johannesburg Regional Court Magistrate heard yesterday.

Mr Paul Christiaan Pretorius (20), Mr Anthony Edward de Reuck (19) and Mr Ismael Mogometsi (35) pleaded not guilty to charges of bribery and corruption.

It is alleged that on August 11 last year they were given R40 in cash by prisoners Mr Jan Coetzee, Mr Andrew Bako and Mr Robin Visser.

The policemen gave the prisoners alcohol and cigarettes in return for the money, the Court was told.

According to a second charge they unlawfully supplied the prisoners with cigarettes and alcohol.

Captain Daniel Brandt told the Court that Mr Bako and Mr Visser were arrested and taken to John Vorster Square on August 11. He said that when he went to question them in their cells later that day they were under the influence of alcohol.

A bottle of brandy was allegedly found in Mr Visser's cell.

(Proceeding)

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Court told of shots at car

QUEENSTOWN — A Johannesburg man yesterday described in the Regional Court here how two policemen had fired shots at his car, breaking the back window and hitting the right front door, while he and a friend were on their way home after holidaying at Mazepa Bay.

Constable Rudolph David Nel, 21, of the Queenstown police and Constable Christopher Brian Price, 20, of the Tyden police pleaded not guilty before Mr L. G. Clark to charges of attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

Their appearance arose out of an incident on February 11 this year at a road block on the Queenstown-Transkei national road when they fired several shots at the car in which Mr Steinhobel and his friend, Mr Peter Theron, were travelling.

Mr Steinhobel said he

had just come over a rise when he saw a blue light flashing. He immediately slacked down, assuming there was an accident.

"I drove on then we heard two shots and the back window splintered."

"There weren't any barriers or policemen wearing reflective clothing. All I saw was a blue light."

Constable Nel told the court he and two other constables had decided to put up an impromptu roadblock for dagga runners and stock-thieves.

"A car drove past the roadblock at a high speed. We thought they had dagga and knew it would have been useless to try to follow in the police van, so I fired two shots with my R1 rifle and Constable Price fired one shot," Constable Nel said.

He denied trying to murder Mr Steinhobel.

Judgment was reserved to September 10 — DDC

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

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

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

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

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergriepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede.

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

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaard
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Dr. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Blacks violent by nature, says brigadier

By DIAGO SEGOLA

BLACKS are by nature violent and particularly when they have had a drink they became very dangerous, the Divisional CID Chief for Soweto, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, said in an interview with the SABC yesterday.

Brigadier Coetzee told interviewer Nick Chevalier in a special "Radio Today" programme: "You see, one must remember that these people are by nature violent. They grew up in that way. And especially when this drinking comes into it, with their nature, then they are actually very dangerous."

Brig Coetzee was featured on the programme — on crime in Soweto — with the chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, and Mr Shimane Kumalo, the assistant director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

He said about 70% of crimes committed in Soweto originated from the shebeens and other drinking places. "We are now concentrating on trying to get these drinking places extinguished."

"The second thing is, of course, trying to increase the number of policemen in the streets, you know, that can be seen as a preventive measure. But that's not so easy in a place like Soweto.

"You must remember that Soweto is a very big area and is about 38 suburbs, which most people do not realise," he said.

It was impossible in Soweto at the moment to have policemen walking the beat in the streets.

"When you let them walk in Soweto, you need actually need quite a large number to walk together because it is quite dangerous.

On shebeens he said: "As I've said, these crimes originate usually in the shebeens after some drinking and then they start fighting because in these shebeens they have women and have all sorts of things that can be the cause of a murder."

Asked whether he had the impression that most of the people in Soweto felt police were there to suppress rather than guide and help them, Brig Coetzee said: "It may be especially so after these riots we had. I'll tell you that that feeling may have existed, because under the riot system the police had to oppress to get it calmed down.

"But generally I don't think the general public is enough inclined to assist the police in Soweto."

Mr Thebehali said the crime situation in Soweto had gone out of hand and blamed it partly on "the non-availability of job opportunities and the non-availability of sufficient educational and recreational facilities."

Mr Kumalo said economic factors were mostly to blame for the crimes.

ALL CAUSES

NO. 19600 15374 2828 1967 16632 12847 18348 13062

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NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
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ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23

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GABRIEL'S GLAM

Mr Harris Mbatha: "He jabbed finger in my face"

DOLLIE HARASSMENT

POLICEMAN

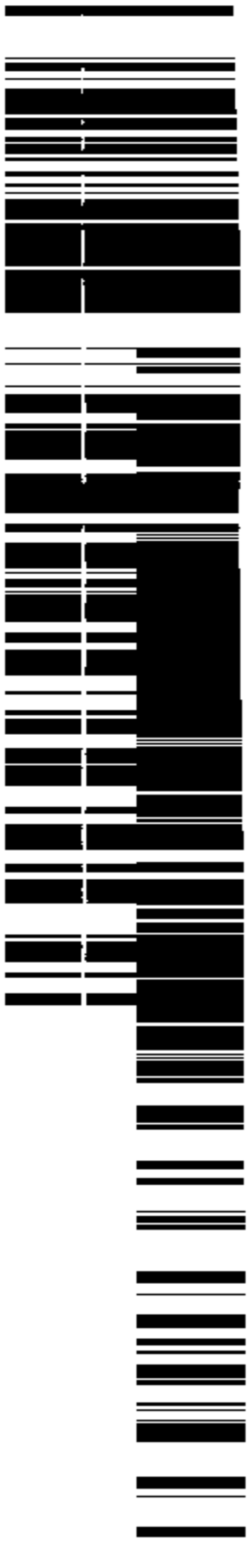
CALLED ME A

KAFIR AND FLUNG ME FROM CAR, ALLEGES DRIVER

QUOTE

TAXI OPERATOR Des Cook
I have 15 cars on the road. There are 300 000 private vehicles in Durban. How come the City Police get an opportunity to stop one of my cars every single day?

te skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort dat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik maak om etlike publiskasies gratis te versprei onder mal wat in die bevordering van n oop samelewing belang- n slotte is dit met min genoeë dat ek my verpligtings door die ere-navorsingsbeampies van die Sentru- nstus van die Navorsings- nstus van die Navorsings-



Sunday Tribune

5/8/79

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By CHRIS
WHITFIELD

A SIMMERING feud between some of Durban's taxi men and City Police came to a head this week when a black cab driver claimed he was called a kaffir and assaulted.

The cab driver, Harris Mbatha, says he was hurled to the ground by a City Policeman in the early hours of Tuesday.

"They are hassling and harassing us," said taxi operator Billy Young this week. "It's time consuming and ultimately very costly for us," he added.

A City Police spokesman replied: "We are not really victimising some operators. We just check on their operations more often because we have had so many problems with them in the past."

Papers

Mr Mbatha told the Sunday Tribune he had been driving along Smith Street with two Japanese customers when a City Police car swung in front of him, cut him off, and stopped him.

He did not have his dock permit papers with

him. The taxi owner had taken them to be renewed and had not returned them to the cab.

"Before the policeman had got to my cab I tried to radio back and tell them what was happening," said Mr Mbatha.

The policeman, tall and dressed in City Police uniform but wearing a civilian jacket, had knocked the microphone from his hand, said Mr Mbatha.

Charge

He then claimed the policeman opened the cab door, grabbed him by the lapels and flung him from the cab on to the road.

In the following argument Mr Mbatha told the policeman to leave him and "you mustn't swear at me."

The policeman, says Mr Mbatha, called him a kaffir and said: "Shut up or I'll shoot you."

"He also jabbed his finger in my face," said Mr Mbatha.

The tall policeman's accomplice, shorter and "in his forties," had told Mr Mbatha to "respect the police."

"The tall one also jabbed his finger in my face," said Mr Mbatha.

He says he was not

seriously hurt but felt belittled.

The police spokesman said the incident would be investigated if Mr Mbatha laid a charge or complained to the Chief Constable of the City Police.

"If the allegations are true, disciplinary action will be taken," he said.

Mr Mbatha said he would lay a charge.

The incident comes amid increasing complaints from taxi drivers and owners.

"I have 15 cars on the road. There are 300 000 private vehicles in Durban. How come the City Police get an opportunity to stop one of my cars every single day," said operator Des Cook.

"It's always a case of them wanting to check the papers or the vehicle," said a disgruntled Mr Cook.

Mr Young said the harassment was "very time consuming and costly".

This, he said, was because the case against the taxi driver was often weak and it was often worth it to go to court about a charge. ("They inevitably get dismissed," he said.

"But often we just pay up to avoid legal expenses and the expense of having a driver at court during valuable working hours," he said.

Checks

The operators said the City Police as a whole were not to blame for the incidents — just certain individuals.

The City Police spokesman said. "We do have certain taxi operators who give us no end of trouble.

"If we find a lot of things wrong with a certain taxi fleet they will automatically be checked more often," he said. "So we are not really victimising them."

"Some fleets are no problem," he said.

MYSTERY OF BODY SOLVED

THE MYSTERY of the body of a 60-year-old Lawley man earlier reported missing after he was shot by the police, has been solved — the body has been handed over to his relatives.

This was confirmed by Brigadier J C Slabbert, Regional Police Commander on the West Rand.

M Lincon Thokolosi Dlamini was shot by the police when he allegedly attacked them during the course of their duty at Elandsfontein farm near Lawley.

Earlier his common-law wife, Mrs Emily Mnguni (40), had reported that the body of Mr Dlamini could not be traced since it was taken by the police on Saturday after the shooting incident.

They have been living together for 10 years as man and wife. They have two minor children.

Told that the body had been handed over to his relatives, Mrs Mnguni, said: "I know that he had another wife in the Transkei. But he used to look after me very well. I would love to attend his funeral if I can get money."

She took reporters around and point-

By WILLIE MAHLOANE

ed out bullet holes in the shack and the door.

In between sobs she described how Mr Dlamini was killed.

"Trouble started when a man, who had told me to leave my husband and fall in love with his friend, threatened to hire "Russians" to kill us.

"A week later the man came with a group of men to the house. They threw stones at the house and we fought back. We chased them into the neighbouring farm," said Mrs Mnguni.

Later that night a group of people came to the house. At this stage Mr Dlamini ran out of the house towards the veld. He was followed by two black and white men and other people who were with them.

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251
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Nr. 61 van 1973

Police pay to be ^{low} improved

Political Correspondent

DURBAN — Improved service and operational allowances for defence, police and prisons personnel were announced by the Prime Minister, last night.

He gave no details but said the Public Service Commission had completed a thorough investigation and had recommended improved conditions. These would be granted within 'financial limitations' in recognition of the need to keep vital personnel satisfied.

Earlier in the day, at the Congress of the National Party, the Minister of Police Mr Le Grange said a decision was taken by the Cabinet on Tuesday in connection with police service conditions and operational allowances 'which shows we are giving this matter constant attention'.

He was commenting on a congress resolution calling for salary improvements for the police and the unlinking of their pay structures from that of the public service. Delegates said more policemen were resigning every year than were being recruited and something had to be done immediately.

Gedurende die jaar is mej. Norma Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en mej. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

... sekretaresse, mev. B.J. Chapman.

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

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITTEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, professor M.F. Kaplan, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

Die Sentrum word beheer deur 'n Beheerraad waarvan die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio die Voorsitter is, en die Adjunk-Prinsipaal ex officio die Vice-Voorsitter. Die Direkteur is ex officio 'n lid. Die Abe Bailey-Trust word deur dr. J.P. Duminy, ds. W.A. Landman en mnr. G.K. Lindsay verteenwoordig en die Universiteit van Kaapstad deur professor W.H.B. Dean.

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

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

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

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Desember 1978

Police promise co-operation

11/25/78
18/8/79

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday promised the press openness and good relations based on trust

spaper editors in a few weeks to discuss the whole field of practical relations between the press and the police

His attitude, he told a delegation from the Newspaper Press Union, was that the police and press should not become involved in public disagreements.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, had already established a public relations division under Brigadier Jan Visser to handle press relations. It was intended to appoint one or two professional journalists to Brig Visser's staff

The police wished to give the press as much information as they could

Officers trained in public relations had been appointed to 22 divisional commanders throughout the country

Mr Le Grange agreed to the establishment of a joint liaison committee of the press and the police where difficulties that arose could be ironed out.

Mr Le Grange's remarks were welcomed by the president of the NPU, Mr Rudolph Opperman — SAPA

He said he would be calling a meeting of all new-

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr 61 van 1973).

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'Why months of hell?'

A NATAL dairy farmer who says he confessed to cattle theft under police torture, told this week of the "months of hell" before he was acquitted on all the charges at a re-trial.

Mr Tino Scheepers, 38, a father of four who farms in the Louwsburg district of Vryheid, said it had cost him about R8 000 to clear his name.

"This whole affair has changed my life and destroyed my elderly parents. My father is a broken man and my mother's hair has turned snow white," he told me this week.

"This business has drained my parents emotionally, physically and financially."

Mr Scheepers's wife, Gerlie, said her husband was reduced to a nervous wreck. Terrible nightmares often woke him up at night.

"It is better now, but this is something we will never forget. It has completely changed our lives."

At the original trial, in January 1977, Mr Scheepers pleaded guilty and, in terms of the new Criminal Procedure Act, was convicted without witnesses being called. He was sentenced to 60 months in jail, of which 24 months were suspended.

He applied to the Supreme Court for the case to be reviewed, and asked for it to be referred back to the Vryheid Magistrate's Court for a hearing to apply for a change of plea from guilty to not guilty.

Torture

Two Supreme Court judges, after considering an affidavit from Mr Scheepers in which torture and police maltreatment were alleged, granted the application. Mr Scheepers said he had confessed to a crime he never committed because he was afraid of further torture and because the police told him he would receive a suspended sentence.

During the hearing on whether he would be allowed to change his plea, the magistrate heard detailed evidence of the alleged torture during Mr

The police tortured me, alleges

Natal farmer

BY RAY JOSEPH

Scheepers's interrogation by the police.

The court also heard one of the main prosecution witnesses, Sergeant J Looock, break down under cross-examination and admit that he would not have had a case against Mr Scheepers without the confession. He also admitted that he had given false evidence to the court.

Evidence

Granting the application to change the plea, the magistrate, Mr H Wolmarans, said there was "doubt in the court's mind as to whether the original plea of guilty was tendered by the accused voluntarily."

Although the police never admitted assault, a doctor's evidence before the court, based on an examination after the police had allegedly assaulted Mr Scheepers, concluded that his injuries were consistent with the type of assault described.

In the Supreme Court application and in the subsequent magistrate's court hearing, Mr Scheepers alleged:

- That he was punched, kicked and slapped while he was tied to a chair.
- That a wet bag was put over his head by police and used to smother him by pulling it tight to make it airtight.
- That electric shocks were applied to his hands, feet and private parts.

● That he was kept wet and naked, except for his underwear, while he was being questioned.

● That he was driven a long distance in the rain on the back of an open police vehicle.

While in custody, Mr Scheepers said, he wrote and signed a 14-page confession because he could no longer take the police torture and abuse and because he was told he would be given a suspended sentence.

Brigadier Mulder van Eyk, the Divisional Commissioner for Northern Natal, said this week that a departmental inquiry "into the whole affair" was in progress.

"The results will be sent to my head office and it may also go to the Minister," he told me.

Mr Scheepers's attorney, Mr C A S Froneman, said although his client had twice laid charges of assault against the police, once on his specific instructions, the Attorney-General had declined to prosecute.

Questioning

This had also happened when one of Mr Scheepers's black employees had tried to lay assault charges, after he alleged police torture during questioning on the cattle-theft allegations.

Mr Froneman said he did not know the reason for this decision, but added: "As you know the Attorney-Gen-

eral does not have to give reasons for his decisions."

Mr Froneman said he was investigating the possible steps that could be taken on behalf of Mr Scheepers.

One problem he faced was that any damages claim against the police was now "out of time" as the prescribed six-month period for instituting actions against the police had passed.

Mr Scheepers also alleged, in the successful Supreme Court application, that he appeared in court and was found guilty without the knowledge of his attorney or his family. This

occurred after he was remanded during December 1977 until January 17.

On January 3, Mr Scheepers was told that he would be appearing in court — despite the fact that his attorney was away on holiday and his family expected the case to be heard on January 17.

His wife visited him that day, but he was ordered not to tell her of the court appearance. A police sergeant remained in the cell throughout her visit.

Shortly before he was due to appear in court, he was told by the police that unsuccessful efforts had been made to trace his attorney.

At the hearing that day he pleaded guilty and was convicted.

Late last month he left the Vryheid Magistrate's Court a free man, exonerated "but exhausted."

This week Mr Scheepers spoke of his determination to clear his name.

Afraid

"The court has acquitted me, but the stigma remains. For 18 months I have had a jail sentence and the stigma of being a common cattle thief hanging over my head. And my children, who are all still at school, have had to live

with the knowledge that their father had been convicted of cattle theft.

"And now when I see a policeman I start worrying that they may want me for something I am now afraid of the police."

After Mr Scheepers had gone through a marathon four-day cross-examination, the public prosecutor, who had intended to call more than 30 State witnesses, said he would not lead evidence and closed the case for the State.

The magistrate accepted a defence application for Mr Scheepers's discharge on all four counts of theft



Mr Tino Scheepers and his wife Gerlie . . . "the nightmare is over"

Bullet hits suspect

20/8/79 Post 257

A SUSPECT and a woman passer-by were injured by police bullets in a chase in Zola.

This was confirmed by the head of the CID in Soweto, Brigadier Carel Coetzee, at a crime conference held at the Pro-

tea police headquarters, yesterday. Both victims are lying at Baragwanath Hospital and their condition is satisfactory.

The incident took place on Tuesday afternoon.

The suspect, Mr Mondie Matheta, of 1835B Zola, was shot in the back and is under police guard. Mrs Julia Mxeke (30), of 1979 Zola, was shot in the right upper leg.

Brig Coetzee said a report was made to the police at Jabulani Police Station and two policemen went out with the complainant to investigate.

In Zola, three men were pointed out as suspects in a theft case.

When Detective Constables F Sithole and M Hobyane approached them, the men ran away. Constable Sithole fired two shots and Constable Hobyane fired one. The shots were fired from their service revolvers.

Brig Coetzee also announced that three more people were reported to have been killed violently. This increases the death toll since the weekend to 17. Other crimes reported are five muggings and six car thefts.

13

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aant verskillende dele van die land bygewoings toegesprek en senior beamptes v Corporation, van Community Relations Departement van Justisie van die Amer van die American Friends Service Comm verbonde aan verskeie universiteite b Gedurende Augustus en September het die Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Su lomate, senior amptenare van die Suid en verskeie regerings betrokke by Sui ontmoet. Hy het besprekings oewaan en opvo aan Ned gram on Gerefor Profess Program in Nata en indu (b) ko Geduren bygewoo

Jaarlikse Konfeden Raadsvergadering vir Rasse Suid-Afrikaanse Society of Fri Negende Wêreldkongres Verhandelingsvergadering van die logiese Vereniging van Suid-Afrika

4

c) Ander lede:

- Mnr K. Bosman
- Professor A. Cupido
- Mnr N. Daniels
- Mnr Achmat Davids
- Professor R.J. Davies
- Professor J.J. Degenaar
- Mnr René de Villiers
- Dr I.D. du Plessis
- Professor J.J.F. Durand
- Professor J.B. du Toit
- Mnr A. Flederman
- Professor R.F. Fuggle
- Mnr G.J. Gerwel
- Eerw D. Guma
- Professor A. Paul Hare
- Dr Gertrud Heydorn
- Mnr F.A. Jacobs
- Mnr H.M. Jimba
- Mnr H.W. MiddeImann
- Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
- Professor A.D. Muller
- Sheik A. Najaar
- Mnr Victor Norton
- Professor N.J.J. Olivier
- Mnr L. Phillips
- Professor H.P. Pollak
- Mnr W.J. September
- Mnr Franklin Sonn
- Mnr P.M. Sonn
- Regter J.H. Steyn
- Mnr R. Tobias
- Professor R.E. van der Ross
- Professor J.H. van Rooyen
- Mev. S. Walters
- Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

- Professor J.L. Boshoff
- Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Behoerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

- A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Nobody blamed for death

A JOHANNESBURG inquest magistrate yesterday found that nobody was to blame for the death of Tony Morris (19), the youth, whose family alleged was beaten to death by police.

The magistrate, M. H. P. von Holtzhausen, said he should accept the evidence that contradicted the allegations.

Witnesses could only testify that the two policemen involved, Constable P. J. Botha and Constable G. von Pittius, had been responsible for offences with which the inquest court was not concerned, he said.

There was no evidence to indicate that Tony Morris of Newclare died as a result of an offence by another person.

He accepted the evidence of, among others, forensic expert Brigadier L. P. Neethling, who said death

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Professor C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.R. Dean
J.P. Dumany
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Professor A.W. Habergaarn
Professor E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
W.A. Landman
Professor G.K. Landsay
Professor Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

was probably caused by a blow from a metal peg used to fasten electrical apparatus to the ground, rather than by the pistols used by the policemen.

It was likely that Tony had fallen and hit his head against such a peg.

KICKED

Friends of Tony Morris previously testified that he was punched and kicked by two policemen after a police raid on the Blue Venus night club in Johannesburg.

Trevor Kirk (20) alleged the police took Tony and himself to a mine dump where both were assaulted. Tony died a week later in hospital.

