CRIME — GENERAL

1982

Feb. — Nov.
Report notes increase of political crime

Crime Reporter

POLITICAL violence in South Africa increased by 100 percent during the last six months of 1981, according to Mr Michael Morris of the Terrorism Research Centre.

In a special report entitled "South African Political Violence and Sabotage, July 1 to December 31, 1981," he also states that deaths resulting from the political violence increased by 80 percent during the six-month period.

Comparing the six month period with the previous 24 months, Mr Morris, principal researcher at the centre, said there had been a 45 percent increase in the number of people injured in acts of political violence.

ANC-instigated

There had been a considerable increase in the number of attacks on police stations and shooting incidents had increased by 140 percent. Nearly 40 of the 83 incidents were probably instigated by the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Commenting on ANC tactics, Mr Morris said information indicated that units were trained to vary target types. Mr Morris pointed out that a group of men arrested towards the end of last year were held in connection with a variety of attacks.

"It should be borne in mind... that the ANC has divided South Africa into 'zones', assigning a particular team to a zone.

These teams, prior to entering South Africa from the ANC forward base at Matola, are kept isolated from each other, with no interchange of discussion or social contact, to avoid the prospects of compromising each other in the event of capture."

Dealing with the ANC's acceptance of the Geneva Conventions relating to armed conflict and the humanitarian conduct of war, Mr Morris said the organisation had two aims.

- To impress on the global community that the ANC was not committed to striking at civilian targets but only the state apparatus.
- To try to secure treatment of captured members of ANC units as prisoners of war and not as common criminals.

While the conventions specifically forbade striking at civilian targets, however, this protocol had been ruthlessly ignored in several recent attacks.

Although main targets had been non-civilian, civilians had been shot or brutalised in the process of commandeering vehicles before or after the attacks.
Company loses R43m claim for Salem's oil

by Shell International.

They are liable only for 15,840 tons of the Salem's 195,000-ton cargo stolen, as Lord Denning, head of the Appeal Court, said, "in a gigantic fraud by cosmopolitan crooks who have never, never been caught."

This was the amount of oil left when the 214,000-ton tanker was scuttled off the West African coast on January 17, 1980. Its value was about R4.9 million.

The judgment overturns an earlier High Court decision upholding Shell International's claim.

The Appeal Court was told that Shell had recovered some R2.05 million from South Africa where the stolen oil was discharged and that this would have been offset against the insurance claim.

In his judgment, Lord Denning said a gigantic ship had been used for a gigantic fraud by gigantic swindlers. The captain and chief officer had been mere tools in their hands to do the dirty work. Using a series of "puppet" companies, the judge said, the crooks had seized the chance to take advantage of the 1973 Arab oil embargo on supplies to South Africa. The South African importers were keen to obtain supplies, and the crooks plied them to ship oil from Kuwait while pretending it was bound for Italy.

They bought the Salem with a letter of credit from the "guiltless" South African importers and let her out on charter to a respectable Swiss oil company, who sold the oil to Shell, while it was actually in transit with the crooks' masts and crew in charge.
152. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many crimes of each type were committed and reported to the Police during the last five months of 1981 in the police districts falling under the Yeoville Parliamentary constituency?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The following crimes were reported at the Hillbrow, Norkem and Jeppe police stations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Description</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contravention of the Public Safety Act</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contravention of the Arms and Ammunition Act</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contravention of the Explosives Act</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribery</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escaping</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contempt of court</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perjury</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resisting and assault on Police</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impersonation of Police officer</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concealment of birth</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruelty to and ill-treatment of children</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non support</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contravention of the Children's Act</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal carnal intercourse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodomy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnal connection with girl under age</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indecent assault</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public indecency</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pornographic publications</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing of dagga</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dealing in dagga</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of dagga</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dealing, possession and use of prohibited dependence-producing drugs</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagrancy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common assault</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of fire-arm</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culpable homicide—motor accident</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culpable homicide</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted murder</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime injuria</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abduction</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childstealing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housebreaking and theft</td>
<td>1 574</td>
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<tr>
<td>Possession of housebreaking implements</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickpocketing</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of other animals</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoplifting</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of fire-arms</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal possession of arms and ammunition</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of pedal cycles</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft of motor vehicles</td>
<td>1 811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using motor vehicles without owner's consent</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other thefts</td>
<td>4 394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving stolen property</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contravention of the Hotel Act</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malicious damage to property</td>
<td>433</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cruelty to animals</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving under the influence of liquor</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failing to stop after accident</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reckless or negligent driving</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Call over youthful offenders

Education Reporter

A CRIMINOLOGIST said yesterday that South Africans assumed adult responsibilities such as working, voting and fighting on the border before they were psychologically mature.

Dr P J J Plenaar, of the University of Potchefstroom, was giving an address to mark the centenary of the Porter School Reformatory for Coloured youths.

About 600 youths up to the age of 22 attended the school.

Dr Plenaar said he wished to examine the problem of juvenile delinquency and punishment as a whole rather than just the Porter School.

He referred to pressures which young people had to face.

"Every day they read and hear about inflation, high rents, violence and terrorism. There are the pressures of a five-day week — even the Bible says we need six days to work," he said.

"What do we know about the youth? There is not one single major, co-ordinated scientific study on this.

"Secondly, we must improve the environment for the individual. There are many environments in South Africa which still must be improved."

TRAINING

He suggested special training for police to deal with youthful offenders. There should be reformatories in every province for each population group rather than just in the Cape.

Institutions should be established to fill the gap between reformatories and jails. Everyone dealing with juvenile delinquents should be a specialist and more attention should be given to the "care" of people who left these institutions.

"We talk about terrorists on the border. We should pay more attention to our 60,000 young criminals," Dr Plenaar said.

Much about the multiplier, only token reference to the cycle. 4,8%
92. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons were arrested in each province of the Republic in 1980 and 1981, respectively, for (a) illegal possession of fire-arms and (b) being in possession of stolen fire-arms.

(2) (a) how many of the lawful owners of such fire-arms were traced in each category and (b) in how many cases had the loss or theft of such fire-arms been reported to the Police?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natal</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange Free State</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Province</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) (a) Natal  | 244  | 178  | 245  | 175  |
| Orange Free State | 44  | 10  | 73  | 26  |
| Cape Province | 91  | 176  | 129  | 214  |
| Transvaal | 270  | 240  | 260  | 240  |

(b) Natal  | 419  | 516  |
| Orange Free State | 34  | 53  |
| Cape Province | 267  | 472  |
| Transvaal | 542  | 454  |
Extortion................................................. 3
Stock theft............................................ 6
Shoplifting............................................ 876
Theft of fire-arms .................................. 52
Theft of bicycles ..................................... 48
Theft of motor vehicles.............................. 659
All other thefts ...................................... 7 839
Using motor vehicle without owner's consent .... 53
Receiving stolen property........................... 119
Fraud and forgery .................................... 923
Contravention of the Hotel Act.................... 12
Arson .................................................... 11
Malicious damage to property...................... 286
Contravention of the Insolvency Act .............. 74
Contravention of the Companies Act .............. 29
Illicit dealing in and possession of gold......... 22
Illicit dealing in and possession of diamonds... 14
Driving whilst under the influence ................ 71
Failing to stop after accident........................ 52
Reckless or negligent driving...................... 861
Contravention of the Prisons Act .................. 19
Contravention of Regulations of Local Authorities . 1 137
Contravention of the Criminal Procedure Act .... 22
Possession of dangerous weapons.................. 22
Breach of the peace .................................. 8
Failing to appear in court............................ 29
Contravention of the Squatters Law ............... 51
Contravention of the Bluff Urban Areas Consolidation Act . 16
Trespassing .......................................... 91
Contravention of the Immigration Act ............ 1
Contravention of the Group Areas Act .......... 4
Contravention of the Licences Consolidation Act . 19
Dealing in liquor without a licence .............. 23
Other liquor contraventions ....................... 405
Drunkenness ......................................... 759
Contravention of the Hire Purchase Act ........... 438
Contravention of the Pedlars and Hawkers Ordinance . 13
Motor Vehicle Insurance Act ....................... 54
Usury and Moneylenders Act ....................... 3
Contravention of the Motor Carrier Transportation Act . 2
Contravention of the Post Office Act .......... 7
No driver's licence .................................. 15

Counterfeit notes/travellers' cheques/coins

611. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of circulation of counterfeit (a) notes, (b) travellers' cheques, (c) R1 coins and (d) any other coins were reported in each of
635. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many persons in the Republic were as at 31 December 1981 licensed to possess fire-arms and (b) what was the total number of licences issued as at that date;

(2) how many applications for licences were (a) received and (b) granted in 1981;

(3) how many fire-arms were reported (a) lost or (b) stolen in 1981;

(4) whether any persons were in 1981 declared to be unfit to possess fire-arms; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) 917 268
  (b) 1 794 057

(2) (a) 231 991
  (b) 227 647

(3) (a) and (b) 6 166.

For statistical purposes lost and stolen fire-arms are classified under one category and separate data are therefore not available.

(4) Yes, 166.
Teachers may join the war on young criminals

BY ANTHONY HARDING

The mirror of crime

A symposium of the Department of Criminology at the University of South Africa and senior officials of the Transvaal Education Department yesterday heard that students aged between seven and 17 were responsible for about 13% of crimes and these between 18 and 20 for 18% of crimes.

The symposium looked at the phenomenon of city youth gangs, particularly in the city areas of Johannesburg, which sometimes exhibit unconventional behaviour. It was held by the University of Johannesburg and the Transvaal Education Department.

Delegates suggested specialized training in criminology for teachers and ways of identifying and correcting potential criminal behaviour at school.

Professor M G Cloete, of Unisa’s criminology department, said, the identification of young juvenile delinquents at school involved the observation of danger signs by the teacher, further investigation of the causes and remedial action.

The responsibility of the school in this connection derives from the importance of the school as a community institution”, he said.

It was cited by Dr L D Pasques, assistant head of special education services, as research indicating that 64.1% of juvenile delinquents previously went absent, 51.4% committed theft, 46.8% walked out of home, 36.6% were guilty of sexual deviations, 12.5% were excessive liars and 17.9% exhibited other forms of youth misbehaviour. Experiencing with drugs was a leading factor in these characteristics.

He cited the undermining effect of urbanisation on cultural and social norms, especially family life. The formation of "sub-cultures" and an "underworld" were attempts to formulate new social relationships and authority structures.

"The existence of certain youth groups, particularly in the city areas of Johannesburg, which sometimes exhibit unconventional behaviour, can be ascribed to this," Pasques said.

Professor Piet van der Wals, head of psychology, said that not only was the seriousness of the crimes increasing, but also the type of offence was closely resembling the pattern of adult crime.

He said it was not possible to break down these statistics into various population groups as published crime statistics no longer did this. But in 1969 youth crime statistics for the white population were 65 per 10,000 people. The same statistic for coloureds was five times higher at 390, and Indians slightly higher at 68 per 10,000, he said.

Between 1977 and 1980 86.6% of crimes in the seven to 20 age group had been committed by males and 13.4% by females. In the 21 and over age group the figure increased slightly for men and decreased slightly for women.

The total number of youths in the seven to 20 age group convicted for crimes increased from 165 in 1971 to 112,535 in 1979.

In 1979, 2.25% (2,891) of these convictions were for sexual offences (including rape and prostitution), 2.04% (3,821) for political and community-related crimes (including illegal gatherings, drug offences and drunken driving). Religious offences such as blasphemy and Sabbath desecration accounted for 0.9% (1,298) of convictions.

"It is clear from the above figures that seven to 20-year-olds to a greater or lesser extent were also guilty of offences related to the violation of all social relationships," Pasques said.

"It is not only the increase in the extent of crime and misbehaviour among children and youths in South Africa which disturbs us but even more so the relentless incidence, intensity, manifestations, types and methods of committing crime, the causes and consequences.

"The type of crime and the methods of committing crime among children and youths is beginning to resemble the same pattern and characteristics of adult crime - sometimesimitating hardened criminals."

"The crime makes provision for a criminal career in the bud," Prof Van der Wals said.

Why the city gangs develop

"The more urbanised an environment becomes, the greater its sub-cultural diversity. Urban differentiation creates clear sub-cultures which are based on similarities of age, occupation, social class and ethnicity.

"This implies that youths in the big city also form their own sub-cultures and that the existence of youth gangs, particularly in Johannesburg, which sometimes exhibit unconventional behaviour, can be ascribed to this."

Sub-cultural life also fulfilled a youthful need for adventure denied by a city environment.

"This adventure factor is lived out in a sub-cultural group context in the form of unconventional behaviour patterns. This leads to totally aberrative behaviour in which youths clash with the law and are branded juvenile delinquents."

"The educator must take this phenomenon into account so that the educational programme and teachers can do essential work to identify and correct behavioural problems, misbehaviour and criminality in children and youths. By means of preventive work they can nip a criminal career in the bud," Prof Van der Wals said.
SA crime rate up by less than one pc

The chief of the CID and a deputy Commissioner of Police, said serious crime in South Africa increased by a fraction of one percent last year while several Western countries reeled under jumps of more than 20 percent in the rate of serious crime.

The statistics have been attributed to the success of the crime prevention campaign which was stepped up two years ago.

General G P Zietsman, the chief of the CID and a deputy Commissioner of Police, said serious crime in South Africa increased by 18 percent from July 1980 to June 1981.

"We are pleased with the crime prevention campaign," he said, "but the police and public cannot afford to become complacent." 

EDUCATION

The dramatic slowing down of the crime rate has been achieved in spite of a 21 percent shortage of manpower in the South African police.

General Letho Ntshinga, the head of the forensic division, and also a deputy commissioner, said the education of the public and the scientific distribution of manpower had played significant roles.

The chief crime prevention officer, Brigadier van der Vyver, explained in Pretoria the various facets of the crime prevention campaign.

Brigadier van der Vyver said 1.5 million pamphlets and posters had been printed free for the police by various newspapers and organisations.

They were aimed at children, housewives, businessmen and the aged and contained either warnings or tips on how to avoid becoming crime victims.

The police force has more than 19,000 active reservists at its disposal as well as 294 junior reservists and women reservists.

The 603 members of the radio reserve also played an important part in relaxing information around the country.

Brigadier van der Vyver said the school children who became reservists had been used in raids on dagga plantations and had also done duty at shopping centres.

He said that at shopping centres school children had been equipped with two-way radios and had kept watch for muggings and car thefts.

They could not make arrests. Once he had spotted an incident the junior reservist's job was to contact the police who would act on the information.

Attention was also being given to the possibility of training reservists and their dogs as teams.

POLICE FIRE

Newspapers published information about wanted persons and the SABC TV programme Police Fire had proved highly successful.

Crime prevention units had been established in every police division under a full-time crime prevention officer. Statistics were plotted on maps and graphs, and the crime prevention officer acted when trends became apparent.

The crime prevention officer had all members of the police in his division at his disposal.

The crime prevention unit in each division also had plainclothes police men touring the city in unmarked cars watching for car thefts, muggings and other incidents.

Roadblocks had proved successful and in the last year 177 people were arrested for theft, 168 stolen cars were recovered, and 2,000 people were arrested in connection with robberies, thefts and for being in possession of stolen property.

Brigadier van der Vyver said he realised the public sometimes became upset at being delayed by roadblocks.

PATIENT

"But we ask the public to be patient, it is worth the trouble," he said.

The police would in future also distribute pamphlets at roadblocks.

Brigadier van der Vyver said the theft of firearms still presented a problem although more than half of the 6,100 guns stolen last year had been recovered.

“We know that most firearms are stolen because of complete negligence on the part of the owner,” he said.

The public must remember there is provision in the law for people to be prohibited from obtaining another licence if negligence is proved," he said.

He urged everyone against whom a crime had been committed to report the matter.

“We want to know about every crime, there is always a chance of catching the culprit and if a pattern becomes obvious it will be easier to catch him.”
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**Sector** | **Percentage**
---|---
Johannesburg—Cape Town— | 64,4
Johannesburg | 66,8
Johannesburg—Durban— | 66,8

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On Wednesday, 19 May 1982, Mr. R. A. F. Swart asked the Minister of Law and Order:

> How many persons were found in 1981 to be in possession of fire-arms for which they did not have licences?

The Minister of Law and Order replied:

> 3,805 persons.

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Mr. P. R. C. Rogers asked the Minister of National Education:

1. Whether his Department (a) recognizes and (b) subsidizes organizations offering educational facilities for the gifted White child; if so, (i) how many such organizations are there in the Republic, (ii) where are they situated, (iii) how many children do they cater for in each case and (iv) what amount is allocated for each child; if not,

2. Whether gifted White children are catered for in the Republic; if so, what procedure is followed in this regard?

The Minister of National Education replied:

1. (a) and (b) The Department of National Education is conscious of the fact that certain private organizations offer extra-curricular programmes for gifted pupils, but it is not known how many organizations or children are involved. One organization had applied for financial assistance to attend the World Conference on Gifted Children in London in September 1975, but funds for this purpose were not available. So far, no other organization has applied to the Department for financial assistance or for official recognition.

2. Gifted White pupils are being provided for in two ways: First by enriching the prescribed syllabuses in the primary standards, by presenting secondary subjects in the higher grade and by allowing the pupils to take more than six subjects for their senior certificate course; and secondly, by offering special programmes for gifted pupils during or after school hours. During 1981, some of the provincial education departments commenced with such programmes and it is expected that other education departments will follow their example in due course.

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Mr. P. R. C. Rogers asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any specialist courses providing for the education of the gifted White child are available for teachers trained at universities and colleges falling under his Department; if so, (a) what courses and (b) at which (i) universities and (ii) colleges?
Staff Reporter

THE police had always done their utmost to have policewomen take statements from rape victims, the Chief Officer for the Western Province, Brigadier van den Heever, said yesterday.

Brigadier Van den Heever was commenting on the formation in England by the Thames Valley Police of a five-woman team nicknamed the Blue Angels.

The team was formed after complaints following the showing of a television film in which policemen allegedly bullied a rape victim.

According to Brigadier Van den Heever, the SAP has only been employing women for the past 10 years and few of them have the experience to match that of their overseas counterparts.

"We try our best to let women take the statements from rape victims and we often call in women from another station when there aren't any women available at the station where the complainant has reported the rape," he said.

Brigadier Van den Heever said policewomen were not on duty 24 hours a day at all police stations and there were usually only men available.

"It will thus be better to take down the statement as soon as possible after the victim's traumatic experience than to draw out her suffering by having her wait for a policewoman," he said.

He said in such situations the policemen handling the matter were experienced senior members of the force.
Criminology head to probe justice system

The new director of the UCT Criminology Institute, Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, wants the institute to achieve a balance between the study of crime in society and the criminal justice system.

Professor Van Zyl Smit, who attained a PhD in sociology of law at Edinburgh University, took over as head of the institute on July 1. He had previously been an associate professor in the faculty of law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

In an interview yesterday, he said his particular interest was the criminal justice system in South Africa — its impact on the person in the street and how it influenced patterns of crime.

In the past, the institute had done a great deal of pioneering work in crime in society, with studies on gangs in the Cape and the role of the media in violence.

He said he hoped the institute would continue with this type of work, while also focusing on the justice system.

He was particularly interested in studying the way members of the community saw the role of courts in South Africa; he said research was needed into how much courts were accepted by society in spite of the fact that many people saw specific Acts as repressive.

Professor Van Zyl Smit said his interest in criminology developed while he worked as a state advocate in Cape Town in 1973 and 1974.
Scrap harsh provisions in drug laws, pleads MP

CERTAIN harsh provisions of South Africa's drug laws were a remnant of the Conrie Mulder era and should be scrapped, says an opposition spokesman on justice, Mr. Peter Gastrow.

Commenting on this week's Mandrax cases in Cape Town courts, he said the Government should take a fresh look at the drug laws and should also scrap existing provisions for minimum sentences.

Mr. Gastrow, Progressive Federal Party MP for Durban Central, said his party would continue to voice its strong objection to encroachments on the discretion of the courts.

COURTS' RIGHT

In two Mandrax cases in Cape Town magistrates commented that the sentences could have been far lighter if the courts had been free to decide on the extent of the punishment.

Mr. Gastrow said the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act of 1971, although prescribing minimum sentences, did not take away the courts' right to suspend those sentences.

Mr. Peter Gastrow

Dr. Mulder, a former Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, had referred to this as a 'loophole' and in 1973 the Act was amended to take away the court's right of suspending minimum sentences in respect of prohibited dependence-producing drugs, except dagga.

The PFP voiced its strong objections at the time.

"OFFENDS PRINCIPLES"

"The concept of forcing our courts to impose specific sentences, offends against the fundamental principles of any enlightened penal policy," Mr. Gastrow said.

"The late Mr. Justice Bayers, then Judge-President of the Cape, echoed the views of most lawyers when he told a conference of the Society of University Teachers of Law:

"'A judge has got to see the person and his circumstances to weigh all the facts at his disposal before he can decide on an appropriate sentence. Taking this decision out of our hands is a wrong principle.'"
OFFICE OF CRIME

THE OLD FACE

CHALLENGES

YOUNG BLOOD

WHAT'S HAPPENING BEHIND THE STATISTICS...
Divco concern

and residential development, natural areas should be preserved, protected and expanded wherever possible.

The Divisional Council should also strive to keep rates a minimum, while providing effective services, to help residents contend with crippling inflation.

He also felt that housing for the sub-economic group in the Peninsula needed attention, and some form of rates relief should be investigated to relieve the plight of senior citizens.

Mr Walsh is married to Mrs Margie Walsh. They have three young children.

Mr Walsh will contest the Ward 7 seat against the sitting councillor, Mr R C Johnstone.

In Ward 6 (Maitland), the Divisional Council's only woman member in 127 years, Miss Mary Olsen, will do battle to retain her seat.

Miss Olsen, a chartered accountant, has been active in public life for more than 22 years as secretary for three ratepayers' associations, said the "subject close to her heart" was underprivileged youth.

AMENITIES

Miss Olsen would like the Divisional Council to pay more attention to the creation and maintenance of playing fields as an amenity for the young. She would also like to see the appointment of full-time "play leaders at all children's parks under the jurisdiction of the council.

Miss Olsen is also concerned with the environment, and her interest lies in the image the council projects in environment issues. She is determined to see this image improved, and feels the council has not done enough to protect the "Fairest Cape."

Miss Olsen's opponent in the election is Mr Anthony Powell, a director of companies who lives at Tygerhof.

"Serious omissions' from crime report

SERIOUS omissions from the latest annual report of the Commissioner of South African Police have made analytical comparisons impossible, and the few statistics of specific serious offences which are given might well provide a misleading picture.

This is the conclusion of the new director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, and the institute's senior lecturer, Miss Mary Slabbert. Both pointed out that the availability of official "criminal statistics during" and for the year ending March 1982, "underwent significant change."

LIMITED

"The information in this report is very limited, Professor van Zyl Smit said. The annual report for the previous statutory year (from July 1979 to June 1980) contained information as in previous years, of the total number of offences and infringements against the law, reported to and investigated by the police. It also contained detailed information about the most important offences committed.

"Neither the overall figures nor the detailed breakdown are to be found in the most recent annual report, and this is a serious omission as comparisons cannot now be drawn and the few statistics of specific serious offences which are given might well provide a misleading picture."

CONVICTIONS

He pointed out, however, that figures of persons actually convicted of crime were made available when, after a break of more than a decade, statistics of offences were again published in 1981.


PRISONERS

The report disclosed that South Africa's prison population for the year ending June 1981 was fractionally less than in the previous year - 449,483 compared with 458,476 in 1978-80. The daily average was 100,553 compared with 100,677.

However, the number of prisoners who could be accommodated daily, in accordance with international standard minimum norms was 75,974, and a working party of officials from the Prisons Service and Directorate of Justice was set up to overcome the overcrowding.

DAILY AVERAGE

By May 1981, before the Republic anniversary amnesty granted on May 31, the daily average number of prisoners had increased to 88,334, and after the amnesty, this had dropped to 82,768.

In the same year 114 people were executed and 29 reprieved. This compared with 209 and 13% in the preceding year.
Staff Reporter

THE "horrifying" crime statistics in South Africa reflect serious social problems, according to the director of the Graduate School of Business, Professor John Simpson.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of Niero yesterday, on the role of management in crime prevention, Professor Simpson said the crime statistics did not necessarily include terrorism.

In 1981, statistics showed that 460 people out of every 100,000 took a jail term.

"South Africa's crime rate is indefensibly high. It may be that certain facets of the social, political and legal environment are in some ways unique and may have an impact on members of society, thus increasing the crime rate," Professor Simpson said.

Most of the jailed and convicted criminals were black. A large proportion of convictions were for pass offences.

"The inadequate, often temporary and usually undifferentiated housing schemes for blacks and coloured people have led to a host of social problems, hence the increasingly high rate of violence in townships.

"Many blacks must feel like temporary residents in white South Africa. The pass laws, the Group Areas Act, the fact that there is no home ownership, the temporary nature of their houses, the inadequate services and infra-structure can only have massive implications for the advancement of crime."

Research undertaken by the Graduate School of Business to test attitudes that blacks have to the social, economic and political systems which they live with disclosed:

Frustration at the lack of achievement by blacks in South Africa.

Cynicism following the inability of the system to satisfy aspirations.

A development of expectations in the social, economic and political spheres which have not been met.

A belief that the present system is to blame for the frustrations.

A linking of the free enterprise system with the policy of separate development.

A suggestion that perhaps ways other than negotiation might be appropriate for change.

"In many ways, the breeding ground for increases in crime and politically-based terrorism are there, and some of the causes for it are of our own making," Professor Simpson said.

Senior management had a role to play in identifying the right kinds of change, he said.
Hands up!

This is a grenade

ROBBERS carrying handgrenades have left a trail of terror at banks across the country.

Now bank managers are introducing new security measures under a veil of secrecy to combat the deadly ruse.

In 37 days, four banks on the Witwatersrand were robbed of R40 000.

And on Thursday a raider who threatened to blow up a Johannesburg building society with a bomb escaped with R1 200.

Earlier this month, two men claiming to have explosives on them threatened to blow up banks in Port Elizabeth and Durban.

Both were caught by police.

The Witwatersrand thieves — or thief — are smarter.

They always wear motorcycle crash helmets during the daring raids, and are still at large.

Twice they have backed their bluff by showing tellers the grenades.

The other times they just warned that the bomb was in a suitcase or on their person.

In desperation, the robbed banks — branches of Standard and Barclays — pooled their top security brains.

They have come up with...
Soldiers ‘a new crime factor’

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A new factor is entering South African crime — that of the combat soldier returning from the operational area who finds it difficult to relate to normal society.

Mr John Pegge, national director of Necro, said yesterday it was up to the various organisations involved to see that the soldiers returning from the operational area received proper counselling.

Mr Pegge was commenting on the recent spate of violent crimes committed by either serving members of the force or men who had recently left the defence force.

“The defence force is involved in a combat situation. We are learning similar lessons to those learnt in Zimbabwe — that of the man returning to civilian life from the combat situation.”

Reintegration into society was a problem after the Second World War and the US experienced “great trauma” as a result of Vietnam.

South Africa had experienced this trauma in part because of the large immigration to South Africa from Zimbabwe. This was highlighted in the recent Maritzburg trial of the men charged with the hijacking of an Air India aircraft after the abortive Seychelles coup.

“When soldiers do come back, they must receive the proper counselling,” Mr Pegge said.
Nicro report urges review of SA criminal law

SOUTH AFRICA'S laws regarding minor offences and victimless crimes need to be reviewed or amended to prevent offenders going to prison, according to the annual report of the South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

According to the report, 77% (174 353) of prisoners sentenced during the period June 1980 to June 1981 served sentences of six months or less.

"South Africa is reaping the detrimental and cumulative results of negative associations formed in prison, which frequently continue into the community after release," the report says.

"The whole process of sentencing requires review. The wider causative factors of crime, and in particular those associated with meeting the social, economic and political aspirations of all South Africa's people, need to be met.

"If crime in South Africa is to be properly contained and reduced to manageable proportions, the partnership between the State and the private sector in undertaking the task must become a working and open reality."

The report also indicates that the stigma of imprisonment continues to hamper the placement of ex-offenders in employment.

It adds that 34% of former prisoners who undertook Nicro counselling were gainfully employed and only 5% had been reconvicted.
Hostility’ to offenders

Judge slates attitudes on rehabilitation

Reports by Trever Jones

Far too many people have no sympathy for the plight of offenders or their families, says Mr Justice R. J. Goldstone, a Rando Supreme Court judge.

In the latest newsletter of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Mr Justice Goldstone praises the institute for the services it provides for awaiting-trial prisoners and families of offenders, and for its parole supervision and its hostels for released prisoners.

Mr Justice Goldstone, deputy national chairman of the institute’s Transvaal branch, said the attitude of the public to such services was not always positive.

In financial terms, the cost to South Africa for a prisoner each year was R1,000 involving a budget of more than R100 million a year. Mr Justice Goldstone said.

"The prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders can play a role in reducing and keeping down the prison population," he added.

In the last financial year, the institute conducted more than 89,000 casework contacts by means of interviews, home visits and letters.

It calculated that, at the time it ended its services to aftercare clients, 34 percent were gainfully employed.

In its annual report the institute says the stigma of imprisonment seriously hampers the placement of ex-offenders in jobs.

However, only five percent of its clients were reconvicted.
SAP slated over crime statistics

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) has strongly criticised the police for failing to supply a comprehensive breakdown of crime statistics.

In its annual report for 1982, the institute says a feature of the past year has been the growing inadequacy of crime statistics published by the State.

"The annual report of the Commissioner of Police now publishes only the total number of serious offences reported. Previously, this was broken down into serious and minor crime, and details of the various serious offences were given," the report says.

"This information, with statistics on the geographic location of crime, needs to be made available if the State is serious in its desire to join forces with the private sector in combating social problems."

FEWER HELD

A spokesman at the South African Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, Major Vic Heyns, said the matter raised in the Nicro report had been referred to the Chief of the CID, Lieutenant-General C F Zietsman.

Police comment on the Nicro report would be issued later, he said.

The report says that South Africa's prison population dropped slightly from 449 in 100 000 in 1979 to 425 in 100 000 in 1980.

The institute says a cause for concern is that 77 percent (174 333) of sentenced prisoners during 1981 were serving jail terms of six months or less.

SHORT TERMS

Nicro believes that the extensive use of short terms of imprisonment, combined with inadequate alternatives to imprisonment, has contributed greatly to the present situation in the country.

The institute says it is easy to understand how a prisoner, disgraced and low in dignity, finds freedom from alienation in "negative associations."

After years of extensive use of short imprisonment, South Africa was now reaping the cumulative result of those bad friendships, which were often continued in the community after a prisoner's release.

REVIEW CALL

Nicro has called for laws to be reviewed to prevent those who commit minor or victimless crime from going to prison.

If crime is to be properly contained the partnership between the State and the private sector must become a working and open reality, Nicro says.
Black commuters' crime complaints

NEARLY HALF of the black commuters questioned in a study on transport problems undertaken by the National Institute of Transport and Road Research (NITRR) said they had experienced crime while travelling to and from work.

Speaking at a seminar in Cape Town today, Mrs Nesta Morris, chief research officer with the NITRR, said 42 percent of commuters in the Pretoria-Rosslyn-Bophuthatswana border district had either witnessed or been victims of crime on their way to and from work.

The most common complaints were of fights on the trains and between the bus stops and people's homes.

People also complained of "pushing and stampeding" and drunkenness.

Mr Morris said the average time commuters spent walking either to the bus stop or the station from home was about 30 minutes.

She said 26 percent of people were dissatisfied with the walking distance from the home end and 42 percent were dissatisfied with the distance at the work end.

In areas like Mamelodi West, the terrain itself was a source of complaint, said Mrs Morris. Commuters lived in inaccessible areas and the terrain was rough.

TRANSFERs

Although 51 percent of those interviewed had to make transfers on their way to work, only 19 percent were dissatisfied with the number of transfers they made.

The mean travelling time for people who made one transfer was 117 minutes and for those who made two transfers, 144 minutes.

The level of dissatisfaction rose sharply when people had to make one transfer to get to and from work, said Mrs Morris.

People who lived in townships within the borders of Bophuthatswana and worked in Pretoria or the Lyttelton/Kentron area, were the most dissatisfied with the length of travelling time - sometimes longer than three hours.

See page 5.

Cheaper money for fruit farms

Consumer Reporter

The Deuciduous Fruit Board has arranged for Western Cape fruit growers to borrow from overseas banks at lower interest rates than those in this country.

The scheme was disclosed today by the chairman of the board, Mr Alex van Niekerk, at a press conference at which he announced record export earnings for the past season.

The scheme will enable producers to borrow through their own banks to meet export expenses for the coming season.

IMF staff back SA loan request

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON - The International Monetary Fund staff has recommended approval for the South African Government's request for its largest foreign loan.

The $240m loan application has sparked off a storm of controversy in anticipation of the formal decision to be taken by the fund's executive board in Washington next Wednesday.

It is expected the board will endorse its staff recommendation.

Protests have flowed from the United Nations General Assembly, America's congressional Black Caucus, the congressional ad hoc monitoring group on South Africa and Representative Howard Wolpe.

Many of these protests have been directed at the Reagan Administration.

Page 3

From Pot O' Gold

Style Dollar
Rape inquiry wins praise

From Women

Page 10

Women's page
Rape inquiry launched by Government

Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Justice has launched an investigation into the treatment of rape victims at the hands of the law.

Questionnaires compiled by the law commission have been sent to several women's organisations and seek the views of women about the treatment of a rape victim by the police and the court.

Questions deal with the protection of a rape victim's identity in court, as well as whether a victim should be entitled to free medical aid, if necessary, psychiatric treatment by the State.

Women are asked whether rape victims should be entitled to abortions and their views are sought on rape within marriage.

The first part of the questionnaire deals with the issue of why many rape cases are not reported, and women are asked to state how this can be overcome.

The questionnaire asks whether the Criminal Procedure Act should be amended to prohibit publication of information about a rape before a suspect has appeared in court.

Respondents are also asked if evidence in rape cases — particularly that of the complainant — should be heard behind closed doors.

They should also say how they think the trial of an accused can be made less distressing for the rape victim and whether a rape victim should — during the course of the case — be subjected to cross-examination about her previous sexual experience.

The thorny issue of rape perpetrated by a husband against his wife is raised, and women's views are sought "also in the context of relationships not legally regarded as marriages."

A spokesman for the Department of Justice said yesterday the questionnaires would be distributed to women of all races.

Sheila Rossall in oxygen mask for ambulance ride

BRISTOL — Sheila Rossall, who, doctors say, is allergic to the 20th Century, left Bristol on Wednesday for a house 106km nearer London to be closer to her specialist.

Wearing an oxygen mask, the 33-year-old former pop singer was taken from her converted allergy-free flat to a house near Kings Langley, in Buckinghamshire, the allergy clinic of Dr Jean Monro, in a sterilised ambulance.

Miss Rossall, who was treated by a Texas allergy clinic for two years, was accompanied by the doctor when she returned home from San Francisco on October 19. Her case is now the centre of controversy over whether she really is suffering from total allergy to modern synthetic substances.

Miss Rossall's new home had been lent to her and she hoped the cost of her treatment would be paid by Britain's state-run National Health Service, Dr Monro said. — Sepa-AFP.

Man gets 3 years for bomb threats

Mail Reporter

A BLACK Mozambican citizen told a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate yesterday he was not accepting a three-year sentence for threatening to bomb his former employers' restaurant.

Janario Jose Guilande, 22, was convicted by Mr H. Broeze on two counts of bomb threat, but said he was not accepting the sentence because he was convinced he was innocent.

The magistrate ignored him after he also requested his case should be referred to the Rand Supreme Court.

The magistrate, in his judgment, said Guilande had twice telephoned the Two Tico Restaurant in Deliver Street, Johannesburg, and threatened to destroy the premises.

The magistrate said police evidence was that they were called to the restaurant where they taped threats made by Guilande over the telephone.

Also that Guilande's voice was taped on a telephone at John Vorster Square after he was arrested.

The magistrate said an official of the Laboratory in Pretoria had testified that he was satisfied the voice on both tapes was that of Guilande.

Guilande had told the court he was dismissed from the Two Tico Restaurant and the owner had sent him to a mine to change foreign currency. While he was at the mine he was arrested by the police, who confiscated the foreign currency.

Fine art students hold a prize exhibition

METRO MAIL

An exhibition of independent work by fine art students submitted for the Martienssen Prize is on view until November 6 at the Wits Rembrandt Art Centre in the Milner Park Showground. Gallery hours are from 2pm to 5pm, Tuesdays to Saturdays. The exhibition has been organised by the art galleries of the University of the Witwatersrand. Another exhibition of works in mixed media, entitled "Fetishism," by Wimpie Colliers, is on view at the Things Gallery in Melville until November 6.

Carel for Lisbon

The Johannesburg City Council is to send a delegate to the International Federation of Housing and Planning Congress to be held in Lisbon, Portugal, in May next year. The congress topic will be "better cities at lower costs." The chairman of the housing committee, Mr Carel Venter, has been nominated to

venue is the Berea Tabernacle, cnr Fife and Alexandra streets, Berea. It will start at 6.45pm on Sunday.

Maj Swart moves

MAJOR "Blackie" Swart, the SA Police Press Liaison officer for the East Rand, has been transferred to Nelspruit as station commander from January 1. His successor has not yet been named.

Mayor's carols

The mayor of Springs, Dr Johan Terblanche, has called a meeting for Sunday Monday to organise Carols by Candlelight services in the grounds of the civic centre. The proceeds will go to the Mayor's Relief Fund, which is distributed to charities every year.

Combined fete

BOEKSBURG welfare and charity organisations are holding a combined fete in the town...
Probe into treatment of rape victims welcomed

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

PAR-REACHING changes to existing legislation dealing with rape have been suggested by representatives of rape clinics throughout SA.

Yesterday a representative of the Johannesburg-based organisation, People Opposed to Women Abuse (Powa), welcomed the investigation into the treatment of rape victims launched by the Department of Justice.

The SA Law Commission will send questionnaires dealing with the issue of rape to women's organisations throughout SA. A member of the commission told the Rand Daily Mail that at least one woman would be co-opted to the commission when the questionnaires were returned for investigation.

A Powa representative said the law commission investigation was long overdue and the definition of rape in SA law was "far too narrow".

She endorsed the recent call for the crime of rape to be abolished and included in a broader category of "sexual assaults".

In this way the stigma attached to rape would disappear and rape victims would feel freer to report incidents.

One of the main reasons many rape cases were not reported was because rape carried the maximum penalty of the death sentence.

"In some cases the rapist is known to the victim and she is reluctant to report the case, realising the person could be hanged."

Another reason rape was not reported was fear of "secondary victimisation" during the police investigation, the medical examination and the court case.

She said the State should provide rape victims with free medical and, if necessary, psychiatric treatment and rape victims who fell pregnant should be entitled to abortions.

The law should also be altered to make allowances for rape within marriage. Currently the law does not acknowledge that a wife can be raped by her husband.

There were several aspects of sexual assault which amounted to rape but which were not covered by the existing definition of rape. This was why a new category of "sexual assault" had to be created, she said.
'End imprisonment for minor crimes' — says Nicro

THE LAWS of South Africa must be reviewed in order to prevent people who commit minor crimes, or who leave no victims, from going to prison.

This was said in the annual report of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), which criticised the police for failing to supply a comprehensive breakdown of crime statistics.

Nicro drew attention to the number of daily prisoners in the country and said that if the State was serious in its desire to join forces with the private sector in combating social problems, it had to make available information and statistics on the geographic location of crime.

FIGURES

The last-known figures for the prison population, which were released in 1980, showed that 65 out of every 100 000 people were in prison. This was a drop of 15 people in 100 000 on the 1979 figure.

It said there was a growing inadequacy on the part of the State when publishing crime statistics and complained that only the total number of offences were now made available instead of being broken down into serious and minor offences.

The State also no longer gave details of the seriousness of offences. Nicro's report said:

(e.g. graph paper)

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

SERIOUS

One of the most serious causes of concern was the fact that 77 percent — 174 383 — of the daily prison population was serving sentences of six months or less.

The institute believed that the extensive use of short-term imprisonment and the lack of adequate alternatives to this system had contributed considerably to the present situation in South Africa.

Proof of this was the number of 'bad' friendships formed in prisons which were often continued in the community after prisoners were released.

NEGATIVE

Nicro said it was easy to understand how a prisoner, shunned by the community on his release, found more freedom in negative associations.

Examiners' Initials

Examiners' Initials

| 2 | 45 |

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Glue-sniffing linked to crime

Pretoria Bureau

MORE than 40% of juvenile delinquents held at the Pabesele Place of Safety in GaRankuwa near Pretoria are glue-sniffers, a clinical psychology lecturer, Mrs Connie Pretorius, said at a health conference in GaRankuwa yesterday.

According to Mrs Pretorius, Pabesele accommodates children (mostly in the northernwestern Transvaal), who are awaiting places in reformatories or awaiting trial.

She established that, in 1960, 65 out of 127 inmates were glue-sniffers, and in 1961, 48 out of 111.

Mrs Pretorius told the "Health Realities in Africa" conference that the problem of glue-sniffing was common among boys aged from nine to 14.

"Symptoms observed are the falling out of hair, loss of weight and an excessive appetite immediately after sniffing," she said.

"Glue sniffing among children is caused by social problems far beyond their control.

"Environmental factors also play an important role, and there are indications that glue-sniffers come from slum areas like Witteveldt, Ramagodi and Maholeka.

Mrs Pretorius suggested that glue-sniffing could be controlled by:

- Exercising some control over the availability of shoe-glue;
- Provision of more and better housing in the slum areas;
- Setting up after-school centres where children could be kept occupied until their parents returned from work; and
- The creation of recreational facilities.
CRIME—GENERAL

1983

JAN. — DEC.
Building workers stream back

Labour Reporter

AS THOUSANDS of workers in the building industry returned to work yesterday after their annual holiday, the Building Industries' Federation of South Africa predicted a stable year for employees, although other employers' organisations, trade unions and construction companies felt that lay-offs might be inevitable.

Mr Lou Davies, executive director of Bifa, said there was still a high level of activity in the building industry and he did not expect overall retrenchments to be made this year.

"At the moment we are actually short of employees and are going ahead with training schemes. The industry expects to spend R50 million in the next few years on training workers.

Mr Davies said the building industry had a 'roll-over' of business, a time lag which meant it was not affected as immediately as some other industries by recession.

'For this reason I don't envisage workers being laid off this year,' he said.

But on the prospects for the local building industry, Mr Peter Rautenbach, director of the Master Builders' and Allied Industries' Association in Durban, said that because certain major employers were losing money there would have to be heavy curtailments.

Keep jobs

'I do not expect the type of dramatic contraction the industry had in 1977-78 when the number of men employed dropped from about 30,000 to 18,000, but we are entering a more competitive stage and employers must lay off the less productive sections of their workforce.

'But even at unskilled levels, good workers will keep their jobs,' Mr Rautenbach said.

...
Fewer lay-offs in building

Financial Staff

Lay-offs in the building and construction industry in the Transvaal have been less severe in the immediate weeks of the new year than expected and if the gold price continues to boom the drop in employment levels later in the year might be less severe than expected, industry sources say.

A spokesman for Group Five says the fall-off has not been marked although the average number employed is expected to decline later in the year.

Grinaker Construction has experienced a 15 percent fall due to the company not renewing contracts of some workers hired on a 12-month basis.

It is reported from Cape Town there are no immediate signs of a drop in employment in the building sector, following the return to work of some 30,000 building workers in the Western Cape.

Mr Neil Fraser, managing director of Murray and Roberts and the mass housing firm Model Development says he expects the industry to be affected by the recession later this year.

A source in the building industry says no sudden change in the employment position is expected in the next three months.

Several hundred workers employed by mass housing firms were laid off late last year in a move which was partly attributed to reduced Government spending on sub-economic housing.

Generally the firms in this sector have commenced the year on a reduced scale of operations, but cutbacks in unskilled labour have been minimal.
The pot spots
dagga trails of

OLD van Riebeeck, with the fringe tresses and
the chin collar, started it all when he sent an
expedition to find that valuable medicine,
dagga.

And now South Africa
is literally covered with
the grass routes of a
national industry that
combs up to R1 000 mil-
on a year.

In valleys and back-
yards, on tribal lands
and in corners of white
farms and behind
bushes on the slopes of
lonely koppies.

And from there the
plants with the charac-
teristic fan-shaped
leaves are dried to de-
part on the old and new
trading routes, a spider-
woven network of pot
spots and dagga trails.

The graphic on this
page shows the coun-
try's main grass routes.
They run everywhere
like a web of fine veins,
with now and then a
blockage in the form of
a stalking police posse
or a road block.

Dope caravans and
the routes they follow
have been in the news
lately with a police
statement that during
three months more than
10 000 people were ar-
rested for smuggling or
being in possession of
drugs and that almost
R50 million worth of
dagga had been confis-
cated during this peri-
od. This means, with a
full police crackdown,
as many as 40 000 peo-
ple could land up be-
hind bars each year.

Scrutiny of recent po-
llice records on dagga
arrests show the most
successful anti-dagga
strikes are made
around the homelands
and inside them if they
are still under the jur-
scription of the South Af-
tican Police.

The police have
pounced on the smug-
glers in some of the sin-
est hamlets you won't
even find on the map,
and in places such as Roma-
dagga, Wolbarg,
Greenlie, Ifafa, Po-
meroy, Msinga, Kra-
skop and Bolo, not to
speak of the more tra-
ditional road block
areas - most of Natal
Eastern Transvaal towns such as Hoeds-
pruit and Wakker-
stroom; much of the
Eastern Cape through
which passes the Trans-
kei-Cape dagga trail,
and the eastern section
of the Free State
through which passes
much of the Lesotho
dagga production.

"We now have a very
high success rate in our
battle with the dagga
smugglers," says the
head of the Police Nar-
cotics Bureau, Colonel
Base Smit. "The smug-
glers are having a hard
time. Recently we con-
fiscated 300 of their
carts and our informa-
tion from our contacts
may say we pay very
royally for tips."

Colonel Smit thinks
that most of Natal is
now dagga-growing ter-
ritory, as is Transkei.

Swaziland and parts of the
Eastern and Northern Transvaal and Le-
sotho. From the Trans-
kei dagga trails go to
Port Elizabeth. East
London and Cape Town,
but there is also a sub-
stantial local consump-
tion.
Colonel Smit does not believe in the often-heard allegation that the police stop only one out of 10 smugglers and that the other nine escape. "I am sure, our success rate is much higher than that," he contends.

But Dr Sylvain de Miranda, head of the Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Centre, thanks the police are not only 20 to 25 percent successful. "This is not a reflection on our police, but even the United States Narcotics Bureau, which is tops, estimates its success to be no higher than this. So the police can be called successful in terms of its own methods, and this success is indicated by the fact that local dagga prices have gone up." 

In this field there is also confusion. When the police confiscated 570,000 kg of dagga during 1979-80 they valued it at R200 a kilogram, thus a total haul valued at R115 million.

But this year a mere 40,000 kg was valued at almost R50 million, or R1,200 a kilogram. In reality prices have not risen that fast and, according to Dr de Miranda, the retail price is between R300 and R1,000 for a bag weighing between 5 and 20 kg, and for one-tenth of this price if you buy the stuff from somebody in a dagga-growing area yourself. The difference in the price, of course, reflects the risk factor of running into a nocturnal police road block and landing in the clink for 10 years or so.

South Africa's thick network of dagga routes have a close link with politics. One can say that apartheid encourages dagga smuggling. Much of the supply is grown in KwaZulu, Transkei and other homelands by the wives of migrant workers as a much-needed extra income. When hubby comes home from the city he pays his better half for the pot she has grown and takes it back to his place of work. If those millions of wives were living with their husbands in cities, dagga production would fall drastically and city youth would be less inclined to go to pot if you pardon the pun.
SUNDAY EXPRESS January 23, 1983

EXPRESSSCOPE

FOCUS ON THE 'BADLANDS'

SA’S RINGS OF TERROR

By Liz Van Den Hoven

They could be called the ‘Badlands’ — the ring of small plots and tiny farms occupied by retired people on the outskirts of South Africa’s towns and cities.

But for these elderly folk, a major problem has arisen: more and more of them are becoming the ‘soft target of marauding bands of criminals’.

Crime in semi-rural areas of the country is increasing. Hardly a month passes without news headline announcing a murder, robbery or rape on an isolated property.

Unlike urban areas where crime has long been an accepted part of life, lonely smallholding dwellers have become the victims of a new kind of terror — motivated not by politics, but criminal greed.

