

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE
1991

Published by Authority

RP 68/1992 ISBN 0-621-14405-3

II.
III.
IV.
C60 N T.E.N T S
INTRODUCTION
DIVISION: HUMAN'RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
7.
2.
3.
4.
Personnel Services
Training and Development of Skills
Chaplains' Services
Institute for Behavioural Sciences
DIVISION: SUPPORTING SERVICES
1.
2
3.
4
Logistics
Financial Services
Management Services
Administration Services
DIVISION: VISIBLE POLICING
CDVONUIhALuNN
V)
10.
11.
12.
13.
1.
avnoav&agleNQtAolleAl'v''v'9'6V'VQ"VA'A'
Crime Prevention Operations
Naighbourhood watch Systems
Senior Citizens
Business Watch
Tourist Assistance Unit
Water Wing
Municipal Police Unit
Police Assistants
Special Guard Unit
SAP Airwing (Helicopters)
COIN Stores
Gen than van der Merwe Mobilization Centre
Immigration Control: Lower Orange
DIVISION: CRIME COMBATING AND INVESTIGATION
Crime Investigation Service
2. Crime Intelligence Service
3. Criminal Record Centre
4. Forensic Science Laboratory
CONCLUSION
PAGE
10
7?
24
52
54
63
63
73
76
78
83
83
85
86
87
88
89
90
91

91
92
94
95
96
97
98
119
121
122
123

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE
7 JANUARY TO 37 DECEMBER 7997

The Minister of Law and Order

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report of the South African Police for the year ending 37 December 7997.

INTRODUCTION

Although the South African Police has succeeded in the past year to curb the increase in certain serious offences, crime, in general, has reached alarming proportions. The increase in crime is mainly as a result of socio-economic factors, especially large-scale unemployment, although riots, so-called political violence, the decline of society and a world-wide tendency towards crime has also played an important role.

Without a doubt, there is no single facet which demands such a high toll from the community as does crime. All over the world it is, in the words of Mr Justice J H Steyn, said more than fifteen years ago, " the cruellest destroyer of our rapidly urbanizing society". We have to do, throughout the world, with an increase in crime. In a report, which appeared on 22 June 7990, of the British Government the following remark was made with regard to the crime situation in Britain:

"The level of crime in Britain is a matter of very great concern ... the figures of crime are now, once again, on an upward trend ... British Crime Survey showed that one in five women felt very unsafe when out walking at night ... The number of Violent offences notified to the police has increased sharply - by far more than the increase in property crimes."

The crime situation in the Republic of South Africa

Since the beginning of the eighties a progressive increase in crime has occurred. During 1986 an unprecedented crime figure was recorded. This was mainly attributable to the unrest situation which has, since September 1984, increased in intensity.

After the declaration of the then country-wide state of emergency serious crime declined during 1987 by 2,6% and maintained a constant level in 1988. In 1989 an increase of 3,5% was experienced. The crime figure for the year 1990, however, showed an increase of 8,5% which was out of proportion to the population growth.

The crime victim rate increased from 4 457 per 100 000 inhabitants during 1981 to 5 187 during 1990, which represents an increase of 16,53%.

Combating of crime

During 1991 the South African Police succeeded in curbing the increase in crime with regard to certain serious crimes.

The increase was considerably less with regard to the following crimes:

Crime 1990 1991

% increase as to % change as to

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Murder 28,57% - 2,75%

Armed robbery 27,34% 116,14%

Housebreaking

(white residences) 22,43% 112,55%

Housebreaking

(businesses) 27,07% 113,68%

Vehicle theft 17,76% 1 3,60%

Stock theft 9,21% 170,63%

The success achieved by the Police in this regard can be

attributed mainly to better co-ordination in every aspect which was made possible, inter alia, by the restructuring of the Police and the amalgamation of the former Detective and Security Branches.

The manifestation of unrest and violence

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During 1997 unrest-related incidents displayed a drastic quantitative decrease in comparison with 1990 (number of incidents 1990 - 77 088 compared with the number of incidents 1997 - 8 875). The relation between the number of incidents and the number of people who were killed in such incidents remains, however, a feature of the intensity which is maintained (number of persons killed 1990 - 2 674 compared with the number of people killed 1997 - 2 239).

A comparison between the number of people killed in unrest-related incidents during 1985, 1990 and 1997 provides a further indication of the Violent character of the present unrest situation. Although almost the same number of unrest-related incidents occurred during 1985 (77 076) and 1990 (77 088), less than half of the number of incidents which occurred in 1985 (823), occurred in 1997 (8 875). More than three times as many people were killed in 1990 (2 674) than in 1985 (823), and more than twice as many people were killed in 1997 (2 239) than in 1985.

An analysis of the causes of death since August 1990, when a drastic increase in the number of people killed in unrest-related incidents occurred, shows that gunshot wounds, as well as stab and cut wounds, were responsible for the majority of incidents of death (August - December 1990 - 678 gunshot wounds and 748 stab and cut wounds). During 1997 a new tendency appeared in the sense that gunshot wounds began to take prominence as the primary cause of death (7 229 gunshot wounds and 532 stab and cut wounds).

The comprehensive character of the Violence is an indication that various groups play a role in this regard. This does not include only organizations with vested interests, but also a variety of

4/...

smaller groupings and even individuals, among whom there are criminal elements who increasingly act in organized groups and gangs. These people endeavour to promote personal interests and even to settle old scores under the cover of ideological and ethnic conflict.

On account of, among other things, the exceptional media coverage which was given to unrest-related deaths, the perception is gained that the "culture of Violence" in the Republic of South Africa can primarily be blamed on the incidence of unrest and violent acts which are incidental to it. Comparative information with regard to people murdered in non-unrest related incidents, however, points to the opposite. During 1990, 15 709 murders were committed, of which 2 674 people were killed in unrest-related incidents.

The number of victims of murder has also increased drastically since 1988. In 1988 it was 36 per 700 000 members of the population. _ By 1989 it had increased to 39 per 700 000 inhabitants. Last year it increased to record heights, namely 49 per 700 000 members of the population.

From this it seems that not only should solutions for the

II
appearance of political violence" be searched for, but that every aspect of violence needs to receive serious attention.

Restructuring of the South African Police

At the beginning of 1997, the South African Police drew up a complete strategic plan to prepare the Force for the demands which, as a result of changing circumstances and the increase in crime, are being made upon it. As a result of this strategic plan a restructuring of the Police Force followed, and on 7 April 1997 the former Detective and Security Branches were amalgamated to form the Division: Crime Combating and Investigation. On 7 August 1997 the following three divisions also came into being:

Division: Visible Policing

Division: Human Resources Management

Division: Supporting Services

The State Security Council has since then approved, in principle, that a separate division to combat unrest and political violence be established in the Force. It has been decided that the new division will provisionally be called Internal Stability. The initial strength of the new division will be approximately 5 600 members which, as funds allow for it, will in time be extended to 77 000 members. The division will consist of selected members who have been properly trained and equipped to combat riots and violence in a professional manner.

Throughout the past year the South African Police has employed every means at its disposal to combat crime and to protect the community against any criminal violation of their rights. The manpower of the Force was substantially increased and the number of functional members increased from 77 482 to 84 776.

A considerable improvement in the salary and other benefits of members, especially in the lower ranks, was also brought about. This resulted in considerably fewer members leaving the Force during 1997.

An extensive programme to prevent crime was put into operation in the past year. Businesses and other private institutions, including security organizations co-operated closely with the Police and remarkable successes were achieved in this way. The foundation was also laid for the means which exist in the private sector to be utilized in a more co-ordinated and sophisticated manner in future.

Operation Sentinel and various other operations which stemmed from this were launched during the past year to arrest offenders. During these operations large numbers of offenders were arrested and various firearms, drugs and stolen property were seized.

Mounted patrols were, by way of an experiment, instituted in order to prevent crime on smallholdings in the vicinity of Pretoria and Midrand. Considerable success has already been achieved by means of these patrols, and housebreakings in respect of black houses, in particular, have been curbed.

In the past year a thorough research and investigation was commenced to determine the role of all the factors which cause crime and influence the combating thereof. The Academy of the South African Police at Graaff-Reinet has already presented a comprehensive and extremely valuable report in this regard. Apart from socio-economic factors and social decay, which are the main causes of crime, the following factors also had an important influence on the increase in crime:

- Awaiting-trial persons who are released on bail and, who before the trial can be completed, commit further crimes
- Persons who are released on bail and then relapse into crime

Despite everything that has been done, crime, in general, shows a disturbing increase and active steps will have to be taken by the Police and the community to curb it. The time has arrived for every inhabitant of this country to become involved, in one way or another, in actions to further civilian compliance with the law. The family, schools, academic institutions, the media, government departments and political leaders have an important role to play in this regard. A five-year plan will be put into operation in a planned and co-ordinated manner in order to combat crime on every level of society.

The National Peace Accord which was concluded on 74 September 1997, created various mechanisms to combat political violence or violence resulting from differences between various groups. In terms of the Accord a code of conduct was accepted for the South African Police and was signed by every member. The

South African Police without delay complied with its obligations in terms of the Peace Accord and was, in fact, the only institution which by the end of 1997 was ready to satisfy all the requirements of the Peace Accord.

During the past year, various judicial inquiries, which included inquests under the chairmanship of a judge, were held into incidents of violence.

In spite of the fact that it was found in some of these inquiries that individual members may have overstepped the limits of their powers, absolutely no evidence was presented which could point to the existence of a so-called third force. The ruling of Mr Justice Stafford, the chairman of the judicial inquest which investigated the Violence that took place in Sebokeng on 4 September 1990, and during which 38 persons were killed, is of particular interest in this matter. Mr Justice Stafford, inter alia, ruled as follows:

"I emphasize this one feature of value of the video material to illustrate the candid, impartial and fair manner in which the South African Police acted at all times on the morning in question in an attempt to defuse the situation which would have exploded into a bloodbath between Inkhata supporters and ANC supporters. At the end of the day all the parties to the inquest were of the view that had the police acted otherwise or withdrawn in the face of the hostile 3 000 to 5 000 crowd, a bloodbath would have ensued. That bloodbath would have resulted in far more than the 38 deaths which were caused under cover of dark during the early hours of the morning of 4 September 1990. 737 red head-banded Inkhata supporters were finally trapped inside hostel 3, block 8. The crowd which grew to 5 000 people was haying for their blood. They, the crowd, firmly believed that the 737 supporters of Inkhata, inter alia or solely, were responsible for the dead and fatally wounded scattered all around the
8/. . .

hostels. The South African Police in Vereeniging, blocking the three entrances to block B - that is the southw eastern, the north-eastern and western entrances n kept the crowd at bay. In so doing they showed judgment and courage. To this end they talked to and negotiated with a hostile crowd and some of its leaders under extremely difficult and provocative Circumstances. Underlying this intention and courage was the knowledge that their duty as policemen required them to arrest the suspects and the alleged or ostensibly responsible killers, arsonists and thieves for tho pillaging on the morning of 4 September 7990. Most of the hostile crowd, clearly hostile towards Inkhata and predominantly or overwhelmingly consisting of ANC supporters, believed that the police under this pretence were siding with the trapped, armed Inkhata supporters inside the hostel. The fact that when the 736 Inkhata supporters and Themba Khoza were removed from the hostel, a small cache of arms was found in Khoza's motor car, other firearms were found in possession of the 737 and handgrenades were found in the vehicles in which the 737 were removed to the police station, highlights the almost certain bloodbath which would have ensued. This bloodbath would have resulted -

(a) had the police not kept the crowds physically out of the compounds of the hostel;

(b) had the police not insisted on removing the 737 Inkhata supporters in order to arrest them; and

(C) had the police not at all times resisted retaliating with violence against violence and threats of violence under extreme provocation and danger to themselves.

Before I deal with the calling of the army by the polive and

before I deal with the army action it might well be appropriate at this stage to mention that certain of the affidavits referred to a sinister white third force. I believe it was given publicity and referred to in press reports that this force was possibly or probably involved in the pillaging. The suggestions were that this force was a white Vigilante force and that they were part of one of the sides in this confrontation. As I understood it they, this sinister white force, ostensibly supported Inkhata and/or, at the very least, were acting as catalysts in the relationship between the ANC and Inkhata supporters, thereby exacerbating the violence between the two groups. The evidence in this inquest established that this allegation or suggestion was devoid of any substance and the only witness who seriously attempted to state that a white man, part of a vigilante force, shot his brother, retracted it and committed perjury. This perjury was brought to the attention of the Deputy Attorney-General and the investigating officer by me during the course of the inquest."

To date all allegations about a third force have proved to be either unfounded or otherwise based on rumours which could not be corroborated by evidence. Despite the fact that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr H J Kriel, publicly called upon all parties concerned either to present the evidence upon which these allegations are based or to abstain from such allegations, Charges of this nature are still regularly made.

Acknowledgements

During 1997, 737 members paid the highest price in the execution of their duties. I want, once again, to assure all the loved-ones of these members that we remember them in our prayers.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey our thanks and appreciation to the Government, Mr A J Vlok, the former Minister

70/...

of Law and Order, and mr H J Kriel, our present Minister, for the improvement of the benefits for members and for the expansion of the South African Police.

I would also like to convey my sincere thanks to all the members of the South African Police who, in the past year, worked long hours and made great sacrifices to combat crime and violence. This also holds true for every member of the Reserve Force for the selfless manner in which they actively, without remuneration, helped to maintain law and order.

my sincere thanks also go to all the members of the public and private institutions who actively supported the Police in combating crime, but who also morally supported them in the execution of their difficult task. Without your support it would have been impossible to perform our task.

I. DIVISION: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The objective of this Division is to provide the South African Police with competent and motivated personnel. The functions of the Division are as follows:

- The provision of personnel services
- Training and development of skills
- The provision of pastoral services
- The provision of behavioural sciences services

The functions mentioned are embodied in the components of the Division: Human Resources Management, to wit:

Personnel Services

Training and Development of Skills

Chaplains/ Services

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Institute for Behavioural Sciences

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Reporting concerning the Division: Human Resources Management will be done on the basis of the explanation of its components.

7. Personnel Services

7.7. Roll of Honour

7.7.7. Deaths

During the year under review 737 members of the Force lost their lives in the execution of their duties.

7.7.2. Henourable Awards

The South African Police Cross for Bravery (Gold)

This decoration was awarded to the following members:

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Lieutenant H Prinsloo

Lieutenant G H Hammond

WBrrant-Officer F A Host

On 28 July 1990, the above members placed their lives in extreme danger when they defused explosives found in a vehicle in Vermeulen Street, Pretoria, which could have exploded at any time and to which electric wires had been attached.

Major A L du Toit

On 20 July 1987 Major du Toit, without taking his own life into consideration, took a limpet mine which could have exploded at any time at a garage in Plumstead, to a rugby field approximately 200m away and rendered it harmless with the aid of remote control techniques. On 27 July 1987, at D F Malan Airport, he also picked up a second limpet mine and carried it out of the cloakrooms after a limpet mine had already exploded in the cloakrooms. He then rendered the limpet mine harmless with the aid of remote control
12/...

techniques. On 5 July 1988 Major du Toit, accompanied by other members of the Force, proceeded to a house in Guguletu. Once he was inside the house he attempted to push open the toilet door, whereupon an armed man discharged a firearm near his face. The shot missed him. When major du Toit retreated the armed man ran to another room where he kept a young woman hostage. The man fired a number of shots from the bedroom window. By means of negotiation Major du Toit succeeded in securing the woman's release after which the man was killed.

The South African Police Cross for Braverz (Silver!
This decoration was awarded to the following members:

Constable W Bouwer

Cbnstable P B Wdese

On 13 March 1990 the above members followed a suspect motor vehicle. During the chase the occupant of the suspect motor vehicle opened fire on the two members with a shotgun and a pistol, resulting in a shoot-out. Constable Wiese was wounded in the right thumb before the suspect was arrested by the two members.

Detective warrant-Officer J J Fourie

On 22 January 7990 this member, without taking his own life into consideration, rescued a child from a burning house in Western Transvaal. The child later died.

The South African Police Cross for Bravery

This decoration was awarded to the following members:

warrant-Officer C J Botha

warrant-Officer W A van Stryp

warrant-Officer M'A Mkhonto (posthumous)

Constable R J Ntshangulu

Constable P H Hlophe

Constable G K Ndlovu

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On 22 December 1989 the above members, after receiving certain information, went to a house in the residential area, Kambaso. There they became involved in a shoot-out with two armed persons, during which incident Warrant-Officer Mkhonto was fatally injured.

Lieutenant-Colonel B K J van Niekerk

Warrant-Officer A Theron

Sergeant A G Liebenberg

Sergeant J Claasen

Lance-Sergeant J W Boothroyd

Lance-Sergeant D Billson

Constable F G du Bois

On 3 July 1989 the above officer and members, in perilous circumstances, saved three members of the public from a stormy sea at Mossel Bay with the aid of a patrol boat.

Constable J P Janse van Rensburg

On 9 May 1990 this member acted fearlessly by pursuing robbers, during which a shoot-out occurred in which the member was wounded in the left upper arm.

Sergeant G N Davis

Sergeant I J Ludick

On 28 December 1989, during crime prevention duties in Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, the above members noticed suspects threatening the driver of a combi. The members followed the suspects. A shoot-out took place but in spite of the danger they risked their lives and arrested three of the suspects.