In summing up Mr Holtzhausen said, "the irony is that if the medical people had discovered this head wound earlier Tony Morris' life could have been saved".

en gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrasstudies r as n maatstap. In die Memorandum en Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die in eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en die volgende in:

stigterslede:
J.G. Benfield
H.L. Kennedy
P.G.T. Watson

en persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 lede van die Beheerraad was (* du stigters-
aan):

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

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

LIDMAATSKAP

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens n hydras tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huise op die laer

C.T. 1/9/77

Cell death: No blame

Staff Reporter

POLICE giving evidence at the inquest of a Young Christian Workers' member, who was found hanging in a Guguletu police cell in January, had been "somewhat less than frank with the court", counsel for the dead man's parents said yesterday.

Mr B M Kies, for the dead man's family, was summing up at the inquest into the death of Mr Mzwandile Mangengelele, 23, who was held in Guguletu on a suspicion of theft on January 20 and later found dead in a cell.

The magistrate, Mr M S Knox, who presided at the in-

quest at the Retreat Magistrate's Court yesterday, found that no person or persons could be held responsible for the man's death.

A state pathologist told the court on June 7 that numerous bruises and abrasions on the body were not the cause of Mr Mangengelele's death. He was unable to isolate the cause of death, but said it was consistent with asphyxia due to constriction.

Mr M S Knox was on the Bench. Mr S. Shrock appeared for the State. Mr B M Kies, instructed by A M Omar and company appeared for Mr Mangengelele's family, and Mr J Swart for the police.

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Le Grange: Big improvements for policemen

CT, 6/9/79 (251)

Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Major improvements in police salaries were being planned, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday at the National Party congress.

He believed there should be more ranks up to officer class, that maximum salary levels should be increased and reached sooner and that there should be certain improvements up to the rank of major

Replying to a former police officer from the floor, Mr Le Grange said there were certain salary structures which were unfair to policemen when compared with other government departments

Conceding that the Police College was undermanned — there were only 500 trainees when there should have been 1200 — he said the force had been "surprised", however, by the number of ex-policemen who were returning to the service

Salaries were part of the problem, but he was not unduly pessimistic. A recruitment programme had been launched and it was hoped that the college would be full next year

Improvements to salaries would help and he intended to ensure that policemen could lead a proper life on their salaries. Most men did not rise above major and conditions had to be improved for the lower ranks.

Civil service

Earlier, the Minister of Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, told the congress that civil service structures were to be re-examined later this year following dissatisfaction, particularly among teachers and police, over pay increases

Mr Schlebusch said the Public Service Commission would give attention to representations from those who were dissatisfied with the latest increases as soon as finances had been settled with the



Treasury

He was replying to a resolution asking why all civil servants had not received an equal 10 percent increase.

Mr Schlebusch said the commission was subject to a limited amount of money from the Treasury

"We are expected to work wonders with it," he said

Wisdom

Civil servants had to share the cake and it needed great wisdom to cut it in a way that everyone would be satisfied. It was inevitable that those who got less than others would be unhappy. Their representations would be examined later

Mr Schlebusch conceded that, in comparison with private enterprise, top civil servants were not being paid enough and the situation had to be rectified to stop the drain from government service

The commission had to analyse in which fields there was the greatest competition from private enterprise for certain workers and these people had to be given a little more to retain their services, he said. Because of this and limited finance, different salary structures had to be devised. Improvements depended on the money available

Nats have 'final say'

Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Party will have the final say in the acceptance or rejection of aspects of the constitutional proposals now being investigated by a parliamentary select committee.

The Minister of the Interior and leader of the NP in the Free State, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, made this clear yesterday here yesterday.

If there were any deviations from the principles accepted by the NP's four provincial congresses in 1977, the constitutional proposals would be brought back to the congresses for approval again, he said.

The government, after drafting its own constitutional proposals within the framework of principles accepted by the NP congresses in 1977, this year appointed a select committee to conduct a deeper investigation so that the views and suggestions of all political parties, organizations and race groups, could be considered.

Mr Schlebusch told the congress that 90 people and organizations had given notice that they intended giving evidence before the select committee.

All evidence had to be heard before November 30.

"There is still a long way to go before conclusions can be reached. It certainly won't be before the end of this year," Mr Schlebusch said.

The government would not allow anything that conflicted with the principles agreed on by the NP congresses to go through until the congresses had another chance to ratify all deviations.

He also stressed that although the select committee would draw its own conclusions and present draft proposals to the government, the Cabinet had the right to accept or reject any part of the recommendations.

"It has been done in the past and the Cabinet can do it again if necessary," he said

C.T 6/19/79

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Sound race relations are vital — Schlebusch

BLOEMFONTEIN. — It would be stupidity for South Africa to look for security only in its military and police forces, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, Minister of the Interior and of Justice, and Free State leader of the National Party, said here yesterday.

South Africa's security lay in good human and group relations, which were of the utmost importance, Mr Schlebusch said, opening the party's Free State congress

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, deserved not only the gratitude of the National Party, but of the entire country for his recent visits to the black homelands and Soweto

"Not only are good relations totally necessary, but we must ensure that the infrastructure and earning power of other races are improved to the extent that we ward off revolutionary circumstances in this country. And I am not speaking of insipid liberalism. I am giving you hard realism," he said.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party's attitude towards hu-

man and race relations was objectionable, and if it had to become the philosophy of the nation it would be a self-destructing process

Mr Schlebusch, who is chairman of the commission investigating new constitutional proposals, said one of the most important elements of the country's security was a stable and strong government. Evidence heard by his commis-

sion had showed that even the most radical thinkers agreed on this point

"There will be differences of opinion regarding the outcome of this commission's investigation, but should a new constitutional plan be devised, a strong central authority to protect all the population groups and the interests of minorities will be a certainty"

— Sapa

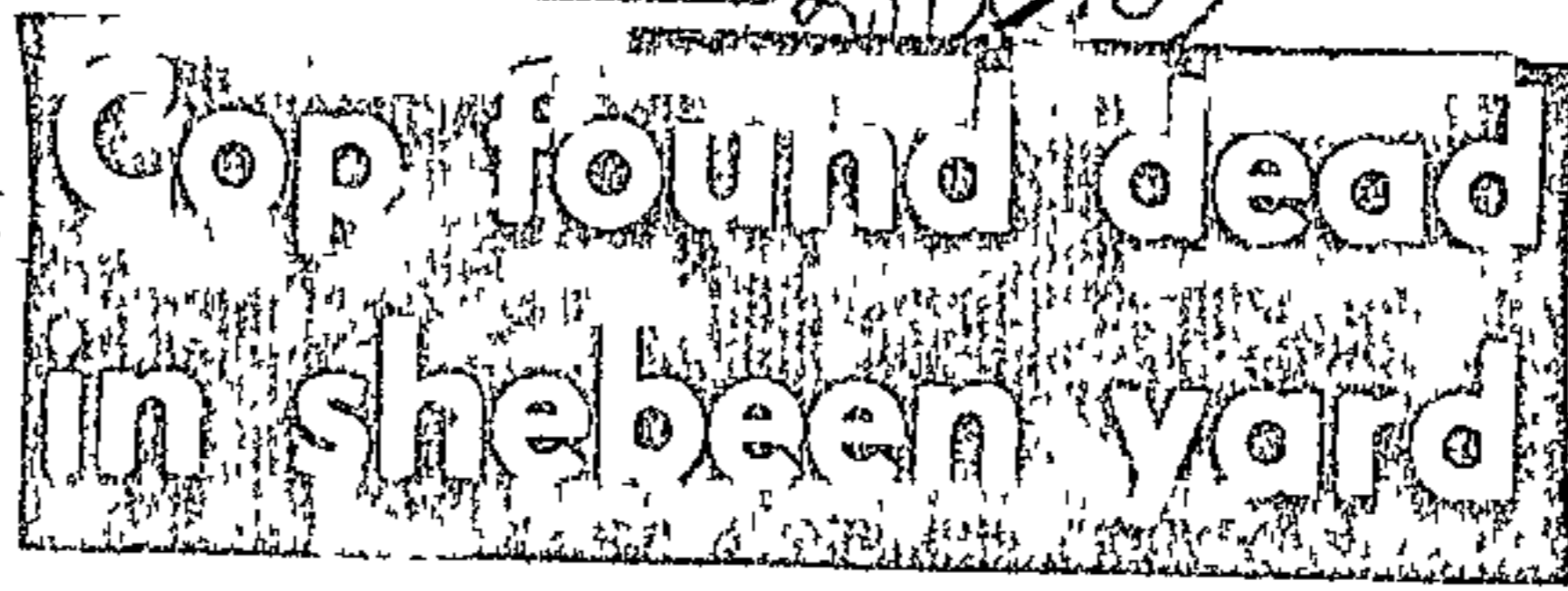
Fuels: Govt answer soon

BLOEMFONTEIN — The government would announce within about a month what progress had been made in assessing how ethanol and methanol could be used as alternative sources of energy, the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy, Mr F W de Klerk, said yesterday

Mr De Klerk said the use of the two alcohol fuels had inherent problems — among them the technological difficulty in adapting the diesel engine to take the fuels

5108

GENERAL



QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A Alpha Limited on 1 May 19.6 straight line tax purposes, balance. Tax and variable respectively, and 19.7

A SOWETO policeman who was stabbed to death at the weekend was found with his head pushed into a disused bucket at a shebeen yard yesterday morning. Constable Thomas Shiburi (24), who was stationed at Orlando Police Station, was stabbed in the neck. The shebeen owner, Mrs Lee Pule, of Orlando East, said she was awakened by a man who told her there was somebody lying dead in her yard.

1. What is the effect of the plant

When she went to investigate, she saw blood on her stoep and later saw Constable Shiburi's body next to her coalbox. Shiburi's head was inside a disused bucket next to the box.

2. Show how the income statement assuming

The acting chief of the Soweto CID Colonel Steve Larm, confirmed the killing and said police were investigating. Meanwhile, ten people were reported killed and five women raped in Soweto at the weekend.

a) deferral method

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

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

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

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

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Prisoner's death: Six policemen for trial

DURBAN - Six Chatsworth policemen who appeared before Mr J I Brits in the Magistrate Court here yesterday were committed to the Supreme Court for trial on charges that they murdered one prisoner and assaulted another.

The policemen were Sergeant Gunubathu 46, Sergeant Eragappa Reddy 35, and Constables Jadadasen 40, Pathmanathan 40, Ganesan Arumugam 38, and Dharmarajah (Betty) 25.

Charges against Constables Rampan Govender 21 and Phungavelu 25 were withdrawn.

The State alleges that the six policemen murdered a prisoner, Mr Ernest Mbole, by assaulting him at the Chatsworth police station on the night of April 22. He was found dead in a cell the next morning.

On the second count it is alleged they assaulted another prisoner, Mr Bohku Dlamini, the same night by hitting and kicking him with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

The six men have pleaded not guilty to both counts.

The policemen are on bail of R20 each - Sapa.

DURING A SQUABBLE IN THE

12/9/79 10:21 (257)

MOROKA COP

Shot dead

Mrs Esther Mogami

A SOWETO police sergeant was shot dead by a colleague when he tried to separate him from a fellow constable during a fight at Moroka Police Station.

Sergeant M B Mogami (46) of 1097 Madipela, who was in charge of the night staff at the police station, died after being admitted at Baragwanath Hospital.

BY MIKE MOTSAPI

Sgt Mogami was shot when his colleague was engaged in a fight with a fellow policeman. He separated the two and locked one in a room to "cool off".

After some time, Sgt Mogami went to fetch the policeman, who fired at him. He collapsed and was rushed to Baragwanath Hospital. The policeman was taken into custody today.

The incident happened at 7.50 pm. A policeman who was present said he heard a loud bang, followed by screams from Sgt Mogami.

The acting head of the Soweto CID, Colonel Steve Lerm, confirmed the incident. He said Sgt Mogami was shot during an argument with a fellow policeman.

Col Lerm said a R1 rifle was used and Sgt Mogami was hit in the right upper leg.

The colonel said a policeman has been arrested and charged with murder. He will appear in court today.

Sgt Mogami's brother said he was told about the death of his brother only yesterday morning. The family was told that Sgt Mogami had been shot.

Sgt Mogami is survived by his wife, Esther, a school teacher, and three children, who attend school at boarding schools.

Funeral arrangements have not been finalised.

Die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Intergriepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oorbede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag vang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

PRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe g is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder pritaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet 973)).

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

QUEENSTOWN — Two constables who fired shots at the car of two Johannesburg businessmen at a road-block on the Queens-town-Transkei national road earlier this year, were found guilty in the Regional Court here on a charge of attempted murder and each fined R75, or 75 days imprisonment.

Const Rudolph David Nel, 23, and Const Christopher B. Price, 20, pleaded not guilty before Mr G. E. Clark to attempting to murder Mr Mark Steinhobel and his business partner, Mr Peter Theron, on February 11, this year. They also pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge of malicious damage to property.

The court heard that Mr Steinhobel and Mr Theron were returning from a holiday in Transkei. At about midnight they saw a blue light flashing beside the road and assumed it was an accident. When they saw no accident had occurred they drove on.

The next moment the rear window of their car was shattered and a bullet

struck the right-hand door. They realised they were being shot at and immediately stopped. Minutes later the police van they had seen besides the road, where the blue light had been flashing, stopped behind them. The two constables accompanied by a third person all dressed in civilian clothes told them they had just driven through a road-block.

An angry and shocked, Mr Steinhobel denied having seen a road-block and insisted on being taken to the nearest police station to lay charges.

Passing judgment Mr Clark said the court found the road-block was not properly constituted and they had no right to resort to shooting because they only assumed the two from Johannesburg had committed an offence. The court heard that the constables thought they were dagga runners or stock thieves.

He said the constables ought to have appreciated the possibility of the act of shooting resulting in death or serious injury. — DDC

put up and stir all the time. Add one cooked bean and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups) 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
2 cups diced apple 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin 2 t soya sauce
orange sections, drained 1 t lemon juice
1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---o0o---

Student dies after soccer riot shooting

By GEORGE MAYEKISO

ONE of the six students who were shot by police during a feud and riots in Sharpeville two weeks ago has died in the Vereeniging hospital.

The student, Selinah Dichakane of N656, Sharpeville, was shot during a riot when youths stoned bottle stores, shops and cars in Sharpeville on August 29.

The riot erupted during an inter-high school Coca Cola shield football game at George Thabe Stadium, when players disputed a referee's decision.

During the disturbance police opened fire shooting six students who were taken to the Vereeniging hospital. Later one of them, Selinah, died.

According to her father, Daniel Dichakane, late in the afternoon, she was brought home by other children who said that she was shot from the back. She was then taken to the hospital.

A police spokesman confirmed that she had died because of the shooting and cannot make further comments because investigations are continuing.

Four students have already appeared in the Vereeniging magistrate's court in connection with the riot.

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May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

Wash and shred the lettuce into bite-size pieces. Wash scallions, and green left on. To dress, mix together scallions, dressing and serve with mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

Soak the beans (soak overnight) and pour off the water.

Sauce:

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder with the sugar so that no lumps form. Boil up and stir in onions, bring to a boil.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce
- bite-size pieces
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna and broken in large bowl

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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43

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- redishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GRIFIN POTIFIC SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salad

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salad.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

S. Drury, East London

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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Medals for eight Border police men

EAST LONDON — Eight Border policemen will be awarded medals at a function to be held at the Duncan Village Police Station on Wednesday.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, Brigadier P. J. Small, will present the medals and invitations have been extended to the chairman of the community council, Mr Thomas Matintuta and council members as well as Duncan Village residents.

Among the police to receive South African Police Star of Merit will be Constable James Kakaza of Stutterheim and five Sergeants: Harold Makalina of Inchan Village. The star of merit is awarded to a member of the police force after he has finished 30 years service.

Six other policemen will receive medals for 18 years of faithful service. They are Constable Butsi Tom, of Berlin, Detective Sergeant Sisa Johnson, Muzetuku of King Williams Town, Detective Constable Ntsha Sdwell, Ganda of Duncan Village, Sergeant Josuah Mzimkhulu, Fala, of Duncan Village, Constable Mzoli Asgwith, Yabaza and Sergeant Sifandiba Mateza both of Fleet Street police station.

Sergeant Mateza who has been in the force for 20 years, joined at Zwelitsha in September 1959. When he returned from the training college he was stationed at Mount Road in Port Elizabeth for two years. He was transferred to Zwelitsha in 1962 and remained there for five years. In 1968 he was transferred to Welkom and remained there until 1970 when he was transferred to Maantsane. Last year he was transferred to Fleet Street. Sergeant Mateza is married with one child. Constable Tom joined the police force at Auckland Park in Johannesburg on July 1954. He served at Marshall Square Radio Station until 1956 when he was transferred to Zwelitsha. In 1960 he was transferred to King Williams Town. In 1963 he was transferred to Bolo near Stutterheim where he remained for 12 years. Constable Tom who has been a policeman for 25 years, was transferred to Berlin in 1976. He is married with four children.

Constable Yabaza joined the force in January 1959 at King Williams Town. When he returned from the training college he was stationed in Duncan Village from 1959 until 1965 when he was transferred to Maantsane. Last year he was transferred to Fleet Street. Constable Yabaza is married with three children. Sergeant Fala joined the police force at Queenstown in January 1959. From the college he was stationed at Queenstown and Lady Fere. He was stationed at Fleet Street until 1966. Sergeant Fala has been stationed at the Duncan Village charge office since 1965. He is married with two children.

Sergeant Makalina was awarded an 18 year faithful service medal in 1966. He joined the police force in Port Elizabeth in 1947 and was stationed at various police stations in Johannesburg. He is married with three children. Detective Ganda was stationed at Queenstown and Lady Fere. He was stationed at Fleet Street until 1966. Sergeant Fala has been stationed at the Duncan Village charge office since 1965. He is married with two children.

Constable Mzoli Asgwith, Yabaza and Sergeant Sifandiba Mateza both of Fleet Street police station. Sergeant Mateza who has been in the force for 20 years, joined at Zwelitsha in September 1959. When he returned from the training college he was stationed at Mount Road in Port Elizabeth for two years. He was transferred to Zwelitsha in 1962 and remained there for five years. In 1968 he was transferred to Welkom and remained there until 1970 when he was transferred to Maantsane. Last year he was transferred to Fleet Street. Sergeant Mateza is married with one child. Constable Tom joined the police force at Auckland Park in Johannesburg on July 1954. He served at Marshall Square Radio Station until 1956 when he was transferred to Zwelitsha. In 1960 he was transferred to King Williams Town. In 1963 he was transferred to Bolo near Stutterheim where he remained for 12 years. Constable Tom who has been a policeman for 25 years, was transferred to Berlin in 1976. He is married with four children.

