

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTH KWAZULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

BUDGET SPEECH BY THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF POLICE
27TH MAY 1992

Mr Chairman, I have to deliver my Department of Police Budget Speech in some of the most difficult circumstances that I have ever had to do so. At no time in the history of South Africa has a greater burden fallen on the country's Security Forces. The KwaZulu Police Force is a young force and it is thrust into the most difficult of political circumstances imaginable.

I really am grateful that from its inception the KwaZulu Police Force has been schooled and disciplined into accepting the kind of responsibility that it now has to shoulder. It was conceived as a KwaZulu Police Force which is distinctly different to apartheid Police Forces. It was conceived of as a Force that would be a friend of the people and - to borrow the much used CODESA phrase - of levelling the ground. It was conceived as a Police Force which was so fair and impartial and so committed to the maintenance of law and order that it would indeed level the playing fields for all political parties and organisations.

I as Minister of Police have yet to receive a complaint about the KwaZulu Police which I have not acted on. Every complaint about the behaviour of the KwaZulu Police is thoroughly investigated. The senior officers of the Police Force are professional policemen and policewoman and they carry on their shoulders the burdens which demand that they represent the best traditions of policing in the democratic world.

Mr Chairman, Honourable Members I make these observations as I open my address because they need to be made. The foul vilification of the KwaZulu Police Force continues with ever increasing venom. It is said that if you say something once people may not even hear you. If you say it twice they may hear you but when you say it three times, they actually believe what you tell them. This is the basic driving force in propaganda. If you flash a message to people often enough, people will be persuaded to change their behaviour or their attitudes in accordance with the message.

The vilification of the KwaZulu Police Force and KwaZulu itself is the permanent past-time of propaganda sections of the ANC and its allies. They just repeatedly lie and lie again about the KwaZulu

Police and ever-increasingly the world at large has begun to believe the lies.

There is such a deception in the eyes of the world at large. What used to be an august body, the International Commission of Jurists, could not resist specifically finding evidence which they could not endorse into an indictment of the KwaZulu Police. The Churches indict the KwaZulu Police. Newspapers indict the KwaZulu Police. Everywhere there are monitoring groups constantly in search of whatever can be turned into some kind of apparently plausible evidence of the complicity of the KwaZulu Police in crimes of violence against innocent people.

I am totally disgusted with this incessant tirade of abuse against the KwaZulu Police. In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court it is our contention that political parties and organisations could sue for libel when criticism of them passed all normal bounds.

It might well be now necessary to really think seriously about the integrity of the KwaZulu Police in the courts of the land on every possible occasion. We have seen so frequently how effectively our political enemies have used the courts of the land in their political vendettas against us. At the drop of a hat, Supreme Court interdicts are sought against us stopping us from doing this and stopping us from doing that which we never intended doing. A Judge must give an applicant the benefit of all doubt if there are expressed fears with even the most minimal credibility that harm may befall them. Judges do not want to be the cause of harm by not protecting the innocent against the guilty. So much so that they would not wish to be mistaken and would even protect the innocent against the innocent.

That is an aside Mr Chairman, Honourable Members. I simply mention that Inkatha Freedom Party has made history in establishing that you can not just say anything to discredit political parties and organisations. It may well be time to test whether the same reasoning applies to Governments and to Police Forces.

Mr Chairman, I have to raise the question of the integrity of the KwaZulu Police because as Minister of Police that is my responsibility. Our Police Force is manned by professionals and they would not like to enter political domains and dispute political assessments of what they are and who they are.

As Minister of Police, it is my responsibility to wipe the face of my Police Force clean every time mud is flung at it. We dare not allow propaganda finally so to work that the people whom the Police Force actually defend, begin distrusting it.

There is this ongoing Weekly Mail week by week outpouring of filthy propaganda about the KwaZulu Police Force and the IFP. I am totally astounded that the Weekly Mail is not shamed out of existence by the reaction of people with any sense of justice.

The Weekly Mail stories are about the IFP training Hit Squads to kill its political enemies. The alleged brutality of KwaZulu Police has actually been subjected to a very detailed and intense judicial scrutiny. The Goldstone Commission has investigated accusations against the KwaZulu Police but the Weekly Mail carries on with its propaganda virtually every week of its existence.

Despite the fullest inquiry and the actual personal testimony of one certain Mr Mbongeni Khumalo, I am almost certain that the Goldstone Commission is unlikely to find legal grounds to accuse the IFP of doing what the Weekly Mail said it does. The Commission of Inquiry vindicated the IFP and could not lay any blame on the IFP for training for violence and using violence.

Nor is it likely that the Goldstone Commission will find any evidence that the Weekly Mail's accusations about the KwaZulu Police Force were in any way founded in fact. Mbongeni Khumalo was completely discredited during the cross-examination by our Senior Counsel and yet not a line of this appeared in the Weekly Mail or other newspapers.

Mr Chairman, Honourable Members, you are dealing here with a very deep-rooted malady in South African politics. The malady comes out of the spawning grounds of ANC propaganda for violence. Ever since the ANC declared an armed struggle in the early sixties, it has lionised those who kill for political gain. The ANC has for decades now drummed it into our young people that every combatant is a patriot and every patriot is a combatant.

