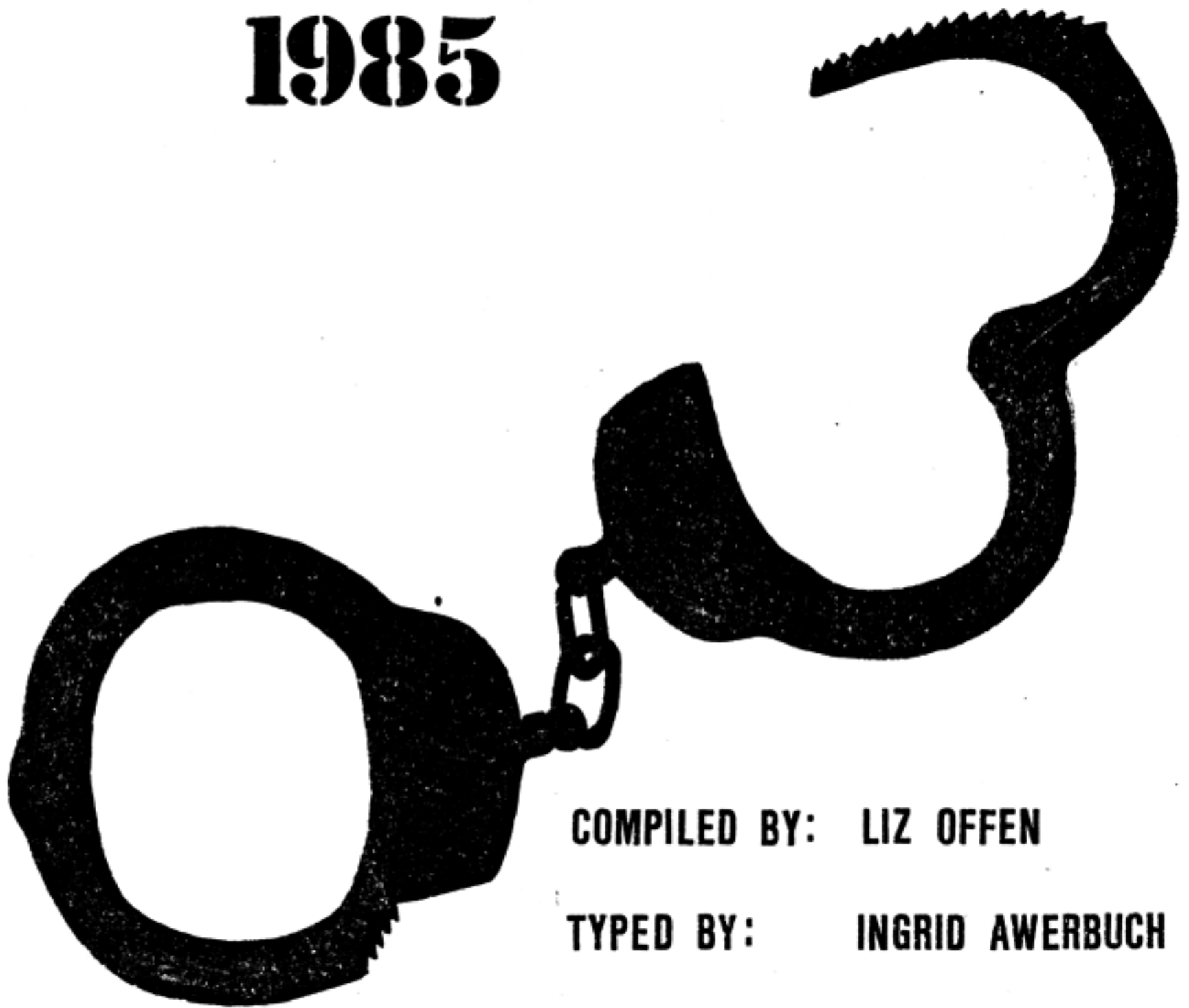


# CRIMINOLOGICAL

# STATISTICS

1985



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INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

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The Institute of Criminology does not believe in categorising people into races but we deal with official statistics which make it impossible to ignore legal categories.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS RELATING TO CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Criminologists in South Africa and abroad have often written about the short-comings of official criminal statistics. An introduction by Mana Slabbert to an earlier edition of this source-book (1981) dealt with many of these weaknesses. Thus Slabbert noted the following reasons for under-reporting;

- '\* Some victims feel a closer relationship with the offender than with the police. It is often found that the offender is a relative, friend or neighbour. Animosity against the police can be so strong that they will rather tolerate the offence against them than report it.
- \* In areas where certain behaviour patterns occur frequently, people come to regard them as normal and do not see them as criminal offences. Where violence, for example, has become part of a sub-cultural way of life, it becomes acceptable to become involved in it.
- \* Some victims have little faith in the police or in their ability to apprehend the offender, or in the likelihood of the offender being punished. Sexual assault on domestic workers by their employers is an example.
- \* In cases such as rape, victims often do not report the offence as they experience a sense of shame and stigma attached to it. Women do not want to discuss the incidents at police stations where other persons are often listening to their descriptions.
- \* Offences can go unreported, because persons do not want to be implicated or involved and may fear reprisal.

\*Underprivileged people often do not report theft as they feel they have nothing to gain. More privileged persons take out insurance and are expected to report losses to the insurance company after which they are usually paid out part or most of the value of the stolen goods. Another reason why poorer people do not report crimes is that a poor person often cannot afford to take time off work to appear in court as a witness.

\*Some offences are not included or reflected in the traditional official statistics. These are the type of offences that occur in the business world - ('White Collar Crime') in commerce, with regard to income tax reporting, in public administration, etc. The public often do not perceive of such offences as crimes. (It could be argued that the mass media are to blame for this phenomenon to some extent: because they place an undue emphasis on street crime.)

\*To this catalogue can be added some further practical difficulties: Telephones are not easily accessible in the townships. This means that it is very difficult to call the police in order to report crimes. Furthermore, police stations, particularly in the townships, are often not centrally located. This is also a factor inhibiting the reporting of crime. (The select bibliography at the end of the present volume lists both South African and foreign writing on these weaknesses.)

It is worth considering why, in the light of all these manifest deficiencies, criminologists bother to collect official statistics, analyse them and -

when pressed by the media - comment upon them in their professional capacity as 'experts'. The most unworthy reason is that official statistics are 'the only game in town' - that is, the only easily accessible source of information. It is certainly true that alternative methods of collecting statistics on the number of crimes actually committed - methods such as selfreport and victim studies - have many of the same weaknesses as the official information contained in statistics on crimes reported to the police. However, such studies are usually conducted by trained social scientists who can make systematic efforts to limit bias. The study by Strydom and Schurink of victimization in Soweto (listed in the bibliography) is a good example of what can be done. If the primary concern of criminologists was with the 'real' incidence of crime in the community they would be well advised to do their own research in which descriptive and statistical material could be carefully combined.

Official statistics can be analyzed from another angle. They can be seen as part of the rate-producing process. This is a process in which various agencies of social control - police, courts and prisons most prominently - play a part. For this reason we recorded in this source-book not only crime rates (crimes reported on the police) but also figures on prosecutions and convictions. These data reflect discretionary decision-making at various stages in the operation of the criminal justice system. Such data are supplemented by further information on the police, on the courts (number of trials and appeals etc) and on prisons and other aspects of punishment. In addition, for the Western Cape we have added data from sources outside the criminal justice system - ie the ambulance service and the report of the medical officer of health

for Cape Town. Such information can serve to complement and even in some circumstances to corroborate the data gleaned from official sources.

The process of analysis of official statistics is fraught with difficulty. There are conceptual and technical problems. (See, in this regard, the work by Hindess listed in the bibliography.) Conceptual problems have to do with whether the categories used can reflect what they seek to record. Thus it is doubtful whether even under ideal circumstances crimes known to the police could ever give a true picture of lawlessness in the community. The effort by the police to adapt their statistics to reflect 'true crime' (see 1984 edition p 28) may serve to add a further degree of uncertainty, if not error, to statistics without giving a true indication of validity. The 'adjustment' of figures might also serve to disguise underlying trends.

Technical problems also hinder the evaluation of statistics. In the Republic of South Africa official statistics are not always freely available. A notable example is the omission of a wide range of statistics on crimes reported to the police from the most recent reports of the Commissioner of Police. This defect is only partially remedied by the Statistics of Offences which have been published by the Central Statistical Service. Not only are the compilations by the Central Statistical Service not distributed as widely or as regularly as the reports of the Commissioner of Police but they reflect (primarily) conviction rates. The compilations of the Central Statistical Service are not an adequate substitute for raw data on crime reported to the police that used to appear in the Commissioner's report.