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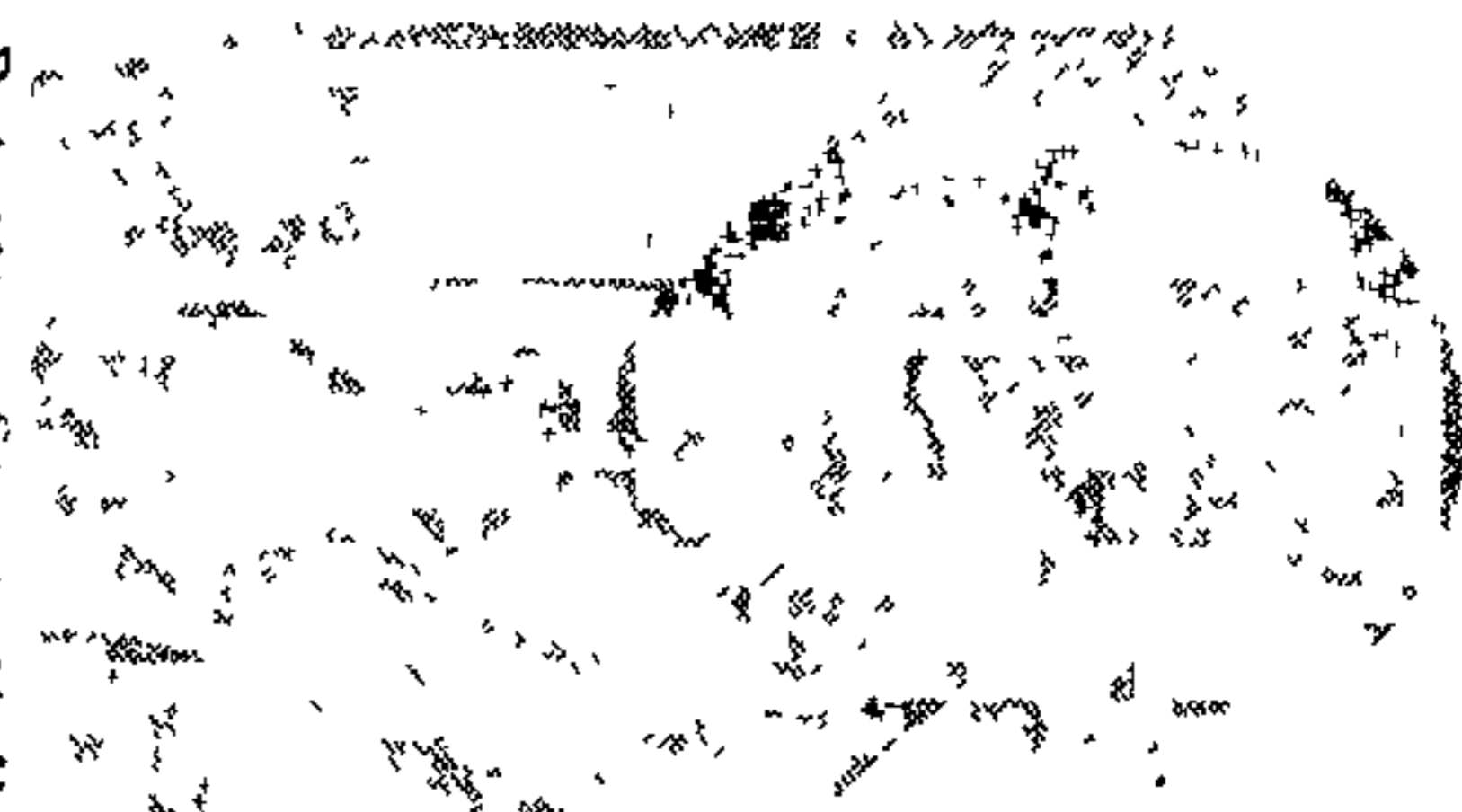
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Sergeant J W Fala



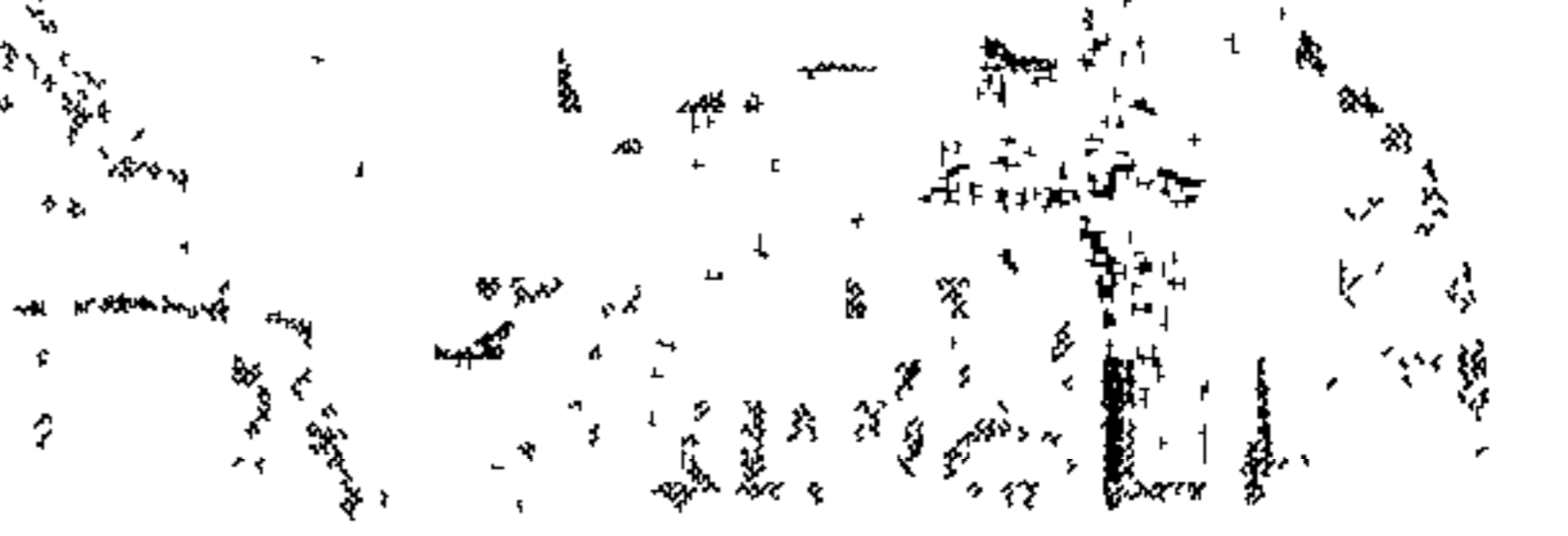
Sergeant S Mateza



Detective Sergeant H Makalina



Detective Constable Ganda



Constable M Y

K.M.V. Paarl

HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE

-----o0o-----

1 1/2 pt milk, 1 oz butter, 1/2 oz flour, 1 pt brandy, 2 t sugar, 2 t vanilla, 2 t milk.

K.M.V. Paarl

BRANDY SAUCE (For Steamed Puddings)

811

Ridgegorth, Guitlens Kraam

1 1/2 pt milk, 1 oz butter, 1/2 oz flour, 1 pt brandy, 2 t sugar, 2 t vanilla, 2 t milk.

CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE

411

66/6/71 101

252

1880

34



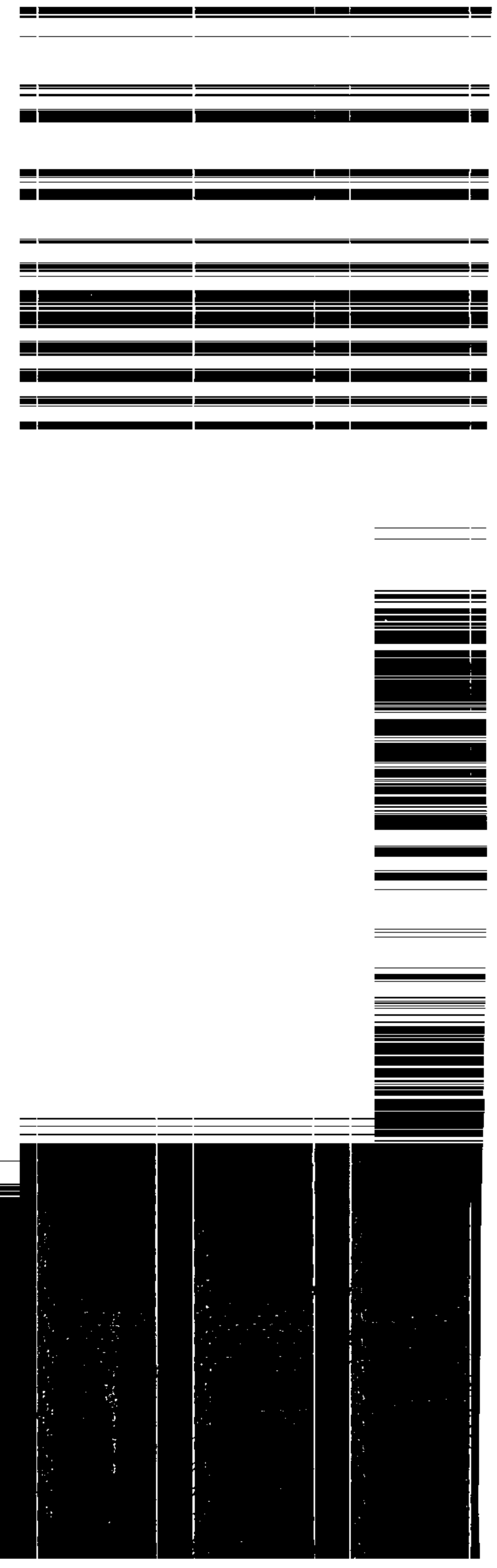
● ... Commercial detectives put in long hours. Their work requires very special skills to trap the crime world's greatest professionals. And they're equal to any of them.



● My men take on the real professionals — the criminal aristocrats who know how to commit really ingenious crimes — the ones who know how to hide their trail.



● ... but they're not equal to victims of common who promise to smuggle out currency — but take the lot. The victim doesn't report the crime because he has become an accessory.



Supercop of Commerce

HUNTING DOWN A RARE ANIMAL — THE INTELLIGENT CRIMINAL

SUNDAY EXPRESS BUSINESS EXCLUSIVE

BY DEREK TAYLOR

Currency cases are still heavy feature of the list, despite the settling the past three years' peak

The branch is still busy investigating over-invoicing and under-invoicing — main method of illegally exporting money

And currency comment about

"I would like to warn a businessman approached by people who say they can get money out of the country for a fee to get in touch with us immediately — for their own sake," says Brigadier Scherman

"In certain investigations we have come across evidence which indicates that people are being duped out of large sums of money

"In this kind of fraud, the victim has joined in a criminal act and won't go to the police. Don't fall for it if you want to export money go to the Reserve Bank"

THE weapon is a ball-point pen, scanning tirelessly down sheet after sheet of figures... ticking off returns, comparing signatures and amounts, checking and re-checking.

Through the forest of figures the mind behind the pen hunts another mind, the quarry — the commercial criminal

As Brigadier Theo Scherman, who leads the super-cops of the SAP Commercial Branch, puts it

"The criminals with whom we deal are far more intelligent than others — and because of that high intelligence their crimes are far more complicated, thus the mental challenge of uncovering them is extremely demanding

"The commercial crime is carefully planned, often by highly professional men who will use their attorneys or other expertise to establish careful parameters, to

check on where their planning is most vulnerable and take precautions against detection or connection

These are the criminalists who with the knowledge to commit really ingenious crimes — professionals such as the highly successful businessman, banker, lawyer, accountant, stockbroker and company director

And now we live in an era where it is possible for a criminal to plan his fraud in one country, arrive here to execute it within a day or two, and then be in a different country the day after

Commercial crime is increasing again this year. But the Commercial Branch expects to maintain its excellent detection record

Like all police branches, Commercial could do with more of its specialist staff — but unlike most of the other service specialisations it gets them

During the wave of currency cases and frauds which began in 1975/76 — Brigadier Scherman believes his men have now broken the back of it since it dropped from its peak last year — CID men were seconded into Commercial in strength

Those reinforcements are now back at their normal postings, but the Commercial branch has the on-going resource of hiring private accountants and other experts to help out on the lengthier investigations

These outsiders often have long connections with the branch and their value is increased by their experience as witnesses in court and under fire by heavy defence team guns

The branch has come a long way since it was first formed, in Johannesburg in 1947. In those days, its detectives had to travel to all parts of the country on investigations

The spate of insurance and deposit company failures in the late 50s and early 60s spurred the reorganisation and expansion of the branch

Now, while its headquarters remains in Johannesburg, there are branch offices in Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth and Klerksdorp

The police who staff them are men of unusual skills

Candidates are thoroughly screened, subjected to tough intelligence and aptitude tests, and must pass a 10-week legal course conducted by the Department of Justice as well as a practical course on commercial investigation, accountancy, the seizure of books and documents, and the employment of assisting experts

Lecturers for the practical course are drawn from top bankers, accountants, advocates, attorneys, insurance officials and brokers

"For the right kind of man, this specialised detection and satisfaction — but it's not for a detective who wants excitement and

movement in the chase," says Brigadier Scherman

"The basis of the job is steady patient investigation, days, months and years of it. An investigation lasting two years or more is not all that unusual

"When a man joins us, he knows pretty quickly whether the job is suitable. If he stays for a couple of years, then generally he's happy to make it his career"

Brigadier Scherman, fit and lean at 51, started his service during the spectacular days of the gold-mining frauds of 1952 and caught a sense of excitement then that is still perceptible when he talks about the hunt

It's an odd combination hunter and chess-player

"The main feature of the branch is its intellectual variety. No two cases are the same and no matter how long you have been employed in the branch, you will continue to learn until the very day you leave it"

But, as well as the criminal himself, Commercial branch often has to deal with the additional difficulties created by the companies which are reluctant to prosecute except as a last resort

The commercial criminal, by definition, is almost always someone occupying a position of trust. The employing company hates to admit the indignity of failing to control and check its own systems

A complex fraud may go on for years before it is discovered. Then the company involved will often attempt to recoup the money — or a significant proportion of it in return for quiet dismissal

More time goes by and, frequently, when the police are eventually called in, the trail may be a year or more old — time in which the criminal can leave the country or destroy evidence

What's new in commercial crime, besides the basic sequence of insolvencies, fraudulent liquidations?

The branch is still busy investigating over-invoicing and under-invoicing — main method of illegally exporting money

"I would like to warn a businessman approached by people who say they can get money out of the country for a fee to get in touch with us immediately — for their own sake," says Brigadier Scherman

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Top cop Carel won't have to tell Blacks 'I'm sorry'



Brigadier Carel Coetzee some found his remarks insulting

NO ACTION will be taken against Brigadier Carel Coetzee, Soweto CID chief, for his remarks about Blacks, and he won't have to apologise.

Brig Jan Visser, head of police public relations, said "The matter has been dealt with departmentally — no statement or apology will be issued."

This lack of public police action has been condemned by Dr Ntatho Motlana, Post editor Percy Qoboza and the Institute of Race Relations

Minister of Police Louis le Grange told the Sunday Express Brig Coetzee was respected by responsible Black people. He was sure the remarks were not intentionally insulting.

Brig Coetzee said on a radio programme about crime in

BY JEREMY GORDIN

Soweto "one must remember that these people are by nature violent. They grew up in that way. And especially when this drinking comes into it, with their nature, then they are very dangerous."

Mr Le Grange said "What Brig Coetzee said — that a Black man becomes by nature aggressive when he has taken some liquor — is not so very wrong. I think some of us are inclined to be aggressive after a few drinks."

"He is a gentleman and he won't say anything to insult anyone because of his background and because of his record in the force and his record in respect of human relations. I

did not deem it necessary to ask for a report."

Houghton MP Mrs Helen Suzman described his remarks as "disgraceful, untrue and insulting."

The Institute of Race Relations, members of the Soweto Committee of 10, and Black social workers joined in condemning the remarks.

Commissioner of Police General Mike Geldenhuys called for a full report on Brig Coetzee's interview as he wished to study everything said in the interview before issuing a statement.

When the Sunday Express approached Brig Visser for the Commissioner's findings, he said "The matter has been dealt with departmentally — which means the actions taken are as private as departmental action within your own newspa-

per would be."

When it was put to him that some Blacks were insulted by the remarks he said "It cuts both ways. What about all the times policemen have been insulted — nobody has apologised to them."

Mr Qoboza said "I am absolutely amazed that after a police officer insults people in such a way the police treat the matter so lightly."

"The department has treated the matter so lightly the only conclusion I can come to is that they are treating us with contempt."

Mrs Hazel Moolman of the Institute said "We would like to urge very strongly that there be an apology."

Brig Coetzee was not available for comment as he is on leave this month.

Witness claims police assault

By Mzikayise Edom
A MAN claimed in a Benoni Inquest Court yesterday that he and another had their heads put in a wet sack and assaulted in turns when they had been arrested on dagga charges.

Mr Petrus Ngema was giving evidence before Mr V M de Horak, assisted by Professor S L Smith, Chief State Path-

ologist from Cape Town, into the inquest of Mr Sonnyboy Vuyi Nhlapo (31), of Kwathema, Springs

Mr Nhlapo died in police custody on February 18 this year, a few hours after he was arrested by the Narcotic Squad in connection with dagga allegations.

He said they took him to a police station in town "From the police station, the three took me to the veld. They placed a wet sack on my head and assaulted me. They later put me in the boot of their car," Ngema said.

Ngema said after he was assaulted they went to Kwathema and fetched Nhlapo from his home. Ngema said one policeman assaulted

Nhlapo with the butt of his rifle on the back of the head, before they were taken to a cemetery where Nhlapo was further assaulted.

"At the cemetery I was put in the boot of the car again while the police continued assaulting Nhlapo. I heard Nhlapo crying and saying he was dying. Later he was quiet. That was the last time I saw Nhlapo," Ngemh said.

Dr Nicholas Jacobus Schaeppers, acting Chief State Pathologist, said neither of the two post-mortems conducted on Nhlapo were adequate enough to give the cause of the death. He said the cause of the fracture could have been caused without penetrating the membrane, especially after decomposition when the bone would be fragile like a shell of an egg.

He said he felt that the fracture was most likely caused after one of the two post-mortems. He said there was no way of proving how the fracture had occurred but only by speculation.

Advocate B Jacobs appeared for the State and Advocate D A Kuny, instructed by Aitken, Gibb and Partners represented the Nhlapo family.

Advocate B Jacobs appeared for the State and Advocate D A Kuny, instructed by Aitken, Gibb and Partners represented the Nhlapo family.

Policemen jailed on homicide charge

251
28/7/79
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Indaba Reporter

WHITTLESEA — A police sergeant and two constables were sentenced to a total of 12 years after they were found guilty of culpable homicide when they appeared in the Regional Court here.

The policemen pleaded not guilty to culpable homicide and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm before Mr F. du Preez.

They were Sergeant Bill Mnyengeza, 36, of Queenstown, Constable Mkosana Noholoza, 48, and Constable Sonwabo Sishuba, 40, both stationed at Whittlesea.

Each was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for culpable homicide. On

the three counts involving serious assault which were taken as one for the purpose of sentence, each was sentenced to three years, conditionally suspended for three years.

Evidence was heard that the dead man was Mr Thembile Maneli, 34. Mr Charlie Kamanga, Mr Nelson Kuse and Mr Solomon Doko, were assaulted by the policemen Mr Kamanga and Mr Doko suffered fractured legs. They were admitted to Frontier Hospital, Queenstown.

The regional court heard that the men had been arrested for an alleged stock theft at Nyama by Constable Sishuba. The men alleged that the policemen armed with

sticks beat them up.

In defence the policemen denied that they had assaulted so severely that he died. They said, Mr Maneli, and the other men had, in fact, ran away and had to be overpowered when they resisted arrest.

The policemen said Mr Maneli did not die in a police van. He died in the cells.

September 28, 1979 NM

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Why policeman shot the sergeant

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A Railways Policeman shot and killed his colleague, who he suspected was having a relationship with his wife, before turning the gun on himself.

Constable Jerimias Cornelius Oosthuizen (29), of Howard Road, died of a bullet wound in the heart, on July 9 this year, the Inquest Court heard yesterday.

Evidence by Mr. Hannes Geldenhuys, brother-in-law of Constable Oosthuizen, was that the constable had suspected his wife, Johlene, of having an affair with Sergeant S. A. Bezuidenhout.

The sergeant had visited the house frequently and regularly accompanied Mrs. Oosthuizen to visit her husband when he was in hospital after a heart attack.

After being discharged from hospital, Constable Oosthuizen challenged his wife about her relationship. He said he was too fond of his wife to shoot her and drove off in his car after threatening to shoot Sergeant Bezuidenhout.

He returned shortly afterwards, saying he had shot him.

Round-up time on 'Pirates' in Ladysmith as roadblocks are set up

Police take

62 to court

in taxi clamp

3337 (251)

Police had to disperse about 300 workers with tear-gas at the Marburg Manufacturing Company.

They had gone on strike in protest at the proposed increase of the Trans-Umzimkulu Transport Company.

Commuters there said they were afraid to use buses as death threats to would-be passengers circulated widely.

Afraid

"My employer has increased my wage and I would like very much to catch a bus to avoid the grilling 15km walk to and from work, but we are told to wear face the consequences," a schoolteacher said.

Mr. Tino Volker, MP for Klip River, who attended a meeting in Pretoria yesterday on the boycotts, said he believed "alterior motives" other than fare hikes were evident.

Police who have continually been patrolling boycott areas are tired and reinforcements have been recruited.

"Had it not been for police presence major disturbances could have resulted," a senior spokesman said yesterday.

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Sixty-two Blacks appeared in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday after a massive combined clamp on pirate taxis by the South African Police and NPA traffic inspectors.

There has been an influx of pirate taxis during the four-week-long boycott of Ezakheni Transport buses and many local vehicles were also used unlawfully and without a permit.

Many Ezakheni commuters have paid 50c each in taxi fares rather than face the 25km hike to and from town.

Previously police and traffic officials had turned a blind eye to pirate taxis but yesterday the crackdown came.

Roadblocks

Police set up roadblocks on roads leading into Ladysmith.

Squads of police, many of them from centres outside Ladysmith, were used in the operation.

Fines of R100 (or 90 days) were imposed on the owners of the pirate taxis and by late yesterday afternoon some R2 600 had been paid in fines.

Forty-nine of those charged pleaded guilty.

One Toyota Hi-Lux was carrying as many as 22 passengers while other vehicles had up to 17 passengers.

Thirteen of those charged pleaded not guilty although they were carrying only family.

These accused were remanded to a later date and were released on R50 bail.

Checks

The Drakensberg Administration Board has stated that a start will be made on checking on Blacks illegally living in towns.

Many workers have camped out near factories where they work rather than walk long distances from home.

Some employers have allowed employees to sleep in premises during the boycott.

Action against these illegal residents now appears to be imminent.

In Port Shepstone where violence has played a large part in the three-day-old boycott, fares were increased up to 50 percent.

Almost two weeks before the South Coast boycott

KEI COPS CHARGED WITH MURDER

By MARCUS NGANI
THREE Transkei policemen are facing a murder charge following the death of an awaiting-trial prisoner in police custody during April last year

When the cops — Augustine Movokoza (50), Sipiwo Ndongeni (30) and Mncedisi Dyantyi (40) — went on trial in the Umtata Regional Court this week, the prosecutor expressed concern over the "indifferent" attitude of the investigating police officer

The indictment claimed

that on April 11 last year the three policemen had "maliciously and intentionally" killed Elias Siseti (50) at Kwaaiman police station near Mqanduli

Dr J W Poole of the Umtata General Hospital said he examined Mr Siseti a day before he died.