Mr Chairman, political propaganda is not like a dam sluice which you can turn on and off at will. Once you open vicious propaganda it flies across the land like echo after echo of the original statement. Once you have used propaganda in a battle for minds and hearts you have won the minds over to violence. Violence works and works and continues working.

I am totally staggered that the ANC is not again and again indicted for having deliberately introduced a cult of violence and intolerance which dominates where violence flares in black townships.

The Peace Accord is now eight months old and it is being assessed and reassessed because it is not working. We in the IFP have told the National Peace Committee that there will be no peace until the ANC's Umkhonto weSizwe is disbanded.

Every time the name Umkhonto weSizwe is raised in public, it is like a draw card pulling forth from past propaganda all the lionisation of the violent and the moral upholding of killing that revolutionary propaganda specialises in.

The ANC can not now simply say the past is the past and let us get on with democracy while at the same time it continues with Umkhonto weSizwe, continues recruiting young people for training in revolutionary activity abroad and continues boasting about and parading Umkhonto ideals before Black South Africa - and particularly before our younger generation.

In the last week Dr Nelson Mandela has been talking in Scandinavia and lambasting the State President for being responsible for the Black-on-Black violence that the ANC itself has formed. It is now time that these truths were stated as clearly as I am stating them.

I face Dr Mandela and I say to him that unless Umkhonto is disbanded there will be no real progress possible in the politics of negotiations. There certainly can not be an election with Umkhonto weSizwe lurking in the background ready to back the politics of intimidation whenever the ANC feels weak and politically outclassed.

Dr Mandela says that Umkhonto will never be disbanded. We shall see what we shall see.

Mr Chairman, Honourable Members, everywhere I go people pluck at my sleeves and step in front of me and ask me what I think they can do to counter the violence which is killing people around them. There has never been such a heightened sense of the threat of violence that there now is in Black townships and rural Black areas.

In these circumstances we have absolutely no sympathy with the kind of debates that go on in CODESA calling for the amalgamation of all Security Forces and one central joint command over them all. That call is simply part of a continuing campaign for the total destruction of KwaZulu as a political reality.

Dr Mandela only again this last week indicted the IFP for using violence. He is attempting to continue the scurrilous attacks against the IFP which were made at the end of July last year when we were accused of being funded by the government to destroy the ANC.

Such utter nonsense has actually now been made serious coinage in political talk. This and all the above while the ANC continues training for violence, continues secreting arms caches across the length and breadth of the country, and I believe, from evidence before me, that it uses trained people and arms in violent attacks against the IFP.

Even the organiser of the ANC in Empangeni was caught red-handed with a veritable arsenal in his office. We count our dead every day and every week and those around the dead know who the killers are. They know the IFP is killed by the ANC.

Mr Chairman Honourable Members the talk in CODESA about the amalgamation of Police Forces must stop. The KwaZulu Police Force will remain the KwaZulu Police Force as long as KwaZulu remains KwaZulu, and I can assure you, Mr Chairman, KwaZulu is forever.

In the theory of the state it is the people who are sovereign and not governments. Political parties can not establish sovereign governments. The only sovereignty a government has is the borrowed sovereignty it gets from the people for as long as the people want it to remain in office.

The people of KwaZulu have their own inherent sovereignty. It is in that sovereignty that we participate in the development of a new South Africa. Tell us the new South Africa will have no place for us and you will throw us back on our sovereignty and we will withdraw the sovereignty. We will be prepared to lead any government which would give the people what the people want - a federal South Africa with a KwaZulu/Natal region in it as a state enjoying the original powers that remained residual after KwaZulu had agreed to devolve some powers to the Central Government. /

Federal states do not have conferred powers. Conferred powers in a Unitary State are given to provinces or to regional governments or local governments, but not in a Federal State.

I can assure every member of the KwaZulu Police force that he or she has a long career ahead of them. With the original powers that we will enjoy in KwaZulu/Natal as a Federal State, there will be the right to defend what one has against murderous attacks, revolutionary attacks and attacks of tyrants.

Every Federal Government in the world is entitled to have its own Police Force. Even Unitary States such as Britain have separate Police Forces.

The only democracy that we can really hope for in South Africa is going to be a democracy that flows out of Federal philosophies and Federal structures. South Africa is far too heterogeneous for any Unitary State system to remain democratic for any length of time. Unless the political system we establish through negotiations makes proper provision for self-determination for our country's heterogeneous people, it will be destroyed from within.

Democracy is not like a game of monopoly or any other game in fact which can be played according to one or another set of rules. Democracy is democracy. It is not a product of rules. It is a way of living inherent in the nature of man designed by God to live in communities.

It follows that if this be the case where communities are impaired, democracy is impaired and when democracy becomes impaired communities become impaired.

This is not just a philosophical speech I am making Mr Chairman, Honourable Members. I am pointing to a deep truth about democracy. Democracy can not work in a society in which the problem-solving mechanisms of that society are destroyed. Democracy can not work in a society in which the whole process of opinion formation is destroyed by conflict and violence. Democracy can not work in a society with a social pathology in it requiring remedy.