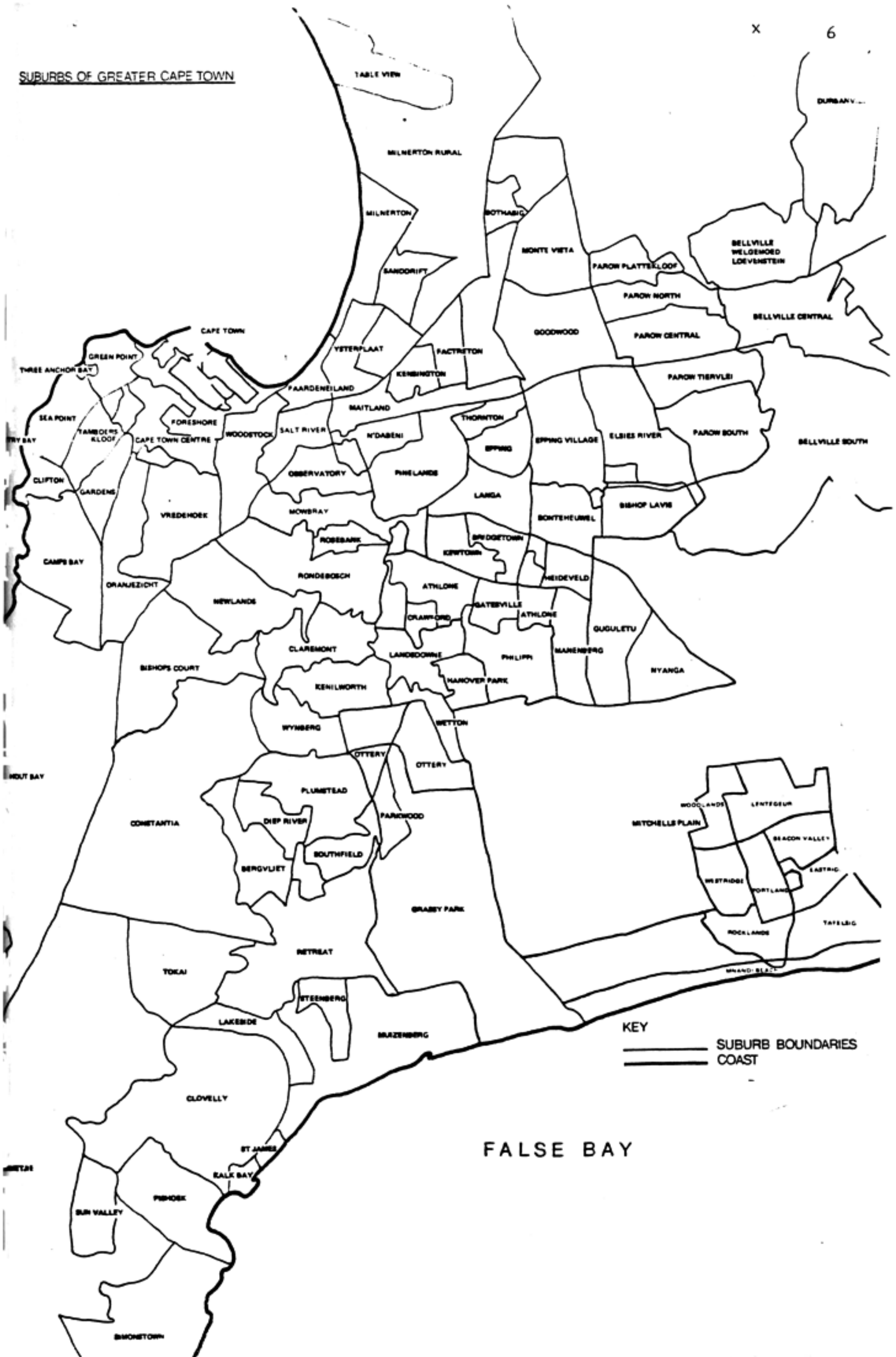
An additional problem relates specifically to rates for the Republic of South Africa as a whole. It is common for comparisons to be drawn amongst the criminal justice systems of various countries on the basis of the number of prisoners per 100 000 of the population. In South Africa however, the base population figure is relatively hard to determine. There is some doubt about the accuracy of census figures. In addition, when homelands become 'independent' their populations are removed from official figures for the Republic of South Africa. It is not clear whether all prisoners convicted of crimes in these countries are detained within their borders. In order to gain a complete picture accurate figures for Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei would be required but these have not been forthcoming.

The conceptual and technical problems we encountered meant that it has not been possible to make this source-book as comprehensive as we have wished. Nevertheless we believe that it can contribute to a more informed public debate about crime and the operation of the criminal justice system. If it also leads to increased public demand for more systematic publication of official statistics in these areas, it would have served an important purpose.

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SUBURBS OF GREATER CAPE TOWN



KEY  
 ——— SUBURB BOUNDARIES  
 ——— COAST

**CRIME IN  
THE  
CAPE  
PENINSULA**

CRIME IN THE CAPE PENINSULA

The following number of cases were reported at each specified police station in the Cape Peninsula.

(a)= murder, (b)= culpable homicide, (c)= assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d)= common assault, (e)= rape, (f)= burglary, (g)= robbery, (h)= theft of vehicles and cycles, (i)= damage to property, (j)= housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k)= possession of drugs.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Cape Town.....	28	29	296	453	53	-	525	1 232	488	185	55
Camps Bay.....	3	5	17	19	8	-	6	56	12	198	4
Maitland.....	9	23	87	146	12	-	71	193	117	557	6
Milnerton.....	8	13	121	105	19	-	34	192	91	527	14
Pinelands.....	3	12	23	37	4	-	30	237	48	485	2
Sea Point.....	8	12	96	98	20	-	44	313	149	866	7
Kensington.....	11	10	177	128	21	-	53	118	136	333	84
Woodstock.....	19	18	107	177	24	-	137	362	213	1 164	62
Tableview.....	13	12	38	34	22	-	21	51	36	192	9
Melkbosstrand.....	2	4	11	10	2	-	1	6	10	26	2
Athlone.....	23	40	380	463	62	-	301	503	517	973	144
Bishop Lavis.....	74	42	988	1 291	160	-	662	296	1 274	753	127
Grassy Park.....	36	48	432	574	80	-	194	325	528	1 024	52
Guguletu.....	274	86	2 867	1 066	302	-	706	235	810	695	60
Langa.....	71	11	729	399	67	-	149	42	131	104	16
Lansdowne.....	15	9	172	226	35	-	112	368	321	865	11
Philippi.....	54	65	290	286	91	-	232	139	375	649	14
Manenberg.....	45	51	608	626	67	-	657	358	825	1 169	63
Mitchell's Plain..	54	61	699	1 626	180	-	539	835	1 423	1 548	137
Wynberg.....	8	10	95	103	19	-	75	458	137	735	10
Fish Hoek.....	12	9	168	158	22	-	16	89	130	368	15
Simonstown.....	1	4	33	24	3	-	2	17	26	73	8
Rondebosch.....	2	11	26	54	2	-	43	415	51	596	1

contd.....

CRIME IN THE CAPE PENINSULA contd.

Retreat.....	6	6	129	63	14	-	28	251	82	410	9
Muizenberg.....	2	6	59	73	19	-	33	80	73	366	21
Mowbray.....	5	26	45	59	9	-	37	288	85	698	24
Houtbaai.....	10	5	112	88	10	-	5	58	44	325	21
Dieprivier.....	9	8	54	203	11	-	42	330	117	723	-
Claremont.....	6	12	78	163	16	-	64	930	147	1 260	12
Steenberg.....	35	20	731	431	104	-	300	297	485	764	39
Bellville.....	35	23	311	188	74	-	138	457	282	979	171
Goodwood.....	7	5	45	111	5	-	19	427	108	473	25
Parow.....	20	26	226	348	40	-	88	606	296	1 008	123
Elsies River.....	95	61	806	906	101	-	567	233	1 020	1 106	317
Kuilsrivier.....	31	37	218	154	39	-	84	186	137	485	73
Durbanville.....	18	2	93	41	14	-	13	155	70	293	27
Brackenfell.....	10	9	91	38	15	-	17	129	43	241	34
Kraaifontein.....	35	20	348	221	46	-	149	266	268	535	66

NOTE: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

CAPE TOWN: VAGRANCY/DRUNKENESS

The following table represents the number of males and females of each race group arrested in 1984 for vagrancy and drunkenness in the Cape Town central police area:

	<u>White</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>Black</u>
<u>Males</u>				
Vagrancy	60	735	-	72
Drunkenness	605	3 822	5	244
<u>Females</u>				
Vagrancy	2	173	-	53
Drunkenness	43	1 211	-	70

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 207, 20 February 1985.

The following numbers of males and females of each race group were arrested in 1984 for vagrancy and drunkenness in the Milnerton, Maitland and Pinelands police station areas:

	<u>VAGRANCY</u>			<u>DRUNKENESS</u>		
	<u>White</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Black</u>
Milnerton..... males	-	22	3	146	1 449	109
females	-	8	1	17	638	35
Maitland ..... males	3	103	25	182	1 841	133
females	-	56	17	8	750	29
Pinelands ..... males	-	-	-	5	428	374
females	-	-	-	-	47	47

No Asians were arrested for vagrancy or drunkenness in the above areas.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, cols. 893 - 894, 26 March 1985.