The doctor found he had a swollen left leg and abrasions on the wrists, forearms and ankles

The case was postponed to November 9 for further investigation. The policemen were released on their own recognisances

ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

EXAMPLES

an item of new plant for R60 000
ation is provided at 12½% p.a.
initial allowance is granted for
year being 20% on the reducing
40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7,
ed to R45 000 and R50 000
ancial years ended 31.12.19.6

ferred tax account in respect
7, assuming

- a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
- a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
- (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under

- a) liability method
- b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate

Officer ^{Rm} assaulted ^{17/10/79} constables ²⁵¹

A PRETORIA police station commander, Lieutenant Jacob Pretorius, 37, who assaulted three black constables, was fined R80 (or 40 days) by the Pretoria Regional Court on Monday.

He was found guilty of assaulting Constable P Kgope, whose jaw was broken, and two other constables.

Lieut Pretorius, a former commander of the Bronkhorstpruit police station, and now commander of Hercules police station, assaulted them in June last year after receiving a report of a beer can having been thrown from a police vehicle carrying the men.

Sentence was postponed for three years on charges of fraud, forgery and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

The Magistrate, Mr F J Mostert, taking into account a probable departmental inquiry, said "it is important that members of the police do not make themselves guilty of this sort of offence," he said. Sapa.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from form a bowl. Wash and pineapple. Cut leaves of the cabbage, pineapple, tomatoes in a bowl adding salt and black pepper into the cabbage bowl of mayonnaise roses, cut across iced water until

star leaves to carrots

He and Constable Khongisa went to investigate the allegation. At Thema and Hlangane Streets they found a group of people near a fire. When they approached the group, someone shouted that police were around and the mob started hurling missiles at them. He claimed he was hit with an iron bar on the left shoulder and on the left hand. He and Constable Khongisa went to investigate chased them, throwing stones at them.

Constable Vikilahle said in a statement to the police that a man driving a Mercedes Benz car came to the KwaThema police station and claimed that his car was stoned by a mob in the township.

The two counts of attempted murder relate to the shooting of Mr Joseph Makopa and Mr Lawrence Moleko on the same night.

Evidence before court was that they fired shots at a group of people on the night of January 1, this year. A woman named Lettie Choba was struck by a bullet and later died at the Far East Rand hospital.

They are Constables Solomon Velaphi Khongisa (28) of 18 Moeti Street and Wilson Viki-lahle (25) of KwaThema police barracks.

TWO KWATHEMA policemen yesterday pleaded not guilty to one count of murder and two of attempted murder, when they appeared in the Circuit Court, Springs.

By CHRIS MORE

Two cops on trial

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17/10/79

Post

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing. Garnish with a few sprigs

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

Combine salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce Juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; mix well. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

They fired shots into the air and Constable Khongisa fired another shot at the mob. They fled to the police station.

He did not know that any people were injured during the incident.

Dr N Mayet of the Far East Rand Hospital testified that he treated Lettie Tshobe on January 2 for bullet injuries on the left kidney region (supposed entry of the bullet), a wound on the left side.

The patient was pale on admission.

The State Pathologist, Dr D K Bowden, who conducted the post-mortem testified that the cause of death was a bullet wound in the abdomen.

Giving evidence for prosecution, Lt H W Steyn said there were many people who possessed firearms without licences.

Maria Marite testified that she, the dead woman and two friends had gone out to watch a fire in Hlangane Street about 12,10 in the morning.

Three policemen approached them and they ran away. She later heard a cracking sound and Lettie Tshoba came to her and said she was injured. She was bleeding on the left side of the abdomen.

They took her to hospital by ambulance. She died the next day.

The hearing continues.

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processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine
the more discriminating public decisions can be.

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although
the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will
be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment
of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs,
where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated
processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more
precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly
in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are
analysed below.

Mr. le Grange said the employment of Black women in the South African Police was not a new idea. A number of them were already employed in administrative posts such as typists, clerical assistants and matrons among others. — (Sapa.)

female staff.
"This embarrassment is one of many they will be spared in future"
Departmental steps were already being taken in regard to the drawing-up of regulations which would include the establishment of a rank-structure, a way of determining posts and educational qualifications and the creation of proper training facilities.

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matrons among others. — (Sapa.)

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of
the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.

Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot
be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different
benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive
process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis
than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the
benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been
described by John Bryant. It has been used by medical and nursing
students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used
where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to
draw on the experience of a group of people.

problems are first listed, and then given a score (from
) under each of four headings:

od of ranking health problems

Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
++++	+++	++	96
++	++	+++	48
+++	++	++	36
++	++++	++	32
++	++	++	16
+++	++	++	16
+++	+++	++	54
+++	+	-	0
-	+++	+++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Join the force, call to Black women

Common cold
* Yaws

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SAP 'needs' black women

great use in these instances. "Departmental steps are being taken in connection with the drafting of regulations which will, among other things, include the structure of the ranks and determination of posts, academic qualifications and the provision of training facilities," the Minister said.

Pretoria Bureau

THERE was a need for black women to be admitted as fully-fledged members of the South African Police force, as was the case with whites, the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in a statement released in Pretoria yesterday.

According to the Minister, a decision has already been taken to create opportunities for black women in the police force. The employment of black women in the force was not a new concept. There were already numbers of black women occupying posts in administrative capacities like typists, clerical assistants and matrons, he said.

Black women, particularly in rape and indecent assault cases, found it difficult to describe in detail their experiences to policemen. Black policewomen would clearly be of

The department's chief public relations officer, Brig Jan Visser, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that the department was still busy working on the infrastructure and regulations that would govern the recruiting of black women into the force and could not divulge how many recruits the first batch would comprise.

"The regulations have to be promulgated and passed by Parliament before we can start to employ these women. This is an opportunity for black women to come and join us and help to fight crime in South Africa," Brig Visser said.

logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it. Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing at costs, very complicated for these more explicitly extremes are pre fine decisions will be an assessment

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.¹² It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	+++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Security police officer tries to grab camera

251

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha I on 1 March straight tax payable balance and tax respect and 19

1. What is of the

2. Show income assum

3. How will the answer to of an extraordinary company, amounting to in the 19.7 financial

4. How does the answer to deductible loss, which income from other sources income statement assume

5. Further to Note 4, a profit before depreciation

Draw up the income statement under a) liability

b) deferral

Assume the tax rate

GRAHAMSTOWN — Captain P. A. Schoeman, formerly of the East London security police, yesterday grabbed the camera of a freelance photo-journalist, Mr Ashley la Grange, who was taking a picture of Captain Schoeman, Major R Hansen and Sergeant F P Nicholson.

On noticing Mr La Grange was taking the picture, Captain Schoeman grabbed the camera which was suspended from a strap about Mr La Grange's neck.

He did not gain possession of the camera, but he instructed Mr La Grange to remove the film from the camera.

The photographer refused.

Captain Schoeman then identified himself as a police officer and said: "If you publish a picture of me in any paper, you will see what will happen."

A similar threat was made by Sergeant Nicholson, who had also advanced on Mr La Grange.

Sergeant Nicholson said "You don't take a picture of me."

(assume the timing different)

Mr La Grange — Is that a threat?

Sergeant Nicholson — Yes, it is.

Mr La Grange — Are you threatening me with legal action?

Sergeant Nicholson — It does not matter, but publish that picture and see what will happen.

The incident, which occurred during the tea break in the case before Mr Justice Smalberger, where Mrs Nohle Mohapi is suing the Minister of Police for R35 000, was seen by a number of people, including reporters who are covering the Mohapi case. The three security men who are attending the case as witnesses for the Minister of Police, were standing outside the court just across the street from the Supreme Court.

The third security man, Major Hansen, did not take part in the incident.

When the altercation started, he went into a nearby coffee bar.

Both Captain Schoeman and Sergeant Nicholson, and other unnamed policemen, were mentioned by the applicant's counsel at the start of the suit against the Minister of Police.

It was alleged they had assaulted Mr Mapetla Mohapi, as a result of which he died in his Kei Road police cell on August 5, 1976.

Among the witnesses from the press to the incident yesterday was Mr Owen Vanqa, another photographer, who once had a similar experience with Captain Schoeman, when he tried to photograph him.

In January, 1977, Mr Vanqa, who was a reporter for the World newspaper at the time, was covering the inquest in King William's Town into the death of Mr Mohapi.

When he tried to take a picture, Captain Schoeman strode up to him, grabbed Mr Vanqa's camera and removed the film.

He instructed Mr Vanqa to write down on a newspaper his name and address.

Captain Schoeman also warned a case of crimen injuria might be brought against Mr Vanqa and confiscated the film.

No charges were subse-

nt for R60 000 at 12½% p.a. is granted for the reducing d 42% in 19.7, nd R50 000 ded 31.12.19.6

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19.8 financial year

Baton charges: injured workers paid R21 000

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

WORKERS who were injured by baton-charging police during a dispute at Heinenmann Electric factory in 1976, were this week paid more than R21 000

The 19 workers and a former official of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union sued the then Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, for damages arising from the police action.

The matter, which was due to be heard in court on Monday, was settled out of court this week.

4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinated chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Dress with ginseng/peppercorn paper and refrigerator until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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Dandy per

In addition to the payout, the State will also pay the costs of the action which are believed to be more than R10 000

The official of the union, Mr Gavin Anderson, who was suing the Minister with the other workers, was served with a five-year banning order in 1976, a few months after the incident.

Police baton-charged a crowd of workers outside the Elandsfontein factory during a pay dispute. Many people, including a pregnant woman, were injured.

"The outcome of the case completely vindicates the workers and the union," a spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Berne Fanaroff, said.

The condition of the settlement is that, by paying out the liability and admitting liability and that this is the full and final settlement

The total amount paid out by the State is R21 539. The largest individual claim was made by Ms Christina Molekele who lost 90 percent of her sight

Ms Molekele has been paid R6 000, and the other big claim in the group R2 000, was paid out to Ms Beauty Nkambule for a broken arm. The smallest paid out was R550

The baton charge on the workers created an international furor. Two officials of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Anderson and Mr Siphon Kubheka, were banned for five years a few months later.

The State's payout showed that the workers and the union acted responsibly in trying to get the managing director of Heinenmann to settle the dispute. Mr Fanaroff said

1 cucumber
lettuce
1 cup fresh
scallions

1 cucumber
lettuce
1 cup fresh
scallions

1. Lettuce, crop onions finely and parse; use for garnishing. Wash cucumber, peel and cube and cut type off and use a short piece of the toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and pepper, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

1 cup salt, level
2 cups water

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

1 cup salt, level
2 cups water

1/2 cup raisins / chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t sc/a sauce
1 t lemon juice

1 bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts, toss together. Combine mayonnaise and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Serves 4-6 servings.

Policemen's lives in danger court told

251
1/10/79

PORT ELIZABETH — Judgment was reserved yesterday on an application for an interdict restraining three members of the security police from illegally assaulting a Grahamstown freelance photographer.

Mr Ashley la Grange, who has been taking photographs of key personalities associated with the R35 000 Mohapi damages case, has asked the court for an interdict against Captain Petrus Schoeman, Sergeant Herbert Nicholson and Major Richard Hansen.

All three have been mentioned in the Mohapi proceedings, Capt Schoeman and Sgt Nicholson as having allegedly assaulted Ms Thenjiwe Mtintso and threatened her with the same fate as Mr Mohapi.

At 6 pm, after having heard argument for three hours, Mr Justice Kanne-meyer said he was unable to give a ruling immediately owing to the complexity of the issues involved.

The interdict arose out of two incidents near the

Supreme Court when Mr La Grange attempted to take photographs of the three policemen.

In his affidavit Mr La Grange claimed that Capt Schoeman and Maj Hansen had assaulted and threatened him, while Sgt Nicholson had said he would "get" him if any photographs of himself were published.

In papers before court Capt Schoeman and Sgt Nicholson said they feared having their photographs published because they would then be known to people who wanted to injure or kill them.

They said they had both been threatened publicly and privately.

Sgt Nicholson said his wife had also been threatened and attached a letter addressed to "Dear Mrs Nicholson" which came from Rugby, England, and said that Mrs Nicholson should try to convince her husband that he alone was responsible for his actions towards all detainees.

Because of their fears, the policemen said they

had at all times tried to avoid being photographed. At the Mohapi case this included entering and leaving the Supreme Court by side entrances and carrying newspapers "or large envelopes" to cover their faces.

They claimed that Mr La Grange and other photographers had hounded and harassed them and "besieged" a building in which they were present.

These allegations were denied by counsel for Mr La Grange, Mr Frank Kroon, who said the three policemen, as witnesses in the Mohapi case, were intimately involved in the trial and therefore newsworthy themselves.

The public's right to be informed outweighed the right of these men to privacy, he said.

Capt Schoeman was a man against whom serious allegations had been made in open court and was the man to whom the Mohapi "suicide note" had been addressed.

Mr Kroon said Mr La Grange had not desired

any confrontation with the policemen and that just before the first incident in which he was assaulted — on Thursday last week — they had been pointed out to him for the first time.

All he had wanted to do was take photographs of them for newspapers which had asked him to do so.

The policemen said in affidavits the incidents had been blown up out of all proportion and while Capt Schoeman and Maj Hansen admitted having been involved in scuffles with Mr La Grange, they believed Mr La Grange was to be blamed for this.

Counsel for the policemen, Mr Tom Mullins, SC, said they may well have issued "empty threats" in the hope of dissuading Mr La Grange from taking their photographs.

"Members of the security police have certain powers and may well in these circumstances utter threats that they don't carry out . . . but these do not amount to the threat of physical violence." — DDC.

Medium size Lettuce 1 cucumber
Onions 1 mint (fresh)
Soy 1 scallions

and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; chop a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube in scallions, and cut tops off, leaving a short piece of the stem left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and shallots together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs mint and parsley.

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RIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

be sliced green beans 1 d salt, level
hopped onions 2 cups water
1 the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then r off the water.

1/2 cups sugar 1 heaped T flour
1/2 cups curry powder 1/2 bottle vinegar

the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, 1 up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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LE TUNA TOSS SALAD

Medium head lettuce, torn in 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
ite-size pieces (4 cups) 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
ups diced apple dressing
1 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin 2 t soya sauce
Range sections, drained 1 t lemon juice
1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
nd broken in large chunks

a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, a and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Journalist seeks interdict against three policemen

25/10/79
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GRAHAMSTOWN
 Three members of the Security Police, in Grahamstown for the R35 000 Mohapi damages action, have undertaken not to molest, hinder or interfere with a local freelance photographer until his application for an urgent interdict against them is heard today.

Mr Ashley La Grange, who has been taking photographs at the Mohapi case, has asked for an interdict against Captain Petrus Albertus Schoeman, Sergeant Herbert Peter Nicholson and Major R Hansen restraining them from assaulting, molesting, hounding physically or interfering in any way with him in the carrying out of his duties as a photographer.

In the application, Mr La Grange, 27, claims that in two separate incidents, Captain Schoeman grabbed his arm and camera, Sgt Nicholson threatened him not to take photographs and Maj Hansen hit him twice — once on the ear and once on the jaw with his elbow.

His affidavit says that the conduct and threats of the three policemen are preventing him from exercising his lawful occupation and exercising his rights to take photographs of persons involved in the Mohapi case.

Copies of the application were served on Maj Hansen and Sgt Nicholson at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon but Mr La Grange's attorney, Herbert Fiedel, was un-

able to serve the papers on Capt Schoeman who walked away.

A copy for him was left with Maj Hansen. The three policemen are opposing the application which arises out of two incidents in the last week in the vicinity of the Supreme Court when Mr La Grange attempted to take photographs of the policemen.

Both Capt Schoeman and Sgt Nicholson have been named during the case as the men who allegedly assaulted Mr Mapetla Mohapi and inflicted injuries on him which caused his death in August 1976.

The application for an interdict was made to Mr Justice Kannemeyer in chambers at 4 p.m. yesterday. The matter was then stood down while counsel for the three policemen tried to find Capt Schoeman and Sgt Nicholson to take instructions.

At 5.15 p.m. the opposing team of advocates and attorneys met in the judge's chambers again where the application was

postponed until today.

The three policemen have been given until 11 a.m. to file replying affidavits.

In an affidavit accompanying the application, Mr La Grange said Capt Schoeman and Sgt Nicholson were, because of the Mohapi case, figures of widespread, even nationwide public interest and attention.

Because of his involvement in the detention of Mr Mohapi, Maj Hansen was also a figure of public interest.

Mr La Grange said he had been asked to obtain photographs of witnesses involved in the Mohapi case and that these had been published in various newspapers.

On Thursday last week, he attempted to take a photograph of Capt Schoeman and Sgt Nicholson, on instruction from a reporter.

Capt Schoeman had then rushed at him, grabbed his hand and camera with "great violence" and

demanded that he take his film out.

He later let go of Mr La Grange and said "If you publish a picture of me in any newspaper you will see what will happen to you."

Sgt Nicholson, who was standing behind Mr La Grange, then also warned him in a threatening manner not to take any pictures.

On Monday of this week, Mr La Grange stated that he had attempted to take a photograph of Maj Hansen, who then clouted me across the left ear with his hand, following this up with an extremely painful blow delivered by means of his elbow across my jaw."

Maj Hansen also warned Mr La Grange not to take pictures of him.

The affidavit states that charges of assault have been laid against Capt Schoeman and Maj Hansen and a charge of crimen injuria against Sgt Nicholson.

— DRC

Mohapi case, page 19

The lettuce, chop onions finely and paralyze, cucumbers for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cut, and cut tops off leaving 1/2 inch, add to the rest of the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and herbs, salt and pepper. Pour over dressing. Serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few rings parsley.

Mrs Fuller, East London

1 1/2 cups lettuce
 2 cups water

1 1/2 cups lettuce
 1/2 cup water

1 1/2 cups lettuce, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup oil, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 cup pepper, 1/2 cup onion, 1/2 cup cucumber, 1/2 cup parsley, 1/2 cup herbs, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 cup pepper, 1/2 cup onion, 1/2 cup cucumber, 1/2 cup parsley, 1/2 cup herbs.

1 1/2 cups lettuce, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup oil, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 cup pepper, 1/2 cup onion, 1/2 cup cucumber, 1/2 cup parsley, 1/2 cup herbs.

1 1/2 cups lettuce, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup oil, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 cup pepper, 1/2 cup onion, 1/2 cup cucumber, 1/2 cup parsley, 1/2 cup herbs.

NO.	ALT.	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1		2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4		0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24		0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44		0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64		1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+		11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALT.		1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.		2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

NO.	ALT.	W		A		C		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1		0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4		0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24		0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44		0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64		0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+		0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALT.		0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.		128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

Polisie is gereed vir terroriste se planne

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

POLISIEKANTORE in swart woongebiede oor die hele land is op 'n gereedheidsgrondslag geplaas ná Vrydag se terroriste-aanval in Soweto, sê mnr. Louis le Grange, Minister van Polisie.

RAPPORT het uit betroubare bronne verneem dat die polisie sowat 'n maand gelede inligting ontvang het wat daarop dui dat sg. „selfmoordbendes”, bestaande uit terroriste wat Suid-Afrika hoofsaaklik vanuit Botswana binnesypel, hul aanyalle op polisie kantore gaan konsentreer.

Mnr. Le Grange wou nie hierop kommentaar lewer nie, maar hy het gewaarsku dat die polisie meedoenlose metodes toepas teen mense wat so teen ons optree, uit en klaar.

Spesiale nuwe maatreels word getref om polisie lewens en polisie kantore teen terroriste-aanyalle te beskerm.

Twee polisiemanne het gesterf in Vrydag se aanval op die Orlando-polisie kantoor in Soweto. Russiese AK 47-masjengewere en handgranate is gebruik. Dis die tweede aanval op 'n polisie kantoor in Soweto vanjaar.

Oor wat Suid-Afrika binne die volgende paar maande te wagte kan wees, praat mnr. Le Grange so: „Ek wil nie te kenne gee dat enige soortgelyke voorvalle binnekort gaan plaasvind nie.

„Ek wil ook nie Suid-Afrika onrustig maak deur te sê ons kan dit te wagte wees nie. Al wat ek sê is die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie is bewus van ons vyande se planne.

„Ons tref die nodige voorsorgsmaatreels en ons het die polisie in Soweto onder beheer. Die inwoners van Soweto en ander swart gebiede hoef nie bekommerd te wees oor die toestand nie.”

Mnr. Le Grange, genl. Mike Geldenhuys, Kommissaris van Polisie, genl. H. V. Verster, hoof van die teen-insurgensie afdeling, en ander senior polisie-offisiere was Vrydagoggend vroeg in Soweto.

„Ons het samesprekinge gevoer oor water verdere maatreels getref kan word om ons manne se lewens en eiendom te beveilig. Verdere daadwerklike stappe in dié verband sal onmiddellik gedoen word.”

Mnr. Le Grange sê die moreel van swart en wit polisie is steeds baie hoog en dié soort voorvalle sal geensins die moreel van die polisie ondermyn nie.

„Enigiemand in Suid-Afrika wat enige poging aanwend om deur woord of daad die moreel van ons polisie of veiligheidsmense te ondermyn, speel regstreeks in die hande van ons land se vyande en hulle moet die verantwoordelikheid van hul optrede aanvaar.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 10 *

SUNDAY POST

Sunday, November 4, 1979

The lesson of the Orlando incident

TEASE a poor man with a coin for long enough and he will eventually get mad and snatch it from you.

This seems to be the lesson the authorities have to learn from the attack on the Orlando Police Station in Soweto this week

The incident is a terribly sad thing for South Africa, as much for what it symbolises as for the hurt and suffering it left behind.