Democracy certainly can not work for tyrants. Democracy can not work for demagogues. Democracy can not work for the zealous ideologue.

Democracy works only where people have been socialised into honouring their neighbours and respecting life and the rights of others. In other words Mr Speaker, Honourable Members, democracy works best in a society in which there is a high degree of normality and peace and stability.

It is this truth to which I direct the minds of the Officers and the men and women of the KwaZulu Police Force. They are there to maintain law and order and to keep the peace so that communities may normalise in our abnormal South African circumstances. They are there to protect the rights of neighbours to live as neighbours. They are there to ensure tolerance and to inhibit this kind of self-help group grabbing that flows so easily from the kind of mentality which the ANC has so desperately attempted to instill in the hearts and minds of Black South Africans to suit their revolutionary purposes.

The KwaZulu Police are there to stop intimidation. Intimidation is quite contrary to democracy. It can never be used as a tool by the democratic. I am ever-mindful, Mr Speaker, Honourable Members, that our young men and women in the KwaZulu Police Force risk their lives, and some of them are actually killed, in the course of exercising their duties. Some of them are killed defending the values of ordinary people who seek only the new South Africa through discussion and negotiation. It is they who are so often targetted for death because they refuse to be drawn into intimidation and violence.

These are the thoughts that I have in the back of my mind as I review the 1991/92 Budget of the KwaZulu Police.

The current economic situation which exists within South Africa and the accompanying severe fiscal restrictions, will have a serious influence on the ability of the KwaZulu Police to provide an effective service to the Community.

Notwithstanding a 19% overall increase in the number of crimes reported to the KwaZulu Police during 1991, it was only possible to increase the KwaZulu Police budget by one per cent.

It will be seen therefore that any expansion of the KwaZulu Police, either in manpower or equipment will be impossible during the year and such monies that are available will be barely sufficient to provide for normal salary increments and/or promotions, let alone any expansion programmes.

As an additional result of this situation, coupled with the financial restraints of the preceding three years, the supply and allocation of vehicles to the KwaZulu Police has been severely restricted and has had a decidedly negative influence on the efficient performance of the day to day policing duties.

To counter this shortcoming, funds were made available to ease the transport situation and a total of 273 vehicles have been ordered from the manufacturers and should be delivered shortly.

Special attention has also been given to the training and re-training of members of the Force in order to upgrade the level of proficiency and professionalism of members of the Force at all levels. In addition to the basic training of two recruit intakes, one of 144 and the other of 276 recruits, extensive advanced training courses were conducted in many specialist fields of policing and a total of 931 members successfully completed these courses. A further 3 349 members attended the Annual Musketry Shoots.

Despite all the additional in-service training to improve the quality of policing within KwaZulu and a concentrated effort by all ranks to improve and cement relations with the community, a vigorous, orchestrated campaign has been launched and maintained to cast suspicion on all KwaZulu Police activities and actions.

Even in a case where four armed robbers attempted to rob a pension pay-out team of nearly half-a-million rand and were thwarted by a policeman who, although being wounded during the course of the robbery, managed to shoot three of the robbers, there were efforts made to make this incident into a political murder.

Amnesty International was supplied with information to the effect that "three ANC men had been shot and killed by a policeman" and this resulted in a spate of letters from Amnesty International members and supporters from all over the world who wrote letters to the State President and other persons of importance stating that the KwaZulu Police had illegally shot the three alleged ANC members.

Hundreds of these letters have been flowing into my office for months on end. I received some even yesterday. If I acknowledged

receipt of these letters as I received them, there would be little time to do anything else. They are, of course, part of a propaganda campaign that is orchestrated by the ANC and its allies as part and parcel of their virulent vilification campaign against the KwaZulu Police and KwaZulu. All these antics are meant to prepare the minds of South Africans for their effort to destroy the people of KwaZulu as an entity of a section of South African citizens. This is being done ad nauseum to make a case for the dismantling of KwaZulu and the disbanding of the KwaZulu Police.

You have seen how newspapers did this last week-end, in particular 'The Sunday Tribune' and 'The City Press'. The fact that Natal/KwaZulu has been under-funded for so long is masked by these efforts to give the impression that we are a bunch of inefficient kaffirs, who cannot run a Police Force.

The KwaZulu Police is larger than the combined Police Forces of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. And yet it has no equipment and yet it is expected to perform efficiently in a South Africa that the ANC/SACP alliance has made "ungovernable" as a matter of policy. We have had no finances to enable our force to be equipped for the kind of revolutionary forces that the ANC has unleashed with their policy of making the country "ungovernable" and making townships "ungovernable." Those who operate within KwaZulu are targets for assassination as far as the ANC/SACP alliance is concerned. KwaZulu has been described by them as the apartheid structure of South Africa which must be dismantled.

Members of the Central Committee of the IFP were stated to be on the list of those targeted for assassination by no less a person than Mr Chris Hani. When those who live in KwaZulu are protected by the Police, this is presented as KwaZulu Police siding with the IFP. These people as citizens are entitled to protection when they are under threat in a situation of endemic violence in which we have been living since the mid-eighties.

There are daily incidents in which our people in this Region are targeted for assassination. Members of this Assembly are my witness as I read these Police Reports to you every day of the week when the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly is sitting.