ASSAULT VICTIMS:

The following number of assault victims were conveyed by the Cape Metropolitan Ambulance Services;

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
JANUARY.....	1 857	1 904	2 234
FEBRUARY.....	1 843	1 654	1 866
MARCH.....	1 622	1 728	1 764
APRIL.....	1 635	1 933	1 739
MAY.....	1 858	1 508	1 481
JUNE.....	1 388	1 171	1 553
JULY.....	1 716	1 475	1 739
AUGUST.....	1 775	1 432	1 589
SEPTEMBER.....	1 681	1 551	1 870
OCTOBER.....	2 044	1 924	1 886
NOVEMBER.....	1 847	1 842	2 026
DECEMBER.....	2 297	3 176	2 690

Statistics provided by the Cape  
Town Metropolitan Ambulance  
Services

STELLENBOSCH POLICE DISTRICT: OFFENCES

The following number of cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary, (g) robbery, (h) theft of vehicles and cycles, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (k) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Stellenbosch police district in 1984:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Stellenbosch	25	40	523	461	46	-	99	564	315	724	1
Strand	21	18	165	128	14	-	22	116	89	230	13
Villiersdorp	18	8	102	83	7	-	18	14	44	128	-
Stanford	1	1	10	36	3	-	2	3	20	23	-
Bredasdorp	8	3	173	170	5	-	6	16	85	146	-
Caledon	7	11	91	163	3	-	2	18	51	99	-
Elim	-	-	4	16	1	-	-	-	2	3	-
Gansbaai	2	-	32	44	2	-	1	1	14	71	-
Genadendal	-	2	32	37	1	-	1	-	15	12	-
Gordon's Bay	3	5	11	62	2	-	2	9	9	52	-
Grabouw	19	9	228	158	12	-	35	14	90	236	1
Greyton	1	1	19	29	1	-	-	4	12	12	-
Hermanus	5	4	130	101	11	-	18	36	53	276	-
Kleinmond	3	6	59	40	1	-	4	5	29	141	-
Napier	2	2	24	24	6	-	2	3	20	42	-
Riviersonderend	1	8	59	134	3	-	7	8	40	33	-
Somerset West	11	25	144	111	18	-	33	180	86	369	1
Macassar	9	5	153	270	19	-	13	31	109	56	5

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 571 - 572,  
12 March 1985.



PAARL DISTRICT: OFFENCES

The following number of cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Paarl district in 1984:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Paarl	32	36	592	429	59	84	202	176	752	-
Darling	4	5	32	32	2	2	4	17	26	-
Eendekuil	1	2	48	29	5	-	-	5	10	-
Franschhoek	7	3	112	16	16	9	14	25	81	2
Groot-Drakenstein	6	10	113	48	10	12	6	30	76	-
Hopefield	3	1	51	25	2	3	2	9	11	-
Klapmuts	5	14	68	22	9	3	5	9	53	-
Laaiplek	3	2	28	78	1	2	4	15	31	2
Langebaan	1	3	19	16	4	4	1	3	14	-
Malmesbury	14	12	179	162	16	34	40	123	181	-
Moorreesburg	8	10	224	104	7	12	8	35	60	-
Paarl East	20	12	410	522	42	98	101	357	240	-
Piketberg	4	6	150	118	4	7	6	52	104	-
Porterville	7	-	172	102	7	5	5	45	41	2
Redelinghuys	2	1	15	22	2	2	2	6	13	-
Riebeeck West	6	6	114	37	14	5	7	27	56	-
Saldanha	1	4	75	107	10	12	15	34	60	-
St Helena Bay	-	2	34	32	2	1	1	13	17	-
Vredenburg	11	9	125	136	9	24	23	87	165	-
Wellington	12	18	226	152	24	25	76	135	205	4
Philadelphia	5	8	23	3	2	3	3	4	15	-
Atlantis	10	10	192	354	45	55	73	188	286	-

Note: For statistical purposes burglary and housebreaking with intent to steal and theft are codified under the same code.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 571 - 574,  
12 March 1985.

**CRIME IN THE**

**REPUBLIC**

GENERAL CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC

CASES REPORTED	1981/1982	1982/1983	1983/1984
Murder	8 084	8 573	9 462
Robbery	39 626	38 229	37 755
Rape	15 535	15 342	15 785
House Breaking	139 273	148 766	153 440
Car Theft	44 483	44 771	44 372
Stock theft (excluding poultry)	20 474	19 554	19 138
Serious Assault	119 898	121 716	125 002

Annual Reports of the Commissioner of  
The South African Police

SERIOUS CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC

Particulars of serious crimes reported during the statistical year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 are indicated below:

	1982/83	1983/84
Murder .....	8 573	9 462
Robbery .....	38 229	37 755
Rape .....	15 342	15 785
Housebreaking .....	148 766	153 440
Car theft .....	44 771	44 372
Stock theft (excluding poultry) .....	19 554	19 138
Serious assault .....	121 716	125 002

The following table gives further details of other serious offences reported during the statistical year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

Offences	Cases reported		Cases solved	
	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83	1983/84
Acts of terrorism*	31	56	19,51%	71,4%
Illegal strikes	19	53	85,71%	83,33%
Illegal possession of fire-arms and ammunition	3 852	3 871	97,92%	98,60%
Explosives Act	803	169	19,16%	82,42%
Escape from detention	4 256	4 237	78,21%	78,12%
Resisting arrest, obstructing and assaulting police	7 483	7 886	98,49%	98,39%
Infanticide	79	71	81,69%	78,20%
Abuse and neglect of children	1 159	1 341	70,08%	72,85%
Other offences connected with children	303	290	92,45%	86,25%
Prostitution and related matters	374	210	99,46%	100,00%
Immorality	171	164	92,42%	96,47%
Attempted murder	3 255	3 673	72,97%	74,48%
Shoplifting	26 224	27 245	95,11%	95,51%

contd.....

Theft of fire-arms .....	2 530	2 541	35,26%	36,73%
Theft (not mentioned elsewhere) .....	279 556	279 307	30,28%	30,27%
Use of vehicle without owner's permission .....	5 321	5 449	82,66%	83,15%
Receiving stolen goods ...	5 619	5 538	97,19%	97,63%
Fraud, forgery, unlawful appropriation and embezzlement .....	25 439	28 550	78,71%	76,81%
Driving under the influence of liquor .....	24 431	27 453	99,23%	99,52%

\* Improved policing techniques and, in particular purposeful action and the interrogation of detainees in terms of security legislation resulted in a higher percentage of cases involving acts of terrorism being solved during the year under review. Of the reported cases, 20 offenders were tracked down, 10 offenders died in skirmishes or as a result of their own actions, while 10 offenders were identified but are residing abroad.

Annual Report of the Commissioner  
of the South African Police for  
the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

#### OFFENCES AND INFRINGEMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC

1 205 670 Offences and 882 396 infringements of the law were investigated by the South African Police in 1984.

11 688 of these infringements of the law related to curfew regulations, 116 872 related to the registration and production of documents, 83 945 related to the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, and 16 302 related to the illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 195 - 196,  
20 February 1985.

OFFENCES AND INFRINGEMENTS OF THE LAW REPORTED TO THE POLICE IN THE REPUBLIC

<u>CLASSIFICATION AND YEAR</u>	<u>CASES REPORTED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE SOLVED</u>
<u>OFFENCES:</u>		
1976/77	1 052 697	67,9
1977/78	1 087 860	65,9
1978/79	1 089 043	65,7
1979/80	1 130 815	64,1
1980/81	-	-
1981/82	1 164 828	58,9
1982/83	1 210 178	59,26
1983/84	1 230 360	59,23
<u>INFRINGEMENTS OF THE LAW:*</u>		
1976/77	1 085 640	-
1977/78	995 547	-
1978/79	1 071 989	-
1979/80	680 614	-
1980/81	-	-
1981/82	612 576	-
1982/83	782 470	-
1983/84	892 118	-

\* The percentage of solved cases with regard to infringements of the law is not given because almost all such cases are brought directly before a court of law.

# Specific Offences

## DRUG OFFENCES

### SMUGGLING AND ILLICIT TRADE: DRUGS

For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 41 420 cases relating to the possession, use and growing of and dealing in dagga were brought before the courts. A total of 40 845 persons were prosecuted and 316 359 kilograms of dagga were seized. The areas in which dagga is cultivated were searched regularly and an estimated 1 700 606 kilograms of dagga were destroyed.

In South Africa 251 634 Mandrax tablets were seized and 2 213 persons were arrested. The quantity of Mandrax tablets seized shows a noticeable decrease compared with the previous year. The following drugs were also seized and arrests were made as indicated:

446,75 grams of cocaine - 33 arrests;  
2 grams of opium - 3 arrests;  
1 403 units of LSD - 27 arrests; and  
a variety of 13 355 other scheduled tablets  
- 107 arrests.

Thirty-six parenteral and 648 228 oral dosage units were seized.

Annual Report of the Commissioner  
of the South African Police  
1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

DRUGS

The co-operation between the South African Police and the police of the neighbouring states during 1984 resulted in the confiscation in the Transkei of 4 327kg of dagga and 3 vehicles and the arrest of 19 persons. 80 000 dagga plants were destroyed.

In Botswana 73 760 mandrax tablets were confiscated and 4 persons arrested, while in Swaziland 11 000 mandrax tablets and 1 850 grams of opium were confiscated and 3 persons arrested.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1422, 7 May 1985.

DAGGA - STREET VALUE

The estimated street value of dagga destroyed in the field between 1 January 1984 and 31 December 1984 was R181 011 000.