Detective Warrant-Officer B R Mbrton

On 7 February 1990 this member, after receiving a report, proceeded to a bank in Westville. On his arrival at the bank, he noticed suspects attempting to escape in a motor vehicle. The member, who was unarmed, followed the suspects in a government vehicle and collided with the robbers' vehicle. He then jumped

74/. ..

-14_

out of his vehicle and unarmed one of the robbers who was armed with a pistol. The other robbers were arrested later.

The South African Police Star for Outstanding Service_L3031

This decoration was awarded to:

Major-General J P Olivier

Major-General B H Henn

' Major-General N H Acker

Major-General (Rev) F J 'van Eeden

Major-General J H Gloy

Major-General L Griebenauw

Major-General A P Burger

H Buchner

J J 'Mostert

Major-General

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Major-General P Marx

Major-General W H Steyn

Major-General J Loots

These officers distinguished themselves through extraordinary resourcefulness, leadership and a sense of duty and by setting a personal example in the fulfilment of their duties in the Force.' The decoration was also awarded to Mr A J Vlok, MP, and to General Chow Chung-Nan.

The decoration was awarded to Mr Vlok in that the Force displayed unprecedented growth and development in various areas during his term of office as Minister of Law and Order from 7 December 1986 to 29 August 1991.

The decoration was awarded to General Chow Chung-Nan, Supreme Commander of the Taiwan Garrison General Head Office in the Republic of China, for proving himself to be a friend of the Republic Of South Africa by rendering extraordinary outstanding

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service and ensuring a mutual understanding with the security forces in the Republic of South Africa.

The South African Police Medal for the Combating of Terrorism During the year under review 7 547 medals and 7 082 bars were awarded to members of the Force.

This medal was also awarded to -

Mr M S Mbgapi, a general assistant in the employ of the South African Police.

The South African Police Star for Merit

During the year under review this medal was awarded to ten members of the Force for services of a particularly meritorious nature, and to 309 members each of whom had completed 30 years of faithful service.

The medal was also awarded to the following persons who are not members of the South African Police:

Advocate D B Brunette

Mrs A Swart

Mr C Smith

Mr J H N Grobler

Mrs MAE Grobler

The South African Police Star for Faithful Service

This medal was awarded to 567 permanent members of the Force.

The BAR to THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE STAR FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE may be awarded to a member of the Force who, in terms of the prescribed requirements, has completed 40 years of faithful service. The bar was accordingly awarded to 72 members of the Force.

76/..

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The South African Police Medal fbr Faithful Service

This medal was awarded to 7 537 permanent members of the Force.

7.2. Establishment

The approved establishment of the South African Police with regard to permanent members is 89 027 posts. At the end of the year under review the actual numerical strength of the Force was 84 776 members.

The actual numerical strength of the following groups was as follows:

Civilian employees - 73 962

Temporary members _ 7 266

Police assistants - 70 675

National servicemen - 77

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Ramxms NUqu'ofgggaym

katezs MUnicigg; gpgige Civilian gggg;

Police assistants gagggagzgs

Dismissal : 39 38 7 743 244 1 464

Resignation : 352 20 448 7 780 2 000

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departments : 32 - - 10 42

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discharge : 7 607 93 - - 7 694

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unfitness : 402 72 7 25 446

Retirement : 305 9 - - 374

Rascanduct : 776 57 72 22 207

Deaths : 387 69 46 43 545

Ctmpletion of:

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smuwice : 933 - - - 933

TCHEL : 4 767 292 7 656 7 524 7 639

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7.3. Recruiting

During the year under review 45 370 applications for employment were received. Of this number, 8 786 males and 2 472 females were enlisted. Altogether 492 applications for the Municipal Police were received. Of this number 259 males and four females were enlisted. Of this number 38 090 are matriculants and 893 are in 'possession of degrees and/or diplomas. A total of 7 786 former members of the Force were re-enlisted and 37 ex-members were appointed in a temporary capacity. Only one non-South African Citizen was employed on a contractual basis. Altogether 4 869 Civilian employees and 3 783 police assistants were taken into service.

Altogether 758 transfers to other government departments were approved.

In terms of an agreement with the South African Defence Force, 500 national servicemen, who performed their national service in the South African Police, were selected at different centres. In order to recruit sufficient members for the Force, recruitment procedures are adapted continuously to cope with changing circumstances. Advertisements, actions to promote the image of the Force, exhibitions and performances by the police bands and various other display groups at shows and other public functions help to introduce the Force to possible applicants. A total of 63 members of the Force were trained as A level test users and recruiting officers.

All recruitment offices are actively involved in providing vocational guidance to interested parties and scholars in order to ensure continuous interest in the South African Police. During the year altogether 736 career and recruitment exhibitions were presented, and three recruitment weekends have already been held for scholars.

18/..

7.4. The Reserve Police Force (Reservists)

Notwithstanding the pressures of our times, there have still been an increasing number of members of the public who have rendered their services voluntarily, without remuneration, to the South African Police. Large-scale recruitment of reservists took place. Initially it was planned to detach the B group reservists from the A group and to employ them in their own residential areas. Owing to general dissatisfaction among B group reservists, the plan was, however, dismissed. An attempt to enlarge the Neighbourhood watch System was also made and the B group reservists were used for this purpose. An intensive campaign will be launched in the i new year to actively involve the A and B group reservists, as well as Neighbourhood watches, in crime prevention.

One reservist died in the execution of his duties. Altogether 477 reservists performed duty during riots.

During the year under review reservists rendered 783 753 hours of service. The following successes were achieved:

Arrests - 73 333

Summonses - 7 790

Confiscations - 7 777

On 37 December 1991 the numerical strength of the Reserve Police Force was as follows:

Officers (lieutenant to colonel) - 323

Other ranks - 73 338

7.5. The Police Reserve

On 37 December 1997 the numerical strength of the Police Reserve 79/.

Force (which consists of ex-members of the Force) was as follows:

Active members - 9 300

Inactive members - 75 667

TOTAL - 24 967

Owing to the allocation of additional funds, the Police Reserve was utilized to its maximum and members were used to supplement staff shortages. They were also used with considerable success in combating crime and unrest.

During the year under review, 497 national servicemen were allocated to the Force for service. On completion of their basic training, they were posted to various police stations where they rendered valuable service.

7.6. Promotion Board

During the year under review 77 842 members of the Force were promoted and 5 554 applications for cash bonuses were processed. The following schedule reflects these statistics:

1.6.1. Regulation 76 4 A stream: National Certificate
National Higher Certificate and National Diploma

(Police Administration!)

Constable to lance-sergeant - 70 664

Constable to sergeant - 2 524

Sergeant to warrant-officer - 979

warrant-officer to lieutenant - 773

TOTAL - 74 940

7.6.2. Regulation 76 4 B stream: National Certificate
National Higher Certificate and National Diploma

(Police Administration!)

Constable to sergeant - 7 375

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Sergeant to warrant-officer
TOTAL
7.6.3. Regulation 76(62 C stream
7
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4.
Constable to sergeant
Sergeant to warrant-officer
warrant-officer to lieutenant
TOTAL
Closed units: Regulation 76(42
gpnstable to sergeant
Industrial technicians
Commercial technicians
Information systems
State accountants
Forensic analysts
TOTAL
1.6.5. Closed units: Regulation 76(42
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Sergeant to warrant-officer
Industrial technicians
Information systems
State accountants
Forensic analysts
TOTAL
Academic Qualifications: Reaulation
Constable to sergeant
Sergeant to warrant-officer
Warrant-officer to lieutenant
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7.6.7. Cash bonuses for degrees obtained

Constables . - 7

Sergeants - 15

Warrant-officers - 33

Officers - gg

TOTAL - 22

1.6.8. Cash bonuses: National Certificatez

National Higher Certificate and National Digloma

(Police Administration)

TOTAL _ 5 455

7.6.9. Promotion: Musicians

TOTAL - 98

1.6.10. Second leg

TOTAL - 292

1.6.17. Promotion : Artisans

Constable to sergeant - 17

Sergeant to warrant-officer - 45

Appointments (sergeants) - 9

Second leg ' - _Q

TOTAL - _4

1.7. Social Work Services

Social Work Services has been functioning autonomously since

7 January 1991 under the control of Personnel Services. This

service was previously an extension of the Chaplain Services.

Social Work Services consists of wellnigh 90 registered social

workers who provide a professional service to all members of the

22/...

Force. All social and workerelated problems are dealt with by means of the different social work methods. Special emphasis is placed on prevention, and personnel maintenance programmes and projects, in Ico-operation with other disciplines such as the chaplains and psychologists, are given priority.

By means of training it is endeavoured to include the social workers in the police structure and culture. Decentralization has succeeded in placing this service within reach of members at ground level.

7.8. Biokinetics

The goal of the Biokinetics Centre in Head Office is to establish an effective biokinetics service nationwide. This includes the application of functional specialization in the maintenance of clinical professional techniques for the treatment and rehabilitation of patients by means of a scientific exercise programme. Concentration is also placed on preventative and sport achievement programming. The prescriptions of the South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) are in all cases strictly adhered to.

To be registered as a biokinetician, a person has to meet the requirements of the SAMDC. Owing to the accreditation as training centre for internships (granted by the SAMDC), six new biokineticians could join the Force. This personnel at present provides a professional service to the 26 exercise centres which already exist countrywide, eleven of which were established during the past year.

During the year under review 2 474 members of the Force were evaluated. Of these, 792 members were identified as running the risk of coronary heart diseases. Approximately 60% could successfully be treated locally while the rest were referred to other specialists. With the establishment of a cardiac and orthopaedic programme, 727 members have already been able to make use of the treatment. There was a 77% increase in attendance at the exercise centres.

23/...

At present research is being done on a high level concerning physical selection models, various training programmes and the implementation of a fitness programme in the handling of stress. Several congresses were attended while 79 lectures and papers were presented outside Head Office. It is envisaged that the new exercise centre at Head Office will be operational during 1992.

7.9. Personnel Management

The implementation of the component Personnel Management was approved during 1990. The aim of the component is to assist the Chief: Personnel Services, in managing the personnel of the Force in such a manner that the objectives of the South African Police are reached effectively and to meet, as far as possible, the needs of personnel, taking into consideration the abilities of the Force.

The component is responsible for the following tasks:

7.9.7. Dealing with personnel policy and procedures

7.9.2. Promoting personnel morale

7.9.3. Establishing and maintaining healthy personnel relations

In order to promote participative management, forums were created for the ranks of constable to cblonel. Useful suggestions were made regarding the completion of work and meaningful contributions were presented by the forums. Besides these, committees were established at Head Office to discuss work-related problems and needs.

A procedure, which was welcomed by a great majority of the members, was developed whereby complaints and grievances can be raised by members of the Force. This procedure is being applied for a trial period and at present reports are awaited.

As the component is still in a development phase, it has not, as yet, been implemented on regional and district levels, but this will take place shortly.

2. Training and Development of Skills

Political developments necessitated changes in the training profile of the South African Police. The shifting of the emphasis from reactive policing to pro-active policing has similarly caused the emphasis in training to move towards fulfilling needs.

Management is being developed dynamically to adjust to the needs and culture of the Force.

This subdivision of Human Resources Management is divided into three sections, namely:

2.7. Training support services

2.2. Basic training

2.3. Development of skills, including the following components:

2.3.7. SA Police Academy, Graaff-Reinet

2.3.2. Management Development Centre, Pretoria

2.3.3. The College for Advanced Training, Paarl

2.3.4. Sport

2.7. Training Support Services

This component provides administrative support to the whole subdivision of Training and Development of Skills. In addition to the co-ordination of training, the establishment of an own efficiency service for this component is in the process of realization. Bursaries for members of the Force undertaking studies are also managed by this component. Under the Studyhelp scheme for the National Diploma (Police Administration), an amount of R20 845 000 was paid to the Technikon RSA for the study fees of 30 030 students during the 1997 academic year. A total

25/.

of 704 225 subject entries were handled. Members who make use of the study-help scheme are contractually committed. Contracts are managed by this component.

Furthermore, 85 public service bdrsaries were awarded during 1997, as well as bursaries in respect of the following fields of study:

BA (Police Science)

BA (Police Science) Hons

National Diploma (Public Administration)

National Diploma (Cost Accounting)

National Diploma (Government Finance)

Technical courses leading to a national diploma at Technical Colleges and Technikons.

2.2. Basic Training

Basic training is the beginning of the career of every member of the Force and is presented at one of five colleges. These colleges are situated at the following centres:

Pretoria

Hammanskraal

Cape Town

Durban

Oudtshoorn

Members of the Municipal Police are at present trained at Oudtshoorn. At the other four colleges, in addition to the continued revision of syllabi, a drastic Change in training is envisaged as from 1992. After a basic course of eighteen weeks, which all students will undergo, students will be given four weeks of specialized training. This training is the result Of members having been placed into categories according to their aptitude based on psychometric tests, for example, visible policing, investigation of crime or administrative duties. An

endeavour is being made to present training according to needs. Instruction is given by means of assignments, the taking of statements and particulars of motor vehicle accidents, etc, to meet the practical requirements of policing in practice. The basic training of the permanent members of the South African Police at the four colleges is standardized. Slight changes in respect of periods, etc, are made to comply with cultural and language differences. All the colleges are prepared to handle integrated training in 1992.

Particulars of courses which were planned, co-ordinated and controlled during 1997 by this Division, are as follows:

2.2.1. SA Police CollegeE Pretoria

The College was filled to capacity during the first and second semesters of 1997. In addition to this, male students also underwent basic training at Maleoskop.

The student intake during the year under review was as follows:

First semester Men - 7 724

Wbmen - 637

Second semester Men - 988

National

servicemen - 369

Wbmen - 763

TOTAL 4 487

In addition to this, the following students were trained at Maleoskop:

Permanent male members _ 7 777

National servicemen - 60

TOTAL - 7 7 7 7

The following courses were presented by this training institution:

27/...

-27-

W

National

_gg Wbmen Servicemen

Students (basic) 3 829 1 400 422 5 658

TOTAL 3 829 7 400 429 5 658

A total of 7 276 members of the Police received musketry training.

Name of course: Musketry Number of members TOTAL

Men Women

Embassies 6 - 6

Reservists 250 81 287

TOTAL 2 6 31 293

SUBTOTAL : 7 751

2.2.2. SA Police College: Hammanskraal

At this College 7 752 male and 708 female students per intake can be trained. In addition to training students of the SA Police, students of the self-governing states are also trained here.

Training statistics for 1997 are as follows:

Course Number of members TOTAL

Meg Wbmen

South African Police 7 326 769 7 495

Ciskei Police ' 39 _ 39

Gazankulu Police 759 37 796

Lebowa Police 276 - 276

Qwaqwa Police 708 - 708

KwaNdebele Police 96 70 706

KaNgwane Police 744 _ 744

Municipal Police 425 - 425

TOTAL 2 573 276 2 729

Instructors from the Bophuthatswana Police received training in 28/...

firearm instruction during the year under review. management development courses were also presented here for the police of Lebowa and Ciskei. Various other sections and branches of the Force, such as Crime Intelligence Service and SANAB, use the facilities of the College for the presentation of specialized courses. In addition to this, the College is visited practically every week by foreign Visitors and various seminars have been presented on the premises.

The students excel in sport, especially in boxing, soccer and marathons.

Other courses Presented

ggg Women TOTAL

SANAB 26 - 26

Instructors (KwaNdebele) 2 - 2

Instructors (Lesotho) 7 - 7

Chaplains 3 - 3

Caterers 2 - 2

Security gg g 3g

TOTAL g g g_2

SUBTOTAL . ' 2 797

2.2.3. SA Police Collegez Cage Town

After the decrease in the number of coloured students in 1990, the intake in 1997 almost doubled. They have the opportunity to undertake educational tours, to take part in debates and attend concerts and plays. In the area of sport, regular competitions are held against members of the South African Navy, the SACC Battalion and Correctional Services in order to improve inter-force relations.

The following courses were presented by this training institution:

29/...

-29-

Course Number of members TOTAL

Meg Wbmen

Basic 786 300 1 086

Tonfa ba ton ' 786 _; 786

TOTAL 1 572 QQQ 1 872

SUBTOTAL : .1 8 7

N

2.2.4. SA Police Collegec Durban

This College boasts new buildings which were occupied in 1990.

The College was officially opened by the Minister of Law and Order
on 30 May 1991.

The following courses were presented by this training
institution:

Course NUmber of members TOTAL

Meg Wbmen

Basic 214 lg; gig

TOTAL 14 105 319

l

I

Other courses Qresented:

Men Women

PR 24 baton 214 : 214

TOTAL 214 ; 214

SUBTOTAL: 533

The discipline and team spirit of the personnel and students are
very good. The College is a prominent beacon in the local
society.

2.2.5. SA Police Collegez Oudtshoorn

This College was officially taken over from the South African
Defence Force on 1 August 1991 and a great deal of renovation to
30/...

the buildings and grounds was necessary to make them habitable for members who attend courses. The first intake of 273 members of the Municipal Police commenced their training on 79 August 1997. The College endeavours to provide training of a standard equal to the other training colleges. Approximately 7 800 member of the Municipal Police still have to be trained and re-trained in order to comply with the norms and standards of the South African Police.