In another incident in the Empangeni/Esikhawini area, confrontation took place between two factions. During this confrontation a car, registered in the name of the ANC, arrived in the area and the occupants shot at one of the factions. Information was again given to Amnesty International that the KwaZulu Police were responsible for the shooting and the unrest.

The Legal Resources Centre/Lawyers for Human Rights tabulated a massive volume containing accusations against the Security Forces in general and in particular singled out the KwaZulu Police.

These allegations are still the subject of investigation but many of them have already been found to be unsubstantiated, false or misleading.

The KwaZulu Police Force, like other Police Forces, was established to safeguard the community against property crime, violence and the infringement of personal rights. This is a difficult, and of late a dangerous, task and takes a great deal of courage and strong moral fibre to be successful. Continuous campaigns of vilification, and the sowing of suspicion by spurious complaints, makes the task of the Police more arduous, affects morale and influences adversely public opinion, which of course it is designed to do.

The KwaZulu Police will do everything possible to protect the public and make their areas of jurisdiction safe to live in, but the Police cannot do this alone. The Police need the trust and the co-operation of the community in the fight against crime and lawlessness.

The community has the right to protection against crime and violence but at the same time the community must assist where they are able to do so.

Now to turn to the KwaZulu Police itself. The 1991 Establishment stood at 4 974. However actual strength of the Police including all ranks was 3 718, a shortfall of 1 256.

This shortfall gap was partially filled by 14 SAP seconded members, 545 Special Constables and members of the Police Reserve, but the situation will only be satisfactorily concluded when the actual strength of the regular Force is on a par with the designated establishment.

In addition to the shortfall the Force lost 29 members through Retirement, Resignation and Discharge and I regret to announce that in addition 28 members lost their lives making a total of 57 casualties for the year under review.

The Police Training College and the Advanced Training Unit at Amatigulu were fully occupied and the numbers trained have already been mentioned but of further interest was the introduction of the KwaZulu Police Flag which was paraded for the first time at the final Passing-Out Parade at the Police College on the 13th of December 1991.

Overall there was an increase in crimes reported by 19% but there was still a satisfactory clearance rate. Without doubt the depressed economic situation had a direct effect on the crime increase which showed itself mainly in an increase in property crime, which in any country always goes hand in hand with a drop in living standards.

A total of 360 members all ranks make up the Detective Branch with six seconded officers. The Detective Branch still retains its specialised units but due to the violence experienced in the year under review, many of the members of these sub-units were employed on unrest duties rather than their main specialised tasks. It is hoped that this situation will be reversed in 1992.

The Support Services of the Police in the form of the Reaction Unit, the Traffic Division, the Public Relations Office, the Police Dog Unit, the Chaplains Department and the LA Protection Unit all coped with a busy year and the Legislative Assembly Protection Unit was responsible for the processing of more than 8 000 visitors to the Legislative Assembly/Administrative Government Complex, one of the more noteworthy of which being the visit of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her husband Sir Dennis.

The Police continued to support and encourage sporting and cultural activities amongst their members and the Police Choir continues to make a good contribution towards community relations by their public performances.

Accommodation, Housing and Police Establishments have also been hit by the financial restraints mentioned in the first part of this paper.

Although three police stations were opened during the year under review, being Mpungamhlope, Mbongolwane and Kwamsane, bringing the number of stations controlled by the KwaZulu Police to 24, (this does not include Headquarters and Training Establishments) the taking over of stations from RSA at Ubombo, Ingwavuma, Mbazwane and Emanguzi was not possible.

Money also had to be spent on the up-grading of existing Police Stations and Establishments and the purchase of Park-homes to alleviate the shortage of office accommodation and single quarters, the need for which had become acute.

Again this left little or no funds for any expansion projects which would have benefited the community in no small way.

Relations between other Government Departments and the KwaZulu Police continued in the usual cordial and co-operative way, as did the liaison with the South African Police and the South African Defence Force.

Many joint operations were carried out with the South African Police and the South African Defence Force resulting in successful conclusions and the diffusion of several unrest situations.

The KwaZulu Police members are committed to serve their country to the best of their ability, despite all the adverse outside influences. We will, because we are human, trip and stumble occasionally but provided that we give conscientious service, without fear or favour, and strive towards our primary goal which is the Prevention and Detection of Crime, which in turn is the most sure way to ensure the protection and stability of the community, then we can look forward to a long and distinguished path of service.

The KwaZulu Police, together with the other Police Forces in the Southern African region, have been hard pressed to curb the violence and to maintain peace and stability - those ingredients which permit normal policing which in turn give maximum protection to the community as a whole.

The task of the KwaZulu Police has been made increasingly difficult by an orchestrated campaign which is being waged against it by organisations which are intent on discrediting and destroying the KwaZulu Police image.

Notwithstanding success in many investigations, coupled with the relative peace and calm which exists in most rural areas of KwaZulu, these organisations are still casting aspersions on the Force, highlighting incidents where members act incorrectly and totally ignoring any positive factors.

In the execution of their duties in the service of the community, often under extremely dangerous conditions, the KwaZulu Police have steadfastly remained committed to their task but this, in some cases, regrettably led to loss of life, injury and disruption of family life. To substantiate this one only has to peruse the Roll of Honour to see that 28 Members lost their lives during the year under review.