The attacks have become so frequent that they are almost as common as those on Rhodesian farmers during the long, drawn out bush war in that country.

And, as in Zimbabwe, the targets are ‘soft’ — despite the fact that guns proliferate on the properties.

Police have also launched campaigns to alert these elderly people to the dangers of living off the beaten track.

The murder of 16-year-old Hecia Roos, a 15-year-old girl and a 16-year-old man were later arrested.

December 31: An East London farmer, Mr Petrus Johannes Hermanus, 38, and his wife Alma, 36, were shot dead in their home. Two men were later arrested.

November 17: The blood-covered body of a Mr Grobben Luy, 57, was found by his husband Gert, 73, in their farm at Elandshoek, about 60km south of Colenso.

She had been shot in the neck through a window, presumably while watching television the night before.

October 24: The badly battered body of Mrs Athleta Manyane, 35, was discovered 10km from her farm at Syemonekraal, Pretoria North.

A 16-year-old youth and a 18-year-old man were later arrested.

October 6: Four men murdered an Italian immigrant, Mr Angelo Cigan, and banded and battered his wife, Angelina, in their Naasomspuit farm.

No arrests have been made.

September 23: Mrs Jane Glas, 40, who lived on a smallholding at Bree dermot, near Pretoria, was found to be_Roed of R300, strangled and burnt to death during her house was set alight by her attacker.

Her 21-year-old gardener was arrested and the money recovered.

Earlier attacks included:

October 1981: Mrs Sara Barnard, 61, was raped and strangled at her Rietvlei cottage near Kyalami. A man was later arrested.

August 1981: An elderly couple, Mr Padric O’Callaghan, 70, and his wife Erica, also 70, were found burnt to cinders in their farm cottage at Legogoc, near White River. The couple had been robbed.

May 1981: Mr Andries Tjuts Henricks, a 71-year-old Free State farmer and recluse, was axed to death on his Vredefort farm.

Police found his body in a seagull pit after neighbours reported him missing.

May 1981: The body of Mr Henk Prins, 22, was found under a pile of grass on the farm Swartpunt, 25km south of Kimberley, with several head wounds.

Mr Prins had been driving to Germiston, where he was to start a new job.

And to correspond with the Year of the Aged, the police crime prevention units also distributed pamphlets to people living far from built-up areas on how to protect themselves and their homes from attackers.

The police, however, were unable to give overall statistics on the number of armed robberies and murders committed in rural areas.

The problem has now reached the point where people travelling to and from city centres are even in danger of being attacked when stopping their cars in isolated spots.

The bullet-ridden body of Mrs Rene van Rensburg, 33, of Krugersdorp, was found along the Little Falls road on December 13 after she had given a man, posing as someone interested in buying property from her husband’s firm, a lift.

Her bloodstained car was previously discovered near the El Corte shopping centre.

About R3 000 was reported missing from Mr Kobus van Niekerk’s wife, Mrs van Rensburg had keys to the sale with her when she gave the man a lift.
Is the system at fault?

Mana van Zyl Slabbert is a senior lecturer in criminology at the University of Cape Town and co-author of SA's first, soon to be published, textbook on critical criminology. She is married to the leader of the opposition, Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert.

FM: What is the scope of critical criminology and its relevance to SA?

Van Zyl Slabbert: This new approach in criminology questions the quality of justice in society and studies the relationship between crime and the political structures of power and privilege. Emphasis has moved from the pathology of the offender to the organisation of the State and other institutions.

SA crime statistics can easily be explained in terms of this approach because of the fundamental belief that crime can be related to the socio-political system. For example, we have created certain offences which are applicable only to non-whites.

What is the relationship between crime and the political system?

The majority of people in SA prisons are black and mostly poor, which is in itself a statement. There is also specific discriminatory legislation to criminalise people. In 1973, the last time official statistics were published, over 40% of blacks in prisons were pass law offenders.

These people usually come from uprooted communities and live with a combination of social problems which influence other offences. Many people are simply reacting to social conditions.

The most important task to confront is to tackle the conditions and origins of law-breaking.

Is it true to say that SA’s high crime levels are a direct result of the socio-political system?

The majority of people in jail have been indirectly affected by the Group Areas Act (GAA) and directly by influx control laws, the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

The effects of the GAA — the process of dislocation, resultant breakdowns in families, increases in transport and commodity costs — all relate directly to poverty, which influences people to commit crimes. All this leads to gang formation and crimes of theft and violence. A great deal of this reaction can be related back to dissatisfaction at being moved against people’s will.

Do imprisonment and traditional rehabilitation strategies make sense in this context?

SA has the highest violent crime rate in the Western world (murder, rape and assault) but when aggression stems from deep-rooted frustration of communities who feel they are discriminated against, imprisonment only aggravates the situation. Nor does it solve the influx control problem. People will continue to come to the cities to seek work. Coming to terms with unemployment is the real problem to be tackled.

In addition, both prison and court facilities are overextended. Last year there were over 200,000 awaiting-trial prisoners who could not even be processed by the courts. So it is obviously necessary to think of alternatives to imprisonment, even if it’s only for petty offenders.

What alternatives do you envisage?

In the short-term small-offence categories must be dealt with differently and people diverted from the courts by using community measures. In other countries petty offenders are often not sent to jail.

Nico and the Department of Social Welfare recently started a community service experiment which is operating on a small scale in Cape Town. If it works, it could be extended to the rest of the country. Instead of locking up petty offenders, they are involved in doing jobs for the community in which they live. However, this requires much planning and organisation.

But aren’t these small-scale solutions?

Tackling main causes is essential, but interim measures are also required. Small-scale, community-based solutions help to build up self-respect which has been destroyed by the laws. The Criminal Procedures Act makes provision for alternatives, so it’s simply a question of introduction.

How successful has this type of measure been elsewhere?

It is uncertain how successful these programmes are, but the argument is that in many cases they are better than imprisonment, and certainly cheaper to run. They take pressure off the courts and stop the flow to the prisons.

That’s worth a try as far as I’m concerned. Even the prison officials agree that the existing system isn’t working. But in SA one has to question how any alternative will work if the basic opportunity structure remains unchanged.

To what extent has legal aid been successful in reducing the prison population?

There are studies that show that chances of getting off a charge are much higher if you have a lawyer. I did a survey recently on legal aid and found that only 20% of blacks received legal aid for the period of my survey.

What do you consider to be the most important reforms necessary?

The ultimate change required is political — but that is a tall order. However, the first step would be to establish a legal system aimed at equality.
Quarter of all SA's crimes occur in city

Staff Reporter
A QUARTER of all crimes committed in South Africa every year occur in Cape Town, which has only 18 percent of South Africa's population, according to Miss Linda Christiansen, director of the Cape Town branch of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders.

Miss Christiansen, who was speaking at a University of Cape Town Summer School course yesterday on solutions to Cape Town's crime rate, said Johannesburg, with 23 percent of the population, had only 16 percent of the crime rate.

Social, economic and political reform was necessary to combat crime. "We shouldn't be looking at reforming individuals, but society at large," she said.

Harbour
As Cape Town was a harbour city, crimes such as prostitution were generally higher, but the Group Areas Act and pass laws — 47 percent of prisoners were involved in pass law offences — had also greatly affected the situation.

"The damage caused by the movement of people from District Six is irreversible," she said.

Family violence in Mitchell's Plain was on the increase, largely because of distances travelled to work which broke up the pattern of family life and left children unattended.

South Africa's prison rate as a whole was also one of the highest in the world. In 1980, 425 people out of every 100,000 were sentenced prisoners.

Overcrowding
Miss Christiansen said recent official statistics had listed overcrowding in prisons of between four and 305 percent. Pollsmoor held about 1,300 prisoners each day. The ratio of trained personnel to prisoners was now one to 300.

One of the reasons for Nicro's establishment of a community service scheme was that 77 percent of all prisoners were serving short sentences — usually six months or less.

Others were that prisons did not usually fulfill a preventative or rehabilitative function.

Dagga sales
Social workers found, she said, that prisons often served as training grounds for worse crime, and sometimes certain prison officials themselves were involved in activities such as sales of dagga, which were greater inside prisons than outside.

While she was not denying that in some cases people had to be protected from themselves and society also needed protection, Nicro hoped selective imprisonment and individual sentencing would improve the situation.

Social workers found the task of rehabilitating offenders far more difficult once they had been in prison, Miss Christiansen said.
Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of rape were reported (a) in each province of the Republic, (b) in the Western Cape, and (c) at each police station in the Western Cape during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

(2) what are the statistics in respect of cases of rape by (a) White males of (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black females, (b) (i) Coloured, (ii) Asian and (iii) Black males of White females and (c) non-White males of non-White females reported in the Western Cape during such period;

(3) whether the above figures represent an increase or decrease in comparison with the relevant figures for 1981?
Corruption now grows.

The government will not hesitate to act. PM

I thought, Ethereedge

Great is worse than...
Etheredge asked to 'spill beans'

Political Correspondent

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr P W Botha, has invited Anglo American executive, Mr Denis Etheredge, to come forward with any specific knowledge he may have of corruption in the civil service.

"The government will not hesitate to act properly if it is aware of any irregularities," Mr Botha said.

The Prime Minister's offer follows a speech by Mr Etheredge at the conference of the SA Institute of Internal Auditors on Tuesday, at which he repeated claims of corruption in high places. He first made the claims at a speech in Port Elizabeth in November last year.

Mr Etheredge, chairman of Anglo's gold and uranium division, said corruption of one sort or another was more widespread in civil organisations than he realised since speaking out on the issue last year.

Mr Etheredge said in an interview yesterday that he did not have any "specific information on hand" regarding corruption in the public sector although he had received a number of letters, telephone calls and had had personal contact with people "over a period" who had made allegations of corruption in this sector.

"The allegations were from people of credibility and they cannot be dismissed," Mr Etheredge said.

He said he had destroyed the letters, some of which were anonymous and some signed - "Because I don't believe that they should be left lying around."

"I don't intend to set myself up as an embassadog," he said.

If he received further information of similar corruption he would have to seek legal advice and the approval of the people who made the allegations before he took the matter further, he said.

He disclosed that the Advocate-General, Mr Justine J P van der Walt, had tried to contact him since Tuesday and that he would have a discussion on the matter with him.
Give former prisoners job chances, Nicro appeals to bosses

By J Manuel Correia

Nicro, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, has appealed to employers to give former offenders the chance to compete in the marketplace.

The national director, Mr John Pegge, told The Star: "In the current recession it is important that employers do not become too selective in whom they employ. If we don't give ex-offenders the opportunity to compete in the marketplace, they have no alternative but to hit back and re-offend. For this we all pay the price."

"Judge the ex-offender on the skills he has to offer, and give him the opportunity of proving that he has paid his debt to society."

"Certainly, in some instances, and in some employment situations, this could conceivably be a risky business. But in business, commerce and industry decision-makers take calculated risks every day. Some pay off, some don't."

"But where a risk is involved, there are, in most employment situations, steps that can be taken to minimise and control these risks."

"In the boom days of 1980 and 1981, employers were taking on anyone they could get. This meant that people coming out of prison obtained their basic needs of work, accommodation and food. With employment there was money to buy their other needs."

"We must remember that the ex-offender is a handicapped person - socially handicapped. This is as great a disability as any other," Mr Pegge said.

"He returns to the open community stigmatised and feeling worthless. The day he leaves prison he is usually firmly intent on going straight and making his own small positive contribution to society. After all, in his eyes, he has paid his debt."

"If the ex-offender is not assisted in keeping his positive intention through securing food, accommodation and employment, he has little alternative but to return to crime."

"This is his way of hitting back at an unforgiving and untrusting community. He hits back in a way in which he may get hurt but we, too, as a society and community, get hurt - either directly as the victims of robberies, thefts, housebreakings and so on, or indirectly through higher insurance premiums and the costs of increased security services and devices."

Nicro maintains aftercare hostels at various centres which cater for the immediate adjustment and board and lodging requirements of selected ex-offenders.

"These were normally "loners" who either had no families - or had families which had long and irrevocably rejected them."

"At these hostels ex-offenders are accepted into a warm and homelike environment."

"Our social workers concentrate during this immediate post-release phase on building up self-confidence."

"Professional skills are applied to show the ex-offender that he is not a born loser, and that he has the worth and the dignity which are the right of every human being."

"The ex-offender is also shown that his character and personality have positive attributes. Our social workers strengthen these."

"When feelings of worth and dignity grow, so does the ex-offender's ability to sell his skills in the marketplace," Mr Pegge said.
Letter to PM seeks corruption probe

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

MR DENNIS ETHEREDGE, the Anglo American executive who has made allegations of corruption in the civil service, has written to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking him to accept his integrity and has repeated his call for an investigation.

Mr Botha yesterday released a copy of Mr Etheredge's letter, which was teleced to his office in Cape Town yesterday.

"I would not refer to these allegations publicly unless I had reason to feel that they added up to something which needed further investigation," Mr Etheredge said in the letter.

This is the latest development in a mounting controversy about alleged corruption in the public sector, which was sparked off by remarks by Mr Etheredge at an auditing conference on Tuesday.

Mr Etheredge, chairman of Anglo's gold and uranium division, said that corruption in the public sector was more widespread than he had realised since speaking out on the issue last year and suggested that the civil service, parastatal bodies, control boards and local authorities should investigate themselves.

Mr Botha responded by calling on Mr Etheredge to substantiate his allegations by placing specific information before the police, the Advocate-General, or the relevant Cabinet Minister to be taken up by the Commission for Administration.

Mr Etheredge yesterday had a telephone conversation with the Advocate-General, but would not disclose details.

"But I would like to appeal to members of the public who have any knowledge of corruption to make affidavits and hand it to the authorities concerned.

"If we want to get to the bottom of it all we will need the help of private individuals," he said.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP's finance spokesman, said the Prime Minister's suggestions did not meet the problem and called for a commission headed by a judge to investigate the allegations of corruption in the public sector.

"It is not a question of investigating whether abuses exist but rather how the elements of corruption can be overcome," he said.

The commission should include representatives of the private sector, the public sector as well as Parliamentarians.

It was no use for Mr Botha to tell Mr Etheredge to go to the police because that meant laying a specific charge and would not clear up the wider problem of corruption.

Mr Joel Mario, Progressive Federal Party MPC, said last night that Mr Etheredge's statements had to be thoroughly examined.

"In view of the stature and prestige of Mr Etheredge in the business community, one must assume that his statement is well-grounded on the facts," he said.
Political Staff

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Widespread

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It was no use for Mr Botha to tell Mr Etheredge to go to the police because that meant laying a specific charge and would not clear up the wider problem of corruption.

It was also of limited use to go to the Advocate General, who could only deal with allegations on oath, while the Commission for Administration did not have any investigative powers at all.

"Agreed"

Mr Etheredge said in his letter to the Prime Minister that he had already had a discussion with the Advocate General.

"We have agreed to meet to discuss the matter generally when he is able to do so," Mr Etheredge said.

He said that he had sent a copy of his speech to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, who is in charge of the civil service, on Friday last week.

Mr Etheredge said in his letter that he had had further approaches since his speech on Tuesday but none had dealt with the public services.

"I am now making it quire clear to all callers that I am not prepared to listen to them unless they agree to put the facts on paper and, if necessary, to make affidavits to the police or other authorities," Mr Etheredge said.

SATV news said last night the Advocate General, Mr Justice van der Walt, had said that he felt Mr Etheredge did not have a single fact to back up his allegations.

He felt it would be irresponsible of Mr Etheredge to make any more public allegations without the facts to back them up.

Mr Etheredge said last night that the next step would be a meeting with Mr Justice Van der Walt.

No date had been set.

HAMBAD HAMBAD
Corruption exists, Mail Street survey told
You can fight corruption with the Mail Corruption Hotline

TODAY the Rand Daily Mail introduces The Corruption Hotline—a service designed to fight corruption in South Africa. It is a service that will enable concerned members of the public to play a role too.

Mr Denis Etheridge, a man of impeccable standing in the community, has made serious allegations about widespread corruption in business and public service sectors. But, obviously, he is not a detective and he has no specific evidence. So he can do nothing more. But no one surely believes that he fabricated his warning, or his concern.

The Advocate-General, Mr Justice van der Walt, says Mr Etheridge doesn't have 'a single fact' to back his charges—so the Advocate-General, clearly, is not going to do anything more at this stage.

The police, understandably, can do nothing unless they are presented with solid allegations.

Does this mean, then, that Mr Etheridge's grave accusations will simply be ignored?

Not if The Corruption Hotline can help it.

The Rand Daily Mail today invites readers who know anything of corruption in high places to phone The Corruption Hotline. They may do so anonymously if they wish. The Mail will observe confidentiality if required.

If there seems substance in the information it receives, it will try to investigate further. Hopefully, there will be instances when information from several different sources will begin to fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. More gossip will be separated from real information. Where possible, promising leads will be explored by skilled journalists.

And, the moment The Corruption Hotline has assembled enough facts to constitute prima facie evidence, this evidence will be put before either the Advocate-General or the police so that they can fulfill their proper functions.

At the very least it should be possible to build up a dossier of material that will suggest avenues of exploration for official State watchdogs. Newspapers are, by their nature, uniquely equipped to handle such investigations. No other non-Government agency is. Readers will recall that it was the Rand Daily Mail that played a major role in exposing the Information scandal.

Now, in the interests of South Africa at large, it calls on the public to join it in trying to discover if corruption is as widespread as Mr Etheridge says—and if it is, to help rout it out.

Phone The Corruption Hotline anytime between 8am until midnight from tomorrow on this number:

710-2510

and help keep your country clean.

‘White collar crime’

By JOHN MULCAHY

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce is concerned enough about ‘white collar crime’ in South Africa to have organized a top-level seminar on the issue.

The seminar debate on corruption, which again surfaced this week after a frank speech by Anglo American executive director Mr Denis Etheridge to the Institute of Management, has already evoked comment from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and from the Advocate-General, Mr Justice van der Walt.

The JCC says in a publicity release on the forthcoming seminar: ‘While businessmen are preparing for the major security threats to their business assets, internal dishonesty, including bribery and corruption, is one area which is often ignored, hushed up or even condoned.’

Areas to be covered by the JCC’s April 14 seminar include:

• Why bribery and corruption pose serious threats to business enterprise
• Recognizing the early warning symptoms, prevention and procedures
• The corporate attitude towards this threat
• What business management should know about the legal aspects of white-collar crime, such as the Prevention of Corruption Act, No 6 of 1958.

The speakers will include Mr Etheridge, Mr Raymond Ackermann, chairman of Pick n Pay Holdings, Mr C S MacFarlane, managing director of Fidelity Guards (Pty) and chairman of the Security Association of South Africa, and a senior officer of the South African Police.
A nation steeped in distrust

SOUTH Africa has become a country steeped in suspicions of corruption.

When Mr Denis Eatheredge, chairman of Anglo-American's gold and uranium division, spoke out about corruption in public and private life this week, he made explicit what many South Africans believe - that behind the wall of Government secrecy is a festering of special interests.

Mr Eatheredge immediately discovered the pitfalls of saying aloud what so many people think.

Suspicions of corruption are notoriously difficult to substantiate unless the Government is willing to put the resources of the State into investigating them.

The Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, who came to office promising to run a clean administration, demanded that Mr Eatheredge produce the evidence for his allegations.

The Advocate General, Mr Justice PJ van der Walt, after listening to Mr Eatheredge, announced that he was unable to substantiate the assertions of corruption.

Mr Eatheredge, taken aback by the outcome, said: "I was a bit surprised at his attack. I told him in a meeting that I had no concrete evidence."

"Just exactly what am I supposed to do? People don't want to get involved by putting their names to allegations."

However, the Government itself has in the last year or so been forced by a range of official investigations that have fuelled public suspicion - especially as, in most cases, the issues have not been publicly resolved.

The Sunday Express has compiled a dossier - it is far from complete - of recent cases that have fed the atmosphere of suspicion in the country.

Sasol

March, 1983. Sasol's commercial division starts an investigation into alleged irregularities in the buying of supplies for its mines in the Secunda area.

A Sasol spokesman, Mr Gert Wolmarans, disclosed that the allegations had also been given to the police.

Sasol's executive director, Mr J L J Besudenbok, uncovered 'some time ago' an investigation, which is still continuing, was ordered immediately.

SA Transport Services

March, 1983. The Railways police begin investigating irregularities in the housing sections of the SAS, according to a statement made by the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

The irregularities were cargo of the tanker Saleso, which was subsequently sunk off the West Coast of Africa.

The investigators were 'risking their lives'.

The findings followed disclosure in Parliament by Mr John Malcolmson, PPF, of details of the transaction which had been concealed by the Government since 1979 although they were widely published abroad.

The most recent scandal hidden from public scrutiny for almost three years was the Saleso tanker affair.

Drug supplies

February, 1983. A former national director of a drug supply company, Mr Jimmy de Villiers, tells the Sunday Express that as much as R30.5 million described as "the biggest maritime fraud in history".

The withdrawal of information from the public has long been a contentious issue with advocates of the "public has a right to know" at loggerheads with Government ministers, who contend that their portfolios include sensitive issues.

SABC

February, 1983. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, tells Parliament that internal investigations are continuing into allegations that staff benefited from the selection and purchase of programmes.

"The regime has refused to consider an investigation by an independent body."

Taxation

February, 1983. The Minister of Finance, Mr Ruvo Horwood, disclosed that 6 256 cases of GST irregularities were discovered from April 1982 to January 1983, together with R3 000 000 in penalties, had been recovered.

A year earlier the Receiver-General, Mr, had been dismissed as "just a fly" by the Sunday Express, that vast sums of GST had not been collected.

Namibia

November, 1982. The Thiono commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities, and misapplication of property by ethnic authorities, begins in South West Africa begins to take evidence.

In February, Mr Franciscus Jacobus Noltes, former director of works in the Ovambo Administration, is dismissed from his post following his appearance as a witness. Evidence was heard of administrative over-spending amounting to several hundred thousands of rands on gravel on Ovambo building sites and some sub-standard beds intended for schools and hospitals.

Judas

June, 1982. A parliamentary select committee of judges led by the Transvaal and Natal benches of the South African Supreme Court, which sat for 15 months, and heard evidence from 50 witnesses, is to publish its report in the coming months.

The committee was set up to investigate the activities of the Transvaal and Natal benches, which were accused of being involved in a "whiskey circuit".

Mr Henkie van der Walt, in the granting of multi-million rand casino rights in Katutura and Richmond, was the subject of the committee's investigation.

Mr van der Walt, who was found to be guilty of misusing his position, was dismissed from the Transvaal judges, and was later acquitted by the Appeal Division.
Mail's 'Corruption Hotline' takes off

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'Most favour stiff penalties for criminals'

By SAM MAŠEKO

 Pretoria Bureau

MOST South Africans are in favour of heavy penalties as an effective deterrent for crime, according to a report by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

In its report entitled "Crime and the Community", the HSRC says about 60% of the coloured, 73% of the Indian and 40% of the white communities described punitive measures noted out to criminals as light.

The report says a great number of people regarded sentences as "just right" or reserved their views, while between 1% and 3% described sentences as too heavy.

"Between 40% and 55% of the respondents from different population groups were in favour of the death penalty being imposed more frequently. Much smaller percentages felt that it should be imposed less frequently or abolished altogether."

According to the report, many South Africans, especially Indians and coloureds, regard crime as a serious social problem. More Indians (83%) regard inadequate police protection as a more serious problem than unemployment (6%) or housing (6%).

Asked about serious social problems in their areas, the report says, coloureds listed alcohol abuse (15%), gangs (13%), insufficient police protection (11%), and rape (9%).

According to the report, about two-thirds of the coloured respondents, more than half of the Indians, and approximately half of the whites said these would be victims of crimes such as theft, robbery and assault during the next year.

Asked how they would rate conditions outside at night in their areas, 7% of whites, 23% of Indians, and 40% of coloureds indicated "very unsafe", and 25% of whites, 26% of Indians, and 23% of coloureds said "somewhat unsafe".

The report says 1% of whites, 5% of Indians and 16% of coloureds seriously consider moving because of insecurity in their area.

According to the report, most whites have provided for the protection of their persons or property against crime. More than 80% percent of homes are protected by insurance, 71% by burglar-proofing, and 12% by alarms.

About 40% of whites said there was a rifle in the house and about 60% said there was a revolver or pistol.

"The corresponding percentages for Indians respondents were 44 (insurance), 63 (burglar-proofing), 23 (alarms), 3 (rifle) and 5 (revolver or pistol), and coloured respondents, 35 (insurance), 53 (burglar-proofing), 9 (alarms), 4 (rifle), and 1 (revolver or pistol)."
(1) How many (a) offences and (b) infringements of the law were investigated by the Police in 1982:

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<td>698,430</td>
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(2) How many of the infringements of the law related to (a) curfew regulations, (b) the registration and production of documents, (c) the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act and (d) the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews?

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30 MARCH 1983

858
551. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minis-
ter of Law and Order:  

(1) How many (a) offences and (b) in-
fringements of the law were investi-
gated by the Police in 1983?  

(2) How many of the infringements of
the law related to (a) curfew regu-
lations, (b) the registration and pro-
duction of documents, (c) the Blacks
(Urban Areas) Consolidation Act
and (d) the illegal possession of sor-
ghum beer and brews?  

The MINISTER OF LAW AND OR-
DER:  

(1) (a) 1 140 770  

(b) 698 430.
Corruption: ‘Facts are unlikely to be disclosed’

By Joao Santa Rita

South Africa’s businessmen are not prepared to disclose facts on corruption and as a result there is little evidence to support allegations of bribery and misconduct in the business world, a leading authority in security matters said today.

The vice president of the Security Association of South Africa, Mr Roy MacFarlane, said although there were persistent rumours of top level corruption there was no evidence ever produced, although in overseas countries there had been several widely publicised cases.

“One just has to remember the case of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands who was involved in a corruption case with an American aircraft company. However, South Africa businessmen seem to prefer to keep the facts they know within their offices,” he said.

“The Star hopes the reluctance of informants to come forward with evidence of business malpractices will be removed by the launch of Audit Alert, the new special service designed to investigate shoddy business ethics.

Information is pouring in from readers on grievances about a number of companies and deeper inquiries are under way.

One of their staff is bribing someone from another company for business reasons.”

Mr MacFarlane, who will be one of the speakers at the seminar on business crime convened by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, on April 14, said corruption at top level was “something new” in South Africa. He said that because of the lack of evidence it was difficult to establish in which areas corruption could be widespread.

“In the United States there have been several cases of corruption in the aircraft industry. Other areas in which this kind of problem has occurred are the electric, electronics and computer industries,” he said.

Another problem which companies faced was internal theft.

“Internal theft may occur at all levels in supermarkets or among makers of any goods which are worth stealing. This is a straightforward security problem which every business regards as an internal fact firms have to live with,” he said.

“When it comes to corruption and bribery the problem we face is: are South Africa’s companies prepared to recognise it?”

2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Crimefighters need a million rands but . . .

More than money wanted, says Nicro

By J. Manuel Correia

The South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) needs a million rands immediately.

There is an urgent need for a centre in Soweto — cost R80 000 — and a centre in Mitchell’s Plain — cost R200 000.

Also needed urgently are new premises for its East London branch (R200 000) and renovations and furnishings at the new after-care centre recently donated to its Durban branch (R55 000).

According to the organisation’s journal, Nicro News, there is also a need to expand the services of Nicro’s East Rand Branch and for additional professional posts at several other branches.

Nicro’s national director, Mr. John Pegge, has appealed at four Rotary clubs in the Western Cape for corporate donors to determine rationally, rather than emotionally, their donation budgets.

After quoting Mr. Harry Oppenheimer on the social responsibilities of business, Mr. Pegge said there was a link in professional and business lives between freedom and responsibility.

The substance of that link was a voluntary, though carefully considered donation of resources to meet the social needs and resolve the social problems within the community.

These resources consisted of much more than financial contributions and included the individual attributes and skills of business and professional men.

Expertise, products and services could also be donated and should be an integral part of any corporate social responsibility portfolio.

On financial contributions, Mr. Pegge said they were the lifeblood of private welfare initiatives in the country. One of the difficulties was not a question of how much, but to whom, donations should be made.

“I have frequently met business executives who become confused when they try to resolve this issue,” said Mr. Pegge.

“Particularly in major corporations executives are inundated daily by appeal letters from the whole range of apparently worthy causes. I believe there is a rational way out of this dilemma.”

He asked executives to discriminate between organisations that had emotional appeal and those that had not.

“Those organisations that have emotional appeal — for example, those catering for the physically handicapped and for children in need — have traditionally enjoyed far greater success in collecting contributions from individuals.

“Organisations which do not have, or have very little, emotional appeal lack this advantage and, therefore, I believe they deserve a greater generosity from the corporate donor who makes a rational rather than an emotional decision.”

Crime, Mr. Pegge said, was one of South Africa’s major problems and it was logical and appropriate that a major donation of resources be directed to containing the problem.

He also suggested that, before making a decision, executives should take an in-depth look at the organisation concerned, including the latest financial statements.

He added: “Do not write off an organisation that has a measure of accumulated funds but satisfy yourself that these are necessary and not disproportionately high when compared with current obligations.”
Rape Crisis aids 50 pc more victims

MARITZBURG. — There was a 50 percent increase in the number of rape victims seeking help from Rape Crisis centres throughout South Africa last year.

At some Rape Crisis centres, nearly 50 percent of cases dealt with were children under the age of 16 years.

This emerged from the annual national conference on Violence Against Women being held here this weekend and attended by more than 40 delegates from eight centres throughout the country.

Of the 1,000 cases dealt with by the centres, 446 were from Cape Town, 200 from Durban, 180 from Johannesburg and 114 from Maritzburg.

Three new centres in Newcastle, Randburg and Mitchell's Plain which opened last year dealt with the other cases.

In Maritzburg last year, 47 percent of victims were 15 years old or younger. About 20 percent were between 16 and 20 years old. The youngest victim was five years old and the eldest 73. Four of the victims were male.

According to Pietermaritzburg's annual report, 83 percent of cases where the race of the assailant was noted were within the same race group.

Of the children under 16 years, 92 percent of the attackers were known to the rape survivors. One third of these cases were incestuous. Of the rape survivors over the age of 16, 20 percent knew their attacker/s.

Only 47 percent of the cases dealt with by the Pietermaritzburg Rape Crisis Centre were reported to the police by the rape survivor.

A statement issued by the conference said the number of rape cases dealt with last year represented "only the tip of the iceberg."

"We are forced to limit publicity because the more publicity we have the more cases come in. We are too limited to deal with a larger case load."

"The increase in rape cases being reported to us, especially the increase in child molestation cases, shows the great need for centres to be opened in every community in the country."
CIS chief slams corruption

"W hen a businessman as eminent as Denis Etheredge unequivocally states that corruption is widespread in SA's public service and businesses, can anyone dare to ignore the call to ethical conduct," said David Price, chief executive of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries.

The best answer is not, ideally, more legislation, Price adds. "It would redound more to our credit if society would set its face against practices such as "premises" to customers or to officials able to issue permits, theft of employers' property or time or the bland rendering of false declarations on official returns.

"It would be a step in the right direction if our society opened disapproved of cheating the Inland Revenue or Customs and Excise departments. Etheredge listed better internal audit procedures as a short-term solution and better ethical education of our children as a longer-term remedy.

"To these we should add acceptance by employers in the public and private sectors alike that those whose success and advancement are at the expense of others' posts are anathema to any decent citizen," he said.
Thefts to cost supermarket chain R15m

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Editor

SUPERMARKET chain Pick ‘n Pay expects to lose R15-million this year from theft and other security losses, a conference on business security was told yesterday.

Its chairman Mr Raymond Ackerman told the conference, organised by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, that the company had to regard the loss of 1% of its sales revenue as “acceptable”.

“By world standards this is a good figure. Other companies have to budget for losses of 2% or 3% of sales.”

Since the chain made just over 2% profit after tax on its sales, its security loss was nearly half the company’s net profit, he said.

“So that’s R15-million that could be in the consumer’s pocket instead. We could have reduced our prices by that amount. These losses are very serious because they hit the consumer as well as business.”

The company had to spend a fortune on security measures to keep the security loss down to R15-million.

“There are 52 security officers at each hypermarket alone — highly-paid men just to control our customers and staff to try to save some of this R15-million.”

He estimated that more than 75% of the chain’s security losses were through theft by staff rather than customers.

“The other day we caught our cleaning staff with five calculators inside the dust bags of their vacuum cleaners. On other occasions we’ve found hosery hidden in dirty water.”

Mr Ackerman told delegates that two years ago an industrial spy offered him details of his main competitor’s 10-year marketing strategy for R1 000.

Mr Ackerman first obtained the spy’s name and address, and then rejected the offer. He contacted the competitor, Checkers, and relayed the data on the informant so that he could be caught.

“Business executives don’t need industrial espionage to help them do their job,” Mr Ackerman said.

Last year some of Pick ‘n Pay’s advertising material was stolen. The missing material turned up at Checkers, who returned the sealed packet to their arch-competitors.

“I have had people coming to me and saying, ‘My wife works in newspaper advertising — I can get you details of your competitors’ announcements in advance.’ I have always said that anybody who does that in our organisation will be fired instantaneously,” Mr Ackerman said.

He said people should not get the impression that the whole of South African business was corrupt.

“I’ve been around a lot of countries and I have found that our Government and business area, if anything, is less corrupt than others I have seen in the Western world.

“The situation in black Africa doesn’t even bear comparison. South Africa is a shining light compared to black Africa and the East.”

That did not mean that there was not a lot of corruption going on in South Africa, however, and collusion on price-fixing by manufacturers was rife.

They fall for fraud easily

Detectives in the Commercial Branch of the SA Police never ceased to wonder at the gullibility of some businesses which became victims of fraud and corruption, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce business crime conference was told yesterday.

Colonel J A Hulme, commander of the Commercial Branch at John Vorster Square, said he thought management were taken in too easily and lacked sufficient internal controls.

“For example, credit is given for thousands of rand after only a cursory check of purchasers’ particulars,” he said.

Detectives were often frustrated by the time allowed to lapse between the commission of corruption and the reporting of the incident.

Col Hulme also pointed out that there was, as yet, no legislation to counter industrial espionage, often simply the theft of pieces of paper, blueprints or magnetic tape.

“The only charge we can bring in such a case is the theft of the piece of paper, which has a minimal value.”

Industrial espionage and corruption convictions were difficult to bring because the police had to look inside the minds of the alleged wrongdoers, Col Hulme said.

Between June 1981 and March 1983, the Commercial Branch investigated 14 cases involving the contravention of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Only three convictions were achieved and three cases are still under investigation.
Govt to begin probe into stockpile loans

Post Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The Government plans to launch a major investigation into the administration of its strategic stockpiles on the basis of information uncovered by a Sunday newspaper.

The investigation involves secret loans totaling hundreds of millions of rands to industrialists to enable them to stockpile strategic raw materials.

It will begin, according to an official, with the “close” questioning of the directors of a major pharmaceutical group that has received large government loans for stockpiles.

The Director-General of the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr T A du Plessis, confirmed that evidence supplied by the newspaper indicated the need for a serious reassessment of the control of stockpile loans.

The evidence put before the Government emerged during the newspaper’s inquiry into the pharmaceutical industry and was submitted to the Government because of its serious implications for national security.

The information has raised serious questions about the effectiveness of the audit of the National Supplies Procurement Fund which until last year had invested more than R2 500 million in strategic stockpiles.

The Auditor-General’s report to Parliament says the stocks are certified by certificates from the auditors of those companies that have received secret loans from the fund.

Dr Du Plessis described some of these certificates, shown to him by the newspaper, as “meaningless”.

He indicated, however, that the evidence uncovered by the newspaper would not apply to the entire fund. Loans directly affected by the evidence amounted to less than R100 million and indirectly to a few hundred million rand.

In addition to raising questions about the audit, the newspaper information suggests that:

- Companies could be using taxpayers’ money to finance their normal business instead of holding actual stocks to meet a boycott. Two former directors of companies which had received large loans described them as “money for jam”.

- Many items obviously not vital to the security of the Republic, including luxury cosmetics and home remedies of doubtful efficacy, are included among those stockpiled.

- At least one major pharmaceutical company was able to obtain a loan totalling hundreds of thousands of rands to finance a warehouse full of old stock it had been unable to sell.

- Because of poor controls, some companies were able to include the cost of non-strategic stocks in certificates given to the Government.

Dr Du Plessis expressed concern that company directors had been allowed to reflect the Government loan in their books as “shareholders’ loans” — and to collect interest on the taxpayer’s money obtained interest-free.

- In some cases, the contracts drawn up by the department were so vague that it was impossible to determine exactly what strategic materials the company was supposed to be stockpiling.

The State granted strategic stockpile loans to scores of South African companies to cover the cost of importing more than their normal requirements of strategic raw materials, as a precaution against possible trade boycotts.

The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Davide de Villiers, confirmed last week that only items considered essential for the security of the Republic and which had to be imported because they could not be manufactured or produced locally were considered for stockpiling.

Loans made for this purpose from the National Supplies Procurement Fund could only be used for the procurement and safeguarding of such strategic stocks.

Dr de Villiers said controls applied to ensure that the funds were properly applied, including regular inspections by senior officials.

In addition, every three months a director of the company had to certify what strategic stock he held and once a year a similar certificate from the company’s auditor had to be sent to his department.

At a further meeting at Dr Du Plessis’ office, the newspaper produced evidence that the Government had accepted stock certificates both from company directors and auditors Dr Du Plessis described as “meaningless”.
Fraud gang broken

Disclosures about huge swindles may be dramatic, say police
Black worker abuses trust

Black people in recent years had been taking over jobs previously held by whites but were abusing positions of trust, a Randburg magistrate said yesterday.

Every week black people in these positions appeared in court charged with theft from their employers, he said. Sentences with an option of a fine did not seem to curb the situation.

The remarks were made by Mr P J du Plessis, in the Randburg Magistrate Court yesterday before he jailed Portia Gxheba for eight months (four months suspended for five years) for theft.

Mr du Plessis said Gxheba, who stole goods worth R107.95 from a clothing store where she was a shop-assistant in the jewellery department, had reflected no remorse in her evidence, although she had pleaded guilty to the charge.

"The reason for the plea was that there was enough evidence against her as the goods were recovered", Mr du Plessis said.

He said there was no reason for Gxheba to steal the goods. She earned a good salary of R270 a month.

He said that by sending such offenders to jail without the option of a fine or a suspended sentence he in the past had helped to reduce this type of offence in the Randburg area.

The magistrate said chain stores, to recover huge deficits, had to increase prices. The public suffered as a result. People such as Gxheba aggravated matters for black people in particular and the public in general.
Politics

Probe hanging call rejected

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday turned down a PFP call for a commission of inquiry into the desirability of retaining the death penalty in South Africa.

"Nothing has happened since 1969 to cause the re-opening of the book on the death penalty," Mr Coetsee said.

He was responding to a call by Mr Dave Dalling, PFP justice spokesman, who called for a commission of inquiry into capital punishment when he opened the parliamentary debate on the justice vote.

"It is an inhumane and archaic form of retribution," Mr Dalling said.

"In the interests of the good name of South Africa, and of the humane and enlightened administration of justice, I call upon the Minister to initiate such an inquiry," he said.

Mr Dalling said most Western democracies had abolished the death penalty and where it had not been abolished it had fallen into disuse.

"South Africa probably hangs more people a year than are hung or executed in any other Western country," Mr Dalling said.

Mr Coetsee said in reply that the death penalty was a "very delicate subject" which was treated with the "greatest circumspection" by the executive authority.

"I am satisfied that every case is treated with the greatest circumspection," Mr Coetsee said.

If any impression had been created to the contrary he wanted to deny it, Mr Coetsee said.

He said the death penalty was an institution in South Africa which was an emotional subject.

It clearly had a deterrent effect and there had even been calls for the death penalty for rape — a view which he could respect.

"I am not prepared to be an instrument in the dismantling of such an institution," he said.

He gave the assurance, however, that delicate matters of capital punishment would continue to be handled with the greatest circumspection and that he would not allow the application of the death penalty to cause South Africa embarrassment overseas.

SAPA reports that the Minister said the number of executions in South Africa had dropped by about 30 percent during the past few years.

Referring to the Department of Prisons, he said that if something occurred which caused distress it was investigated immediately and rectified.
One in 10 tell the police

RAPE can happen to anyone - regardless of race, age or social class.

Last year 15,588 South African women reported rapes or attempted rapes. But Rape Crisis organizations believe that for every one rape reported at least nine go unreported because women are too ashamed or afraid to go to the police. In the Western Cape police division alone, there were 1,287 reported rapes in 1982 - eight percent of the total rapes in South Africa. This was twice as many reported rapes than in the previous year.

The division covers the Peninsula, Cape Flats and Bellville.

928 arrested

According to figures released this week by Brigadier Dries van den Heever, Divisional CI chief, 928 rape suspects were arrested in the Western Cape in 1982.

He said the highest number of reported rapes in Cape Town was in Guguletu where there were 176 cases.

This was followed by other Cape Flats areas like Elsies River with 109 cases, Bishop Lavis with 108 cases, Philippi with 66 cases, Manenberg with 52 cases and Bellville with 41 cases.

The lowest number of rapes were reported in Simondium, Camps Bay, Pinelands, Clarefords and Durbanville.

Tip of the iceberg

Professor Roland Graser, head of the criminology department at the University of Durban Westville, believes the reported rapes are just the tip of the iceberg.

He said: "Rape is probably the most under-reported crime. There are a variety of reasons. It is a deeply personal matter and the victim often feels a tremendous amount of shame and guilt."

"Then there is the secondary victimisation which is the psychological trauma involved in reporting to the police, visiting the district surgeon and the court procedure."

"In court the victim can be questioned about the most personal details of her life by the defence which causes tremendous agony and trauma. Many women would rather avoid it."

US figures

Dr B.G. Strijdom, a senior researcher at the Human Sciences Research Council, recently completed a victimisation study among coloured people in the Cape Peninsula which showed that 33 percent of rapes and attempted rape cases were reported. A similar study in Sweden showed that 45 percent of rapes were reported.

Dr Strijdom said the as yet unpublished Cape Town study of 1,900 households in Athlone, Bonteheuwel, Manenberg, Retreat, Bishop Lavis, Elsies River and Grassy Park had revealed 1,241 "victimisations" in a single year. These included assaults and robberies. Only 29 of the victims had been raped and of these 58 percent had reported the crime to the police.

US studies

He said it was "an absolute principle" to generalise from these figures but that they tied in with the results of United States victimisation studies which showed that in the major urban areas between 18 and 22 percent of rape were reported. The annual National Crime Surveys in America showed that roughly 55 percent of rapes were reported.

"We believe that only between one in 10 and one in 20 rapes is reported. Many date rapes or rapes by friends of the family are never reported. "Then there is the whole area of incest, which hardly ever comes out."

Rape Crisis

In the year ending July 1982, Cape Town Rapecrisis received 1,218 calls, about half of which were from rape survivors wanting advice and counselling.

The spokeswman, who wished to remain anonymous because of her fear of sexual harassment, said: "Most of our cases come from the Cape Flats. In the township women often find it very difficult to report. If they have been raped by a gang that lives in an area, they or their families may have been threatened with death."

"Many women do not report because of their own feelings of guilt and because of the misconceptions society has about rape."

"Then there is the secondary victimisation. The woman may not be believed by the police, particularly in cases of date rape - which is very common. She may be afraid of the humiliation of having to give intimate details of the assault and of her previous sex life in court. Sometimes women withdraw all charges when they realise what the court procedure involves."

"Rape is a crime of violence, not passion, and if you want to fight it you have to fight the violence in society."

Tomorrow: Rapist gangs
She had nightmares for months afterwards

FOR months after she was raped Sue (not her real name) was "petrified" of going out after dark, was afraid of people and had horrifying nightmares.

"I was really terrified," she says. "I dreamed of being sexually molested, assaulted and tortured. I dreamed of dinosaurs crawling up inside me. The worst nightmares were that I was being attacked, that I was dying and in terrible pain but I couldn't let anyone know." Her ordeal began 18 months ago when she went to visit her parents on their Boland farm. She arrived at the station about 5.30 pm and tried to telephone them but was cut off, so she decided to walk to the farm.

"I'm nowhere to run," she says. "It was about an hour's walk. I had walked all day when this man began following me. I immediately felt something was going to happen but there wasn't anyone around and there wasn't anywhere to run to except open fields." The man searched the car, then searched the area with his hands, then asked for the money.

"I told him I didn't have any money. He was very persistent and then he said he would rape me. He grabbed me around the neck and covered my mouth. He said he would rape me if I didn't give him the money. I was so frightened. I gave him the money. He took the money and ran away." After the rape she went to the police station and filed a report.

A statement

"Within a short time the farm was swarming with police. I was questioned by four different policemen. I felt very cold at the time, I was trembling. I was questioned by the district surgeon. I was questioned by the police."

"I was very frightened. I was very afraid. I didn't want to go back to the farm. I didn't want to go back to the house. I didn't want to go back to the police station." She was very frightened and was taken to hospital. She was given medical treatment and was told to go home.

"I went home and I was very frightened. I was very afraid. I didn't want to go back to the farm. I didn't want to go back to the house. I didn't want to go back to the police station." She was very frightened and was taken to hospital. She was given medical treatment and was told to go home.

A police report

"The police report was very frightening. I was very frightened. I was very afraid. I didn't want to go back to the farm. I didn't want to go back to the house. I didn't want to go back to the police station." She was very frightened and was taken to hospital. She was given medical treatment and was told to go home.

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Victims become rapists’ ‘goods’

Once a woman has been raped by a gang on the Cape Flats, she becomes the gang’s “property” or “goods” and is regarded as being prepared to consent to any further sexual assaults.

This is the finding of a criminologist who has been accepted by a section of a Cape Flats gang. He cannot be identified because it would endanger his research and perhaps his life.

80,000 Gangsters

The criminologist says there are an estimated 80,000 gang members in Cape Town. About 50,000 are allied to the Cape Town Scorpions and about 30,000 to the Born Free Kids.

“Only about 8,000 guys call themselves Born Free Kids but a host of other gangs are linked to them,” he says.

“No other country, as far as we know, has such a high per capita gang population. Close on one in every 20 members of the population is a gangster.”

Incredibly High

The researcher believes the incidence of gang rapes is “incredibly high” but probably only about one rape in 20 is reported or followed up.

The leader of one gang has notchted up 13 rapes and been charged three times but he has got off after claiming there was consent. He has probably raped many more times but he considers only 13 occasions to have been rapes.

“I would say the number of rapes he has participated in is pretty average for that gang,” the criminologist says.

Victims Known

Although gangs like the Virgin Breakers will attack strangers, there is a gang that chooses victims of its own area. It controls a six-block area of a Cape Flats township which has one of the highest incidences of rape in the Peninsula.

The victims are generally between 13 and 19 years old and will be known to the gang at least by sight. They may have had a relationship with one of the gang members.

“In cases like these the rape will probably never be reported,” he says. “And it makes the subsequent victimisation much greater.”

Too Afraid

This is born out by cases dealt with by Rape Crisis in Cape Town. The organisation has found that in many cases survivors of gang rapes are too afraid to lay charges because they are threatened by the gang.

The criminologist, who says the gang rapes were not necessarily planned, adds:

“The important thing is opportunism. If, for instance, the woman is out late at night and they can drag her off where they can rape her they will go for it. They usually rape when they are fairly doped up and their norms and inhibitions are suspended.

QUOTE: ‘Gangs regard rape as a type of sport ...for weekend kicks’

“In the townships, especially Elsies River, it’s commonly accepted that a woman can expect to be raped if she is out after certain hours.”

The criminologist says there is a woman member, her function being to lambast the girl after the rape and tell her it is basically her fault and serve her right for walking around late at night.

Once a woman has been raped by a gang member she is regarded as being prepared to consent to future harassment. They call her an “on breek.” They don’t classify it as rape the second time and if the woman was an acquaintance they may not even consider it to be rape the first time.

The gangsters often rape women in front of their “girlfriends or groupies to make them jealous.” In one instance a gang kidnapped two women and seven gang members took turns raping them. But the gang leader was prevented from participating by his girlfriend.

Type of Sport

The criminologist says the gangs regard rape as “a type of sport, as weekend kicks, as nice fun.”

“They regard themselves as having a right to sex and this ties in with the Playboy image they have of themselves. They consider themselves very potent and virile and spend hours boasting about what men they are. They talk about how many illegitimate children they have fathered, how many women they can have at the snap of a finger and, if not by consent, then how many women they manage to take by force.”

Family Men

According to one study, most of the gang members are aged between 15 and 22 and have wives, girlfriends or children.