In spite of the limited infrastructure available to the College, 327 members of the Municipal Police have already been trained. The estimated capacity of the College, after renovation, will be 572 students per intake.

2.2.6. Training of other institutions in the Force:

2.2.6.7. SA Police criminal Record Centre

The following courses were presented by this training institution:

Course Number of members

Basic fingerprint (civilian members) 73

Orientation (CRC members) 743

Correspondence 232

Finishing (local members) 63

Terminal operators 787

Drafting and photography

(Division: Visible Policing) 38

Fingerprint investigators

(members - other institutions) 75

Fingerprint investigators

(dog masters) 70

37//...

-37..
Junior commanders
(warrant-officers) JOQ
TOTAL 8 6.1
SUBTOTAL .- (167
2.2.6.2. The Forensic Sqigggg_ggbgftgrx
The following courses were presented by this training institution:
(?C)L1125;E? ____#. ,.- v_IVtgju1)c?zj ()lfwrlntflnl)(512:f
Ballistics 3
Forensic field-workers 763
TOTAL g5
SUBTOTAL: 66
2.2.6.3. -OQerational Branch
The following riot control and countcr-jnsurqwncy courses wwru
presented by these training units:
Course NLUIIDQLQIT. nwwaam
Basic training
Police assistants - Koeberg 3 870
Students _ Maleoskop 7 177
National servicemen - Maleoskop 475
Riot and crowd contra;
Majors - Maleoskop 44
Captains - Maleoskop J8
Students H Malcoskop / 177
Internal secunggx .
All ranks - Maleoskop / 820
All ranks - Verdraq 802
32/...

32

Instructors

All ranks - Maleoskop 63

TOTAL 9 286

Other courses:

Caterers - Maleoskop 27

Mbrtars - Maleoskop 3g

TOTAL 2?

SUBTOTAL: 9 345

As a result of the unrest situation on the Witwatersrand and in Soweto, the South African Police was forced to deploy training personnel from the Maleoskop and Verdrag Training Centres to combat unrest. Coupled to the fact that members from all over the country had to be deployed in Soweto and on the Witwatersrand and that additional members could not be called up for internal security courses, training in unrest and crowd control had to be reduced. This has had a negative effect on the professionalism and preparedness of the South African Police.

2.2.6.4. SA Police Dog School

Dogs, as well as their trainers and handlers, are trained at the Dog School at Kwaggaaport, Pretoria. As a result of the greater demand for trained dogs, training also takes place on the premises of the Dog Units in Durban, Cape Town and Roodepoort. This training is co-ordinated from the Dog School, Pretoria. In order to be more self-supporting with regard to the demand for more dogs, the Roodeplaat Breeding Station at Roodeplaat Dam was acquired. For the purposes of training the Dog School has been divided into the following:

Tracker Dog Section

Tracker dogs follow the scent of criminals and missing

33/...

persons and are handled by dog masters. Dog masters are also instructed in the lifting of fingerprints and making plaster casts of footprints and tyre marks.

Patrol Dog Section

German Shepherd dogs are used for this purpose and 'this section is the best known among the public. Together with a handler, they form a formidable crime prevention team. Criminals are pursued, crowds are controlled and rescue attempts have already been successfully carried out with the help of these dogs.

Narcotics Dog Section

German Shepherds and Border Collies are trained as narcotics dogs. They are used at airports and many other places to sniff out drugs.

Sheegdog Section

Border Collies and Australian kelpies are trained to assist members of stock-theft units in rounding up stock to be counted and viewed.

Breeding Section

The Breeding Section, which has been expanded with the purchase of the Roodeplaat Breeding Station, does not only meet a need but also prepares young dogs for training.

The Disglaz Groug

German Shepherd dogs, Border Collies, Dobermanns, Rottweilers and Belgian Shepherd dogs are trained to give displays, under the command of their trainers, to visitors at the Dog Schuull as well as on other public occasions. The purpose of these displays is to promote the image of the Force, and JJSU to exhibit the versatility of the dog in the South African Police to the public.

34/...

-34_

AQQingendam

Training in internal security is given at this centre. Dog handlers and dog masters, together with their dogs, have received instruction in the combating of terrorism and riots, as well as the execution of follow-up operations after deeds of terror have been committed.

The following courses were presented to members of the South African Police at this training institution:

Course Number of membegs

Patrol dog handlers 770

Narcotics dog handlers 14

Dog masters 77

Sheepdog handlers 8

Ekplosives dog handlers 88

Tracking (basic) 32

Refresher (advanced) 27

Tracking (advanced) 8

Internal security _;g

TOTAL 354

The following courses were presented at this training institution on behalf of other institutions:

Course Number of members

Regublic of China

Patrol dog handlers

Narcotics dog handlers

Dog masters

NNNN

Explosives dog handlers

Ciskei Police

Patrol dog handlers 2

Narcotics dog handlers 7

Explosives dog handlers

TOTAL

Im LN

SUBTOTAL: 363

35/.H

35

2.2.6.5. ngistics

The South African Police Mechanical Training Centre, Benoni,
presented the following courses:

Course NUmber of membegg

Driving 207

Heavy vehicle driving 470

Vehicle inspection 24

Apprentices: Beginners 39

Technical training: Artisans 59

Trade test preparation 32

Coxswains w_g

TOTAL 37

The Telecommunications Uhit presented the following courses:

Course Number of members

_____2_____

Advanced FM principles 74

Refresher:

National efficiency test 1Q

TOTAL 1Q

Courses offered by the Technikon were attended by gunsmiths, as
well as by members of the Mechanical unit, the Telecommunications
Unit and the Planning and Industrial Safety Section:

Course Number of members

_____e_____.

N7 2

N2 3

N3 9

N4 2 5

N5 4

N6 4

T 7 _7

TOTAL _4_8

36/...

_35-

Other courses

Course Number of members

Lance-sergeants 230

Sergeants 56

Mechanical duties: captains 13

Ammunition: Storage and transport 20

Basic first aid 8

Orientation of newcomers 35

Armourers 8

Provisions administration 3

Product training: Generators 72

Data typists __g

TOTAL 387

1

SUBTOTAL: 7 302

2.2.6.6. Management Development Centre Pretoria

The following courses were presented by this training institution:

Course Number of members

_____s_____

Junior management (captain) 338

Mid-level management

(lieutenant-colonel) 743

Senior management (colonel) 50

Top management (brigadier) _gg

TOTAL 577

The following courses were presented by this training institution to other institutions:

Course Number of members

Management: TBVC States _Q

TOTAL jg

SUBTOTAL: 627

37/.

-37-

2.2.6.7. Crime Combating and Investigation

Crime Intelligence Service

The following courses were presented by this unit:

Course Number of members

Orientation (basic) 155

Orientation (crime intelligence) 128

Orientation (crime investigation) 557

Micro computer 395

Micro computer (refresher) 54

Terminal operator 170

Terminal operator (refresher) 150

Technical operators 30

Crime intelligence (basic) 1 116

Crime intelligence (officers) 119

Intelligence utilization 45

Operators 77

Research 15

Enrichment 105

Border post 99

Public speaking 118

Principles of photography 18

Warrant-officer: Enrichment 225

TOTAL 3 576

Explosives

The following courses were presented by this section:

Course Number of members

SA Police

Bomb disposal (basic) 60

Refresher 170

38/...

-38_

Identification 209

Arms training and furnishing of evidence 9

Other sfates

KwaNdebele _lg

TOTAL A 4 6 4

SUBTOTAL: 4 040

2.2.6.8. Legal Services

. The following course was presented:

Course Number of members

__e_____.__e_____m

Legal orientation

TOTAL

wits

SUBTOTAL: 39

2.2.6.9. Information sttems

The following courses were presented:

Course Number of members

Programmers 35

Operators 67

Training officers 7

Instructors 10

Sergeants 2

Candidate officers 17

Technical 347

Management 75

Seminars 29

Packets 7 865

TOTAL 2 436

SUBTOTAL: 2 436

39/...

-39_

2.2.6.10. Institute fbr Behavioural Science

The following courses were presented country-wide:

Course Number of members

Conflict handling 6 256

Motivation 546

Negotiation 216

Stress 746

Goal management 559

Personality image 185

Management 300

Inter-cultural relations 788

Psychopathology 70

Communication 380

A level test users 55

Interviewing 28

TOTAL 8 929

SUBTOTAL: 8 929

2.2.6.11. Crime Investigation ServiceI Head Office

The following courses were presented country-wide:

Course Number of members

Stock Theft unit 700

Vehicle Theft Uhit 26

Child Protection Unit 30

Diamond and Gold Unit 27

Commercial Crime Unit 48

SANAB 24

Strategic planning

and target management 60

Stock theft training seminar _6Q

TOTAL g2

SUBTOTAL: 69

40/...

-40-

2.2.6.12. Social Services

The following courses were presented by this training institution:

Course Number of members

Orientation (social workers) 45

Leaders in practice 40

Working group: Drawing up of policy 25

Work session: Leading in practice 2

TOTAL 122

SUBTOTAL: 1 2

2.2.6.13. Financial Administration

The following training course was presented by this unit:

Course Number of members

Financial management systems 709

TOTAL 109

SUBTOTAL: 109

2.2.6.14. Special Task Force

The following basic training courses were presented countrywide by this unit:

Course Number of members

2 . W h

SWAT training (instructors) 75

National sea lifesaving 2

Radio speech and arms handling

(Airwing) 2

41/.

41.

Refresher: Tracking 3
Explosives handling 15
Refresher: Explosives handling 9
Refresher: Rural
security 9
Refresher: Urban
security 17
Refresher: Diving 6
Refresher: Parachute 742
VIP guarding 9
R5 storm rifle: Handling 37
Tracking (basic) 3
Tracking (advanced)
Training: Reservists 40
Phasing in: Academy
Robbery Reaction Unit 28
Voortrekkers 70
Test: Marksmen 5
Explosive arms and hand-grenade drill 70
Management training 9
Refresher: Small boat handling 4
Rock climbing 77
VIP unit: Lectures 75
Refresher: Aeroplane operations 70
Urban terror 6
Mid-level management 2
Survival 169
Emergency divers 20
Arms handling (Airwing) _lg
TOTAL _2Q
SUBTOTAL : 2 0
2.2.6.15. Special Guard Unit
The following courses were presented by this unit:

42

90%

Basic security 813

Shortened VIP 708

Instructors: Qwaqwa 6

Advanced management techniques - 55

Study aid: Technikon students 796

Security (basic) 30

Sergeant 45

In-service training 77

JUnior commanders 18

Security: Qwaqwa 92

Study aid: Lance-sergeants 50

TOTAL 7 430

SUBTOTAL: 7 430

2.2.6.16. Public Relations

The following basic training courses were presented by this unit:

Course NUmber of members

Liaison (basic): SA Police 49

Liaison (basic):

Other police forces _1

TOTAL g9

SUBTOTAL: 50

2.2.6.17. Academic training: Other institutions

During the year under review, 84 Civil service bursaries for graduate studies were awarded to members of the South African Police: 52 were for under-graduate and 32 for post-graduate studies, which included 7 doctorate, 74 masterst, 76 honours, 2 LLB degrees and 7 LLM degree.

43/..

Additional bursary loans for post-graduate studies were also granted to members of the South African Police by private institutions: one for a doctorate, three for masters' degrees, nine for honours degrees, four for LLB degrees, one for a LLD degree and one for a LLM degree.

The South African Police also paid the tuition fees for the following courses:

Course Number

BA(Pol) 302

BA(Social Sciences) 4

National Diploma (Government Finance) 92

National Diploma (Government Administration) 70

National Diploma (Costs Accountancy) 78

National Diploma (Electronic Data Processing and Systems Analysis) 2

National Diploma (Analytical Chemistry) 8

National Diploma (Purchasing Management) 785

National Diploma (Internal Auditing) 3

Certificate in Organization and Wbrk Study 8

Technical courses . 772

Higher Diploma 2

National Diploma (Police Administration) 33 767

TOTAL 33 973

During the year under review the following number of members obtained the listed qualifications:

Qualification Number

BA Hans 7

BA(Social Wbrk) 7

BA Admin Hons 7

850 Eng 7

PhD 7

BA(City and Regional Planning) 7

Higher Teacher's Diploma 7

National Diploma (Social Wbrk) 7

44/...

National Diploma (Theology)

N

National Diploma (Food Service Management)

BA Compt Hons

university Diploma (Commerce)

BA (Pol)

BA

National Diploma Elec Eng

LLB

National Certificate: N3 (Commerce)

BA (Languages)

National Diploma (Public Relations)

(T

H.

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nal Certificate (Typing and Shorthand)

WNNNNNNMNNNN

Ln

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National Diploma (Police Administration

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In summarizing, it can be stated that training in the Force is fundamentally sound. The number of members who receive tertiary education increases annually and better syllabi are continually contemplated. The provision of a better-equipped policeman for service to the public and a better-equipped commissioned officer to the management corps remains the main aim of the component Training.

2,3. Development of Skills

All specialized training and skill-development of members of the Force, excluding basic training, and the various training instances, fall under this component.

2.3.1. SA Police Academzz Graaff-Reinet

The Academy was established for the sole purpose of educating members of the Force on a full-time and part-time basis to complement distance tuition for the BA(Police Science) degree, as well as other relevant postgraduate studies.

45/..

The Academy is situated on the premises of the former Teachers' Training College at Graaff-Reinet. Activities commenced on 2 January 1997 and the complex was officially opened by the Minister of Law and Order on 17 May 1997. Two phasing-in courses were presented during 1997 during which assistance was given to the BA(Police Science) students who are registered at UHISA.- On 26 September 1997 a conference with the theme "Standards .with reference to human resources : The position in the future South Africa with specific reference to the SA Police", was held at the Academy. Various Representatives of various political groups and other police forces, five members of parliament, 37 academics from various South African universities, as well as other high-ranking delegates, attended the conference. Thirteen media groups, including a foreign television network, were also represented. For efficiency reasons it was also decided to present management development courses at the Academy and 40 brigadiers, as well as 48 lieutenant-colonels, were accommodated there on a senior management development and a middle management development course respectively.

2.3.2. Management Development Centre

In order to modernize and up-grade the South African Police, management has become a household concept in the Force. In order to reduce the backlog in management training, courses have been increased drastically. Management development is a scientifically based approach to identify supervisory Characteristics that are important for management success at a specific level of control. In this process both group and individual exercises are used to measure different dimensions (supervisory characteristics). Since 7 September 1997 all middle, senior and top level management development courses have been presented at the Academy in Graaff-Reinet. The junior level management courses are, as in the past, still presented at the Management Development Centre in Silverton, 46/...

Pretoria. Management development courses do not merely have the rounding-off of the management skills of the management corps of the Force as their objective, but the knowledge and the experience of the course members is also tapped. The establishment of the crime prevention component in the Division: Visible Policing resulted from this approach.

The following courses were presented at the Centre or by the personnel of the Centre during 7997:

Junior level (7 courses) - 338 members

Middle level (3 courses) - 742 members

Senior level (7 course) - 49 members

Top level (7 course) - 99 members

TOTAL 569 members

f

The following dimensions were measured during management courses:

Initiative Leadership and delegation

Perseverance Analytical abilities

Judgement Flexibility

Sensitivity Decisiveness

Communication skills Reasoning abilities, planning, organizing and control

At some specialist units the evaluation centre technique was

applied to evaluate the candidates for promotion purposes.

According to the Management Development Centre's reports, certain development areas were identified in respect of members.

Individual feedback was given to each member in respect of these areas. Training programmes are envisaged to eliminate deficiencies in management skills.

2.3.3. The College for Advanced Training, Paarl

The training activities of the College for Advanced Training,

47/...

47.

Paarl, have expanded tremendously since the inception of this institution on 1 January 1990. During 1990, 1 098 members of the Force were trained through the presentation of 17 post-orientated courses. In 1991, a total of 41 courses were presented, during which 4 867 members of the Force were trained in different categories of duties.

In respect of all courses presented at the College for Advanced Training, the curriculum is compiled in such a manner that it meets the practical demands of the profession. The practicality of all training receives priority. A sound balance is, none the less, maintained between essential theoretical knowledge and functional skills. In the endeavour to provide training directed at greater competency, the providing of a professional service is emphasized throughout.

The following courses were presented by this training unit:

Course Number of members

Detectives 793

Orientation 57

Provisions administration Clerks 103

Candidate officers 859

Training officers 96

Reservists (candidate officers) 38

Financial clerks 77

Proficiency development 20

Registration clerks 40

District clerks 20

Junior commanders 43

TOTAL 2 146

Officers of this unit also presented the following lectures to institutions within and outside the Force:

48//...

Course Number of members

_____e_____e_____.

Institutions within the Force 7 764

Institutions outside the Force 890

TOTAL 2 654

Courses to members of other police forces

Countries Number of members

Candidate officers

Lebowa 35

Qwaqwa

m

Detectives

Qwaqwa

TOTAL

I? k

SUBTOTAL: 4 867

The training of sergeants and warrant-officers is done at regional level. Together with the Criminal Record Centre, Logistics and Head Office training components, there are 24 units which function autonomously under the supervision of the College for Advanced Training, Paarl.