Nevertheless the KwaZulu Police remain committed to re-establishing peace and stability in the new South Africa in order that all members of the community may go about their daily lives without fear.

I am proud of the loyalty of the members of the KwaZulu Police to the high ideals of their calling. I am proud of their commitment to the maintenance of law and order, which has been achieved by pride in their profession, by working long hours and at no little cost to themselves.

The Force has again expanded this year with the training of an additional 420 Members at the Police Training College at Ulundi. The basic training techniques have been improved and a special emphasis was placed on Police/Community relations.

In any country good Police/Community relations are vital to the efficient functioning of any Police Force, as without the goodwill and trust of the community no Police Force, however efficient they are, can hope to operate with any degree of success.

Therefore not only are recruits having emphasis placed on Police/Community relations during basic training, but the Force as a whole is continually being urged and supervised to ensure that they maintain good relations with all sections of the community.

The current economic situation in South Africa, which has led to unemployment, poverty and migration to the cities - thereby creating a monster in vast slum and shanty settlements - is clearly reflected in the crime statistics which appear later in this report.

There has been a marked increase in "economic" crimes such as robbery, theft, stock theft, housebreaking and fraud. Although murder cases are still unacceptably high, there has been a significant decrease in the number of cases dealt with during the year under review.

The budget of the KwaZulu Police has, as a result of financial constraints on the KwaZulu Government, not been markedly increased which places a damper on any expansion projects.

As a result of this situation and the financial restraints of the preceding three years, the allocation of vehicles to the KwaZulu Police has been severely restricted and has also impeded the efficient performance of our duties.

HONOURS AND AWARDS : ROLL OF HONOUR

I regret to announce that 28 members of the KwaZulu Police lost their lives during the year under review. During the year under review the KwaZulu Police Casualty figures were as follows:-

Retirement	3
Resignation	5
Discharge : Medical Grounds	1
Discharge : Misconduct	7
Suspension	13
Deaths	28
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Total:	57

DISCIPLINE

During the year under review it was again necessary to take disciplinary measures against members of the KwaZulu Police who contravened the Police Act and Regulations.

These in the main were minor infringements and involved junior Members of the Force. The following statistics are relevant:-

KwaZulu Police Members defaulted	122
Members convicted	116
Members acquitted	6

It must be stated that the figure of 122 represents 3% of the total manpower of the KwaZulu Police Force and that the vast majority of the members maintained good discipline throughout the year in question.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AGAINST MEMBERS

During the year under review many allegations were levelled against the KwaZulu Police from various internal sources and from organisations abroad.

It is the policy of the KwaZulu Police to investigate all allegations against the Force as a whole and against individual members. The Force has nothing to hide and where members have been found to be criminally responsible, action has been taken against them by the Attorney General's Office in Criminal Court.

In any case it should be stated that all cases against members of the Force are submitted to the Attorney General for his decision whether to prosecute or not.

During the year under review the following statistics were relevant:-

Total cases reported	287
Total Cases outstanding as at 31/12/91	236
Total Cases Finalised	51

Of the cases finalised, the following statistics are relevant:

False on Enquiry	15
Undetected	8
Cases withdrawn (AG declined to prosecute)	18
Convictions	10

The large amount of cases still pending is due, in the main, to the difficulty in locating complainants and witnesses in strife-torn areas once the initial report has been received from the complainant's legal representatives, in order that investigations can be carried out to a satisfactory conclusion.

CIVIL CLAIMS

1991 was a year of conflict and escalating violence. It was therefore inevitable that members of the KwaZulu Police, as with other Police Forces in South Africa, were increasingly drawn into conflict-solving situations in which they have become surrounded by conflict and become the targets of allegations from the warring factions.

It is interesting to note that on numerous occasions when incidents took place, during the year under review, that the factions which took part in each incident always claimed that the Police had supported the other side, when in actual fact, had not the Police been there as "arbitrators" the various situations would have escalated out of control.

Policemen of all ranks are continually warned against taking action which will bring the Force into disrepute or acting in an over zealous manner but there will be occasions where members will overstep the mark, sometimes in the heat of the moment or on mistaken individual initiative.

In all cases where a claim is made against an individual or the Force as a whole, it is investigated and the findings are submitted to the Justice Department for its decision. It must be stressed that where it is found that a member has acted outside the parameters of the law and the Government has to pay compensation to the plaintiff, departmental board proceedings are convened to determine the member's liability in this regard.

In some cases the investigation proves that the reports were unfounded. However in others there was a case to answer; but it must be pointed out that these claims involve a very small percentage of members of the Force.

However the number of claims is still unacceptable and an on-going exercise will continue through the medium of training, lectures and re-training to emphasise good public relations and to ensure that members carry out their duties within the parameters of the law and Police Regulations.

In 1990 there were 291 civil claims made against the KwaZulu Police and it will be seen from the figures applicable to the year under review, that there was a drop of 49% in the number of claims made against the KwaZulu Police.