The estimated street value of dagga confiscated in the Republic in the process of smuggling was R2 019 065 000 for the same period.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1509, 14 May 1985.



DETENTION FOR INTERROGATION RELATED TO DRUGS:

Section 13 of the abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act 41 of 1971 provides for detention which is not subject to habeas corpus.

The section reads;

**Detention of persons for interrogation under warrant issued by a magistrate.**

13. (1) Whenever it appears to a magistrate on the ground of information submitted to him upon oath by the public prosecutor that there is reason to believe that any person is withholding any information relating to an offence under paragraph (a) or (c) of section 2 or section 3(a) or 6 from the public prosecutor or a policeman, he may, at the request of the public prosecutor, issue a warrant for the arrest and detention of such person.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, any person arrested by virtue of a warrant under subsection (1), shall as soon as possible be taken to the place mentioned in the warrant and detained there, or at any other place and subject to such conditions as the magistrate may from time to time determine, in custody for interrogation until the magistrate orders his release when satisfied that the detainee has satisfactorily replied to all questions at the said interrogation or that no useful purpose will be served by his further detention.

(3) (a) Any person arrested in terms of a warrant issued under subsection (1), shall be brought before a magistrate within sixty hours of such arrest and thereafter not less than once every fortnight.

(b) The magistrate shall at every such appearance of such person before him enquire whether such person has satisfactorily replied to all questions at his interrogation and whether it will serve any useful purpose to detain him further.

(c) Any person detained under subsection (1) may at any time make representations in writing to the magistrate relating to his detention or release.

(d) The attorney-general in whose area of jurisdiction any person is being detained under subsection (1) may at any time stop the interrogation of such person and thereupon such person shall be released from custody immediately.

(4) No court of law shall pronounce upon the validity of any action taken under this section, or order the release of any person detained under subsection (1).

(5) No person, other than an officer in the service of the State acting in the performance of his official duties, shall have access to a person detained under subsection (1), or shall be entitled to any official information relating to or obtained from such detainee.

(6) For the purposes of this section "magistrate" includes an additional magistrate.

ABUSE OF DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING SUBSTANCES AND REHABILITATION CENTRES ACT

41 Persons were detained in 1984 for interrogation in terms of Section 13 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, No 41 of 1971.

They were detained for the following periods:

1 for 2 days  
4 for 3 days  
5 for 4 days  
2 for 6 days  
1 for 10 days  
1 for 11 days  
2 for 12 days  
4 for 13 days  
5 for 14 days  
4 for 15 days  
2 for 17 days  
1 for 22 days  
1 for 24 days  
1 for 27 days  
3 for 28 days  
1 for 59 days  
2 for 68 days  
1 for 92 days

29 Persons were subsequently charged with and 14 were convicted of peddling drugs.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 583 - 584,  
12 March 1985.

**THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED IN REHABILITATION CENTRES AND REGISTERED REHABILITATION CENTRES FROM 1980 TO 1984\***

Reason for admission	MEN					WOMEN					TOTAL				
	1981	1982*	1983	1984	1984	1981	1982*	1983	1984	1984	1981	1982*	1983	1984	
	(a) Rehabilitation Centres	703	667	856	849	849	128	154	156	170	170	831	821	1 012	1 019
Alcohol	32	31	42	51	51	5	16	17	8	8	37	47	59	59	
Dagga	16	13	41	31	31	3	4	9	18	18	19	17	50	49	
Drugs	29	28	36	60	60	0	0	3	1	1	29	28	39	61	
Alcohol and dagga	55	57	49	33	33	2	2	2	1	1	57	59	51	34	
Alcohol and drugs	21	27	26	34	34	5	1	1	3	3	26	28	27	37	
Dagga and drugs	11	5	6	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	12	6	6	7	
Social deviations															
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>1 244</b>	<b>1 266</b>	
(b) Registered Rehabilitation Centres	7 290	4 982	4 392	4 314	4 314	1 161	958	912	841	841	8 451	5 940	5 304	5 155	
Alcohol	25	62	24	14	14	13	8	5	3	3	38	70	29	17	
Dagga	12	26	44	13	13	31	25	29	23	23	43	51	73	36	
Drugs	47	19	14	18	18	31	5	2	2	2	78	24	16	20	
Alcohol and dagga	110	126	121	116	116	108	89	93	74	74	218	215	214	190	
Alcohol and drugs	38	76	47	47	47	14	26	37	15	15	52	102	134	62	
Dagga and drugs	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	
Social deviations															
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 523</b>	<b>5 291</b>	<b>4 695</b>	<b>4 522</b>	<b>4 522</b>	<b>1 359</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>8 882</b>	<b>6 402</b>	<b>5 773</b>	<b>5 480</b>	

\* From 1982 the report covers the period from 1 October to 30 September.

Annual Report

Department of Health and Welfare

for the year 1984 (Whites).

SEXUAL ASSAULT

According to the Minister of Law and Order only 15 cases of sexual assault by one spouse on another were reported to the South African Police during the year from 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985. This resulted in 9 people being arrested for sexual assault on their spouses during this period.

No information was available concerning the prosecution and conviction of persons arrested for sexual assault.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1479 - 1480,  
14 May 1985.

INDECENT ASSAULT

During the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983, 617 persons accused of indecent assault were tried of which 477 were convicted.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1480, 14 May 1984.

ASSAULT ON INFANTS

The following table represents the cases of assaults on infants by parents that were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Infant died</u>	<u>Infant suffered serious injury</u>
<u>Cape Province</u>			
White child	19	1	1
Coloured child	81	5	11
Black child	23	-	25
<u>Natal</u>			
White child	19	-	2
Asian child	3	-	-
Coloured child	5	-	4
Black child	99	2	33
<u>Orange Free State</u>			
Coloured child	1	-	1
Black child	37	1	16
<u>Transvaal</u>			
White child	56	1	10
Asian child	2	-	1
Coloured child	12	4	-
Black child	24	1	11

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, cols. 1003 - 1004, 9 April 1985.

JUVENILE RAPE

For the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 the official statistics in respect of cases of juvenile rape are as follows:

	<u>White males rape of:</u>			
	<u>white girls</u>	<u>coloured girls</u>	<u>Asian girls</u>	<u>black girls</u>
Cape Province	20	2	-	1
Natal	9	-	1	5
Orange Free State	11	-	-	1
Transvaal	<u>58</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>98</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>

	<u>Rape of white girls by:</u>		
	<u>coloured males</u>	<u>Asian males</u>	<u>black males</u>
Cape Province	7	-	1
Natal	2	2	2
Orange Free State	-	-	1
Transvaal	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

	<u>Non-white males rape of non-white girls:</u>
Cape Province	999
Natal	800
Orange Free State	297
Transvaal	<u>818</u>
	<u>2 914</u>

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 999 - 1000,  
9 April 1985.

RAPE

The following figures represent the statistics available concerning the number of cases of rape tried in the four provinces for the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983:

	<u>cases resulting in convictions</u>	<u>cases resulting in the death penalty</u>
Cape Province	1 809	6
Natal	664	0
Orange Free State	331	0
Transvaal	1 940	5

There were 349 convictions in the Cape Peninsula in this period.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 999 - 1000,  
9 April 1985.

RAPE

Rape Crisis estimates that there are about 15 000 reported cases of rape each year in South Africa, although not all women report to the police.

That National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO) estimates that only one out of 20 rape victims reports to the police. This means that 300 000 women are actually raped annually in this country. That is one woman every 2.7 minutes.

(Rape: The Full Story, Medical  
Association of South Africa).

INCEST

The following table represents the number of cases of incest in each province and the Western Cape in 1984:

Cape Province	47
Natal	13
Orange Free State	13
Transvaal	45
Western Cape	15

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 597 - 598,  
12 March 1985.

INCEST

The following number of persons were convicted of incest in the various provinces for the period 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983:

Cape Province.....	18
Transvaal.....	23
Natal.....	5
Orange Free State.....	2

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1001, 9 April 1985.



MISCEGENATION

Immorality Act, No. 23 of 1957

16. Sexual offences between white persons and coloured persons.—(1) (a) Any white female person who—

- (i) has or attempts to have unlawful carnal intercourse with a coloured male person; or
- (ii) commits or attempts to commit with a coloured male person any immoral or indecent act; or
- (iii) entices, solicits, or importunes any coloured male person to have unlawful carnal intercourse with her; or
- (iv) entices, solicits, or importunes any coloured male person to the commission of any immoral or indecent act; and
- (b) any coloured female person who—
  - (i) has or attempts to have unlawful carnal intercourse with a white male person; or
  - (ii) commits or attempts to commit with a white male person any immoral or indecent act; or
  - (iii) entices, solicits, or importunes any white male person to have unlawful carnal intercourse with her; or
  - (iv) entices, solicits, or importunes any white male person to the commission of any immoral or indecent act,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) (a) Any white male person who

- (i) has or attempts to have unlawful carnal intercourse with a coloured female person; or
- (ii) commits or attempts to commit with a coloured female person any immoral or indecent act; or
- (iii) entices, solicits, or importunes any coloured female person to have unlawful carnal intercourse with him; or
- (iv) entices, solicits, or importunes any coloured female person to the commission of any immoral or indecent act; and
- (b) any coloured male person who—
  - (i) has or attempts to have unlawful carnal intercourse with a white female person; or
  - (ii) commits or attempts to commit with a white female person any immoral or indecent act; or
  - (iii) entices, solicits, or importunes any white female person to have unlawful carnal intercourse with him; or
  - (iv) entices, solicits, or importunes any white female person to the commission of any immoral or indecent act,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) It shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under this section if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the person charged at the time of the commission of the offence had reasonable cause to believe that the person with whom he or she committed the offence was a white person if the person charged is a white person, or a coloured person if the person charged is a coloured person.