“They’re certainly not beasts,” he says. “At times they are very gentle and loving and understanding human beings. I think the difference lies in the degree of restraint they exercise.

“In an environment like the townships where force rules, violence becomes far more prevalent than under middle class, safer conditions.” And the violence in the township is the product of a lot of forces imposed by the State — the process of group areas removals, the process of uprooting people from their family contexts and the brutalisation that that entails.”
SOUTH AFRICA should develop special prison treatment programmes for rapists, according to Mana Slabbert, senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town Institute of Criminology.

Mrs Slabbert said: "Rape is a very serious offence, but merely locking up rapists is not going to help solve the problem. A stiff prison sentence is no guarantee that a rapist won't rape again on release. We know that many rapists repeat their crime and that even when they are in prison they sodomise the other prisoners."

Feelings

"What we need are special programmes in which the rapist is confronted with the reasons for his anger and aggression and given a chance to work through his feelings."

She was aware that there were tremendous difficulties in starting such programmes due to the overcrowding and the shortage of trained staff in South Africa's prisons, the ratio of trained staff to prisoners being something like one to 300.

Better chance

But she suggested that if people convicted of petty offences were given alternative sentences like working in the community, the prison staff might have a better chance of concentrating on programmes for serious offenders like rapists.

Mrs Slabbert said most rapes were committed, not because of lust, but because of anger and aggression. Rape was seen as means of expressing power. Research had indicated the following reasons for rape:

- Deep seated hatred and anger by black males against a system of discrimination — hatred and anger which was then directed at white but also black women.
- Frustration against women generally due to some insecurity or inability to relate to them.
- Defence against strong homosexual tendencies.
- Reaction to strong heterosexual impulses — although this was unlikely.
- Isolation from sex when in institutions, resulting in rape among men or younger boys.
- The tradition of coercive sexuality in which men to a large extent still see themselves as the dominant sex and observe women as objects.
- Psycho-pathological tendencies which gave rise to rapists like Jack the Ripper.

Mrs Slabbert said it was difficult to deal with a rapist's anger and resentment against the political system but special programmes could help men to take responsibility for and come to terms with personality problems which led them to rape.

Prisons' view

Replying to Mrs Slabbert's suggestions, a spokesman for the South African Prisons Service said an individualised approach was followed in each prisoner's treatment. Each prisoner serving a sentence longer than two years went through an observation period, and initial recommendations for treatment programmes were made by a team of professional staff members, including social workers and psychologists.

The prisoner then appeared before an allocation committee which made final recommendations to the Commissioner of Prisons, who authorised his individual allocation, classification and specialisation treatment programme.

Mr John Pegge, National Director of Nicro, believes rape should be seen as a continuum and the offender treated accordingly.

"At one extreme is the adolescent who goes out with a girl, makes sexual advances to her and then loses control. In a situation like this, where there is a relationship between the two and things go horribly wrong, I believe that more harm than good will be done by taking the offender through the process of law.

"This is something I feel should be dealt with by counselling for both victim and offender — though not necessarily together.

"At the other extreme is the violent sexual assault by a stranger. This type of rape tends to be committed by people with personality disorders. The rapist is totally selfish, doesn't take the crime very seriously and doesn't seem to learn from the situation.

"In these vicious cases of rape the courts are right in dealing with offenders very seriously. In straightforward cases of violent rape, imprisonment does protect society from the rapist for a long time."

Tomorrow: What the police say
How to guard against rape — Police ad
If you are raped...

1. TELEPHONE THE POLICE.

2. If you are raped...

   a. Telephone the police.
   b. Telephone your nearest police station.
   c. Telephone any of the numbers given.
   d. Telephone the nearest public telephone.
   e. Telephone your friend or anyone else you trust.
   f. Telephone a hospital or doctor.
   g. Telephone a doctor or hospital.
   h. Telephone a friend or relative.
   i. Telephone a friend or relative.
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   y. Telephone a friend or relative.
   z. Telephone a friend or relative.

   - Important Facts -

   1. If you are raped...
   2. Telephone the police.
   3. Telephone your nearest police station.
   4. Telephone any of the numbers given.
   5. Telephone the nearest public telephone.
   6. Telephone a friend or relative.
   7. Telephone a hospital or doctor.
   8. Telephone a doctor or hospital.
   9. Telephone a friend or relative.
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Build-up of arms ‘alarming’

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. Anti-apartheid and other groups, with renewed help from Eastern Bloc countries, planned intensified action against South Africa, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The groups included the South African Communist Party, the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress.

Speaking at a parade at the Police College to mark the 70th anniversary at the establishment of the South African Police, the minister referred to the increasing interest and actions of the Soviet bloc in Southern Africa.

There is an accumulation of weapons and surrogate forces around South Africa, from Angola to Lesotho, which is alarming. In different countries land and air forces were strengthened to the extent of several hundred percent by the presence of Cubans, Russians, East Germans and Chinese.

Referring to crime, the minister said international commerce in drugs had already reached South Africa, as well as the sophisticated criminal element which had previously been unknown in South Africa.

Mr Le Grange said the government's constitutional development plans would demand patience, wisdom, and tact from everyone. "All these happenings present the South African Police with particular challenges in the future."

The maintenance of internal security and the combating of crime would make unprecedented demands.

Mr Le Grange said the population increase among whites was almost static and demographers estimated that in 50 years' time there would be about 9.4-million whites as against 84-million blacks.

In his address the minister paid tribute to the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, who retired yesterday, and who took the salute at the parade of more than 800 policemen. Mr Le Grange also welcomed the new Commissioner, General J Coetzee.

1913

The minister traced the history of the force from its inception in 1913. After World War II, he said, some organizations which aimed at promoting certain groups in South Africa were infiltrated by and eventually controlled by communists.

They became nothing more than front organizations for the SA Communist Party. Boycotts, strikes and unrest were organized which caused incidents in Cape Town and Sharpeville.

Mr Le Grange said the rash of sabotage incidents, murder and plundering which followed compelled the government to take steps to ensure law and order.
(b) 1284 were Coloureds;
(c) 399 were Asians, and
(d) 25,594 were Blacks.

(2) In addition, 594 persons were in 1982 sentenced to corporal punishment, coupled to imprisonment which was not suspended, of whom—
(a) 13 were Whites;
(b) 182 were Coloureds; and
(c) 399 were Blacks.

(3) Furthermore, 478 persons were in 1982 sentenced to corporal punishment, coupled to imprisonment which was suspended, of whom—
(a) 19 were Whites;
(b) 145 were Coloureds;
(c) 1 was an Asian; and
(d) 313 were Blacks.

Although statistics in this regard are not readily available, it will in all probability be found that the largest percentage of cases referred to in paragraph 1 above, relates to cases where a moderate correction of a whipping was imposed on a juvenile in terms of section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977). Section 295 of the Act provides that no female and no person of or over the age of 30 years shall be sentenced to the punishment of a whipping and that it shall also not be imposed if it is proved that the existence of some psychoneurotic or psychopathic condition contributed towards the commission of the offence. Corporal punishment imposed on an adult in a Magistrate's Court is in terms of section 302(1)(a)(iii) of the Act subject to automatic review by a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa.
Kidnapper gets 2 death sentences

SPRINGS — A casual labourer who kidnapped an 11-year-old girl and kept her chained "like a dog" in a dark hole was yesterday sentenced to death twice by a Springs Circuit Court judge.

Mr. Rudolf Mbuyiselo Bonakele, 24, formerly of East London, was convicted on several charges including kidnapping. He pleaded guilty.

Mr. Justice Curlewis sentenced him to death on a charge of kidnapping and again to death on the related charges. He said: "Looking at all the evidence, I am satisfied that this is a case where the death penalty should be imposed."

Mr. Bonakele heard the sentence impassively in a packed court. Minutes later his pro deo defence counsel, Mr. R. G. Beaton, lodged an appeal.

Mr. Bonakele kidnapped the girl while she was on her way home from school on April 29. According to evidence he kept her locked in a garage in the street where she was living and smuggled her out of the suburb that night after covering her face with black polish to prevent people recognising her.

The court was told he kept the girl in a cave under a concrete slab of a demolished building on the old Geduld Mine Property, 2.8 km from her house, while a massive police search was on. She was so weak when she was found ten days later that she had to be carried to a waiting vehicle to be taken to the police station.

Giving evidence in his own defence, Mr. Bonakele admitted under cross-examination that "my own people where I lived would have condemned me if I had kidnapped and chained a girl in the same circumstances."

Mr. Bonakele said it was not his intention to harm the girl. He said he lived in the hole and thought nothing wrong in keeping the girl there.

"I decided to take her out between one o'clock and five o'clock so she could get fresh air. When she asked for sweets I bought it and also meat so she could eat. Later I brought her a radio so she would not be alone down there."

To a question by the prosecutor, Mr. J. D'Olivera, that Mr. Bonakele had intended to make the girl his prisoner for a long time he said: "I only wanted to steal her."

He admitted that he was prepared to use violence to take her away and said he told her he would find her and shoot her if she escaped.

In an interview after the finding, the girl's divorced father said: "The sentence is a just one. Justice was seen to be done. My daughter is relieved that the ordeal of giving evidence is behind her."

"I will try to maintain the same home routine as before the incident so that she will not become disoriented. Her friends at school are treating her the same as before, but that she does not feel she is branded."

— DDC

Sweet boy of Bashe St

BY WELLINGTON SANGOTSHA

EAST LONDON — Bashe Street residents in Duncan Village expressed concern yesterday that the "sweet boy" who had grown up there had been sentenced to death for the kidnapping of a young girl and other charges.

One of those who knew Mr. Rudolph Mbuyiselo Bonakele before his move to Springs last year was Mr. Prince Mshukwe Khondlo, 22, who said he could not believe his ears when told that Mr. Bonakele had been sentenced to death.

Mr. Khondlo said Mr. Bonakele and he had shared a shack in Duncan Village for seven months last year.

He said Mr. Bonakele told him that he was going to his brother at Kwa-Thema in Springs who would help him find work.

He said they attended school together at Khwezi Higher Primary School in Duncan Village and passed Std 6 in 1976.

In 1977, Mr. Bonakele left for Mantisane where his family was resettled in zone 10. There he completed Std 7 at the S. E. K. Mqhayi Secondary School.

Mr. Bonakele spent eight months at the SANTA Settlement, Port Grey, suffering from TB. After his discharge he stayed with Mr. Khondlo. Mr. Bonakele played for the Conquerors soccer club in Duncan Village. His hobbies were sport and photography.

He said he received a number of letters from Mr. Bonakele. The last letter described the "fast life" in Springs. Mr. Bekela said he was happy there. Other Bashe Street residents who knew Mr. Bonakele as he grew up said he was a sweet boy who would not hurt a fly.
My firm imported milk powder, Dairy Board man admits

By Colleen Ryan, Consumer Reporter

A member of the Dairy Board, Mr LF Beckerling, has admitted that his company imported milk products last year — a practice recently condemned by the chairman of the Dairy Board, Mr J J van Vuuren.

Mr van Vuuren said last week that some companies had aggravated the dairy surplus problem by circumventing the regulations of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism and importing milk powders.

The dairy industry is faced with a massive surplus of locally produced milk. The Dairy Board refuses to issue permits for the importation of milk, but some companies get around this by applying for permits to import powdered products, derived from milk, that are not classified as dairy products.

Mr Beckerling, a director of Imperial Cold Storage, who represents manufacturers on the Dairy Board, said ICS imported butter-milk powder and demineralised whey-powder last year.

He refused to give details, but assured The Star his company was co-operating with the board because of the surplus situation. “We are not importing at the moment,” he said.

Ice-cream manufacturers began importing the milk products last year because European products were much cheaper than locally produced skim milk powder.

To counter this trend the Dairy Board granted ice-cream companies a subsidy of R1 million and sold 1 000 tons of skim milk powder at a discount of R1 a kilo.

ICS, which controls the largest ice-cream company, Dairy Maid, received 52 percent of this subsidy.

Mr van Vuuren refused to comment on the matter. “We have released all the details we have and I am not in a position to comment further,” he said.

“All I know is that some companies have managed to import products that consist 96 percent of milk but which are not classified as dairy products.”

The Dairy Board estimates importers have brought at least 6 000 tons of imported milk powder into South Africa. It has appealed to the Department of Commerce to crack down on importers.

The police are investigating cases where businessmen have contravened the Marketing Act. At least one person has been charged under the law and will appear in the Cape Town Regional Court on August 11.

The Consumer Council has called for a full investigation into the milk-powder row.
Police have warned that on average more than two bomb scares are given a day, but the police are not able to attend all of them due to the high volume. Bomb scans are carried out at a block of flats, a bank and a house. Some of these cases are related to bomb hoaxes, which are considered a serious threat. The police have arrested several individuals for threatening to bomb the Johannesburg station.

Captain A.A. Stewart, the Acting Detective, said that in 1977 there were 236 bomb scares, in 1978 there were 435, in 1979 there were 440. In 1980 there were 460. There were 669 in 1981, 651 in 1982, and 569 in 1983.

The police have warned that a bomb scare can cause a lot of disruption and cost the country a lot of money. The police have also warned that anyone who makes a bomb scare can be charged with making a false statement and faces up to 15 years imprisonment.
The criminal psychopath

Can these prisoners be rehabilitated safely?

They infected some of the most horrendous crimes with the 'accused' and have become the subjects of morbid fascination as portrayed in television shows and films. "Jabberwocky," - 18-year-old Rodney Az, who has exploited confessions that include rape, murder, and鬯, is one of the little-known". Today, the Sunday Express examines the little-known problem of psychopathy and tokenId criminals.

But what happens if criminals are released back into the community after serving prison sentences? The daily newspaper began to ask what they expected to happen when they were released back into the community.

Rehabilitation of prisoners is a controversial issue. Some argue that it is impossible to rehabili

THE Prison Department is undergoing a metamorphosis. It is becoming more and more concerned with the rehabilitation of prisoners. The Department has set up a Rehabilitation Centre with a capacity of 1,000 prisoners. The Centre is a voluntary organisation and provides a wide range of services to prisoners. It offers psychological and social support, as well as vocational training and education. The Centre also provides a safe and supportive environment for prisoners to work towards their rehabilitation.

Can these prisoners be rehabilitated safely?

The rate of successful rehabilitation is not clear. Studies have shown that a significant proportion of prisoners return to society after serving their sentences. Some studies suggest that rehabilitation can help reduce the likelihood of reoffending. However, others argue that rehabilitation is not effective and that prisoners are more likely to reoffend.

Rehabilitation centres are often criticised for not providing adequate support and resources. Many prisoners lack the skills and opportunities to find employment and reintegrate into society. In some cases, prisoners are placed back into the community without adequate support or resources. This can lead to a high rate of reoffending.

The Sunday Express raised questions about whether rehabilitation is possible and whether prisoners can be released safely back into the community. The Centre and the Prison Department have expressed concerns about rehabilitation and the need for more support and resources to help prisoners reintegrate into society.

The Centre provides a range of services to prisoners, including vocational training, education, and psychological support. It offers a range of programmes to help prisoners work towards their rehabilitation, including job placement, education, and counselling.

The Centre has been successful in reducing the rate of reoffending and improving prisoners' chances of successful rehabilitation. It provides a supportive environment for prisoners to work towards their rehabilitation and offers a range of services to help them reintegrate into society.

In conclusion, rehabilitation is a complex issue, and it is difficult to know whether prisoners can be rehabilitated safely. However, the Centre and the Prison Department have made some progress in reducing the rate of reoffending and improving prisoners' chances of successful rehabilitation. It is important to invest in rehabilitation services and support prisoners as they work towards their rehabilitation.
What the Psychiatrists are Looking For...
A PSYCHOPATH does not necessarily have to be a violent and aggressive criminal.

You, too, could become psychopathic, according to a leading Transvaal psychiatrist.

And, although it is the highly exposed, violent psychopath who falls foul of the law and who has given the disease its horrifying image, there are also non-violent psychopaths who lead normal lives and may never commit crimes, he says.

Anyone can become psychopathic but there are varying degrees of the illness.

Psychiatrists divide psychopaths into three categories— the violent-aggressive type, the inadequate psychopath and the creative psychopath.

Violent-aggressive and inadequate psychopaths are the more common, while the violent-aggressive psychopath is most likely to commit a crime.

The inadequate psychopath tends to commit non-violent offences such as fraud. These people are often confidence tricksters — they easily impress.

But the creative psychopaths often excel in the arts and also do not transgress the law. They may serve important social functions and can be an asset to society.

"Non-psychopaths have moral conscience, whereas the psychopath knows intellectually that if he does something wrong he will be punished — but he does not feel the wrongness of it emotionally.

And inadequate psychopaths often do not come to the notice of the public. "They can go through quite a big chunk of their lives without even realising they are psychopathic."

Spotlight falls on a very special prison

SONDERWATER Hospital Prison for Psychopaths, near Pretoria, is where certified white male psychopathic prisoners are treated.

Since its inception seven years ago, 55 certified prisoners have been detained there. It presently holds 37 certified psychopathic prisoners.

Crimes for which prisoners aged between 18 and 48 are sent to the hospital prison are murder, rape, robbery and assault.

They are treated for a minimum of four years.

Those who have been released have taken an average of five years to complete the programme, said Lieutenant-General M J May, chief deputy commissioner, Treatment Services of the SA Prison Service.

At present the average age is 25 and the youngest prisoner ever admitted was 17 years old.

The hospital prison is headed by a registered clinical psychologist who is aided by other clinical psychologists.

Other members of the treatment team include a social worker, psychiatric nursing staff, medical staff, prison staff and artisan staff.

A psychiatrist from the Department of Health and Welfare provides treatment on a weekly basis.

The basic facilities of the hospital prison are much the same as in any other prison. Maximum security is maintained on the outside while freedom of movement is allowed internally as far as possible — unless prisoners are separated for specific treatment reasons — and inmates have regular contact with each other.

The daily routine in the hospital prison does not differ much from that in a normal prison, but more time is allocated to therapeutic activities.

Jannie Roux and his Sonderwater brainchild

SINCE the May 1975 opening of the Sonderwater Hospital Prison — the brainchild of Dr Jannie Roux who was then head of prison administration — 55 prisoners have been detained there.

There are presently 37 certified psychopathic prisoners at the prison.

Dr Roux, today a doctor of psychology and head of the Office of the Prime Minister, emphasised the need for such an institution at the International Conference on Crime, Law and the Community at the University of Cape Town in April 1973.

He estimated then that psychopaths represented 40% to 50% of the long-term prison population — a long-term prisoner defined as one serving a sentence of more than two years.

Dr Roux obtained six university degrees and rose rapidly through the ranks from prison warder to become the Prisons Department's youngest general at 33. He revolutionised the approach by establishing the Sonderwater Hospital prison programme.

When he began his career with the Department of Prisons in 1963, there were no professional people such as psychologists or social workers on the staff.

He said that as well as being the "forgotten person of psychiatry", the psychopath was also the "forgotten person of all the other sciences concerned with the criminal".

He said the time had arrived "when we as scientists, who busy ourselves with studying crime, punishment and the criminal, should take note of this entity and its role in criminality."

He warned at the time that "no miracles should be expected of this new approach", and "one should rather think in degrees of rehabilitation than absolute cures."

But, before they will totally support it, the medical and legal fraternity is still looking for proof that the treatment works.
Nicro buys EL convent

EAST LONDON — The East London branch of Nicro has decided to buy a convent in North End for new premises.

This was announced by the chairman, Mr H. N. Holmes, at the annual meeting of Nicro last night.

An application had been made to the Department of Community Development for a loan of R60 000.

The sellers of the property, the Dominican Sisters of St Catherine's of Siena Order, have agreed to sell to Nicro at half the market value.

“They are doing this because Nicro is a welfare society doing what they consider valuable work for the community,” Mr Holmes said.

The home was large enough to accommodate administrative offices, an aftercare hostel, an overnight shelter for male white vagrants and emergency accommodation for destitute white females, counselling rooms, project work rooms and recreational indoor facilities.

Fund raising efforts during the year all brought in much needed finance, but much more was needed for Nicro to do its work effectively, Mr Holmes said.

“I appeal to our benefactors to be generous. I also ask for their sympathy and assistance in providing our unfortunate charges with work when they are released from prison,” he said.

Intensive social work attention was given to the overnight shelter and the men housed there during the year.

Mr Holmes said that over a period of three months the social worker had a successful placement, in employment of these men, of 28 per cent.

Mr Holmes was re-elected chairman, Mr Ted Walsh vice-chairman and Mr B. Haddad treasurer.
SAP probe meat ‘malpractices’

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Alleged malpractices by seven agents in the meat industry had been referred to the police for further investigation and possible prosecution, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Greyling Wentzel, said in Parliament yesterday. He said investigations by the Meat Board into alleged fraud in the meat industry were continuing.

Mr. Wentzel said in reply to a question by Mr. Phillip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) that the investigation by the Meat Board was expected to take a “considerable” time due to its extent.

In reply to a question by Mr. Myburgh in May, Mr. Wentzel confirmed that the Meat Board was investigating alleged fraud in connection with applications by farmers for marketing permits.

Unused permits

He disclosed that 900 producers and 12 agents at the Kimberley, Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg abattoirs were involved in the probe.

The board is investigating “the utilization by unauthorized persons of unused permits which should have been returned to the board.”

Monday’s Business

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday’s business:

(1) Resumption of the committee stage — Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill. — Sapa
Crime increase
'could be start of revolution'

By J. MANUEL CORREIA
MR HARRY SCHWARZ, Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament for Yeoville, warned yesterday that an increase in crime such as South Africa was witnessing could be the precursor of revolutionary action and destabilisation.

"I believe that fighting crime in the cities is just as important as combating insurgency on the border," he said.

Mr. Schwarz said the escalation in crime was creating a fear psychosis.

"People are now scared to leave their homes. Before they might have gone window shopping, now the streets are deserted.

"They are buying guns and burglar alarms and turning their homes into fortresses."

The increase in crime could be attributed to the fact that the society was under stress, but he rejected the "simplistic view" that the increase in crime was due to the economic depression.

"The man who is now making his living out of crime is not going to go back to honest work once the economy picks up," he said.

The crime psychosis applied also to black areas. "I believe that blacks also want to be protected against criminals," he commented.

However, a distinction had to be made between ordinary crime and political crime. Black citizens should not be allowed to feel that the law enforcement agencies were unable to protect them against ordinary crime.

Mr. Schwarz welcomed the recent police sweep in his crime-riddled constituency.

"As far as I'm concerned, they can make a sweep every day," he said. "The people welcome their presence. However, I would like to see a regular presence of uniform police to instil a sense of confidence and for psychological effect."

Mr. Schwarz said the area crime committee would be meeting at the Hillbrow Police Station next week to discuss crime in Yeoville, Berea, Hillbrow and Joubert Park.

"Just because the Minister of Law and Order has approved a police station-in-principle for Yeoville and a crime sweep was conducted in the suburb, people in the rest of flatland should not feel neglected," Mr. Schwarz said.
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Sunday Express
October 2, 1932

Gang Warfare
Prove Prisons

URGES EXPERT

BY JEREN MY POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The charge that a strike

was now threatening to

spread was hot for the country

Chief of the Commercial

said his men were

prepared for all events at the head office in the city.

The management said it had

introduced a new system of

production to meet the

increased demand for their

products.

The President's press

secretary was reported

to have flown to New York

the other day on a special

train to discuss the

situation with Washington.

The strike, according to

sources, was expected to

spread to other cities.

The union said it was

prepared to meet any

challenge.

The government said it

was considering the

situation and would take

appropriate action.

The police were ordered to

watch the situation closely.

The strike was expected

to last for several days.

The management said it

was ready to meet the

challenge and was

determined to continue

production.

The union said it was

prepared to meet any

challenge.

October 2, 1932
The call for an inquiry was made by Professor Charles van Onselen, director for the African Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand, in his inaugural lecture in Johannesburg this week.

Nearly half the existing prison gangs were connected historically with the notorious gang of 'Ninevites', the heist of robbers founded in 1899 by Jan Note, whose life story formed the theme of Prof van Onselen's lecture titled 'The Small Matter of a Horse'.

The original Ninevites, said Prof van Onselen, were a form of resistance against the process of urbanisation, which was expressed by a campaign of robbery and violence against whites whom they saw as "more powerful and privileged".

"This strand of thinking continues to be intertwined with the political consciousness of many black South Africans," he went on.

"The pass laws continue to drive thousands of Africans into a twilight existence, as they desperately try to establish a foothold in an increasingly economically privileged areas of the country."

"In a racially divided society there can be no absolute separation between the 'criminal' and the 'political'. Prison gangs may have the most crudely developed ideas about power relationships in the wider society, but there is no denying they do manifest some degree of political consciousness."

Rogue, reformer, Robin Hood, for almost 30 years -- even while in jail -- Note headed the Ninevites, who in 1911 elicited a special enactment of the Union Parliament to control them.

Even the prison authorities were wary of the man they called a "human volcano".

At the height of his power, Note was accorded the mystical reverence usually given a great tribal leader.

Members of the modern '28' gang still greet each other with a Zulu saying which means "the man who possesses the value of the horse".

In 1896, as a youth of 19, he was told by his employer his wages would be docked for two years to pay for a lost horse.

Deeply aggrieved, Note went to the newly-established mining camp which became Johannesburg, and in 1899 founded the Ninevites -- a loosely organised community of about 200 male and female vagrants, dislocated migrants, petty thieves and armed robbers.

They were organised along quasi-military lines, and gained a reputation among other blacks as a body of men who searched for justice in a bewildering new world.

Eventually the law caught up with Note.

But prison posed no threat to his hold over the Nine-
CRIME

Bring back the Bobby

The story goes that "Pretty Boy" Floyd, or one of his ilk, having knocked over umpteen banks in as many states, was asked why he did it. "Because that's where the money is," he replied. Despite this explanation, which has the simplicity of genius, he was sent to the electric chair.

It is not altogether frivolous to draw some comparisons between conditions in America in the Thirties and contemporary SA. For the gangsters, then and now, crime represents a low-investment activity with a high return — if you don't get caught, or mind the associated mayhem.

There are subterranean industries based on illicit liquor and drugs; homeland boundaries have the same function as US state lines when it comes to escape; and there is a basic underpinning of economic desperation.

But for ordinary people — struggling to keep up the mortgage payments, or turn an honest rand in a contracting business climate — there can be little comfort in sociology while dodging the bullets in an everyday robbery at the neighbourhood bank or building society. What one really wants is for the police to catch the criminals and lock them up.

There is a need for a better allocation of police resources.

It must immediately be noted that the police are probably doing the best job they can — under the circumstances. The problem lies in the amount of absurd legislation falling within their sphere. The Group Areas Act, the pass and curfew laws, the Immorality Act, ridiculously stringent censorship — enforcing all this is time and labour consuming and counter-productive in the sense that many people are being turned into criminals, or at least being exposed to prison, on grounds without precedent elsewhere in the West.

The majority of blacks, at one time or another in their lives, fall foul of influx control regulations. The image of the police in their community suffers accordingly and there is less desire to co-operate when it comes to dealing with actual racketeers or desperate men.

Indeed, the disaffection with authority sown by the racial control laws is, by police evidence itself, exploited by groups like the ANC who appear to have hired men with criminal records to bomb Pretoria. And dumping people back into places like the Ciskei raises the threshold of revolutionary consciousness and adds to civil turmoil.

Then there is the nature of police crackdowns in crime-stricken regions like Yeoville. Of the hundreds arrested there recently, most appear to have been pass law offenders. Since real crooks probably have forged documents — or in any case have urban rights and have turned to crime through increased unemployment — there seems little point in such exercises except as a show of force. And once the police are off the streets, there will always be criminals to return to rip-off cars or size up the banks.

Clearly, men are needed on the beat, and more police stations are needed in the suburbs to service them. It's a question of finance. This, surely, is not an insuperable problem if, as a minimum requirement, the need to decriminalise technical offences is accepted.

There would be economic benefits in such a decriminalisation. With freer labour movement, wages would be set by the market and not artificially pushed up by chronic shortages each time there is an economic upturn. Direct subsidies for the training of the unemployed would make more sense than pushing them away to rural backwaters, where businessmen are supposed to create job opportunities in areas of tension and unrest.

That said, there is a danger that the daily press — perhaps under the impression that nothing sells like crime — is exaggerating the scale of the current wave of robbery and violence. Over 9 000 people are wiped out on SA's roads each year, which makes it statistically far safer to enter a bank than cross a road to get there.

And even if the higher number of criminal incidents can be attributed to the recession, the point remains that once it is over the distortions of our unnecessary laws will remain. So why not use common sense and phase the laws out? Then there would be fewer cops chasing influx offenders, harassing unionists and people without hawkers' permits, or pursuing luckless possessors of Playboy or lovers of the "wrong" colour.

Financial Mail October 7 1983
Justice on 'the rack'

Staff Reporter

THERE was enough evidence to suggest that South Africa's system of justice generated more crime than it prevented or curbed, a University of Cape Town criminologist, Mrs Mana Slabbert, said in the city today.

Addressing the conference of the Western Cape branch of the Security Association of South Africa, Mrs Slabbert said: "There is no difference between the assault of an offender on a street victim and the assault of a prisoner warden on a prisoner."

"The Barberton Prison trial has clearly illustrated the brutality which took place and the lack of protection which the prisoners involved had."

Citing the interim report of the Hoexter commission of inquiry into the structure and functioning of the courts, she said this showed the administration of justice had reached breaking-point as a result of a staff shortage.

"The commission observed that the possibility exists of accused being wrongfully convicted, as facts which could be of advantage to them are not brought before court," she said. "Another witness said 60 percent of commissioner court cases showed irregularities and that half were incomplete. A number of people who preside over commissioner courts have little or no legal training."

UNSAFE

There was also evidence that certain sections of prisons were unhygienic and unsafe. Prisoners were often bored and unproductive and the prison environment encouraged gang formation and unrest.

"There is thus enough evidence to suggest that institutions and the present functioning of the justice system generate more than prevent or curb crime," she said.

Mrs Slabbert said there were definite social structures, laws and policies which maintained and perpetuated lawbreaking.

"The South African crime rate, which is the highest in the Western world, would be drastically reduced if basic opportunities for survival and the quality of life were to be provided for those who are denied them," she said.

Unemployment was one of the major causes of lawbreaking in South Africa. About 33,000 people were imprisoned for influx control offences every month, while there were twice as many burglary, theft and robbery cases reported to the police than there were crimes of serious violence.
'Social reality' of SA crime

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa's crime rate — the highest in the Western world — would be drastically reduced if basic opportunities for survival and the quality of life were to be provided to those denied them.

This was claimed at the security conference at the Cape Town Civic Centre yesterday by Mrs Mana Slabbert of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology. She spoke on the "social reality of crime in South Africa".

"No country will ever be entirely crime-free and no country can function without a legal system, but a system should be equal, fair and just, and should distinguish between offences which occur due to irresponsibility, malice etc., and those which occur in an attempt to survive or through frustration," she said.

"A country which ignores the core problems and salves its conscience with 'band-aiding' and patchwork does so at its own peril," Mrs Slabbert warned.

If frustrations were not alleviated, violence on all levels would increase, including social violence, as people sought a change in their situation.

'No income'

She identified three causes of law-breaking as unemployment, residential instability and alcohol abuse.

Unemployment was one of the major causes of law-breaking. "Between July 1, 1981, and June 30, 1982, offences of an economic nature were just about double that of offences of a serious violent nature," she said.

"Unemployment statistics disclose that during 1980 more than five million of the six million blacks in the homelands had no measurable income at all."

Group Areas Act

She said the breakdown of extended families and removal of individuals to townships outside the cities in terms of Group Areas Removals Act had caused numerous social problems.

She said the crime rate in Cape Town, where many of these removals took place in the 1960s, was the lowest of all cities per 100 000 of the population in 1980. However, it was now regarded as one of the highest, if not the highest.

Mrs Slabbert said many deprived and underprivileged people drank to overcome frustration. "The only problem is that alcohol abuse increases their situation of despair," she said.
INSIDE THE CIRCLE OF DEATH

By STEPHANIE VENTER

The vaccine did not know, 
Neither did the judges of the Court. 
They allowed the vaccine to be 
Used to destroy the human body. 
Gangs were formed to protect 
the violence that ensued. 
They were called ‘gangs’ 
and their members were known as “gangsters.” 

By Mr. Hayson

The power of gangs is evident 
inside and outside prisons. 
Gangs that have roots in the late 19th century 
and have been influenced by the ideas of 
Harvey Hayson. 

Gangs have grown in size and 
are now considered a threat to society. 
Many members have been convicted of 
serious crimes and are currently in prison. 

Mr. Hayson says gangs 
are a cause of oppression 
and a violation of human rights. 
He advocates for the abolition of 
gangs and the reform of the justice system. 

PRISON PHENOMENON

Despite their widespread presence, 
gangs have historically been 
understudied and misunderstood. 

The term “gang” is often 
used interchangeably with 
the term “prison” 
but there are significant 
differences between the two. 

In a prison, inmates are 
held on charges of 
criminal behavior. 
Gangs, on the other hand, 
are composed of 
individuals who share 
common interests and 
values outside of 
the criminal justice system. 

Some gang members 
are also incarcerated, 
but their behavior 
is not necessarily 
controlled by the 
prison system. 

Gangs are often 
viewed as a threat 
to social order, 
but they also play 
a role in 
providing support 
and community 
for their members. 

The study of gangs 
and prisons 
is complex and 
requires interdisciplinary 
approaches. 

Researchers have identified 
common themes in 
gang and prison 
behaviors, 
but there are also differences. 

Overall, 
gangs and prisons 
are intertwined 
and their 
study is important 
for understanding 
criminal behavior.
Ex-con Maanie Simon tells about his crime and punishment and asks:

Why won't you forgive me?

It was Christmas eve, it was 1954, it was District Six.

Fairfield, as the area was known, was humming, as was that part of the world could.

The streets were alive with people, young and old, laughing, crying, living. Couples were coming and going.

It was a time of excitement, of happiness and of celebration.

Oistrachts of '54 was also the night when the life of an ordinary average young man of 17, changed completely.

GOOD TIMES

Shortly after supper, Abdurahman "Maanie" Simon left his parents house on the corner of Moir and Roger Streets, and as was the done thing, he went in search of the good times.

He had a fixed destination in mind, that of Shaila Smith, the mother of his daughter. They were engaged to marry, the big day being set for some time in February the following year.

No matter that he was only 17 and she two years his senior. Love conquered all.

On his way to his mistress, Maanie was waylaid by Rachael and stopped off at a newspaper stand where he had a good few drinks and lost his balance.

LEAVING THERE A LITTLE LATER AND A LITTLE MARRIED HE WOUND HIS WAY THROUGH THE SOUTH AFRICAN STREET TO HIS WIFE.

His parents found him later, blood-stained and stunned.

THROBBING

At the same time she was thrashing in the arms of another man.

Hearing on the way home the news, a shaken and Maanie started in disbelief.

"It was terrible. My whole life seemed to crumble before me," he recalled.

"Then the coward of a god fled through the window."

"The devil got hold of me. I found a knife in my hands and just stabbed and stabbed and stabbed until I found that I had died on the spot."

"I heard her crying: O Maanie my kide. I thought she had fainted or something but learned later that she had died on the spot."

Three days after, his father died trying to save the old man in the Cape Supreme Court.

"Some say it was an accident, but most believe the old man could not take it anymore.
Bosses have no time for ex-cons

ALTHOUGH there is a risk involved in employing ex-offenders, there are far greater risks involved for the community at large if he is left unemployed, says Mr J V Pegge, national director of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

The ex-offender, if not assisted to find his feet again in society, has the skills and the power to hit back, not only to his own detriment but also to that of the community which has failed to forgive him, said Mr Pegge.

“There are certainly risks involved in employing ex-prisoners, but I believe these can be minimised by careful screening, backed up by support from social workers rendering after-care services and by appropriate supervision within the employment situation.”

“Nicro is willing to help employers in this regard. I therefore appeal to employers to at least grant ex-offenders the opportunity of competing in the market place for the skills they have to offer,” Mr Pegge said.

An ex-offender has a particular sort of handicap, most significantly characterised by the stigma society attaches to him.

RECESSION

And periods of economic recession make the usually difficult task of securing employment for ex-offenders doubly difficult, said Mr Pegge.

He added: “Our courts, in passing sentence, always have due regard for the rehabilitation potential of an offender, and wherever possible pass sentences which give the offender an opportunity to rehabilitate himself.

“Our prisons put a great deal of effort into rehabilitation services for their inmates. All this effort is of no value whatever if the released prisoner cannot secure his basic needs of food, accommodation and employment.

“We must not forget that the release of a prisoner signifies to society that he has paid his debt for his wrong-doing. If we fail to recognise this by failing to provide employment opportunities for ex-prisoners, we as a community make a mockery of the criminal justice system.”

CULPRITS

According to Nicro social worker, Anita Horse, it is the State which is one of the worst culprits.

“It has been our experience that State departments and agencies often refused to employ ex-offenders. The railways are the worst,” said Mr Horse.

“It is clear that the State does not practice what it preaches. What example is this to the private sector?”

Nicro workers have identified three reasons why ex-offenders have problems finding employment.

PREJUDICE

The first is prejudice, the second the current recession, when it is difficult for any worker to find a job and the third is apathy.

In terms of apartheid, the Western Cape has been declared a colour and white labour preferential area.

This policy is also responsible for most of those who are not white, receiving only a fractionally inferior education and training. For years there has also been a preferential job reservation.

Blacks are thus at a distinct disadvantage when it comes to competing for jobs, says Ms Linda Christianson, Nicro branch director.

LACK

Another Nicro social worker, Mr Lourian Levy, said Nicro once had a long list of employers willing to employ ex-offenders.

“Some were bent on exploitation, but many were genuinely interested in helping.

“But today, with the recession, that list has shortened drastically.

“The job prospects for ex-offenders is very bleak, to say the least.”

This man turned back to crime...

ANOTHER ex-co-visitor. Danny Sidney Fernandez of Stellenbosch who spent more than 10 years in jail, returned to a life of crime to “support” his family and last week sentenced to 25 years behind bars.

He was sentenced to an effective five years imprisonment for homebreaking in connection with theft and theft.

 Fernandez, 48, of Long Street, Stellenbosch, who had previously spent more than 14 years in jail after twice being declared a habitual offender. Domestic and financial troubles had come to a head in April, just six months before his two-year parole was due to end. Fernandez, told a regional court magistrate last week, forced to change jobs and accept a much lower salary, Fernandez tried but failed to adjust his standard of living accordingly.

DEMAND

“Suddenly my responsibilities and the demand of debts put me under tremendous pressure and I turned to drink and drugs and lost all self-respect,” Fernandez said.

Eventually, out of a strong sense of responsibility to his family, Fernandez {{$\text{banged in Goodwood, Sea Point, Rondebosch, Cape Town and Fish Hoek.}}$

The court heard Fernandez had tried, in this way, to maintain his family’s standard of living. He also had to pay off a huge overdraft.

According to a Bellville police officer, Mr K C van Antwerpen, Fernandez had been very co-operative about his release from Sendewater Prison in Pretoria and the three companies he had worked for had given him good references.
South Africa is a country heavily dependent on foreign trade. Most of its exports and imports are conveyed by sea. It stands to reason, therefore, that it is vulnerable to a modern form of piracy, known as maritime fraud, which is no less pernicious than the old-style buccaneering.

In its most visible form, it is illustrated by the Salem incident, the details of which SA public is still being denied. But it takes on far more subtle guises, exploiting the grey areas between national jurisdictions.

This new piracy, including scuttling, documentation fraud and theft of goods, is contributing to an estimated US$1 billion a year business, according to Eric Elton, director of the London-based International Maritime Bureau (IMB), who recently addressed a conference on the subject in Johannesburg.

Piracy has reached such proportions in the South Atlantic, for example, that ships, in desperation, are becoming armed with bows and arrows to defend themselves fromzon. Off Lebanon, maritime pirates run floating warehouses of stolen goods. Through them, it is even possible to have items sold in London.

SA will not escape the onslaught of organised crime. Warns Michael Shrimpton, director of Bowring Barclays:

"Too many SA businessmen are under the mistaken belief that we have no problem here. Nothing could be further from the truth."

His point was graphically illustrated by the conspicuous absence of many representatives, notably from the banking and insurance sectors. One broker called it a "disgraceful show of complacency."

Apathy was no better defined than by Rodney Schneeberger, manager of the SA Insurance Association (SAA), when he said: "We don't really believe this is a problem in SA at the moment." But he conceded that world trends should be taken as a warning of the need for deterrents and preventative measures.

Ray Havens, a state investigator based in Florida, US, pointed out that SA was one of the biggest victims of maritime fraud. It was only 19 hours from America, where the overland transportation industry was facing thefts of US$2 billion/year.

A favourite means of maritime fraud is where the cargo is illegally sold at a port of convenience before the ship is deliberately sunk to hide the fact of theft. It is sometimes referred to as the "rust bucket" fraud, where the most decrepit hulks are used. Some fraudsters even have the audacity to claim hull insurance for the ship itself.

The Salem affair involved the theft of over R80m of oil, following which the ship was sunk in the deepest waters. And though the ship's log was "lost," the entire crew was rescued safely, complete with carefully packed suitcases. Sanctions-busting of this nature, together with regions of conflict from political unrest upwards, provide lucrative areas for the maritime criminal.

Indeed, another reason why SA is particularly vulnerable to maritime fraud is that its relative political isolation forces it to trade unofficially with some countries through the use of technically fraudulent documents.

In some cases, there are claims for cargo which never existed — the documentary fraud. The growth of organised crime and its increasing sophistication has eclipsed a vulnerable banking system through which money is advanced to the exporter under a "letter of credit" (l/c). This is importers’ permission to the bank to pay for goods prior to their receipt, provided the documents called for under the l/c are in order. The bank never sees the goods and deals only in paper, the most important being the "bill of lading" (b/l). This controls the ownership of goods and purports to
prove their existence and worth. However, this is not always the case.

Hidden among the rapidly increasing quantities of legitimate trade is a host of fraudulent manoeuvres by operators often capitalising on the concept of trust on which the bill of lading process relies so heavily — legally termed *uberrima fides* (the utmost good faith).

The Union Bank of Switzerland, for example, paid out US$560,000 for a Copenhagen b/l covering 1,000 t of palm oil for Angola. But the goods never reached their destination. The same bank paid out US$1.9m against a forged b/l covering meat supposedly certified as fit for human consumption by a Portuguese document. Yet the ship named in the documents was still being built in Norway.

Fraudsters do not always have to go to the trouble of forging the bill of lading. As Ellen pointed out, blank forms were freely available over the counter from London business stations. This laxity over legal documentation of title is compounded by what he believes to be insufficient vigilance on the part of banks and their use of inexperienced staff.

This is notable in developing countries, where budgetary stringencies leave them wide open to the cut-price and often spurious deals. One such example involves a consignment of 13,000 t of peanuts destined for Liberia, for which a bank paid out US$6.8m. Naturally the Liberians were a bit peeved when peanut husks were all that arrived. Evidence of the expensive mistake is still in the warehouse — and the harbour, too, because the authorities impounded two ships hoping to extract compensation.

But as they rot in Liberian waters, Ellen explains that law enforcement does not travel well. The difficulty of arranging extradition treaties — only 49 countries participate in reciprocal deals — and jurisdictional problems make apprehension of the criminal virtually impossible. Indeed, fraudsters are operating across international borders and structuring deals of such complexity and scope as to defy investigation.

When the IMB traced stolen cargo from the *Vicky Kay* to a Greek shipper, he demanded US$300,000 in return for information as to its whereabouts. Fortunately, photographs proving he had the goods were sufficient for the bureau to identify their location without paying the bribe, even though the shipper turned nasty. In the end, the shipper waxed philosophical, commenting: “Well, not to worry. We’re scuttling two more ships next week anyway.”

The IMB had no means of apprehending this man. This was especially frustrating because of his open declaration to continue in crime. Indeed, inability to settle demarcation disputes has let many a fraudster go free. One case involved a Greek-owned ship sailing under a Honduran flag with cargo loaded in Trieste, Limassol and Cape Town. Though the goods were believed to have been sold illegally in Lebanon, the claim was that the ship sank off Cyprus. The master was Greek, the chief officer Turkish, the deckhands Gambian and the cargo was insured in London. The victims were obviously unaware of the old adage: “Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.”

Given that redress is limited, as maritime legal expert Douglas Shaw QC puts it, this leaves the matter of adjustment between the innocent parties as to whom should bear the loss. Yet there is no question that it is the consumer who ultimately pays through an increase in the cost of goods, whether the insurers pay up or not. Though they often meet claims if only to maintain reputation, this is not always the case. The redefted institute cargo clauses, effective April 1 1983, exclude claims resulting from insolvency or financial default of the carrier — something that often happens in the case of the charter party fraud.

This is where a non-vessel owning carrier hires a ship on a time charter basis and sells the freight space at very low rates. He then disappears with the proceeds, leaving the shipowner and the cargo interest to argue about which of them should bear the loss.

Insurance also becomes invalidated if the goods insured are proved to be non-existent because, as Shrimpton points out, “insurance companies deal in goods not paper. Banks, of course, deal in paper not goods, and so the client falls between two stools. It really does come back to buyer awareness — know who you are dealing with and to whom you are entrusting your goods.”

Perhaps the attitude of the banks is illustrated by the banker who commented that it is unfair to expect banks and insurance companies to pick up the pieces after a client has been gullible enough to fall in with rogues. “The bank’s function is to effect payment, not to enter into the risk of shipping.”

Yet cases are not unknown where banks have legitimised documents simply to expedite business. Over-invoicing, ante-dating of the b/l to comply with the i/c, signing of the vcr as “clean” even though the goods were damaged and certifying goods shipped under-deck when in fact they were shipped on deck — all are done to expedite matters. Such sloppy — and some say fraudulent — practices thrive vigorously where vast amounts of paper have to be processed, seldom by experienced staff, and occasionally by the unscrupulous.

In a plea for over-invoicing to avoid exchange controls caught the original fraudsters. A Nigerian importer arranged to buy goods valued at US$250,000 from a Danish exporter. The invoice was dacked up to US$250,000, the intention being for the exporter to credit the difference to the importer’s secret overseas account. The Dane intended to double-cross his African accomplice by presenting false documents covering non-existent goods. But even the “exporter’s” scheme backfired when a cheeky bank clerk in Nigeria discovered the over-invoicing and misappropriated the whole $250,000 for himself.

Ellen wants to see reform of the bank’s payment mechanism through a “secure bill of lading” — an updated document to reduce the amount of fraudulent use. World sea ports should be classified for their number of times and manner in which they feature in proven instances of fraud to discourage their use by premium rating.

Although there is great resistance to various changes such as this, the IMB believes a breaking point will be reached when a more co-operative stance will have to be taken in support of the bureau’s attempts to nail criminals.

In a plea for sanity, Ellen asked if Salem wasn’t enough, “or do you need a couple more before doing anything about it?” Some victims, including bankers, insurers and shippers should overcome their traditional secretiveness and fall in line with overseas business, especially in the UK and US, and inform his bureau of suspected fraud.

Only by an organised assault on an international scale could they hope to combat fraud. “It can only be done if in his view perpetrators of the Salem fraud, though still at large, could yet be brought to book.”

*Financial Mail* October 21 1983
Assault figures released

Pretoria — THE Chief of the South African CID, Lieutenant-General C P Zietsman, yesterday announced that about 341 456 assaults were reported in the country annually, an average of 661 assault cases per day.

He was commenting on a report in an Afrikaans newspaper that 3 000 assaults and 5 000 housebreaking cases were reported daily to the police.

The paper also said more than 1 000 000 cases of violence had taken place in 1983.

Gen Zietsman revealed that 148 766 housebreaking incidents in private and business premises and in other buildings had been reported during the year.

In private premises there were 271 housebreaking incidents a day.

“The figure for violent incidents is given as more than 1 000 000 in 1983. This figure is not clearly defined and therefore the SAP does not know what is implied by that,” Gen Zietsman said.

As for statistics on rape attacks, he said figures indicated that 15 343 women or about one out of 1 000 women were raped annually.
Crime drops in Ciskei town

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — There has been a "remarkable decrease" in crime in Mdantsane, according to the police Press Liaison officer for Ciskei, Major G Ngoki.

There was a wave of crime in Mdantsane, Ciskei's largest town, in the wake of the unrest sparked by the recent bus boycott. Robbers roamed the streets in gangs and the Ciskei police warned Mdantsane residents to stay off the streets after dark.

Police patrols and road blocks were increased and some house-to-house searches were carried out.