Difficulty was experienced in finding enough members to attend these courses. This is mainly attributed to the non-availability of members due to special duties. As a result of this approximately 45% of the sergeants in the Force are still untrained. Courses for warrant-officers were introduced during 1997 and training commenced in October 1997.

Training units of the various regions presented, on decentralized basis, the following courses:

49/...

49

Course Number of members
Warrant-officers . 709
Sergeants 2 158
Orientation 392
Tonfa baton 497
VIP protection 168
Patrol dog handlers 8
Reservists 1 427
Recruitment 2
Riots 294
Detectives 236
Arms training and shooting exercise 8 103
Crime Intelligence Service 7 049
Mortuary assistants 11
Reaction course 93
Registration systems 4
Bomb and explosives handling 39
Study aid: Technikon students 2 573
Patfol dog handlers 55
Narcotics dog handlers 3
Tracker dog handlers 1
Charge-office personnel 1 214
Orientation of newcomers 80
Enquiries personnel 50
Administration 16
Refresher: warrant-officers 85
Refresher: sergeants 104
Refresher: constables 109
Self-protection 22
Street survival 672
Stores 1
Taking down of statements 33
Crime prevention 38
Prosecutors 40
Orientation: Crime Intelligence Service 22
Writing reports:
Crime Intelligence Service 73
50/...

-50-

Bomb disposal: Crime Intelligence Service 73

Utilization of information:

Crime Intelligence Service -20

Computers 378

Seminars: Crime Intelligence Service 290

Introduction: 4

Crime Investigation Service 2

Tracking 7

Identifying of explosives 25

Diamond and Gold Unit 3

Political ideology 44

In-service training:

Taking of fingerprints 23

In-service training:

Drawing of plans and photography 24

TOTAL 20 543

SUBTOTAL: 20 543

GRAND TOTAL: 68 468

2.3.4. Sport

During 1997 the Sports Unit of the South African Police made considerable progress in expanding sport in the Force on national and regional level. A sports officer was appointed in each region to organize sport on regional level.

The Sports Unit was constantly promoting and strengthening sporting ties abroad. During July 1997 two high ranking officers of the Force attended the International Police Games in America as guests. Sound sporting links have already been forged in respect of sports such as rugby, target-shooting, judo, boxing, wrestling and golf.

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-50_

Bomb disposal: Crime Intelligence Service 73

Utilization of information:

Crime Intelligence Service 420

Computers 378

Seminars: Crime Intelligence Service 290

Introduction: '

Crime Investigation Service 2

Tracking 7

Identifying of explosives 25

Diamond and Gold Unit 3

Political ideology 44

In-service training:

Taking of fingerprints 23

In-service training:

Drawing of plans and photography 24

TOTAL 20 543

SUBTOTAL: 20 543

GRAND TOTAL: 68 468

2.3.4. ggggt

During 1997 the Sports Unit of the South African Police made considerable progress in expanding sport in the Force on national and regional level. A sports officer was appointed in each region to organize sport on regional level.

The Sports Unit was constantly promoting and strengthening sporting ties abroad. During July 1997 two high ranking officers of the Force attended the International Police Games in America as guests. Sound sporting links have already been forged in respect of sports such as rugby, target-shooting, judo, boxing, wrestling and golf.

Participation in sport not only promotes the physical well-being of a person but also contributes towards forming a well-balanced Character which is so important in a member of the Force who has to cope with the pressures and stress of a police career. The advantage of participating in sport is that personal discipline and perseverance are developed and applied through sporting achievements, and these characteristics are of great benefit and value to the individual in the processes of integration within his community.

This helps determine to what degree a person can adapt to everyday situations. It, therefore, assists with self-identification, the acceptance of roles and the integration of a person into his work situation, namely that of policeman or policewoman. Participating in sport provides members with a healthy escape valve for built-up aggression and frustration which they experience as a result of the nature of police work.

As the South African Police recognizes the generally accepted and obvious advantages of participating in sport, as well as the additional advantages that it holds for the Force, participation in sport is continually encouraged and members are consequently given the opportunity of progressing to the top rung of the sporting ladder. The organized way in which sport is practised in the South African Police produces a positive attitude amongst members towards co-operation within a group and encourages them to develop and realize a socially acceptable fighting spirit and perseverance .

During 1997 members of the South African Police achieved as follows:

Springboks - 22

Junior Springboks - 73

National champions - 32

During the year under review a successful tour was undertaken abroad by a tug-of-war team. Bonds of friendship were strengthened and new techniques and methods were acquired.

52/...

The tours abroad stimulated the Force's relations and liaison with sportsmen and sports administrators and further improved the goodwill which had already been established.

3. Chaplains' Services

The extraordinary circumstances which led the South African Police 30 years ago to establish the Chaplains' Services to support its members, have assumed distressing dimensions during the past years. The fact that 737 members of the Force paid with their lives for the maintenance of law and order in the Republic in 1997, is adequate proof of this.

It is, therefore, the Police Force's policy that every member should be ministered to spiritually and within their own denomination. Since 77% of the population of South Africa belongs to the Christian religion, and all the universal standards and norms of effective policing are built upon this fact, the spiritual care of members of the Force is based on a Christian foundation. This, however, takes place with the recognition of the freedom of religion of the individual.

The members of other departments, services or forces are not exposed to so much tension, death and human misery during their usual daily duties as are the members of the South African Police. Almost everything that a member of the South African Police does in the maintenance of law and order relates to conflict, violence and anti-social behaviour, which finds expression in the form of some crime or other. The spiritual care and moral assistance of every member is, therefore, of the utmost importance and in this regard the Chaplains' Services play a key role.

The fact that the 60 police chaplains have been recruited from the various population groups and represent various denominations has resulted in every member of the South African Police being effectively cared for and given pastoral care on various levels.

The appointment from the black community of 74 functional members of the Force as chaplain assistants bridges every possible problem of communication in pastoral work over cultural borders.

53/...

The objective of the Chaplains' Services is pastorally to care in a professional way for members of the Force in their particular problems and in many ways they rendered exceptional service to the Force in 1997. During the year under review, more than 10 000 interviews were conducted with members regarding, inter alia, marital problems, work tension, poor relationships, stress, health problems and death. Chaplains rendered assistance in 545 cases of death and Visited 4 603 police officials in hospitals who had been injured while on duty. Many of the members who were dismissed, including the 446 members who were found to be medical unfit, received intensive care from a chaplain.

In addition to the crisis counselling, routine Visits were made to every police station in the country. During these visits the opportunity was given to every police official to converse with the chaplain. On regional level the various Regional Chiefs: Chaplains' Services made valuable contributions on management committees, promotion committees and many other management bodies.

Seeing that 73% of the members of the South African Police have less than ten years' service, 48% have less than five years, 23% of the members are single and younger than 25 years, and there are 53 242 constables, the Chaplains' Services initiated a special youth programme during 1997, which is accepted as policy of the youth of the Force. The programme includes, inter alia, supporting young members of the Force spiritually and equipping these young people spiritually and emotionally by means of special youth programmes and contact camps during the process of maturing. Furthermore, chaplains give attention to young members in a continuing and specialized manner at all the training centres, with due attention to their particular religious convictions. Chaplains who possess the necessary university qualifications and skills were appointed as subject advisors for the subject Police Ethics at the various training centres throughout the country. When presenting the subject during basic training, advanced training and at managerial level, particular emphasis is placed on the ethical aspects of policing within the context of police

54/..

actions in the distinctive South African society. The subject Police Ethics which originated within the Chaplains' Services, at present forms part of the curriculum at every police college. A start has already been made to train instructors to present the subject.

True to the motto of the South African Police, it is the aspiration of the Chaplains' Services pastorally to serve the Force selflessly in order to ensure that every police official will be spiritually prepared in the execution of his duty.

4. Institute for Behavioural Sciences

The aim of the Institute for Behavioural Sciences, as internal behavioural consultant, is to provide a professional service to the Force. This is made possible by the involvement in and utilization of all development practices in the South African Police.

Regional offices have been established in the following areas:

Western cape, Eastern Cape, Orange Free State, Eastern Transvaal, Western Transvaal and the Witwatersrand

Potential consultants for the remaining regions have already been identified. All professional personnel must be registered with the South African Medical and Dental Council.

A comprehensive report on the activities of the Institute's various centres is as follows:

4.1. Psychological Support Services

4.7.7. Centre for Evaluation and Development

The Centre is in the process of determining the needs regarding the manner in which evaluations and associated reporting are handled. Primary clients have been identified and asked for

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feedback concerning the effectiveness of evaluation.

Psychological evaluations are conducted countrywide.

4.1.2. Centre for Adult and Family Guidance

Psychotherapeutic guidance has been given to members of the Force on

a continual basis during the year under review. At present individual psychotherapy is most common.

4.1.3. Centre for the Handling of Trauma and Life Crises

The

function of this Centre can be divided into four projects.

These four projects are as follows:

Project 7: Suicide and Crisis Intervention

Permission has already been granted for the implementation of a crisis line for members of the South African Police. This crisis line will be handled from the Institute for Behavioural Sciences and aims at preventing the increasing number of suicides, self-maiming, traumas and life crises. Psychologists, social workers and Chaplains will be available on a 24-hour basis for crisis intervention. It is ultimately envisaged to have this crisis line function on a decentralized basis.

The follow-up of suicides, as well as suicide attempts, in the South African Police, takes place continuously.

Post-traumatic stress release sessions are held with colleagues of the deceased. At the same time relevant statistics are kept. Psychological support services are in the process of evaluating the "Lifeline" training. As an interim measure, social workers, as well as additional functional members, will be trained in "Lifeline" skills on district level.

A one-day symposium titled "The handling of suicide incidents in the South African Police" was held on 9 September 1997

56/...

the Force were present. A multi-disciplinary team (steering committee) was formed directly after the symposium with the purpose of handling the high incidence of suicide in the Force.

An investigation into the establishment of a reservist network of professional people is also presently in the development stage. Questionnaires have been sent to professional people in the psychological and other supporting service professions, the aim being to establish their attitude towards the South African Police in general, and their involvement in the reservist service in particular. The ultimate aim is to institute a professional reservist service to assist in handling crisis situations on a centralized, as well as a decentralized, level.

Project 2: Handling Aids in the South African Police

The Department of Health and other organizations that offer training in dealing with Aids have been consulted.

Psychological Support Services were continually involved in an advisory capacity and in establishing policies with regard to Aids.

Project 3: Stress Qroject

Psychological Support Services have made great progress in negotiations with the South African Defence Force regarding a course addressing the post-traumatic stress syndrome. The Military Psychological Institute of the Defence Force has offered to present the course to members of the Institute free of Charge, in order to deal with the problem of stress in the South African Police. Persons at high risk in the police context are identified with the help of the Industrial Psychology Services and it is intended to address these problems in a group therapeutic context. Much progress has also been made in establishing these grOUps within the detective support unit, as well as within riot units.

57/...

Individual members were supported on a regular basis by members of the Psychological Support Services. Various lectures regarding the handling of stress were presented in collaboration with the Centre for Academic and Research Psychology.

Project 4: Hostage negotiations

A successful course in advanced hostage negotiation was conducted during 1997. An additional course for beginners was also completed during the year under review. The selection of candidates for the beginners' course preceded the course. The ultimate aim of this programme is to equip negotiators to handle crisis situations effectively. International research was also done concerning hostage negotiation. A databank is maintained of incidents in which members have been involved in hostage negotiation.

4.1.4. Centre for Academic and Research Psychology

Much attention was given to the planning of this Centre. As specialist knowledge is essential in this regard, much care was taken in the recruiting of the right personnel. The Centre aims at conducting research and training in theoretical, academic, psychometric and applied psychology within the police context. An attempt was also made to promote the development and utilization of psychometric measuring instruments, research programmes and procedures regarding all aspects of Psychological Support Services, as well as the Institute in its entirety. Many suitable applicants for the Institute have been identified and subsequently much has been done to advance the ideal of having the Institute function on a decentralized basis.

4.2. Industrial Pszchologz Services

4.2.1. Centre fbr Mangower Planning

The Centre for Manpower Planning controls the application and administration of a computerized manpower planning system. The system plays an important role in the evaluation of employees with regard to career orientation. A person's Characteristics are compared to the requirements for a specific post and in so doing it is determined whether a member is suitable to fill a specific post. Members possessing the required potential can, therefore, be identified at an early stage and can be developed for a specific post.

This is a long-term project and the testing of all commissioned officers is envisaged. Owing to the size of the officers corps, all the senior ranks will be the first to be tested.

During 1997, 670 commissioned officers were evaluated with the help of the system. This included testing at regional level, as well as during management development courses.

4.2.2. Centre for Mangower Provision

The activities of the Centre can be divided into two, to wit, the placing of applicants and specialist and course evaluations.

4.2.2.7. Placing of agglicants

Since 7 June 7997 applicants for the South African Police have been tested psychometrically in order to ensure correct placing. Aptitude, personality and interests are tested. A test battery takes approximately six hours to complete and consists of five separate tests or questionnaires.

Approximately 6 400 applicants have been tested thus far.

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4.2.2.2. Evaluations

The following course evaluations have been done:

Candidate officers' courses (Paarl) - 900

Detective courses (Benoni, Durban, Paarl) - 7 075

Management courses (Pretoria) - 450

TOTAL - 2 365

Members of the following divisions/units were psychometrically evaluated to determine their suitability in specialist areas:

Anti-hijackers Unit - 7

Building Unit - 7

Diamond and Gold Unit - 28

Instructors (Colleges) - 453

Mechanical Unit - 79

Training officers - 87

Radio Control . s - 25

Computer programmers - 777

Liaison officers - 790

Explosives specialists - 97

Explosives refresher course - 60

Speech writers - 2

Video Unit . - 4

Stock clerks - 41

Armourers - 4

Crime Intelligence Service (CIS) - 768

Training officers (CIS) - 5

VIP protection - 32

Bophuthatswana - Detective officers - 72

- Instructors - 77

Qwaqwa - Instructors w 6

Lesotho - Instructors - 77

TOTAL - 7 428

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During the year under review a restructuring held, among other things, to determine a work session was strategy in order to adapt to the new demands of management. Selection batteries were reviewed to better the prediction validity. A selection battery of the placing model was compiled and post analyses were done to identify criteria in order to differentiate between posts and to place candidates successfully. During May 1997, 4 500 students were psychometrically tested in the colleges to determine whether they would be able to deal with the pressures and -tension associated with unrest situations.

4.2.3. Centre for Organizational Development

4.2.3.7. Management course: Officers and non-commissioned officersz Head Office

This course was presented to officers, as well as non-commissioned officers, of Head Office on a voluntary nomination basis. The objective of the course was to provide members with no prior knowledge of management courses with a broad background relating to management.

4.2.3.2. Self-development

Negotiations to present this course on a continuous basis - also in family context - is in process and should be realized during the new year.

4.2.3.3. Forensic Science Laboratogx

A study was carried out at the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) during June 1997 in order to determine possible problem areas. Approximately forty members of the FSL participated in the study. This programme was followed up periodically.

4.2.3.4. Basic training: Curriculum investigation

Research was done by this Section to determine the effectiveness of basic training, as well as to obtain contributions regarding a new curriculum for all colleges. More than 400 respondents took part in this study. Feedback was received on the effectiveness of basic training, as well as the extent to which training at the colleges keeps abreast of the demands of a Changing South Africa. A specific order of priority was also given to the subjects included in the training curriculum.

4.2.3.5. Koeberg Training Unit

This Training unit was initiated due to a ministerial request and was mainly the result of the high percentage of shooting incidents that involved police assistants. The component Organizational Development of the Institute for Behavioural Sciences subsequently developed a programme focusing on self-control and the effective handling of conflict. During 1997, 3 858 police assistants were trained in this module.

4.2.3.6. Seminars for building team spirit

various team-building actions were launched for different target groups. The whole management group of the recruitment unit was involved in a commendable team-building exercise which enabled them to re-position themselves in respect of changes that had taken place.

4.2.3.7. Negotiating Skills

This applicable course was presented for personnel of the Prime Intelligence Service. This course was specifically developed to provide members attending the course with practical skills in negotiation.

4.2.3.8. Interviewing

This course was presented for non-commissioned officers of Crime Intelligence Service, as well as Crime Investigation Service. A more practical course which will enable members to conduct a professional interview is being developed as a result of certain shortcomings which were identified during the course. The course was also presented for a group of recruiting officers.

4.2.3.9. Uniformed Branch

The Institute for Behavioural Sciences trained some members of certain uniformed units in problem-solving and supplementary management principles in order to equip them to act more professionally.

4.2.3.70. Community Relations

Courses were presented in the development of self-image.

4.2.3.77. Student Council: SA Police College. Pretoria

This group received training in self-image development and its effect on job performance, as well as the handling of conflict.

4.2.3.72. Lance-sergeant: Behavioural Sciences Course

The Institute provided continuous support in respect of explanation and compilation of the curriculum.

4.2.3.73. Studz Suggort

On request the Institute provided non-commissioned officers with study support with regard to management skills.

63/...

4.2.3.14. Promotion aimed training

This project was investigated by components of Organizational Development of the Institute with the sole aim of ensuring that all training is based on requirements.

II. DIVISION: SUPPORTING SERVICES

The Division: Supporting Services is primarily responsible for ensuring that an efficient supporting service is provided to the South African Police. The Divisional Chief: Supporting Services is assisted by three lieutenant-generals, each of whom exercise command over a specific component, to wit Logistics, Financial Services and management Services.