The penalty for contravention of s.16 is specified by s.22(e) of the same Act as being imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years.

IMMORALITY ACT

During 1984 144 cases under Section 16 of the Immorality Act were referred to the Attorney-Generals of the Republic. As a result 160 persons were prosecuted. Of this number 114 persons were convicted and 29 are still on or awaiting trial.

The distribution amongst the Attorney-Generals was as follows:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL	Cases referred	Persons prosecuted	Persons convicted	Persons still on trial or awaiting trial
PRETORIA	53	78	58	9
JOHANNESBURG	17	9	5	2
BLOEMFONTEIN	7	3	3	0
KIMBERLEY	9	16	12	2
CAPE TOWN	24	5	2	2
GRAHAMSTOWN	27	45	32	12
PIETERMARITZBURG	7	4	2	2
<b>TOTALS:</b>	144	160	114	29

House of Assembly Debates  
Questions and Replies  
cols 315-316 26 February 1985.

IMMORALITY ACT

As at 19 April 1985 there were 6 persons serving prison sentences for offences in terms of section 16 of the Immorality Act.

Steps as regards these persons will be considered in terms of section 69 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) when section 16 of the Immorality Act, 1957 has been repealed.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1324, 30 April 1985.

TRESPASS

105 295 Persons were arrested for trespass in 1984. Of this number 90 555 were African, 1 243 were Indian, 12 284 were coloured, and 1 213 were white.

The following number of Black persons were arrested for trespass in 1984 in each of the main urban centres:

Pretoria .....	2 276
Johannesburg .....	7 540
Soweto .....	220
Durban .....	4 672
Pietermaritzburg .....	442
East London .....	50
Port Elizabeth .....	1 230
Cape Peninsula .....	1 012
Bloemfontein .....	789
West Rand .....	2 163
East Rand .....	2 941

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 326 - 327,  
26 February 1985.

CURFEW REGULATIONS

11 688 persons in the Republic were arrested in 1984 for offences in terms of curfew regulations.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1016, 9 April 1985.

THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

45 025 Motor-vehicles were reported stolen during the period 1 January to 31 December 1984. They had a value of R171 845 677.00. Of this number 14 640 vehicles were recovered; 14 640 in an undamaged, 8 094 in a damaged and 2 818 in a "cannibalized" condition.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 895, 26 March 1985.

THEFT OF MOTOR CARS FROM AIRPORTS

The following number of cars were reported stolen from the official parking areas at the following airports in 1984:

Jan Smuts	70 of which 20 were recovered
D.F. Malan	10
Louis Botha	3

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 488 - 489,  
11 March 1985.

SABOTAGE/ARMED ATTACKS/EXPLOSIONS

58 incidents of sabotage and explosions occurred in 1984 in the Republic.

The particulars for 1984 to 21 March 1985 are as follows:

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Nature of incident</u>
9	Offices occupied by State Department and Foreign Missions.....	Explosions
2	Petrol depots.....	Explosions
6	Power installations.....	Explosions
8	Railway lines, signal boxes and trucks.....	Explosions
3	Police stations.....	Armed attack
	Members of the South African Police and witnesses on 15 occasions.....	Armed attack
	Members of the public on 8 occasions.....	Armed attack
3	Private property.....	Explosives
1	Business premises.....	Explosions
1	Defence Force building.....	Explosions
2	Water pipe-line.....	Explosions

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, cols. 994, 995 and 996, 9 April 1985.

FIREARMS

The following number of people were arrested in each province of the Republic in 1984 for illegal possession of firearms and being in possession of stolen firearms:

	<u>Illegal possession of firearms</u>	<u>In possession of stolen firearms</u>
Cape Province	296	300
Natal	830	277
Orange Free State	59	64
Transvaal	647	524

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 368, 4 March 1985.

FIREARMS

986 334 persons in the Republic were, as at 31 December 1984 licensed to possess firearms and 2 137 030 licences had been issued at that date. 130 446 applications for licences were received in 1984 and 120 558 were granted. 6 566 firearms were reported stolen and 476 persons were declared unfit to possess firearms during the year in question.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 323 - 324,  
26 February 1985.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY/CHEQUES

The following table represents the number of cases of circulation of counterfeit notes, travellers cheques, R1 coins and other coins which were reported each month.

134 such cases were solved, 92 arrests were made and R346 046 was the total value of the counterfeit money seized in that period.

	notes	travellers' cheques	R1 coins	other coins
March 1984 .....	19	3	1	2
April 1984 .....	22	1	2	-
May 1984 .....	18	3	3	-
June 1984 .....	32	-	4	-
July 1984 .....	44	4	-	-
August 1984 .....	48	3	-	1
September 1984 .....	38	4	3	-
October 1984 .....	41	-	1	-
November 1984 .....	34	-	2	1
December 1984 .....	36	4	-	-
January 1985 .....	124	2	1	-
February 1985 .....	85	3	1	-

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 891 - 893,  
26 March 1985.



# **INFLUX CONTROL**

Commissioners' Courts which adjudicate charges in respect of reference books and influx control offences are since 1 September 1984 no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development. Statistics as requested were in the past noted and provided by officers of these courts on a yearly basis. Because of the transfer of the function this arrangement ceased and the figures in respect of some centres are consequently not available. Therefore all figures concerning reference book and influx control offences relate to the period 1 January to 31 August 1984 only.

INFLUX CONTROL/REFERENCE BOOKS

The following numbers of males and females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984:

	Male	Female
Bloemfontein	2 739	727
Durban	2 591	293
Johannesburg	4 926	2 886
Cape Peninsula	773	896
East London	142	97
East Rand	21 895	5 473
Port Elizabeth	1 015	267
Pretoria	865	58
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)	4 472	1 505

The total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period was 75 032.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 898, 27 March 1985.

REFERENCE BOOKS/INFLUX CONTROL - CONVICTIONS

The following number of Black persons were convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic:

Statistics up to 31 August 1984.

Pretoria .....	14 834
Johannesburg .....	29 009
Durban .....	3 948
East London .....	239
Port Elizabeth .....	1 282
Cape Peninsula .....	7 662

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1633, 28 May 1985.

INFLUX CONTROL - ARRESTS

During 1984 135 752 males and 28 110 females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control. This represents a slight increase on last years figures.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 298, 26 February 1985.

FINES RELATING TO INFLUX CONTROL

The total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main centres of the Republic during the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984 was as follows:

Durban.....	R 1 195
Bloemfontein.....	*
Cape Peninsula.....	*
Pretoria.....	R20 081
Johannesburg.....	*
East London.....	*
Port Elizabeth.....	R 2 660
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg).....	*
East Rand.....	*

\*Commissioners' Courts which adjudicate charges in respect of reference books and influx control offences are since 1 September 1984 no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development. Statistics as requested were in the past noted and provided by officers of these courts on a yearly basis. Because of the transfer of the function this arrangement ceased and the figures in respect of some centres are consequently not available.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1454 - 1455,  
8 May 1985.

COMMISSIONERS COURTS - INFLUX CONTROL

The following number of persons were tried and convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at commissioners' courts in each specified Development Board area during the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984.

<u>Development Board area</u>	<u>Tried (prosecuted)</u>	<u>Convicted</u>
Orange Vaal.....	7 901	5 919
Southern O.F.S. ....	6 058	4 029
Natalia.....	*	*
Western Cape.....	4 598 persons were (prosecuted) for influx control offences of which 3 678 were also tried for identity document offences.	of these 4 598 persons were convicted of influx control the offences and of 3 054, 1 839 were also convicted of identity document offences.
Northern Cape.....	59	50
East Cape.....	6 018	2 814
East Rand.....	*	*
West Rand.....	78 539	*
Northern Transvaal.....	1 368	1 301
Eastern Transvaal.....	5 611	5 305
Western Transvaal.....	*	*
Central Transvaal.....	*	15 328

The following represents the average daily number of such cases heard by these courts in each Development Board area in the same period:

<u>Development Board area</u>	<u>Average Daily Number</u>
Orange Vaal.....	121
Southern O.F.S. ....	25
Natalia.....	*
Northern Cape.....	4
Western Cape.....	48
East Cape.....	38
East Rand.....	*
West Rand.....	*

(contd.).....

Commissioners' courts contd.