The results, according to Major Ngoki, have been most satisfactory.

He said today that since Friday the only serious crimes were two murders and two robberies. Both the murdered people were victims of robbers.

The first victim, Mr Tozi Mene, 80, of Potsdam, died after being stabbed and robbed. The second, Mr Welben Dangese, 30, was beaten to death with a stone by robbers in a street in Zone 5.

In spite of the relative calm, Major Ngoki said, the police would act strictly against looters and groups that gathered in the streets at night.

"We will also take steps against those people who send children to buy liquor," he said.
Many forced to break law to survive

Staff Reporter

THREE quarters of the people in South Africa have to break the law to survive, according to Cape Town criminologist Mrs Mana Slabbert. Mrs Slabbert was speaking at a function today organised by the Cape Town executive committee of the Union of Jewish Women.

Mrs Slabbert and four others were named the union's women personalities of the year.

Families

She said the Group Areas Act and influx control placed restrictions on three quarters of the South African population and broke up family life. This break-up and its results interested her as a criminologist.

While many people regarded criminals as those responsible for serious crimes such as murder and rape, many became criminals in South Africa because they broke laws such as the Group Areas Act and influx control legislation.

The Group Areas Act had led to the break-up of the extended family which meant young children who no longer had relations to look after them drifted into gangs or state institutions, while influx control also meant families were broken up.

Potential

Most children were born with potential which should be encouraged, but if their legitimate needs were not realised, they often drifted into crime.

The others named personalities of the year were Moyra Fine for her work in the theatre, Brenda Kreiner for her work in civic affairs, Madeleine van Biljon for her work in journalism and Nosizwa Nyakaya for her work as a nutritionist at Crossroads.

Malnutrition

The main problem was malnutrition and malnutrition-related diseases such as kwashiorkor, rickets and TB.

Malnutrition and its related diseases often resulted from overcrowding and unemployment as well as desertion by a parent.

She said the number of children cared for always increased during raids because during the destruction of houses and shacks, cooking facilities were often lost.
Truants and drop-outs from SA's black schools have long been identified as people most likely to embark on a criminal career. But, the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) says little is being done by government to prevent them from going astray.

Nicro is calling for the appointment of social workers to schools throughout SA, saying that this would result in personal attention being given to problem children.

Nicro national director John Pegge says the institute is financed by private donations and government grants. Most of its work involves the rehabilitation of adult offenders. But, Pegge says: "I have never come across a criminal who was not a truant or drop-out at school." He points to large-scale truancy in urban black townships — and cites one Natal high-school which, he says, has a 70% absentee rate. Over-worked teaching staff in these areas cannot be expected to be social workers as well. Ideally, he says, there should be one social worker for 60 problem children.

Pegge says Nicro does not have the resources to deal with problem children, and he believes it is government's duty to attend to their plight.

Nicro is critical of the apparent inertia of the Department of Education and Training (DET) and the Department of Co-operation and Development (DCD). The DET does not have any statutory responsibility for appointing social workers for crime prevention, while the DCD, which does have a legal responsibility, is suffering from a shortage of manpower and money.

They have, instead, concentrated on helping children who appear in juvenile courts. But Nicro says that by the time a child has appeared in court it is often too late.
Political Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two PFP constituencies yesterday called on the government to recall police units from the SWA/Namibian border and use them to combat increasing urban crime.

Delegates from Sea Point and Yeoville spoke strongly about urban violence during the PFP's national congress, which unanimously approved two resolutions calling for effective steps to deal with urban crime.

Both Mr. Herbert Hirsch, provincial councillor for Sea Point, and Mr. Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, raised the issue of police border units.

Mr. Hirsch said the government now conceded that the police force was 50 percent undermanned. Policemen should spend less time on the border and more in the areas where people lived and worked.

Mr. Schwarz said many of the tasks done by police units on the border could be done by the Defence Force.

"If you allow the stability of society to crumble, it doesn't help to defend the borders." Robberies, murders, rapes and muggings were increasing in the cities. The elderly in particular were victims, while cash-card withdrawal machines were new "traps" where people drawing money were watched by criminals.

Mr. Schwarz suggested more local police stations and more policemen on neighbourhood beats.

He also called for speedier court proceedings, so policemen would not be kept hanging around waiting to give evidence in cases which were often postponed.

With other delegates, he called for better police pay, service conditions and promotion opportunities.

Moving a resolution on behalf of Sea Point, Mrs. Shirley Hirsch said stern measures and a more rigorous application of law and order would not solve the problem. The root causes of urban crime were unemployment, residential instability, poor education facilities and the abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Government policies, including educational spending, the Group Areas Act and forced removals were contributory factors, she said.

"Before the forced removals of the 1960s, Cape Town had the lowest crime rate in South Africa. Now it is among the highest, if not the very highest," she said.

A Constantia delegate, Mr. Mac Corry, suggested that larger amounts should be spent on improving the police presence in black areas than in white areas. He said Cape Town's three black townships — Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu — had only two police stations and crime was rife.
Cape offenders sentenced to help aged, handicapped instead of imprisonment

Peninsula leads move to replace jail with service

Weekend Argus Reporters

LEGAL attention in South Africa is being focused on the Peninsula, where magistrates' courts have been passing sentences of community service rather than jail.

If this proves successful, legislation will be formulated to provide an infrastructure to expand the system and apply it nationally.

The move towards community service is the result of overcrowding in South Africa's prisons. The aim is also to prevent certain offenders from having to spend time behind bars.

Mr C F W van Zyl, Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, says he would like to see "much more use of community service" as an alternative to imprisonment countrywide.

Eased in

He said he was "very much in favour of community service" but, like all new things, it had to be eased in gradually.

Service and what type of community service should be introduced nationally.

Professor van Zyl Smit said community service was "one of the most positive developments there is in the penological field. It is a sentence which should be used far more widely, with the qualification that it can't be used for all types of crime."

Aged

For the past three years Cape Town magistrates have been imposing community service as a condition of suspended or postponed sentences.

So far 50 offenders have been given community service sentences ranging from helping the mentally handicapped and aged to working for the NSRI or St John Ambulance.

The experimental community service programme is being co-ordinated by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), which is working with magistrates and probation officers in various State departments.

Those sentenced to community service include:

- A university student found guilty of possessing dagga, who was sentenced to 200 hours of service at a club for the mentally retarded.
- A man found guilty of starting a fire on Table Mountain, who was sentenced to 200 hours' work for Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens.
- A housewife found guilty of shoplifting, who was sentenced to 150 hours' work for a local créche.

One Cape Town offender, who was sentenced to 150 hours' service in an old age home for negligent driving, said: "This is so much better than being sent to prison. You put your whole self into the work to make it a success."

Attached

The man, who could not afford to pay a fine, said at first he found it difficult working with old people. "Now I look forward to it. One gets so attached to them and they are so grateful that I hope to continue helping them when I have completed my sentence."

Although the Criminal Procedures Act provides for the imposition of community service sentences, there is no infrastructure in law which can regulate the procedure.

An interdepartmental committee which includes representatives of the Departments of Justice, Welfare and Prisons is investigating ways to deal with the overpopulation of prisons. And one committee of the group -- which is expected to report in mid-1984 -- is looking into community service and its application nationally.

Seminar

A series of seminars has been held for magistrates, the judiciary and academics, at which alternatives to imprisonment have been discussed.

Miss Linda Christiansen, director of the Cape Town branch of Nicro, which is co-ordinating the project, said her organisation was "delighted" with the results.

She felt Nicro had succeeded in its task and that the whole country should adopt the system.

"We don't see community service as a soft option. It is fairly strictly controlled and is a form of punishment. It is used in cases where we feel the person will benefit from prison and all the negative connotations that go with it."

Recognition

"Our main aim is to give people recognition that they have something to contribute and to provide a positive learning experience."

"Since March there have been 18 new cases for consideration. Even the City Council's cleansing department and the Fairest Cape organisation have come to us offering places for people who have been found guilty of littering -- dumping rubble in rivers and so on."

Miss Christiansen said although the Criminal Procedures Act provided for the imposition of community service sentences, there was no infrastructure in law to protect people if it backfired.

To protect all those involved in the decision to sentence individuals to community service, Nicro had taken out a special insurance policy which covered 50 offenders.

Protect

"If, for instance, you have someone working with the aged and he suddenly runs amok, our policy would protect the magistrate and everybody else involved in the sentencing procedure.

"But the possibility of something going wrong is remote. Out of 14 600 people sentenced to community service in Britain there has not been one court case involving injury or damages, although there have been some out-of-court settlements."

Miss Christiansen said it was up to the magistrate, the prosecutor, the probation officer, the offender's lawyer or his family to suggest community service.

Once the magistrate has ordered a probation officer's report on the individual, a panel meeting is held at which the offender was present. The panel decided whether he was suitable for community service and what type he should perform, but it was up to the magistrate to make the final decision.
Govt disputes war ace's gem licence claims

OWN CORRESPONDENT.

JOHANNESBURG. — The government is to dispute claims by Korean war flying ace Brigadier Johan "Jan" Blauw that his company, Ondombo Investments (Pty), was granted gem-prospecting licences on the West Coast.

Brigadier Blauw's claims were behind the shock resignation from the cabinet last week of a former close personal friend, Mr Fanie Botha, who as minister of mines allegedly promised him the concessions in 1978.

The scandal surrounding Mr Botha gathered momentum at the weekend with further disclosures in several Sunday newspapers of Mr Botha's "embarrassing" financial affairs and claims that leading Nationalists are calling for an inquiry into his affairs.

Mr Pietie du Plessis, the outgoing Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, has instructed the State Attorney to oppose any legal action which might be instituted against the State by Ondombo Investments.

Mr Du Plessis, who is to take over the Manpower portfolio from Mr Botha, said last night in a statement issued to Sapa from Pretoria that he disputed a claim by the company that it was granted prospecting licences.

"On November 3, I received a letter dated November 2 from a firm of attorneys acting for Ondombo Investments in which it is alleged inter alia that prospecting leases were granted to the said company in 1979.

"I do not admit the validity of the claim and have instructed the State Attorney to oppose any action which may be instituted against the State in this connection."

Brigadier Blauw has been reported to have been demanding that the government hand over two valuable diamond-prospecting concessions allegedly promised by Mr Botha when he was minister of mines.

According to the reports, the brigadier's Johannesburg attorneys last month sent a letter to Mr Botha calling up promissory notes totalling R190,000 which, with interest, now allegedly exceed R250,000.

The attorneys were also reported to have threatened in a letter to the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs that legal action would be taken if the concessions were not handed over within 30 days.
Service instead of prison' call

Chief Reporter

The Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope has, at its annual meeting in Grahamstown, adopted a motion by a Cape Town attorney that the principle of community-service orders, in place of imprisonment for certain categories of crime, be approved as part of South Africa's criminal justice system.

In favour of scheme

The motion was introduced by Mr Sam L. Gross, who also proposed that the Minister of Justice be informed of the society's support of this principle, and that the necessary legislation be enacted as soon as possible.

The minister, he added, had already expressed himself in favour of the scheme, as had the penal-reform commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Viljoen, of the Appellate Division.

In his motivation, Mr Gross said that in most countries the crime rate had risen considerably, with the result that prisons were overcrowded.

South Africa's daily prison population now exceeded 107,000, of whom about 60 percent were short-term prisoners—that is, prisoners serving six months or less.

It was generally agreed, Mr Gross said, that imprisonment was not the answer for all law infringements, for apart from the expense to the State of maintaining supervision and custody, the chances of deterioration in prison were as great as those of reform.

"In Britain, the community-service orders scheme has been operating since 1972, and more than 20,000 cases have been dealt with on this basis. The scheme is also in operation in the United States and most Western countries."

Non-custodial penalty

The concept of community-service orders was simply a non-custodial penalty, requiring an offender to work unpaid for a specified number of hours which must be completed within a specified period.

In this system the offender had the option not to avail himself of a community-service order, but to serve the traditional prison sentence instead.

Mr Gross added: "It is not likely, however, that offenders would turn down an order which ensures freedom of movement and non-restriction of liberty, as against custodial imprisonment."
Crime - General

1984 - 1985
CRIME - General

1984 - 1985

AREA DI IN ALL OTHER AREAS

AREA CE Kronstad, and Worcester

Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Vironia, Wellington, and Witbank
Kerkhoof, Oranjezicht, Petermaritzburg, Potchefstroom,

Area B: Bloemfontein, Camperdown, East London, Kimberley,

Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Wesfontein, Wonderboom, and Wylde
Sasolburg, Simon's Town, Springs, The Cape, Uitenhage,

Kromdraai, Rietville, Nketa, Opholzem, Pretoria, Pretoria, Pretoria,

Germinston, Goodwood, Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park,

Area A: Alberton, Bellville, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Durban
THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

The Minister of Law and Order, in accordance with the provisions of the law, hereby issues the following orders:

1. The Minister of Law and Order issues a general order.
2. The Minister of Law and Order issues a specific order.
3. The Minister of Law and Order issues a supplementary order.

The Minister of Law and Order, in accordance with the provisions of the law, hereby orders:

1. The Minister of Law and Order orders a general order.
2. The Minister of Law and Order orders a specific order.
3. The Minister of Law and Order orders a supplementary order.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH

The Minister of Health, in accordance with the provisions of the law, hereby issues the following orders:

1. The Minister of Health issues a general order.
2. The Minister of Health issues a specific order.
3. The Minister of Health issues a supplementary order.

The Minister of Health, in accordance with the provisions of the law, hereby orders:

1. The Minister of Health orders a general order.
2. The Minister of Health orders a specific order.
3. The Minister of Health orders a supplementary order.

EDUCATION

The Minister of Education, in accordance with the provisions of the law, hereby issues the following orders:

1. The Minister of Education issues a general order.
2. The Minister of Education issues a specific order.
3. The Minister of Education issues a supplementary order.

The Minister of Education, in accordance with the provisions of the law, hereby orders:

1. The Minister of Education orders a general order.
2. The Minister of Education orders a specific order.
3. The Minister of Education orders a supplementary order.

Note: For the full text of the orders, please refer to the official government gazette.
Secret teams in bid to trap the racketeers

By Michael Chester

Secret teams of undercover investigators have moved into factories and businesses to unmask multimillion-rand swindles by employees.

...The investigators are hand-picked specialists of both sexes who are taking jobs in the guise of ordinary staffers — from truck drivers' mates and bricklayers to clerks and secretaries...

...Their names are known only to one man on the inside — ideally only the managing director. Often even the personnel manager is left in the dark.

...Their role is to flush out crooks running rackets that are ripping off the retail trade alone of R250 million to R500 million a year. The losses come from organised pilfering of everything from pens and pencils to five-ton steel castings.

Pilferage

...Experts say the losses multiply several times if stock losses are counted in the public service, hard-core manufacturing, transport and health services, and on building sites...

...The undercover operations were revealed today by Mr. John McBrearty, chairman of the SA National Security Employers' Association.

"Losses by pilferage have reached staggering dimensions; and the toll is rising faster than ever because of the cash squeeze due to the recession," he said. "It is so widespread it has become a national scandal.

"Companies are finally realising that the worst of the rot is internal — crooked employees."

...All too often the main blame has been put on shoplifters, but our analyses show that they account for only about 15 percent of retail trade losses.

Shoplifters

"...Time and again it is discovered that the big bad wolf is on the payroll. No less than 75 percent of losses are due to theft by employees.

"...Hardest hit, by a wide margin, are producers of food and groceries, followed by firms handling motor spares, and clothing manufacturers.

"...A lot of security systems have been devised almost exclusively to trap shoplifters, and patrol perimeter fences with guard dogs to stop burglars — but the bulk of racketeers have been going on inside.

"...While eyes have been concentrated on shop customers swiping a packet of butter off the shelves, whole crate loads have gone missing at the back door.

"...The rip-off trail can start in the supplier's warehouse, pass to crooked despatch clerks handling documents, on through the loading bay, taken up by the truck driver, involve the unloaders at the point of delivery — and end with fences standing ready to barter for anything from TV sets to crates of corn flakes.

"...So we've gone in. At the moment we are handling about 200 cases a year — and already there's a long waiting list of companies weighing the soaring cost of mysterious losses."
law-breaking is a matter of survival’

what his chances were of being arrested and having a trial. The poor were more likely to be jailed as the option of fines was beyond their ability.

The prison experience is often negative and often leads to high rates of recidivism. The Hoexter Commission noted that prisons are dangerous and generate gang violence and certain sections of prisons are unhygienic and unsafe.

The great majority of South African crimes could be relatively economic factors — such as the labour practice of influx control and the uneven demand for workers in a highly centralised and mechanised economy which created unemployment.

“Unemployment is one of the major causes of law breaking in South Africa,” asserted Mrs Slabbert. She quoted Human Sciences Research Council estimates that one in three black people entering the job market in the next decade would not obtain work.

“Many unemployed people resort to shebeens, drug peddling, prostitution and theft. Between July 1 1982 and June 30 1983 offences of an economic nature were 3.75 times higher than offences of a serious violent nature.”

Pass law convictions — often related to job seeking — numbered 142 067 in 1983, 42 percent higher than in the previous year.

In relation to political convictions, Mrs Slabbert noted that the African National Congress had bound itself to peaceful methods for nearly 50 years. “Its use of force is a response to powerlessness.”

Mrs Slabbert said the media largely ignored these factors and the disorganising effects of relocation which had touched large sections of communities.

“Strikes, muggings, rapes and other forms of violence are often portrayed in the media as a breakdown of moral and social order, as a sickness rather than social problems with definite causes. Oppressed people who resort to strikes or unrest, for example, are referred to as ‘unruly mobs’ and ‘subversive elements’.”

More than that, the link between “their law breaking and conditions of life in a capitalist society is obscured in favour of campaigns by Government and media spokesmen for ‘law and order’, ‘peace’ and ‘reasonableness’.”

Mrs Slabbert expressed high regard for groups that assisted people in their dealings with the law in day to day living, but she insisted that the only solution in a society where “the majority break the law to survive” was major political change.

against predations of State’

wait for death to give them a rest. Some chosen to take up arms.

Some rely on God to intervene. As one of the 400 of Mogopa (a black hostel settlement near Pretoria) said: “God will throw his children around like

there were others who had had their choice. On them — “They cannot and will not obey the laws which seek to destroy them. They are present in all our cities without permits, living among us, motivated by the need for physical survival and love for their own. They are in all the squatter settlements in our prisons and pass courts.”

Mrs Duncan warned against “foul illusions of reform (which are propagated on all sides) and deep poverty and deprivation outside the walls. We are the real life of South Africa was:

- Shattered communities and removal camps — “dumping grounds in the backyards of apartheid”.
- overcrowded urban ghettos — where “little is done to provide shelter for the homeless poor”.
- The relocation area Khayelitsha — “a concentration camp in the fairest Cape”.
- “People watching their children go hungry to bed because they are not permitted to work to feed them.”

Mrs Duncan reflected: “For us, working in the Black Sash, life is always lived on two levels.

There is a kind of surface level on which changes occur, and there is a much deeper level where we move slowly in the darkness of deep waters, where changes are measured in terms of increasing pressures and the heaviness of trying to progress along the seabed against strong currents — while people drown all around us.”
Law provides 'no protection against...''

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The law in South Africa is an oppressor — not a protector, says Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash.

"It is the law which takes away people's land, citizenship, right to family life, homes, freedom of movement," she said.

"What is one to do when the law provides no protection against the predations of the State ... when there is no redress for wrongs done ... and when the State becomes the adversary instead of the embodiment of the will of the people?"

She said this during her presidential address at the opening of the movement's national conference in Johannesburg last night.

Emphasising that civil disobedience and non-co-operation with the laws of a State were "a most serious matter ... not to be undertaken lightly", Mrs Duncan said: "I personally find it impossible to believe that I must be obedient and that I must not support those who have chosen disobedience, or those on whom disobedience has been forced by the very laws which they are expected to obey.

"More than this, I personally find it difficult to any longer avoid the obligation thrust upon me to refuse to obey laws which demand that I must co-operate in the oppression of the men, women and children around me."

There was a 'great need for deep thought and debate on issues relating to civil disobedience. "If we think that war is terrible and that violence is to be condemned, then we have an obligation to find other ways of effective action."

Hundreds of thousands of South Africans had already chosen their responses to the land's oppressive laws, she said. "Some have given up, and wait for death to give us the strength to take up arms. "Some rely on God to help the people of Mogopa (a black removed by force in Pofadder) and punish those who throw his stones."

There were others who had chosen to be thrust upon them — "They obey the laws which seek to be present in all our daily working and living among struggle for physical and social families. They are in all our prisons and on our streets."

Mrs Duncan warned against the thought of reform (which is), (white) poverty and deprive the lives of South Africans."

The real life of South Af..."
A WOMAN to whom quality of life (hers and that of others) has always been a major consideration, Mrs Slabbert is intensely aware of the crushing despair of an inequitable system — a despair that often turns (wittingly or unwittingly) remembering that a major part of offenders are statutory offenders who have broken influx control laws to crime.

The question which troubles her most is what is the use of “law and order” imposed as it is over a potentially explosive powder keg of grievances and depths of human misery.

“For me it’s such an overwhelming problem that you sit with, I’m not saying one should not have order, I’m just wondering whether it’s solving anything.”

She gives as one of the examples the case of the 1976 unrest — suppressed, yes, but little done, despite two commissions (the Cillie and the De Lange) to remedy the real source of the grievances that sparked the riots.

She is incensed by a system which renders huge bodies of people “illegal” and politically and economically impotent then prosecutes them for simply trying to earn a living.

A senior lecturer in UCT’s Institute of Criminology, Mrs Slabbert has devoted much of her working life to developing an understanding of, and a rapport with, the people she refuses to refer to as “criminals”, using instead words such as offenders and lawbreakers.

And, in the process, she has learnt of the seemingly insurmountable spiral of crime and punishment breeding more crime, more punishment.

It is a cycle that begins often with quite young children and continues through life. Children are sent to institutions “and they never come out. They have no job record, no family life to speak of. They become more hardened and more into the law-breaking scene. It’s a very bleak picture.”

How it can be repainted brighter she cannot answer and, if Mana Slabbert ever deserts it, it is over that impotence.

Still, depressing though it is, typically, she finds some consolation in action.

“You feel you are doing something by continually addressing the subject.”

Another subject she continually addresses is inequality. “There is no way you can study criminology in this country without analysing the criminal justice system and, if you do so, you must point out that it’s not working equally.”

In a staggering vicious circle, the overwhelming majority of the prison population (106 per 100 000 blacks, coloured and Indian — compared to 105 per 100 000 whites,) comes from the politically disadvantaged in the country and those very figures are used as proof that those politically disadvantaged should be kept that way.

It is only a matter of time, Mrs Slabbert forecasts, before ordinary street crime turns to political crime because “people are despairing.”

Mana Slabbert grew up in Stellenbosch, daughter of an English-speaking mother who taught English at the university and an Afrikaans-speaking father, lawyer turned farmer. It was the kind of home where issues were discussed and children taught to think for themselves so it was not surprising that she should have chosen to devote her life to sociology.

“I think I was always sensitive to quality of life issues and sociology influenced me even more in that direction.”

Though she says some pretty radical things and comes in her research to some political conclusions unpopular among the majority of white South Africans, Mana Slabbert’s words, however fiery, never spring from mere emotion.

“I’m careful when I make statements,” she maintains. “I feel strongly but I always try to back my feelings up with solid facts.”

Doing so, she feels, enables her to speak to a wide variety of people.

“I can have a very amenable discussion with people of different views without it becoming a conflict situation. I think that’s the way it must be.”

This year, at 43, Mana Slabbert has embarked on her PhD on “The presentation of social conflict in the press from 1976 to 1983.”

Mana Slabbert has a daughter in matric and a son in Standard 6. Mana Slabbert’s life is a nice balance between work and play. “I make time to relax, I love the sea and fishing and I try to get out. I still sing and play my old guitar.”
SA breeding a violent generation

Standard 5 pupils spend on average 25 hours a week at school and 23 hours a week watching TV during school terms.

Professor Daan van Vuuren, head of the division for media effects research at the Institute for Communications Research of the HSRC said children spent even more time in front of the TV during school holidays, and his study did not take into account the present video fad.

The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) study on television's effects has revealed that South African children are spending almost as much time in front of the TV as at school.

The HSRC survey, which tested more than 100,000 pupils, found that violence is mass-marketed through television and films, and often exceeded one violent incident a minute. Seemingly innocent movies like The Return Of The Jedi, which left the audience with the feeling that it was a great and thrilling show, peddled violence to the tune of 81 incidents an hour.

There should be little wonder when violent deaths through suicide, homicide and accidents reach epidemic proportions among our children," American researchers concluded.

While the HSRC data on the relationship between South African television and increased child aggression is still being processed, child psychologists have little doubt that a strong correlation exists.

Children of six years old and younger were particularly susceptible to the influences of television because they did not know the difference between fantasy and reality, said a Johannesburg child psychologist.

"When they see people die on television they think it is real and become emotionally disturbed," said the child psychologist, who for professional reasons cannot be named.

Some children modelled themselves on violent television characters. "Television teaches them to solve conflict situations with aggression rather than negotiation."

One way to prevent this was to put age restrictions on certain films and television shows.

Yet the research carried out under the supervision of Dr van Vuuren has revealed television does have a positive side.

It has improved the second-language skills of Afrikaans and English children and has made adolescents more sociable.
Hold-ups are 'reflection of economy'

By Mike Simpson, East Rand Bureau

A security expert has warned that if overseas trends are an indication, South Africa can expect an increase in violence in armed robberies.

Mr Frank Sims, executive director of an international security company, said that last year in South Africa armed hold-ups of banks and building societies were one of the most common crimes.

"There were more than 200 hold-ups, robberies and attempted robberies at financial institutions, agencies and large cash depots," he said.

Addressing a seminar of the South African Security Association in Kempton Park yesterday, Mr Sims said numerous factors contributed to the increase in this type of crime.

"Economic downturns are said to bring about an increase in crime, especially of the spontaneous kind. Armed robbery is a comparatively sophisticated crime, and is especially easy in South Africa where access to a firearm is no problem.

"Cash is also a highly attractive commodity for the amateur as it needs no 'fencing' (Illegal selling).

"The ease with which these hold-ups appear to be carried out may also inspire others.

"But it is the vulnerability of the target that first points the criminal in their direction, and there are hundreds of relatively unprotected local branches, sub-branches and agencies of large financial institutions."

Mr Sims said numerous security measures were available, but these had to meet certain requirements. The most important was that it should allow the normal customer transaction to proceed smoothly.

Conflicting requirements were that management wanted to protect customers and staff-cost effectively, while maintaining an environment conducive to friendly business transactions.

The most common method of protection at present was an alarm or electronic warning system which could be activated without the criminal's knowledge. But these depended on instant reaction by police or security officers — and the teller, who could be too shocked or frozen with fear to raise the alarm.

Mr Sims said the arming of male staff members or the employment of security guards was also popular. But the success of this depended on staff being well trained in their reaction — and also raised the possibility of a shoot-out involving innocent people.

Mr Sims said one of the most effective security methods available was a fixed-counter screen, a variation of the pay-windows or audio-acoustic pay-stations used for several years. This was a deterrent and made threats against staff ineffective.

"Whatever the security system chosen by management, it will of necessity have to be a compromise, a combination of a number of measures. Protective counter-screening, a panic-alarm alert, surveillance cameras combined for the security of people and property, will be the almost ideal solution, which hopefully will go a long way to making the target extremely unattractive to the bandit," said Mr Sims.
Spotlight on children in South Africa’s jails

BARRY STREEK in Cape Town

DISTURBING facts about the detention of children in South Africa have emerged during the current session of Parliament.

They include the detention of two pre-school children for nearly three years while the authorities worked out their race classification, the imprisonment of two girls between the ages of 10 and 11 as unconvicted prisoners and the arrest of a 10-year-old child in Cradock on a charge of public violence.

These grim facts are bad enough, but, even more disturbing, was that they were mostly black.

The chief Opposition spokesman on justice, Mr David Dalling, said in an interview that “one of the problems is the total lack of sympathy seemingly given to child offenders and to mothers of children who are suspected of committing petty offences, such as the Pass Laws”.

“A caring government would ensure that children are not put in prisons, except where no other alternative exists.”

Mr Dalling also said that the information given in Parliament this year had highlighted a chronic shortage of places of safety for children and of social workers.

The Hoexter Commission report said it had been told by the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town about the case of two pre-school children, which took the Department of Internal Affairs almost three years to classify the children as white.

The children were in detention from June 12, 1978, to June 8, 1981, before they could be declared children in need of care and the case disposed of.

Mr Dalling has tabled a number of probing questions this year about conditions in South African prisons, particularly about overcrowding and the detention of children.

In response to one of these questions, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, disclosed that the youngest sentenced prisoner on March 19 this year was between the ages of 13 and 14, a “coloured” boy found guilty under the category of an economic offence, in which “dishonesty is an element” (house-breaking, theft and car theft).

Of the 367 boys and 36 girls beneath the age of 18 who had been sentenced, four were classified as white.

Of the 546 boys and 24 girls under the age of 18 detained as unconvicted prisoners, 19 boys and two girls were white.

The two girls between the ages of 10 and 11 were being held for the economic offence in which dishonesty was an element.

The 10-year-old arrested in the troubled Cradock area was released after three days and the charges against him were withdrawn.

But 21 other children between the ages of 14 and 15, who were also detained in jail for various periods, are to face charges of public violence and attempted arson.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, explained that the children had not been visited by a social worker while in the cells, because normally the services of social workers were requested by presiding magistrates.

It was also revealed that last year 34 children and infants were either admitted to prisons with their mothers or were born in prison last year, 11 of whom were white.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, also said there were 555 infants or children with their mothers in prison on May 31 this year.

The Hoexter Commission raised another problem with children: “When juveniles were tried in court,” it said, “their interests are often not adequately protected. By far the majority of accused persons in the juvenile court are legally unrepresented.”

Daily, juveniles under the age of 18 appeared in court without the assistance of parents or guardians and this inevitably resulted in postponements and delays.

In the absence of sufficient places of safety for children awaiting trial or sentence, the commission said, “many juvenile accused, especially non-whites, are detained in police cells.”

These sad facts have given an indication of the extent of the detention of young children and the problems in the legal process when juveniles are believed to have committed crimes.

It is a problem which has caused concern in the past. Calls for an inquiry into the problem have been made by the Women’s Movement for Peace and the Child Welfare Society.

And the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, has called on the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, to justify laws that caused the detention of mothers under the Pass Laws.

Last year, Dr Marion Jacobs of the Child Health Unit at the University of Cape Town Medical School, conducted a preliminary inquiry into the conditions of children in jail after the issue had been raised at a meeting of the Health Professional Committee of the South African Council for Child and Family Welfare.

Despite a major problem with lack of information, she concluded that for neither juvenile offenders nor children in jail with their mothers “does the law appear to be sufficiently explicit to provide for the needs of children”. Dr Jacobs said the underlying premise was that the children in question should be incarcerated, but this premise needed to be questioned.

Mr Dalling also says that an in-depth investigation into the whole is clearly needed.

The facts which have emerged this year are, indeed, emphasised the urgency of these calls for a thorough inquiry into the detention of children in South African prisons.
'Juvenile delinquency increasing rapidly'

By MAGGIE ROWLEY
Education Reporter

JUVENILE delinquency was increasing rapidly and the number of institutions for rehabilitating offenders would have to be doubled in the next five years, according to an inspector of education.

Mr J P Gous of the Department of Education and Culture of the Administration of Coloured Own Affairs, predicted in an interview a major increase in juvenile delinquency — ranging from rape to prostitution and theft — because of an ailing economy and increasing unemployment.

"Juvenile delinquency goes hand in hand with economic deprivation. Many children caught stealing are doing so only because they are hungry," he said.

There were seven reformatories and schools of industries falling under the department for coloured children aged from 12 to 17.

"These institutions are full and there are lengthy waiting lists at several. And those in institutions reflect only the tip of the iceberg of the delinquency problem. "Many more schools are needed. In the next five years, five are being planned," Mr Gous said.

He said there were also cases of delinquency among much younger children.

"The problem of gangs was extremely worrying. "We have no influence on the child as the pressures of the gang are too great." Mr Gous said another factor contributing to delinquency was unstable homes. An emotionally deprived child would seek emotional security and group-identity in gangs.

"We have to try to keep children off the streets and away from gangs. The only way to do that is to provide more after-school facilities," he said.
INKATHA GOES INTO COUNCILS

TWO SENIOR Inkatha men have been chosen to fill mayoral positions in Umlazi — ending doubts about the organisation's stand on participation in the Government-created community councils.

The selection of former KwaZulu education secretary J E Ndlovu as mayor, and Umlazi Teachers' Training Centre head G E Moomakwa as his deputy, indicates that Inkatha is fully participating in community councils — contrary to statements made by Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi during debates on last year's referendum for the new constitution.

What is significant about the selection of the new mayor and his deputy is that they didn't stand for election in the recent Umlazi council elections — they were appointed to Umlazi's town council by the KwaZulu Government.

The appointment of councillors by the KwaZulu Government also indicates that KwaZulu is fully participating in the council system under the Black Local Authorities Act.

This contradicts Inkatha policy as spelt out by Chief Buthelezi last year — he said his organisation would discontinue participation in community councils, which he described as "retrogressive." When he spoke to the Press on September 27 last year, Chief Buthelezi said: "Inkatha will not take part in community councils if they are regarded as a substitute for democratic involvement in Government."

By PHINDA KUZWAYO

UMLAZI community leader and IsiIoMlazi Residents' Association chairman Ndoda Mvuyana this week called on the KwaZulu Government to immediately withdraw all its councillors because the residents didn't want them.

Mr Mvuyana demanded that the KwaZulu Government allow the residents the democratic right to elect their own leader.

The call followed Umlazi's designation of two council members to represent the Government in Umlazi.

Umlazi is the only township in the country which has appointed councillors.

These councillors are responsible for watching all township activities.

Ndlovu elected mayor

FORMER KwaZulu Education and Culture Secretary J E Ndlovu this week bounced back into active community work — he was elected mayor of Umlazi Town Council.

Mr Ndlovu, 66, a former Natal schools inspector, won the elections with 13 votes to 6 against ex-mayor Solomon Ngobese.

"Anybody who represents the community must first try to improve the quality of life for the people — and that is what I intend to start," Mr Ndlovu told City Press.

He said there were a number of community affairs to attend to.
Annual rapes in SA could total 150 000

Cape Town
About 15 000 cases of rape are reported annually but this is estimated to be only 10 percent of the actual incidence of the crime.

Dr F P Retief, Director-General of the Department of Health and Welfare, made this claim yesterday in his opening address to a two-day symposium on "Rape and the Abused Woman" at Tygerberg Hospital teaching complex.

Battered women were even more hidden than rape survivors and, as with rape, this was a relatively common phenomenon that was under-researched, he said.

Research
"Both these crimes are difficult to research because the victim tries to keep the fact hidden — and the perpetrator would obviously not come forward," Dr Retief said.

The stigma attached to being a victim of these crimes and the inevitable humiliation of reporting the incident were probably the main reasons victims remained silent.

"Police, court and related experiences have been reported in research to be as traumatic as the rape.

"Popular beliefs — that women often cry rape out of spite or shame, that nice girls don't get raped, that rapists are always strangers and that the woman often does something to encourage or provoke the attack — exist on all levels of society."

Dr Retief said it was only in the past decade that the extent and nature of the crime had been thoroughly researched and that US and European research had clearly shown the myths to be false.

Dr Retief said that the two significant differences between rape and battery were that battery was usually perpetrated by a person emotionally involved with the victim and was an ongoing situation while rape usually occurred only once.

But there were also significant similarities, particularly the common psychological make-ups, actions and attitudes to women of rapists and batterers.

Handling
Dr Retief said the handling of the rape victim and her close relatives required a multidisciplinary approach.

"There must be a caring, human element in our dealings with the patient so as not to subject her to a form of secondary victimisation. The inevitable medical examination must be conducted in a professional way and, as many of these victims might not have had an internal examination previously, insensitive handling will only add to the trauma already experienced.

"With battered women and rape survivors, it is important that the hospital staff should try to restore the woman's feelings for safety," he said.

Dr Retief said it might be possible to initiate a system whereby police officials investigating rapes could take statements from complainants in the protected and private hospital environment where the victims had the psychological support of the social worker and nursing staff. — Sapa.

See Page 12.
Far more homicides among coloureds

CAPE TOWN — The average homicide rate for coloured people was 15 times higher than for whites between 1968 and 1977 — and should have alerted the authorities to a major outbreak of violence, says the South African Medical Journal.

The number of homicide deaths among coloured people increased threefold in 1975, "undoubtedly owing to the unrest and disturbances in urban areas that year."

"The steady and significant increase was an indicator of stress in a population under various social strains and should have alerted the authorities to the possibility of a major outbreak of violence," the report said.

The mortality rate for all causes of death among coloured people was twice as high as for whites over the 10-year period. The mortality rate of Indians was midway between that of coloured people and whites. The mortality rate decreased over the 10-year period only among whites.

The study was compiled by Prof C. Wynand of the Institute for Biostatistics of the SA Medical Research Council and the University of the Witwatersrand's department of physiology. It examined the causes of death among whites, Indians and coloured people aged from five to 64.

The study was in response to research that indicated the leading causes of death among blacks and coloured people were similar to those seen in developing countries and were largely attributable to poor socio-economic circumstances and inadequate health services.

The causes of death chosen for study were among the leading causes of death observed in developing countries — infectious diseases, tuberculosis, pneumonia, rheumatic heart disease, "ill-defined" causes of death and homicide.

The mortality rate from infectious diseases among coloured people was 14 times higher than among whites, four times higher for pneumonia, four times as high for ill-defined causes of death and three times higher for rheumatic heart disease.
By MARIANNE THAMM
Crime Reporter

POLICE have launched a large-scale investigation into allegations that several policemen and former policemen have been involved in housebreaking and theft cases worth at least a quarter-of-a-million rands in the Peninsula in the past three years.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, yesterday denied claims that at least 40 policemen and former policemen would be implicated during the investigation.

Asked whether he could confirm that a major-general from Police Headquarters in Pretoria was investigating allegations against a Cape Town police captain, Captain Calitz replied that police did "investigate allegations against members of the force from time to time".

One policeman, two suspended policemen and three civilians appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with several charges of housebreaking, theft and motor vehicle theft.

The case, which was adjourned to March 7, involves more than R196 000.

Captain Calitz confirmed that about 20 cases dating back to 1982, including housebreaking, theft and theft of motor vehicles, were being investigated.

Last year seven policemen — some of them members of the Flying Squad — who were suspended from duty after their arrests, were found guilty on charges of housebreaking and theft.

Some of the men are linked to further cases being investigated.

Suspended policemen among theft accused, page 3
Escom’s millions: Man named

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Electricity Supply Commission has named the man they are looking for in connection with the R8 350 000 missing from its accounts department funds.

Escom also said today it has succeeded in freezing a Swiss bank account into which the money had been transferred.

A spokesman said police would like to interview Dr Gert Johannes Rademeyer, 49, until recently in service as assistant chief accountant for Escom.

An official confirmed that the money had been traced to a bank in Zurich. Indications are that the bulk of the money is still available in the account.

The missing cash was in the form of 3.5 million US dollars illegally transferred to the Zurich account.

Escom confirmed that the money was missing in a brief statement yesterday announcing that investigations had been launched and that "all necessary steps" were being taken to recover it.
RENE DE WET AND DULCIE HARTWELL

Trial by polygraph

René de Wet is the personnel director of Pick 'n Pay, a company involved in a dispute with two unions over its use of polygraph machines. He defends his company's position.

Crime against business costs business and the consumer dearly. Companies in SA lose between R100m and R200m annually through crime, excluding indirect insurance and prevention costs.

The largest percentage of crime in business can be attributed to theft by employees, in fact such internal theft far exceeds business losses due to burglary, shoplifting and cheque fraud.

The increasing number of cases of theft by employees has prompted many businesses to use the polygraph in their fight against "shrinkage." As the use of the polygraph has increased in SA, however, so has the controversy surrounding it.

Critics of the polygraph contend that the examinations are an invasion of privacy and a "dehumanising" experience. However, in our experience, the majority of persons who actually undergo polygraph tests do not find them objectionable.

There is no instrument presently in existence that can, in itself, tell when a person lies. "Lie detector" is an inadequate name for the instrument, but because of its emotiveness, the term has remained in use throughout the history of the instrument. In fact the term "truth verifier" would be more apt, as more often than not it has helped prove employees' innocence than establish their guilt.

Pick 'n Pay mainly uses the polygraph in the following two areas:

1. Pre-employment testing where it can highlight certain aspects such as drug and alcohol abuse, theft from previous employers and a bad debt history. None of these things would normally be revealed in an application form. It may be argued that a prospective employee's debt problems, for example, are not the concern of the employer. But, in our view, it is beneficial to the employer to be aware of such facts when placing an employee in a position of trust, where control over cash or stock is involved; and

2. Specific tests such as when cash or goods are stolen and a number of people are suspects. How often the employer ascertains which members of staff are innocent? The honest employees will want to take the test to confirm their innocence and remove the cloud of suspicion. This has certainly proved to be the case at Pick 'n Pay.

It is a popular belief, albeit an erroneous one, that people are just "wired up" for a polygraph test, and a series of questions fired at them. In fact, when a test is carried out, all the questions are reviewed with the employee before the test commences. There are no surprise questions neither are these trick or personal questions asked.

The most important factor in using a polygraph is the ability of the examiner, as well as his experience and integrity. Hence we use only trained, qualified personnel from an outside agency and only conduct the test with the employee's consent.

Polygraph tests are just another method of reducing stock losses. If used wisely by management, they can be of enormous benefit.

Dulcie Hartwell, general secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers (Nudaw), gives her view on the controversy surrounding the use of polygraph machines for pre-employment screening and security checks.

The use of lie-detectors by employers in the commercial distributive trade, which recently received publicity because of an incident at Pick 'n Pay's Wynberg branch, appears to be common.

Stuttafords, one of the last of the old gracious department stores, and the discount chain Dion, have proudly admitted their use of this instrument to the press.

Calling it by its more technical name, one of Pick 'n Pay's Cape management staff suggested at the Wynberg store to one of Nudaw's organisers that the "polygraph" was different from the lie-detector. However, when asked to describe the difference he was unable to do so.

Since employers, like ourselves (if we are not being too flattering to either party) are no fools, they must know that the results of lie-detector tests are not acceptable as evidence in court. Why then do they use them?

The purpose, clearly, is to intimidate their employees. The workers do not all know that such tests cannot be used in court and certainly, neither the employer nor Lodge Services — the security firm used by Pick 'n Pay and other stores — tells them that fact. Workers submit to the test because they are afraid they will lose their jobs if they refuse.

The lie-detector registers emotional changes in the subject by, among other factors, measuring the heartbeat and the excretion of sweat. Very often situations arise in which employees know that the employer suspects one or some of them of theft. If an employer suggests using a lie-detector to find the culprit, those who are not willing to undergo the test are made to feel that they are afraid to prove their innocence.

But what has to be appreciated is that the purpose of polygraph tests is to prove guilt — not innocence. And the circumstances under which tests are conducted can easily cause emotional changes, such as fear of dismissal, which affect the test results and have nothing to do with guilt.

Since polygraph results are not acceptable in court, one must assume that the whole idea behind them is to humiliate and intimidate workers. Sometimes this treatment is successful in obtaining admissions from workers that they have stolen goods or money. However, in our experience, the extent of the success is extremely limited.

It is of interest to note that one of our organisers has also been told that Lodge Services is paid according to the results it achieves.

This, in itself, is an inducement to make use of traps — we have crossed swords with Lodge Services on that issue before — and of intimidating methods against workers.

We have been told by Pick 'n Pay's top personnel management that they are "looking into the whole matter" but we do not yet know the result of their investigation.

Kirsh Trading, which owns Dion, is also examining the issue with a view to reaching a decision in respect of its entire group. We are aware that other undertakings in that group are opposed to the use of such humiliating practices.

Nudaw is considering making a request to the authorities to prohibit the use of polygraphs.
Move to fight city crime with kindness

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.—Opposition mounted today to the production in Durban of a deadly chemical, Dieldrin, which is banned in South Africa but is sent to neighbouring African states.

Dr John Ledger, director designate of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, believes the chemical is finding its way back into South Africa. He called on the international company formulating it in Durban, Shell, to stop doing so.

His organisations and others would ask the Government to conduct an urgent investigation.

There are reportedly signs that Natal farmers could be crossing into Swaziland to buy stocks of the killer chemical, which is particularly effective in controlling tsetse fly.

Mr J R Wilson, chairman of Shell South Africa, said in a statement today Shell was “greatly dismayed” at the suggestion that Shell was instrumental in dumping dieldrin in Botswana.

Dieldrin, he said, had been used to create barrier zones and the invasion of tsetse fly since 1966 — to protect cattle, to protect the inhabitants, and in areas such as the Chobe, to protect tourists.

“No collapse of the ecology has taken place, nor is it imminent.”

The product has been handled responsibly by Shell with the full knowledge of South African officials and the

Municipal Reporter

IMPROVED housing, more jobs and racial equality in education, the workplace and in society are the targets in the fight against lawlessness and violence in Cape Town.

Speakers at a City Council crime seminar said these were the answers to the high crime rate. The speakers represented the Government, local authorities, the courts, the medical profession, the Chamber of Commerce, police, Nicro, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Shawco and schools.

Their views, with other council reports, formed the basis of a special Executive Committee meeting yesterday heralding new programmes to cut down crime.

In past years the council has led the way in finding new ways to curb or prevent crime.

Problem areas

It formed committees and instructed them to scan society in the Peninsula to identify problem areas and to frame programmes of action.

The Sonnenberg report and Bloomberg report — in 1972 and 1981 — are examples of that process.

With an intensifying debate on city crime last year, the council called for a “think-tank” of people from wider-ranging fields of society.

The seminar in September was the result.

Key issues

The most important issues the seminar believed should be addressed in combating crime were providing more job opportunities, improving education and removing racial discrimination from education, providing more and better-designed housing in an affordable range, removing racial barriers and promoting equal pay for equal work.

Further goals included improving the image of police, increasing the size of the force and increasing the number of foot patrols.

The seminar believed family counselling and educational programmes should be launched.

Family-planning and the establishment of more creches and pre-school facilities for working mothers were also given priority rating.

Fighting a malaise

Now a new report is being compiled by the council, setting out how the recommendations of the seminar can best be put to action.

One problem for the council is that some of the issues fall outside its functions as a local authority.

But Town Clerk Dr Stan Evans says the council will seek ways to promote these goals.

“In common with the major cities of the world, we have a crime problem, but we want to keep it under control as far as we are able.

“There is deep concern about crime. We want to do our best to assist police in their fight against this malaise in our society.”
Escom millions: Accountant's wife in court

PRETORIA. — Mrs Familia Rademeyer, wife of the Escom official who allegedly defrauded the corporation of more than R8-million, appeared in secret before a Deputy-Master of the Supreme Court today in connection with her husband's provisionally sequestrated estate.

Meanwhile Interpol has been alerted to watch for her accountant husband, Mr Gert Rademeyer, who fled South Africa after transferring large amounts of Escom money to a Swiss bank account.

It was also learnt today that some of the money may now be in an Austrian account.

Wearing white and looking composed, Mrs Rademeyer dodged Press photographers.

On Friday night she was prevented from leaving for France, where she hoped to join her husband. His estate was provisionally sequestrated on Friday.

The couple married in community of property. Mrs. Rademeyer's legal adviser, Mr Dawid Maartens, said that in terms of the Insolvency Act the hearing had to be held in secret. Certain sensitive information about Escom was involved, he said.

Mr. Maartens said the Rademeyers' daughter, Sandra, 21, and Mr. Rademeyer's brother, Mr M C Rademeyer, would both be questioned during the hearing before Mr P R van Rooyen.

The provisional trustee of Mr Rademeyer's estate, Mr G S de Wet, said he did not know how long the hearing would continue.

Mr C Fuchs, senior legal adviser to Escom, said a Swiss judge had frozen millions placed in a Swiss bank by Mr Rademeyer.
Rademeyer swindle: Missing

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Escom lawyers have succeeded in tracing the missing $1-million (about R2.3-million) unaccounted for out of the $3.6-million (more than R8-million) they were swindled out of by their former employee, 'Dr' Gert Rademeyer.

The lawyers, who left for Vienna and Bangkok at the weekend, also established that their former assistant chief accountant had used $55,000 (about R128,000) of Escom's money to rent an apartment in Monte Carlo.

Moves to have his Bangkok and Vienna bank accounts frozen are to follow.