After thorough strategic planning, a radical restructuring has been launched in the South African Police to effect essential rationalization in the Force.

The strategic planning process, which was undertaken by external consultants and officers attached to Efficiency Services was accomplished in the Force during the year under review. This contributed to the principle of participative management being properly established in the South African Police. In this way the ideal that each member can contribute to the management of the Force will be realized.

A report consequently follows on the activities of Logistics, Financial Services and Management Services, which fall under the Division: Supporting Services.

7. Logistics

The Logistics component is responsible for providing the total logistical needs of the South African Police by the procurement, 64/.

supply and maintenance of, inter alia, vehicles, clothing, radio equipment, mechanical support, stationery, arms and ammunition, furniture and accommodation.

During the year under review the decentralization of the functions of Logistics was commenced. The process was, however, delayed as a result of a lack of funds required to obtain suitable accommodation. The result Of decentralizing will be that these units will provide the regions in which they are located with all the required logistic support and assistance.

The aim of Logistics is to enable the South African Police to act timeously and pro-actively under normal as well as extraordinary Circumstances, by means of adequate logistic support.

7.7. Communication co-ordination

The Communication Co-ordination Unit was established in the South African Police in 1997. The purpose of this unit, which resorts under Logistics, is to formulate a master system plan so that a meaningful integration of radio, information and telephone systems can be effected. In this way it is intended to realize the maximum efficiency with the minimum operational costs.

7.2. Mechanical transport

The vehicle strength of the SA Police as on 31 December 1997:

7.2.1. Cars - 777 728

7.2.2. Motorcycles - 404

7.2.3. Patrol vans - 8 030

7.2.4. Caravans - 732

7.2.5. Boats - 59

7.2.6. Trailers - 7 344

-55-

1.2.7. Buses

7.2.8. Riot trucks

7.2.9. Other

TOTAL

A sophisticated and effective urban riot vehicle,
designed and put into commission. At the end of
the

765

7 742

2 742

25 746

NYALA, was

the year under

review, 760 of these vehicles had already been put into use.

7.3. Motor vehicle collisionszdamages

7.3.7. Number of collisions

Number of damages

TOTAL

7.3.2._ Number of vehicles withdrawn from service

7.3.3. Expenditure regarding finalized cases of

damages mentioned above:

Collisions _

Damages -

TOTAL _

8 832

8 726

77 558

578

collisions/

R70 278 070,44

R 7 877 076,70

R72 089 027,74

7.3.4. Amounts recovered in respect of collisionsgdamages

Collisions

From members R 223 935,76

From other

departments R 8 346,35

From other

institutions R 792 032.26

TOTAL R7 024 374.37

Damages

R 542,30

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7.3.5. Losses written off by the State

Collisions - R 9 782 737,87

Damages - R 7 790 203,76

TOTAL - R70 972 935 03

H

7.3.6.7. Loss as a result of vehicles withdrawn from service

- R5 723 297,92

7.3.6.2. Other expenditures in respect of the withdrawal

- R77 035,55

7.3.7. Distance travelled in kilometres as from 7 January to

37 December 1997 - 722 227 652

7.4. Accommodation

7.4.7. Office accommodation

During the year under review, office accommodation was leased for 59 components of the South African Police. This includes the following large contracts:

Durban: Accommodation for the Regional Commissioner and personnel

Johannesburg: Accommodation for the Regional Commissioner and personnel

Ermelo: Accommodation for the District Commissioner and personnel

Bloemfontein: Accommodation for the District Commissioner and personnel

67/...

Upington: Accommodation for the District Commissioner and personnel

Lydenburg: Accommodation for the District Commissioner and personnel

7.4.2. Planning

The Planning Section which falls under Accommodation is also part of Logistics. In consultation with the Department of Public Works and other consultants the Planning Section is, inter alia, responsible for the planning of accommodation for the South African Police.

The following projects were finalized by this section during the year under review:

- t The purchase of the South African Police College for Advanced Training, Paarl

- t The purchase and establishment of a breeding station for dogs at Roodeplaat near Pretoria

- t The building and establishment country-wide of a large number of accommodation facilities, police stations, satellite police stations and contact points

- t The purchase of the Training College, Graaff-Reinet, and its conversion into an academy for the South African Police

-68-

7.4.3. Accommodation: Worksggglanning of buildings

The following list shows the number of police stations and quarters that existed at the end of the year under review, in comparison with the previous year:

Year Police Stations Quarters for married members

Official Rented Official Rented

grogertz grogertx

7990 673 202 5 747 5 098

7997 826 437 5 587 4 735

Two (2) new police stations were opened.

Nb police station was transferred.

Name changes: ane

The following accommodation was supplied for the use of the SA Police by the State (through the Department of Public Works):

Training college -

District commissioner -

Police station and satellite police station -

Single quarters -

Mbrtuary -

Residence -

District garage -

Additions to police stations -

New minor works - 2

NVfx)NLIINVLM\$-N

Regional Head Office -

Total restoration and renovations -

km

water supply and the upgrading

of water supply - 2

69/. . .

-59_

Building Services of the SA Police completed the following buildings for accommodation and other works:

Erected and completed

Permanent buildings

Permanent buildings -

Kennel -

Fencing -

Lean-to -

NNNNV

Training-camp for dogs -

Prefabrications

Single quarters -

Ablation facilities -

Office -

ONLnN-k

Cell (wood and corrugated iron) -

Accommodation in the process of being erected

Under Contract

District head office -

Police station and contact point -

N

NNNNNKONWUIQN

Mbrtuary _

Residence -

Single quarters -

Improvement to police stations -

Upgrading of border post -

Stock theft unit -

Riot unit _

District garage _

N

New minor works _

-70-

Bx the Building Services of the SA Police

Permanent buildings

Additions and alterations - 72

Lean-to - 6

Prefabrications

Single quarters - 34

Kitchen and dining room - 8

Office - t 30

Ablution facilities - 74

Storeroom - 70

Cell (wood and corrugated iron) - 74

7.5. Telecommunications Services

The Telecommunications Service is a component of Logistics and comprises a head office and seventeen units operating throughout the Republic. At present only the Western Transvaal and Soweto regions do not have telecommunication units of their own and are jointly served by the units of the Orange Free State and the Witwatersrand.

To meet the communication demands of the Force, equipment is used for the following purposes:

- Counter-insurgency and other long-distance communications
- communication between radio control, charge-offices and vehicles for the investigation and prevention of crime and riots
- Station networks for communication between stations and radio control and for station guards
- Guard duties

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-77_

The ultra high frequency (UHF) is primarily used in metropolitan areas. These are sophisticated systems consisting of a number of multi-transmitter and receiver sites, which are spread across the particular area and guarantee total radio coverage to users within the area. These systems have already been implemented in Durban, Johannesburg, Soweto and on the East Rand. A similar system is to be erected in Pretoria during the 1992/93 financial year. UHF radio equipment is also used extensively throughout the Cape Peninsula.

The following equipment was in use by the SA Police on 37 December 1991:

Basic sets - 2 789

MOBILE - 73 885

Portable radios - 77 903

TOTAL 3 4 5 7 7

Higher locations LB/VHF - 88

Conductors UHF - 125

Systems Johannesburg Boksburg Durban Cape Town Soweto

Channels 8 14 8 14 6

Transmitting sites 2 3 5 4 1

Receiver sites 7 10 9 4 5

Gapfillers 6 6 - - -

7.6. Animals

The following animals were on strength in the SA Police on 31 December 1991:

1.6.1. Horses " 196

Horses are used in combating stock theft, for training purposes and for ceremonial display.

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1.6.2. Police Dogs: Countrz-wide

Tracker dogs - 139

Border Collies - 63

Patrol dogs - 858

TOTAL 7 060

The various dog breeds are used as follows:

Tracker dogs: Tracking, pointing out suspects and tracing cannabis and other drugs

Border Collies: Stock-theft investigations

Patrol dogs: Prevention of crime, arrests, tracking down explosives and tracing cannabis and other drugs

1.6.3. Sheeg

SAP Dog School - 97

The sheep are used in the training programme of the Border Collies

1.6.4. Cattle

SAP Dog School - 65

The cattle are used for the feeding and training of dogs

1.6.5. Game

SAP Dog School - 79

Game is used for the training of dogs. The dogs are taught to become accustomed to game.

73/..

2. Financial Services

2.1. Salarz Administration

Financial Services is responsible for the administration and maintenance of the salary packages of all employees of the South African Police as prescribed in the Personnel Administration Standard (PAS) for the different professional classes by the Commission for Administration. The interpretation and execution of measures for the payment of salaries are of such a nature that this function must be centralized.

The year 1997 once again was a busy year and the results of the adjustment of the structure which took place on 7 July 1990 are still evident. The addition of the rank of lance-sergeant to the rank structure resulted in approximately 73 000 promotions to this rank as from January 1997, all of which had to be processed. This placed a considerable burden on this component.

The great increase of the South African Police establishment from 98 470 in December 1990, to 770 690 in December 1997 clearly shows the escalation. To illustrate, the enlistment figure for the period January 1990 to December 1990, was approximately 6 000. An indication of the tremendous workload experienced by this component is the fact that this figure was equalled in January 1991 alone. As a result of the increase in personnel the adjustments to salaries have also taken longer than they have done in the past.

The backlog of work was, however, dealt with by the end of July 1997, and the situation again returned to normal.

With the pressure of work still at its peak, the general salary adjustment of 7 July 1997 was timeously updated on the July 1997 salary advice. During this process the Commission for Administration announced that a rationalization process would be put into operation from 7 July 1997. This meant that salary and 74//. . .

structural adjustments had to be made in most professional classes. These salary structure adjustments were finalized in the September 1997 paysheet.

2.2. Personnel and Salary Administration system (PERSAL)

The change-over to the PERSAL system was carried out successfully. The transfer of data to the new system took place from

6 September 1997 to 27 September 1997. The new system was fully implemented from 7 October 1997. This ushers in a new era in the South African Police. Essential management information, which was previously difficult to obtain, will now be more easily available. Planning and control will, in this way, be made easier.

The Force is the largest user of the new system. Officers attached to Financial Services did pioneering work in developing and refining the system.

2.3. Housing

On the recommendation of the Commission for Administration and with the approval of the Department of Finances, it was decided to transfer, as from 2 September 1997, the administration of the 700% guarantees of housing loans from the Department of Public Works to the various government departments. The purpose for this is to afford greater management independence to the various departments.

Within one week Financial Services renumbered and channelled approximately 77 000 files, which had been received from the Department of Public Works, to the Section Registration.

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2.4. Budget

The aim of the South African Police is to prevent crime, investigate contraventions and maintain internal security 'and order. An amount of R4 637 833 000 was voted for the 7997/92 financial year for this purpose. This amount was apportioned as follows:

t Overhead management of the South African Police -
R779 374 000

t Prevention of crime, investigation of crime, internal security and the maintenance of law and order -
R3 035 827 000

t Training - R769 656 000

t Logistic support - R848 840 000

t The provision of supporting services and services connected to the services of the South African Police -
R458 202 000

The continuing violence and the high incidence of crime continually makes higher demands on the Force. There is a great deal of understanding for the present economic climate in the Republic and the Police Force's starting-point is to ensure that as a rule the existing means of the Force are applied cost effectively. In this regard, the Peace Accord plays an important role. The Accord compels the South African Police to take certain steps, eg the retraining of all members, the establishment of complaint investigation teams, the permanent establishment of unrest investigation teams, the introduction of identifying marks on the sides of vehicles, etc. These steps placed an additional financial burden in excess of R22 900 000 on the Police's budget. An additional R20 000 000 was also voted in the year under review for the establishment of satellite police stations. The
76/.

construction of satellite police stations implies the making available of logistic support, which explains the additional expenditure.

3. Management Services

3.7. Efficiency Services

Efficiency Services comprises the sections Organization and Work Study, Planning and Research and Systems Management. Efficiency Services is primarily responsible for the promotion of efficient work performance within the South African Police by providing a management advisory service which is based on scientific methods and techniques.

Efficiency Services has also been established on a regional level during the past twelve months, from which level productivity studies can be carried out to the lowest possible operational level.

During the year under review Efficiency Services was the driving force for, and formed the spearhead of, essential adjustments in the organization and functions of the South African Police.

The restructuring of the Force, revision of the policy of promotions and a total establishment investigation are but a few of the projects which were dealt with by Efficiency Services during the year under review. Efficiency Services was also the initiator of the first strategic plan for the South African Police which was tabled during November 1997.

Systems Management has as its objective the efficient utilization of the rapidly increasing process of computerization in the South African Police. Systems Management at present fulfils a vital role in the development and implementation of computer systems by replacing numerous outdated manual system procedures.

3.2. Public Relations

During the year under review this sub-component excelled in various fields and particular milestones were reached.

For the first time in the history of the South African Police a professional advertising campaign was launched. This was aimed at the internal, as well as the external, environment and the purpose was to establish a positive image of the Force. Various other projects were undertaken with the same measure of success to promote and raise the image of the Force.

Police stations country-wide arranged so-called open days for the public. By means of guided tours the public were given the opportunity of personally acquainting themselves with the activities of the Police. This, to a large extent, contributed to promote the principle of partnership policing.

The Exhibition Unit of Public Relations, through their participation in country-wide shows, won various gold and silver medals. Approximately two million people were reached through these exhibitions and this has led to a greater understanding of the task of the South African Police.

Continued advertising has made the South African Police Museum one of Pretoria's most popular museums. The number of visitors has increased considerably as a result of advertising.

In the area of internal communication a breakthrough was made with the establishment of a quarterly technical magazine for members of the South African Police. It forms part of Servamus, the official magazine of the South African Police. The printing of the magazine has displayed a steady increase and by December 1997 stood at 76 000 copies per month. In addition to this, regional newspapers have been established as another means of internal communication.

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Projects such as
inter-high school
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Boeremusiekkompetisie", Music School
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of the cultural

are becoming more popular

projects,

organized under the banner

South African Police (AKPOL),

the youth and the Police closer together.

4. Administration Services

4.7. Central Firearm Register

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The Central Firearm Register

matters relating to the control

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with the provisions

75 of 1969, as amended. The

component for all

is responsible

and administration of firearms, in

of Act,

year/s activities are reflected in

the Arms and Ammunitions

the following statistics:

Applications received for firearm licences _ 797 509

Licences issued - 779 247

Licences refused - 78 268

Firearms reported missing - 77 577

Firearms recovered - 6 775

Persons declared unfit - 6 988

Appeals against declarations of unfitness - 798

Appeals against refusals to issue licences - 5 469

Proceedings instituted as a result of false

information provided on application forms

(SAP 277) - 3 722

Licences issued to trade in arms and ammunition - 565

Certificates of registration as gunsmiths issued - 763

By December 1997 a total of 3 274 335 firearm licences had been

issued to 7 273 846 licence holders.

The following firearms and explosives, listed in column below,

were found and handed in as a result of information received by the public, while column 2 indicates what was recovered in police action:

Column 7 Column 2 TOTAL

AK-47 rifles 227 854 7 087

Other rifles 497 7 276 7 773

Pistols 539 7 688 2 227

Revolvers 277 7 788 7 465

Hand-grenades 20 95 775

Explosives 47 54 95

Section 3(6) of the Arms and Ammunitions Act will apparently come into effect in 1992, in terms of which a person will have to be in possession of the prescribed safe, strong-room, device, apparatus or instrument before a firearm licence is issued to him.

Section 2A of the Act will apparently also come into effect in 1992. It will require a person to pass a test which will be written at the local police station. In this way the applicant will have to provide proof of his ability to use a firearm before a licence to possess a firearm will be issued.

4.2. Language Services

The South African Police strives to use the correct language in all its official documents.

It is the task of Language Services to assist in building a positive image of the Force by ensuring that the language used in all official documents compiled in Head Office is edited as efficiently as possible. Numerous translations are undertaken by this section.

Circulars in which specific language issues are discussed are sent

out periodically, as well as those that deal with words and phrases in Sotho, Zulu and Xhosa.

4.3. Legal Services

During 1997 this component opposed various applications against the State. A number of these applications were brought on a basis of urgency during which this component had to arrange and attend consultations, in co-operation with the State Attorney, to launch the opposition to the applications. Statistics in this regard are as follows:

Manner of settlement Number of cases

Refused, with costs, by the court 22

Special pleas that succeeded 3

Withdrawn or abandoned 28

Concerted efforts were made throughout to recover legal costs from unsuccessful plaintiffs/applicants. During 1997, legal costs amounting to R703 694,74 were thus recovered through the offices of the State Attorney. An amount of R50 377,54 with regard to various other cases, is still in the process of being recovered. During the year under review, 3 966 Civil Claims, involving 4 797 claimants, were instituted against the South African Police. This represents an increase of nearly 9% compared with the previous year.

In the year under review, the Legal Services assisted members of the Force with regard to the manner in which mass processions and gatherings should be dealt with. In this regard the component was directly and indirectly involved in 568 incidents country-wide. A large number of legal opinions of a divergent nature were provided for the South African Police by the Legal Services at 87/...

Head Office, as well as on regional level. In this way it is ensured that police actions generally remain within the framework of legal principles. Some of these legal opinions are made known throughout the country, with a view to in-service training. Many lectures are given during courses on request and also on own initiative.