<u>Development Board area</u>	<u>Average Daily Number</u>
Northern Transvaal.....	8
Eastern Transvaal.....	*
Highveld.....	*
Western Transvaal.....	*
Central Transvaal.....	*

The number of these persons who were legally represented and not legally represented in each Development Board area in that time are listed below:

<u>Development Board area</u>	<u>Represented</u>	<u>Not Represented</u>
Orange Vaal.....	27	7 874
Southern O.F.S. ....	15	6 043
Natalia.....	*	*
Northern Cape.....	0	59
Western Cape.....	229	4 369
Eastern Cape.....	6	6 012
East Rand.....	*	*
West Rand.....	223	78 316
Northern Transvaal.....	10	1 358
Eastern Transvaal.....	*	*
Highveld.....	345	5 266
Western Transvaal.....	*	*
Central Transvaal.....	*	*

\*The holding of Commissioners' Courts which adjudicate charges in respect of reference book and influx control offences is since 1 September 1984 no longer a function of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Statistics as requested were in the past noted and provided by officers of these courts on a yearly basis.

Because of the transfer of the function of this arrangement ceased and the figures in respect of some centres are consequently not available.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1513 - 1516,  
15 May 1985.

REFERENCE BOOKS/IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

The following table represents the average daily number of cases heard in respect of reference books and identity documents in each specified commissioner's court for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984.

R207 615 was the total amount of money which was accrued to the State in fines as a result of convictions in these cases during the same period:

Benoni .....	14
Brakpan .....	2
Nigel .....	2
Springs .....	4
Germiston .....	47
Boksburg .....	12
Krugersdorp .....	4
Roodepoort .....	17
Alexandra .....	27
Randfontein .....	9
Johannesburg .....	114
Bloemfontein .....	6,7
Welkom .....	8,6
Kroonstad .....	less than 1
Vaal Triangle .....	24,7
Botshabelo .....	0
Tzaneen .....	1,09
Barberton .....	less than 1
Nelspruit .....	less than 1
Potgietersrus .....	2
Ermelo .....	3,96
Louis Trichardt ...	less than 1
Phalaborwa .....	less than 1
Pietersburg .....	3,16
Langa .....	22
Port Elizabeth ....	7
East London .....	16
Grahamstown .....	0
Queenstown .....	9

contd .....



Kimberley .....	2 only for period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984
Swartruggens .....	0
Koster .....	less than 1
Groblersdal .....	less than 1
Potchefstroom .....	11,67
Rustenburg .....	0
Carltonville .....	10,16
Witbank .....	6,49
Lichtenburg .....	2,04
Zeerust .....	4,34
Brits .....	less than 1
Pretoria .....	19,26
Middelburg .....	2,64
Klerksdorp .....	7,54
Lydenburg .....	less than 1
Pietermaritzburg ...	less than 1
Durban .....	13
Empangeni .....	2
Vryheid .....	2
Umzinto .....	1
Port Shepstone .....	less than 1
Ladysmith .....	0
Dundee .....	less than 1
Estcourt .....	0
Newcastle .....	2
Stanger .....	0
Inanda .....	0
Pinetown .....	3
Eshowe .....	0
Paulpietersburg ....	1
Greytown .....	0

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1733 - 1734,  
10 June 1985.

COMMISSIONERS' COURTS: LEGAL REPRESENTATION

The following number of persons were or were not legally represented when appearing before commissioners' courts from 1 January to 31 August 1984.

<u>Court</u>	<u>Represented</u>	<u>Not represented</u>
Bloemfontein	93	5 144
Kroonstad	4	682
Welkom	5	7 768
Vaal Triangle	27	20 098
Botshabelo	128	1 098
Pietermaritzburg	8	629
Durban	20	4 452
Pinetown	20	1 604
Empangeni	1	863
Vryheid	0	988
Umzinto	30	137
Port Shepstone	2	127
Ladysmith	13	943
Dundee	0	369
Estcourt	0	103
Newcastle	0	847
Stanger	8	63
Inanda	29	37
Queenstown	0	1 823
East London	51	3 662
Grahamstown	20	416
Port Elizabeth	728	3 647
Langa	229	4 369
Kimberley	0	688
Benoni	0	5 158
Brakpan	1	1 842
Nigel	12	1 032
Springs	9	2 453
Germiston	213	22 344
Boksburg	15	5 277
Krugersdorp	40	2 171
Roodepoort	10	8 713
Alexandra	85	13 302

contd.....

<u>Court</u>	<u>Represented</u>	<u>Not represented</u>
Randfontein	0	13 302
Johannesburg	41	58 152
Tzaneen	0	824
Louis Trichardt	0	737
Potgietersrus	23	817
Pietersburg	0	624
Ermelo	8	1 707
Barberton	17	7 531
Nelspruit	26	2 751
Brits	4	1 762
Pretoria	520	21 445
Rustenburg	2	1 106
Witbank	580	4 313
Middelburg	90	2 756
Groblersdal	15	274
Lydenburg	3	946
Lichtenburg	2	1 125
Potchefstroom	10	1 734

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1356 - 1357,  
30 April 1985.

INFLUX CONTROL/IDENTITY DOCUMENTS - CAPE PENINSULAR

From 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984 R171 090 was the total amount in fines in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in 1984 in the Cape Peninsula. During the same period 171 090 days in respect of sentences were imposed on Blacks in the Cape Peninsula.

As at 31 August 1984 3 240 persons had paid fines and R162 905 had been collected in respect of such fines.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1731 - 1732,  
10 June 1985.

INFLUX CONTROL - WESTERN CAPE

The following table represents the number of Black males and females arrested, charged, acquitted, fined and deported in connection with offences relating to reference books and influx control in the Western Cape from 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984:

	Males	Females
arrested	6 304	6 035
charged	6 304	6 035
acquitted	143	363
fined	6 161	5 672
deported	None	None

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 473 - 474,  
11 March 1985.

INFLUX CONTROL IN EASTERN CAPE

From 1 September 1984 to 30 April 1985 5 Black persons were arrested by the South African Police in the area of the Eastern Cape Development Board for offences relating to reference books and influx control.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1563, 21 May 1985.

INFLUX CONTROL/IDENTITY DOCUMENTS EAST RAND

R428 033 was the total amount of fines and 516 033 the number of days imposed in respect of sentences imposed on Blacks in the East Rand area for offences relating to influx control and identity documents.

4 262 persons paid fines and the total amount paid was R102 074.

The information is for the period 1 January 1984 to 31 August 1984, as these functions were taken over by the Department of Justice on 1 September 1984.

Suspended sentences have been included in the above-mentioned totals.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1113, 16 April 1985.

INFLUX CONTROL - JOHANNESBURG

53 130 persons were tried for and 29 009 persons were convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Commissioners' Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg between January 1 and August 31 1984.

The average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period was 310 and R15 970 accrued to the State from fines imposed for these offences.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1357, 30 April 1985.

LANGA COMMISSIONERS' COURTS

The Langa Commissioners' Courts were in session from 1 January to 30 August for 433 hours. A total number of 4 615 persons appeared before these courts in that period. Each person therefore appeared for an average of 5½ minutes.

Since 1 September 1984, the date on which judicial work was taken over from the Department of Co-operation and Development, the adjudication of all cases emanating from the various magisterial districts is dealt with by the Magistrates' Courts concerned.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 898 - 899,  
27 March 1985.

BLACKS (URBAN AREAS) CONSOLIDATION ACT

The following table represents the total number of Black persons in each province who have been granted rights under section 10(1)(a), (b) and (c) respectively, of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at 31 December 1984:

Province	Section 10(1)(a)	Section 10(1)(b)	Section 10(1)(c)	Total
Orange Free State	180 030	63 618	123 585	367 233
Cape	329 352	137 360	481 727	948 439
Natal	61 216	2 054	36 693	99 963
West Rand	*	*	*	1 495 513
West Transvaal	*	*	*	124 500
Central Transvaal	*	*	*	108 513
Highveld	*	1 312	1 024	2 336
Rest of Transvaal	276 634	200 437	264 614	741 685
	Total for Transvaal			2 472 552
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>847 232</b>	<b>404 781</b>	<b>907 643</b>	<b>3 888 187</b>

\* Not available

House of Assembly Debates, Questions,  
and Replies, cols. 566 - 568,  
12 March 1985.

IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

The following number of White, Black, Coloured and Indian persons were arrested for not being in possession of an official identity document during the latest specified 10 year period:

White	0
Black	637 584 (In terms of section 15(1) of Act No 67 of 1952 and section 12(1) of Act No 25 of 1945.)
Coloured	2 (In terms of section 14(2) of Act No 30 of 1950.)
Indian	0

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1100 - 1101,  
16 April 1985.

SQUATTERS' SHELTERS

During 1984 the Development Board took action against the squatters of 5 164 shelters in the Western Cape, 76 in the Northern Cape, 763 in the Eastern Cape, 78 in the Southern O.F.S., 49 in the Orange-Vaal, 378 in Natalia, 3 in Central Transvaal, 6 in the Western Transvaal, 356 in the East Rand and 74 in the West Rand.

According to the Minister of Development certain squatters were warned to remove their shelters or were given written notice to do so within 21 days and to obtain accommodation where their residence would not be illegal. Where they did not comply the officials, where necessary, laid charges and either on their own initiative or at the request of the land owner or occupier, demolished the shelters. Squatters who qualified for settlement in Urban Black Townships were so settled where possible and others were assisted to settle elsewhere.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 626 - 628,  
14 March 1985.