A spokesman for Escom said yesterday that the missing amount, added to that which had been frozen at the Volksbank in Berne, Switzerland, on January 18, constituted virtually all of the R3.6-million which Mr Rademeyer had transferred illegally.

The Swiss judge who had ordered the account to be frozen had also issued a warrant for Mr Rademeyer's arrest.

Meanwhile, a major chain of fashion stores disclosed yesterday that Mr Rademeyer had applied for a similar position with the chain, but had been turned down as his qualifications were found to be suspect.

He was found to have a false degree and to have unsatisfactory references in Australia.

Shortly after his return to South Africa in 1978, "Dr" Rademeyer applied for a position as a financial manager at Edgars, but his application was rejected when it was found that his Sussex College of Technology doctorate was not bona fide.

A spokesman for Edgars said yesterday that the company had become suspicious because they thought it "highly unusual for a college of technology to issue a doctor of philosophy degree". They checked it and found it to be false.

The spokesman said the checks were routine for any senior applicant and would have been done by any good personnel manager.

Escom's chief public relations officer, Mr Etienne du Plessis, said the company had not checked Mr Rademeyer's previous employer as "it would have embarrassed him".

They had decided not to check the bona fides of his Sussex doctorate "because a doctor's degree makes no difference" and was irrelevant as he "compiles with the qualifications needed".

Asked whether Escom's vetting procedures for its employees were adequate, Mr Du Plessis said: "We have definite procedures depending on the level at which someone is employed, but if someone wants to mislead you he will be able to do it."

"In this case we did spot-checks and caught up with him quickly. We informed the public immediately."

Mr Du Plessis also said "very little" of the R8.3-million stolen had not been recovered, but he could not say how much.

According to an article in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Mr Rademeyer worked for Toyota for two years before taking up his senior post at Escom. However, a spokesman for Toyota, Mr Bert Wessels, said they had no record of Mr Rademeyer having worked there.

According to the report, Mr Rademeyer had a long history of criminal activity.

In 1965, while he was owner of a Cape Town debt-collecting company, Cape Credit Control, Mr Rademeyer had fled to Australia with about R50,000 belonging to people who had paid their debts to him monthly.

He was to have then paid their creditors.

In Australia, he is alleged to have embezzled about $100,000 from an electronics company, according to the report.

The chief investigation officer on the case, Lieutenant-Colonel J A Hulme, said police were aware that the activities of Cape Credit Control had been investigated.

He said he did not know how Mr Rademeyer had been able to get back into the country in 1978 without being arrested.

Meanwhile, Mr Rademeyer's wife, Mrs Familia Rademeyer, was interrogated in the offices of the Master of the Supreme Court in Pretoria yesterday by the provisional trustee of Mr Rademeyer's estate, Mr B G S de Wet.

She appeared tense and was comforted by her 18-year-old daughter Sandra.

Officials barred the press on the grounds that Mrs Rademeyer was being interrogated in secret in terms of Section 132 of the Insolvency Act.

There was speculation that Mrs Rademeyer was being quizzed about some R70,000 which had been deposited into her bank account.
Escom: More claims of fraud

Johannesburg — Fraud is rife all over Escom. This was said by Escom's first insurance officer, Mr Norman Maher, in an article entitled: "No nonsense from the chancers in future."

The article was published in Escom's in-house magazine published this week.

The R8.5-million allegedly stolen by Escom's assistant chief accountant, Mr Gert Rademeyer, may be recouped, but the company nevertheless expects to pay out R10-million in insurance claims this year — many of the claims being fraudulent.

The company runs the insurance scheme as a fringe benefit for employees, the premiums being substantially lower than those offered by outside companies, Mr Maher says.

He said the practice of sending in fraudulent claims "was rife all over Escom".

He said employees who "padded their insurance claims or fabricated claims" would be prosecuted. Meanwhile police and Escom officials are keeping tight-lipped over Mr Rademeyer's whereabouts.

The investigating officer on the case, Lieutenant-Colonel J A Hulme, said they could not say which country Mr Rademeyer was in, while an Escom spokesman said giving information on his possible whereabouts "could be detrimental to the search".
3 Escom frauds investigated

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police and auditors are independently investigating three separate frauds which have hit Escom and the company which provides its insurance.

Colonel "Nollie" Hulme, head of the Witwatersrand Commercial Branch, confirmed last night that police were investigating allegations of corruption against seven Escom employees, some of whom had already been dismissed.

And Escom's insurance company said last night that 20 allegedly fraudulent insurance claims were also being investigated.

Secrecy clauses

Escom has meanwhile called in its auditors to examine the commission's entire system of payment and its computer operations in the wake of Mr Gert Rademeyer's alleged fraud of R800 000.

Escom officials declined to say whether Mr Rademeyer's money transfer overseas had been made easier by government secrecy clauses for the purchase of strategic materials.

Colonel Hulme said yesterday that police investigations into allegations of corruption against the seven employees dated back to October last year and involved R140 000.

"The investigation involves allegations that provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act have been contravened."

It is understood the alleged corruption involves a contractor to Escom. However, Colonel Hulme would not elaborate on this.

Investigations were continuing and nobody had been arrested so far, he said, although Escom had dismissed some of the employees since the start of investigations.

There have also been allegations concerning a spate of insurance frauds since August last year at the giant commission.

A senior Escom official confirmed that 20 employees had put in false insurance claims.

The insurance company which has secured Escom's account says it is worth a total of R16 million a year — and it has already paid out R10 million.

"Hardships"

Escom's senior officer for insurance, Mr Danie Retief, said he believed financial hardships during a recessionary period had contributed to the number of dishonest claims filed.

Escom's senior general manager, Mr J D van der Walt, said in a letter to the Rand Daily Mail that:

- Escom's personnel insurance scheme, like all Escom's insurance, was put out to tender each year;
- Escom did not pay premiums or subsidize the personnel group scheme nor were claims made out from Escom funds.

A report in the Rand Daily Mail quoting Mr Retief as saying Escom expected to foot out R10 million in 1985 was therefore incorrect.

- See leading article, page 10
Escom theft: 
Bid to draw 
R8.4m spoils?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. - “Dr” Gert Rademeyer, the man who allegedly stole R8.4-million from Escom, was still using electronic means to attempt to move the money out of Bangkok and Swiss accounts on Wednesday morning.

Escom confirmed yesterday that the man they initially thought was too highly qualified to employ was using a telex machine sourcing his messages in Los Angeles to move money from Bangkok and Swiss accounts which have been frozen by court order.

Escom officials also said they believed Mr Rademeyer was in California and they were confident he would be extradited to face criminal charges in South Africa.

It emerged at the press briefing that Mr Rademeyer may be in Los Angeles.

As a result of the Rademeyer affair, Escom has also asked the South African Police and "security authorities" to check personnel working in "security areas".

In a press conference yesterday Escom confirmed that:

- Mr Rademeyer had fled South Africa within hours of opening a bank account in Berne (Switzerland) at 3.05pm on December 3 last year and that he had persuaded a colleague to countersign cheques which he had simply initialled.
- He allegedly returned to South Africa on December 31 (after he had left the country supposedly on leave) and paid R96,000 in Swiss franc notes into an account allegedly held by his wife.
- The initial amount which it is alleged was stolen was moved from a New York bank account which the commission’s lawyer, Mr B F Rheeder, said might have been used to pay overseas technicians.
- The only checks made on Mr Rademeyer's background were verbal by telephone, and no written proof was requested or required.
- It had brought a court action against Mrs Familia Rademeyer because the commission believed it could recover money from her.
- The commission also believes Mr Rademeyer is overdrawn to the tune of R20,000 at his bank.

According to Dr George Lindique, who is in charge of personnel at Escom, “Dr” Rademeyer put in his application together with various documents and produced an Australian passport.

“Mr Rademeyer had applied to the commission in the Eastern Transvaal in 1979 but the management there had thought that he was too highly qualified for the job and referred him to head office.

“It was decided that we would employ him and that he had the necessary qualifications.”

“We spoke to the managing director of the company which employed him in Sydney (Australia) at the time and again since, and he says Dr Rademeyer is a very efficient and capable person.”
Bid to extradite Rademeyer from California

Escom cash — call to US

JOHANNESBURG. — Police here are seeking the extradition of runaway former Escom assistant chief accountant Dr Gert Johannes Rademeyer, believed to be in Los Angeles, California.

Dr Rademeyer's hideaway was discovered on Thursday when he tried to withdraw money from his frozen Bangkok bank account.

He disappeared last week shortly before Escom announced that one of its officials had transferred R8 350 000 of its cash illegally into a Zurich bank account.

Brigadier I van der Vyver, head of the police Commercial Branch, said late today: "There are negotiations and inquiries on the go. We have contacted people in the United States about the Rademeyer case.

Missing R200 000

"We are trying our utmost to locate him. Our inquiries must continue and we are getting co-operation from the Americans."
Escom to recover millions

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Within the next six months Escom expects to recover most of the R84-million allegedly swindled by its former assistant chief accountant Mr Gert Rademeyer, now in hiding in Colonado, California.

Escom's legal advisor, Mr Ben Rheeder, said yesterday that legal proceedings to recover the money were well under way.

Escom obtained urgent court orders to freeze the money, which has been deposited in various bank accounts in Berne, Vienna and Bangkok.

Mr Rheeder said Escom-appointed attorneys in Switzerland and Austria were already instituting action, while an attorney in Bangkok was to be instructed this week to start legal proceedings.

However, criminal proceedings cannot be taken against Mr Rademeyer in Austria, because his transfer of money from the Swiss account to accounts in Vienna does not constitute a crime.

In this case civil proceedings to reclaim the money can be taken and Escom has appointed an attorney to deal with the matter.

Escom has applied to the court to have a temporary trustee appointed who will defend Mr Rademeyer.

Mr Rademeyer — wanted by Interpol — has offered to return to South Africa with the money in exchange for indemnity against prosecution.

This offer, made through attorneys acting for his wife, has been turned down by Escom officials, who refuse to negotiate with him.

In a further development, Escom has admitted that it has written off R57-million in trade losses because of political pressure exerted on South Africa, according to a report in the Sunday Express.

Escom's acting legal manager Mr A A Loots said these losses had not been reflected in its books or publicly disclosed because it had to be careful not to contravene the Atomic Energy Act or the Official Secrets Act.

Meanwhile in a telephone call to the Sunday Express, Mr Rademeyer denied his guilt and accused Escom of making him the victim of a massive cover-up of financial irregularities.
‘Rademeyer went on secret trip to find uranium’

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — “Dr” Gert Rademeyer went on a secret, round-the-world trip in search of uranium vital for the operation of the Koeberg nuclear power station, it was claimed in an affidavit in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

The trip was so successful, the affidavit claimed, that the ex-Escom accountant was entitled to more than the R8-million he is alleged to have stolen in commission. His secret deals had supplied Escom with “even more uranium than it had bargained for.”

Papers containing details of highly secret procurement deals were handed into court.

Two senior Escom officials had appeared “quite happy” to transfer the money, which Escom now claims its former accountant stole.

Mr E Berg was applying on behalf of Mr Rademeyer for a three-week postponement of the return date for the final sequestration of the estate.

Mr Berg told Mr Justice Stegmann that Escom general manager Mr Isaac van der Walt and assistant-general manager (finances) Mr Len te Goren, had authorised the transfer of the money into an account held by Enrichment Services, a company set up by Mr Rademeyer.

Affidavits handed to the court by Escom had not made it clear exactly how the alleged theft had been committed.

Mr P Zondagh, Mr Rademeyer’s attorney, said in the affidavit, telefaxed by Mr Rademeyer from Sydney that his client had realised in mid-1981 that uranium bought by Escom in South Africa and shipped to Westinghouse in the United States for enrichment would never reach South Africa because this country had not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Escom had urgently needed uranium for the R2 000-million Koeberg plant and Mr Rademeyer had used his Australian passport to travel in search of supplies.
Estates of Rademeyer and wife

[Handwritten note: 34 Gra 17/8]
Escom swindle: Two top men quit

JOHANNESBURG. — Two top officials of the Electricity Supply Commission were leaving their jobs after embezzlement allegations against former assistant chief accountant Mr G J Rademeyer, Escom's chairman, Mr Jan Smith, announced yesterday.

Mr Smith said in a press release that the senior general manager of Escom, Mr I D van der Walt, had taken early retirement and Mr L te Groen, general manager (finance), had resigned.

It is alleged by Escom that Mr Rademeyer transferred more than US $3.6-million from Escom's New York account to private accounts in Switzerland and elsewhere last year.

In the press release, Mr Smith said the auditors investigating the case had found there had been negligence on the part of Mr Van der Walt and Mr Te Groen, who had authorized the withdrawal of the money without ascertaining that necessary documents of proof were attached.

But there was no evidence of fraud on the part of any Escom employees other than Mr Rademeyer.

Mr Smith said that "as a result of coincidence", Mr Rademeyer was acting chief accountant at the time he submitted a document authorizing the transfer of the money for approval to Mr. Te Groen.

"At that stage Mr Rademeyer had already given four years of satisfactory service and Mr. Te Groen made an error of judgment by accepting the validity of the authorizing document, drawn up in the name of Mr. Te Groen, without requesting the verifying signed vouchers."

'Secrecy'

Mr Van der Walt also signed this authorization, Mr Smith said.

But the transfer had been rejected by the receiving bank. Mr Rademeyer had then drawn up an amending document and "pressed the subordinate official under the cover of a need for secrecy to have the said amount transferred to his own Swiss account".

Mr Smith commended Mr Te Groen and Mr Van der Walt for their service to the company.

"Both men had been subject to "great pressure over long periods of time" and Escom's problems were definitely some of the most difficult in the present "adverse financial climate", Mr Smith said. Sapa

Rademeyer's not moving house yet, page 3
Chiavelli has no links with crime, say police

By DEBBIE REYNOLDS
POLICE yesterday cleared millionaire businessman Mr Marino Chiavelli of having any links with a crime syndicate allegedly responsible for contract killings — including that of Mr Royston Haines who was shot dead last year in a Johannes-
burg hospital.

A police investigation into allegations that Mr Chiavelli was involved in the syndicate had found nothing, a spokesman for Police Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

"We have already investigated Mr Chiavelli's role and the allegations have been found to be untrue," the spokesman said.

"There is nothing in the story at all." Meanwhile another police spokesman confirmed yesterday that allegations that such a syndicate existed were being investigated "at the highest level."

"If the allegations are that the syndicate's activities stretch countrywide, then we will investigate the matter countrywide," the spokesman said.

Mr Chiavelli was named in the Stellenbosch Magistrate's Court last month when Pollsmoor prisoner Pierre Theron appeared in connection with an allegation of murder.

Theron, 29, who is serving a nine-year sentence for fraud, told the magistrate that he had received a telegram which was signed by "Chiavelli, Ramirez Lopez" and a Christmas card signed by "Marino."

During this hearing Theron told the court that he was hired as a hitman in 1981 to murder customs and excise official Mr. Stephanus Smit "on the orders of people more powerful than myself because Mr Smit's work endangered the syndicate's activities."

To support his allegations that "the arms of the syndicate stretched far", Theron submitted the Christmas card and the telegram to the court which he claimed came from Mr Chiavelli.

The card said: "Greetings, Christmas 1983/New Year 1984" and was signed by "Marino."

The address of Mr Chiavelli's luxury Hyde Park home in Johannes-
burg, "Summer Place" (69 Melville Road) was printed under the signature.

On the back of the card was written: "This card is from Dr Marino Chiavelli and was received during Christmas-time of 83 while I was at Zonderwater Prison, Cullinan."

The telegram read: "Haines and partner transferred six to go good luck see you soon keep eye on newspaper — Chiavelli Ramirez Lopez."

The telegram was dated September 20, 1984, and was addressed to Theron at Pollsmoor Prison. Theron had pleaded guilty to the Smit killing 20 days before receiving the telegram.

Theron said his decision to "expose" the syndicate would be dangerous to him, "because the syndicate's arms stretch far, as the murder of Royston Haines at the JG Strijdom Hospital, Johannes-
burg on August 26 last year will too truly show you."

The provisional murder charge against Theron was withdrawn by the Cape Attorney General's office on January 14 this year.

Police are still investigating the mystery murder of Mr Haines, 59, who was shot-dead by a masked gunman — nick-
named the Cobra — on August 26 last year in the JG Strijdom Hospital.
Escom fugitive held in Sydney

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Gert Rademeyer, who allegedly skipped South Africa with millions of Escom’s money, has been caught and is in jail in Australia.

In a telephonic interview, the Australian Attorney-General’s office confirmed Mr Rademeyer’s dramatic arrest.

Mr Steven Pane, a spokesman for the Attorney-General’s office in Sydney said Mr Rademeyer — Escom’s former assistant chief accountant — had been taken into custody shortly after 10am on Friday and appeared in a Magistrate’s Court on Saturday.

A charge of defrauding South Africa’s electricity supply giant was put to Mr Rademeyer, who was not asked to plead.

He will appear again on Wednesday when a bail application will be heard.

Mr Pane said South Africa would have to prove sufficient grounds existed for Mr Rademeyer to be extradited.

The Australian Governor General was responsible for the warrant of arrest which followed 10 days of high-level contact between authorities in the two countries.

It could be six months before Mr Rademeyer was returned to South Africa, Mr Pane said.

Mr Rademeyer was an Australian citizen, he added, and South Africa would have to have a “very strong” case before he was sent back.

If the magistrate ruled against Mr Rademeyer he would have two chances to appeal against the extradition at higher judicial levels.

His arrest comes three months after Mr Rademeyer disappeared from South Africa following Escom’s disclosures that he had defrauded the company of R84-million.

Escom’s public relations chief, Mr Etienne du Plessis, said last night he had not been notified of Mr Rademeyer’s arrest.

Mr Rademeyer disappeared after transferring R8 400 000 from Escom’s account in New York to a Swiss account called Enroth Services. He has claimed the money was a commission paid to him for obtaining certain strategic supplies for South Africa.

Escom refused to comment on the allegations.
No extradition treaty to get Rademeyer

Own Correspondent

MELBOURNE — South Africa has not concluded any special extradition treaty to try to bring Mr Gert Rademeyer back to the Republic to face criminal charges of stealing R8.4-million from Escom.

Late yesterday the South African Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that negotiations to try to establish a treaty were still going on.

"If recent press reports are right and he knows something more about South Africa's uranium deals, and that proves to be the real reason they want him back, then it becomes a political game," said an Australian federal police officer last night. "In that case it's anyone's guess if we'd bother to send him."

The Australian authorities said that there would have to be very powerful justifications for extraditing Mr Rademeyer, and that if there was any suggestion that he was being hounded for political reasons, an extradition would be out of the question. And he would be afforded every avenue of appeal against an extradition order.

South African Government sources said that the matter of Mr Rademeyer's extradition was at a sensitive stage but there was reasonable confidence that an application for his extradition would succeed.

Mr Rademeyer denies stealing money from Escom and says he was owed the money as commission on secret enriched-uranium deals.

Speaking to Australian newspapers, Mr Rademeyer has threatened that unless Escom drops all charges against him, he will disclose irregularities in the Commission's secret payments to overseas agents who have assisted South Africa in buying enriched uranium.
Demand for control after huge Escom loss

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Against a background of huge losses, demands were made today that Escom should either be handed over to private enterprise or be brought back under the control of Parliament.

Progressive Federal Party spokesmen on finance and energy said today after confirmation of a R57-million loss on a uranium deal that the party was not satisfied that proper controls were being applied at Escom.

The loss on the uranium deal was yesterday confirmed in Parliament by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr. Danie Steyn, who also announced he had asked for details of allegations of further losses totalling R800-million.

DISCLOSURE

The losses were initially exposed after fugitive Escom accountant Mr. Gert Rademeyer, who is alleged to have taken R8.5-million of Escom funds, telephoned a Sunday newspaper making claims of a cover-up of bad management.

Mr. Brian Goodall, PFP energy spokesman, said there was clearly a "less-than-full disclosure" by Escom over what was happening.

"There is this obsession with secrecy laws being used whenever there is something embarrassing."

PROHIBITION

Last week PFP MP Mr. Peter Seal accused the Government of making political appointments to the board of Escom instead of appointing people according to their experience and expertise.

Mr. Steyn told Parliament yesterday that the R57-million loss was caused by a United States prohibition on the sale of enriched uranium to South Africa and a drop in the price of uranium.

The loss had been written off in 1983, being shown in that year's Escom report as "operating costs".
197
WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY 1985

| The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

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Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

H. E. C. A. 197
Pietervietlandburg police district "offences"

97. Mr  G  B  D  MCINTOSH asked the Min-
ister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Pietervietlandburg police district in 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

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'Politics' in Escom drama

 Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. - Mr Gert Rademeyer's Australian lawyer said late yesterday that his client wished to be brought to trial as soon as possible and would testify about South Africa's uranium deals to establish that his extradition was wanted for political reasons.

Mr Ros Barwick, acting for Mr Rademeyer in Sydney, said he would bring a bail application as soon as possible to establish his client's innocence of allegedly defrauding Escom of R8 400 000.

Mr Rademeyer, 49, who has dual South African-Australian citizenship, was taken to court in handcuffs and tried to avoid being photographed by covering his face with a newspaper.

He left Johannesburg in December last year, re-entering on New Year's Eve before leaving again.

Australian sources said his defence appeared to rely on proving he was wanted in South Africa because of his knowledge of the Republic's attempts to buy enriched uranium. South Africa, India and Israel are barred from buying enriched uranium as non-signatories of the UN Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Australian Government has said that if there were any political, racial, or religious reason for wanting Mr Rademeyer extradited, he would not be sent back for trial.

Australian authorities are awaiting documentation from South Africa which both countries claim will have an important bearing on Mr Rademeyer's case.

But Canberra has agreed in principle to investigate Mr Rademeyer's extradition, reports Chris Fremond.

This was confirmed by a South African Department of Foreign Affairs statement last night.

There is no extradition treaty between the two countries at the moment, but it is believed one is soon to be concluded. In the meantime an interim arrangement is in force.

The statement said the South African Police, the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General in Johannesburg and other interested parties were preparing an application for Mr Rademeyer's extradition.
132 000 vehicles stolen in three years

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

PRETORIA. — About 132 000 vehicles worth more than R1 000-million have been stolen in South Africa in the past three years.

About 44 000 vehicles were stolen each year and police recovered between 60 and 70 percent, the head of the CID, Lieutenant-General Christie Zietsman, said yesterday.

Fewer reported

He said that in spite of an increase in the number of vehicles on the roads, the number of vehicle thefts reported to the police had decreased in the past year.

This could be attributed to intensified police action to combat car theft and progressively heavier sentences on conviction.

Fined R45 000

In a recent car theft case in Johannesburg two men were fined a total of R45 000 each (or six years' imprisonment) and a further six years conditionally suspended.

The notorious Koos van den Berg was jailed for 24 years in Pretoria last year after being convicted on 12 counts of vehicle theft.

Insurance losses

In a statement yesterday, the Automobile Association said although a considerable number of stolen vehicles were recovered they were often stripped or damaged in accidents.

This resulted in increased losses in insurance no-claim bonuses and out-of-pocket expenses.

But it was believed that when the Central Traffic Bureau became fully operational more effective preventive action against car thieves would be possible.
Escom denies report

Johannesburg. — Escom yesterday denied any knowledge of weekend reports that former accountant "Dr" Gert Rademeyer, who made off with over R8-million of Escom funds, was returning to South Africa voluntarily.

It was reported that Mr Rademeyer, now held in Australia, was meant to return on Saturday night but could not do so because police confiscated his traveller's cheques when he was arrested last Saturday to appear in court for an extradition hearing.

The report quoted a "senior Escom official" who was not named.

But yesterday Escom spokesman Mr Ettiene du Plessis said he did not believe the report of Mr Rademeyer's return was true: "I can't even find the official who was quoted."

He said Escom had not been negotiating with Mr Rademeyer at all.

The Rademeyer family could not be contacted for comment yesterday.
Sex offence, drink, drugs laws probed

Political Staff
HIGH priority has been given to official investigations which could lead to reforms of laws on rape and other sex offences, and crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The investigations, by legal and other experts, are outlined in the annual report of the South African Law Commission.

The report has been submitted to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, and was tabled in Parliament before the Easter recess.

Details of investigation projects include:
- Rape — topics for research include the possibility of re-defining rape and marital rape and reconsidering the “irrefutable presumption” that a boy under 14 cannot be guilty of rape.
- Among other topics in this investigation are cross-examination of the complainant on her character and previous sexual experience, protection of the complainant’s identity, protection of juvenile witnesses, trials in camera and the role of the crisis clinic.

The commission also looked at the effect in other countries of reform of the rape law in the past decade.

Discussions were held with 57 people representing 30 different organisations, eight attorneys general (or their deputies) and 36 magistrates.

There were also discussions with police, public prosecutors, district surgeons and representatives of rape crisis organisations.

- Drug and liquor abuse — three possible approaches to law reform were proposed.

First, if a person committed an offence but said he was under the influence of liquor or drugs and acted in a state of automatism or while he was not otherwise criminally responsible, he had to be acquitted.

The second approach rules that drunkenness or drug intoxication would not be a valid defence against criminal liability.

The third approach was that drunkenness or drug intoxication might sometimes be a valid defence against criminal liability but that people who were thus acquitted were guilty of a statutory offence of criminal drunkenness or intoxication.

NZ rugby chief has still to decide

WELLINGTON — The New Zealand Rugby Union chairman, Mr Ces Blazey, said today he did not feel bound to call off a proposed tour of South Africa because of a government instruction.

Mr Blazey said on radio the union’s pledge to abandon the 1981 rugby tour of New Zealand by South Africa — if instructed to do so by the government — no longer applied.

He said the Rugby Union was now governed by a different council and was entitled to make up its mind in terms of 1985.

The former government opposed the 1981 tour but did not give a clear instruction to call it off.

Mr Blazey’s comments followed a call by the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, for rugby administrators to honour the four-year-old commitment and bow to his instruction that the tour “must not proceed”. — Sapa-Reuters.

Rape victim to change

Tygerberg Bureau
RAPE victims will not have to report to police before receiving medical treatment in terms of new policy soon to be implemented at provincial hospitals in the Cape.

The major change in management of rape cases was announced today by Dr N S Louw, Director of Hospital Services, at a congress of the Association of Child Psychology, Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines at Tygerberg Hospital.

“I cannot see why a person stabbed in a drunken brawl has the right to trauma unit treatment at a hospital immediately, while a humiliated, shocked...
115 hanged last year for crimes of violence

Parliamentary Correspondent

A TOTAL of 115 people had been hanged in South Africa last year for crimes of violence, two of whom were white, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said.

Thirty-five black people and five coloureds were hanged for crimes of violence against whites.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr David Dalling (PPP, Sandton), he said one white person had been hanged for a crime of violence against a black person and another white person had been hanged for a crime of violence against a white person.

Fifty-three black people, 19 coloureds and one Indian had been hanged for such crimes against other race groups.

In 1982 104 people had been hanged and in 1983 88 had been hanged.
SYDNEY. — South African-born Gert Johannes Rademeyer, an Australian citizen wanted in South Africa for fraud, was paid about R8 million to get around an international boycott against selling enriched uranium to South Africa, a defence lawyer said in court here yesterday.

Mr Rademeyer is facing extradition proceedings to South Africa to answer charges that he defrauded the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) of R8-million late last year. He was arrested by Australian police last February under a hastily-prepared extradition arrangement with South Africa.

Mr John Agius, for Mr Rademeyer, told the court the prosecution was political and that extradition would leave him at the mercy of South Africa’s rigorous nuclear energy secrecy laws which carry jail terms of up to 20 years.

He said Mr Rademeyer obtained the money as commission for securing enriched-uranium contracts, contrary to an international ban because of South Africa’s refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

**Koeberg**

He said Mr Rademeyer was recruited by Escom senior general manager Mr Isaac van der Walt, and put suppliers of enriched uranium in contact with Escom general manager (finance) Mr Leendert te Groen — for which he was paid.

Mr Agius said the Koeberg nuclear power station used enriched uranium procured by his client.

Mr Agius sought an adjournment yesterday to allow him to obtain further details of the settlement, including statements from Mr Van der Walt and Mr Te Groen.

He said his client wished to have contacts from the United States, Portugal, Spain and France called as witnesses. The further information would detail the prices paid for uranium imported into South Africa and the parties involved.

The magistrate refused the adjournment and remanded Mr Rademeyer in custody. — Sapa-Reuters

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**AA warns on driving licences**

Example: 3-piece Trevira & Wool Suits, Top Makes

**R 114.95**

(PLUS YOUR OLD SUIT)

Plus FREE OF CHARGE

(with each suit purchased)

Matching Shirt & Tie of your choice
(e.g. Monatic, Consulate etc.)

Total value **R251.15**

Offer only applies to sizes 87 cm — 119 cm in regulars, shorts, longs and portlies. Our expert staff will assist you and our master tailor will be in attendance. Credit card holders take advantage of your credit facilities and purchase your suit requirements for the next 12 months.

**Andy's Mens Shop**

**HOURS OF BUSINESS: MON—THURS 8.15am—5.30pm; FRI 8.15am—5.45pm; SAT 6—8.**

**BUS STOP 73 FROM TOWN — 74 FROM SUBURBS**
Escom evidence ‘selective’

SYDNEY. — South Africa put selective evidence before a court hearing an extradition case against South African-born Gert Rademeyer, an Australian citizen, his lawyer said in court here yesterday.

Mr John Agius, for Mr Rademeyer who is wanted in South Africa on $3.6-million fraud charges, said the prosecution had excluded differing sworn testimony by people whose statements the prosecution tendered yesterday.

"There's a very selective choice of what's been put before this tribunal," Mr Agius told magistrate Ms Rosemary Smith.

The court heard statements from the senior general manager of South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (Escom), Mr Isak van der Walt, its general manager (finance), Mr Lencert te Groot, and an accountant, Miss Margaret Hefer.

Mr Agius said the same three people had given affidavits for sequestration proceedings against Mr Rademeyer which differed from those tendered by the prosecution.

The statements tendered yesterday were made at the behest of the Transvaal's Attorney-General, Mr Klaus von Lieres, who was present in court.

Mr Agius submitted that Mr Rademeyer did not defraud Escom but was paid the $3.6-million as commission for securing enriched uranium to fuel South Africa's Koeberg power station.

He said an international ban on selling nuclear fuel to South Africa necessitated Mr Rademeyer's recruitment by Mr Van der Walt and Mr Te Groot, now no longer with Escom.

Mr Rademeyer was remanded in custody and the case is due to continue today. — Sapa-Reuters
Escom man's case adjourned

SYDNEY.—Extradition proceedings against Escom's former deputy chief accountant, Mr Gert Rademeyer, were adjourned yesterday until next month after he was taken to hospital complaining of chest and arm pains.

Mr Rademeyer, 49, spent several hours undergoing X-rays and cardiogram tests, but doctors said that aside from high blood pressure they could find nothing wrong with him.

He is wanted in South Africa for allegedly stealing some R8 million from Escom and depositing it in banks around the world.

Mr Rademeyer denies the charges.

Although there appeared to be nothing seriously wrong with him, extradition proceedings were adjourned to June 14 so he can seek further medical attention at Sydney's Long Bay jail, where he has been in custody since his arrest in February.

The hearing began on Monday and initially was expected to last three days. But officials said the hearing would have continued at least an extra day because of the mass of evidence being presented.

So far, the court has heard about two-thirds of the 40 affidavits presented in support of the extradition application.

On Monday, the court ruled that Mr Rademeyer was not entitled to give evidence or call witnesses on the question of his guilt or innocence.

Yesterday, however, his barrister, Mr John Agius, said he would apply to Australia's Federal Court to test that ruling before the case resumes next month.

Having denied the fraud allegations, Mr Rademeyer claims the money was legally due to him as a commission fee for introducing suppliers of enriched uranium to Escom.

A naturalized Australian, having lived in the country for eight years until 1973, he is South African by birth. Following the alleged fraud in late 1983, he arrived in Sydney in January and at South Africa's request was kept under surveillance by Australian police.

Since his February arrest, he has appeared in court five times and has not been allowed bail. — Sapa-AP

Lord's Day allegation

Staff Reporter

THE manageress of a City discotheque yesterday appeared in the Magistrate's Court in connection with an alleged contravention of a section of Act 19 of 1885, The Lord's Day Observance Act.

The State alleges that Ms Sue Ann Parsons, 27, of Main Road, Mowbray, illegally kept a public place — The Mix nightclub — open for "the purpose of dancing".

No charges were put to Ms Parsons and she was not asked to plead. She was warned to appear on July 1.

Mr W J P Marnis was the magistrate. Mr L S Moffitt appeared for the State. Mr J J Henry represented Ms Parsons.
Report proposes rape law reform

Political Staff

FAR-REACHING reforms to the laws on sexual offences, particularly those relating to rape, have been proposed by the South African Law Commission.

But the commission, whose report on “Women and Sexual Offences in South Africa” was tabled in Parliament yesterday, did not support a number of more radical reforms, proposed by feminist groups.

Among the reforms proposed by the Commission are:

- The law should be changed so that a husband may be charged with the rape of his wife, provided that a prosecution should not be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General;
- The irrefutable presumption that a boy under the age of 14 cannot have sexual intercourse should be abolished;
- Legislation should be introduced to prevent questions to a complainant in a rape case about her previous sexual experience, except that with the accused, unless it was relevant in cross-examination;
- A prohibition should be imposed by law on the publication of any particulars that could lead to the identification of a rape victim;
- There should be an automatic in camera hearing of evidence of the complainant in a rape case;
- These proposed changes should also apply to other cases of sexual offences against women, such as indecent assault, sexual offences with girls under the age of 16, and the contravention of the provisions of sexual offences involving female idiots and imbeciles.

Yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in reply to a question tabled by Mr Peter Gastrow (FFP, Durban Central), said he did not intend introducing any legislation to implement the commission’s recommendations during the current parliamentary session but he said they were being “considered”.

In its report, the commission said: “It appears from comments received and discussions held that there is a particular need to deal with the victim more sympathetically and to afford her greater protection in the process of law.”

Although the commission’s proposals will, if adopted, lead to significant changes to laws concerning sexual offences, they stopped short of introducing changes wanted by women’s groups.

It did not, for instance, accept that there was a need to change the definition of rape to include a blanket definition of “sexual assault”.

The commission also rejected calls for more streamlined procedures for abortions for rape victims, and it did not support a move for the provision of a legal representative for complainants.

Although it accepted that the length and unpredictability of the legal process “may greatly add to the rape victim’s trauma”, it did not feel this could be changed by law and did not recommend a special police squad to deal with sexual crimes “at this stage”.
80 000 City gang members

By BARRY STRIEK

An estimated 80 000 people — five percent of the population — belong to gangs, a Rhodes University lecturer, Dr Don Pinnock, has found.

"Even if this figure is a wide over-estimate, half would be enough to raise serious questions about a city which is becoming better known for its violence than for its beauty," Mr Pinnock wrote in a book, "Crime and Power in South Africa", published this week.

The massive removal of people of the Group Areas Act was one of the reasons for the growth of gangs in Cape Town, he said.

Most gang members were "youths defined by the South African government as coloured", and most live in the racial ghettos of the Cape Flats.

Often, too easily, the city's gang phenomenon is hidden away behind comfortable racial stereotypes of the prominence of coloured communities to violence and alcohol-abuse," Mr Pinnock said. "Clearly, we must look beyond this convenient smoke-screen."

It was undeniable that the members of these gangs were the products of poverty and a wide survey of gang members had found the average educational level to be Standard Two.

But attention also had to be given to the changing family structure which had resulted from population relocations.

"Strong indications exist that the massive relocations from the inner city to the satellite townships of the Cape Flats dramatically increased poverty and social disintegration."

"And they did this by destroying the social unit which had broadened earning potential and facilitated child care: the communal family," he said.

"At one blow, this bureaucratic exercise in social engineering increased unemployment and loosened the working-class community's control over its children."

Between 1950 and 1962 nearly 700 000 people were evicted from their homes under the Group Areas Act.

The tragedy of the relocations could not be gauged from numbers alone as "community structures simply fell apart". For this reason Group Areas relocations were not peripheral to the study of gangs, but "lie at its very core".

Stresses

The cement which held working-class communities was broken up and the social control over the youth collapsed. The stresses resulting from these changes "brought with them psychological difficulties and behaviour."

"Marital relations were upset, and the divorce and desertion rate rose. Parent-child relationships also become problematic — often because of the father's sense of inadequacy in his new environment."

"There was a rise in promiscuity, in alcohol abuse and drug trafficking. More children found themselves on the streets with nothing to do," Mr Pinnock said.

"The main product of this was fear — fear of neighbours, fear of unknown people, fear of gangs and fear of the new environment."

Use statistics 'with caution'

Political Staff

Official crime statistics in South Africa have to be used with great caution, says Mrs Nina Slabbert, a senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology.

Problems with official crime figures, the restrictions imposed by the Police and Prisons Acts and academic isolation complicate research efforts into the criminal justice system in South Africa, she says in a book released this week.

'Increase'

"If there is to be an increase in future in the degree of control over, and in limiting, access to institutions and information, it will become more and more difficult to develop responsible, scientific criticism of the criminal justice system within South Africa," she writes.


Mrs Slabbert says the standard explanation of differences in crime rates between different communities in South Africa ignores or obscures political and social disintegration, which directly affect crime rates, such as different procedures of law enforcement and arrest for various racial groups.

Statistics in the annual police and justice reports were limited "and over a number of years the categories have become more and more condensed".

"Research work that deals in this regard with trends, patterns and projections over several years is severely hampened by these alterations."

Moreover, many victims do not report offences. Ambulance and hospital statistics of stabbing incidents at weekends show that many victims were taken straight to hospital and seldom reported incidents afterwards.

Rape

Among other reasons for not reporting offences, according to research, were that victims lacked faith in the justice system and its impartiality, or earned so little that they could not afford to take time off work.

Sensitive cases, such as rape and psychological effect of rape, are also often not reported, Mrs Slabbert says. "As a result, researchers have to use statistics with great caution, and must remind themselves continually of the relativity of crime definitions."
Dagga, not opium or heroin, SA's main illegal drug

DAGGA is the main illegal drug of abuse in South Africa.

Every year up to 40,000 people are arrested and prosecuted for possession or dealing, but in recent years the mixing of dagga with Mandrax has become very common and another source of concern.

The crushed button, which sells for up to R10, mixed with other substances and smoked in a pipe or bottleneck, intensifies the sensations imparted by the dagga and, according to users, gives a better "buzz".
Dagga — NOT so innocent

DAGGA is not the harmless drug it was once thought to be. It can cause declining physical and mental functions, damage motivation and social life and — in a small group of abusers — cause psychotic reactions.

These and other conclusions have been reached by professionals at clinics of the University of Cape Town at Groote Schuur and Valkenberg, where the number of patients presented for treatment has increased so dramatically that existing facilities can no longer cope.

Dr David Rabinowitz, chairman of the Cape Town Drug Action Committee, is quite firm about the possible dangers of dagga abuse, although he also emphasises that his observations refer only to the patients seen in clinical situations: "We simply know far too little about our non-clinical population."

Decline

From these observations he says that over time "we do see, sometimes very clearly documented in the patient's history, a clear decline in function."

"This may show in a scholar. Declining marks often parallel the onset of drug abuse or dagga abuse, and as the individual settles into a steady and predictable pattern of drug intake, his marks begin to decline very markedly and you often get dropouts from school or university."

"In many individuals, their drive and motivation becomes damaged. This is known as the amotivational syndrome where the individual's lifestyle becomes centred around the drug. He becomes occupationally impaired, socially impaired, school- lastically impaired, and he is not always aware of this."

"It often takes confrontation by others to bring the abuser to us."

Dr Rabinowitz says there are sometimes health problems — weight loss, decline in general health and energy, loss of appetite and insomnia.

"They do not appear well, their skin has often lost its tone and sheen and their hair is dull and dry."

But he also emphasised that when individuals are helped to remove the drug from their lives, recovery is possible.

Impairment

"There do not appear, so far, to be permanent forms of impairment."

"But the prolonged use of cannabis may be related to personality immaturity and once the drug is gone, the individual needs other forms of rehabilitation — social and emotional, which may take several weeks or months."

"There is usually a lot of work involved."

Up in smoke — a police officer throws petrol onto a pile of dagga in northern Natal.
TOMORROW: An Addict’s Story

How much is found?

Two Vehicles

RUNNING DIFFERENCES

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TOMORROW: An Addict’s Story

How much is found?
Struggle being used as excuse for thuggery

Staff Reporter

Many township residents who thought they were involved in the struggle and could condone many acts of lawlessness perpetrated by youths and blame it on "the system," have been left dumbfounded by recent events in the townships.

The youths virtually rule the townships and anybody who dares to oppose them gets the usual threat: "We will burn your house."

Many residents are wondering whether there is any leadership behind the pupils' actions, or if they act on the spur of the moment and, finally, if their motives are political or plain thuggery.

It has become dangerous to drive around the townships on Saturday afternoons.

The pleasant weekend activity that many used to indulge in, cruising around the townships to visit friends, has very definitely become a thing of the past.

Before venturing out in their cars on weekends these days, the first thing township dwellers have learnt is to make sure there is no "unrest" funeral in the vicinity which they could bump into.

And these days, even though an "unrest" death may not have been reported, pupils who die of natural causes are usually given an "unrest" burial.

An "unrest" funeral means total anarchy in the townships.

With Putco refusing to allow its buses to be used for such funerals the youths have now turned to commandeering taxis. And for fear of having their vehicles commandeered taxi drivers, last week for example, steered clear of Diepkloof on Saturday.

It was distressing, to say the least, to see more than 20 youths crammed in a mini-bus which is supposed to seat 12 people.

Not only were they overloaded, but the vehicles were made doubly dangerous by youths hanging from the windows and rocking them from side to side as they sped along the township roads.

Most of the taxis so commandeered ended up with dents all over the bodywork.

Motorists who see these commandeered vehicles approaching are quick to turn down side streets for fear of confrontation with the rampaging youths.

Garage owners have had their profits cut by the youths who force them to fill up the vehicles.

One garage in Diepkloof no longer opens during the day on Saturdays.

I saw some youths in commandeered vehicles returning from a funeral last Saturday. They drove up to a garage where they ordered the petrol attendants to fill up the vehicles. They were in a convoy of about 10 taxis. It costs about R50 to fill the tank of just one of these mini-buses.

Two taxis were filled up, but the manager, mustering his courage, suddenly grabbed the bowser hose from one of the youths and ordered them to move on.

The manager was fuming with anger. "If this is the struggle then I am not part of it. We have been in the struggle ourselves and we sympathise with the youths — and we have done a lot for them.

"But if they now use violence against us, who is going to support them? It is fashionable these days, it seems, to carry out wanton acts of recklessness or thuggery under the name of the struggle. "They are discrediting the struggle," he said.

A lot of people are puzzled by what is going on. Even those who regard these incidents as a sign of the times and argued that there must be casualties in the struggle, are at a loss for words.

But what seems clear is that politics is not the real motivating factor. To join in this kind of mindless lawlessness is thought to be clever, great fun. Sadly, the township youth of today, who should know better, give no thought to the wanton damage they are doing to people's — their own people's — property and possessions.
Causes of crime outlined

of their need to survive and to help their dependents, while poor housing and overcrowded living conditions forced people on to the streets where they formed gangs and indulged in criminal activities, Mr Justice Smalberger said.

Unemployed people turned to crime because insufficient recreational facilities resulted in boredom and frustration, and these pent-up energies were used in criminal acts.

The community's attitude that crime prevention is the state's function should be changed.

Mr Justice Smalberger said money would be better spent in preventing crime than spending millions more to guard against it, or to repair or alleviate the damage it had done.

He said Nicro should continue to provide information and education. Lectures and slide shows should be given where possible, and opportunities to contact likely community leaders and influential groups for assistance should be sought.

"The community should do more to improve socio-economic conditions in areas where these conditions breed crime."

"Help must be given to unemployed ex-offenders in such a way that they accept that they have a duty to obtain employment and to provide for their own welfare."

"Once an ex-offender is discharged from jail, he normally has to go back to the community from which he came, and where he committed the crime."

"If the community rejects or ostracises him, he may turn back to crime as his only refuge," Mr Justice Smalberger said.

He said it was important that the community should be educated to understand that once an offender had served his sentence he had paid his debt to society.

A sense of belonging was important, in the sense that it was a ruling factor in the rehabilitation process, he said.

The destructive energy of youth must be turned to constructive and productive energy, but this would not be easy in the current unrest situation, Mr Justice Smalberger said.

This could be done by fostering a positive attitude towards schooling, to stimulate the awareness of negative effects of crime at an early age and to encourage educational programmes about crime.

In the long term Nicro should try to promote community service projects designed to achieve a feeling of security and belonging, to offer youth the opportunity to take part in constructive activities in their leisure hours, and to provide facilities for children to do their homework and to learn skills, which their home circumstances did not offer.
Rademeyer story
was ‘laughable’

JOHANNESBURG. — Former Escom accountant Gert Rademeyer was yesterday found guilty on two charges of fraud involving R8,5-million after the judge had said his story was “laughable.”

Mr Justice Gert Coetzee said that Rademeyer had tried to implicate his immediate boss, Mr Leendert te Groen.

“He tried to dig a hole for Te Groen and fell into it and buried himself,” the judge said.

Commission
Rademeyer heard the judge spell out that he had attempted an elaborate cover-up of the two counts of fraud by saying that he had been promised a commission of $3 546 000 for enriched uranium deals by Mr Te Groen.

“These deals never existed. His whole story of flying to Madrid to meet a Spaniard who could supply nuclear fuel for the Koeberg power station is simply laughable,” Mr Justice Coetzee said.

“He was prepared to go to any lengths to corroborate his version of the story, which was that he was owed the money in commission. In fact he knew nothing about nuclear fuel procurements.

“The correct story is that he had intimate knowledge of nuclear procurement purchases and thought out this scheme.

“His behaviour follows the pattern of all swindlers.”

He said a letter written to the Central Bank of Thailand in Bangkok, in which Rademeyer described himself as a millionaire who would require to move at least $1-million, put the lie to his fraudulent scheme because it was written weeks before the transfer of money from an Escom New York account.

Mr Justice Coetzee said Rademeyer’s threats in Australia that he would “tell all” about South Africa’s nuclear deals had “amounted to nothing.”

Rademeyer admitted two previous sentences of three months for fraud — at Greytown in Natal in 1975, and several years later when he was working at the post office in Mafikeng.

The first sentence had been suspended for three months.

Psychiatric
His counsel, Mr Johann Els SC, said that before sentence on 28 September he would bring psychiatric evidence regarding Rademeyer’s activities.

Mr Justice Coetzee said that Mr Te Groen — who signed the regulation for the transfer of R8,5-million — had taken his wife and family on an extended European trip and had flown back from Rome as soon as Escom had informed him of the irregular transfer of money which bore his signature.

He said that the letter written by Rademeyer to the Thai bank showed that he had intended to live as a millionaire.
Resettlement ‘fraud’ probed

PRETORIA. — A top level police investigation has been launched into alleged multi-million rand malpractices concerning resettlement claims lodged against and paid out by the Decentralization Board.

This was confirmed in Pretoria yesterday by the Head of the Northern Transvaal CID, Brigadier Hendrik du Plessis.

The police probe — conducted by Pretoria Commercial Branch detectives — involved resettlements in Atlantis, near Cape Town, but it could spread to other decentralization points in the country, according to a report in a Pretoria newspaper yesterday.

It is alleged the Decentralization Board was defrauded by so-called consultants and concerns who were to be resettled.

More than 75 percent of the money paid out by the board was “wasted” and benefited the consultants and resettling companies.

It was claimed many of the quotations and invoices submitted had been “loaded” more than 10 times and the “gain” had then been divided between the consultants and companies involved.

Companies were encouraged to settle in decentralization points and the Decentralization Board committed itself to pay all costs attached to resettlement.

Some of the industrialists allegedly claimed subsidies for non-existent employees and it is believed at least one had to close down after the alleged malpractice was uncovered. The industrialist concerned allegedly made a living out of subsidies paid for faked employees.

Many businessmen interested in resettlement in one of the various decentralization points had to submit applications to the board through consulting companies.

Once an application was approved “in principle” by the board, three quotations for the cost of resettling a concern by construction companies had to be submitted to the board and it was assumed the lowest quotation had automatically been accepted.

“No control”

It is alleged that the Decentralization Board had no control over money paid out and worked purely on documentation submitted.

The board’s system came under scrutiny when it was established that many quotations submitted had been lodged by the same company using different names and cheques had in certain cases been made out to construction companies which were not operative and existed only in name.