Once again is emphasised the fact that promises and assurances have so far failed to bring to a reality, that is tangible enough to be seen and felt, the stated good intentions of the white man.

Bishop Tutu said that the attack was the action of desperate men. The fact that men are growing desperate is added testimony to the unmitigated failure on the part of men of apparent goodwill to make that goodwill mean something.

It is all very well holding out a crust of bread. But the intended recipient does not benefit until the crust is actually passed to him.

It is all very well holding out promises of change. But if nothing is seen to come of the assurances, people become impatient, and the longer the talk goes on the more desperate they become.

South Africa's tragedy is that while those in authority may genuinely desire peace and prosperity for the whole country, they set about achieving it in a way that everyone but the whites in some way or other comes off second-best

Take education as one example. The former head of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder, told this newspaper in an interview (see Page 4) that the unrest in June 1976 was not directed against "administration" but against "education". Let's assume for a moment that this is true.

Can someone then explain how a situation has been permitted to arise in Pretoria

where errors have been allowed to creep into the computerised administration of examinations that are so severe that some pupils may have their academic careers significantly affected?

Does it not occur to our administrators that if fooling around with black education once before has already had one effect, that the result of fooling around with it again might be exactly the same?

Is it not reasonable to assume that since the education as offered to blacks has already been a flashpoint in South Africa because it has for so long been regarded as suspect, that any sudden "errors" in timetables and grades of subjects to be written etc, which prove to be to the eventual detriment of the student, might also be seen to be suspect and thus as equal cause for anger?

If this is so, then is it too much to expect of the authorities that they take special care in the administration of sensitive areas so that at least people are not subjected to "inexplicable errors", and especially are not made to endure their consequences?

The authorities appear to be totally indifferent to the hardships careless administration causes, and to the danger it poses for the future.

Mr Mulder himself is a case in point. He is now well-known for his statement just before the 1976 unrest that there was no danger of trouble in Soweto.

He may have genuinely believed that at the time. But it serves to show just how out of touch most whites are with things going on around them, especially if they concern other races. They seem to be totally unaware of the possible dangerous consequences of their actions.

If those in power — and this effectively means every white South African — do not wake up soon to the effects their privileges, indifference and protected position are having on other races in this country, South Africa's 27-million people could become embroiled in the horror of their logical results.

MANHUNT!

Big Soweto swoop after terror attack

Police search for clues after the Orlando terror attack. The sketch shows how the terrorists attacked the police station and how they made their escape.

EVERY policeman in South Africa was on the alert this weekend as a huge manhunt for the gang of terrorists who attacked the Orlando police station in Soweto on Friday—killing two policemen—swung into operation.

Bugadier Karel Visser, Divisional CI Officer for Soweto, confirmed yesterday the manhunt involved "every member of the SAP".

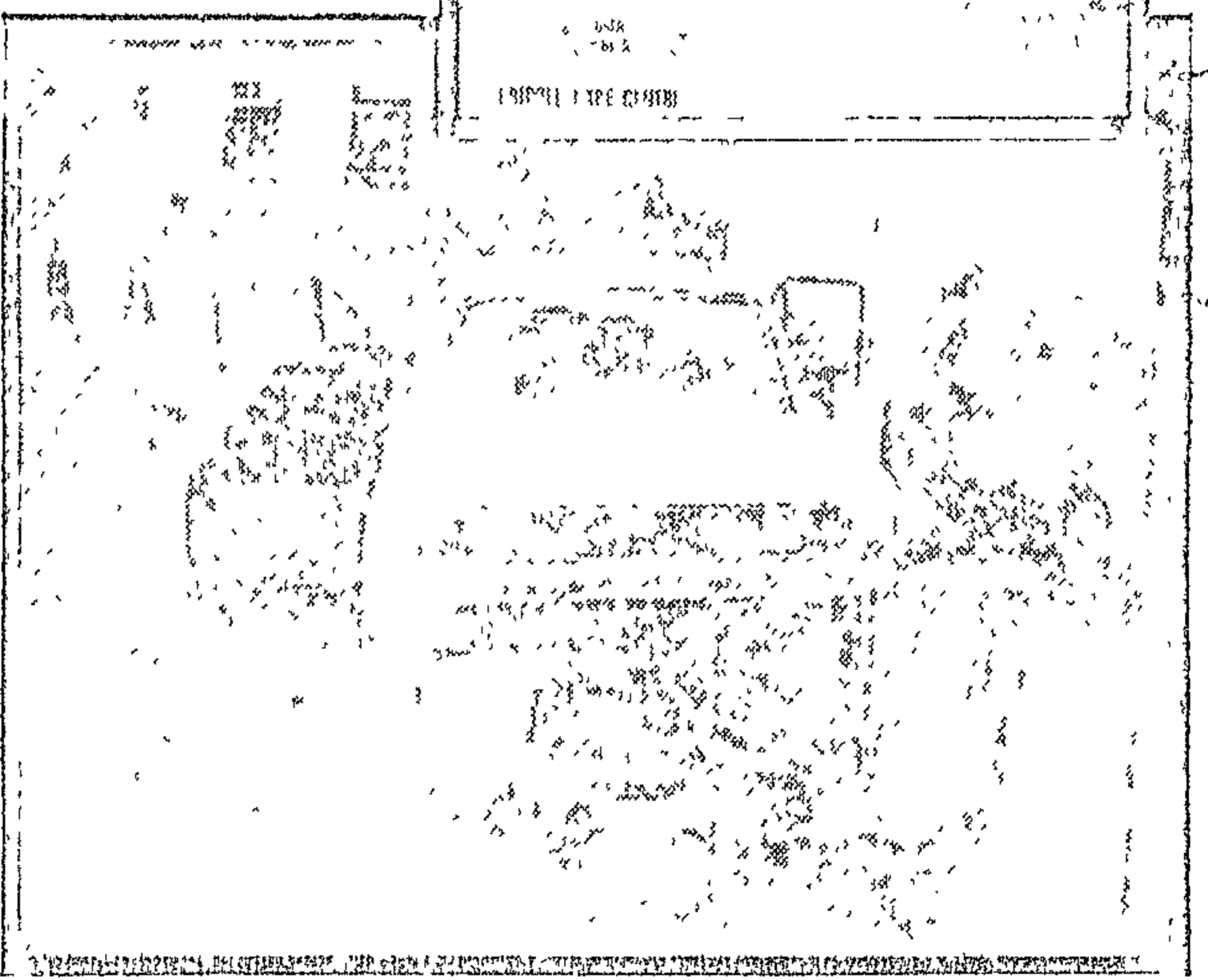
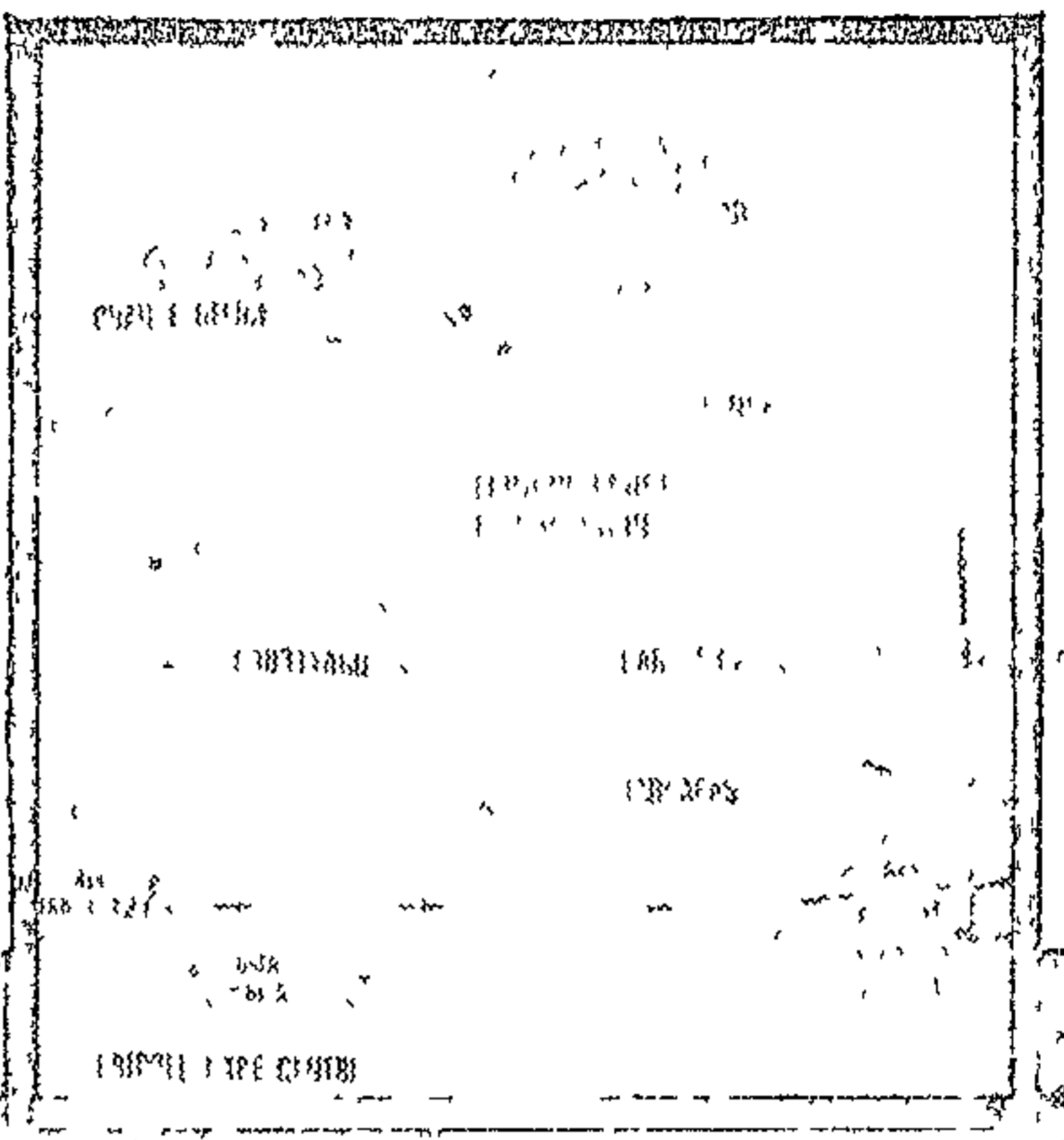
He refused to give details. Police, however, are understood to have combed Soweto in a door-to-door hunt for the gang.

Men from all three branches of the police force—security, uniformed and detective—are trying to track down the killers.

Spokesmen said roadblocks had been set up on roads to neighbouring countries after an intensive house-to-house search in Soweto failed.

Powerless

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has promised better security at police stations throughout the country following the terror attack—which saw Orlando police virtually



NO	ATL	1,40	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
1973	677	U,11	333	104	2175	652	1868	324		

	M	C	F	M	B	F
7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83			
0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48			
0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23			
0,42	0,01	0,72	0,78			
1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64			
8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84			
0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96			
943	761	3725	3145			

(INTERNAL CASE)

4/11/79

25

Powerless

The Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange, has promised better security at police stations throughout the country following the terror attack — which saw Orlando police virtually powerless to fight back.

The small band of Russian-armed terrorists launched their surprise attack on the Orlando station early on Friday morning, and escaped from the scene on foot.

Two policemen were killed by AK-47 rifle bullets, and two others were wounded.

More than 60 off-duty policemen sleeping in the barracks at the station could only hide under beds and flee from the grounds — as their firearms were in the charge office.

Two of three policemen in the charge office returned the automatic rifle fire with pistols and revolvers — but senior police do not believe any of the terrorists were wounded.

Early yesterday security police were still patrolling Soweto, but much of the heat had gone out of the township search.

Wounded

The automatic rifle and hand grenade attack on the police station resulted in a top-level meeting between the Minister of Police, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, and senior officers.

After the meeting they announced that measures to further tighten security at police stations would be implemented as soon as possible.

"We want to ensure our men are not unnecessarily exposed to this type of attack," said Mr le Grange.

The men who died in the attack were Constable L. C. Zibi, and Student Constable M. Musindana.

Constable T. Dyandje and a civilian, Mr Siphon Zungu, were admitted to hospital with bullet wounds.

Mr Zungu said from his hospital bed last night "I did not realise what was happening."

He went to report a mugging and was sitting in the charge office when the terrorists opened fire.

He said he fled with blood spurting from wounds in his legs, and collapsed unconscious outside as policemen whipped out their pistols and revolvers to return the terrorists' fire.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the sources in different proportions, the decision-making by means of Linear Programming, though health service usually be presented in the simplified way required by

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to a objective. But what tools are available to aid the choices themselves? Can anything be said on the question to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in a way that they can guide these detailed questions. The essential problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by object presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped under geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries'.

OPINION

Daily Mail

RAND

TUESDAY
November 6, 1979

More to security than higher fences

JUST six months ago three armed terrorists attacked Moroka police station, killing one policeman and wounding five people.

Then Minister of Police Mr J T Kruger said more such sporadic incidents could be expected. Stringent security measures were to be introduced at all police stations.

Last week armed terrorists struck again - killing two policemen and injuring two men at Orlando Police Station

Once again official comment is about sporadic incidents and tough new security measures. But this time at least the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, rushed to Soweto to see the situation for himself and discussed station security then and there with senior officers. He even visited the injured in hospital.

Yesterday police met with Public Works Department and West Rand Administration Board officials and visited all police stations in Soweto. Today they will continue their investigations into what went wrong, and what must be done.

Their obvious concern is to be welcomed. It makes up for the apparent inaction following the Moroka attack. With part of its

security fencing down to allow for building construction, and a seemingly ineffectual guard system, Orlando was ripe for attack. Sixty sleep-befuddled, unarmed men had to take refuge under their beds when the armed men appeared. Luckily for them, it was the terrorists who turned tail. There might have been a massacre otherwise, or the taking of hostages. Orlando was very nearly very, very nasty.

Even if the African National Congress - believed to be responsible - is unable to mount sustained attacks in the immediate future, the fact remains that police stations are emerging as prime targets for attack. That makes the public vulnerable. The grenade-thrower who missed the security fence hit a cripple care centre.

There is also the effect such attacks might have on police recruitment. More than half the SAP are black, coloured or Indian. They deserve protection. But the problem is not only one of higher fences and armed guards in barracks and safer charge offices. There is a limit to the reinforcements that can be erected around a political system. Real security must come from within.

... of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Court No 7/74 (257) to interdict

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Supreme Court in Grahamstown yesterday dismissed with costs an application by a freelance photographer, Mr Ashley La Grange, for an interdict restraining three members of the Security Police from assaulting or molesting him.

Mr La Grange had tried to take photographs of the three policemen last month, when they were in Grahamstown as witnesses in the R35 000 Mohapi civil action.

Mr Justice Kanne-meyer said if Mr La Grange had been assaulted, he could institute an action for damages. But he had not established that he had a right to photograph people who clearly were not willing to be photographed.

The application arose from two incidents during the case in which Mrs Nohle N. Shapi is claiming R35 000 damages from the Minister of Police for the death of her husband, the black consciousness leader, Mr Mapetla Mohapi, in Security Police detention three years ago.

Mr Justice Kanne-meyer said the fears of the two policemen that their lives would be in danger if photographs of them were published "cannot be brushed aside".

Captain Petrus Schoeman, and Sgt Herbert Nicholson could not object to the publication of reports of legal proceedings in which they were alleged to have been Mr Mohapi's assailants.

However, there was no justification in law which required them to suffer the added indignity and inconvenience of having their photographs published in the press.

Mr Justice Kanne-meyer said there was a difference between the publication of reports of judicial proceedings in which allegations damaging to someone were made and the publication of the photographs of the person about whom these remarks were made.

In the first case newspapers were protected by privilege, since the defamatory statements were made in the course of a court hearing.

"To say of a person that he has assaulted one in his custody and thereby caused his death is clearly defamatory. The statement imputes not only animal conduct but also an abuse of power which would not be countenanced.

"However, if such an allegation is made in a court of law, in the course of legal proceedings, it is privileged."

The judge said he accepted without reservation the right of the public to be informed of what took place in courts of justice.

He said he was not persuaded that the public had the right to see photographs of people against whom damaging statements had been made in court, so that their curiosity could be satisfied.

— DDC

e.T. 9/11/79

Policemen charged with assaulting 3 youths (251)

Court Staff

TWO POLICEMEN appeared before a Wynberg magistrate yesterday charged with assaulting three youths

Constable Barend Burrows, 27, and Constable Archibald Tala, 23, were charged with assault and a further two counts of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm

They were accused of hitting the boys with their hands, a plank and a broomstick

Both men pleaded not guilty to all the charges

Outlining his defence, Constable Burrows admitted being on duty on the day the alleged assaults occurred, but denied all knowledge of them

Constable Tala said he had smacked the boys on their buttocks at the request of a man, whom he took to be their father

The court heard how on January 7 this year, three youths aged 15, 14 and 12 were taken to the Grassy Park police station in connection with missing money

According to evidence, the boys were taken into a room by Constable Tala and beaten on the buttocks with a stick

They were later assaulted again by a white policeman using a broom stick. The 14-year-old received a blow which gashed his head, causing him to lose consciousness

According to Warrant Officer D A Deyzel, both Constable Tala and Burrows were on duty on January 7

The eldest of the boys suffered a blow to the elbow and wore a sling on his injured arm for about six weeks

He also received two stitches for a head wound, allegedly caused by a blow from the broomstick

The youngest of the boys was hit on the hand

The case continues today

Mr M M S Knox was on the Bench. Mr P Gambel appeared for the State. Mr P Reedeman appeared for Constable Burrows and Mr K Honeyman appeared for Constable Tala

Police victims of Orlando attack laid to rest

S Post 11/1/77 2/7
DSI

THE two policemen who were killed during the guerilla attack at the Orlando police station were buried with full military honours at the Avalon Cemetery yesterday.

The funeral was attended by about 1 200 mourners, including members of the South African Police in uniform and civilian clothes.

Major-General L Nothing conveyed a message of condolence to the families of the dead policemen on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, and the entire police force.

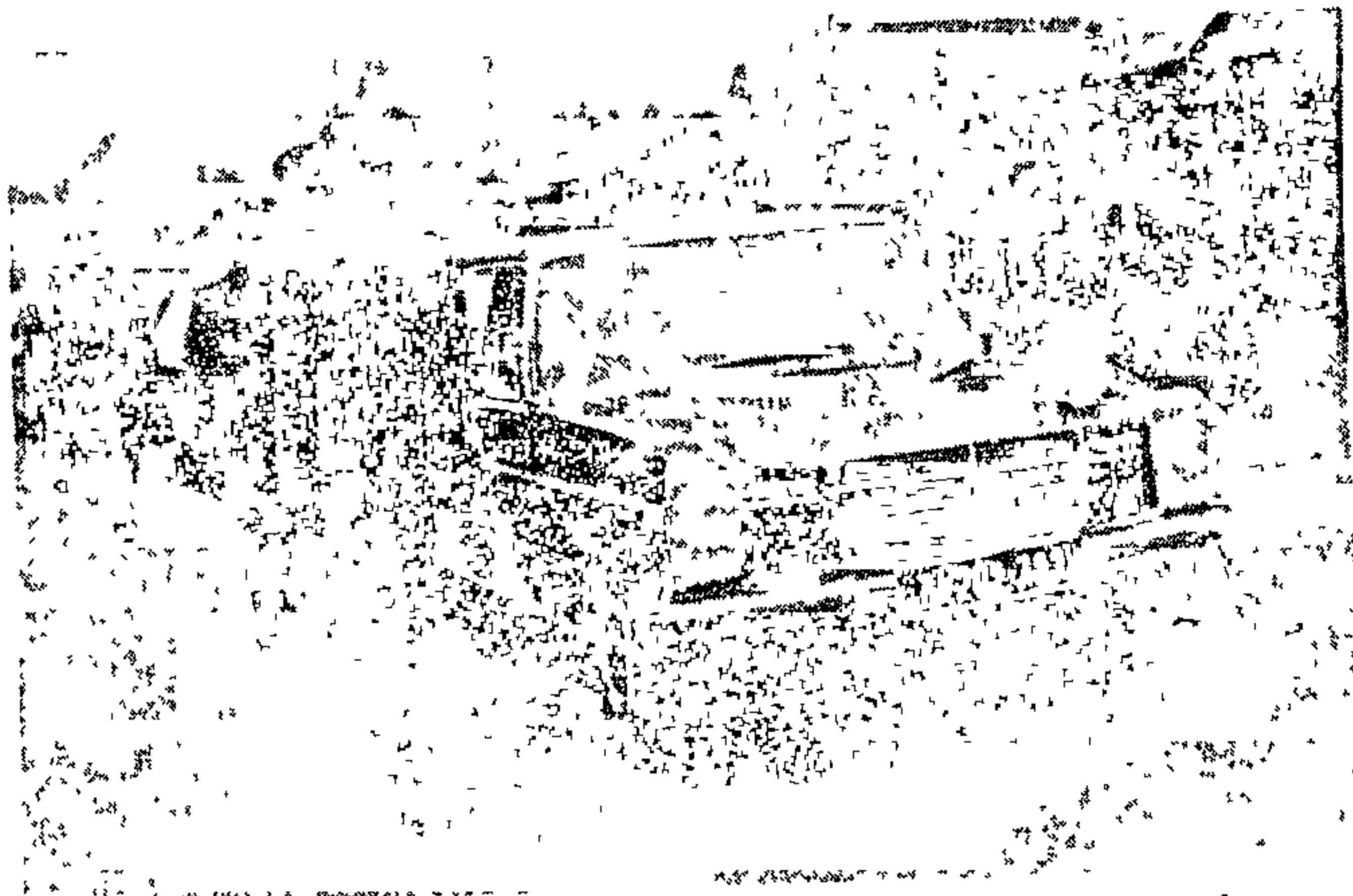
He vowed at the graveside that police would not rest until those responsible for the attack on the morning of November 2 were brought to justice.