Number of Claims instituted against the KwaZulu Police	142
Number of Claims Finalised	17
Number of Claims Paid Out	1
Number of Claims Carried Forward	124

TRAINING : THE POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE

The training of student constables proceeded apace during the year under review and the Commanding Officer and his staff were fully occupied with two intakes, each of which underwent a six months basic training course covering all aspects of Police duties.

The first intake was inducted in January 1991 and passed out in June 1991. 144 student constables successfully completed the course.

The second intake was inducted in July 1991 and passed out in December 1991. 276 student constables successfully completed the course.

Passing-Out Parades were held for both intakes at which, apart from the actual parade format, demonstrations of drill, physical training and practical exercises were performed with skill and precision by the students, for the benefit and enjoyment of the assembled guests.

It is of interest to note that amongst the trainees who passed out in December 1991 there were five Indian Constables and one Coloured Constable, thus demonstrating that the KwaZulu Police is a completely multi-racial force.

The College received many visitors during the year, notable amongst which was a visit from a Commissioner of Police from Canada for whom a parade was held.

Further to the above a candidate Officer's course was held from 91-02-04 to 91-04-26 where 26 candidates were successful in passing the course. This in turn led to promotions of the successful candidates to the rank of lieutenant during the year under review.

The top candidate on the Officer's Course was K C Z Mkhize of KwanDengezi who obtained an average of 94% in all the tests.

ADVANCED TRAINING UNIT, AMATIGULU

Mr Chairman, Honourable Members, nobody really can tell what is going to happen and when it is going to happen when we look forward into the new South Africa. Every year will be radically different to the previous year for quite some time to come. South Africa will settle down to a new democracy but in doing so we will experience many things, both good and bad.

I can not over-emphasise the need that there is for every member of the KwaZulu Police Force to understand how vital it is that they prepare themselves for the future. Advanced training is an absolute necessity for every officer in the Force.

The Advanced Training Unit was fully occupied during the year under review and carried out extensive training programmes in respect of Advanced and Refreshers Courses. The courses which were conducted can be summarised as follows:-

COURSE	DURATION	TOTAL NUMBER ATTENDING
Charge Office Commanders	3 weeks	76
Promotion Courses Constable to Sergeant	7 weeks	254
Promotion Courses Sergeant to Warrant Officer	7 weeks	94
Officer's Course (Lieut)	5 weeks	21
Driver's Courses	2 months	73
Special Constable Refresher Courses	1 week	341
Musketry Instructor's Course	12 weeks	12
Uniform Branch Commanders Investigation Courses	1 week	27
Uniform Branch Investigating Officers Courses	3 weeks	24
Investigating Officers Police Dockets Course	1 week	9
Total Members attending:		931

In addition to the above, Instructors were involved in Annual Musketry Shoots which were carried out at Stations. These Shoots were carried out throughout the year and were attended by a total of 3 349 Members.

POLICE BAND

The Police Band successfully performed at various functions during the year under review playing at Passing-Out Parades and Police Funerals. Probably the highlight of the year was the performance of the band at the Royal Show in Pietermaritzburg.

The Band now consists of 29 trained musicians and it was hoped that a Band Master would have joined the Force in 1991 to further improve the quality of the Band performances but this appointment will now take place in 1992.

In addition a new set of drums has been ordered from the United Kingdom and will be delivered in 1992.

RECRUITING

420 student constables were inducted into the Force during the period under review, trained and distributed, after training, to various Police Stations and Posts.

PROMOTIONS

During the year under review the following promotions took place:-

Brigadier to Major-General	1
Major to Lieutenant-Colonel	2
Warrant Officer to Lieutenant	26
Sergeant to Warrant Officer	86
Constable to Sergeant	134

It should be stated that due to economic reasons, no further promotions took place as all posts were frozen towards the end of 1991.

THE DETECTIVE BRANCH

The Detective Branch has, over the years, not only operated within its normal function but has also created specialised sub-units and in the year under review, these units are still in operation and functioning to an ever-increasing degree of efficiency.

These specialised units consist of:-

1. The Murder and Robbery Unit which has offices at Umlazi, KwaMashu and Esikhawini.
2. KWANAB which has its office at Esikhawini.
3. The Commercial Branch which has offices at Ulundi and Bhekithemba.
4. The Firearm Unit which has its office at Ulundi.
5. The Vehicle Theft Unit which has offices at Umlazi and Ngutu.

THE MURDER AND ROBBERY UNIT

As previously stated this unit of the KwaZulu Police has three offices in various centres.

This unit should be primarily concerned with cases of Murder and serious cases where violent crime has occurred. However due to the current unrest situation, the staff has been involved in all types of investigation and until the situation returns to normality, this will continue to be the case. Nevertheless they are still called upon in cases where crimes of violence have occurred.

It will also be seen that although murder cases are down on last year's figures, robbery figures are up. Despite the difficulties under which this unit operates, clearance figures are up on last year's figures.

KWANAB

This unit is tasked with the prevention and detection of drug and liquor offences.

However, as in 1990, the unit has not been able to concentrate on its prime function due to the increasing unrest situation which occurred during the year under review and personnel were used, in the main, to re-enforce other units to combat violence in unrest areas.