An incident known of in Cape Town was a company which had been paid out more than R100,000 for resettlement in Atlantis and it was later established that the factory had not moved from its old premises at all. — Sapa
GENCOR fraud probe

GENCOR chairman Ted Pavitt has confirmed that an alleged multimillion-rand fraud within the company is being investigated.

But he said it was impossible to estimate how much was involved until the probe had been completed. However, he said a weekend newspaper report that R42m was involved was exaggerated.

According to the report, it has been alleged that officials received farms, luxury vehicles and overseas trips to grant tenders.
Editor hits back over briefing

Political Reporter

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, had done nothing to allay fears that magistrates and prosecutors could be compromised by a briefing on township unrest, the editor of the Sunday Tribune newspaper, Mr. Ian Wylie, said yesterday.

Instead, he had attempted to divert attention by attacking the newspaper, Mr. Wylie said.

He denied the newspaper had not printed a Department of Justice reply to its queries on the issue of the briefing. He said the Durban Chief Magistrate’s reply had been quoted in full.

“We fail to understand the Minister’s criticism of this newspaper for not publishing the department’s reaction,” Mr. Wylie said.

“The only statement received from the Department of Justice by this newspaper was issued by a Mr G J C Myburgh from Pretoria who referred to information he had received from the Chief Magistrate in Durban.

“Since Mr Myburgh was quoting the chief magistrate, this newspaper went directly to him and his reply was reported in full,” Mr. Wylie said.
Boycott chiefs act as thugs line own pockets

KRUGERSDORP Consumer Boycott Committee has set up vigilante groups "to root out criminal elements who intimidate and rob motorists, shebeen owners and taxi drivers in the name of the struggle".

The police also broke their silence on the whereabouts of Transvaal boycott committee leader Jabu Ngwenya and confirmed his detention under the emergency regulations. They had denied he was detained.

Hundreds of rands worth of cash and goods have been seized from the criminals by the boycott committee's activists after which the culprits were punished and later lectured on what the boycott meant, according to a boycott committee spokesman in Krugersdorp townships of Munsieville and Kagiso.

Major chain stores in Soweto have reported a 60% increase in sales since the start of the boycott.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said yesterday that there had been a mixed reaction to the boycott. "Some retailers have reported a marked drop in turnover while others do not appear to have been affected".

In Pretoria, joint action by commerce and industry and the security forces has resulted in a return to better trading for shops. Pamphlets were dropped over Mamelodi last week urging shoppers to go about their business under the protection of the security forces, who then manned bus terminals and other points of concentration to protect shoppers.

Pick 'n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman said the boycott in Pretoria and Johannesburg was just beginning to affect company stores. He added that it did not appear to be as serious as the boycott of four Pick 'n Pay stores in Cape Town.
Troubles in townships persist

INCIDENTS of violence continued to erupt countrywide and police opened fire on crowds on a number of separate occasions, said yesterday's police unrest report.

No deaths were reported, but in the troubled Moutse district, where residents are protesting against government's decision to incorporate them into KwaNdebele, police said roads were barricaded and there was sporadic stone-throwing.

Police opened fire several times to disperse crowds.

A hand-grenade attack on a policeman's home in Soweto caused minor damage and no injuries.

In the same area, police used teargas and birdshot to disperse groups. Twelve people were arrested and one injured.

In Sebako, near Pretoria, police arrested a youth who had a petrol bomb.

Police fired birdshot and teargas at crowds in Sanddrift, near George, who were allegedly stoning a police patrol. Similar incidents occurred in Steynsburg and Paarl in the Cape, but no injuries were reported.

A police patrol twice used teargas and birdshot to disperse stone-throwers in the Mbekweni township near Paarl. No injuries were reported.

Police in George arrested 33 people, eight of them on public violence charges, during a swoop on the Louwakamp area. Confirming the raid, police liaison officer Major Eddie Snyman said it followed "numerous crimes" in the area.

Those arrested would face charges including stock theft, arson and possession of explosives.
THREE unrest-related deaths have been reported since Friday morning. A 15-year-old girl was beaten to death with sjamboks by several people near Queenstown.

There was stone-throwing and streets were barricaded in Deenilton in the Eastern Transvaal. Police used tear smoke and birdshot to disperse rioters. The body of a man believed to have been wounded during one of the police actions was later found in the street. The death is being investigated.

At Phillipstown in the Northern Cape, a black policeman's father was hacked to death with a panga and his body set alight when a group of blacks attacked the house. The policeman fired shots at the attackers, seriously wounding a black woman.

Police and troops blocked off the entrances to Mamelodi yesterday as residents prepared for a massive funeral of two men who died last month.
Voluntary township curfew working

By Jon Qwelane

It works, they earnestly tell you, it works absolutely!

Since the introduction early this month of a voluntary curfew not one murder or serious crime has been reported in Krugersdorp's Kagiso and Munsieville townships.

On the contrary, more than 100 thugs are deadlier but wiser after making contact with small groups of youths enforcing "a code of decent human behaviour" in the townships.

Unlike Eastern Cape townships, where the "necklace" — a burning tyre slung around a suspected malefactor's neck — is the standard punishment, Krugersdorp activists believe in relieving the victim of his weapon and then "educating" him on how to live in peace with his fellow men.

An executive member of the Kagiso Consumer Boycott Committee said:

"When our activists enter shebeens they request anybody armed with a knife to place it on the table.

'OLD PEOPLE'

"In many cases knifemen voluntarily surrender their weapons. The result: not one murder was reported in these townships during December."

The curfew is not official but young and old will tell you it is rigorously observed and say the almost complete eradication of serious crime is proof enough of that.

An elderly woman from Kagiso 2 township said: "If the old people of this township could enforce discipline as effectively as the young many of our problems would disappear.

"All that happens here is that small groups of youths move about the townships at night and order indoors anybody loitering in the streets.

"Most of the time those in the streets are drunk and troublemakers. Young thugs intent on robbing people of their wages and other valuables have been taught a lesson and in the many years that I have lived here I am seeing this community behave decently for the first time."

Doesn't the curfew interfere with the normal lives of people who may otherwise not want it?"

The old lady replies: "If you consider that many married men, after getting paid on Fridays, do not go straight home with their wages but make for the shebeens where they drink all their money, then the actions of the young people make sense.

"If you also consider that thugs make life miserable for many people, then again the curfew makes sense."

MANY ADULTS

A packed St Margaret's Catholic Church heard on Saturday during the funeral service for Angel Manqanyini (19) that the unofficial curfew would be maintained for as long as necessary — and a unanimous "yes" was shouted several times.

Many of those assenting were adults.

Some have taken advantage of the restrictions. Bands of youths claiming to be enforcing the curfew as well as the boycott of white shops have molested workers returning late from their jobs and confiscated parcels from people ignoring the boycott.

According to the Kagiso Youth Congress and the Kagiso Consumer Boycott Committee, the unruly element has been dealt with severely.

Some people, however, wanted the curfew enforcers to be more easily identifiable.
the number of murders (see chart). Robbery figures appear to have remained virtually static since 1980, as have those for rape. The number of burglaries has increased dramatically and car theft is also on the increase. Serious assault has declined slightly from the previous year under review. The statistics show only the number of cases reported to the police.

The rape figure, in particular, is subject to wide interpretation since many cases go unreported. Of the 15 635 rapes reported in the 1982-1983 period, nearly 9 000 prosecutions were instituted — about 1 000 less than the previous year.

Police statistics divide crime into “offences” and “infringements of the law.” According to Mana Shabertt, of the Department of Criminology at the University of Cape Town, 40% of infringements consist of “apartheid law” contraventions, such as pass offences. If these were to be decriminalised, the figures would slump radically.

The number of cases in this category has increased dramatically, from 612 576 in 1981-1982 to 782 470 in 1982-1983.

Police statistics have come under increasing criticism for their lack of information. Progressive Federal Party spokesman Helen Suzman said in Parliament that the report is “getting more slender as the years go by.” The number of categories has diminished drastically over the last 10 years and there is now no racial breakdown.

SA not only has one of the world’s highest crime rates, but also one of the highest rates of judicial executions. Between 1978 and 1980, executions peaked at around 130 a year, after declining markedly in the mid-Seventies. Since 1980, the numbers have levelled off to around 95 a year.

According to the Prisons Department, 97 people have been hanged in Pretoria’s Central Prison this year, with 175 in death row. Statistics show the reprieve power is being used less now than in the early Sixties and mid-Seventies.

The high proportion of black executions does not appear to be simply a question of demographics and the notorious murder rate in the black community. Says John Dugard, director of applied legal studies at Wits University: “I do not believe judges pass the death penalty more readily on blacks than whites, but subconsciously this happens. Studies in the US have shown this to be the case and there is no reason to think SA to be any different.”

A contentious issue is legal representation for capital offences. The majority of blacks, because they cannot afford their own attorneys and advocates, are assigned...
Little response to ‘amnesty’ offer

The “amnesty” granted in December last year by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to people in illegal possession of arms and ammunition expires on February 28.

According to Mr J I Welch of Saga — an organisation concerned with the promotion of firearm safe keeping and maintenance — the response has been disappointing.

The official notice, which appeared in the Government Gazette, said anybody who illegally possessed arms or ammunition and who surrendered such arms or ammunition at any police station or to any police officer during the period would not be prosecuted for illegal possession, or for any offence relating to loss or theft.

At the same time applications for licences to possess such arms could be applied for in appropriate cases.

A person who, for example, inherited a firearm some years ago but never applied for a licence could not do so without fear of prosecution for negligence, Mr Welch said.
No excuse soon for drunken criminals

Alcohol and drugs law could change

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

Being under the influence of alcohol or drugs will no longer be an excuse for criminals if the Government accepts a recommendation to make “criminal intoxication” an offence.

Rapists, murderers, and people committing other criminal acts will no longer be able to get off the hook for their actions by pleading that they did not know what they were doing.

Instead, if they admit to being so intoxicated that they did not know they were committing a crime, they would automatically be pleading guilty to criminal intoxication.

This new crime would carry punishment which would have been applicable to the offence committed while under the influence — except the death sentence.

This new statutory offence is recommended in a report by the SA Law Commission, tabled in Parliament today.

The commission recommended that a statutory offence of criminal intoxication be approved that would result in the conviction of a person who was under the influence of alcohol, drugs or other substance which resulted in loss of mental faculties.

The commission has also recommended that legitimate status be given to illegitimate children if the parents marry later.

This would affect children born to couples who could not marry when the Mixed Marriages Act was on the statute book.

The proposed legislation also deals with the modern problem of test-tube babies and artificial insemination, for example, from so-called sperm banks.

A child born through artificial donor insemination would be deemed to have been born in wedlock if the husband gave permission for insemination.

Legal experts have welcomed the recommendations in the report.

Welfare spokesman has also welcomed proposed reforms which will give illegitimate children legal status if the parents later marry.

Commenting on the “criminal intoxication” proposals, the Transvaal Attorney General, Mr Donald Brunette, said there might be confusion in courts if alcohol is still regarded as a mitigating factor for serious offences which carry the death penalty.

“It introduces legal complications if serious crimes which can carry the death sentence can still be committed while under the influence of alcohol or drug,” he said.

“Furthermore, the act of making it an offence can create an additional social problem,” he added.

Mr H Viljoen, chairman of the General Bar Council, said the proposed changes were not so much a legal issue as a moral one. “This is a matter that is for the community to decide. Do they want the excessive use of alcohol, which induces an offence, to be inexcusable?”
Drink and drug offenders might face harder line

BARRY STEELE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Tough measures against people who commit offences under the influence of drink and drugs have been proposed by the South African Law Commission.

It proposed that a new crime of "criminal intoxication" be written into the law books. Anyone found guilty of criminal intoxication could be sentenced to any punishment, except the death penalty, which could have been imposed if they had been held to be criminally liable.

It rejected a proposal by Professor P C Whiting of the University of the Witwatersrand that drunkenness should be no defence to a crime in all circumstances.

But it found every respondent who approached the commission condemn the fact that the courts seem to be too lenient towards drunk or drug intoxicated offenders.

This is in line with the opinion poll conducted in 1977 by the Human Sciences Research Council which found that 99% of the 5000 respondents believed courts should not accept drunkenness as a defence for serious crimes.

The commission said the fact that drunkenness or drug intoxication could result in the acquittal of an accused did not satisfy society's sense of justice. It accepted that it could be taken into account as a mitigating factor.
Vehicles damaged by stones, fire

Vehicles were damaged overnight by stonethrowers and arsonists, a police unrest report said this morning. It said buses and police vehicles were damaged either by stones or petrol bombs in Soweto, Ashdown near Pietermaritzburg and at Claremont near Durban.

Two homes were set alight yesterday in Bella Bella near Warmbaths. Police used tear gas, rubber bullets, shotgun fire and sjamboks to disperse the mob. Two men were slightly injured and 17 arrested.

SET ALIGHT

And in an old residential area near Kroonstad, arsonists set alight the home of the caretaker of the Masheng Primary School, the police said.

In Tembisa near Kempton Park a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists. And at Khutsong near Bothaville two homes were slightly damaged and two delivery vehicles destroyed by fire, the report added.

At Lamontville near Durban, police used shotgun fire when a dwelling was stoned. No injuries were reported.

A policeman was injured when police vehicles were stoned at the residential area of Jota in the Eastern Province. Tear gas was used to disperse a mob. A home was damaged when it was stoned.

— Sapa.
Increase in crime a key issue in election campaign

Barbara Bright
PARIS

The Paris police arrested 40 youths and seized weapons and drugs after a month of violence and looting in the French capital.

Rally of Socialist Party supporters in the Parisian suburb of Epinay-sur-Seine.

He said the figures marked the first real fall in crime for two decades and indicated a change in statistical methods.

Not true, said the Right-wing Le Figaro, without citing its source.

Between 1984 and 1985, the growth in criminality increased by more than 10 percent.

Down overall

Interior Ministry sources admit that violent crimes — the sort that get the Press headlines — have increased but insist that overall crime is down.

Last year the National Assembly agreed to modernise France’s outdated police force, adding five million francs (about 150 million) over five years to the police budget to pay for new cars, new firearms, computers and better officer training.

Mr Jean-Pierre Bordier, Federal secretary of the Independent Federation of Police Unions (FASP), said Mr Joxe’s plan was a response to reforms long demanded by the police unions, traditionally at odds with the Interior Ministry.

Mr Bordier praised the 350 community councils set up in 1983, when the Socialists took power, to prevent delinquency.

He said petty crime was down by 40 percent in some areas.

The new government, whether Left or Right, would have to tackle the problem of drugs, Mr Bordier said, adding that half the crimes now committed were by people on drugs.

But the alarming drug statistics, according to Interior Ministry sources, are themselves an indication of increased police attention to illegal drug traffic.

To step up the fight against crime the Right proposes:

- To close French borders to ‘populations at high risk’ for drug traffic, requiring visas for all non-European Community nationals;
- To establish two- to five-year prison terms for drug offenders, expelling foreign nationals after their release;
- To authorise random identity checks to pick up illegal immigrants.

The Right cites as support for its plan stricter immigration laws, a prison population that is one-quarter immigrant, the majority from North Africa, although immigrants account for less than 5 per cent of the overall French population.

The Interior Ministry insists, however, that labeling the North African immigrants as largely criminal is a simplistic formula that feeds racism. — (Sapa-Reuters)
Number of criminal cases commenced:

- February 1986: 15
- March 1986: 10
- April 1986: 12
- May 1986: 17
- June 1986: 11

Total number of criminal cases commenced:

- 60

The Minister of Justice:

[Signature]

Date: June 10, 1986

The Minister of Justice

[Supplementary notes and legal references]
(a) R 72,800
R 72,700
(a) Indian
(b) Coloured
(c) Other
(b) Blocks
(c) Blocks

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

that come in contact of whom names are
not known for whom no record is kept.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

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following purposes:

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(ii) Name of Department
(iii) Name of Division
(iv) Name of Post
(v) Name of Staff

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Decentralisation system 'tends to encourage abuse'

GENEROUS decentralisation incentives offered by government tended to encourage abuse of the system, the Free Market Foundation and the Progressive Federal Party said yesterday.

They were reacting to a Business Day report that the SA Police commercial branch had launched a countrywide inquiry into abuse of decentralisation incentives, possibly involving fraudulent claims for millions of rands.

Charges of fraud against five people who appeared in the Cape Town magistrates court recently were said by Commercial Branch sources to be the "tip of the iceberg".

The Free Market Foundation's Leon Louw said government subsidies or grants, by their very nature, rewarded higher costs and less efficient methods of production.

And the PFPP's spokesman on trade and industries, Andrew Savage, said the system was a disaster because it was designed to achieve ideological goals in the first instance.

Savage said a further major problem appeared to be the tax-free cash wage incentive offered.

For every employee, a company would receive R110 a month, and for a company with 100 workers, this brought in R1,3m a year.

Savage and Louw cited a case in the Ciska where a clothing company employed more than 3,000 people, of whom 528 were classified as cleaners and more than 500 as security officers.

These workers were paid far less than the R110 the company was receiving in terms of pay incentives, thus ensuring a healthy profit whether workers were productive or not.

Nevertheless, Savage said, there was merit in the argument for decentralisation, but that it should be concerned with the development of four or five core sites where some infrastructure already existed.

He pointed out government had in one year approved decentralisation benefits for applications in 177 different places. The artificially high price for job creation was one of the decentralisation policies' major flaws, Louw said.

He pointed out the emphasis was on job creation, which would reduce unemployment, but added that it was not always productive employment.

There were also unnecessary expenditures incurred in developing social and physical infrastructures which already existed elsewhere.

Louw said the decentralisation policy should be replaced by a "commonsense development policy", and cited the path taken by the Ciska as an example.

The Ciska has no company tax, company law formalities have been eliminated and labour relations deregulated. This development policy, as opposed to offering incentives in the decentralisation policy, had proved so successful that the Ciska was in the process of phasing out the latter, Louw said.

Alan Hirsch, of the Department of Economic History at the University of Cape Town, said the system of decentralisation was a complex one.

It involved different agencies generating funds and administering them, and the latter's main interest was creating as many jobs as possible. It was here that abuses could be overlooked, Hirsch said.
Heated exchange of words

PARLIAMENT — A heated exchange of words took place in the House of Delegates yesterday after Opposition accusations that members were delaying a debate on alleged corruption.

The row occurred after Ministers’ Council chairman Mr Amichand Rajbansi moved that the House adjourn.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (Solidarity, Reservoir Hills) strongly objected, saying there were still 45 minutes left which could be used profitably.

There was no justification for MPs to be underemployed, especially when there was a matter of grave concern facing the House.

Mr Poovalingam said that issue was the allegation of corruption made by a Johannesburg property developer against the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture administration.

He said: "It seems some people are afraid of discussing it."

Amid interjections, Mr Rajbansi replied that the House believed in clean administration and public accountability.

He agreed that the House should do its best to use every minute available.

He gave an assurance that when the debate on alleged corruption came up on March 24, the issue would be debated at length.

Mr Rajbansi said: "When we deal with corruption, we’re going to deal with it properly."
Row grows over Lifegro shares

JOHANNESBURG.—Three of 10 financial journalists who accepted a preferential offer of Lifegro shares and sold them at a profit have decided to donate the profits to charity.

Disclosures that about 30 financial journalists were offered shares by Lifegro have fuelled allegations that Lifegro did not allocate shares equitably, especially to policyholders. The company has denied that the allocation was inequitable.

According to the Star, one of 10 journalists who accepted the offer of 6 000 shares, David Southey, economics editor of Finance Week, was fired by editor Alan Greenblo for accepting the Lifegro offer. Southey, however, had already resigned from Finance Week and will soon join the Sunday Times.

The Star reports that no action has been taken against another Finance Week journalist, Howard Freece, who also took up Lifegro shares but was unaware of the journal's ruling on preferential offers. Freece and Southey have both said they will donate the profits from the shares to charity.

The financial editor of The Daily News, David Canning, has also decided to donate the profits after editor Michael Green pointed out that the share acquisition was against company policy.

Other journalists who The Star says received shares include Stephen Mulholland, editor of Financial Mail, Harold Piëghon, an editorial consultant to Business Day and Paul Dold formerly of the Cape Times.

John King, SAAN MD, was quoted as saying that the SAAN board had prior knowledge and had approved staff members taking preferential Lifegro shares.
THE number of suspected fraud cases, involving decentralisation incentives, discovered so far is small in relation to the total scheme, says Trade and Industries Minister Dawie de Villiers.

He was reacting to reports in Business Day concerning a nationwide probe by the commercial branch of the SA Police into abuse of benefits.

De Villiers said that the 150 spot checks carried out by the Decentralisation Board, which had uncovered certain abuses and malpractices, did not have any bearing on the number of fraudulent cases now being investigated.

"These checks were done on a random basis as part of the Decentralisation Board's control functions, and were not based on any suspicion of malpractices occurring at any of the industries concerned," De Villiers said.

He stressed that every effort was being made to ensure proper control over the payment of incentives.

Financial procedures underlying the payment of decentralisation incentives were strictly in accordance with stipulations laid down by the Auditor-General, De Villiers said.

Steps were taken as late as October to revise and tighten control measures.

De Villiers said specific provision had been made for inspections, the keeping of records for three years by industrialists, and the submission of audit certificates by external auditors in a specified format for all claims submitted.

It had also been decided as an additional and final control measure to do physical inspections before the payment of any relocation claim was effected, he said.

De Villiers asked that the incentive scheme as a whole not be discredited as a result of the actions of a limited number of industrialists.

"The decentralisation policy has, over the years, produced excellent results.

"It is unfair to seize isolated cases of alleged malpractices to throw suspicion on the thousands of industrialists who take part in the scheme in an honourable manner," De Villiers said.
The prisoners know the law.

Members of South Africa's notorious "prison gangs" live in an exclusive world with their own laws, language, and hierarchy — and violence.

The rules are complex and unwritten, but among coloured long-term prisoners in the Cape, everybody knows the law — failure to comply can mean death at the hands of the gang leaders.

An extensive Human Science Research Council report released today concentrates on the history and workings of the "number gangs" the "26", "27" and "28".

Unlike their counterparts in America, prison gangs in South Africa have a long history. The "28" gang evolved from a group known as the "Ninevites" who were active in the Transvaal at the turn of the century.

More recent additions, "Big 5", "Air Force", "Fast Elevens" and "Desperadoes," have suffered at the hands of the "number gangs" with the last two being virtually destroyed in bloody conflict at one stage.

The report details the extensive influence gangs exert on life in the prisons: most violence is linked to gangs and gang members, smuggling and protection racket are run by the gangs and the "28" consider the keeping of "wyflies" (catamites) one of their rights.

All the gangs are organised along paramilitary lines and have evolved management structures for judging and punishing transgressors, training, and providing security against dangers like assault and witchcraft.

The researchers, Dr. Morg Lotter and Mr. Willie Schurink, interviewed prisoners without prison authorities present. They have also made use of accounts of gang behaviour written by prisoners.

"These (gangsters) are the most ruthless, rude and lowest grade people I have ever met. They rob other prisoners of their money.

South Africa's prison gangs, first established after the Anglo-Boer War, dominate the lives of many long-term prisoners, and are responsible for much of the violence in South Africa's prisons.

The Human Sciences Research Council today released a 286-page report on the subject. MIKE CADMAN reports.

Tobacco, soap, or even their best clothes," an unidentified prisoner wrote.

"They (the 26, 27 and 28) respect each other. They will not wipe each other out," one prisoner said. "Why? Their laws are set up so they are the only ones (gangs) in the prison."

A soldier, one of the lowest ranking has, among other things, to stand guard for his superiors. A sergeant helps train recruits.

To become an officer in any of the gangs, "bloedvat" (bloodletting) is required and the gang member will have to murder a chosen "target."

The promotion usually takes place on a Saturday or Sunday and is accompanied by a complex ceremony attended by the gang's senior officers.

Gang members who transgress the laws are tried before a general, who is the chairman of the jury, an inspector who will have completed an investigation into the matter, a judge and several other senior personnel.

Punishment ranges from a warning, forced exercise, fines and assault, to an order to "take blood" — commit murder. Victims are usually stabbed or strangled with a damp towel.

Senior members of the "28" gang believe that one of their major rights is to keep "wyflies" (catamites).

These are the lowest-ranking members of the gang, who are forced to take part in sexual intercourse with their seniors.
HSRC fingers the 'number' gangs

By Mike Cadman

Most of the violence, smuggling, and extortion committed in South African prisons is carried out by members of organised prison gangs, according to an extensive report compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The 280-page report, released today, shows that members of the "number" gangs—the "26, 37, and 23"—view themselves as a privileged category of prisoner.

The gangs have strict rules and any member breaking them is punished, sometimes by death, by the gang leaders.

The report, "Prison gangs: an investigation with special reference to number gangs amongst coloured prisoners," compiled by Dr. Morag Lotter, head of the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research, and by Mr. Willie Schurink, a researcher at the institute, was commissioned by the South African Prisons Service in 1980. It concentrated on coloured prisoners in the Cape.

"A large portion of the murders committed in prison can be attributed to prison gangs or their members," the report states.

"Activities such as smuggling and extortion (protection rackets) are often monopolised by the gangs. All the gangs have formal functions, are organised along para-military lines and have laws, or codes of conduct."

Incumbents of posts such as sergeant, inspector, doctor, and general have specific duties. To become an officer in the gang, "bloedvat" (bloodletting) is necessary and the prisoner will have to kill a "target".

The researchers make certain recommendations, which they believe could help alleviate the gang problems in prisons.

These include:

- More prisoners must be involved in meaningful, productive labour. This will remove some of the incentive for joining gangs.
- Aggressive gang members must be isolated from other prisoners as much as possible. "Target" prisoners must also be given protection from the gangs.
- Communication between the authorities and prisoners must be improved and prison staff must be given more specific training in how to deal with gangs.

The researchers believe that gang activities have abated to some degree during the past few years, possibly because of improved prison conditions.

A Prisons Service statement said a strategy for dealing with gangs had been developed, but the report provided valuable new information and was of exceptional value to the department.

See Page 17.
Prison gangs may see themselves as ‘freedom fighters’

Staff Reporter
FEARS have been expressed that some prison gangs might be “politicised” and that members may see themselves eventually as “victims of the system, prisoners of war and freedom fighters”.

A Human Sciences Research Council report published today said certain prison gangs — the 26s, 27s and 28s — started after “suppression by whites and officials”.

They were against “the laws of whites” and it should be expected that their members would be drawn to political activism.

But there were few signs of this among coloured prisoners in maximum-security jails and members were preoccupied with conditions inside the prison.

Fight for rights
“They fight for rights inside the prison and not outside.”

Prisoners involved in politics were usually “mpatasa” — people who did not belong to gangs or were “stupid”. “Black powers” who tried to politicise prisoners were also thought of as “mpatasa”.

Although in the “good books” of the “number” gangs because they did not work with officials, they enjoyed little status in the gangs and serious incidents had occurred between the groups.

This did not mean gang members were not interested in politics and there were prisoners who ascribed their criminal careers to social factors, for which they blamed whites.

Political aims
“The possibility exists that non-white prisoners shall strive towards active political aims and shall re-define their position as ‘victims of the system: prisoners of war or freedom fighters’, researchers reported.

Asked to comment, the Prisons Service said any development would be monitored “with a view to timely and suitable action”.

Small cells would reduce powers of ringleaders

Staff Reporter
SMALLER prison cells would be a setback for gangs and enable officials to incapacitate ringleaders and protect victims, says the Human Sciences Research Council report.

Many prisoners were now held in large communal cells which promoted gang activities.

“In such cells the whole command structure of a gang or factions of opposing gangs can be found beside “mpatasa” (non-gang members).

CONDUCT GANG ACTIVITIES
Gangs could hold gatherings, recruit members, train them and generally conduct gang activities.

“Overcrowding of prisons and cells must be given attention,” the report said.

In comment the Prisons Service said the prisons had been designed and built over the years according to prevailing policies and views.

Functions of various prisons and prisoner categories influenced cell-size and design.

MANY SINGLE CELLS
Recent planning for maximum-security prisons had provided the maximum number of single cells, while in medium-security and open institutions planning had been mainly for communal cells.

The Prisons Service said provision of “supplementary” prison accommodation had led to “considerable progress” in a building and modernisation programme.

Television may soon be available as a privilege for prisoners.

The Prisons Service said that in planning new buildings and modernising existing ones provision was being made for the installation of power points for television.

“The way in which this additional privilege is to be made available is under consideration.”
90 percent in prisons may be gang members

Staff Reporter

Up to 90 percent of South Africa's coloured male prisoners could belong to gangs - and membership may be growing, according to a study by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The Prisons Service published a report today on an investigation it commissioned in 1981 from the HSRC on prison gangs. Research was mainly conducted among coloured male prisoners.

It found that while gang activities had dropped in the past few years, the number of gang members had apparently not and had possibly increased.

In a commentary the Prisons Service said gang activity was a problem they had coped with for some time.

"These unauthorised and quite often 'underground' activities surface from time to time... the shocking nature of these apparently senseless cruelties not only appall the general public but are also a source of deep concern to the Prisons Service."

The report says that in 1983 an attempt was made to estimate the extent of the phenomenon.

At 11 maximum and medium-security prisons it appeared that more than half, and possibly 90 percent, of the prison population belonged to gangs.

Two gangs - the 26s and the 28s, which appeared to have been founded earlier than others - had the most members.

Researchers found that deprivation inside prison and importation of street-gang influences affected the gangs.

Among recommendations to combat the gangs are:

• Broadening the classification of prisoners and preventing situations where young first offenders were victimised and recruited while awaiting trial.

• Removing gang leaders and, perhaps, more charismatic people under them.

• Security should be offered prisoners to enable them to break away from gangs - which some prisoners were afraid to do.

• Cells should be smaller.

• Constructive work would benefit prisoners (many prisoners do not work, especially in maximum security prisons where security restricts labour options).

• Leisure-period activities should be instituted as gang activities were mainly conducted then.

• Sports facilities should be improved and prisoners' interest in sport promoted.

• Communication between prison warders and prisoners should be improved.

• More reports, Page 5.
The report was a useful, comprehensive and the most important valid scientific source of reference on the subject, he said.

This was supported by the fact that the research was conducted inside prisons, without interference by the prisons service, by independent, experienced experts who have acquired a reputation for their scientific ability.

The investigation shed new light on the origin of gang culture among coloured and black male prisoners and on the functional basis of the three older "number" gangs.

These three types of gangs in particular revealed a peculiarity in respect of their appearance and modus operandi in prisons that bore little resemblance to the gang phenomena in other countries.

"The investigation confirms much about the types of gangs, their objectives, hierarchical structure and functioning of which the South African Prisons Service has long been aware," he said.

Also, the findings and recommendations of the investigation in respect of handling strategies confirmed that the prisons service had developed effective measures for combating it.

"These measures are being employed as judiciously and effectively as possible considering the restrictions imposed by the manpower situation and the availability of funds," he added.

"In addition to the present research programmes in respect of the classification system, time and leisure-time utilisation, the handling of prisoners with behaviour problems and the reintegration of prisoners into free society, I have approved that the president of the HSRC be approached with a view to continuing and extending the research project on the prison gangs to include their incidence among black prisoners," Gen Willemse said.
Call for parliamentary probe into land 'trickery'

A MAJOR land scandal, which could involve certain MPs, is brewing in the House of Delegates.

The opposition Solidarity Party has given notice of a motion asking for a parliamentary select committee to investigate allegations of irregularities in the allocation of stands in Lenasia South.

Pat Poovalingham, (Solidarity, Reservoir Hills) told the Weekly Mail he believed MPs Denis Pillay (NPP, Lenasia West), Subhrey Colacoopan (NPP, Central Rand), Aboolheak Choonara (NPP, Lenasia Central) and Yusuf Seadat (NPP, Nominated) would be in a position to furnish evidence to the committee.

By JEAN LE MAY
Cape Town

It has been confirmed that irregularities contained in a 90-page memorandum are being investigated by police.

The memorandum was prepared by Thambi Kistasamy of Dashanya Residential Development, who sent a copy to Balien Dookie, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Ministers' Council of the House of Delegates.

Dookie passed it onto the police and wrote to President Botha, telling him he had done so.

The gist of the memorandum is that "fictitious" utility companies formed by friends or relatives of National People's Party MPs were allocated stands which were then being resold at substantial profits.

The memorandum said one example of this was the allocation of 30 plots to the son of an MP in the name of a fictitious developer.

The plots were then resold to a genuine development company at a profit of R3 000 each, netting profits of R90 000.

The Department of Community Development was "tricked" into making the allocations, said the memorandum.

Another allegation is that a company registered as a non-profit-making utility company paid all expenses for a "Congress of a political party" held at a posh Durban hotel.

Dookie, who has been ill and in hospital, got himself into trouble with the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Amichand Rajbansi, by sending him a telegram from his hospital bed saying that other members of the Ministers' Council were advising developers that they could have stands in Lenasia South for development.

"I am not yet dead and there is no need for anyone to take over responsibility for running my department," he said in the telegram.

Talk around parliament is that Dookie was made to apologise for the telegram.

In the event, when he returned to his office he put out a statement saying the matter of the telegram had been "satisfactorily resolved" at a meeting of the Ministers' Council.

He was satisfied, he said, that the Ministers' Council had decided that no decision should be taken on matters concerning his portfolio while he was in hospital.

Prison gangs

I don’t know how to stamp them out, says their founder

STEPHEN WROTTESLEY
Crime Reporter

NEARLY 74 years ago Nongoloza, founder of prison gangs which now reach into nearly all major South African jails, said he did not know how to stamp them out.

He said they would continue even though he had given up the leadership — and it seems the para-military system he started will not die.

A Human Sciences Research Council investigation into the gangs has established that they are growing, with up to 90 percent of inmates in some prisons joining them.

When Nongoloza, also known as Jan Note, the man largely credited with introducing Ninevite gangs — forerunners of today’s prison gangs — to South African jails, was asked by the director of prisons in 1912 how to stop them, he said: “I do not know.”

He had started an organisation which he could not stop, an organisation whose para-military offshoots still spread terror in prisons.

According to the HSRC report, prison gangs are mainly prevalent in institutions for black and coloured long-term male prisoners.

The report said the gangs were first established among black prisoners in the Transvaal soon after the South African War. Founders were members of

Tattoos traditionally used by the major gangs in jails — the 28 gang can be traced back to the Ninevites, the gang founded by Nongoloza.
Tattoos traditionally used by the main gangs in jails — the 28 gang can be traced back to the Ninevites, the gang founded by Nongoloza.

The greeting signals of the number gangs and the offshoots — the Big 6, Fast 11, Air Force and Despardoes. The offshoots have been devastated by gang fighting and today the 26 and 27 gangs rule the roost.

"We even passed a death sentence on a former director of prisons and had him among us in the yards he would most certainly have died." Nongoloza volunteered to go to prisons and tell him he was no longer giving orders, "even if it costs me my life." Many would believe him, he said. "But there are others who I am afraid would still continue the organisation and some who will tired my death will go attributing kingship to me."

He was asked if he would help break the Ninevites organisation if he was released and made a "native warden".

"I think the majority will believe in me but there are some who will go on all the same." By 1915 Nongoloza was a prison warder. But the Ninevites continued their activities and a newspaper report of the time showed general fear of the gang.

"Lately there has been an alarming spread of the Ninevites' danger: and in the native convict prison from the Zambezi to the Cape, the danger has become very real."

According to the HSRC report, the Ninevites evolved into what is now known as the 26 gang, one of the most powerful in South African prisons.

The 28 gang still regard keeping "wylies" as a major function and, following the example of the Ninevites, all the gangs are organised along parallel military lines, the HSRC report found.
Court action
likely over secret, house

SUPREME COURT action was served on the Mayor's Secretariat last week by the Justice Minister's Department. The action is in connection with the seizure of the Mayor's official residence, which was held by the Secretariat under a temporary order issued by the High Court. The action seeks to enforce the order and seek possession of the residence.

The Mayor's residence was seized on the grounds of non-payment of taxes and non-compliance with building regulations. The action also seeks to recover the property from the Mayor's estate, which has been declared bankrupt.

The Mayor's residence is one of the city's most expensive properties and has been a target of frequent protests by the opposition parties.

The action was filed by the Justice Minister's Department and is expected to be heard by the Supreme Court next week.

In a related development, the Mayor has been served with a notice to appear in court on charges of corruption and abuse of power. The Mayor has denied all charges and has said that the action is a political ploy by his opponents.
## Passport puzzle

SWAZILAND cops are investigating the mysterious disappearance of 300 passports from the Ministry of Interior and Immigration.

Rumour has been rife in Mbabane that the passports were taken by former Swaziland roving ambassador Antonio Fernandes, who has left the country.

Fears have been expressed in parliament that the disappearance of the passports may be linked to a plot to overthrow the Government.

## Braaied at braai

A BOPHUTHATSWANA man was jailed for 18 years this week for setting a construction worker alight.

David Sedingo, 36, set Ishmael Mbatsha alight after Mbatsha tried to stop Sedingo quarrelling with a friend at a braai last year.

The court heard that Sedingo doused Mbatsha with petrol while he was asleep -- and then set him alight.

Mbatsha died of 90 degree burns.

Judge P Waddington said Sedingo was “a danger to society” and should not be shown any mercy.

## Bekkersdal’s got boycott-busters!

By HERMAN LETSHI

THE fleet of minibuses recently bought by new Bekkersdal taxi-owners has made the township’s youths see red.

They claim the taxis were sponsored by the Greyhound Bus company -- which is being boycotted.

Earlier this month, over 21 applications for taxis were approved by the local Transportation Board. The new taxi owners badly needed minibuses -- their permits were for eight passengers.

Last week 11 new minibuses entered Bekkersdal -- and there were rumours they had been bought by the bus company.

Angry Bekkersdal youths called on commuters not to board the new minibuses claiming the taxi owners were just a “front”.

“Some of the new taxi owners were known to be without money. I smell a rat,” a youth told City Press.

But a spokesman for the new taxi owners said they bought the taxis with the help of the African Bank.

“We paid a small deposit compared to other financial institutions. We have no business with Greyhound,” he said.

He said he had taken a youth leader to the bank “to prove what I’m saying.”
### Table: Department of Education and Development Aids

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### Notes
- The figures are as at 3 March 1986.
- The data includes figures for all regions of the Republic.
- The data is broken down by category and includes figures for teachers training and education aids.
Reported crime rises 6.71 percent to 1.31 m. cases — police

Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — Reported crime rose by 6.71 percent in the year ended June 1985, according to the yearly report of the Commissioner of Police.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday by General Johan Coetzee, says 1.31 million cases were reported during the year, compared with 1.23 million the year before.

Infringements of the law decreased by 6.37 percent, however, from 892,000 to 838,000.

The overall percentage of cases solved was slightly down, from 52.38 percent to 58.03 percent.

Reported cases of murder decreased from 4,662 to 2,959. Robbery was up to 38,303 cases (37,755 in the previous year); rape, 16,085 (15,785); housebreaking, 166,812 (153,560); car thefts, 48,384 (44,372); stock thefts, 20,685 (19,130) and serious assaults, 125,002 (123,100).

PUBLIC VIOLENCE INCREASES

There were 66 acts of terrorism (56) of which 53 percent (71 percent) were solved.

Acts of public violence soared to 4,408 cases from 164 in the previous year.

In a section on unrest, the report says that apart from social and economic influences, the most important contributing factor was the creation of a climate of unrest by SA Communist Party/ANC propaganda and the actions of the UDF and its affiliates, in particular the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

"The unrest situation was aggravated by the interference of Cosas in school matters and the resultant boycotts of black schools, in particular, while idle black youths were influenced into taking part in the unrest, or took part spontaneously," says the report.

"It was also found that criminals took part in the unrest for personal gain."

The report lists the following figures as an indication of the proportions of the unrest: 617 petrol-bomb incidents; 1,156 arson incidents; 374 cases of fire damage; 343 incidents of looting; 29 hijacking incidents; 160 people killed; 661 people injured by others; 264 people killed by security forces; 1,004 people wounded by security forces; 15 people killed by development board officials; 23 injured by development board officials; seven members of security forces killed with 256 injured, and 21,060 arrests.

A total of 198 schools were either burnt down or damaged by fire and another 127 schools were damaged by stone-throwing or other means. General Coetzee said the increased terrorism could be attributed to the new trend of hand grenade attacks.
PARLIAMENT

Schoeman backs pref share offers

THERE was no reason why Cabinet ministers should not buy shares, as long as it did not affect their official duties, the Leader of the House of Assembly said yesterday.

Replying to a question, Hendrik Schoeman said no official guidelines had been laid down for the acceptance of preferential shares by cabinet ministers and senior government officials.

There was, however, a code of conduct by which cabinet ministers were obliged to declare their interests where they came into conflict with official duties.

Ministers had to report their assets to the state president when they were sworn in and had to give updated reports every year.

There was no reason why a public servant should not participate in the normal economic process, as long as it did not affect judgment in carrying out official duties.

When asked by members of the Progressive Federal Party if this meant cabinet ministers were entitled to accept preferential share allocations, he said buying such shares could sometimes result in a loss.

In a statement later, Ken Andrew (FFP), said State President P W Botha should set far more stringent guidelines for the acceptance of preferential share allocations by cabinet ministers and senior officials.

Government should be seen to be aboveboard and beyond suspicion.

Botha's refusal to stop acceptance of preferential share allocations by senior officials was to be deplored.

"It is clear to anyone that cabinet ministers and senior officials are given preferential allocations because of their positions. It is unacceptable that they are put in a position of being able to make quick profits on deals such as this," Andrew said. — Sapa.

R281 000 spent on flat

A FLAT worth R281 147 has been bought in Cape Town for official accommodation for the chairman of the Commission for Administration, says Minister of Communications and Public Works Dr Lapa Mummik.

Replying to a question by Ali Widman (FFP Hillbrow) in the House of Assembly yesterday, he said a further R17 900 had been spent on modernising the flat at Twin Towers, Three Anchor Bay. — Sapa.

INEQUALITIES between SA Transport Services and private road haulers would be phased out as part of the implementation of the National Transport Policy Study's recommendations, said Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman yesterday.

Replying to the debate on his budget vote, he said the recommendations of the R7m study had been received, and a White Paper would be tabled and discussed during the current session of Parliament.

Recommendations acceptable to government would be implemented over a three-year period beginning in 1986, with the first legislation being discussed next year.

Among the reforms envisaged were the phasing out of the permit system for private road haulers and the cheaper diesel price paid by Sats road transportation vehicles.

Schoeman added that his "heart would bleed" for black commuters if subsidies on bus and train journeys were abolished. He said it was a matter of prestige that so many people could travel cheaply on public transport "with so little government aid".

Referring to points raised by FFP speakers about the distance travelled by black commuters, the minister said not everyone could stay "in Houghton or in the metropoles". — Sapa.
Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on a matter that is critical to the future of our nation. The Minister of Finance has made it clear that the government's top priority is the economy, and I wholeheartedly agree. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that education is just as important.

In the past year, there have been cuts to education funding, which has had a dire impact on our schools. As a result, many students are struggling to keep up with the curriculum and are falling behind.

We need to ensure that education is a top priority for our government. This means providing adequate funding for schools, ensuring that all students have access to quality education, and supporting teachers and staff.

I urge the Minister of Finance to reconsider the cuts to education funding and to prioritize education in the upcoming budget. Our country's future depends on it.
Harry Schwarz claims it was immoral to seek advice on tax avoidance

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, had acted immorally by employing a merchant bank to advise his department on tax avoidance, Mr Harry Schwarz (FPF Yeoville) said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Finance and Audit vote of the Budget, he said SATS had set a poor example to South Africans by avoiding tax, a practice that had been condemned by the minister of finance.

"Mr (Barend) Du Plessis has said that when somebody does not pay tax it means somebody else has to pay more."

Mr Schwarz said Mr Schoeman's department should hand over any money that had been saved as a result of the advice on tax avoidance.

Mr Schoeman said that if it could be shown that his department had acted illegally or immorally he would repay the money involved.

Mr Schwarz said that, while the action was not illegal, he believed it was immoral because the average taxpayer did not have the resources to hire a tax expert.
Parliament needs code of conduct on share offers

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, should investigate the acceptance of preferential shares by Ministers of State, Mr. Harry Schwarz (PPF Yeoville) said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Finance and Audit/Budget vote, he said he did not object to Ministers competing with the public for shares in a legitimate way.

He questioned, however, the reason that the Metropolitan Life Assurance company had offered preferential shares to certain ministers.

"Would the Ministers have been offered the shares if they had not been in high office in the country?" Mr Schwarz asked.

The company's prospectus stated that preferential shares were offered to opinion formers to make them more aware of the company's activities. The Minister of Finance should investigate the matter and a code of conduct should be drawn up to regulate the acceptance of shares.

He said it had been to the credit of Mr Du Plessis that he had not accepted any of the preferential shares.
Govt’s 10-year education plan

NATIONAL Education Minister F W de Klerk yesterday announced a 10-year plan to upgrade the provision of education in South Africa and speed up progress towards bringing about equal education opportunities.

Speaking during debate on his budget vote in the House of Assembly, he said the plan would provide for increased expenditure on education of at least 4,1% over the next 10 years, with most money going to departments with the greatest backlog.

By 1996, De Klerk said, money budgeted for education would have increased from the present R6 800m a year to at least R10 600mn a year in 1996 terms. He believed “substantial and even spectacular” progress could be made in the relatively short 10-year period, although he believed the objective of providing equal education opportunities “will at that stage not have been fully achieved”.

The growth rate in money provided for education under the plan would be linked to the expected growth in the economy.

De Klerk said government was determined to achieve equal educational opportunities within the shortest possible time.

Horace van Rensburg (FFP Bryn- gton) yesterday said government should create one more education department in addition to the 18 it already had — a Department of Open Education, to control non-racial education in SA.

He said each educational institution in the country should then be allowed to decide for itself whether it wanted to be under this department or under one of the “apartheid” departments.

This would be a practical application of the principle of devolution of decision-making, would defuse racial tension and would be in accordance with the wishes of other population groups.

It would also mean that the government would no longer be the target of the hate that was associated with apartheid education. — Sapa.

Curfew arrests up

POLICE investigated about 11,290 infringements of curfew laws each day last year, although government years ago said the curfew laws would be scrapped.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange said in Parliament yesterday that the police had investigated 11,299 infringements of the curfew regulations in 1985.

Last year’s figures reflected a slight increase on the previous two years: police arrested 10,727 black people for offences under curfew regulations in 1983 and 11,688 in 1984.

Over the past 10 years, more than 250,000 black people have been arrested under the curfew regulations.

In 1979 the Rieter Commission recommended that the curfew regulations be abolished. This was formally accepted in a government White Paper.

The commission found that mainly non-criminals were arrested under the legislation.

Le Grange also revealed yesterday that 87,555 people — 12,681 in Johannesburg, on the East Rand and West Rand — were arrested for trespassing last year.

He added that the police last year investigated 94,171 infringements related to registering and producing documents and 63,710 offences related to the Black Urban Areas Amendment Act.

Fewer seek bonds

INTERDICTS, attachments and liquidations, totalling 79,118, rose by 78,65% last year, while the slump caused a decrease in deed and mortgage bond registrations.

This was revealed in the annual report of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Deeds of transfer dropped by 18,31% to 175,641 and bond registrations fell by 5,88%. Since March 1985 there has been no backlog in the registration of deeds because 31,216 hours of overtime were worked. — Sapa.

Airport delay?

The possibility of delaying the development of La Mercy as Natal’s main airport would be investigated, Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman said yesterday. — Sapa.
RESTRICTIVE TRADING

The breakers are here

Until now the Competition Board (CB) has had limited success in its piecemeal efforts to stamp out restrictive trade practices. But from May 2, promises chairman Stef Naudé, things are going to be different.

A notice to be published by Trade and Industries Minister Dawie de Villiers (in terms of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act) will make it an offence for anyone in business — including professionals — to enter into defined collusive practices. And those who choose to ignore it will risk fines of up to R100 000 and/or jail terms of up to five years.

The notice will apply to five general areas:
- Resale price maintenance;
- Horizontal price collusion (setting minimum prices);
- Horizontal collusion of conditions of supply (setting uniform conditions of supply);
- Horizontal collusion on market sharing (dividing up markets); and
- Collusive tendering.

Inevitably, however, the nature of many professions and businesses makes an immediate break with the past impossible. Consequently, applications for exemption have been pouring in by the hundred — some of them successful, most of them not.