RESETTLEMENTS

The total number of Black persons from each province who were resettled in 1984 is as follows:

Cape Province .....	11 455
Natal .....	126
Orange Free State .....	7 398
Transvaal .....	<u>3 957</u>
TOTAL	<u>22 936</u>

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 353, 4 March 1985.

BLACK ADMINISTRATION ACT

194 individuals and four groups consisting of 11 508 persons had been ordered to withdraw from various places in terms of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927 since the inception of the Act.

3 Individuals and two groups consisting of a total of 4 082 persons were subject to such orders as at 5 March 1985.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, cols. 653 - 654, 14 March 1985.

BLACKS MOVED FROM URBAN AREAS TO BLACK STATES

5 122 Black persons were moved from urban areas in the Republic to Black states during 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, cols. 446 - 447, 6 March 1985.

PERMANENT RESIDENTIAL RIGHTS

The following number of black persons in each Development Board area (a) applied for and (b) were granted permanent residential rights in 1984 in terms of section 10(1)(a) and (b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945:

<u>Development Board Area</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>
Northern Transvaal	182	181
Eastern Transvaal	1 135	642
West Rand	79 946	76 005
East Rand	19 114	17 736
Highveld	10 807	10 137
Central Transvaal	* -	13 689
Western Transvaal	3 232	3 029
Western Cape	3 449	353
Eastern Cape	47 465	44 779
Northern Cape	507	497
Southern Orange Free State	11 059	8 916
Orange Vaal	4 582	3 257
Natalia	4 764	3 565

\* Not readily available.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1116 - 1117,  
16 April 1985.

DEPORTATIONS/REPATRIATIONS

21 764 Black males and 3 321 Black females were "repatriated" from the Republic in 1984 under Act 59 of 1972 and Act 25 of 1945.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1118, 16 April 1985.

GROUP AREAS ACT

The following number of families in each race group in each province have been moved from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act since its commencement up to August 31st 1984; and remained to be removed at that date:

<u>MOVED FROM HOMES</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>COLOURED</u>	<u>INDIAN</u>
Cape Province.....	840	65 657	3 051
Transvaal.....	761	11 854	11 728
Orange Free State.....	-	2 335	-
Natal.....	817	3 845	25 288
<u>STILL TO BE MOVED FROM HOMES</u>			
Cape Province.....	16	2 107	641
Transvaal.....	242	1 256	1 147
Orange Free State.....	-	-	-
Natal.....	-	427	578

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 227 - 228,  
25 February 1985.

# **SENTENCES**

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

In the statistical year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 38 878 persons were sentenced to corporal punishment that was not combined with any other sentence. Of this number 23 330 were African; 630 were Asian; 13 391 were coloured and 1 527 were white. In addition 730 persons were sentenced to corporal punishment coupled with imprisonment that was suspended:

Race	Corporal punishment coupled with imprisonment -		Corporal punishment not coupled with other sentences
	which was not suspended	which was suspended	
Whites .....	11	40	1 527
Indians .....	2	3	630
Coloureds .....	190	260	13 391
Blacks .....	527	738	23 330
	730	1 041	38 878

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies cols 297 - 298, 26 February 1985.

EXECUTIONS

During 1984 115 people were executed in the Republic. Of this figure 88 were African, 24 were coloured, one was Indian and 2 were white. All were male, except for one African female. The following represents the crime(s) for which each death sentence was imposed:

<u>MURDER</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB, ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AND RAPE</u>
2 White males	2 Black males	1 Black male
72 Black males	1 Coloured male	
22 Coloured males		
1 Indian male		
1 Black female		
<u>MURDER AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES</u>	<u>ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES</u>	<u>MURDER AND RAPE</u>
4 Black males	4 Black males	2 Black males
		1 Coloured male
<u>KIDNAPPING AND RAPE</u>	<u>HOUSEBREAKING WITH THE INTENT TO ROB AND ROBBERY WITH AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES</u>	
1 Black male	1 Black male	

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies cols 313 - 314, 26 February 1985.

DEATH PENALTY

The following table represents the correlation between the race of the person hanged and the race of his or her victim for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984:

RACE OF PERSON HANGED	RACE OF VICTIM											
	Black			Coloured			Indian			White		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
Black	28	31	45	2	2	3	2	0	5	32	27	35
Coloured	6	0	0	20	18	19	2	0	0	8	5	5
Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
White	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, cols. 1336 - 1337, 30 April 1985.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED

35 Death sentences were commuted in 1984. This number was made up of 3 white males, 23 black males, and 9 coloured males.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 755, 19 March 1985.

NICRO - CAPE TOWN BRANCH: COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS STATISTICS: NOVEMBER 1984 - 30 MAY 1985

	Department of Health and Welfare	Department of Health Services and Welfare	Department of Co-operation and Development	Department of Indian Affairs	TOTAL
Currently placed	22	19	1	0	42
Completed	27	38	3	2	70
Referred back/rearrested	24	12	4	0	40
Not accepted by court	7	8	2	0	17
Not enacted	15	18	1	0	34
Pending sentence	1	5	0	0	6
Total considered for C.S.O.	96	100	11	2	209



COMMUNITY SERVICE

As at 20 March 1985 11 people had been committed to render 2 175 days community service each under section 72E(4) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957.

162 persons committed to render community service have refused to do so and steps to prosecute them in terms of section 72I(2)(a) of Act 44 of 1957 have been taken.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1015, 9 April 1985.

**INTERNAL  
SECURITY  
ACT**

## INTERNAL SECURITY

### Detentions

The following statistics concerning detentions are taken from the 1984 Review of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

The year 1984 recorded the highest number of detentions since 1976/1977.

A total of 1 149 persons were detained, an increase of 154% over 1983.

During the year 280 persons were detained in terms of s 29 of the Internal Security Act 74 of 1982. This section provides for the indefinite detention for interrogation of persons who have been linked with specified offences under the Internal Security Act.

Twenty eight people were detained in 1984 in terms of s 28 (1) of the Internal Security Act which provides for preventative detention.

Eighteen persons were detained in 1984 in terms of s 31 of the same Act which provides for the detention, in specified circumstances, of witnesses under warrant issued by an Attorney-General.

A further 72 persons were detained during the same period in terms of s 50 of the Act. This provision, which was introduced into security legislation for the first time in 1982, provides for the preventative detention of persons in connection with public disorders for periods of up to 14 days.

In addition, 152 persons were detained by the security police under s 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act or under no legislation at all for questioning for periods of up to 48 hours.

Finally, 532 persons were detained under legislation in the homelands of Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana which clearly mirrors the

/Internal.....

Internal Security Act and its predecessors.

Excepting the Homelands, the Transvaal recorded the highest number of detentions, 420 or 37% of the total. Only 7 detentions were recorded in the Western Cape and all 7 occurred in Cape Town.

#### Banning of Persons during 1984

At the start of 1984, 12 persons were living under banning orders, served on them in terms of the Internal Security Act. During the year two of these orders were withdrawn well before they were due to expire. However, one person received a three-year banning order in October and consequently the year closed with 11 banned persons.

#### Listing of Persons during 1984

On 29 June, a list of persons who may not be quoted was published in the Government Gazette. Contravention of this ban in terms of section 56(1) (P) of the Internal Security Act, carries a prison sentence of up to three years. Approximately 200 persons are listed.

#### Banning of Gatherings during 1984

Extensive use was made during 1984 of s 46 of the Internal Security Act which empowers the Minister of Law and Order or a Magistrate to ban or impose restrictions on gatherings. On the 30th March, the Minister renewed the annual ban on all outdoor political meetings for a further year. He extended this ban to all indoor political gatherings in 21 magisterial districts for the period 12 to 30 September. The Ciskei in August introduced a general ban on all gatherings in excess of 20 persons, while Venda banned all political meetings for 20 days in September, during anniversary 'independence' celebrations.

/Specific.....

Specific meetings (mostly by UDF and its affiliates) were banned on specific dates during the year by various magistrates.

A number of funerals were also restricted under s 46 of the Internal Security Act.

#### Deportations

During 1984, 9 persons were deported from the Transkei by the Transkei Security Police, 8 of them were professors and lecturers at the University of the Transkei, while the ninth was a part-time student and journalist. Five are South African citizens, three United States and one German.

#### Banishment

Two forms of banishment were practised during 1984. The first was by the Minister of Law and Order under banning powers conferred under the Internal Security Act, whereby a person may not absent himself or herself from a designated district. If the district stipulated in the banning order is a remote area, away from the person's home, then this is clearly an effective form of banishment. Two persons were affected in this way.

The second form was by the Minister of Home Affairs, by declaring a black person a citizen of an "independent homeland" therefore an alien, under the Aliens Act. Entry into "South Africa without a visa then becomes illegal and punishable in law. Such persons are thus effectively banished to a homeland area. Two persons were affected in this way during 1984.

PERSONS IN DETENTION

The following number of persons were in detention in each detention centre of the South African Defence Force on 3 May 1985.