Despite the situation the unit did manage to carry out investigations into offences within their original brief and the following statistics are relevant:-

Number of Arrests	465
Quantity of Liquor confiscated	377 litres
Approximate value	R1 066,00

THE COMMERCIAL BRANCH

As previously stated this unit of the KwaZulu Detective Branch has offices in two centres.

Its primary function is the investigation of fraud and allied offences.

The Unit has its Head Office at Ulundi and a sub-unit at Bhekithemba which is staffed by three Detective Officers and 10 Detectives. Notable successes have been:-

1. A case, which was first investigated in 1989, was brought to a successful conclusion in May 1991 with 12 accused being charged before the Regional Court and convicted to a collective total of 23 years. The case involved the theft of over one million rand of pension funds.

2. The recovery of over R57 000 00 of counterfeit R50 and R20 notes in the Ulundi Area and the arrest of an accused.

Cases dealt with during the year under review are as follows:-

STATION CASES VALUE

ULUNDI	R116 465 785 90
BHEKITHEMBA	R107 750 134 00

Due to the fact that fraud and allied offences are on the increase, especially amongst "white-collar" workers, there will be a need to increase the strength of this Unit in the not to distant future.

THE FIREARM UNIT

The Firearm unit is based at Ulundi and the prime function is the location and recovery of illegal or stolen firearms.

It is a small Unit but nevertheless it has carried out numerous searches for weapons and has had success in this regard.

Apart from the weapons recovered at scenes of crime by other units of the KwaZulu Police, the Firearm Unit has recovered:-

AK-47 Assault Rifles	10
.22 Rifles	8
.303 Rifles	1
Shot-guns of all types	35
Pistols of various calibres	32
Revolvers of various calibres	4
Home-made Handguns, various	20
Sub-Machine Guns	2

Total:	112
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THE VEHICLE THEFT UNIT

This unit which has its main office at Umlazi with seven Members and a sub-unit at Ngutu with four members, has gone from strength to strength and has shown a definite increase in productivity for the year under review.

Vehicles recovered	582
Estimated value	R12 000,000.00
Number of persons arrested	84
Number of prosecutions	84

LOCAL CRIMINAL RECORDS CENTRE

The title "Criminalistic Unit" has been dropped in favour of the title "Local Criminal Records Centre" in keeping with other Police Forces in the South African Region.

Eight new members were inducted into the centre in 1991, underwent training and sat their final examinations in April this year. These members will be used primarily in the checking of fingerprints for the registration of pensioners in conjunction with the Department of Pensions and Welfare.

The Head Office of the Centre is located at Unit "A" Ulundi and recently a new office was opened at Madadeni to cater for the needs of the Police areas of Madadeni and Osizweni, which will improve the effectiveness of the Centre.

The Centre's office at Bhekithemba was moved to Umlazi as more suitable office space was available.

The Centre acquired the services of a trained Data Computer Operator in September 1991 and as of 31-12-91 a total of 2 613 persons have been checked on the computer.

Three fuming cabinets have been made and placed at Ulundi, Umlazi and Ngutu. The cabinets operate at a success rate of 75% and fingerprints can be developed in the cabinet on most objects in the fumes produced by the chemicals used therein.

The following figures indicate a marked improvement in all aspects undertaken by the Local Criminal Records Centre during the year under review:-

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
Total number of Cases attended:	1183	2050
Total number of Cases where Fingerprints were found:	179	207
Total number of identifications made:	8	36
Total number of Scenes/Sundries photographed:	2239	2433
Total number of Black/White photographs developed:	3390	4938
Total number of Plans drawn:	97	142

SUPPORT SERVICES : THE REACTION UNIT

Each District Commandant has a Reaction Unit of the KwaZulu Police on which he may call upon in times of unrest.

Each Reaction Unit's prime function is to re-enforce Station Personnel in times of unrest and to assist the policing of the area to which they have been called.

The hope was expressed in the 1990 Police Annual Report that the unrest situation would abate and that the not inconsiderable numbers of men employed in the various Reaction Units could be better employed on normal Police work.

Unfortunately this has not come about and the unrest situation deteriorated during the year under review. This caused the volume of work to increase and in some cases various unit strengths had to be increased.

Apart from their own operations, the various reaction units have carried out successful joint operations with the South African Police and have been kept extremely busy.

Again it is hoped that in 1992 the unrest situation will subside and this pool of manpower can be utilised for normal police work.

THE TRAFFIC DIVISION

The Traffic Division still continues to operate as a unit of the KwaZulu Police but this may change in 1992. The unit consists of 25 Members stationed as follows:-

Ulundi:	Warrant Officer	1
	Constables	9
Nqutu:	Sergeant	1
	Constables	3
Umlazi:	Sergeant	1
	Constables	2
KwaMashu:	Constables	2
Esikhawini:	Constables	4
Nongoma:	Constables	2

Despite the difficulties experienced by the Traffic Division in Traffic Law Enforcement due to having to operate under the old Natal Traffic Ordinance, the division issued 6 577 summons for

various traffic violations to the value of R353 365 00. In addition 977 persons were prosecuted for speeding offences to the value of R80 072 00.