During 1997, the Legislation Component of the Legal Services played a responsible role with regard to carrying through the First Police Amendment Act, No 55 of 1997, and the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Act, No 79 of 1997. In essence this meant the investigation of, and research into, the desirability of the intended amendments, liaison with other departments and bodies and further consultations with the Joint Committee on Protection Services.

Furthermore, the component was responsible for the compilation and promulgation of regulations, proclamations and Government Notices arising from the administration of various acts among which are the Police Act, 1958, the Security Officers Act, 1987, and the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (especially against the background of the National Peace Accord). The component was also actively involved during the formulation of the National Peace Accord in compiling those clauses which concern the South African Police. During the year under review, submissions which are reflected in the Commission's reports, were made to the South African Legal Commission on various occasions. In addition, important contributions were made to various other forums, such as the Criminal Procedure Committee of the Law Society of the Transvaal and the sub-committee on Social Welfare Legislation.

4.4. Inter-state Relations Unit

The primary task of this Unit is liaison with the police forces of neighbouring states. The Unit administers and co-ordinates the secondment of South African Police personnel to approximately 254
82/...

posts in the six self-governing territories, as well as independent neighbouring states.

This Unit also co-ordinates assistance to the areas mentioned as well as to other neighbouring states with regard, among other things, to training, logistic support and investigations by specialists of the South African Police.

Neighbouring states are frequently visited by the staff of this Unit for consultations with ambassadors or the commissioners-general of the Republic, the commissioners of the police forces and the seconded personnel and their families. Meetings are also arranged biannually during which the Commissioner of the South African Police has discussions with the commissioners of the police forces of the neighbouring states. Mutual policing problems are discussed and existing bonds strengthened.

The Unit, further, serves on the Lebowa and KwaNdebele Advisory Committees, the meetings of which take place on a monthly basis under the chairmanship of the chief ministers of the various states. The aim of the advisory committees is to establish a mutual information and problem-solving forum. During the coming year, similar committees will in all probability come into being in the remaining four self-governing states.

4.5. Extra-departmental activities

During the year under review the South African Police performed a total of 7 409 306 hours duty on behalf of other government departments.

State mortuaries in 747 centres in the Republic are manned and controlled by the South African Police. A total of 52 330 post-mortem examinations were conducted and 60 457 bodies were dealt with.

By the end of the year there were 449 lock-ups in the various police regions, where short-term prisoners were detained under the supervision of the Police.

83/...

III. DIVISION: VISIBLE POLICING

The Division: Visible Policing was the result of the merging of the former uniformed Branch (pro-active service) and the Operational Branch (reactive service). The amalgamation of the two former Branches was necessary to focus the optimal manpower, time and resources of a specific branch in a particular field of responsibility by defining functions. For this reason it was, by way of example, approved that the Division: Visible Policing, subject to a comprehensive investigation and as far as it is practically possible, will no longer be responsible for the investigation of crime.

The Division: Visible Policing is, for the first time in the history of the South African Police, the realization of the ideal to make provision for the execution of crime prevention as a primary task. In the past, crime prevention has not received the priority which it deserves and in future it must not be viewed as just another action which must be performed on a daily basis as foot and/or vehicle patrols. The objective is that crime prevention actions will lead directly to measurable results. The criterion for successful crime prevention is the absence of, or the decrease in crime, rather than the statistics for arrest. Operational inspections ensure that crime prevention is continually executed in a constructive manner and that success is measured.

The important role which the education and co-operation of the community plays in this regard is also receiving the necessary attention.

7. Crime Prevention Operations

Rising crime at present constitutes a world-wide problem and the crime situation in the Republic of South Africa is, therefore, in 84/...

no way unique. It is, indeed, part and parcel of a world pattern and problem, yet the crime situation in this country is altogether unsatisfactory. Large-scale crime prevention operations were consequently launched during the year under review, one of which was Operation Sentinel which began at regional level on 7 January 1997.

vel countrywide

The aim of Operation Sentinel was to place more uniformed male members on the street and in so doing to launch a deliberate crime prevention programme. To accomplish this, male members who performed administrative duties had to be released from office duties and replaced by female members and Civilian employees. In effect approximately 6 230 male members (commissioned officers included) could perform crime prevention duties per month. The nature of the duties performed by these members included the following:

Foot and vehicle patrols, searching, mapping-up, mobile roadblocks, border patrols, combating of unrest, visiting empty houses, observation duties, control of marches and crowds, drugs and liquor actions, visits to senior Citizens, tracing of suspects in criminal cases and cases of public violence.

This operation once more created a greater feeling of security among the public, because the results were accompanied by extensive media interest and the dedication and diligence of the South African Police received visible publicity. It was decided to continue with Operation Sentinel.

Resulting from and concomitant with Operation Sentinel, Circumstances during the year under review influenced the South African Police to launch three more countywide crime prevention operations, namely Operations Thunderbolt, Biits and Blue Light. The aim of these operations was, in an organized manner, to chuk down simultaneously on identified crime targets.

85/..

2. Neighbourhood Watch systems

The Neighbourhood Watch System initially originated abroad. Approximately seven years ago the concept took root in the Republic of South Africa when house burglaries had rocketed. In essence it embodies the principles of good neighbourliness. Those concerned concentrate on identifying criminal elements in their own neighbourhoods and reporting them to the South African Police. The system also includes keeping an eye on one's neighbours' properties, especially during their absence. The interests of senior citizens are also looked after by means of regular visits. Since May 1987 the South African Police has been actively involved in assisting Neighbourhood watch groups. This assistance primarily involves presenting lectures to members of the Neighbourhood Watch, as well as regular liaison with these groups.

An officer is appointed in every district to ensure supervision over police involvement in the Neighbourhood Watch. In addition a policeman is appointed at every police station to further and promote the interests of the Neighbourhood Watch. By the end of the year under review 2 474 Neighbourhood watch units already existed country-wide and 675 members of the Force were given the responsibility of taking care of the interests of the Neighbourhood watch.

The most serious problem experienced, is ensuring the public's continued interest. As involvement in Neighbourhood watch implies a consistent attitude, the continual awareness of their obligations and responsibilities plays an important role. Although regular meetings of groups take place, it is not enough to repeat the same message over and over again and it is found that, as a consequence, interest sometimes diminishes. Nonetheless it is of cardinal importance that everyone should at all times be aware of their obligation towards the concept of Neighbourhood Watch and that they should act according to the basic formulated principles.

On the one hand it has already been proven that a remarkable decline in crime statistics, especially housebreaking, is
86/...

experienced in areas in which the Neighbourhood Watch system is actively operated. On the other hand an increase in crime is experienced in areas in which a decline in Neighbourhood Watch groups occur.

The Neighbourhood watch system is regarded as one of the more effective crime prevention actions. Therefore, no stone ought to be left unturned to find ways and means, not only to keep it going but, as far as possible, to expand it.

3. Senior Citizens

The safety of senior citizens in the Republic of South Africa is given priority by the South African Police. No stone is left unturned in dealing with this matter.

Crime awareness and information programmes, which are specifically aimed at the senior citizen, are important crime prevention measures. During 1997 the South African Police continuously endeavoured to 'reach senior citizens in an awareness and information process by means of Visits, counselling, lectures, pamphlets, Video shows and the media. Police officers regularly held meetings during which senior citizens were addressed concerning their safety.

A special information brochure containing more than 770 hints with regard to crime prevention was distributed free of charge to senior citizens. Nearly 75 000 copies of this information document were distributed during the year under review and a further 80 000 copies have been received for distribution during 1992.

TV programmes which deal specifically with attacks on senior citizens were produced in co-operation with the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC). In an effort to reach as many senior citizens as possible, other instruments of communication such as the radio and newspapers also respectively broadcasted various programmes and published articles on this subject.

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register of senior citizens. Depending on certain factors, senior During June 1987 a start was made at compiling and maintaining citizens registered in this register are Visited and advised regarding personal safety.

For several years a close link has existed between the South African Police and regional councils of the National Council for the Aged, service centres, elderly care groups and organizations, as well as with the private sector. In this way an endeavour was also made during the year under review to convey a message of personal protection to senior Citizens.

Crime prevention officers country-wide were instructed to get involved at station level with projects to protect senior Citizens. Resources such as Neighbourhood Watch systems and the Reserve Force were also fully utilized. Senior citizens were even encouraged to contact their neighbours, and vice versa, on a regular basis.

As in the past the South African Police undertakes to initiate and to organize programmes to protect senior citizens and to do everything possible in order to enable them to live with dignity, safely and to be cared for in the community.

4. Business watch

The Business watch is regarded as a pro-active policing action. It is a concerted effort of the South African Police and the business sector to prevent crime in the business environment.

During the year under review the system was actively managed and run by the Force and in this way success was achieved in bringing the concept of the constable on footpatrol into being. The Business Watch's greatest value is situated in the visible

_88-

presence Of the member in uniform, in crime prevention and in the short reaction time when a crime is reported.

The Business Watch was greatly expanded and by the end of the year under review, 62 Business Watch systems, with a total Of 383 members of the Force on patrol duties, functioned in the larger cities and towns. Nearly 75 890 businesses are linked to the system and these businesses are patrolled and visited daily. The Business Watch serves as a striking example of how the South African Police and the community can co-operate in a very successful effort jointly to create a safe business area for the buying public.

5. Tourist Assistance Unit

The Tourist Assistance Units were established during 1990 in the most important tourist centres, namely Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban. The main purpose of the units is to protect tourists. When it so happens that there are no tourists in a City at any given time, the members of these units are employed successfully by the Business Watch system and on normal crime prevention actions.

The pro-active action to secure the areas in which tourists move not only creates a feeling of safety, but also Contributes positively to improve and publicize the image of the Force. Excellent co-operation exists between the South African Police and the South African Tourism Board, the hotel industry and many more organizations and societies which were established with the purpose of making the tourists feel safe. In areas where these units function, a dramatic decrease in crime has been experienced - even as much as 64% in some categories of crime.

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-89...

The Tourist Assistance Unit serves as an excellent example of successful co-operation between the South African Police and the community to create an atmosphere of safety which is indispensable to the South African tourist industry.

6. Water Wing

The South African Police Water Wing is divided into two components, namely the Coastal Unit and the Inland Unit.

6.1. Coastal Unit

The Force has nine coastal units which police the territorial waters of South Africa, as well as the coastline, beaches and the adjoining inland waters. These units have 20 vessels at their disposal for sea operations and four-wheel drive vehicles, as well as scramblers, for beach patrols. Apart from their normal policing functions, members of these units are also responsible for the enforcement of legislation such as the Merchant Shipping Act, the Territorial waters Act, the Sea Traffic Act and other Acts pertaining to water matters which require specialized knowledge. Members of these units have to undergo specialized training to equip them to handle vessels at sea. The training includes subjects such as pilotage, navigation, the maintenance of vessels and the study of the relevant legislation. The coastal units operate as full-fledged units and serve directly under command of the district commissioner.

6.2. Inland Unit

The South African Police also has 30 inland points at which vessels are stationed. Skippers operating these vessels serve under the command of station commanders or commanders Of riot 90/...

units. They are used to police dams and rivers. A further function is the supportive role which is rendered to divers. Skippers of inland vessels undergo specialized training to enable them to operate the vessels in which they work, which includes piloting, maintenance and the study of the relevant legislation is also undertaken.

Members policing dams and rivers are not only responsible for what takes place on the water, but also for what takes place on the banks.

As part of the overall visible service units of the South African Police, the activities of the water Wing's coastal and inland units are undertaken with the emphasis on crime prevention.

7. Municipal Police unit

There are at present 256 Municipal Police Units (9 696 members) in the areas of jurisdiction of local black authorities. Although members of the Unit have the same powers and functions as members of the South African Police, their activities are mainly directed at the protection and guarding of councillors, officials and the property of the local black authorities for whom all of the units were established.

The resignations of councillors in local black authorities in the past year have resulted in members of the Unit being utilized for normal police duties in these areas. This lightened the burden Of other units of the South African Police. The Municipal Police Unit has, however, to be kept in operation to resume the protection services for councillors should the vacant posts on town councils be filled.

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8. Police Assistants

There are, at present, 10 995 police assistants in the employ of the South African Police. The unit is open to members of every section of the population and to both sexes.

The training of members of the Unit is not as intensive as that of other units of the South African Police because they are utilized primarily for guard duties at police stations and other premises, including railway stations. The training curriculum for members of the Unit has, however, been revised and extended during the year under review to better equip these members for their task.

The utilization of this Unit frees members of the South African Police from duties which do not require a high standard of training. These members ensure a better quality of service because of better police visibility and the availability of more members on the ground.

9. Special Guard Unit

The Special Guard Unit, in order to be effective, operates in Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban within the geographical area of the different regional commissioners. The Special Guard Unit is not responsible for any specific geographical area. A total of 7 800 specially selected and trained members of both sexes are used at the different centres for security purposes.

The Special Guard Unit performs a comprehensive service for, among others, the State President, ministers, deputy ministers and other dignitaries. This service includes the protection of their homes, offices, as well as their personal safety when they are travelling and also when they appear at public gatherings.

The activities of the Special Guard Unit are not affected by strikes and unrest. The general security situation in the country, however, determines the intensity of the level at which this service is supplied. The far-right attack against the Government, in particular, has resulted in intensified action being necessary. In this regard the State President's visit to Ventersdorp and the action taken there by certain far-right political elements is especially referred to. Although the Special Guard Unit played a significant role in protecting the State President in this instance, the Chief: Reactive Service and the Regional Commissioner, Western Transvaal, were in charge of the action.

70. SAP Airwing (Helicogtersz

During the year under review the Airwing of the South African Police based at the Johan Coetzee Heliport, South African' Police College, Pretoria, contributed substantially to the maintenance of law and order through its operations, and once again was proved to be an irreplaceable component in every facet of the fight against crime.

There are 79 helicopters used by this unit, six of which, for reasons of efficiency as well as cost effectiveness, are based at the following Cities:

Cape Town - a helicopter and two pilots

Durban - a helicopter and two pilots

Bloemfontein - a helicopter and a pilot

Johannesburg - two helicopters and two pilots

Port Elizabeth - a helicopter and a pilot

93/...

Thirteen helicopters and eleven pilots are based at the Johan Coetzee Heliport for assistance in policing throughout the country. During September 1997 work commenced on the new terminal buildings which will accommodate administrative offices, a technical workshop and stores. This project will be finalized towards the end of October 1997.

During the year under review, the various branches of the Force again used helicopter support in operations, some of which were the following:

Stock theft operations

Dagga mopping-up operations

Motor vehicle theft operations

Crime prevention

Riot and crowd control

Action during armed robberies

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Aerial photography

On 9 February 1997 a fatal accident occurred when one of the helicopters crashed on take-off at Appingendam Training Centre near Potgietersrust. The pilot, Major M D McGee, was killed in the accident. The outcome of the investigation into the causes of the accident is not, as yet, known.

Helicopters are being utilized meaningfully as an aid and in practise are involved in every aspect of policing, leading to greater effectiveness. They create a feeling of security and trust. The Visibility of helicopters during police operations not only improved the image of the Force but also played an effective prevention role with regard to crime. The helicopters served as a direct deterrent against crime.

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77. COIN Stores

Coin Stores falls under the command of the Chief: Reaction Service, Head Office, and functions as a mobilization facility. The Stores can issue a minimum of 7 500 members with basic equipment at short notice.

In 7997 the Stores took part in the following mobilization actions and did the provisioning for:

77.7. Operation Stabilize in which 7 323 members were issued with basic equipment which is issued on an exchange basis every two months.

77.2. During the occurrences at Ventersdorp, Stores issued 750 members with the basic equipment and even created the facilities with which to feed 500 members on short notice.

77.3. The Stores still provides members on special duties on the East Rand, West Rand and Witwatersrand with the necessary supplies.

77.4. During 7997, Coin Stores supplied the monitoring posts of the Lower Orange River and Walvis Bay, as well as the Special Task Force, Airwing and Unit 79, with all their stores. The Stores also manages the administration concerning provisioning and has to account for all the government property at the mentioned units.

In addition to the basic equipment the following items were also issued:

Firearms - 8 797

Radios - 336

The following equipment was repaired or serviced:

-95..

Firearms - 79 286

Radios - 755

vehicles - 338

During the year under review the vehicles of the Stores covered a distance of 436 000 accident-free kilometres, transporting equipment to various centres all over the country.

12. Gen JOhan van der Merwe Mobilization Centre

The Mobilization Centre was officially opened on 6 August 7991 and is situated on the premises of what was the Highway Hotel. During the renovation and furnishing of the new complex activities were transferred to Koedoespoort. After completion of the buildings the activities returned to this location.

The purpose of the centre is to supply overnight facilities to members who are called up for special duty or to attend courses. Members concerned are transported country-wide to and from this assembly point.

During the year under review the following number of members were transported by this centre for courses and special duties:

VIP courses and duties - 2 965

Riot control courses and duties - 5 292

Special and other courses - 5 826

Special and other duties - 785 650

TOTAL - 7 9 9 73 3

The increase in numbers can be attributed to Operation Stabilize and Operation Sentinel. At the end of the year under review about 350 members were transported daily to and from the East Rand, as members were working 72-hour shifts.