But even so it has become clear that many affected parties, particularly among the professions, have been caught on the hop. Stockbrokers, for example, believed for some reason that their collusion on fees was exempt. As it turns out, it is not and JSE executive president Tony Norton and his committee are now hurriedly preparing evidence to support an application for exemption. In the interim, however, brokers have been granted a temporary stay.

However, just about everybody who's anybody in the professions or quasi-professions — attorneys, architects, estate agents, civil engineers, accountants, and others — are in the firing line. Some, however, have already made temporary peace.

For example, Association of Law Societies chairman Roger Cleaver says standard fees for conveyancing have been exempted for the moment.

But the FM understands it is certainly not as cut and dried as Cleaver imagines. Word is that the CB has asked only the right of the legal profession to retain exclusivity in handling conveyancing — and has not yet given its blessing to the retention of the set tariff structure that now applies.

Collusion in business and the professions is to be outlawed — although a lucky few will gain exemptions. The effect of the ministerial notice will come into effect on May 2, and great shifts could take place within our economy.

Similarly, architects and many other professionals whose fees are built into statutes governing their professions will have time to ponder while the relevant laws are reconsidered.

Interestingly, Institute of Chartered Accountants executive director Ken Mockler says he has (hopefully) cleared the air with the CB on accounting and auditing fees. He says the board has accepted the accountants' submission that they do not fix minimum fees for audits or other accounting services. The board, however, is said to be uncertain about secretarial fees charged by CAs.

Naudé points out that it is not possible to amend an existing Act by a ministerial notice. The changes, he says, will have to come by amending the original Acts — a process which is now either under way or being investigated.

In the meantime, however, the CB is negotiating with the relevant professional bodies to "persuade" them to change voluntarily before legal action has to be taken.

In other cases, persuasion is unnecessary. For example, commission-fixing among estate agents will be illegal from the outset. Although recommended tariffs will be permitted, they will not be enforceable. Conclusion for property sellers: negotiate the commission rate.

But not only fee-fixing has caught the CB's attention. It is also looking at the means being used by the newer "professions" to restrict entry.

Explains Naudé: "It has become fashionable for many people, such as insurance brokers, valuers, natural scientists and estate agents to call themselves professionals. Many of them have so-called codes of 'ethical conduct' which act as a barrier to entry. Effectively, that's another way of reducing competition."

Examples of other restrictive practices under debate include any form of reservation of work for a specific profession — for instance, valuations by accredited valuers, superior court representation (advocates only), and architecture (only architects can design buildings of more than 500 m²).

Naudé says that while some degree of protection is obviously necessary — "one wouldn't allow just anybody to operate as a...

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ALL UNDER FIRE

Sectors and charges under investigation

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<th>Commodity</th>
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Source: Government Gazette

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ALL UNDER FIRE

Sectors and charges under investigation

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Source: Government Gazette
Law Societies’ Cleaver … not safe yet

surgeon, for example” — it is clearly being taken too far in some respects.

The implications of the clampdown on industry, however, are more wide-ranging. Where extensions have been given, Naudé tells the FM, they will last only to year-end in most cases. But in some instances exemptions could be permanent if existing practices can be shown to be in the public interest.

Industries alleged to collude on prices and market sharing — such as coal, timber, cement and milling, among others — could also find themselves falling foul of the new regulations.

Some, like cement, have been given time to make other arrangements. But at this stage it is not possible to provide a clear picture of what is happening industry by industry or profession by profession. Naudé points out that applicants for exemptions will be told of the outcome only after May 2. A list of the successful few will be published; those who are unsuccessful will remain anonymous.

Among industries in the firing line, however, are: liquor, baking, building, cement, chemicals, elevators, engineering services, flour and even travel (see box).

The latest notice, Naudé points out, will supplement powers handed to the board earlier this year to investigate existing monopolistic situations. Previously it was able to investigate only increases in economic concentration through mergers and takeovers.

As he points out, in the past the CB has put the emphasis on ad hoc investigations into restrictive practices in certain industries — such as explosives and liquor. Decisions then applied only to the affected parties — not the industry as a whole.

Wisely, however, the board is bending over backwards to avoid being destructive. It is only too well aware that practices which have been in effect for years cannot be changed overnight. Policy, therefore, will be to give both industry and professions time to come to terms with the new order.

Clearly, therefore, there is still a lot to be done. On the question of curtail, for example, Naudé says he has been staggered by the number operating in the South African economy. What surprises him — but not other industry watchers — has been the number of businessmen who advocate free markets publicly but who have been among the first in the queue for exemptions.

Although the plan is to avoid havoc, however, Naudé is adamant that the number of exemptions will be few — and usually temporary. But inevitably there will be special cases. Petrol is one of the most celebrated, and it appears that there will be no free-for-all here.

Norton feels the JSE is another. He reckons there is a good case for structured brokerage in SA since deregulation in his view would inevitably lead to brokers acting in a dual capacity — as both broker and principal. This is already happening in the UK, he says, ahead of the planned scrapping of set brokerage fees due to come into effect in October.

In the South African situation, he adds, that would lead to an undesirable move by institutions to take over brokerage houses.

And then operations like Spar, the FM understands, will be given the CB’s blessing to go ahead with its central buying arrangement and fixed price regime through member outlets. Only in this way, it is argued, can the small men compete with the big chains in the public interest.

The pharmaceutical industry also has a peculiar problem. It sells cheaply on tender to the State for the benefit of the poor and recoups on sales to the private sector. But pharmaceuticals, too, are under surveil-

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Grenade injured
police — witness

Court Reporter
A POLICEMAN told Cape Town Regional Court yesterday that a man escaped the police after throwing a hand grenade and firing shots at them, injuring three policemen.

Colonel Johannes Griebenauw, of the security police, was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Ntose-
itzwe Thomas Talakumeni, 27, of Guguletu.

The explosion was one of a series of hand grenade
attacks in the Peninsula which began on June 12 last
year with a blast which seriously injured a deputy
minister of the House of Representatives, Mr Luvel-
lyn Landers.

Mr Talakumeni is charged with harbouring two
alleged terrorists, Mr Joseph Mayeli, alias Temba
Hector, and Mr Glennville George Peters, alias John,
from April 1 to June 19 last year. The State alleges
he had provided them with transport, accommoda-
tion, food and a radio and had failed to report them
to the police or had reported them too late.

Colonel Griebenauw told the court that he and a
police informer, Mr X, and other security police
officers had entered Guguletu in a combi one night
in June and had spotted Temba Hector.

They had passed him, turned around, and then,
according to a prearranged plan, had jumped out of
the combi and tried to catch him.

Temba Hector had fled, throwing a hand grenade
at them which seriously injured three policemen.

He had jumped over a fence, drawn a pistol and
fired shots before escaping.

Colonel Griebenauw said that he was now some-
where in Lesotho.

He said that later that night, after a series of
arrests in the townships, Mr X had pointed out Mr
Talakumeni and his brother, Titus, as "having been
in Lesotho with members of the ANC". He said Mr X
had also identified photographs of Temba Hector
and Glennville Peters.

Mr M J Langenhoven was the magistrate. Mr W Viljoen
appeared for the State. Mr A M Omar, instructed by Mr R
Vansan, represented Mr Talakumeni.
Chairman must repay funds, says commission

PARLIAMENT — The chairman of the Lebowa Development Corporation, Dr J H Pretorius, received moneys to which he was not entitled, a commission of inquiry has found.

The report of the commission, set up last year to investigate alleged misappropriation of funds and headed by Mr L W Dekker, was tabled yesterday. It recommends that Dr Pretorius pay back “additional remuneration” of R2 400 for attending board meetings and R5 600 in respect of assignments. However, a Government White Paper published with the report condones all but R3 600.

The commission also found some of Dr Pretorius’s “fees” and a special allowance did not appear on his IT3(a) tax form.

OFFICIAL CAR

The report tells of Dr Pretorius’s BMW which the corporation took over from him for R25 000 as his official car.

He subsequently received travelling expenses at a rate of 31 c a kilometre, which the report calls “unlawful”.

The board of the corporation was not aware of the fact that its chairman had, the convenience of an official car and the matter must have been mutually arranged with the general manager, Mr J Koster.

The commission found there was reasonable control over expenditure on overseas trips. The board had granted approval for a trip by Mrs Koster, wife of the general manager. However, the trips did little to attract foreign investors to Lebowa.
Appeal to assist former prisoners

By Chris Steyn

The South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) has appealed to the private sector and public to assist former prisoners who have been released in terms of the partial amnesty announced recently by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee.

The director of Nicro, Miss Linda Christiansen, told the Cape Times yesterday that the institute's offices had been inundated with former prisoners in need of employment, accommodation and food.

She said that about 100 former prisoners called at the institute's Walmer Estate office on Monday. Since then, an average of 50 people a day had gone there urgently seeking assistance in re-establishing themselves in society.

About 20,000 prisoners will benefit from the partial amnesty declared in terms of the 25th anniversary of the Republic on May 31.

Hundreds of prisoners have already received a six-month deduction from their sentences they served, and thousands more are expected to be released over the next year.

Miss Christiansen said that neither the prison authorities nor the prisoners were prepared for the sudden release of convicts. Many prisoners were told of the amnesty only a couple of days before their release.

"These people are urgently in need of jobs and homes, but they find the support systems outside prison inadequate," she said.

Miss Christiansen said most of the convicts, mostly men of all races, were in prison after being convicted of theft or minor crimes.

The amnesty excludes prisoners held for offences relating to unrest, robbery, rape and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Miss Christiansen said it would be ideal if some of these men could be taken into private homes as "foster adults" until they had found their feet in society again.

If you can offer these men jobs, homes or financial assistance, contact Miss Christiansen at (021) 47-4000.
R235 000 stolen from SADF

Two NCOs facing criminal charges after courts order cash repayments

Pretoria Correspondent

Two men who allegedly stole more than R235 000 from the South African Defence Force may face criminal charges.

An SADF spokesman confirmed that an investigation into the misappropriation of money from the SADF had been completed by the Military Police and that the docket had been forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette.

It is understood that two Permanent Force non-commissioned officers were questioned about the thefts.

Mr Brunette confirmed that his office had received the docket but added that there were matters relating to the case which still had to be cleared up.

However, he expected a decision soon.

He said the matter was complicated and involved cheques and requisition slips apparently relating to payments made to members of the SADF.

Last week Mr Justice Harms granted a civil application in the Pretoria Supreme Court brought by the Minister of Defence against Mr Jacobus Petrus Daniel Theunissen of Burnett Street, Hatfield, Pretoria for the repayment of R124 466.16 plus interest at 20 percent from April 15 and the costs of the application.

In papers it was alleged that Mr Theunissen stole the money from the SADF between March 13 1984 and June 3 last year.

He did not oppose the application.

In another application brought by the Minister of Defence against Mr Frank Thomas Treeby of Roodwyl, Warmbaths, Mr Acting Justice Myburgh granted an order for the repayment of R110 650.92 plus interest at 20 percent from March 27 and costs.

According to papers, Mr Treeby stole the money from the SADF during the same period as Mr Theunissen.

The application was not opposed in court.
Focus on children in crisis

Staff Reporter

Young offenders should be diverted away from the criminal justice system and other options explored, a director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders said last night.

Miss Linda Christiansen was speaking at a panel discussion on "Children at Risk" at the Civic Centre to an audience of social workers, members of the judiciary, police and others involved with young offenders.

"Nico feels that corporal punishment, suspended sentences and warnings are not effective, we want community-based sentences and more treatment centres," she said.

The deputy City Engineer, Mr Neville Riley, said he believed that the acute shortage of housing was a root cause of "the crime problem". He said in the coloured community alone there was a waiting list of 42,000 people.

"Crime is an indicator of the failure of our society to meet needs," he said.

Mr Willfred Scharf of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town said, "the nuclear family no longer provided the sort of support for children they needed", which led them to adopt other structures such as gangs.

He said about 9,000 children on the Cape Flats dropped out of school annually before the age of 16 and joined street gangs or became "strollers".

Ms Mikki van Zyl, of the criminology institute, said there was an erroneous idea that "the family" was not to be interfered with.

"Child abuse was only focused upon 25 years ago and abuse of women a decade ago," she said.

Social re-education, social law and agencies recognizing the limits of family were required. Adequate child care facilities, safe places, legal and social protection were also needed, she added.
"Upheaval begins with schooling"

Staff Reporter

UNREST, the housing shortage, bureaucratic inefficiency and escalating family violence seriously increased the risks children faced in society, according to a speaker at a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) seminar.

Mr Wilfred Schärf, of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology, said last night that a "psychologically more informed" manner of dealing with violence in unrest would have slowed it.

Mr Schärf said the upheaval began with dissatisfaction over the way schooling was conducted.

He told the seminar that about 10 000 children under the age of 16 in the West Cape dropped out of school each year. Of these many joined gangs, and about 300 became "strollers", youthful drifters living by their wits.

Mr Richard Peckham, a Wynberg magistrate, said the boycotts and stayaways that featured in the unrest led to reduced family incomes and contributed to criminality.

He said young people could be exposed to further criminal influences by being sent to jail. Community service sentences were very effective in appropriate cases.

The reports of probation officers were vital in "individualising" cases but there was a shortage of manpower.

Nicro's director, Miss Linda Christiansen, told the seminar that probation services were "inefficient and ineffective". She called for more community service as a method of sentencing.

Child abuse, discipline separated by 'vague line'

Staff Reporter

LEGISLATION was needed to clarify the "vague line" between disciplining and abusing a child, according to Miss Mikki van Zyl of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology.

The legislation should also set parameters of physical discipline, she told a seminar on children at risk, held in Cape Town last night by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Perpetrators of family violence were no longer seen necessarily as psychopathic, nor the families as anomalies in society.
Unrest increases risks kids face, indaba told

Unrest, the housing shortage, bureaucratic inefficiency and escalating family violence seriously increased the risks children faced in society, according to a speaker at a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders Seminar.

Mr Wilfred Scharp of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology said on Wednesday night that a "psychologically more informed" manner of dealing with violence in unrest would have slowed it.

Mr Scharp said the upheaval began with dissatisfaction over the way schooling was conducted.

He told the seminar about 10,000 children under the age of 16 in the West Cape dropped out of school each year. Of these many joined gangs and about 300 became "strollers" or youthful drifters living by their wits, sleeping in doorways and alleys and snuffing petrol and other dangerous substances to keep warm through cold, wet nights.

Common elements in their backgrounds were problematical relationships with male heads of families -- including the absence of such a figure.
Government extends amnesty on weapons

Weekend Argus
Correspondent
PRETORIA.— Since the original announcement in December of a period of amnesty for people illegally possessing firearms and ammunition to hand in these items to the police without fear of prosecution, another period of grace of two months was granted and once again about 15 000 firearms have been surrendered.

This was stated yesterday by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetzee, in a joint statement released in Pretoria.

Several people also applied for licenses for firearms in their possession.

Gazette

"The Government has now decided to grant a final period of amnesty until the end of June," the statement said.

"It is therefore announced that, according to Article 19(a) of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969, as will be set out in the Government Gazette, any person illegally possessing arms and ammunition and who hands them in at any police station or to any police officer during the period of May 16 1969 to June 30, 1969, will not be prosecuted for the unlawful possession of such arms or ammunition, nor for any misdemeanour relating to the reporting of loss, theft or destruction thereof.

Applications for the possession of weapons can at the same time, in appropriate cases, be made.

Orders

"With regard to machine-guns, hand-grenades, mortars, artillery ammunition, tear-grenades and other similar objects and explosives, the attorneys-general of the individual departments are releasing orders to State prosecutors not to prosecute any person for unlawful possession should the objects be handed in during the period of grace."

The statement called on people in unlawful possession of any of the weapons named to take the opportunity to get rid of them without fear of prosecution.

After June 30 prosecutions would be instituted in the normal manner and the statement pointed out that conviction under the Act carried sentences as high as 10 years' imprisonment without the choice of a fine. — Sapa.
Amnesty: Fear of jobs crisis for hundreds of ex-prisoners

Weekend Argus

Reported by

MICRO, the national organisation for the rehabilitation of criminal offenders, fears that the hundreds of prisoners released after a recently-anounced ministerial amnesty will not find work. This has led to a fear that many ex-prisoners will end up in jail again.

Miss Karen Postle, director of MICRO's Kitara River branch, said simply: "We've nothing to offer these people. It's tough enough for the man-in-the-street to find work. How long will it be before these people end up in jail again? That's my fear."

"The first step on the way back to a normal life is through steady employment, but someone with a criminal record is at a disadvantage immediately. If he has been tagged while in jail, it could make matters worse."

Miss Postle said her office was sending all released prisoners to the Department of Manpower, but this institution has a waiting list of about 18,000.

Cancelled

"I can understand the family's distress at a breadwinner's release but the welfare grant diminished while the person was inside is not cancelled. "If there is no income, there will be all sorts of problems in some households." It was common knowledge that in times of economic depression, crime rates were at their highest, Miss Postle said.

The amnesty, which amounts to a six-month reduction in the sentences of all prisoners except those convicted of armed robbery, rape and murder, was declared in terms of the 2nd anniversary of the Republic.

However, prisoners have been let out since May 1, and queues at MICRO branches have doubled.

Growing numbers led Miss Linda Christiansen, Cape Town branch director, to make a public appeal for jobs, clothing and accommodation for ex-prisoners.

"We've had only two offers," she said.

"I'm not saying this amnesty shouldn't have been granted, but it's certainly not easy coping with it."

Undignified

"We don't have the staff to cope with the heavy traffic, and they get angry having to wait all day in line," she said.

"Many ex-prisoners manage to find accommodation with relatives, but it must be an undignified existence with them not being able to bring home any money."

Miss Christiansen said the Institute had also received clothing for released prisoners, but that shoes were needed.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said that 26,454 prisoners had been released since May 1 in terms of the amnesty.

"The majority of these prisoners could not even have been released between June 1 and November 30. "The Prisoner Services only took the issue of job opportunities into consideration in the case of paroling a prisoner, but his release conditions. The majority of the prisoners released this month under the amnesty are not paroled, but released unconditionally. "
The Minister of Law and Order:

Disappearance of person

99% is a grave matter and the Minister of Law and Order:

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The Minister of Law and Order:

Disappearance of person

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'Anti-crime' group formed

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — An organisation aiming to protect East Londoners against "criminals and intimidators" has been formed in the city.

The organisation calls itself the "White Anti-Intimidation Group".

The group's chairman, Mr Cobus van Loggerenberg, said the group planned to make the city's streets and shopping centres safe.

"We decided to form the group after white shoppers were intimidated during the Pick 'n Pay strike," he said.

Mr Van Loggerenberg said the organisation also wanted to protect shoppers against muggers.

"We would like to have groups of two or three patrolling Oxford Street on a Saturday morning," he said.

"We also want volunteers to watch suburban shopping centres at night."

Mr Van Loggerenberg said he had approached the police and was hoping for a meeting to discuss the legal rights of the group. "We are not vigilantes," he said. "We want to operate openly and within the law."

"At the moment anybody who goes to help somebody being mugged will be beaten off by a bunch of hoodlums."
Disturbing trend in rising tide of violence

By SHIRLEY PRESSLEY, Crime Reporter

Is South Africa broken on a new course of violence?

After the schoolgirl killings and family killings of recent months attacks have been made in the last two weeks on people associated with targeted victims.

Rarely a day passes without newspaper reports of violence - sometimes from the bosilek right or sometimes from the extreme left as part of the so-called liberation struggle.

But a relatively new and disturbing trend has emerged with attacks on victims' friends.

A recent example of this is an attack on a pregnant Johannesburg woman, the wife of a car dealer, while she was walking on a street on a number of criminal charges, who was stabbed several times in her home.

In Port Elizabeth last week a journalist was whipped in the parking lot at the back of her block of flats in Central by three men disguised with balaclavas.

There was no apparent reason for this violent whipping.

The only possible motive could be her friendship with a young man involved in the End Conscription Campaign, of which she is not a member.

The most horrific confrontation took place in Gedoewar this year when five men and youths were killed in a multiple "necklace" execution.

The crime file kept on项链 deaths tells a chilling tale.

In some of the cases the victims were state witnesses in pending court cases. They were summarily silenced by the "necklace".

Several had been sentenced to death by the so-called "People's Courts".

Some were given the necklace when organizations in which they belonged discovered they also belonged to rival organizations and were spies.

Some were informers for the security police, or had reported cases to the police.

One-bogus teenager was the girlfriend of a prison warder. She was pronounced a traitor, tyres were placed around her and she was set alight.

One man was set alight after he had defended the homes of organizers of a boycott of a certain beer plant. He died in his dysentery by setting his home on fire and was set alight.

Some of the victims were first stored and then set alight.

Some were petrol bombed instead of being drowned in petrol.

Several of the victims were breakfasted and/or members of the various community councils in the Eastern Cape.

The "necklace" victims reported an ease of ascent to the police. He was blinded by the "convoz" as punishment for reporting the assault. He reported it and was the "convoz" out and was subsequently, attacked, stabbed many times and given the necklace.

One victim was formerly a member of the "convoz".

He turned against them and took refuge with the police. He was then attacked by the "convoz" and given the necklace.

Last month two teenage boys were stored and set alight to death and a third badly injured when they were attacked by "convoz". They were attacked after a 13-year-old was seriously wounded and killed.
Passports are surrendered

THE passports of some African Bank staffs have been surrendered to the police, as the Commercial Branch — aided by the Reserve Bank — continues its investigation into the affairs of the bank.

The offences carried the possibility of prison sentences or heavy fines, said head of the SAP Commercial Branch, Colonel Dain le Roux. He did not name those who had surrendered their passports.

On Friday, an audit team from the Reserve Bank investigated records at the branch of the large commercial bank at the Stock Exchange. The African Bank — which is not a clearing bank — is believed to have held financial assets in an account at the commercial bank at the JSE.

Sapa reports persons suspected of contravening exchange control regulations were directed by the Reserve Bank on Friday to pay "all sums due" into a blocked account in Johannesburg.
Bus trip to prison

THE Vereeniging branch of Nicro has organised a bus to ferry families to their convicted relatives at the Groenpunt prison on Sunday, June 1.

Mr Ivan Mzimela, a Nicro social worker, said the bus would leave from the Mphatshissetse hall in Sebokeng at 9am. Interested families could make bookings at Hostel 5, Sebokeng, and at the SANC clinic in Sharpeville.
Rates, water up

Post Reporter

RATES, water and refuse removal charges are to be increased in Uitenhage, and sewerage tariffs are to be restructured.

The effects of the 1986-87 budget, presented to the Uitenhage Town Council last night, include:

- Rates will increase by 15.6%.
- Water tariffs will rise by 9% with householders paying 60c a kilolitre up to 50 kilolitres, an increase of 5c on last year.
- Refuse removal tariffs have been increased by an average of 47%.
'Don't let people go to banks alone'

By Glenda Spiro

Police have warned companies not to send women or elderly people alone to collect money from banks.

On Friday three people who had drawn large sums of money were robbed.

Lieutenant Pierre Louw, police spokesman for the Witwatersrand, said there had been an increase in robberies of people leaving banks at the end of the month.

"When companies send employees to collect wages they should always send more than one person," he said.

Police reservist Mr. Gerald Blumberg was shot dead after he had drawn company wages on Friday.

CASH RECOVERED

He had left the Standard Bank in Doornfontein with a briefcase containing more than R6 000 and was sitting in a vehicle talking to a friend when he was shot by robbers. One robber was shot by a passerby. The money was recovered.

A Sandton construction company employee, Mr. Michael Redman (46), was robbed of R15 000 cash on the company's premises on Friday.

More than R5 000 was stolen from Johannesburg businesswoman Mrs. Elizabeth Wilding (46) as she got into her car on Friday after drawing cash from a bank in Beesons at 2.20 pm.
(1) The Minister of Law and Order.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your letter of 10th April 1964 and the meeting held on 10th April 1964 in connection with the matter of the removal of the Minister of Law and Order from the post of this post.

It is clear from the letter of 10th April 1964 that the Minister of Law and Order is not competent to carry out the duties of the post.

I have had the opportunity to review the matter again and I am confident that the Minister of Law and Order is not competent to carry out the duties of the post.

I therefore request that the post of Minister of Law and Order be abolished and that the post of the Minister of Law and Order be placed in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

Minister of Law and Order

[Department]

Food, Agriculture and Telecommunications

[Address]

[City, Country]
Home most dangerous place in society

Mercury Reporter

The most dangerous place in society was the home, a leading criminologist said this week.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders in Durban, Prof Roland Graser said that 60% of family murders were committed at home.

Research conducted under Prof Graser's supervision at the University of Durban-Westville showed that 90 people died in 20 cases of family murders in South Africa last year.

Of these, 70% of the cases involved Afrikaner-speaking families, with the tendency being for men to commit the crimes.

Prof Graser said that all the cases involved white families.

'It appears to be a phenomenon related to the lifestyle specific to whites.

'The murders appear to have their causes in a number of interrelated factors such as depression, marital disharmony, pathological jealousy, drug and alcohol abuse and economic or employment problems,' said Prof Graser.

A common factor in many cases of family murder was the 'private nature' of the affected family's lifestyle, which suggested the family was often isolated from the community at large, said Prof Graser.

He labelled many family murders as 'altruistic murders'.

'The husband/wife who is unable to cope with a range of problems and stresses and is contemplating suicide, will often murder the rest of the family to save them from the resultant embarrassment and problems that he/she feels inadequate to cope with,' said Prof Graser.
Police probe of bank goes on

Investigations into alleged irregularities at the African Bank should be complete in about three months.

Nomie Hulme, of police headquarters in Pretoria, confirmed the investigations after rumors that they would be dropped for political or economic reasons.

Brigadier Hulme says that because the investigations are of a commercial nature "a lot of documentation has to be researched and affidavits have to be obtained."

Afrifrank's foreign-exchange dealings were halted by the Reserve Bank on May 22 and its managing director and eight forex dealers were suspended. The allegations involve the alleged transfer of $117-million through the bank's foreign-exchange department. It is alleged that a "profit" of millions of rands was made on the difference between the financial and commercial rand rates.

Afrifrank chairman Sam Msimwana denies that the bank may be closed or taken over. He says the forex allegations have had no effect on other operations.

Kobus Roett, of Trust Bank, who heads a caretaker management team of Afrifrank, says: "Actions to carry on and promote the bank's general operations are running according to plan.

'The bank has a great future and the attitude of multinational companies towards it is positive.'
Crime and tragedy take a deadly toll

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

At least 22 people have died in a wave of violent crime and tragic accidents which swept South Africa in the past week. This does not take into account last night's bomb blast in Pretoria.

Six people, including two children, died in a series of brutal killings in Pretoria.

On Tuesday a sleeping couple, Mr Pieter van der Merwe (22) and his wife Marlene (22), were hacked to death in their flat by gang-men as their three-year-old child slept peacefully in the next room.

Then a family of four, Mr Gideon Nieman (36), his wife Anita (30) and their two children, Annelle (10) and Andre (13), were murdered in their home in Waverley on Wednesday.

The bodies of Mrs Nieman and her children were found hanging from beams in a storeroom.

Also on Wednesday, four people died when arsonists set fire to their tin hut in Selokeng, near Vereeniging. Mr Nicolaas Diemini (26), Miss Ellen Terho (36), her sister Agnus (28) and two-year-old son Lucas, died in the blaze.

Police arrested two men yesterday.

Last Friday, Mr Paul McCormick (24) of Witbank was murdered under mysterious circumstances near his parents' home.

- His car was set alight — in an apparent attempt to destroy evidence.

Necklace killings claimed the lives of three people — including a 16-year-old youth — in Port Elizabeth, Kwandebele and Westonaria, the Bureau for Information reported.

In Johannesburg on Tuesday, eight people, including two-week-old Jared Petley, were injured when a lime mine exploded in a dustbin in Main Street.

His mother, Mrs Cheryl Petley (19), was one of those injured.

The blast was the third explosion in the city within a week.

A policeman and policewoman were injured in a blast at the Mowbray police station in Cape Town.

Schoolboy John Higgs (9) died in a tragic shooting accident in Alberton on Tuesday.

Last night four unidentified people died in a horror pile-up near Randfontein.

Two women pedestrians were killed when they were hit by a car on the R22 highway near Bedfordview.

Yesterday, schoolgirl Vanessa Bester (11) was electrocuted by an overhead cable at her home in Krugersdorp.

Butter v Margarine price war unlikely

By Jackie Unwin

A butter versus margarine price war resulting from the dramatic drop in the price of butter announced by the Dairy Board this week seems unlikely.

The wholesale price of butter was slashed by R1.45 a kilogram on Thursday and major supermarkets immediately dropped their prices to the consumer.

The reason given by the board was an attempt to regain market share. There has been a big decline in butter consumption and it hoped the cheaper butter would help regain some of its lost momentum.

At the moment about 13 000 tons of butter is consumed by South Africans each year. Before substitutes were introduced on to the market in 1971 about 54 000 tons of butter was consumed annually.

The board denied the present butter surplus was the reason for the drop in the butter price and said ways of disposing of the surplus are still being considered.

Butter is selling at major supermarkets at between R1.35 and R1.85 a 500 g block, whereas margarine sells between R1.39 and R1.80.

Mr Richard Cohen, director of Pick 'n Pay, said: "There is a possibility of a war. It depends on consumer reaction to the lower butter price and what happens to margarine sales."

Mr John Gordon, managing director of Epic Oil, which produces margarine, said: "The butter price has dropped, but it is still way above the equivalent margarine price. We don't believe the butter sales will make much difference to margarine sales. At the moment we will have an impact in the short term."

When OK Bazaars dropped its butter price more than two weeks ago in anticipation of the decrease in the butter price its butter sales increased "sixfold" if not more," said Mr Mervyn Kraitzick, marketing controller of the company's food group.

He said during this period margarine sales had been "marginally affected," but margarine was still a cheaper commodity.

Mr Clive Well, managing director of Checkers, said he believed the butter mountain to be 4 800 tons, less than four percent of the margarine market in South Africa. He could not believe the margarine industry would reduce its margins for that potential inroad.

- Major supermarket chains are still holding down prices of milk and cheese despite producer price increases of fresh milk this week.

Checkers, Pick 'n Pay and OK Bazaars have announced they will retain the old prices for as long as possible.
Iscor wants millions back after sour deal

The Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg. — The State-owned Iron and Steel Corporation (Iscor) has begun legal action to demand payment of millions of rands it claims it is still owed from a business deal it struck to open new export routes into the Middle East.

The corporation confirmed today that it intends to battle in the High Court in London for the recovery of the missing millions that vanished when the deal went sour.

The court wrangle may uncover the second multi-million-rand swindle to hit a State corporation in international business operations — on the heels of the Escom round-the-world probe that ended in the jailing of former employee Gert Ramgau over a R7-million scandal that was unearthed in complex uranium deals.

DECADE AGO

The Iscor case revolves around a deal it struck more than a decade ago to market its steel in Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East.

It claims that a partnership was formed 14 years ago with two Iranians — Sami Abdunabi and Aasam Zangvecn, both now believed to be living in London — and agreement was reached to split all profits that stemmed from the deal.

It says they also agreed to take part as shareholders in a new company that was launched and incorporated in Iran, Iscor-Iran Ltd., that was intended to be used in the formation of offshoot companies to handle export sales.

Iscor now claims that it gave notice to the two Iranians of the termination of the partnership deal as from June 30 1989.

Dissolution

And it has issued a writ seeking a formal declaration of the dissolution of the partnership and a legal inquiry into the assets and liabilities of the partnership.

The writ goes on to seek an order for payment of all sums owed to Iscor by the two Iranians.

Mr C.J. van Vuuren, general manager of steel marketing at Iscor, today confirmed that legal action was being taken in the High Court in London. A date for the hearing had yet to be set.

But he could not discuss details of the case because of its sub judice status.
'No obvious solutions' to juvenile crime

Pretoria Bureau

There are no ready answers or obvious solutions as far as juvenile crime is concerned, the Department of Justice has said.

The department was reacting to the report by two doctors on children in jail, in which they called for all youngsters to be removed from South African prisons.

The department said many excellent people were involved in the South African legal system and certain points should be borne in mind:

- Prison sentences were imposed by courts taking into account the circumstances and needs of the accused.
- There were specially constituted courts for juveniles.
- Probation officers, social workers and other trained, experienced people were involved in the sentencing system.
- There were sentences other than imprisonment available to the courts.

The department said there were specific provisions making it possible for juveniles to be referred to a Children's Court and for them to be dealt with under the Children's Act instead of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The question of whether an awaiting-trial youth should remain in custody, and if so where, was carefully dealt with by the courts when it arose.

- See Page 19.
Nicro: volunteers needed to help new work project

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Nicro, is to begin a project here to teach sewing and handwork skills to families of prisoners.

A Nicro social worker, Mrs. E. Gaitskill, said the project would involve young black and coloured women, many of whom were uneducated and could not find work to support their children.

Mrs. Gaitskill said the three-week programme would fall under the auspices of the East London Training Centre, which would enable each woman to be paid during the training period.

The venue for the project is the Nicro headquarters in Beaconfield Road here, where a hall is to be converted into a workshop.

Five sewing-machines were donated by members of the public and various organisations through Mr. Gordon Stanford of Hungerelief. Six women have replied to an appeal for volunteers but more are still needed, Mrs. Gaitskill said.

Materials are also in short supply. A limited amount has been donated by various organisations.

Mrs. Gaitskill said they had "struggled" for 18 months to get enough support to start the programme.

She said she hoped the women would be kept on at Nicro in projects such as making pillows and covering mattresses.

"There is no limit to what you can do with a group once you have them together."

She said Nicro was hoping to discuss family planning with the group and to provide nursery school facilities for their children.

She said they were hoping to start the first programme on July 21.
Muggings on the increase, survey shows

The number of muggings in South Africa has increased over the past eight years, according to a recent Gallup poll conducted countrywide among 800 families.

The survey, done by market research organisation Markinor, indicates that Transvaalers are hit the hardest, with 31 percent of those interviewed saying they were victims recently of violence or theft.

The poll found muggings had increased by 1 percent since 1978, with 2 percent of the families experiencing such attacks. However, thefts and burglaries had decreased, despite worsening unrest and unemployment.

It was also found that guns were a more popular form of protection than burglar alarms, with 51 percent of white households possessing a firearm. More Afrikanners than English-speakers were armed.
Yacht owner is fit to stand trial

Crime Reporter

YACHT owner Luciano Memoe, who faces provisional murder charges following the death of his two Durban crewmen, has been declared mentally fit to stand trial in Mauritius.

This was revealed by Port Louis chief investigator D Babeesingh last night.

Mr Memoe appeared in court yesterday on provisional murder charges only hours before the double funeral of Durban men Mr Ian Worthington and Mr Alfred Bennets, who were found shot dead on the yacht Lucky Gypsy on July 4.

The funeral was attended by Mr Worthington's mother, Mrs Norma Worthington, her oldest son, Michael, and Mr Alfred Bennets Snr and his wife, Faith and members of Lions International.

Insp Babeesingh said the investigation would take a further two weeks to complete after which Mr Memoe would make monthly appearances in court until the full hearing.

Police will carry out another thorough search of the yacht today as the R4 000 lodged with Mr Memoe by the two crew has not been found.

"According to Mr Memoe he kept it in a portable safe and on June 27 he noticed the money had disappeared and he suspected the deceased had taken it," Insp Babeesingh said.

The families will be seeing Insp Babeesingh tomorrow to discuss the repossession of the men's belongings before returning to Durban on Saturday.
The Department of Home Affairs yesterday warned the public against people who masqueraded as Government officials and charged "exorbitant" fees to help with the requirements of the new Identity documents.

"Mr Gerrie van Zyl, director general of the Department of Home Affairs, in a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday, said it had come to their attention that inadequate payment for photographs was charged while the photographer had, negatively, in his camera," Mr Van Zyl said.

He added: "The Department of Home Affairs wishes to state unequivocally that no private person or organisation has been appointed to render any such services to the public.

Forms

"Applicants for the new-identity documents who require assistance in completing the application forms, may approach any regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs or any magistrates' or Development Board office where their fingerprints will also be taken. Only two photographs and the reference book need accompany an application."
Crime wave breaks on insurance firms

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—The cost of theft claims could have a more devastating impact on the year-end results of short-term insurance companies than last year's Transvaal hailstorms.

The volume and cost of theft claims has, in many cases, almost doubled.

The S A Eagle reported an 88% growth in car theft claims in the first six months of the year, compared with January to June last year. Domestic burglary claims grew by 60%.

The Commercial Union recorded a 50% increase in car theft claims in its largest Johannesburg branch in the same period. Domestic burglary claims submitted to the branch increased by the same amount, said managing director Bill Rutherford.

These two categories have generally become the biggest loss-makers this year.

Inflation

Insurers estimate that their impact on industry results could be even more damaging than last year's hailstorms because massive portions of those losses were carried by international reinsurers.

Much higher reinsurance rates — the result of last year's losses — have been added to the bills of direct insurers this year, while inflation and the rand's poor exchange rate have pushed up the cost of replacing stolen goods.

It is estimated that the value and the replacement costs of theft claims have doubled.

The S A Eagle received claims for 750 stolen motor vehicles during the six month period to June — a figure which, if the trend continues, could reach 1 500 at the end of the year.

Assuming a similar trend in the rest of the short-term insurance industry, and regarding the S A Eagle as representative of 10% of the industry, this could push the number of total car theft claims up to 15 000 this year.

The S A Eagle managing director Fred Hazlett estimated that, at an average cost of R6 500 for each car stolen, this could mean a loss of about R100 million to the industry.

Mr Hazlett said increases in the crime categories, which reflect the effects of the recession, began intensifying about three months ago and had become significantly worse since then.

Crime is without doubt the worst single category at the moment. The emphasis has switched from losses in the large industrial risk categories.

By the end of this year we are going to see some horrific losses related to the crime classes of business. I don't see an improvement in the results of short-term insurance industry for some time to come.

Fidelity guarantee insurance which covers companies against theft by employees has also become a risible category of business, while fraudulent and exaggerated claims have added to the burden of the ailing short-term insurance industry.

All this points to one thing: further premium increases.

Most companies have increased their rates for personal lines of insurance over the past three months.

The S A Eagle, with a solvency margin of almost 80%, has increased its premiums in these categories by at least 40%, and, if all past substantial increases, Mr Hazlett said that premiums were still lagging behind inflation and the high incidence of theft.

The increases in premium income, coupled with the AA Mutual business which has flooded the market, is bound to put pressure on the reserves of insurance companies, and, thus, on their solvency margins.

This suggests even more bad news at the end of the year.
Theft spiral a further blow for insurers

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"Crime is without doubt the worst single category at the moment. The emphasis has switched from losses in the large industrial risk categories.

"By the end of this year we are going to see some horrific losses related to the crime classes of business. I don't see any improvement in the results of short-term insurance industry for some time to come."

Fidelity guarantee insurance which covers companies against theft by employees has also become a risky category of business, while fraudulent and exaggerated claims have added to the burden of the ailing short-term insurance industry.

All this points to one thing: further premium increases. Most companies have increased their rates for personal lines of insurance over the past three months. The SA Eagle, with a solvency margin of almost 80%, has increased its premiums in these categories by at least 40%, and, despite the substantial increases, Hazlett said that premiums were still lagging behind inflation and the high incidence of theft.

The increased premium income, coupled with the AA Mutual business which has flooded the market, is bound to put pressure on the reserves of insurance companies, and, thus, on their solvency margins. This suggests even more bad news at the end of the year.
New housing concessions for Ciskeians announced

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — Various categories of concessions for people living in houses bought between April and September this have been announced in Ciskei.

The Deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr. Headman Somtuzi, said the concessions were in line with President Lempox Sebe's widely publicised homeownership ideals.

The intention of the concessions was to dispose of the present stock of houses and remove any impediments that might have existed in the old home ownership scheme.

Mr. Somtuzi also announced an increase in rentals and water tariffs at the end of September this year.

He said that under the new concessions houses would be sold without deposit or interest. Those houses valued at more than R5,000 would be reduced to a fixed price of R5,000.

The cost of the site would be included in the fixed price.

Mr. Somtuzi said that the price for houses valued at less than R5,000 would remain the same.

In houses valued at R5,000, the purchaser would be entitled to a rebate of R30 for each consecutive year he leased the home.

He said the present rent tariffs would apply until September 30.

Due to the rise in the cost of maintenance the government intended increasing rentals to R28 a month — exclusive of service charges in cases where it was less than that amount.

In cases where it was above R28 the present tariff would continue to apply.

Mr. Somtuzi said the redemption instalments would be determined and reckoned in appropriate instalments over 15 years from date of sale.

A rebate of R10 would apply on houses valued at less than R5,000.

He said that during the past eight years the bulk supply costs of water and electricity services to the Ciskei Government had increased annually and they had now reached the stage where most of these costs were in excess of double the 1978 costs.

However, during the past eight years these increased costs had never been passed on to the consumer — with the result that the government had been subsidising the consumer at an ever-increasing rate, which had given individuals an enormous financial benefit over this period.

With regard to the provision of water, the government purchased in bulk at some 30c a cubic metre and until now the domestic consumer had paid only 16c a cubic metre for metered water.

The new tariff for domestic and small consumers had been set at 25c a cubic metre for metered water.

Mr. Somtuzi said that the previous unit tariffs for electricity for domestic purposes varied from 3.6c a kilowatt hour to 6.5c a kwh. The domestic unit charge had now been standardised for all townships at the new tariff of 7.5c a kwh while the actual cost to government was 10c a kwh.

Similarly, the old electric service charge of R2 a month for domestic users had been increased to R3 a month although the actual cost to government was R6.60 a month.

He said that although there had been an increase in the tariffs, the government was still heavily subsidising the provision of water and electricity to the domestic consumers.
Insurers hit by
soaring thefts

By Dr. J. R. J. de Bruyn

The cost of theft claims have a more severe impact on the year-end results of short-term insurance companies than last year’s Terrorism losses.

The volume and cost of theft claims has, in many cases, almost doubled.

SA Eagle reported a 56 per cent growth in car theft claims in the first six months of the year, compared with January to June last year. Domestic burglary claims grew 60 per cent.

Commercial Union recorded a 59 per cent increase in car thefts claims in its largest branch in the second half of the year. Domestic burglary claims submitted to the branch increased by the same amount, said the managing director, Mr. Bill Rutherford.

These two categories have generally become the biggest loss-makers this year.

Insurers estimate that their national cars in industry results could be even more damaging than last year’s Terrorism activities. The major losses are caused by these losses being carried by international re-insurers.

Much harder to reinsure are the results of last year’s losses, which have been added to the claims of direct insurers this year, while inflation and the rand’s poor exchange rate have increased the cost of replacing stolen goods.

The amount estimated to be the value and the replacement cost of theft claims have doubled.

The SA Eagle received claims for 570 stolen motor vehicles during the six months to June, which, if the trend continues, could reach 1,500 at the end of the year.

Assuming a similar trend, the cost of the Terrorism losses could push the number of theft claims to 15,000 this year.

SA Eagle managing director Mr. Fred Hazlett estimated that, at an average cost of R5,500 for each car stolen, this could mean a loss of about R110 million to the industry.

Mr. Hazlett said increases in the crime categories, which reflect the effects of the recession, began intenstifying about three months ago and have become significantly worse since.

By the end of this year we are going to see some horrific losses related to theft in all classes of business. I don’t see that any improvement in the results of the short-term insurance industry for some time to come.

Fidelity guarantees insurance, which covers companies against theft, has also become a risky category of business, while fraudulent and exaggerated claims have added to the burden of the rising short-term insurance industry.

Most companies have increased their rates for personal lines of insurance over the past three months. The SA Eagle, with a solvency margin of almost 80 per cent, has increased its premiums in these categories by at least 40 per cent. And, despite the substantial increases, Mr. Hazlett said that premiums were still lagging behind inflation and the high incidence of theft.

The increased premium income, coupled with the AA Mutual business which has flooded the market, is bound to put pressure on the reserves of insurance companies, and thus on their solvency margins.

Warning on solvency cost

STELLENBOSCH—The “bureaucratic enforcement” of a 20 per cent solvency margin for short-term insurance companies would send premiums so high that only the very rich would be able to afford short-term insurance cover, Mr. C. J. Oosthuizen, managing director of Santam Insurance, said at Stellenbosch yesterday.

As the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Stellenbosch Affilante Sukker, Mr. Oosthuizen said there had been a lot of hot air written and spoken about the solvency margin. “But it seems that those who are shouting so loudly about increasing the solvency margin from the present 18 per cent to 20 per cent have passed for one minute to do a little calculation to assess the consequences.”

Mr. Oosthuizen gave an example of a company which needed to meet a 20 per cent solvency margin on its new business.

“Assume this company achieves new business of R20 million. For unexpected risks it has to put away R3 million (40 per cent), brokers’ commission takes about R4 million (20 per cent).

“The company’s administration costs take R2 million (10 per cent) and so the company is left with a pre-tax profit of R8 million. The receiver of revenue takes R2 million that is left in the profits and the company is finally left with R3 million after-tax profit which it can add to its reserves and therefore its solvency margin. But R2 million is only 15 per cent of the R20 million premium income. The company must make an extra profit of R8 million after tax to meet the 20 per cent required. And remember this happy company has not become any larger in claims in spite of its increased business.”

Mr. Oosthuizen said to achieve a 20 per cent solvency margin on all new business, an insurance company would have to manage a 60 per cent pre-tax profit on premium income. If it wanted to achieve a 20 per cent solvency margin, its percentage profit levels would have to be that much greater.

“Is it reasonable to suggest that solvency margins must be maintained at least at 20 per cent starting immediately? What is going to happen?”

“Premiunis will be hiked to levels where only the very rich can afford short-term insurance cover. This is unacceptable to the consumer at large. Insurers will reduce the availability of insurance, and thus become highly selective,” Mr. Oosthuizen said.

—SAPA
ANNAPELS—The son of Hollywood star Ryan O'Neal has been indicted on manslaughter charges arising from a power-boat accident in which director Francis Ford Coppola’s son was killed.

Prosecutors said yesterday that Griffin O'Neal, 20, would likely be tried in September on five counts of reckless endangerment in the death of Gian Carlo Coppola.

The charges, which each carry a penalty of five years' imprisonment and a $1,000 (about £2,500) fine, were announced on Monday.

Coppola, 23, was killed on May 25 when a rented power-boat he and O'Neal were operating on the South River near Annapolis cut between two other vessels and struck a low line.

Police said the rope struck Coppola’s left arm and hurled him to the rear of the boat. A post-mortem showed he died of massive head injuries and was legally drunk when the incident occurred.

The accident occurred on a day off from the filming of “Gardens of Stone” in Arlington, Virginia, in which Coppola was assisting his father and O'Neal had an acting part.

O'Neal was not tested for intoxication because police accepted his statement that Coppola had been driving, but witnesses subsequently described a man fitting O'Neal's description as the driver, officers said.

(Sapa-Reuters)
Evidence of fraud running to R20-m annually

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Startling evidence has been disclosed of a medical-aid scam in which scores of doctors and several dentists are allegedly swindling medical-aid schemes out of millions of rand.

The frauds, the biggest in South African medical history, are said to be running at R15-million to R20-million a year and spreading by the day.

Six of the country’s top medical-aid administering companies, which represent 81 schemes and 650,000 members and process R700-million in claims a year, have revealed details of an “horrendous level” of fraudulent and unethical activities by medical practitioners throughout the country.

They have uncovered and tracked the extent of the fraud by setting up a full-time computer-backed investigation bureau — and warn that unless the frauds are checked, medical contributions are certain to soar yet again.

This, they say, would come as a hammer blow to hard-pressed contributors already hit this year by a 30 percent increase in membership fees (for whites) and a 110 percent increase for blacks.

On top of this tariffs for “contracted out” doctors have just gone up 20 percent.

This week the administrators opened the investigation bureau’s books to show how the frauds are perpetrated — and the evidence that emerged was staggering.

Medical schemes, they said, had become a prime target for abuse and they expressed fear that as the economic recession deepens and their anti-fraud control measures begin to tighten, practitioners — and in many cases patients working in collusion — will try to find other ways of “cashing in” with fraudulent claims.

However, they warned that new control mechanisms were being introduced to flush out malpractice and expose offending doctors at an earlier stage.

One was a new computerised prescription-verifying process to track doctors overcharging on drugs and pocketing the price difference between generics and name-brand products.

Cash deals

Another is a decision to invite 5,000 dispensing doctors to apply for payments to be made on behalf of patients who are members of schemes administered by the six-member group.

Many such doctors are said to be involved in big cash deals selling generic medicines, but to stamp out the fraud a selected number will be invited to become accredited dispensing practitioners.

The bureau, which costs R150,000 a year to run, has uncovered at least 20 ways in which the overall scam is operated.