DIGNITARIES

He said Constable Christopher Zibi (55) and Student-Constable Jerry Ntsini Musindane had paid a high price by being slain while they were executing their duties.

He described the police station attack as an act of extreme cowardice. It was likely there would be similar attacks in the future but police would stay vigilant, he said.

Dignitaries who attend-



Members of the South African Police march alongside the hearse carrying one of the victims.

ed the funeral included Brigadier J J Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of the Soweto police and Mr Baldwin Mudau, leader of the Venda Independence Party. Almost all Soweto's black police officers were there.

The two hearses were met about a kilometre from the Orlando police station by rifle-carrying police who formed a guard of honour. The procession to the police station was led by the police brass band.

When the procession reached the police station, the uniformed police and members of the brass band proceeded ahead of the cortege to form a guard of honour at the graveyard.

When the rest of the mourners arrived at the cemetery, the funeral of the policemen turned into a military spectacle as police started marching alongside the hearse to the beat of the brass band.

After the speech by Major-General Nothing a

police priest conducted a prayer. There was a moment of silence while police officers saluted the victims.

Policeman's children maimed in terror raid

NM 12/11/79 (251)

ERMELO — Exploding hand-grenades completely ripped off a Black child's arm during a terrorist attack on a security policeman's house in Wesselton here at the weekend, reports Sapa.

Four other children in the same bedroom were seriously injured when the terrorists threw two grenades through an open window

The children's father, Lieutenant Mr. W. Ngibeni, and his wife were sleeping in an adjacent room when the attackers struck about 10 p.m. on Friday

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said in Pretoria yesterday they were investigating the possibility that the terrorists had intended to kill Lieutenant Ngibeni, but instead had confused the two bedrooms and maimed his children.

"It was pure luck that none of the children was killed," a spokesman for the police in Ermelo said yesterday

Friday night's attack was the first of its kind in this large Black suburb

Lieutenant Ngibeni has been stationed in Ermelo for a number of years

The injured children, ranging in age between three and ten, were flown by helicopter from the scene of the attack to a hospital in Johannesburg

General Geldenhuys said police were investigating, but no arrests have yet been made

Lieutenant Ngibeni said he had gone to bed waiting for his wife, who was still at work, to return

"My wife arrived just before 10 p.m. from work I was asleep in the bedroom with our youngest child. My wife came into the house and lit the candles in the bedroom where I was sleeping. Fifteen minutes later she prepared for bed

"She then went to the children's bedroom and

◆ TURN TO PAGE 2

Children maimed

◆ FROM PAGE 1

lighted a candle there. She put the candle out again and returned to our bedroom. I think they must have been waiting outside, they must have assumed the children's bedroom was mine when they saw the light flickering in there. Suddenly we heard a loud bang. I thought it was a car crashing into the house. There was another loud bang. It was as if the whole house was being lifted from its foundations. There were screams from the children and there was general confusion in the house. We ran to the children's bedroom and found blood all over the place," he said.

Neighbours who were at-

tracted by the explosions came to his assistance and the children were taken to hospital

The grenades were thrown from outside the fence. One was thrown through the window and the other onto the roof, ripping it off. Two doors in the house were ripped off their hinges, there were cracks in the walls of the house and one wall collapsed from the force of the explosion. The ceilings in the other rooms were also destroyed.

Lieutenant Ngibeni said neighbours said two men were seen running away from the vicinity of his house after the explosion and disappeared into the dark

mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

g that the whites had larly, for children he white mortality eased from 15,2% to c death rates are the denominator for latter it is the ribution of selected the white, 'coloured' a changing spectrum improving health status. major causes of death tic diseases. The high proportion of habit a spectrum of

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the greater the IMR, the more easily should improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMRs between 1941 and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and 'coloureds' respectively.

The age specific mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death is inevitable, it is to be expected that decreases in the mortality experience of younger age groups will give rise to a corresponding increase in mortality amongst elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also shown a rising trend.

Children bombed: dragnet spreads

Two hand grenades which maimed five black children in Ermelo at the weekend were of Eastern bloc origin, a senior Security Police spokesman said today.

Two of the five children injured when the grenades exploded, Gloria Ngobeni (8), and her brother Zipho (3), are "fighting for their lives."

in the Khalafong hospital near Pretoria.

Gloria and Zipho, both children of Lt William Ngobeni, who is a member of the Security Branch of the SAP, were flown by helicopter from the scene of the attack for emergency treatment at the hospital, the spokesman said.

Gloria was suffering from multiple wounds and

her right forearm was ripped off during the explosion. Zipho lost a finger and his legs were badly injured.

Both are in the intensive care unit at the hospital.

A wide search has been launched for the terrorists who threw the grenade into the home of Lieutenant Ngobeni.

Lieutenant Ngobeni and his wife had just gone to bed in an adjacent room with their nine-month-old baby, Sanilisiwe, when the grenades were lobbed over the fence and into the house, blasting windows to smithereens and the roof off the room.

The couple found the children bathed in blood and screaming for help.

~~37~~

251

Stan 12/11/79

13/4/74
Stan

Security ~~for~~ for police stepped up

Stringent steps have been taken to counter further terrorist attacks against policemen, a spokesman for the Security Branch said today.

He was commenting on the handgrenade attacks on the Orlando police station about 10 days ago and the weekend attack on an Ermelo policeman's house, seriously injuring his five children.

"Sporadic attacks on policemen can be expected in future, but every attempt possible will be taken to curb them," he said.

Asked what the motive was, the spokesman said although the recent attacks on the Orlando police station and the Ermelo policeman's house appeared to be the work of terrorists, there was still no definite proof that terrorists were, in fact, the assailants.

"But, if so, then the motive for the attack is no doubt intimidation."

3. necks with one or more bands of decoration sometimes in combination with plain bands. The decorated necks are fairly common unlike the plain necks and mainly hemispherical or

Examples of typical vessels are shown in the following illustrations. This and the descriptions are relatively distinctive and justify their classification. The summary descriptions have been given since there are also some similarities in the decorative motifs and among the differences would almost justify a classification that might be made.

Classification implies not only a grouping of vessels but also having regard to the interrelationships between the units. Our concepts of the units are bound to influence one another if classification is carried out fairly well understood, the pattern of interrelationships between the units is directly from one another or they were each replaced by data from neighbouring regions. I don't propose to review the excavations of another, recently excavated site. Initially Ndondondwana see the excavations because of its pots with decoration on the neck and

there are a number of features including burnishing of the neck which are characteristic of the final expression. This suggests that the assemblage is in some way transitional between the two expressions and may date to about 700 AD. This relationship could be interpreted in several ways. Ndondondwana could be regarded as part of the most common expression or a late form of it, it could be an isolated transitional site or it



Constable Khongisa (28).

Constable Vikilahle (25).

2 cops face murder rap

251
13/11/29
Root

THE case against two KwaThema policemen on charges of murder and attempted murder will start today in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Constable Solomon Velaphi Khongisa (28) and Constable Wilson Vilakahle (25) appeared last month in the Circuit Court, Springs.

It is alleged that on the night of January 1 this year, Cons Khongisa went to KwaThema charge office and said there was trouble in the township.

He said people's lives were in danger and asked for a firearm. He was given an HMS automatic and a magazine.

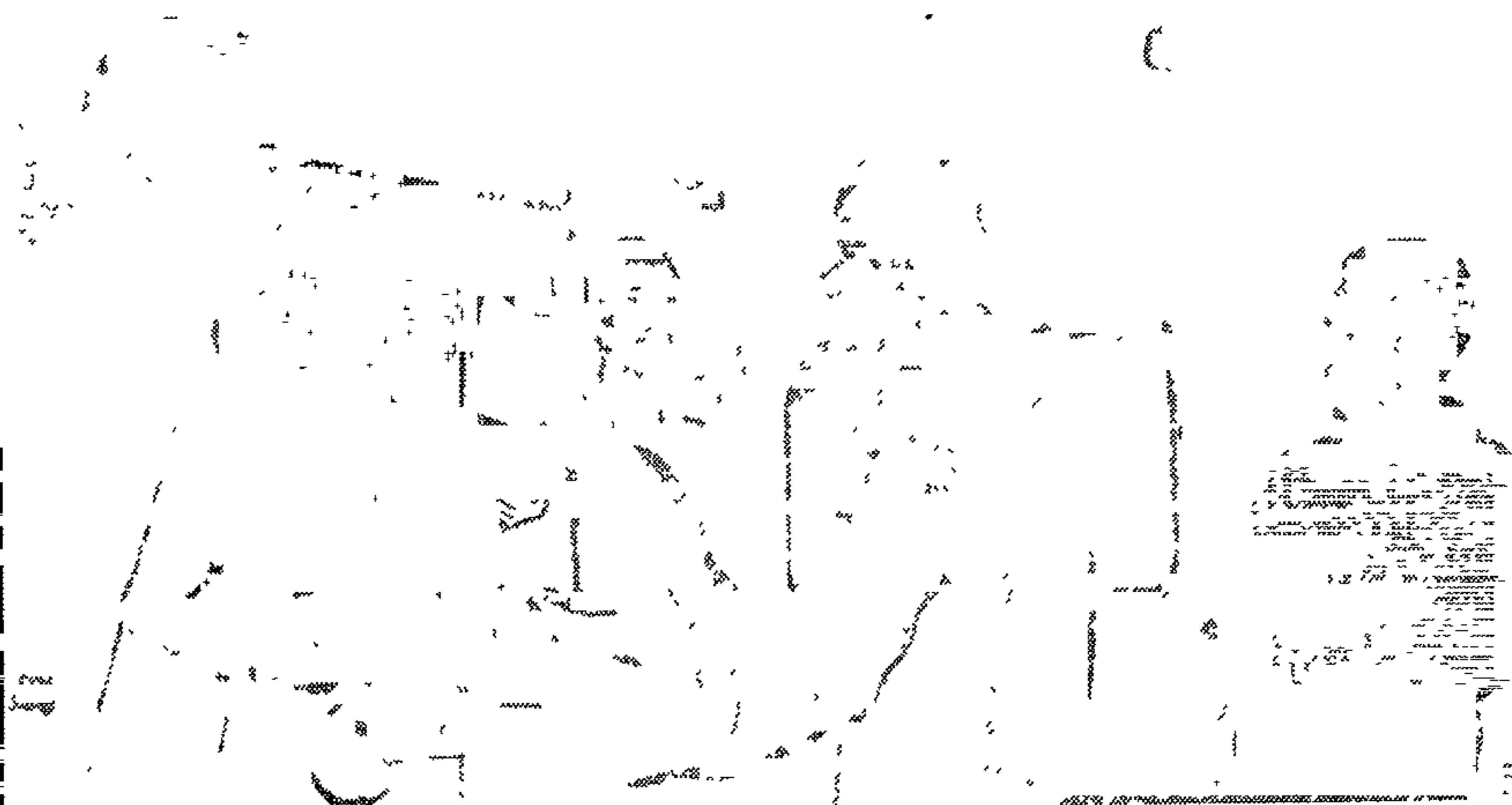
It is also alleged that on the same night, Cons Vilakahle came to the charge office and asked for a firearm. He was given a 0.38 revolver without ammunition.

They are defended by Mr D J Hancock, instructed by Clifford St John Wills.

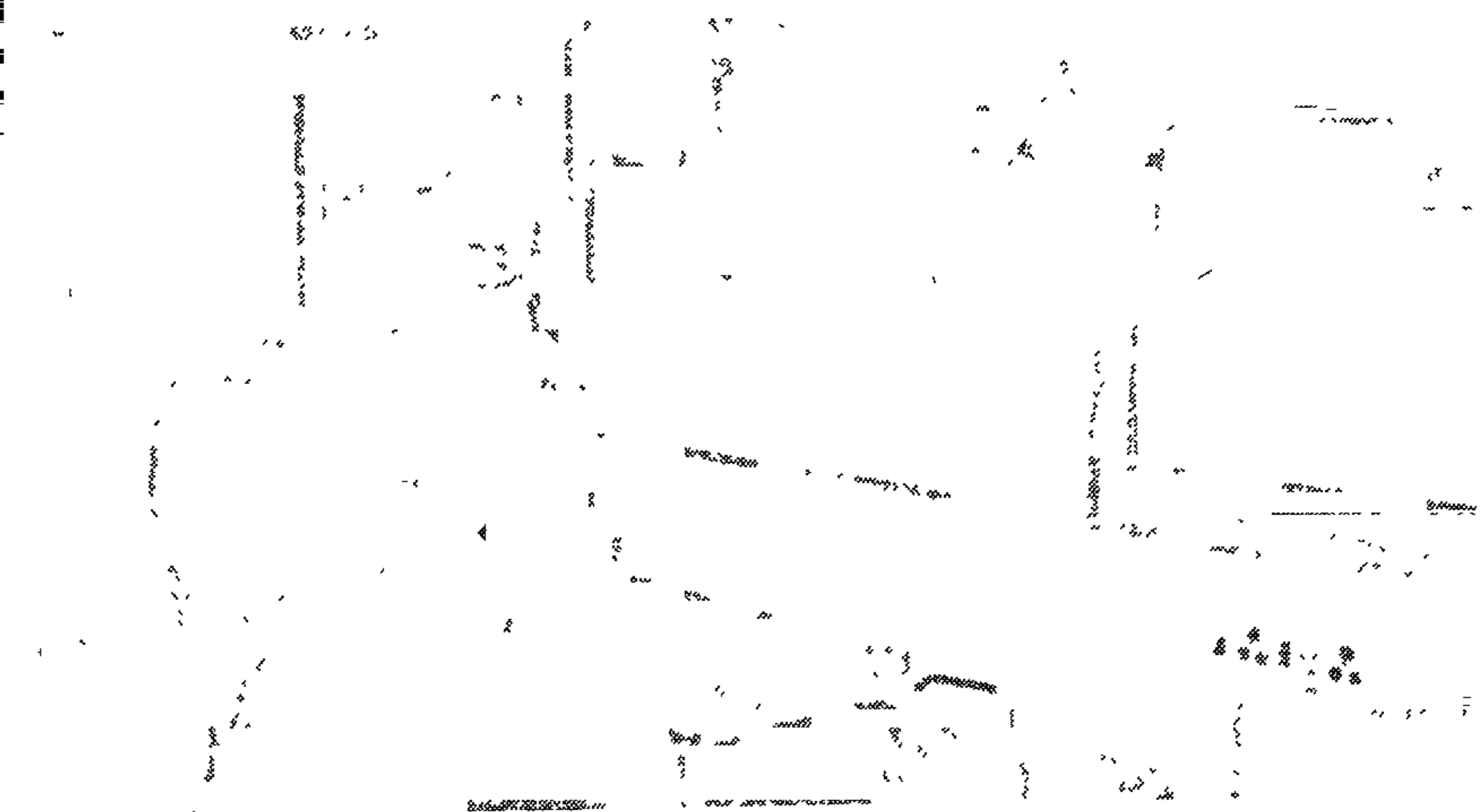
MZONJANI
3RD/4TH CENTURY

19/11/79 DD 1 (251)

THE PEFFERVILLE PATROL



The driver of the station's patrol vehicle talks to Sergeant H. A. All after a stint of patrol work



The mobile station has full radio contact with all the police stations in East London and with all radio vehicles. Here Constable Abe Gennette talks to the station's patrol

Mobile police station a first for East London

DD 15/11/79
251

EAST LONDON — The new mobile police station at Pefferville is a first for East London. The station, a converted caravan, operates like a normal police station and has been at Pefferville since October 12.

Captain R I Nienaber, Public Relations Officer of the police in the Border Division, said the idea of mobile police stations originated in Johannesburg and Pretoria. Large caravans were used and then converted into a mini mobile police station.

What actually started as an experiment has proved to be so successful that other divisions are also us-

ing mobile stations now. The one at Pefferville is parked on a centrally situated open piece of ground. The area where it is standing is the site proposed for the new police station in Pefferville which will be built some time in the future.

At the moment the station uses power from its own emergency generator but electricity will be connected soon and the emergency generator used only in case of a power failure.

The station is in radio contact with all the police stations and vehicles in East London and also with the central radio control office.

It is manned 24 hours a day by Coloured charge office sergeants and is complemented by a police vehicle that does regular patrols of the area. The police van is manned by a white constable, who is the driver, and a Coloured constable.

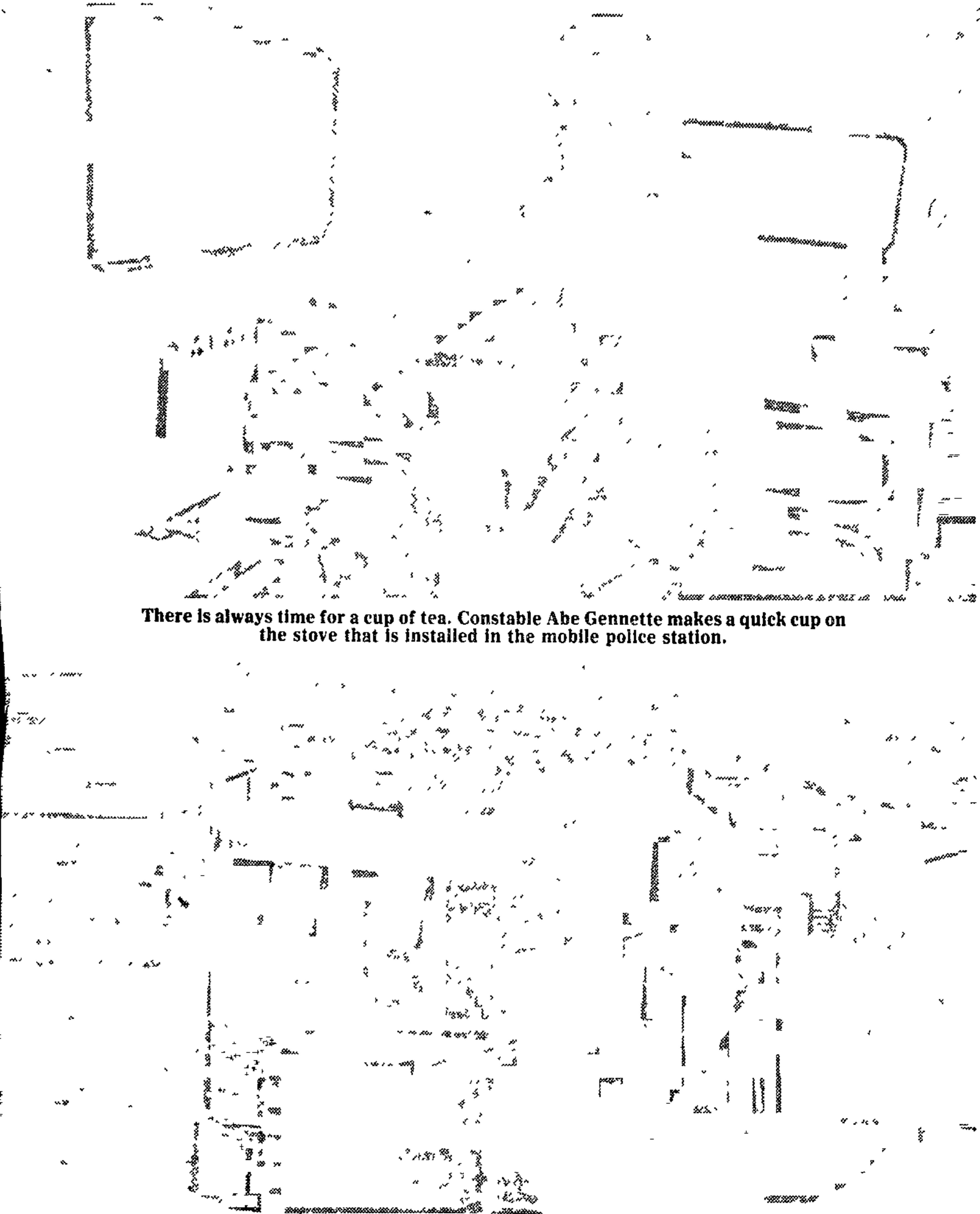
Other personnel also man the station which is controlled by the Fleet Street police station.

Captain Nienaber said that the whole idea was very practical and provided for the needs of the community. The station served the whole of Pefferville and adjacent Coloured communities. He said that Coloured men who wanted to join as police reservists had no

transport problem now because the station was so close at hand. Before the new station was put into operation they had to travel to Fleet Street if they wanted to report for duty.

The station has no cells but if somebody is arrested by the patrol vehicle's staff, he is first taken to the mobile station so that the case can be entered and then he is taken down to Fleet Street police station.

Serious crime committed in the area is also preliminarily investigated by the staff at the mobile station and then further investigated by staff from Fleet Street — DDR



There is always time for a cup of tea. Constable Abe Gennette makes a quick cup on the stove that is installed in the mobile police station.

The large box in front of the mobile station houses the emergency generator which at present is providing the power for the station. Electricity will be connected soon.