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73. Immigration Control: Lower Orange

The following number of persons entered the Republic through the following control points during the year under review:

Nakop - 703 764
Nbenieput - 6 108
Rietfbntein - 14 423
Onseepkans - 6 501
Violsdrif - 93 609
Alexander Bay - 62 388
TOTAL - 286 793

The following number of persons left the Republic through the following control points during the year under review:

Nakop - 106 710
Nbenieput - 7 007
Rietfontein - 18 541
Onseepkans - 8 655
Violsdrif - 92 110
Alexander Bay - 28 550
TOTAL - 261 573

The following number of vehicles entered the Republic through the following control points during the year under review:

Nakop - 37 268
NOenieput - 2 804
Rietfontein - 4 783
Onseepkans - 3 041
Violsdrif - 32 460
Alexander Bay - 33 253
TOTAL - 113 609

The following number of vehicles were taken out of the Republic.
Via the following control points during the year under review:

Nakop - - 39 557

Nbenieput - 2 864

Rietfontein - 4 777

Onseepkans - 3 064

Vioolsdrif - 28 844

Alexander Bay - 30 996

TOTAL - 770 042

IV. DIVISION: CRIME COMBATING AND INVESTIGATION

An important structural Change which was brought about in the South African Police during the year under review, was the amalgamation of the former Detective and Security Branches. From this merger the Division: Crime Combating and Investigation came into existence with effect from 7 April 1997.

The new Division brought about the co-ordination of certain scarce resources in order to present a better and more effective service to the public. The ability of the Force to act against crime was strengthened by the merger of the two former branches and the South African Police was placed in a more advantageous position to combat crime.

The aim of the Division: Crime Combating and Investigation is to combat all crimes (including crimes against the security of the State) by means of effective information management and through the application of scientific methods of investigation. The functions of the Division are described as follows:

7. The effective management of information

N

The investigation of crime and any alleged crime

The furnishing of a forensic science investigation service

AW

The management of records of criminals

98/..

The Division: Crime Combating and Investigation comprises the Crime Investigation Service, the Crime Intelligence Service, the Criminal Record Centre and the Forensic Science Laboratory. The following report is presented on the basis of this structure.

7. Crime Investigation Service

On 7 April 1997 the name of the former Detective Branch was Changed to the Crime Investigation Service and it became a component of the Division: crime Combating and Investigation. The aim of the Crime Investigation Service is to investigate crime 'and they perform the following functions:

t The gathering, assimilation and interpretation of crime information

The gathering of evidence

The preparation and processing of court dockets

The handling of specialist inquiries

w % x &

The investigation of unnatural deaths and alleged irregularities

t International liaison regarding crime investigation

The following table shows the statistical details of offences and infringements of the law which were reported in the Republic of South Africa during the year under review. The figures for 1990 are included for purposes of comparison.

M

Year :Cases : Change :Percentage

:reported : in situation :solved

Offences

1990 : 7 599 090 : An increase of : 53,77%

1997 : 7 755 738 : 9,80% : 52,33%

-99-

Infringements of law

7990 : 679 947 : An increase of

1991 : 773 263 : 75,05%

The percentage of solved cases in respect of infringements of law is not indicated since almost all infringements are brought before the court.

Details of reported serious crimes are as follows:

Crimes : 7990 : 7997 : %

Increase 7

Decrease -

Illegal strikes : 78 : 24 : - 69,23%

Public violence : 4 756 : 2 402 : - 70,52%

Illegal possession of

arms and ammunition : 7 322 : 9 706 : 7 32,56%

Explosives Act : 327 : 378 : 7 75,60%

Rape

- White Victims : 7 203 : 7 756 : - 3,97%

- NON-white victims : 19 778 : 27 609 : 7 73,03%

TOTAL : 20 327 : 22 765 : 7 72,01%

Assault with intent to

do grievous bodily harm:724 030 :729 626 : 7 4,51%

Murder

- White victims : 453 : 488 : 7 7,73%

- an-white victims : 74 656 : 74 205 - 3(08%

TOTAL : 15 709 (74 693 - 2:75%

Housebreaking

- Business premises : 65 755 : 74 749 : 7 73,68%

- White residential

premises :708 828 :722 487 : 7 72,55%

- NON-white resi-

dential

premises : 50 575 : 63 425 : 7 25,47%

Robbery

- With aggravating

Circumstances : 38 835 : 45 703 : 7 76,14%

- Other robbery : 22 297 : 23 833 : 7 6,89%

700/...

Stock-theft
(excluding poultry)
Shoplifting
Theft - bicycle
Theft - motor vehicle
Theft - out of or from
motor vehicle
Other thefts (not
mentioned elsewhere)
All frauds, forgeries,
malappropriations,
embezzlements, etc
Arson
malicious damage
to property
Insolvency Act
Driving under the
influence of alcohol
or drugs
Crimes related to
prostitution
Sodomy
Incest
Indecent assault
Intercourse with a girl
under the prescribed
age and/or female
imbecile
Child-stealing
Cruelty towards and ill-
treatment of Children
(excluding sexual
offences, assault and
murder)
Serious crime shows an
with 7990. Although a
27
48
25
68
:749
:230
49
97
28
7
7
-700-
798 :
935
480
649
606
878
644
777
378 :
427 :
284
785
978
200
679
647
755
463
24 776 .
57 658
25 538 :
77 720
:760 779

:257 507

55 280

23 920

92 676

403

32 073

790

755

227

2 967

647 :

7 494

increase of 9,80%

few

categories

of

7 70,63%

7 5,56%

7 0,23%

7 3,60%

7 7,07%

7 8,96%

7 77,35%

7 233,57%

7 7,42%

- 5,62%

7 73,40%

7 2,70%

- 77,76%

7 73,50%

7 70,53%

7 0,09%

7 29,35%

7 6,36%

in 7997 in

crime show

comparison

alarming

increases, the increases in the most wide-spread serious crimes in

107/...

1997 are considerably smaller than they were in 1990. Thus armed robbery, for example, shows an increase of 76,4% in 1997 as against an increase of 27,07% in 1990. The theft of motor vehicles shows an increase of 3,60% as against the increase of 77,76% the previous year and housebreaking at homes in traditionally white areas shows an increase of 72,55% as against an increase of 22,43% for 1990.

Serious crimes involving violence which also show a decrease, are rape (white victims), public violence and murder.

Rape in which white victims are involved, shows a decrease of 3,97% as against 1990, while rape in which victims from other population groups are involved, shows an increase of 73,03% as against 1990.

Murder in which white victims are involved, shows an increase of 7,73%, while a decrease of 3,08% appears in cases of murder in which Victims from other population groups are involved. The total number of murders committed in 1997, however, shows a decrease of 2,75% while in 1990 it showed an increase of 28,59%.

Housebreaking at houses in non-white residential areas shows an abnormal increase of 25,47%, as against an increase of 6,9% in 1990.

Arson shows a similarly abnormal increase of 233,57%, as against an increase of 57,76% in 1990. A total of 23 920 cases were reported in 1997 as against the 7 777 cases of 1990. The abnormal increase is attributed to the fact that a total of 76 778 cases of arson were reported in the black residential area, Inanda, in Natal during May to June 1997. In that time a certain organization called on the inhabitants to report cases of arson which had occurred during the unrest situation of the previous six years as funds for compensation were to be made available. As a consequence thousands of cases of arson of a doubtful nature were reported. If these cases are not brought into account, the percentage increase for arson in 1997 is only 7,96%.

702/...

The Circumstances prevalent during the year under review placed even greater demands on the Police in their struggle to combat crime. Continued crime prevention operations and the usual policing were directly responsible for the "run-away increase", which has been experienced since 1986, being largely checked.

7 7 Commercial Crime Unit

7 2 Diamond and Gold Unit

7 3 Murder and Robbery Unit

7 4 South African Narcotics Bureau (SANAB)

7.5. Vehicle Theft Unit

7 6 Child Protection Unit

7 7 Stock Theft Unit

7 8 Endangered Species Protection Unit

7 9 Truck Theft unit

A concise summary is given of the activities during the past year regarding the above-mentioned units:

7.7. Commercial Crime Unit

During 1997 the Commercial Crime Unit was once again placed under a great deal of pressure as a result of the investigations into numerous sensational allegations of large-scale corruption, bribery, fraud and offences involving foreign currency and the Financial Rand. In spite of a serious shortage of manpower, the Commercial Crime Unit also rendered assistance and support to a number of commissions of inquiry, for example the Parsons Commission, the De Meyer Commission and the Pickard Commission. Several experienced members had to be released from other duties in order to render these services.

703/...

703

During 1997 assistance was also given to various self-governing territories and the TBVC States.

Members of this Unit had to travel overseas on several occasions during the year under review. During these trips, investigations were completed with great success, international seminars were attended, invaluable contacts were made and existing contacts strengthened.

7.2. Diamond and Gold Unit

Statistics relevant to crimes investigated by the Diamond and Gold Unit are as follows:

_____s_____r_____&_____s

Crime : 1990 ' 1997

W

Illegal Purchase of uncut diamonds

Number of persons arrested : 340: 327

Cash paid over which had

been seized : R2 535 782: R5 490 957

Illegal possession and or theft

of uncut diamonds

Number of persons arrested : 355: 455

Mass of uncut diamonds seized

(carat) : 73 728: 5 206

Value of uncut diamonds seized : R7 054 537: R7 646 508

Picked up and/or found uncut

diamonds

Number of uncut diamonds : 80:

m

47

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-704-
mass of uncut diamonds (carat)
value of uncut diamonds
Illegal Purchase of unwrought gold
Number of persons arrested
Cash paid over which had
been seized
Illegal possession and/or theft
of unwrought gold
Number of persons arrested
Mass of unwrought gold seized
(gram)
value of unwrought gold seized
Picked up and/or found unwrought
gold
Mass of unwrought gold (gram)
Value of unwrought gold
Illegal Purchase of all other
unwrought metals (eg Platinum,
silver and iridium excluding
old
Number of persons arrested
Cash paid over which had
been seized
70,56:
R54 097:
151:
R877 003:
7 753:
776 027:
R2 777 002:
72 988 842:
R2 072 863:
R4 603:
708
R32 769
756
R876 779
7 547
203 370
R6 708 047
7 278
R40 440
22
R36 098
705/. ..

105

Illegal possession and/or theft of
other unwrought precious metals
(eg Platinum silver and iridium)
Number of persons arrested : 99: . 746
Mass of other unwrought precious
metals seized (gram) : 20 029 452: 737.367
Value of other unwrought precious
metals seized . : R2 539 480: R2 020 574
Picked up and/or found other
unwrought precious metals
(eg Platinum silver and iridium)
Mass of other unwrought precious
metals seized (gram) : 687 308: 7
value of other unwrought
precious metals seized : R7 094 238: R580
Fraud in cases in which worthless

articles: such as glass or yellow
brass! were offered for sale as
genuine diamonds or gold
Number of persons arrested : 789: 787
Total number of persons arrested
by the Diamond and Gold Unit : 2 296: 2 822
Total value of diamonds, gold
and other precious metals,
as well as cash, seized : R72 288 993: 876 792 020

The following sensational case occurred during the year under review:

On 7 January 1997 the Diamond and Gold Unit, Germiston, received information that a licensed diamond dealer of Johannesburg, a certain Gregory Charles Katz, was interested in illegal dealing with diamonds. Katz, as well as his confidant, one Bratso, was known to an informer of the Unit and he was requested to obtain diamonds on a large scale.

Action against Katz was started on 70 January 1997 with the use of State diamonds worth R2,5 million. Two members of the Force, namely a member of the Diamond and Gold Unit and a female police constable from Kathlehong, were used as sellers during the action.

The diamonds were first inspected by Katz's confidant, Bratso, at a hotel in Johannesburg, after which Bratso arranged to fetch Katz to have a look at the diamonds at the informer's flat. After Katz, Bratso and a friend of Katz, Mariana Koekemoer, arrived at the flat and Katz had a look at the diamonds, a price of R7,8 million was initially agreed upon. Katz, however, haggled about the price and undertook to pay R7 million in cash. He would weigh the diamonds and have another look at them the following day.

Two days later Katz said that he wanted to close the transaction the next day and he, Bratso and Koekemoer arrived, as was agreed upon. Katz requested Bratso and the informer to wait for him at a certain place, while he had another look at the diamonds.

When Bratso and the informer had left, Katz suggested that Bratso and the informer be completely excluded from the transaction. Koekemoer furnished their telephone numbers at home and at the office so that, in future, they could be contacted directly. Katz then had another look at the diamonds, sealed them in an envelope and revealed to the police seller that he was a licensed diamond
707/...

dealer and should the police find the diamonds on him, he would pretend that he had bought them legally from a mine.

On Saturday, 79 January 1997, the police seller met Katz at the place which they had previously agreed upon. It was finally arranged that the transaction would be closed on Monday, 27 January 1997, in the parking area in the basement of a certain hotel in Johannesburg.

On 27 January 1997 the police sellers met Koekemoer in the foyer of the hotel concerned. The female constable waited with the State diamonds in the foyer, while the other member and Koekemoer drove to Katz's residence to fetch him. At his residence Katz showed the R7 million in cash, which had been packed into two cartons, to the seller and thereupon demanded that the transaction be closed at his house. The seller, however, persuaded Katz to close the transaction as they had agreed. After Katz had packed the two cartons containing the money into two sports bags, he, Koekemoer and the seller left in Katz's car for the hotel.

At the hotel, Katz parked on level A. The observers had been set up on level B, where the seller's private car was also parked. The seller and Koekemoer went to fetch the diamonds in the hotel from the female constable and then drove by car from level B to level A, where Katz was waiting. Katz had another look at the diamonds and again sealed them in another packet. He wanted to close the transaction there and then (on level A), but the sellers refused, saying that they had to go to level B. Katz refused to go to level B, saying that they should rather go to level C.

Despite agreeing to this, the sellers still drove to level 8/ where they parked a little distance from the observers. The sellers indicated an empty parking space, barely ten meters behind the Observers' car, for Katz to park in.

The seller then went to his own car, stopped nose to nose with Katz's vehicle, got out of his car and walked over to Katz's side, whereupon they exchanged car keys. The seller thereafter went to Katz's car and took out the money from the boot. At the same time Katz went to the sellers' car to receive the diamonds from the member.

At that point the observers struck and Katz, who was outside the car and just about to put the packet containing the diamonds into his pocket, got such a fright that he threw the diamonds back into the car. Katz and Koekemoer were arrested.

Katz was charged (i) in terms of section 27 (b) of the Diamonds Act, No 56 of 1986, for buying diamonds from an unlicensed person and (ii) in terms of section 48 of the Act, for buying diamonds on premises other than those stipulated in his license.

Koekemoer was charged by virtue of section 20 of the Diamond Act, 1986 (because she had bought diamonds illegally).

Katz, whose case was defended by a senior as well as a junior advocate, initially wanted to plead not guilty. The Regional Court, Johannesburg, set four days aside for the case to be heard.

Even without the testimony of the police sellers, the evidence against Katz and his lady friend was damning, since the entire transaction had been taped.

Two days before the trial the defence requested that they wanted to listen to the tape recordings and following this they decided that Katz would plead guilty to the main Charge, following which the second Charge against him, as well as that against Koekemoer, would be withdrawn.

On 2 August 1997 Katz was fined R50 000,00 or one year imprisonment, plus a further five years' prison sentence suspended for five years. The R7 million was declared forfeited to the State. This is the largest sum of cash ever paid for diamonds or 109/...

-709'-

gold during police action in the Republic of South Africa.

7.3. Murder and Robbery unit

There are 77 murder and robbery units in the Republic of South Africa. There is a unit in Brixton, Soweto, Benoni, Krugersdorp, vanderbijl Park, Pretoria, Cape Town, East London, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Empangeni, Newcastle, Nelspruit, Middelburg (T), Bloemfontein and Welkom.

The units consist of 52 officers, 248 investigating officers and 778 field workers, in other words a total of 1078 members. They have an administrative staff of 33 people. The units have 5 639 cases on hand of which 75% are ready for the court proceedings to commence.

The units investigate cases of murder, armed robbery and rape, as well as cases emanating from these cases, eg motorvehicle theft, possession of unlicensed firearms, etc. Not every case of murder, armed robbery and rape, however, is investigated. As far as possible the units do not handle cases (murder, armed robbery, rape) in which politics, incidents of unrest or faction fights played a role.

1.4. South African Narcotics Bureau (SANAB)

During the year under review drugs remained an escalating problem in the Republic of South Africa. Drugs may be regarded as being the cause of many other crimes, such as murder and assault. As a result of this country's strong buying power, the Republic is a target area for the drug market. During the past year South Africa has also been identified as a transit country for the smuggling of cocaine and heroin. This route 095 from South America and the

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East through the Republic to Europe.

A worrying phenomenon regarding the South African drug scene is the almost daily appearance of cocaine. It would appear that, as a result of the strickter measures and legislation adopted in the United States of America and in Europe, the drug syndicates regard the Republic of South Africa as a new marketing area.

In 1991 international co-operation was particularly evident. As a result of the Close CO-operation between the Republic and these countries in Africa, 7 723 000 Mandrax tablets were seized in a period of only three months in these countries. In the Republic of South Africa, 7 742 592 MBndrax tablets were seized. From this it is evident that South Africa is being overloaded with Mandrax.