And though it says many doctors are honest and enterprising and providing a necessary service, it claims that a growing number, by using one or more of these methods, are making vast profits and netting up to R250,000 in turnover in medium-size practices.
180 crowned cranes
poisoned on Wild Coast

Mercury Correspondent
UMTATA—An estimated 180 crowned cranes have been killed by seeds soaked in poison on Transkei's Wild Coast, threatening the existence of the endangered species.

The bird plays an important role in Xhosa tribal folklore, and angry tribesmen in the area have approached their chief and headman to find and punish the culprit.

The slaughter was discovered after the Natal branch of the Wildlife Society informed Transkei's Department of Nature Conservation that there had been a sudden drop in the number of cranes which normally roost along the banks and mouth of the Nkazo river near Wavecrest resort.

The crowned crane population in the area has fluctuated around 200 for the past 40 years, and now only an estimated 20 birds still exist, a department spokesman said.

After the Wildlife Society reported that only eight birds had been counted on a recent trip to the roosting ground, an investigation was conducted by a senior nature conservation officer, Mr Noel Nomuumba.

He found that the birds had been poisoned by a highly toxic insecticide, Nuvacron 40, in which maize seeds had been soaked. The seeds had been scattered on the ground for the birds to eat.

Tribesmen took the matter to their chief and subheadman who summoned the man believed responsible, but he fled, Mr Nomuumba said.

A previous incident of crane poisoning occurred in 1981.
MARK STANSFIELD, Weekend Argus Reporter

INSURANCE premiums could soon be increased to a level beyond the reach of most South Africans as insurance companies battle against dishonest clients and an "unbelievable" crime-wave.

The ultimate losers, insurance bosses warned this week, will be honest South Africans.

Dishonest clients, feeling the economic pinch, are fraudulently fleecing their insurance companies by submitting false claims.

One company recently reported the recovery of a "stolen" R30 000 car belonging to a Cape Town resident. The car had allegedly been hidden at his brother's home while the "victim" claimed for it from his insurance company.

Chief loss adjustor at the General Accident Insurance Company, Mr Fred Berrange, said insurance companies were now working hand-in-hand with the police.

"It is in the man-in-the-street's interest to report such cases because increasing fraudulent claims are pushing up the premiums," he said.

**Flood of claims**

Nine suspect claims against General Accident are now in the hands of the police, said General Accident Insurance chairman Mr Clive Dean. An "unbelievable" countrywide crime wave had also led to a flood of claims.

And the Peninsula, it seems, has the worst record.

The Cape burglary loss ratio for the General Accident Insurance Company jumped a staggering 83 percent between June 1985 and June 1986, he said.

Chairman of SA Eagle Insurance, Mr Fred Haslett, said about 160 vehicles insured with the company were stolen each month while the recovery rate was less than 10 percent. He blamed criminals for the underwriting loss of R5.4-million experienced by SA Eagle in the six months to June.

Peninsula police liaison officer, Lieutenant Denise Benson, disclosed that 359 burglaries had taken place, 118 cars had been stolen and 376 cars had been broken into in Rondebosch so far this year.

"In the Woodstock area 551 burglaries took place, 239 cars were stolen while 604 cars were broken into for the period January to July this year," she added.

In the Cape Town city centre 528 cars had been stolen since January, she said.

**Raised further**

Mr Haslett warned that unless the position improved insurance rates would have to be raised further to a point where the cost of insurance could be beyond the reach of the man in the street.

SA Eagle's loss ratio for household, all risks, fidelity guarantee, burglary, money and motor insurance claims were well over 100 percent, he said.

Santam Insurance managing director Mr C J Oosthuizen said all insurance companies would have to increase premiums soon.

"Santam — the biggest insurance company operating in South Africa and a barometer for the rest of the industry — is also making underwriting losses. I knew that other companies would have to follow," he said.

But, he added, he hoped all insurance companies would increase their rates on a "scientific basis" and not indiscriminately.
S. Times

Premiums up 60% as crime soars

By Ruth Golemba

SA EAGLE has increased insurance rates by up to 60% in the past few months to counter huge underwriting losses caused by the upsurge in crime.

Chairman Fred Haslett says underwriting plunged into a loss of R3.4-million in the half-year to June from a profit of R137 000 in the same time last year. SA Eagle faced a huge increase in claims arising from theft.

Although the industrial and commercial fire account was profitable, claims against householders' comprehensive policies and for car theft were particularly high.

Worsening economic conditions and unemployment are expected to cause an increase in crime, he says. But the increased premiums should stabilise the underwriting account by the end of the year.

Premium rates have soared fourfold in the past 10 years.

Alarms

To prevent the cost of insurance from blossoming beyond the reach of the owner of a car, house or flat, steps are being taken to adjust the rating structure to risk-reducing factors like burglar alarms.

The interim dividend of 21c was maintained in spite of the drop in earnings by 35% from 57,2c a share to 37,2c.

Gross premiums written increased from R122,5-million to R156-million.

Mr Haslett says the company accepted a considerable amount of business from the collapsed AA Mutual Insurance — but only at SA Eagle's rates and conditions.

He says the effects of the increased business will be seen in the long term.

SA Eagle's investment income rose from R9,3-million to R10,5-million, but underwriting losses cut operating income before tax to R8,1-million from R9,8-million.

Earnings a share dropped by 35% from 57,2c to 37,2c, and dividend cover fell from 2,7 to 1,8.
not possible, but the budget is constituted as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>436000</td>
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<td>Administration</td>
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<td>Printing</td>
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<td>Professional services</td>
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<td>556000</td>
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Reference books in flux control

1161. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females were arrested by the South African Police for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic from 1 January 1986 up to and including the date on which arrests for such offences were suspended, (b) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic during this period and (c) on what date were arrests for such offences suspended?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(i) (a) and (b) Fall away.

(ii) (a) and (b) No

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(a) (i) and (ii) East London 130
Bloemfontein 1138
Johannesburg 223
Hillbrow 190
Sandton 44
Vooroening 282
Krugersdorp 21
Roodpoort 211
Benoni 231
Brakpan 5
Germiston 650
Springs 19
Boksburg 44
Pretoria 7555

(b) 13 April 1986.

(c) 23 April 1986.

Mediac offences under emergency regulations

1169. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have investigated any alleged offences by the media under the emergency regulations; if so, (a) in respect of which newspapers or broadcasting companies and (b) what offences were investigated in each case;

(2) whether (a) journalists and (b) newspapers have been charged with any offences under the emergency regulations as a result; if so, (i) what are their names, and (ii) with what alleged offences were they charged, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) (a) and (b) No

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Base Minerals

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Surcharge</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>1982-83</td>
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<td>46.2%</td>
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<td>42%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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Gold mining companies are taxed at percentages determined in accordance with the following basic formulae:

Pre-1966 gold mines: \( y = 60 - \left( \frac{360}{x} \right) \)

Post-1966 gold mines: \( y = 60 - \left( \frac{x}{x} \right) \)

In these formulae \( y \) represents the percentage and \( x \) the ratio expressed as a percentage which the taxable income bears to the income.

To the percentages so determined the following surcharges are added:

1982-83: 15%
1983-84: 15%
1984-85: 20%

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) (i) It is not clear what is meant by "gross taxable income". Income tax is calculated on "taxable income" as defined in section 1 of the Income Tax Act, 1962.

On the basis of assessments raised to date the total taxable income of the mines was as follows:

1982-83: R4 012 352 445
1983-84: R3 450 494 096
1984-85: R2 910 025 714

(ii) The prescribed income tax rates are as follows:

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Mamelodi residents have expressed concern about the rising crime rate and have blamed it on the state of emergency.

In a joint statement the Mamelodi Youth Organisation (MAYO), the Mamelodi Civic Association (MCA), and Mamelodi Teachers' Union (MATU), claimed the state of emergency was directly responsible for the escalating crime rate.

The Bureau for Information would not comment.

The Northern Transvaal CID chief, Brigadier K Nel, denied that there was an increase in the crime rate in Mamelodi. He said since security forces were posted in Mamelodi, "there was a great decrease in crime."
Nicro director: public lacks interest

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) still found people were not interested in the fate of families of prisoners, according to the branch director, Mrs E. Gaitskill.

In her report at the annual meeting of the organisation here last night, she said that during the past year Nicro had had 166 coloured and white families of prisoners registered, and had had an average of 290 interviews a month.

Seventy-three men were housed in the Overnight Shelter of Nicro during the past year, and there were currently 14 men in residence at the shelter, she said.

Nicro offices administered 18 grants totalling R2 680.50 a month during the year, Mrs Gaitskill said.

Office bearers for 1986 will be: Mr H. Holmes, chairman; Mr B. Watson, vice chairman; Mrs M. Tricker, treasurer; and committee members will be Mr E. Walsh, Mr L. Pents, Mrs E. Wiemann, Mr J. Carter, Mr E. Whittaker, Mrs E. Behr and Mr P. Kahla.
police

The annual meeting of the Police Federation of Great Britain was held in East London, attended by members of the Federation, police officers, and representatives from various police forces. The main theme of the meeting was the need for increased support for the police force and to improve the reputation of police work.

The Federation has been working on several initiatives to improve police形象 and public perception. One such initiative is the establishment of a Police Academy, which aims to provide police officers with the necessary skills and training to perform their duties effectively.

The Federation also emphasized the importance of community policing and the need for stronger partnerships between the police and the community. They highlighted the role of community policing in reducing crime and improving public safety.

The Federation is committed to working closely with the police and the community to ensure that the police force is transparent and accountable. They are also pushing for reforms in the police force to address issues such as corruption and misuse of authority.

The Federation has been advocating for increased funding for the police force, arguing that it is necessary to provide the necessary resources to carry out their duties effectively. They have also been calling for the introduction of new technologies to improve police efficiency and effectiveness.

In conclusion, the Federation is committed to working with the police and the community to improve police形象 and public perception. They are also pushing for reforms in the police force to address issues such as corruption and misuse of authority.

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one — academic

A policeman lot

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EDISON'S DECEMBER, 1965
Nicro aim
is crime
prevention

The tracing of detained children is the most serious problem faced by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) according to the annual report published in Johannesburg yesterday.

Upheavals in black areas have forced Nicro to adjust its services to accommodate the needs of communities at risk, with special reference to the youth.

A working relationship with other organisations had been forged to help communities in crisis and to create constructive projects for the youth.

In his report, the outgoing chairman of Nicro, Mr Chris Black, said society still associated crime with punishment. However, he said the Johannesburg branch of Nicro believed that prevention was better than cure.

"Our aim is to keep as many people out of prison as possible," he said.

He added that special efforts were being made to address the organisation to environmental and social conditions of crime.

Community projects, he said, were aimed at conditions that increased crime.

The concept of community services is highly favoured by Nicro.

The system of community services provides a more rehabilitative environment for offenders.
Serious crime is increasing in South Africa with the value of property damaged and stolen running into billions of rands. Topping the list was the theft of firearms which increased by 28 percent, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said at the launching of the Local Authority Security Association in Johannesburg.

More than 286 South Africans were "necklaced" and there were nearly 5,000 petrol bombings.

Addressing delegates to the association’s first congress, Mr Le Grange said the increase of crime took place against a background of unemployment and the poor economic situation.

- From July 1985 to June this year more than 140,000 serious crimes were reported.
- Burglaries increased by 18 percent from nearly 160,000 to 197,000.
- Motor car thefts by 22 percent — up from 48,000 in 1984/85 to 69,000 in 1985/86.
- Shoplifting showed an increase of 7 percent.
- The theft of firearms increased by 22 percent, and this did not include firearms stolen during burglaries.

Although statistics are not available, the total value of property damaged and stolen during crimes of this nature must have run into billions of rands, Mr Le Grange added.

"For example, if estimated at an average of R12,000 each the total value of vehicles stolen last year alone amounts to more than R712 million."

Among the contributing factors for this marked increase in serious crime were the economic situation which left many more people unemployed, and the unrest situation which had placed a heavy burden on crime prevention by the Police.

Mr Le Grange said there was a notable increase in crimes of which blatant dishonesty was an element, such as robbery, housebreaking, fraud, forgery, car thefts, and stock theft.

From July 1985 to June 1986 more than 286 South Africans were also necklaced, 155 persons were burned to death in other ways, and another 91 people were killed by rioters.

During this same period more than 1,468 people were assaulted by rioters, 33 members of the security forces were murdered and 424 assaulted.
Police 'too busy' in townships

Alarm as crime wave sweeps SA

CRIME in suburban SA is soaring as police have turned their attention to combating political violence.

One major insurer reports that car thefts are up by 36% and household goods by 30% on last year.

Insurance premiums have already jumped by 40% in some instances, and industry sources say they will have to increase to cope with the spiralling crime rate.

Progressive Federal Party (PFP) justice spokesman David Dalling said: "By deploying such large numbers of police in the townships, the force available to counter ordinary crime has been greatly reduced.

"The normal crime investigation and prevention has taken a back seat to the political role of the police."

The SAP's Lieutenant-Colonel Vic Haynes said: "The SAP does not delay there is room for improvement in the prevention and combating of crime."

Haynes pointed to the decision by Parliament to increase the size of the police force from its present 40 000 to more than 86 000 by 1994.

"The police do their best with the available manpower and are still capable of achieving a reasonable success rate."

The SAP will not comment on the number of police stationed in the townships, nor will it say if these additional forces have come at the expense of security elsewhere.

But a private security industry source

**Law & Order Breakdown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Thefts</th>
<th>Household Thefts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Up 50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td></td>
<td>Up 36%</td>
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</tbody>
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Concern at crime rate

estimated that 80% of the police force was in the townships, leaving 20% for other areas.

Owners of private security firms report that business is booming as more and more people have given up faith in the police and turned elsewhere for protection.

Commercial Union recorded a maximum 18 stolen motor vehicles in any given month last year in the firm's largest Johannesburg branch. This year 52 cars were stolen in July alone and another 47 were taken last month, said MD Bill Rutherford.

SA Eagle GM Brian Wilkinson said: "Because of the work, the police are being forced to cope with at the moment, they might not be able to give their full attention to these problems."

Wilkinson said claims made by SA Eagle policy holders for car thefts have

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From Page 1

jumped for the period January to August by 86% compared with last year. In the case of household theft, there has been a 30% increase.

Insurance firms have traditionally worked on a 10% recovery rate for stolen vehicles but report that they have been lucky to get 3%-4% this year.

One insurance executive claimed the police have virtually stopped looking for stolen vehicles.

Insurance executives complain that rising premiums are hardly keeping pace with claims.

Rutherford said: "It's like the man who was trying to fill up one of those big American cars with petrol. He finally says 'Stop the engine - you're gaining on me.'"
Crime soars as police fight unrest

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. - Crime in the suburbs is soaring out of control as police fight unrest.

One major insurer reports car thefts are up by 66 percent, and household goods by 30 percent on last year.

Insurance premiums have already jumped by 40 percent in some cases. Industry sources say they will have to go up even more to cope with the spiralling crime rate.

'Political'

A PFP spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, says: "By deploying such large numbers of police in the townships, the force available to counter ordinary crime has been greatly reduced."

"The normal crime prevention and investigation has taken a backseat to the political role of the police," Mr Dalling said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vic Haynes says "the SAP do not deny there is room for improvement in the prevention and combating of crime."

He points to the decision by Parliament to increase the police force from 48,000 to more than 86,000 by 1994. "The police do their best with the available manpower and are still capable of achieving a very reasonable success rate," says Colonel Haynes.

A source in the private security industry estimates that 80 percent of the force has been deployed in the townships, leaving a mere 20 percent for all other areas.

Owners of private security firms report that business is booming - as more and more people have given up faith in the police and turned elsewhere for protection.

The Commercial Union recorded a maximum 18 stolen motor vehicles in any given month last year in the firm's largest Johannesburg branch. This year, 22 cars were stolen in July alone and another 47 were taken last month, said managing director Mr Bill Rutherford.

SA Eagle general manager Mr Brian Wilkinson says: "Because of the work the police are being forced to cope with at the moment, they might not be able to give their full attention to these problems."

Recovery rate

Mr Wilkinson says claims made by SA Eagle policy-holders for car thefts between January and August have increased by 30 percent and last year. Household theft has increased 30 percent.

Insurance firms have traditionally worked on a 10 percent recovery rate for stolen vehicles but report they have been lucky to get 3 to 4 percent this year.

One insurance executive, who asked not to be named, claims the police have all but stopped looking for stolen vehicles.

Insurance executives say the rising premiums are hardly keeping pace with claims.

"It's like the man who was trying to fill up one of those big American cars with petrol," says Mr Rutherford. "He finally says 'Stop the engine— you're gaining on me.'"
Police NCOs to control township patrols

Limited power for special constables

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The 1,000 special constables being trained for auxiliary work in black townships will have limited powers and be used only under the proper guidance and control of senior police non-commissioned officers, Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange said today.

He was giving further details on the training of the new constables, which he announced at the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria at the weekend.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order, said yesterday that it seemed totally impossible for a disciplined force to be trained in three weeks.

"It is absolutely essential that the only police sent into unrest areas should be properly trained and disciplined and should understand the meaning of self-control in difficult situations," she said.

The police have often contributed to escalating unrest and violence, and it is more than likely this new force will increase the possibility of such occurrences," Mr le Grange said today that the police were supplementing their manpower by way of the special constables, who were to be used in certain areas under the proper guidance of senior and experienced police NCOs.

Serious shortage of police as crime rate soars

Pretoria Bureau

South Africa is facing a critical police manpower shortage as crime in urban areas continues to soar.

Continuing political violence is being blamed for the shortage of police. In a predicted side-effect, short-term insurance premiums are expected to rise by as much as 70 percent.

The crime rate in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area has risen dramatically as police battle to maintain a presence in both the townships and white urban areas.

Some security companies said there had been a marked increase in the number of companies approaching them for protection. One source speculated that as much as 80 percent of the police force was being deployed in the townships.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told the Transvaal National Party congress at the weekend that intimidation in the black townships was one of the most difficult aspects of unrest to combat.

The most effective counter-measure was to ensure an adequate physical presence of security forces in the townships over a long period, but manpower was limited.

"Over the past 18 months, the most effective intimidation achieved has been simply to show a box of matches to people who break boycotts, for example, to indicate that their houses will be burnt down," said Mr le Grange.

6,000 cadets in training

He added that the programme to double the present strength of the police force was running according to schedule. The government planned to increase the ratio of policemen for every 1,000 South Africans from the present 1:7 to 2:2 for next year.

The force would be increased by 7,800 people in October when the Railways Police merged with the SAP. In addition, about 6,000 cadets were being trained this year in police colleges.

It was hoped also that 6,000 municipal policemen, who would play an important role in maintaining law and order, would be trained by the end of the year.

Many short-term insurers have already pushed up rates for new businesses and existing business is due to be brought in line next month.

The average insurance claim has doubled this year in the wake of what police say is a marked increase in crime, particularly vehicle theft.

The brunt of the increases will be felt in the PWV area, where crimes have soared by as much as 40 percent.

In the first six months of this year alone, a total of 6,052 vehicles - 30 a day - were reported stolen in Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg. This is a 40 percent increase on the corresponding figure for 1985.

Cape Town

Identifiable uniforms

There is no question of undisciplined raw-bone police being let loose on the public. They will patrol the streets of the townships," he said.

"We have never presented them as being as all in all the fuller spirit and training as our ordinary SAP members," he said.

The special constables are to wear clearly identifiable uniforms, which will show that they are policemen, but at the same time, allow the public to see the difference between them and ordinary SAP members.

"These men will be used openly. We are not doing this in secret," he said.

The constables are to be used in Western and Eastern Cape black townships and certain Reed townships.

See Page 15
Dolphin trainer Lourenza Dreyer plays with Aara and her baby. The new calf, named after another dolphin whose mother has an 18-week calf of her own, has been nicknamed "foster mother.

**Mercury Reporter**

DURBAN—SeaWorld has a new addition. Aara, one of the island's bottlenosed dolphins, gave birth to a healthy 17-week-old calf yesterday.

A relationship has developed between the two adults and their calves—the calf has been observed to play and nurse with the other dolphins, and appears to have more than enough energy.

The calf weighs 20 kg and is 1.2 m long.

**Mystery of mum stabbed 17 times**

**Mercury Reporter**

A YOUNG mother of three has been stabbed 17 times in her home shop at Morningside on the weekend. The attack has left her family, including her husband, in shock.

**Mrs Anuradha Singh**, who runs the T P Shai Video in Old Main Road, was attacked after being confronted by an unknown man who stabbed her repeatedly on the chest and arm before fleeing.

**Johannesburg**—Crime in suburban South Africa is soaring out of control as police have turned their attention to combating political violence. It is claimed.

One major insurance report says that losses to insurers have skyrocketed by 60% over the past year, with losses for police forces up by 50% and thefts of household goods by 30%.

**Mercury Correspondent**

Insurance premiums have already jumped by 40% in some instances, and industry sources say they will have to go even higher to cope with the soaring crime rate.

Opposition Justice spokesman David Daling says the levels of crime in the townships are "so high that no one can walk on the streets without fear." The normal crime situation has pushed up the costs of insurance and provided a boost to those who say the police are not doing enough or are not doing things in the right way.

**SAP training 1,000 special constables to "curb comrades"**

**Mercury Reporter**

Mr Singh said his sister's screams attracted the attention of police who were the only ones on the scene. They got there in time to save the man from being stabbed.

"We are baffled. We don't know what the motive for the attack was," Mrs Singh said.

It was certain that robbery was not the motive, she said. There were no sexual assaults.

"The whole place was totally destroyed and burned out before the police arrived," Mrs Singh said. "They were able to save my husband's life."
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POLICE

Police silent on crime wave claim

PRETORIA—Police here were unable yesterday to confirm that the deployment of police in unrest areas had led to massive increases in crime in other areas, as reported by insurers.

But a Police Public Relations Division spokesman said plans to almost double the size of the SAP by 1994 showed police were aware that policing in South Africa needed to be stepped up.

The deployment of police in unrest areas preceded a reported 86% increase in car thefts and a 30% rise in thefts of household goods.

Police spokesman Col Vic Haynes said he was not prepared to discuss the deployment of police forces.

He confirmed, however, that the SAP planned to increase its numbers from the present 48 000 members to more than 66 000 by 1994.

It has also been learned that the SAP was giving batches of ‘special constables’ three-week crash courses. — (Sapa)
Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:


It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:

Chapter 1

Section 10

The text is not legible due to the quality of the image.
CHAPTER 1

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

12. The Governor may on the advice of the... of the administration of the

Inter-Departmental Committee in the execution of the

Functions of the Government of India in the discharge of the

duties of the said Committee.

13. The Committee shall be assisted by such officers and experts... by the

Governor by a resolution in the Assembly.

14. The salaries and allowances of the members of the Committee shall be

payable out of the State revenue.

15. The Committee shall have such powers and authority for the purpose of

discharging its duties as the Governor may from time to time confer on it.

16. Financial assistance for the purpose of the execution of the

resolution of the Assembly shall be provided by the

Government of India.

17. The resolution of the Assembly, and the proceedings of the Committee...

to the Assembly.

CHAPTER II

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

18. The Governor may by a resolution in the Assembly, create...

of the said officers and employees.

19. The Governor may, by a resolution in the Assembly, create...

Statutory Bodies.

CHAPTER III

PROVISION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE STATE

20. The Governor may, by a resolution in the Assembly, create...

Statutory Bodies.

21. The Governor may, by a resolution in the Assembly, create...

Statutory Bodies.

22. The Governor may, by a resolution in the Assembly, create...

Statutory Bodies.

23. The Governor may, by a resolution in the Assembly, create...

Statutory Bodies.

24. The Governor may, by a resolution in the Assembly, create...

Statutory Bodies.

25. The Governor may, by a resolution in the Assembly, create...

Statutory Bodies.
A

CHAPTER A

HOSTILE

The hostile environment is the context in which the selection and deployment of the personnel who are assigned to perform the mission are considered. The hostile environment can be defined as the environment in which the personnel are deployed, in which the personnel are not only exposed to the elements, but also to potential threats such as enemy fire, improvised explosive devices, and other hazards. The hostile environment is a crucial factor in the selection and deployment of personnel, as it can have a significant impact on the success of the mission.

The hostile environment can be divided into two main categories: the physical environment and the mental environment.

The physical environment includes the natural elements such as temperature, humidity, altitude, and terrain. The personnel must be able to function in these conditions, which can be challenging.

The mental environment includes the psychological factors such as stress, fear, and anxiety. The personnel must be able to cope with these factors, which can be debilitating.

The selection and deployment of personnel must take into account the hostile environment. The personnel must be trained to function in these conditions, and they must be equipped with the necessary gear and equipment.

In conclusion, the hostile environment is a crucial factor in the selection and deployment of personnel. The personnel must be able to function in these conditions, and they must be equipped with the necessary gear and equipment. The selection and deployment of personnel must take into account the hostile environment.
CHAPTER IV

10. Provision of Service


N. M. 9466

STATIONMASTERs, P. M. 1986
Police deny rise in car thefts

Business Day Reporter

POLICE deny there has been an increase in year thefts in Johannesburg this year. They say they recover 50% to 55% of all vehicles reported stolen.

The statement came yesterday in reaction to claims by several major insurance firms of a 70% to 80% increase in reported car thefts this year. The recovery rate of insured vehicles was 10%, they said.

PFP MP David Dalling, who is a director of Auto & General Insurance, challenged the police statement. The real picture is much bleaker, he said.

Police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe said on average 2,000 vehicles a month had been reported stolen in the Johannesburg area in 1986, in line with last year's figures.

Malherbe said police statistics dealt with averages only. Police figures included both insured and uninsured vehicles, while insurance firms dealt with a smaller pool of cars, he said.
Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:

APARTHEID BAROMETER

EMERGENCY DETENIONS

Today is the 197th day of the current State of Emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the names of all those detained under the emergency regulations, claiming this is not "in the public interest". The names of 9,377 emergency detainees have been referred. According to the Detainees' Parent Support Committee, between 16,606 and 20,000 people have been detained so far under the Emergency regulations.

DETAINES BY ORGANISATION

<table>
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<th>Organisation</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Community</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
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EMERGENCY DEATHS

According to figures released by the government's bureau for information, 284 people were killed in the unrest during the first 50 days of the current State of Emergency. This figure does not include deaths in the "independent homelands". In the same period, 15 bombs exploded, killing three people.

UNREST DEATHS AND INJURIES

A total of 1,432 people have been killed in unrest in the two years since September 1, 1984, according to the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange. Of those killed, 1,778 were civilians and 56 were members of the Security Forces, he said. In this period, 5,414 civilians and 711 members of the Security Forces were injured, he said.

EMERGENCY COURT APPLICATIONS

The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said last week that 3,889 applications had been lodged in the courts against the Emergency regulations and there were many new applications in the pipeline.

CRIME RATE

According to the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, from July 1985 to June 1986, a total of 1,485,886 serious crimes were reported. In this period, the theft of firearms had increased by 27 percent, motor thefts by 22 percent, burglaries by 18 percent, and shoplifting by seven percent. According to a private security source quoted by a local newspaper, 50 percent of the South African Police was involved in the townships, leaving 20 percent for other areas. By 1994 the SAP will be increased from its present size of 68,000 to more than 94,000.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

A list of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress on the occasion of the 8th January 1986, delivered by Comrade President OR Tambo: Attack, Advance, Give the Enemy No Quarter (not stated); AACP Fighting in the Frontline for National Liberation; SACP, South Africa; Workers in the Front (not stated); SACP 1931-1986 For Freedom, Peace, Socialism (not stated); Khumalo, Idah Masithathu, Ignat Lamadila Kafa, Akuphakwamazile Nse Jumo 16 (not stated); Swapo Information Bulletin (Swapp Department of Information and Public Relations); Juanda, Mongi: The City (Richard Hylton); Sexual Happiness: A Practical Approach (Mariana Vallate-Robbie Gwenda); Stolen Moments (John Peterson); Project: The First Love: First Ser: A Practical Guide to Relationships (Kaye Wellings); Yompa, Gay and Proud (Alyson Press, Inc., Boston); The Wintje (Rosina Kruger); Militant Issue 742, 28 March 1986 (not stated); Voice of the Youth (Mussling Students Association); Die Strek 24, August 1986 (Republic Press, N. Y.); World's First, 24 May 1986 (El Union, The Independent News, Pretoria); Bara's Girl — Vol 2, No 4, August 1986 (Republic Press, N. Y.); Modern Object: Keyling — Your Criticism Is Appreciated (Made in Taiwan); Facade: What It Is and How to Fight It (Louis Strauss); National Action L4 May pamphlet (Ampel, G. J., A. P., S. J. and Associated Organizations, Johannesburg).

Banned for possession:
Selected Writings on the Freedom Charter 1955-1985 (ANC, London); Gaangharged Gif Socies (Star Distributors Ltd, New York); Fourth Town's Sug Dinner Menu (Terry Dempsey).

Unbanned:
A Life for Africa: The Story of Bram Fischer (Nelkon Mitchell); Single (Harriet Frank); Ron on the Tree (James S. Rand); Shawn for Mother Charlie (James Baldwin); Lorn and Teach — No. 5, 1986 (Leary and Teach Publications, Johannesburg); Becoming Organising (Emma N. M., and Leslie and Joseph T. Johnson); Lebofa Imagery (Jane Lauber); Marxism, Socialism, Freedom (Rashadu Sekile); Palestinians From Palestine to Revolutionaries (Rosamary Sayigh); Canoe, Desh, Sanso (World Council of Churches); Essantial Works of Marx (ed. Arthur F. Mendel) (unbanned for possession, still banned for distribution).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

GUHLO KUBHLEKA, 34, Transvaal Branch Secretary of the Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union (PWAU) and delegate to the Congress Central Executive Committee, was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12 and has been held in solitary confinement since. A court application for the release of Kubhleka and UDF leader Raymond Seiter was unsuccessful. According to papers presented to the court, Kubhleka was severely assaulted by Security Police while in detention.

After completing his schooling, Kubhleka worked in several factories for four years before being employed as an organiser by the Industrial Aid Society in 1974. He was a founder member of the Industrial and Allied Workers Union (IAWU) in the Transvaal and was banned for five years in 1976 after helping organise the Witsheen strikes in March that year. Between 1976 and 1981 he was employed in a woodworking factory. In 1984 he was employed by PWAU as an organiser and was elected Transvaal branch secretary last year. He also played a central role in the formation of the Alexandra Action Committee. He is married with four children.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE
Inkatha leader shot his own man

They armed themselves — Nyameni with a homemade single-shot gun.

Nyameni said he told his men to leave the body where the police would find it.

They drove the vehicle to the dead man's house with the body in it.

He denied telling anyone to take the blame for the death.

Khumalo, who was earlier described as second in command, has a murder and arson case pending against him.

The charges arise from the killing of KwaMashu Inkatha Central committee member and KwaZulu MP Frances Dlamini, whose house was petrol-bombed during the attack.

Umhlanga Inkatha leader Zihilele Ngobobo is due to appear in the Durban Regional Court on Monday on a charge of killing Umhlanga Youth league member James Ntuli on May 15.
R10m-a-day shop thefts

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Insurers are getting tough as stores report soaring losses through theft—estimated at R10 million a day.

Details of enormous theft by staff at stores and supermarkets throughout the country were released yesterday. A report in the latest Minet Insurance Broker’s Monitor says no more than 15% of the large-scale theft can be attributed to shoplifting.

‘Despatch, delivery and receiving staff are the worst offenders, with more and more collusion occurring across the colour lines.’

‘The scale of pinching is incredible. And it’s a major area where insurers are repudiating claims. It’s only the tip of the iceberg,’ says the broker’s marketing and technical services director, Mr Ian Stewart.

‘Many thefts go unreported. Eight years ago the daily figure was estimated at R5 000 000, but the economic situation has brought about a 100% increase.

Observers point out that the cost must be filtered through to the consumer in the form of higher prices.

‘It’s ironic that so much scrutiny is aimed at consumers—bordering on the intimidatory in some stores—while back-stage policing seems remarkably lax.’
Vehicle theft figures do not tally

SAP's recovery rate claim shocks insurers

INSURANCE firms are amazed by SA Police claims that 53% of all vehicles reported stolen are found by the police.

Executives at major insurers reacted with similar surprise when told the police reported only a 27% increase in cars stolen this year.

Most insurers have seen jumps of 75% or more in vehicles reported stolen and say they are lucky to get a 10% recovery rate.

"If the police are recovering more than half the stolen cars, where are they going?" asked Rocky Schoonraad, chairman of the SA Insurance Brokers Association's motor subcommittee.

Comparing police statistics with insurance data is almost like comparing apples and oranges, but a survey of insurance experts is still unable to explain the great variance in figures.

A police spokesman was equally baffled. "There is no way to tamper with our statistics," said Colonel Vic Haynes. "I have no idea where they are getting their numbers from."

The conflicting figures come at a time when police have come under fire for neglecting suburban protection in favour of fighting political violence.

Meanwhile, some insurance firms are sending premiums up 40% or more to keep pace with spiralling theft claims.

Police recovery statistics include cars that are found either burnt out or altered so much that original owners cannot identify them.

Police data on stolen cars should show, if anything, a greater increase than insurance firms, said IGI claims director Ronnie Andrews.

He also said insured cars were more likely to be stolen because they were generally more valuable.
Rise in car thefts ‘steep’

PROJECT launched by local insurance firms reveals a “significant if not dramatic increase in the incidence of stolen vehicles”, said Rodney Schneeberger, CIS of the SA Insurance Association (SAIA).

The SAIA’s “Recovered Stolen Vehicle Project” shows recovery rates dropping in the past three years from 22% to 18%, then to 16%.

Schneeberger said these statistics dealt only with insured cars whose engine and registration numbers had not been changed. Also, some stolen cars recovered by insurance firms did not show up in the scheme.

Although 10 931 cars were reported stolen last year, the present rate of theft about 15 000 would be stolen this year.

Police statistics showed recovery rates of more than 50%, and a 27% increase in stolen cars this year.

Schneeberger, when asked to comment on the discrepancy in police and insurance figures, said: “We enjoy a very successful co-operative set-up with the police and I am not in a position to comment on that.”

He said claims by some insurance firms of an 85% jump in car thefts were “believable”, since they dealt with a different group of cars from the SAIA’s project.

Meanwhile, police claims of a 53% recovery rate are slammed by a leading short-term insurance company.

According to General Accident Insurance Company motor insurance superintendent Bob Stewart, abandoned vehicles as well as those that are recovered but cannot be identified, are included in police records.

“We are not sure at what figures the police are looking, but according to our records, they are definitely distorted.”
GST fiddlers caught in net

Gerald Reilly

The hunt for GST fiddlers by the Directorate of Inland Revenue resulted in the recovery of R154m in the year to September.

A directorate spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday total GST collections for the first five months of the financial year had topped R3,5bn.

Although this was only about a third of the R9,450bn Finance Minister Barend du Plessis expected to collect for the whole of the financial year, GST payments were expected to accelerate in the second half of the financial year, especially over the Christmas and New Year period.

The directorate's Schalk Albertyn said pressure was being maintained on the thousands of taxpayers who had so far failed to render returns for the 1996 tax year.

He estimated that about 2,500 summonses a week were being served on individual taxpayers.

Overall, about 13% of taxpayers had not made returns.
CAPE TOWN - An urgent appeal for more funds for children in need in South Africa was made today in a report which claims that corporal punishment still exists in the country.

The report, compiled by Miss P. F. McIvor, a research assistant at the University of Cape Town, warns that the increase in the number of children in institutions may lead to overcrowding and a lack of funds for maintenance.

Miss McIvor said that the report was based on interviews with a large number of children in various institutions throughout the country. She said that many of the children were suffering from inadequate food, clothing, and medical care.

The report also highlights the shortage of qualified staff in many institutions, which is preventing children from receiving proper care.

Miss McIvor called on the government to provide more funds for children in need and to improve the conditions in institutions.

The report concludes that the government must take urgent action to address the problems faced by children in South Africa.
Medicine thefts pose health risk

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

An industry-sponsored investigation has uncovered a huge, highly-organized pharmaceutical theft racket that may pose a massive public health risk.

An ongoing Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association (PMA) probe has shown that huge quantities of scheduled medicines are being stolen from within the provincial tender system. The investigation, conducted by the industry's private detectives, revealed that these products were being re-circulated into the retail pharmaceutical market.

The massive scale of the theft also led investigators to conclude that a "highly-organized network" was involved and that the scam has been in operation "for a number of years".

The vice-president of the PMA, Mr. Donald Bodley, confirmed last night that his association had requested an urgent meeting with the Minister of National and Population Development, Dr. Willie van Niekerk.

Mr. Bodley also disclosed that the PMA, the narcotics branch of the SAP and the Medicines Control Council were all tackling facets of the problem.

Industry and government sources yesterday said the racket posed a potentially seri...
Action on cartels looming

predicted as companies try to grab markets in free competition.

The CB will not comment on companies and industries involved in the shake-up.

CB chairman Stef Naude says fewer than 10 permanent exemptions have been granted from the more than 90 applications received since the board began reviewing applications from industry groups in May.

Exemptions are granted only if they serve the public interest, or cause uncertainty or disruption in the economy.

In cases where the CB believes an industry has been engaged in collusion on prices, market-sharing or tender practices, the decision is confidential between the industry and the board.

Although Naude would not specify industry groups, he said "a few of the largest and best known cartels" have been given a one or two-year transition period to phase out illegal practices.

The cartel crackdown has been welcomed by SA Co-ordinating Consumer Council director Jan Cronje. He expects CB action in the milk, tyres, cement and coal industries, among others.

THE JSE Industrial index climbed to a new peak of 1404 yesterday, maintaining its steady advance. Industrial leaders have been firm in the past week as excellent profits recoveries were announced by major group's subsidiaries.
Drug firms, officials in urgent meeting

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

AN urgently convened meeting between the government and pharmaceutical manufacturers takes place in Pretoria today to discuss the huge medicine theft racket within the provincial tender system.

The meeting comes in the wake of disclosures this week in the Cape Times that an industry-sponsored probe has uncovered a "highly organized network" responsible for multi-million-rand thefts in South Africa's R800-million-a-year pharmaceutical market.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, will meet the vice-president of the Pharmaceuticals Manufacturers' Association, Mr Donald Bodey, and other members of the industry, a spokesman for the department confirmed yesterday.

Responding to earlier reports on medicine thefts, the department said in a statement yesterday that it was aware of the "irregularities" and regarded the matter "in a very serious light".

The department said the SA Police and the Registrar of Medicines were investigating "apparent irregularities" involving medicines sold to the public sector through the provincial tender system which have appeared in retail pharmacies.

The department has already sent out letters to doctors and pharmacists asking them to report any irregularities in pharmaceutical products to the Registrar of Medicines.

An investigation by pharmaceutical industry detectives found that stolen products were being recirculated "at great profit" into the retail market in a manner that could pose a serious health risk.

A government source said yesterday: "There are huge depots in most of the major centres and the State is buying so much that it is difficult to estimate how much of the stuff is disappearing."

"But this sort of thing has been going on for so long now that the government is determined to stop it."
Minister ‘alarmed by widespread pilfering of drugs’

SAP probe R20m hospital racket

By Michael Chester

Full-scale police investigations have been ordered into disclosures that racketeers have created a multimillion-rand scam out of pilfering in provincial hospitals.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA), which confirmed the probe, estimates that prescription medicines worth more than R20m a year have been looted from supplies distributed within the network of hospitals run by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Minister of National Health Dr Willie van Niekerk has expressed alarm over the gigantic scale of pilfering, believed to be have been groomed into a sophisticated operation and run by gangland syndicates, according to Mr Peter Fry, a PMA executive member.

He said Dr van Niekerk had ordered a full-scale investigation after behind-the-scenes talks with the police, investigators from the Department of Health, the PMA, Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Medicines Control Council.

The racketeers have concentrated on the 20 most popular brands of medical tablets intended for use as pain-killers or in the treatment of ailments from arthritis to heart disease.

There are suspicions that the syndicates have not only saturated the private market with their laundered supplies but also started clandestine exports to buyers in black Africa.

According to sources in the PMA, the racket swings into operation as soon as bulk supplies arrive at the Transvaal provincial hospitals’ central warehouse at A.A.C.P. Inc., Johannesburg.

Outside clinics

The pilfering starts when containers are distributed to hospitals and the tablets emptied into huge hoppers, from which individual ‘dosages are drawn for patients in various wards or sent to outside clinics.

“Hospital employees hired by the racketeers have found it a simple process to steal sacks of tablets from the hoppers with little chance of detection,” said Mr Fry, executive chairman of the Boots pharmaceutical company.

“Other hospital employees are hired to steal the original labelled containers after they have been emptied.

“Once the loot has been delivered to the racketeers, the containers are refilled with the stolen tablets, rescaled — and sold at cut prices on the private market.

“The profits, even at cut prices, have been staggering. The tablets can be sold to pharmacists and dentists at an average of at least six times higher than the prices paid by State hospitals in the tendering system.

“But the racketeers have made a few slips and left a trail of vital clues behind.”
SA ASSOCIATION of Retail Pharmacists (Saarp) president Bernard Lapidus has called for urgent police action over the R20m pilfering racket at provincial hospitals.

He strongly condemned the state tender system of drug-buying, blaming it for providing pharmacists with an incentive to buy drugs under the counter from racketeers.

He said pharmacists had to pay up to 400% more for drugs than the State did. "If this huge differential did not exist, there would not be such a great incentive for pharmacists to buy from racketeers," he said.

Calling for the rapid resolution of the pilfering problem, Lapidus said: "If the PMA (Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association) investigators have names, they must hand them to the police. The SAP must prosecute quickly.

"If we have black sheep, we want them out of the way. The sooner the guilty are prosecuted, the better. It's the only way to stop the racket."

But he said the State tender system had to be scrapped as "it lends itself to abuse."
Le Grange warns of growing crime
By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

Taking his leave of the South African Police, outgoing Minister of
Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange expressed his concern at the
sharp increase in crime in recent months.

Officiating for the last time as Minister of Law and Order at a
passing-out parade at the Pretoria Police College yesterday, Mr le
Grange said the expansion of the force was of the utmost priority.
"The number of policemen serving in the force, at present is inade-
quate to ensure effective policing," he said. Despite the recession it
had been decided to increase the size of the force by 87,000 within
the next nine years, he said.

Mr le Grange said the population growth, the weakening of the
economy and rising unemployment had resulted in a sharp increase
in crime. In the 12 months ending on June 30 1986 vehicle thefts
soared by 18.2 percent, housebreaking by 15.5 percent, stock-theft by
7.4 percent, robbery by 14.4 percent and murder by 7.3 percent.
By SOL MORA TH
MORE than R500 000 has
gone missing from the
Lebowa Finance Depart-
ment since October last
year.
This follows the disappear-
ance of three cheque
books from the home-
lands magistrate’s office
in Thabamontso and
Nebo.
Two cheque books were sto-
ten at Thabamontso in Oc-
tober last year and an-
other one in Nebo.
Lebowa Finance secretary D
van Vuuren has confirmed
that the cheque books had
been stolen and that thou-
sands of rands were with-
drawn.
Ninety-five cheques from
one of the books stolen in
Thabamontso have al-
ready been returned to the
Lebowa Finance Depart-
ment Reconciliation Divi-
sion with withdrawals to-
talling R200 000.
The cheques received were
allegedly filed by Mr
Macnabl.
Van Vuuren has said the oth-
er cheque book stolen at
the same time has not yet
been used.
The reconciliation division
has also received cheques
stolen at Nebo filed by a
Mr Mola of P Maka Con-
tractors and other ficti-
thous names.
The highest amount with-
drawn in a single transac-
tion was R47 000.
The total amount withdrawn
in 14 cheques is
R348 000, and with the
R200 000 it amounts to a
total of R548 000.
No one has been arrested in
connection with the mat-
ter, but the Lebowa police
say they have launched in-
vestigations.
Van Vuuren has appealed to
businessmen to be cau-
tious of people trying to
cheque Lebowa govern-
ment cheques.

MOUTSE residents have
failed again in their battle
against being included in a
homeland.

Pretoria Supreme Court
Judge TT Spodart dis-
missed with costs the appli-
cation by the residents that
the government proclama-
tion incorporating Moutse
into KwaNdebele be de-
clared invalid.

HOMES petrolbombed

A PETROLBOMB was thrown at the home of KwaNdebele
mayor Edward Mbatu late on Tuesday – the third
attack on the homes of Inkatha members in two days.

No one was injured. The house, which is near Amazim-
toti, was extensively damaged by fire.

Three children were seriously burnt earlier when two
petrolbombs were thrown at the home of E Ngema.

Ngema’s children, Goodman, 14, Gladys, 13, and
Nombuso, 4, sustained serious burns to their bodies.

In the third attack, the home of KwaZulu’s Chief
Minister’s praise-singer, Ephraim Buthelezi, was also
petrolbombed and stoned.

Damage was slight and no one was injured. – Sapa.
Township duties ‘affect suburbs crime’

SA POLICE public relations officers have conceded that the rise in thefts in white suburbs over the past six months can be attributed partly to the large deployment of police in black townships.

Before confirming this, numerous police spokesmen refused to speculate on the effect fewer police in the suburbs could have on crime statistics.

They admitted, however, there was room for improvement in crime prevention.

A private security source alleges up to 80% of the police force is used in the townships.

A new police unit, the Robbery Reaction Unit, was recently established amid a wave of publicity, to counter the expected rise in crime on the Witwatersrand during the Christmas season.

The police force is also to be increased to more than 86 000, from 48 000, by 1994.

Approximately 2 000 cars are stolen monthly in the Witwatersrand area.

Various insurance companies say car theft payouts have risen by between 80% and 100%. Household thefts have risen by about 30%.
Business urged to step up security

INDUSTRY and commerce have been urged to step up security over the Christmas season.

Chambers of industry and commerce have combined to launch the appeal after a spate of armed robberies, muggings, murders and other criminal activity.

The Durban Chamber of Commerce says: "It is sad but wise to recall the tragic bomb blast in a major shopping centre near Durban.

"This chamber has no reason to believe a similar incident will occur, but it is timely that the authorities have seen fit to warn the business sector to be alert." 

The Transvaal Chamber of Industries (TCl) says the risk to staff collecting and handling pay will increase greatly during the holiday build-up.

"It is a fact of life that industrial premises are a target for criminals, particularly at this time of year.

"With the inclusion of holiday money, payroll totals will be much higher and the risk to staff greater. Members should be on the alert for any signs of suspicious activity around their premises."

A spokesman for the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut has called for extra vigilance and security precautions.

"We urge industry and commerce to take all precautions. The safety of employees is of paramount importance."

A police spokesman says industrialists should use every possible deterrent to protect staff and payrolls. "When moving large sums of money, maximum security should be used."
'Witchhunt' for Diepkoelof's lost

BY SANDILE MEMELA

A DIEPKOELOF mother told City Press she feared for her life after a group of violent youths led by a sangoma burst into her home, turning everything upside down in search of a missing four-year-old girl.

The incident occurred late last week after the sangoma allegedly "saw" the missing child in a mirror and discovered that the girl was hidden in the house.

It was suspected that the family had kidnapped the child to mutilate her body and take limbs for muti purposes.

Sources told City Press that the child went missing on Sunday. After frantic, round-the-clock searches by her family, it was decided to consult a witch-doctor to tell her whereabouts.

Soon after bone-throwing rituals, a group of youths and the sangoma launched a search party. Two neighbouring houses in Zone 4, Diepkoelof, were raided in an attempt to trace the child.

"The search party led by the sangoma ramrodded the house and left no piece of furniture untouched," said Esther Nkos, who said she was one of the youths who washed the washing machine and wardrobes, saying that limbs of the child may be hidden there.

"Their actions are considering taking it," Nkos said.

And in a nearby ward, another woman was heard screaming.

"We certainly are expected the raiders," said the woman.

The child was last seen by Child Welfare Soci.

By SOL MOSA

THREE Mabopane residents narrowly escaped death when they were set on fire by two unknown men at their Section C this week.

Magdelene Bolk 37, Sydney Boldinu and Selma Bolhule were being treated at ankuwa Hospital.

Sydney said that he was in serious condition, while his two others are "in strong signs of imminent death.

The GaRankuwa police say the matter has been reported to them.

A family spoke to the Times that they were unhappy when they heard a knock on their kitchen door.

When Sydney opened the door, two men were demanding his money. He called the police and was told to "freeze raise his hands.

Horse v

THE DISEASE was confirmed by the Vet

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The director of Vet-

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vaccines are pro-

e on the livestock.

It "is recommended

protective immunity

against the disease.

The directorate did not

avert movement of

and animals.

The disease can only

in other horses.

Supa