70% of the total number of persons prosecuted paid admission of guilt fines, 15% of the persons prosecuted failed to answer summonses and warrants for their arrest were issued, of which 2% were arrested and appeared in court and 13% were untraced and the warrants are still outstanding.

The Traffic Division continues to liaise as closely as possible with the NPA and other traffic bodies outside KwaZulu, although again this was made difficult whilst operating under the Natal Traffic Ordinance.

Apart from normal traffic law enforcement, the division also provided members for traffic duties at official functions, the opening of the Legislative Assembly, official funerals and rallies.

It is hoped that the difficulties experienced by the Traffic Division in the implementation of the Natal Traffic Ordinance (repealed in RSA in 1989) will be alleviated in 1992 by the adoption of the new RSA Road Traffic Act.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

The Public Relations Officer and his staff are housed in Unit "A" Ulundi. This unit is involved in dealing with all sections of the media, the issue of press releases for public consumption and the arranging for media interviews with the Commissioner of Police on matters effecting the Force.

During the year under review the following summary of work undertaken by this unit is relevant:-

1.	Number of crime statements compiled/publicised	508
2.	Number of public statements	128
3.	Number of press enquiries finalised	40
4.	TV & Radio interviews arranged for the Commissioner	18
5.	TV & Radio appearances	39
6.	Radio phone-in/panel discussion programmes attended	2
7.	Lectures to Members of the Force	3

OPERATIONS ROOM

During the year under review the Operations Room was staffed for 365 days of the year, 24 hours a day. It is located in Unit "A" and its function is, inter alia, to provide a continuous 24 hour service to the public and to all stations so that serious cases can receive prompt attention.

All stations report all serious cases to the operations room which in turn compiles and presents statistics to the Commissioner daily.

Press enquiries are also received and released through the Operations Room.

Communications to and from the Operations Room are by radio or telephone and the unit is monitored by the Headquarters Duty Officer.

During the year under review the Operations Room handled the following:-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Messages and Report received | - Administration 942 |
| 2. Messages and Reports received | - Crime 288 |
| 3. Total Messages transmitted | - 1103 |

POLICE DOG UNIT

The headquarters of the Dog Unit is located at Ulundi. During the year under review a sub-unit was opened at Ngutu and it is hoped to open further sub-units in future to serve the whole of KwaZulu.

At present there are 46 dogs on strength. 12 are fully trained and the rest are in various stages of training.

Generous donations from public companies have enabled the Dog Unit to build up the dog strength, and in particular the donation from Richards Bay Coal Terminal of 10 dogs with training equipment was greatly appreciated.

Dog Unit statistics for the year under review are as follows:-

Arrests for petty offences	466
Arrests for First Schedule offences	45
Dagga recovered	75,762 kg
Firearms recovered	13

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT

Another busy year was experienced by the Chaplain and the Social Welfare Services. The Chaplain made 68 visits to members' homes and to Police establishments, 41 visits to members or members' families in hospital and conducted 43 funeral services.

Social Workers made 148 visits to Stations and members' homes and dealt with 58 specific social problems.

The two Social Workers also found time to complete and pass a BA (Honours) Degree in Social Science.

POLICE BUDGET

The estimates of Expenditure for 1992/93 amount to R128 206 000 an increase of about 1% on the previous year's final allocation of R125 226 000.

Of this amount R99 574 200 or nearly 77% of the total budget has been earmarked for personnel expenditure which, inter alia, includes salaries, service bonus, medical and non-pensionable allowance payments.

During the previous financial year an amount of R91 287 500 was expended under this section of the budget. It is therefore obvious that expansion of the KwaZulu Police Force will be impossible during this year, as the additional R2 980 000 will barely be sufficient to provide for normal salary increments and/or promotions to higher ranks.

The estimates in respect of Administrative expenditure have also been increased from R2 418 400 to R3 172 900. Telephone services and subsistence allowances are amongst the items paid for under this section. Again it is doubtful whether or not this allocation will be sufficient. Increased demand for telephones at newly opened stations would indicate a possible shortfall.

The funds available for the purchase of arms, radios and other equipment, as well as for uniforms, has actually been decreased from R25 374 600 to R20 106 200. This decrease is unavoidable as the total amount of R128 206 000 allocated to the KwaZulu Police for this financial year is about R17,8 million less than originally budgeted for and it is necessary to ensure that personnel expenditure, which is an unavoidable expenditure, is provided for. With spiralling costs in this sphere the ability of the KwaZulu Police to maintain the status quo must be questioned.

As stated previously the original Estimates requested for the year 1992/93 was R146 097 000 which would have enabled the KwaZulu Police to expand and open new stations.

Careful planning will therefore be necessary to ensure that the KwaZulu Police remains adequately equipped for its tasks during 1992/93.

It also has been the intention of the KwaZulu Police to take over Police Stations at Ubombo, Ingwavuma, Mbazwane and Emanguzi almost since the inception of the Force, but these take-overs have still not been effected and will depend on available finance and SAP authority as to whether this becomes a reality in 1992.

The up grading of KwaZulu Police facilities will continue in 1992 as an on-going exercise but again the success or otherwise of this exercise will depend on the funds allocated in the new financial year.

Mr Chairman, I propose the appropriation of R128 206 000 for the 1992/93 budget year.

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