Cop Trio Found Not Guilty

By Mzikayise Edom
THREE policemen charged with assault were yesterday discharged by an Alberton magistrate.

Appearing before Mr H Broeze were Constable P G Landsman, Constable A Pretorius and Constable M D Makofane, all based in Benoni. They were represented by Mr F Naude. It was alleged that they assaulted Mrs Lillian Mafisa of Thokoza, Alberton, by beating her with pie-

ces of iron, punching her in the face and kicking her in the stomach. The three had pleaded not guilty. Landsman said they went to Mrs Mafisa's place after they were tipped off by her husband that she had firearms. They searched but found nothing. They left with Mrs Mafisa whom they blind-folded with a cap. He saw Mrs Mafisa knocking against a gate post.

Mrs Mafisa also knocked her head against the police car as she got into the back-seat. Mrs Mafisa earlier told the court they bundled her into their car. A while later they stopped, forced her out and assaulted her. The magistrate said Mrs Mafisa had said the police assaulted her with irons they had hanging from their belts. How could she have seen this as she was blind-folded when assaulted?

of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Bantu Reference Bureau). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered in the main urban districts are not registered for

choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped nation as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the range of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' statistic. As the Duke of Wellington said, 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

nt mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref 15). In figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the hospitals from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei for Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.⁸ This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Bag pulled over prisoner's head, court told

Argus 22/11/79

251



From a Staff Reporter

VANRHYNSDORP. — Former police constable James William Dixon told a Circuit Court here yesterday that he pulled a plastic shopping bag over a suspected thief's head and 'held it tight so he couldn't breathe.'

He also pinioned his handcuffed arms behind his back with a broomstick, caught him by the neck with both hands and struck his head on the floor to stun him at Springbok police station on September 19 last year.

But he did not mean to kill Mr John Monagee, he said in evidence.

he saw there were holes in it and 'the treatment' would not be effective

Mr Monagee broke the broomstick, he said.

Dixon said that when Mr Monagee tried to reach the door he threw him against a wall.

'I grabbed him and we both fell. When he got up again I held him round the neck with both hands. We fell on the floor and I banged his head two or three times on it.'

'He suddenly went limp.'

(Proceeding)

GUILTY

Dixon, 33, who initially faced a charge of murder, was yesterday found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He pleaded guilty to this charge.

He has pleaded guilty to two counts of common assault against Mr Gert Cloete and Mr Jeremiah Morris and not guilty to a charge of attempting to defeat the ends of justice by allegedly trying to bribe a witness.

Both Mr Cloete and Mr Morris were arrested and taken to Springbok police station with Mr Monagee on September 19 in connection with the alleged theft of fruit and vegetables from a fruit dealer.

Dixon told the court that after three policemen had brought Mr Monagee, Mr Morris and Mr Cloete to the police station, he had taken Mr Monagee to a room to question him about an alleged bag deal.

He pulled a plastic bag over Mr Monagee's head and thrust a broomstick behind his back while his hands were handcuffed in front so that his arms were pinioned.

He took the bag off Mr Monagee's head because

22/11/79

Man probing 49 murders says judge

LADYSMITH — The handling of cases from Ezakheni, the Black township near Ladysmith, was slammed by a Supreme Court judge yesterday, who said he had been told one man had to investigate 49 murders

Mr. Justice van Heerden directed that the prosecutor, Mr. Anton Ackermann, should make a report to the authorities concerned

He made the comment about the police investigation while giving judgment in a murder trial

He did not make any specific comments about the investigations in that particular trial, but com-

mented generally

"This session there have been cases from Ezakheni and they have been very badly investigated

"I was told by the prosecutor in private, in connection with one of the other cases, the reason for

the quality of the investigations was that the officer had 49 cases of murder to look into

"I was also told he had inadequate transport facilities"

He sent to prison for 10 years an Ezakheni

shopkeeper and herbalist who paid killers R400 to shoot neighbour Mr Johannes Buhlalu, who had harassed him and his family for two years

Simon Mncube (34) pleaded guilty to murder with extenuating circumstances

Prosecutor Mr Ackermann accepted the plea but asked the Court to impose a long term of imprisonment because Mncube had taken the law into his own hands

Mr Patrick Magubane (20), who appeared on the same charge of murder, pleaded not guilty and a separation of trials was ordered He was remanded to a date to be fixed by the Attorney-General

PMB. MARKET

Court told no one

MORTALITY (Note because)

I

0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	NO.

251

87

NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

251 bashed his head but didn't mean to kill him says ex-cop

FORMER police constable James William Dickson told a circuit court in Vanrhynsdorp this week that he pulled a plastic shopping bag over a suspected thief's head and held it tight so he couldn't breathe.

He said he also pinioned his handcuffed arms behind his back with a broomstick, grabbed him by the neck with both hands and bashed his head on the floor "to stun him" at the Springbok police station on September 19 last year.

But he did not mean to kill Mr John Monagee, he said in evidence in a packed courtroom. Dickson, 33, a policeman for 15 years who initially faced a charge of murder, was yesterday found guilty of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm after the State had closed its case against him. Dickson had changed his plea of not guilty to murder to guilty of assault with intent to grievous bodily harm.

He faces two further counts of common assault against Mr Gert Cloete and Mr Jeremiah Morris and a third charge of attempting to defeat the ends of justice by allegedly trying to bribe a witness.

After three policemen had brought Mr Monagee, Mr Morris and Mr Cloete into the Springbok police station, Dickson took Mr Monagee into the exhibits room to question him about an alleged deal. The two other suspects waited in the charge office next door.

He pulled the plastic bag over the deceased's head and thrust a broomstick behind his back while his hands were cuffed in front so that his arms were effectively pinioned.

He took the bag off Mr Monagee's head because of holes in it and that Mr Monagee would be able to breathe and "the treatment" would not be effective. Mr Monagee managed to break the broomstick he said.

He said this sort of treatment was not "his normal practice". Dickson said when he threatened to arrest Mr Monagee's wife, Sophie, Mr Monagee replied: "do what you like to me but leave my wife out of it" and leaped for the door.

Dickson said he threw Mr Monagee onto two bicycles leaning against the wall. The prisoner got up slowly and then went for the door again. "I grabbed him and we both fell over a gas cylinder. When he got up again I held him around the neck with both hands. We fell on the floor and I banged his head two or three times on it". "He suddenly went limp. By this time there was banging on the door and a Constable Mostert came in".

He said he threw a glass of water on Mr Monagee's face and tried to mouth to mouth treatment but Mr Monagee was later certified dead. "I'm very sorry it happened — it wasn't premeditated, it could have happened to anyone in my position," Dickson said.

Dickson had pleaded guilty to assaulting both Mr Cloete and Mr Morris who were arrested and taken to the Springbok police station with the deceased on September 19 in connection with a theft of fruit and vegetables from a local fruit dealer.

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DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

Six months jail for fatal assault

Own Correspondent
VANRHYNSDORP — A former policeman, James William Dixon, was jailed for six months by a circuit judge in Vanrhynsdorp today for systematically assaulting an alleged dagga dealer in Springbok on September 19 last year. The victim, Mr John Monagee, died during the assault.

Mr Justice de Kock told Dixon (33) that neither a suspended sentence nor a fine would be suitable in view of the serious nature of the crime.

"The community has a right to expect the police to be their protectors and not to abuse their powers," he said.

Dixon who was charged with murder, two counts of common assault, and attempting to defeat the ends of justice by trying to bribe a State witness,

was convicted of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and two counts of common assault.

Dixon was acquitted on the bribery charge. He was sentenced to 18 months' jail with 12 months conditionally suspended for three years on the assault with intent charge. The common assault charges were taken as one for sentence and he was fined R30 or 30 days.

The main charge related to an incident at the Springbok police station during which Dixon — then a constable — handcuffed Mr Monagee, thrust a broom through his arms and pulled a plastic bag over his head in an attempt to smother him.

Dixon also grabbed Mr Monagee by the neck and banged his head "hard" several times on a concrete floor.

has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Kei cops accused of arson

THE Transkei police are investigating complaints that members of their riot unit took active part in acts of arson and plunder in which a "large number" of dwelling huts were destroyed and several families left homeless in a trouble-torn

Eastern Pondoland village, Ntlenzi, over the past week.

A top official in the Justice Ministry said: "Without trying to exonerate the police from blame or prejudging the matter in any way, my information is that the

police were assisted by a number of villagers.

"As the search party was combing the trouble-torn village looking for murder culprits the men assisting the cops reportedly set the houses alight."

(Issue No.)

section
section

(4) The Master or officer presiding at any meeting aforesaid shall record or cause to be recorded in the manner provided by the rules of court for the recording of evidence in a civil case before a magistrate's court the statement of any person giving evidence under this section. Provided that if a person who may be required to give evidence under this section, has made to the liquidator or his agent a statement which has been reduced to writing, or has delivered a statement in writing to the liquidator or his agent, that statement may be read by or read over to that person when he is called as a witness under this

(3) No person interrogated under subsection (1) shall be entitled at such interrogation to refuse to answer any question upon the ground that the answer would tend to incriminate him

(2) In connection with the production of any book or document in compliance with a subpoena issued under section 414 (2) (b) or the interrogation of a person under subsection (1) of this section, the law relating to privilege as applicable to a witness subpoenaed to produce a book or document or give evidence in a magistrate's court shall apply. Provided that a banker at whose bank the company concerned keeps or at any time kept an account, shall be obliged, if subpoenaed to do so under section 414 (2) (b), to produce—
(a) any cheque in his possession which was drawn by the company within one year before the commencement of the winding-up, or
(b) if any cheque so drawn is not available, any record of the payment, the date of payment and the amount of the cheque which may be available to him, or a copy of such record, and shall, if called upon to do so, give any other information available to him in connection with any such cheque or the account of the company

415. Examination of directors and others at meetings.—(1) The Master or officer presiding at any meeting of creditors of a company which is being wound up and is unable to pay its debts, may call and administer an oath to or accept an affirmation from any director of the company or any other person present at the meeting who was or might have been subpoenaed in terms of section 414 (2) (a), and the Master or such officer and any liquidator of the company and any creditor thereof who has proved a claim against the company, or the agent of such liquidator or creditor, may interrogate the director or person so called and sworn concerning all matters relating to the company or its business or affairs in respect of any time, either before or after the commencement of the winding-up, and concerning any property belonging to the company. Provided that the Master or such officer shall disallow any question which is irrelevant or would in his opinion prolong the interrogation unnecessarily

(3) Any director or officer of a company who fails to comply with any provision of this section, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The Master or officer who is to preside or presides at any meeting of creditors, may subpoena any person—
(a) who is known or on reasonable grounds believed to be or to have been in possession of any property which belongs or belonged to the company or to be indebted to the company, or who in the opinion of the Master or such other officer may be able to give material information concerning the company or its affairs, in respect of any time before or after the commencement of the winding-up, to appear at such meeting, including any such meeting which has been adjourned, for the purpose of being interrogated; or
(b) who is known or on reasonable grounds believed to have in his possession or custody or under his control any book or document containing any such information as is referred to in paragraph (a), to produce that book or document or an extract therefrom at any such meeting or adjourned meeting

Jan 28/11/77

Police (251)
'powerless
against (274)
charges'

CAPE TOWN — A document produced by members of the ministers' fraternal serving black congregations contained serious allegations of atrocities against the riot police in such a way that the police could not defend themselves, the Cape Town Supreme Court was told yesterday.

BURNINGS

Mr C F du Plessis, for the State, was arguing against an appeal by the Rev David Russell and members of the ministers' fraternal against their conviction and sentence in 1977 for producing undesirable publications.

The publications were "The Role of the Riot Police in the Burnings and Killings, Nyanga, Cape Town, Christmas 1976" and "Message for 1977 for Those in South Africa"

Mr Russell was fined R350 and given a suspended prison sentence of 180 days for producing and distributing the documents.

Bishop Monwabisi Matlongwe, the Rev Dick O'Riordan and the Rev Moses Moletsane were each fined R200 and given suspended sentences of 90 days for producing the publications.

SERIOUS

Yesterday Mr du Plessis said: "The publication makes serious unproved allegations against the police."

The document suggested that migrants in the township were used by the riot police for their own purposes.

Judgment was reserved. Mr Justice H E P Watermeyer and Mr Justice M R de Kock presided — Sapa.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

No R 2666

30 November 1979

**AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS FOR
THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE**

The State President has been pleased, under section 33 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958), to approve the following amendment of the Regulations for the South African Police, as published under Government Notice R 203 in *Gazette* (Extraordinary) 719 (*Regulation Gazette* 299) of 14 February 1964, and subsequently amended

Regulation 9—Substitute the following for regulation 9

(1) Subject to subregulations (2), (3) and (4), a member below the rank of commissioned officer who leaves the Force for any reason whatever shall forfeit his rank on retirement, resignation or transfer to another Government department

(2) A commissioned officer who leaves the Force for any reason whatever shall retain the rank which he held at the time of his retirement or resignation, unless the Minister, on the recommendation of the Commissioner directs otherwise and the Minister may in an exceptionally deserving case confer on such commissioned officer, subject to the following requirements, an honorary rank as follows

(a) In the case of a lieutenant, the honorary rank of captain provided he has served at least five years as a commissioned officer

(b) in the case of a captain, the honorary rank of major provided he has served at least 10 years as a commissioned officer or has held the rank of captain for at least five years

(c) in the case of a major, the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel provided he has served at least 15 years as a commissioned officer or has held the rank of major for at least five years.

(d) in the case of a lieutenant-colonel the honorary rank of colonel provided he has served at least 20 years as a commissioned officer or has held the rank of lieutenant-colonel for at least five years.

(e) in the case of a colonel or a commissioned officer of a higher rank, the next succeeding honorary rank provided he has served at least 25 years as a

DEPARTEMENT VAN POLISIE

No. R 2666

30 November 1979

**WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES VIR DIE
SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE**

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens artikel 33 van die Polisiwet, 1958 (Wet 7 van 1958), sy goedkeuring te heg aan onderstaande wysiging van die Regulasies vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, soos gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R 203 in *Buitengewone Staatskoerant* 719 (*Regulasiekoerant* 299) van 14 Februarie 1964, en later gewysig

Regulasie 9—Vervang regulasie 9 deur die volgende

(1) Behoudens subregulasies (2), (3) en (4), verbeur 'n lid benede offiserstrang wat die Mag om enige rede verlaat, sy rang by uitdienstreding, bedanking of oorplasing na 'n ander staatsdepartement

(2) 'n Offisier wat die Mag om enige rede verlaat, behou die rang wat hy tydens sy uitdienstreding of bedanking beklee, tensy die Minister, op aanbeveling van die Kommissaris, anders gelas en die Minister kan aan 'n offisier wat die Mag om enige rede verlaat, in 'n besondere verdienstelike geval en behoudens die volgende vereistes, 'n ererang soos volg toeken

(a) In die geval van 'n luitenant, die ererang van kaptein mits hy minstens vyf jaar as offisier gedien het,

(b) in die geval van 'n kaptein, die ererang van majoor mits hy minstens 10 jaar as offisier gedien het of minstens vyf jaar kapteinsrang beklee het,

(c) in die geval van 'n majoor, die ererang van luitenant-kolonel mits hy minstens 15 jaar as offisier gedien het of minstens vyf jaar majoorrang beklee het,

(d) in die geval van 'n luitenant-kolonel, die ererang van kolonel mits hy 20 jaar as offisier gedien het of minstens vyf jaar die rang van luitenant-kolonel beklee het.

(e) in die geval van 'n kolonel of 'n offisier met 'n hoer rang die daaropvolgende ererang mits hy minstens 25 jaar as offisier gedien het of minstens vyf jaar

SS 6753

commissioned officer or has served at least five years in the rank held by him on the date of his retirement of resignation

Provided that in an exceptional case the Minister may confer on such commissioned officer who has rendered particularly meritorious or exemplary service the next succeeding rank as an honorary rank, notwithstanding the fact that the relevant requirements contained in paragraphs (a) to (e) have not been complied with. Provided further that, notwithstanding the provisions of this subregulation and of subregulation (1), the Minister may, in an exceptional case, confer the honorary rank of lieutenant on a person who is or was a warrant officer in the Force and who has rendered particularly meritorious or exemplary service.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (1) and (2), the Minister may confer an honorary rank on any person who has been a member and who renders or has rendered outstanding services to the Force or who has distinguished himself by outstanding achievement, exceptional resourcefulness, outstanding leadership or a marked sense of duty and personal example, either during his term of service with the Force or after he has left the Force for any reason whatever.

(4) A person who on retirement for any reason whatever does not or did not hold a commissioned rank and who, while a member, discharged his functions satisfactorily throughout and was of unimpeachable character and exemplary conduct may, notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), be permitted by the Commissioner to retain the rank which he holds or held on retirement and, in an exceptionally deserving case, the Commissioner may confer on him the next succeeding rank as an honorary rank

(5) Subject to the provisions of subregulations (2), (3) and (4), the Minister may on the recommendation of the Commissioner confer an honorary rank on any person who renders or has rendered meritorious and unselfish service to the Force

(6) A person who, in terms of this regulation, retains his rank or has been permitted to retain his rank or on whom an honorary rank has been conferred, may wear the articles of uniform and equipment applicable to his rank or honorary rank on State or other suitable occasions as prescribed, but after he has left the Force no authority in terms of the Act or these regulations shall be vested in him by virtue of the fact that he retains his rank or has been permitted to retain his rank or that an honorary rank has been conferred on him

(7) The Minister may, in his discretion and on the recommendation of the Commissioner, order that a person who, in terms of this regulation, retains his rank or to whom permission has at any time been granted, in terms of this regulation, to retain his rank or on whom an honorary rank has at any time been conferred in terms of this regulation, forfeit such rank or honorary rank, as the case may be"

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS

No. R 2674

30 November 1979

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS UNDER THE FUND-RAISING ACT, 1978

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 36 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978), I, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister

gedien het in die rang wat hy op die datum van sy aftreding of bedanking beklee het

Met dien verstande dat die Minister, in 'n buitengewone geval, aan sodanige offisier wat besonder voortreflike of voorbeeldige diens gelewer het, die daaropvolgende rang as 'n ererang kan toeken ondanks die feit dat daar nie aan die betrokke vereistes soos vervat in paragrawe (a) tot (e) voldoen is nie. Voorts met dien verstande dat, ondanks die bepaling van hierdie subregulasie of subregulasie (1), die Minister, in 'n buitengewone geval, aan iemand wat 'n adjudant-offisier in die Mag is of was en wat besonder voortreflike of voorbeeldige diens gelewer het, die ererang van luitenant kan toeken.

(3) Ondanks die bepalings van subregulasies (1) en (2), kan die Minister 'n ererang toeken aan iemand wat lid was en wat buitengewoon gewaardeerde dienste aan die Mag lewer of gelewer het, of wat hom onderskei het deur buitengewone prestasie of buitengewone vindingrykheid of buitengewone leierskap of buitengewone pligsbesef en persoonlike voorbeeld gestel, hetsy gedurende sy diens in die Mag of nadat hy, om watier rede ook al, die Mag verlaat het

(4) Iemand wat by uitdienstreding, om watter rede ook al, nie 'n offisiersrang beklee nie of beklee het nie en terwyl hy 'n lid was, deurgaans sy werksaamhede op 'n bevredigende wyse verrig het en 'n onberispelike karakter en voorbeeldige gedrag aan die dag gelê het, kan, ondanks die bepalings van subregulasie (1) deur die Kommissaris toegelaat word om die rang wat hy tydens sy uitdienstreding beklee of beklee het, te behou, en in 'n besonder verdienstelike geval kan die Kommissaris die daaropvolgende rang as 'n ererang aan hom toeken

(5) Behoudens die bepalings van subregulasies (2), (3) en (4), kan die Minister op aanbeveling van die Kommissaris, aan enigiemand wat voortreflike en onbaatsugtige diens aan die Mag lewer of gelewer het, 'n ererang toeken

(6) Iemand wat kragtens hierdie regulasie sy rang behou of toegelaat is om sy rang te behou of aan wie 'n ererang toegeken is, mag die uniform- en uitrustingsartikels wat op sy rang of ererang van toepassing is, by staats- of ander geskikte voorgeskrewe geleenthede dra, maar hy word nie vanwee die feit dat hy sy rang behou of dat hy toegelaat is om sy rang te behou of dat 'n ererang aan hom toegeken is, met enige bevoegdheid kragtens die Wet of hierdie regulasies beklee nadat hy die Mag verlaat het nie

(7) Die Minister kan op aanbeveling van die Kommissaris na goeë dunde gelas dat 'n persoon wat sy rang ingevolge hierdie regulasie behou of aan wie te eniger tyd ingevolge hierdie regulasie toestemming verleen is om sy rang te behou of aan wie te eniger tyd ingevolge hierdie regulasie 'n ererang toegeken is, sodanige rang of ererang, na gelang van die geval verbeur"

DEPARTEMENT VAN VOLKSWELSYN EN PENSIOENE

No R 2674

30 November 1979

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP FONDSINSAMELING, 1978

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 36 van die Wet op Fondsinsameling, 1978 (Wet 107 van 1978), wysig ek, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene,

(95) (112) S. Post 2.12.79

Soweto gets police PRO

SUNDAY POST Reporter

A FORMER instructor at the police training college in Pretoria, Lieutenant N L Hartwell, has been appointed as the first public relations officer for the Soweto police.