Cannabis has developed into a multi-million Rand industry in the Republic. During the year under review various large consignments of cannabis, which had been smuggled from South Africa, were seized in Europe. A consignment of 700 kg cannabis was, for example, seized in Germany.

Notwithstanding the disruptive circumstances, limited manpower and demanding commitments in respect of special investigations and unrest related incidents, SANAB has succeeded in conscientiously performing its demanding duty of combating drugs and has achieved numerous successes. It is foreseen that the task and responsibilities of SANAB will become even more demanding in the next decade.

The following table gives details of the arrests and confiscations made by SANAB during the year under review:

Cannabis (Dagga)

Number of arrests: possession of cannabis : 6 594

Mass of cannabis confiscated in cases of
possession of cannabis ; 254 kg

-771-

Number of arrests: dealing in cannabis : 9 300
Mass of cannabis confiscated in cases of
dealing in cannabis : 679 770 kg
Mass of cannabis destroyed in cultivation
areas : 4 076 400 kg
Number of vehicles seized in cannabis cases: 286
Total street value of cannabis concerned : R4 076 399 840
Dependence-Producing substances
Possession of Mandrax: arrests : 402
Number of tablets : 25 400
Dealing in Mandrax: arrests : 2 077
Number of tablets : 7 938 078
Possession of cocaine: arrests : 73
Mass : 772 9
Dealing in cocaine: arrests : 87
Mass : 38 774 9
Dealing in heroin: arrests : 8
Mass : 262 9
Possession of LSD: arrests : 2
Units seized : 6
Dealing in LSD: arrests : 30
Units seized : 7 673
Other scheduled substances
Arrests in respect of the possession of
and dealing in scheduled substances : 86
Units seized : 47 725
Liquor offences
Nightclub owners charged:
(eg for illegally selling
and/or supplying liquor) : 84
772/...

-112-

Arrests in respect of nightclubs
(persons other than owners) : 91
Arrests in respect of licensed premises
(eg for not complying with
licence stipulations) : 7 014
Shebeens closed : 8 168
Arrests in respect of illegal liquor trade : 6 283
Arrests in respect of other liquor offences:
(eg driving a motor vehicle while
under the influence of liquor,
dinking liquor in public) : 145
Vehicles seized in liquor cases : 71
Quantity of liquor seized (litres) : 1 013 633
Immoralitz
Brothel owners charged : 27
Arrests in respect of brothels : 69
Prostitution
Arrests in respect of street prostitution : 1 377
Arrests in respect of hotel prostitution : 86
Arrests in respect of other prostitution
offences : 140
Massage parlours
Massage parlour owners Charged : 151
Arrests in respect of massage parlours : 161

-773-

Escort clubs

Escort Club owners charged : 111

Arrests in respect of escort Clubs : 126

Other cases ' : 54

Arrests in respect of other cases : 67

Other cases (eg exposing, public indecency, etc)

Cases dealt with .- 2 587'

Arrests : 3 149

1.5. Vehicle Theft Unit

Vehicle theft, compared to the same period in 1990, increased sharply during the first six months of 1991, namely

36 607 incidents against 30 253 cases. The weak economy and the ease with which stolen vehicles are sold elsewhere in Africa, are but a few factors responsible for this increase.

The robbery of vehicles in the period January to December 1990 increased from 5 699 incidents by 1 900 cases to 7 599 cases for the corresponding period in 1991. Several persons were seriously injured or killed during the robberies. The increase can be attributed to the illegal possession of firearms.

There was, consequently, an increase in the manpower allocated to the Vehicle Theft Unit during the year under review and the number of units was increased to 41. In the interim a thorough investigation is being conducted into legislation which would curb this crime.

During March 1991, an international conference on vehicle theft was presented under the auspices of the South African Police in Cape Town. Nearly 400 delegates from 15 different countries in 774/...

Africa, Europe and Northern America attended the conference. A direct result of this was that personal contact was made with colleagues in these countries and successes have already been achieved. As an example are the five vehicles stolen in South Africa which were retrieved in Cyprus, which would otherwise have been lost.

Altogether 150 members of the Vehicle Theft Unit have been granted membership of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. Two certificates of honour of this association were bestowed on an officer of the Vehicle Theft Unit. As from September 1990 an officer of the unit has been permanently stationed in Mozambique and in co-operation with the authorities there, 750 vehicles stolen in South Africa have been recovered and returned to the Republic.

Various operations to recover stolen vehicles have been launched and during the year under review, 47 838 stolen vehicles with a market value of R7,3 milliard were recovered.

With the exception of South Africa and Egypt no other country in Africa manufactures vehicles. There is, consequently, an unsatiable market for stolen vehicles. It is estimated that 45% of all vehicles stolen in the country are directed to African countries. There is also a close link between the theft of vehicles and the smuggling of drugs, especially methaqualone (Mandrax).

A distressing trend is that vehicle owners are increasingly practising deceit by reporting the theft of their vehicles, while they have in reality sold the vehicles themselves or asked somebody else to do so on their behalf. Malpractices also take place when dishonest people falsely promise that if persons get into financial difficulty, the problem can be solved by selling their vehicles. More than 80 persons have already been prosecuted and found guilty on this count, and the Police will keep a close eye on this trend.

115/...

7.6. Child Protection Unit

The extension and establishment of Child protection units and the appointment of specialized individuals to investigate crimes against children have continually received attention during the past year. Where these units could not be established as a result of far-reaching logistical demands on both manpower and facilities, skilful members were appointed from the ranks of the Crime Investigation Service and from the Narcotics Bureau to attend to crimes against Children.

In order to fully equip members for their task, a multi-racial course for thirty members of the unit was presented in Benoni during November 1997. The compilation of a psychometric test battery for testing prospective applicants for the Child Protection Unit is being undertaken by the Institute for Behavioural Sciences.

During 1997 three new units were established, namely in East London, Stilfontein and Carletonville. Altogether eighteen fully accredited Child Protection units are already in operation in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Port Shepstone, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Kroonstad, Pretoria, Germiston, Vanderbijl Park, Krugersdorp, Johannesburg, Soweto, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, East London, Stilfontein and Carletonville.

Owing to wide media coverage on the phenomenon of satanism, the Child Protection unit has been instructed to investigate crimes which are allegedly committed against children during satanistic activities.

There is still a noticeable increase in the number of crimes against Children which are reported to the South African Police. Good CO-operation, however, exists within the multi-discipline context. Various forums are also utilized for the creation of awareness campaigns to increase the pro-active value of the Child Protection Unit. Bookmarks in five black languages containing hints on crime prevention, have, for the first time, been distributed among black scholars.

176/...

The investigation by the Law Commission into the protection of the child witness has been completed. Recommendations by the Commission and proposed amendments to legislation which will be tabled in 1992, grant greater protection to the child and will also facilitate the investigation procedure.

The child protection units are achieving particular success country-wide. There is more to these successes than the number of arrests and convictions. Success has already been achieved in identifying the perpetrator of a crime, giving assistance to and taking steps to ensure the safety and well-being of the victim.

A number of successes are singled out as illustration:

7.6.7. During February 1997, a six year old girl was raped by an unknown person at a primary school in Secunda. With only the description of the suspect the man was traced. The case received wide media coverage. A man was convicted for rape on 8 July 1997 and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

7.6.2. At approximately 06:30 on 7 July 1997, members of the Child Protection Unit, Pretoria, received a report that a two-day old baby had been stolen from the Ou Mbedersbond Hospital in the City. The media became involved in the search for the baby. Pamphlets, photographs and descriptions of the baby were distributed to the press, at hospitals, Chemists and supermarkets. A day later the baby was traced and reunited with his parents. The investigation of the case was a team effort and every member of the unit worked around the clock on the case. The case received wide publicity in the media and met with the great appreciation of the parents and the public. A female was arrested and put on trial.

7.6.3. In a notorious case of which the investigation took several months, a well-known person, a self-acknowledged satanist, was arrested on 2 August 1997 by the Child Protection Unit, General Johann Coetzee Square, Johannesburg, on Charges of rape and indecent assault. The crimes were
177/...

-777-

related to satanistic practices. The diligence andh perseverance of the investigating officers and their handling of the victim were decisive. At the end of the year under review this case was still on trial.

7.7. Stock Theft Unit

Stock theft is one of the oldest offences in South Africa. 'The crime varies from the instance where a sheep or a single head of cattle is stolen to large-scale full-time theft. In 1836 the continuous theft of cattle on the former borders was one of the reasons for the Great Trek and up to this day it remains a problem. Stock theft is responsible for the loss of approximately 36 million Rand annually. If the breeding of cattle and the by-products of livestock are taken into consideration, the loss is nearer to the 50 million Rand mark.

The following table gives details of the stolen and found livestock. For purposes of comparison the figures for 7990 are also given:

1222 1221

Number of cattle stolen 24 986 24 808

Number of cattle recovered 9 845 9 909

Number of sheep and goats stolen 80 802 89 776

Number of sheep and goats recovered 17 738 20 794

Number of cases reported 27 798 26 774

Number of cases solved 8 870 9 929

The South African Police is fully aware of the problem and is, as the statistics prove, combating the crime successfully and exposing the culprits. Investigation units, known as Stock Theft Units, specializing in the investigating of stock theft, are operating from sixty stations in nine of the 77 police regions. During the meeting of the Cattle and Small Livestock Boards on 79 September 7997, motions of thanks to and confidence in the Stock Theft Unit were carried.

778/...

7.8. Endangered Species Protection Unit

Various arrests for the illegal possession of ivory and rhinoceros horns have already been made in the Republic of South Africa. It is common knowledge that these products have their origins in countries in Africa. The purpose for smuggling these products is to sell them in countries in the East. Various joint actions with the police of Malawi and Zambia were planned and it is clear that liaison and co-operation with other African states are in the process of expanding. This Unit also closely co-operates with other foreign organizations such as the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Investigation Agency and . various other organizations.

Although arrests are made in South Africa, the origin of contraband wildlife products are from beyond the country's borders. Whereas ivory, rhinoceros horns, leopard skins, etc, come mainly from African states, the exotic and endangered parrot species (some valued at R50 000,00 per pair) are smuggled from South American countries Via South Africa to Europe.

Investigations are conducted country-wide and smuggling networks are spread throughout the country. Every borderpost, airport and seaport is used for smuggling.

The Unit has, since its foundation, arrested 723 persons in 56 cases for the possession of 266 rhinoceros horns, 304 elephant tusks, 27 kg ivory and 4 022 ivory squares.

Members of the Unit serve on various committees in an advisory capacity, including committees of the National Parks Board and the Department of Environmental Affairs. All the information gathered by the different divisions of Nature Conservation is co-ordinated and processed by the Unit and, if necessary, investigated.

7.9. Truck Theft Unit

This Unit is responsible for the investigation of theft of goods
779/

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in transit by rail and train accidents in which fatalities occur within the borders of Spoornet premises in the Republic of South Africa. The unit is also responsible for the investigation of all thefts on the internal routes of the South African Airways, eg the theft of post bags, the property of passengers and freight. There are 74 units country-wide, consisting of 12 officers and 750 men.

During the year under review 8 696 cases were investigated by the Unit. Altogether 7 676 persons were arrested and property to the value of R3 729 984,80 was recovered.

2. crime Intelligence Service

With effect from 7 April 1997, the former Security Branch has been functioning under the new name of Crime Intelligence Service as the second component of the Division: Crime Combating and Investigation. The aim of the Crime Intelligence Service is to provide the South African Police with a crime intelligence service. This includes the following functions:

- t The obtaining and interpretation of crime information
- t The management and utilization of crime information

On account of the close involvement of the Crime Intelligence Service with matters of security, it is appropriate that the security situation of the Republic of South Africa during the year under review be explained here.

In spite of the quantitative decrease in unrest incidents during 1997, unrest is still characterized by an unacceptably high intensity level. This is reflected in the large number of persons killed and injured during the year in political violence, principally in conflicts between members of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

720/...

A further characteristic of the Violence is the large number of members of the South African Police killed or injured in the execution of their duty and the increase in the use of weapons of terrorism during unrest and armed robberies. Through the effective utilization of intelligence networks, large quantities of traditional weapons of terrorism have been seized which otherwise could have been used for political violence or for committing serious crime. This weaponry was brought into the country by previously banned organizations or acquired by well-organized crime gangs from Angola, Zimbabwe and, especially, Mozambique. A greater visible presence of, and operations by, the South African Police, in co-operation with the South African Defence Force, placed a further damper on the escalation of unrest in riot-inflicted areas such as the Witwatersrand and Soweto.

A psychosis of fear, together with the difficult task of proving intimidation, because of its suggestive and faceless nature, has resulted in the fact that only a small percentage of the real number of intimidators could be brought to justice. In addition, Black Power and Africanist organizations such as the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), who are not bound by the agreements, continued with plans to create para-military structures in the Republic for violent actions. The influence and power of an undisciplined youth faction furthermore was an important factor in the threat against order and stability in the country. Instances also occurred in which trained cadres of both the ANC and PAC were involved in armed robbery.

Reactionary resistance and protest actions, including organized actions like the "farmers' siege" in Pretoria, the attack on squatters at Goedgevonden, the attack on black bus passengers in Durban, the violent disruption of meetings (eg in Ventersdorp) and hunger-strikes by rightwing radical detainees, increasingly occurred. Protest in the spheres of agriculture, labour and education also took root. Public pronouncements by ANC leaders concerning the redistribution of wealth in, among others, the agricultural sphere, contributed to resistance and opposition in these ranks.

127/...

Many acts of terrorism and sabotage occurred, among others, a number of bomb explosions which could be linked to rightwing radical organizations. Many of these crimes were successfully solved, while some are still being investigated.

A perception that the black public was becoming more militant, provocative and undisciplined during the year under review, served as motivation for rightwing radical groupings to expand or form para-military units. Apparently the purpose of these units is to protect communities, but it also brings into being para-military structures which could be used to take over power in the country by violent means.

The danger of political extremism in a deeply divided society moving through a traumatic period of political change, cannot be disregarded. This potential is, for that matter, inherently present in the political aspirations of both leftwing and rightwing radicals who can with difficulty be reconciled with the present adaptation in the national political course, coupled with the presence of military and para-military capabilities under the control of resistance organizations/opposition groups on the left and right spectrum which symbolize the above aspirations. The sporadic movements of unrest and violence in white areas can, furthermore, radicalize attitudes further and undermine the willingness of whites to negotiate, while uncontrolled mass action in white areas by resistance groups could intensify the potential for race conflict. It is also foreseen that political ploys for power, the easy availability of traditional terrorist weaponry and the "declared war" against the South African Police, could detrimentally affect the situation of law and order in the coming year.

3. Criminal Record Centre

For the year under review the South African Police Criminal Record Centre kept 5 million files on criminals and dealt, in total, with 7 075 407 fingerprints. A total of 285 724 fingerprints were identified.

722/...

The Face Identification Section reconstructed 7 469 faces and dealt with 7 792 enquiries concerning information of suspected persons and/or crime. The Technical Section manufactured 777 872 Sheets of folien and the Training Component trained 770 people, The Local Criminal Record Centres visited 240 670 scenes of crime and identified 73 444 offenders. Forensic ekaminations were carried out in 2 923 cases and a distance of 77 786 702 kilometres was covered using official transport.

During the year under review members attached to the Criminal Record Centre and the Local Criminal Record Centres worked 24 772,55 hours and 779 978 hours overtime, respectively.

4. Forensic Science Laboratory

During the year under review, the Forensic Science Laboratory investigated 42 250 cases, for which a total of 477 566 separate analyses were performed. The number of cases investigated represents an increase of 78,8% in comparison with the total of the previous year (35 554 cases).

The number of cases investigated by the various units of the Forensic Science Laboratory during 7997 is as follows

Analytical Chemistry - 7 789 (decrease of 73,7%)

Ballistics Uhit - 9 727 (increase of 72,3%)

Disputed Documents Uhit - 70 972 (increase of 47,3%)

Biology Uhit - 73 670 (increase of 27,3%)

Electronics Unit - 736 (increase of 78,3%)

The Forensic Science Laboratory assisted the self-governihg territories and the TBVC States in 2 783 cases, which represents 3 79,3% increase in comparison with the previous year.

-723-

Lectures have, on an ongoing basis, been delivered to groups of members of the South African Police attending courses and other interested audiences and 63 members of the Force attached to the various Local Criminal Record Centres were given intensive training in forensic investigation. A total of 7 769 persons were taken on guided tours of the Forensic Science Laboratory during the year under review.

Members of the Forensic Science Laboratory visited 763 scenes of crime during the year and spent 5 127 hours attending court proceedings. Official vehicles were used to travel a total of 467 564 kilometers, and the overtime worked came to a total of 7 757 hours.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I once again wish to give the assurance that in the new year the South African Police will actively endeavour to curb the increase in crime and to render greater protection to every inhabitant of this country. Towards the end of the year under review the South African Police is firmly on course to accept the challenges of the future. With this the Force commits itself to the official mission of the Police Force:

"we undertake, impartially and with respect for the norms of the law and of society, to protect the interests of the country and everyone therein against any criminal violation, through efficient service rendered in an accountable manner."

J V VAN DER MERWE, General

COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