The new office was established early this year with the appointment of former Soweto police chief, Brigadier Jan Visser, as its director. He is stationed in Pretoria.

So far, all 19 police divisions in South Africa have their own public relations officers responsible to Brigadier Visser.

A second-year B Juris Unisa student, Lieutenant Hartwell has been in the police force for 10 years,



Lientenant N L Hartwell

six of which he spent at the Police College as instructor in statute law and criminal procedure.

Before attending a public relations course earlier this year, he was a

branch commander of the uniformed enquiries office in Meadowlands, Soweto.

Lieutenant Hartwell said though his function would be mainly to give assistance to the Press on matters concerning the police, his duties would also entail dealing with members of the public at cultural, academic and social levels.

"My door will be open to anyone who wants to know anything about our work as members of the police force. I want all residents of Soweto not to be hesitant about coming to this office at any time. It is my duty to have them here and to help them," he said.

XVI

SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

Charge withdrawn

Staff Reporter **251**

A FREELANCE newspaper photographer, Mr Angaliso Alf Kumalo, charged with taking pictures of people in police custody, yesterday had his charge withdrawn in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court

Mr Kumalo, 47, of Rockville, Soweto, appeared before Mr G J J Jordaan, charged with photographing 10 people in po-

lice custody without the permission of the Commissioner of Police. He was also charged with obstructing police in the execution of their duties

The incident allegedly took place on June 16, 1978, during services commemorating the 1976 upheavals

Mr Kumalo did not plead. He was represented by Mr Ratha Mokgoatheng.

RDM
5/12/79

	W		A		M
	M	F	M	F	
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,77
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,00
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,44
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,77
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,32
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,77
NO.	463	485	199	134	9

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

Shot girl's dad sues Minister, Constable for R20 500

A FORMER policeman yesterday told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court how he twice warned a fellow constable not to "play with a shot gun" he used for riot duty, shortly before he shot a young girl in the abdomen.

Another former policeman testified that he saw the same constable pointing the short gun in the direction of some children, shortly before the shooting. They were giving evidence in the case in which the Minister of Police and a young policeman are be-

ing sued by the girl's father for R20 500. Mr Arminen Johaar, an alleged former shebeen owner of Port Elizabeth, is claiming the money on behalf of his daughter, Soamijah (19), who was shot two years ago.

The Minister denied liability on the grounds that Constable C J Roberts was not on duty at the time of the shooting and was not acting on his instructions.

Const Roberts denied liability, stating that the firearm was discharged accidentally while he was struggling with another man in the room.

Mr Martin David Baatjies, a former constable, said that on the day of the incident, he was returning to Galvendale police station with several other policemen. They stopped in Mission Vale, where four of the men, including Mr Baatjies, drank a bottle of cane spirits. Const Roberts was not drinking.

Outside, Const Roberts pointed his short gun at some of the policemen. Mr Baatjies told him not to play with the firearm. Later, at Mr Johaar's house in Bloemendal, Mr Baatjies got out of the truck to see what Const Roberts and another con-

stable were doing inside the house. In one of the rooms, they saw Const Roberts holding his short gun in front of his stomach and pointing it at a young girl.

The girl said he should point it away from her. Mr Baatjies repeated his warning and returned outside when Const Roberts laughed. Shortly afterwards a shot went off inside the house.

Former Constable Benjamin Pieterse said he was also outside the house in Bloemendal when the shot went off. On running inside, he saw smoke coming out of the room. A girl was lying on a bed inside the room. Somebody lifted up her night gown and he saw her stomach was full of blood.

Mr Justice Stewart is on the bench. Mr P J de Bruin appeared for Mr Johaar. Mr C Cubitt appeared for the Minister. Mr H I Eichenberg appeared for Const Roberts.

Proceeding

Same police uniforms

Argus 7/12/79
Argus Correspondent

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PRETORIA — South African policemen of all races will in future only wear the well-known blue uniform.

The Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, announced this when he spoke to 610 South African and Bophuthatswana student policemen at their passing out parade at the police college in Hammanskraal.

Previously black South African policemen had worn a khaki uniform.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

CT 8/12/79
2 men wounded in police fracas (251)

By JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

TWO MEN were wounded, one by a ricocheting bullet, when police opened fire on a man who had stolen a service revolver from a constable in Athlone yesterday afternoon.

A police spokesman said that police constables, accompanied a man who had lodged a complaint to a house in Bokmakierie Estate, Athlone, to investigate a theft from a car.

Two men were arrested and a struggle broke out near the police vehicle. A third man, seeing the policemen grappling with the arrested men, snatched the service revolver from one of the policemen and ran off. The constables gave chase, enabling the arrested men to go free.

After shouting a warning, the armed policeman fired several shots at the fleeing man, wounding him in the small of his back. A man who had been attracted by the shouting was hit in the leg by a ricocheting bullet and collapsed.

Both men were taken to Groote Schuur Hospital, where a spokesman last night said that their conditions were satisfactory.

The policemen returned to the scene of the earlier arrests where, aided by council workers, they rearrested one man. After the police left the area, a gang attacked the council workers for having assisted the police. Police are investigating.

POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

NO.	A		C		B			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Police

RD 8/12/79
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A GREAT responsibility rested on the shoulders of the South African Police, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a passing-out parade of officers and students at the Police College, Mr Botha said the police would be expected to maintain law and order, to investigate and prevent crime and preserve the internal security of the Republic.

They would also have to fight urban terrorism and co-operate with the Defence Force to guard the country's borders against terrorist infiltration.

Besides the trying circumstances under which some of these duties would have to be performed, they would also be subjected to adverse criticism, both at home and abroad.

They would have to acquire the support of as many South Africans as possible, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

Without this support their task would become very difficult.

"In the past, our enemies have tried every possible means to disrupt our community, but they have become frustrated because their efforts have been repeatedly crushed by the successful and determined action of the Security Forces.

"South Africa is still a relatively young country and to become fully productive and flourishing, the fullest use must be made of all our resources and everyone must be prepared to serve this country to the best of his or her ability.

"We must all share in the responsibility to create a stable country where people have a decent abode, where personal safety is assured as far as possible and where people of different races, colour, language groups, religious denominations and social standing live in harmony as good neighbours.

"You must realise that although you have successfully completed a comprehensive training course, it is not possible to teach you everything a good police official should know.

"Remember also that all our people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, are equal before the law and deserve to be treated as such.

"As representatives of the authority of the State it is your duty to exercise your powers in such a way that you may be regarded by all sections of the

EXCLUSIVE

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tion of doctors is a mirror of the malis-
ty. He sees the need for doctors to become
th-denying aspects of apartheid in order to

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outsiders (excludability), and th-
individual preferences as expres
met efficiently when the good is
neither can alter the price on the
sellers exists that can influence
addition, there must be no infor
If these conditions are fulfilled
although the possibility of effici
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the minimal need for information
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S. POST

251 9/12/79

THE MYSTERY surrounding the whereabouts of a young black policeman who accompanied two armed guerillas when they escaped from the Jeppe police cells in January this year deepened this week when SUNDAY POST established that a man of the same name and age is being held in Dar Es Salaam for the murder of David Sibeko.

Sibeko (39), the PAC's United Nations representative and member of its three-man presidential council, was gunned down in Tanzania on June 11 this year.

At the time there were allegations that the killing was carried out by South African agents who had infiltrated the PAC.

But his death — which came at the end of a power struggle for the leadership of the organisation — was said to have been brought about by dissident elements within the PAC itself.

Nineteen PAC members are being held in Dar Es Salaam for the murder, among them a man named Sam Ngobeni, who is described in court documents as a freedom fighter. His age is given as 25.

SUNDAY POST learned this week that the young constable involved in the Jeppe incident was also named Sam Ngobeni.

He was said to be 26 at the time.

When he disappeared with the two guerillas, he took with him the keys to the cells from which the two guerillas escaped.

The two guerillas were described at the time as "extremely dangerous and armed" (with Ngobeni's service revolver) but there was never any evidence to support reports that they had "abducted" the constable.

In fact, when police released the news of the escape — five days after it happened — a police spokesman said there were signs that Ngobeni had helped them escape and that the group had made their way to Botswana.

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

Police say they do not know what happened to Ngobeni after that.

"We are aware that a man by the name of Sam Ngobeni is being held in Dar Es Salaam in connection with the murder of Sibeko," the chief of the Security Branch, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, told SUNDAY POST this week.

"Whether he is in fact the same Sam Ngobeni who as a police constable disappeared from the Jeppe police station is not known. The police have no evidence to support such an allegation."

On suggestions that constable Ngobeni might have infiltrated the PAC, Brigadier Coetzee said "No intelligence service in the world would comment on such allegations."

David Sibeko, who was regarded as the most energetic and effective of the anti-South African lobbyists at the United Nations, was gunned down in the flat of a co-leader of the PAC, Vusumzi Make, shortly after the two men had dined together.

Sibeko was born in Evaton, Transvaal, and worked for Drum and Golden City Post after leaving school.

He joined the PAC in 1960, shortly before the organisation was banned.

In 1963 he was arrested and after seven months in detention and a two-week trial he was acquitted on charges under the Sabotage Act. He then fled the country.

(251) 19/12/79 DDR

Queenstown policeman found guilty of rape

QUEENSTOWN — Constable Rudolph David Nel, 23, was found guilty in the regional court here yesterday of raping a 17-year-old girl from Lady Frere on June 25 near the Bongolo Dam.

The court heard that the girl was making a statement in the Queenstown police station after she had been raped when the man who had raped her walked into the charge office.

The girl, who told the court she had a child of six months, said that while she was waiting next to the road for somebody, Constable Nel stopped next to her in a car.

He asked her where she was going and when she replied Lady Frere, he offered her a lift.

She got into the car and he drove off in the direction of Lady Frere. Just before the Bongolo Dam, he pulled off the road and ordered her out of the car. When she refused to get out, he pulled out his service pistol and threatened her with it.

"He told me to get out of

the car if I didn't want to be shot," she said.

He then took her into the bushes behind a small hut and raped her.

Later he ordered her to stay where she was until he had gone off in his car. She walked to the main road where she was picked up by a Lady Frere policeman who took her to the Queenstown police station.

While she was making her statement, Constable Nel walked in and she immediately recognised him.

Under cross-examination, Const Nel could not remember his exact movements on the morning of the crime, but said he clearly remembered the events of the afternoon. He had been investigating robbery cases.

Charge sheets completed by Const Nel that day did not correspond with his evidence about his movements. The times recorded on two charge sheets had also been altered.

Const Nel denied any knowledge of these alter-

ations, but admitted making a false entry in his diary that day.

In summing up, the magistrate, Mr F van Zyl, said the complainant had been a satisfactory witness who had impressed the court with her evidence. On the other hand, the accused had made a poor impression as a witness and had clearly not been honest, he said.

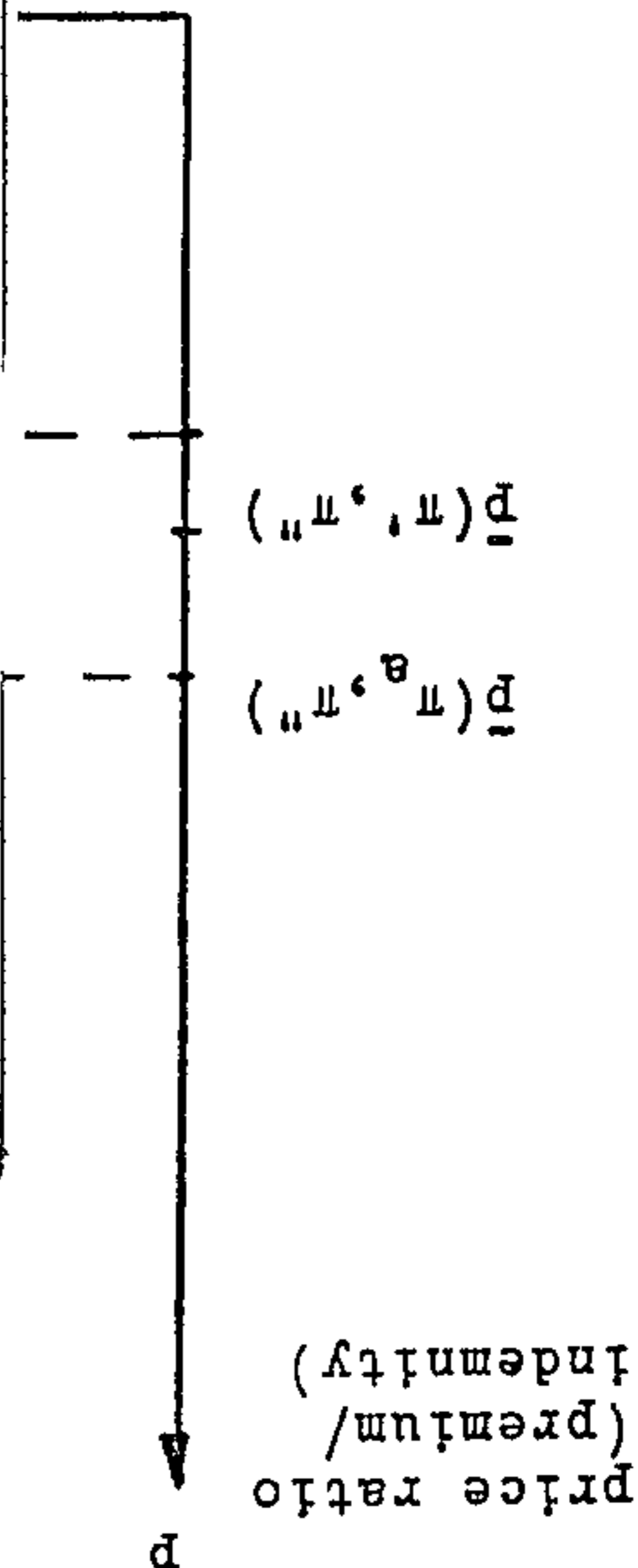
Sentence was postponed to January 18 pending the receipt of a report from a psychiatrist — DDR.

Melissa crowned Miss Nude Europe

PARIS — Melissa Stockdale of Britain was crowned Miss Nude Europe, discarding first a robe and then a swimsuit to reveal a trophy-winning 90-60-90 (36-24-36) figure.

Runner-up to 22-year-old Melissa was France's Florence Satirelle, 19. Both won a trip to Canada, where they will compete in the miss nude world contest — SAPA-AP.

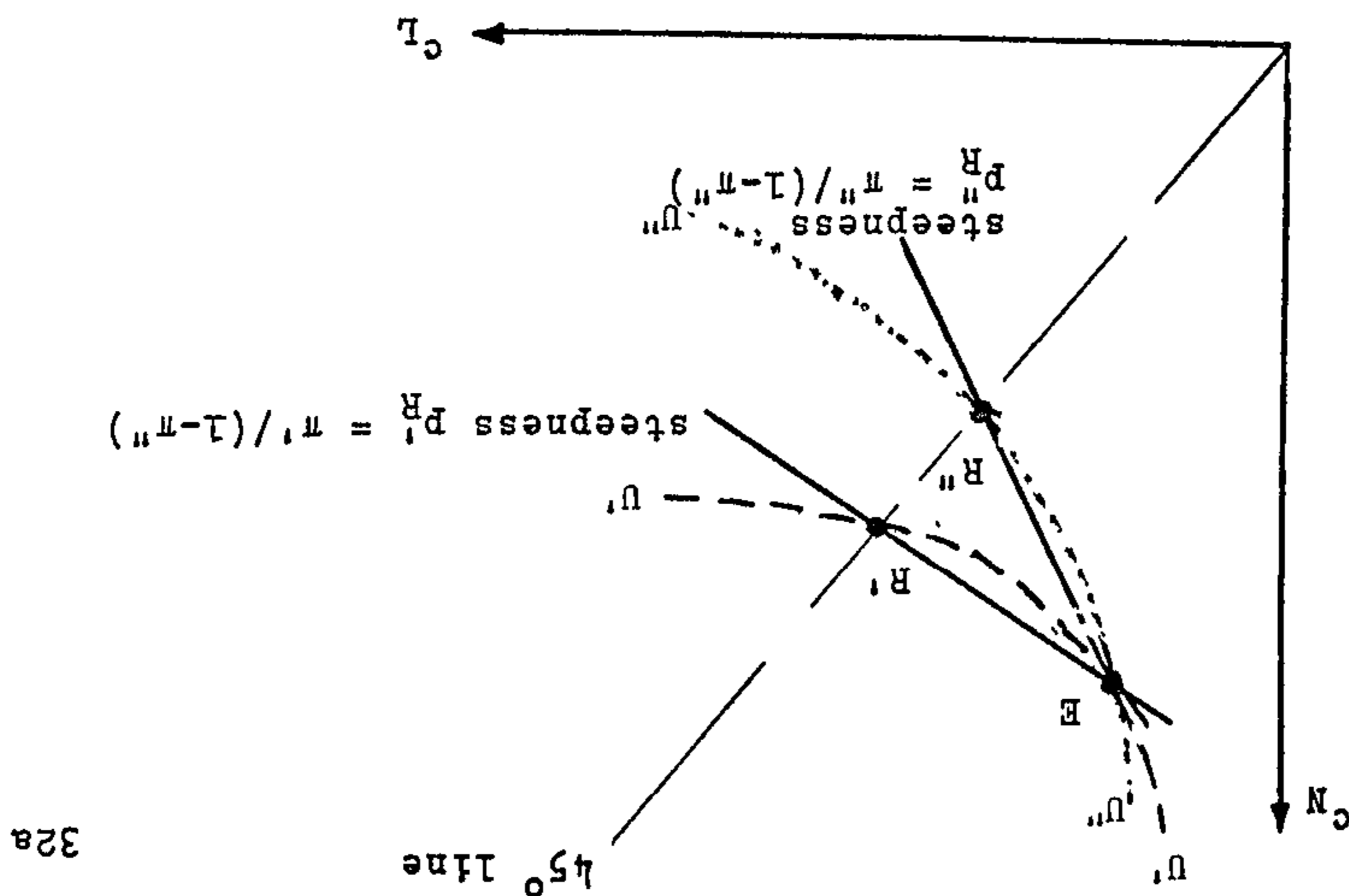
FIG. 6b:



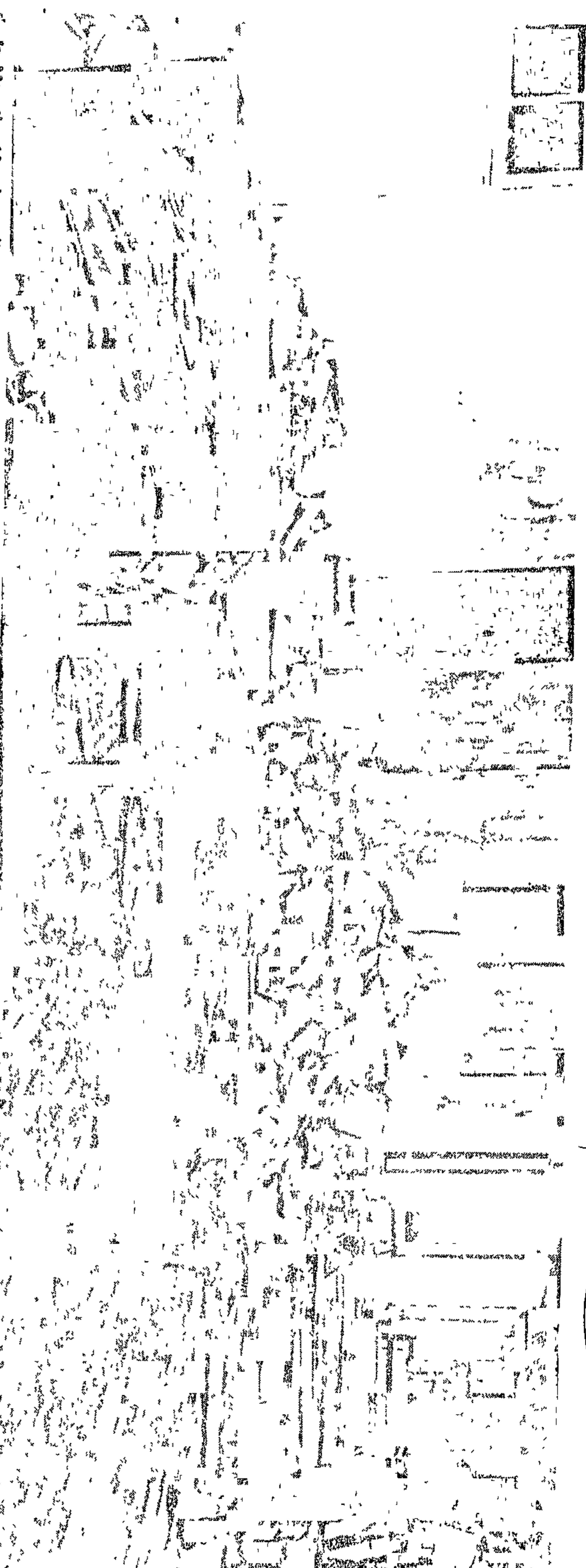
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reservation price ratio $p = p_R(\pi)$

FIG. 6a: "Reservation price ratios" for two risk classes



In May the Moroka police station was attacked by a group of men armed with guns and grenades. The ANC later claimed responsibility for the attack, in which six people — three policemen and two civilians — were injured, and said this was an act of revenge for the hanging of Solomon Mahlangu.



24/10/79.

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