Voortrekkerhoogte.....	68
Wynberg.....	6
Grootfontein.....	15
Bloemfontein.....	15
Simons Town.....	6
Kings Rest.....	2
Walvis Bay.....	17
Witwatersrand.....	<u>125</u>
	<u>254</u>

They were accused of the following offences:

Desertion.....	2
Absent without leave.....	96
Using threatening or insulting language...	2
Disobeying lawful commands or orders.....	1
Theft of government property.....	9
Using or taking article issued to another person.....	1
Negligent or wilful damage of government property.....	1
Drunkenness.....	3
Escape from custody.....	8
Aiding, abetting, inciting etc.....	3
Persons liable to render service in terms of Sec 22 or 44 who, without good reason when called up, fails to report for such service.....	125
Common law offence of theft.....	1
Common law offence of assault.....	2

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, cols. 1457 - 1456, 10 May 1985.

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT

On 31 January 1985 there were 135 persons detained under section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982. A total of 59 people had at that time been detained for longer than three months. The number of days each has been held is as follows:

1 for 225 days  
1 for 170 days  
2 for 163 days  
3 for 133 days  
1 for 130 days  
1 for 129 days  
4 for 128 days  
2 for 121 days  
10 for 120 days  
1 for 119 days  
10 for 112 days  
1 for 111 days  
1 for 100 days  
17 for 102 days  
1 for 99 days  
3 for 97 days

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 34, 7 February 1985.

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT

25 people were detained in 1984 under section 28(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982. They were detained for the following periods of time:

1 for 305 days  
3 for 194 days  
1 for 113 days  
5 for 112 days  
2 for 111 days  
3 for 84 days  
1 for 70 days  
4 for 36 days  
1 for 28 days  
4 for 18 days.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 305 - 306,  
26 February 1985.

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT

59 People detained under section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982 were charged with terrorism, treason etc. in 1984. Three were acquitted on a charge of terrorism; 6 were found guilty on that same charge; 2 were found guilty of participating in the activities of an unlawful organization; 1 of furthering the objects of an unlawful organization; 1 of intimidation and 1 person was found guilty of illegal possession of a fire-arm.

The cases against 45 persons are still pending.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 306, 26 February 1985.



OFFENCES AGAINST SECURITY OF STATE: LIFE SENTENCES

Thirty nine persons were serving life sentences for offences against the security of the state as at 29 April 1985. This figure includes 17 Namibian prisoners out of a total of 21 Namibian prisoners serving sentences for crimes against the security of the state on that date.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1417, 7 May 1985.

CRIMES AGAINST SECURITY OF STATE

The following figures represent the number of persons serving sentences for crimes against the security of the state as at 11 February 1985 as classified by race:

Asians	1
Blacks	314
Coloureds	6
Whites	16

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 365, 4 March 1985.

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT

During 1984 1 611 visits by inspectors and 1 833 by magistrates were made to detainees held under section 29. As a result of such visits 49 complaints of alleged assault were reported to the Minister of Law and Order. In 16 of these 49 cases the Attorney-General has declined to prosecute. The investigation of the remaining 33 cases has yet to be finalised. No prosecution for the alleged assault of any detainee has been initiated.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 35 - 56,  
7 February 1985.

# JUVENILES

SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRIES - "COLOURED"

During the period 1 July to 30 June a new school of industries for "coloured" boys was opened, namely the Pacaltsdorp School of Industries.

Four schools of industries, three for boys and one for girls, make provision for the admission, care, education and technical training of children and young people with behaviour problems in the age group 14 to 21 years.

The figures below reflect the movement of pupils at school of industries:

Atlantis School of Industries (boys)

Admitted	130
Transferred to other institutions	43
Released on licence	31
(Number of pupils as at 31 December 1983: 217)	

School of Industries, Ottery (boys)

Admitted	315
Transferred to other institutions	67
Released on licence	196
(Number of pupils as at 31 December 1983: 586)	

Pacaltsdorp School of Industries (boys)

Admitted	64
Transferred to other institutions	-
Released on licence	-
(Number of pupils as at 31 December 1983: 64)	

School of Industries, Wellington (girls)

Admitted	79
Transferred to other institutions	13
Released on licence	60
(Number of pupils as at 31 December 1983: 130)	

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIES CATERING FOR INDIAN BOYS (NEWCASTLE, NATAL)

This is the only school of industries catering for Indian boys in the Republic of South Africa. As at 30 June 1984 there were 194 pupils at this school: 158 from Natal, 30 from the Transvaal and six from the Cape Province. Thirty-six were undergoing training in painting and decorating, 35 in tailoring, 41 in woodwork, 37 in bricklaying and plastering and 45 in plumbing and sheet-metal work. Of the 157 pupils who wrote the December 1983 examination, 139 passed their respective standards - a percentage pass of 89.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIES CATERING FOR INDIAN GIRLS (NEWCASTLE, NATAL)

This is the only school of industries catering for Indian girls in the Republic of South Africa. As at 30 June 1984 there were 89 pupils at this school: 75 from Natal, 12 from the Transvaal and two from the Cape Province. The school offers tuition in Domestic Science, commercial subjects, Afrikaans, English, History, Science, Geography, Mathematics and Physical Education, as well as basic training in how to operate a switchboard and in stores administration.

Annual Report 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,  
Department of Internal Affairs.

PLACES OF SAFETY AND DETENTION FOR "COLOURED" CHILDREN

Grants are payable to private places of safety, private institutions and private persons for the care of children in need of care.

The grant payable to private persons amounts to R2,55 per child per day. A maximum of R4,46 per child per day is payable to private children's homes, depending on the unit cost of the particular home.

The six State places of safety and detention make provision for 585 children.

"COLOURED" CHILDREN'S HOMES

Private children's homes

The 26 registered private children's homes jointly provide care for 2 532 children. There are at present 1 883 committed children in private children's homes, which are distributed as follows in the Republic:

Province	Number	Maximum accommodation
Cape	18	1 782
Natal	5	437
Transvaal	3	313
Total	26	2 532

The capitation grant payable to private children's homes is calculated on unit cost to a maximum of R135,67 per child per month. During the 1983/84 financial year an amount of R2 679 560 was spent on capitation grants.

The table below reflects the number of children committed and privately admitted to private children's homes during the periods specified:

Period	Private admission	Committals
1.7.81 - 30.6.82	78	548
1.7.82 - 30.6.83	78	583
1.7.83 - 30.6.84	61	498

contd.....

The number of committed children released from private children's homes during the periods mentioned and the reasons for their release are as follows:

Reason	1.7.81 to 30.6.82	1.7.82 to 30.6.83	1.7.83 to 30.6.84
Discharged from the effect of order of court (section 49)	62	139	49
Released on licence	226	188	276
Expiry of period of detention	14	2	10
Transferred to private care	68	57	37
Transferred to a school of industries	52	62	62
Transferred to a reform school	5	6	12
Transferred to another institution	39	19	29
Total	466	473	475

"COLOURED" REFORM SCHOOLS

Three reform schools, two for boys and one for girls, make provision for the admission, care, education, technical training and psychological and clinical treatment of juvenile delinquents committed to them by the courts. The activities of these institutions are substantially similar to those of the schools of industries and their main objects are rehabilitation and the successful social adaptation of the pupils. In addition, the girls receive training in first aid and mothercraft.

The following statistics reflect the movement of pupils at reform schools:

Porter School (boys)

Admitted	313
Transferred to other institutions	8
Released on licence	162

(Number of pupils as at  
31 December 1983: 588)

Faure School for girls

Admitted	44
Transferred to other institutions	2
Released on licence	26

(Number of pupils as at  
31 December 1983: 148)

Faure School for boys

Admitted	157
Transferred to other institutions	1
Released on licence	137

(Number of pupils as at  
31 December 1983: 282)

Annual Report 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,  
Department of Internal Affairs.



WELFARE INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

The following table represents the number of welfare institutions for coloured and Asian children and the number of children housed therein as at 30 April 1984:

		<u>Coloureds</u>	
Annie Starck Village .....	Athlone .....		58
Bethlehem Home .....	Grahamstown .....		24
Bethshan Children's Home .....	Durban .....		20
Bruce Duncan House .....	Hanover Park .....		58
Christine Revell children's Home	Athlone .....		25
Holy Cross Orphanage .....	Parow .....		99
Leliebloem House .....	Athlone .....		69
NG Sendingherberg .....	Kamieskroon .....		94
NG Sendingherberg .....	Pofadder .....		117
RC Mission Children's Home .....	Kamieskroon .....		42
RC Mission Children's Home .....	Pofadder .....		124
Boy's Town Duin-en-Dal .....	Philippi .....		52
SOS Children's Village .....	Ennerdale .....		36
St Francis Children's Home .....	Athlone .....		60
St Francis Children's Home .....	Onseepkans .....		60
St George's Orphanage .....	Wynberg .....		31
St Joseph's Home .....	Johannesburg .....		74
St Mary's Children's Home .....	George .....		43
St Monic's Children's Home .....	Durban .....		73
St Nicholas Home .....	Port Elizabeth .....		23
St Nicholas Home Newville .....	Johannesburg .....		63
St Philomena's Orphanage .....	Domerton .....		70
St Thomas Home .....	Durban .....		56
St Theresa's Home .....	Durban .....		103
Steinthal Children's Home .....	Tulbagh .....		490
			<u>1 964</u>

Indians

Boys Town Genazzano .....	Tongaath .....	38
Lakehaven Children's Home .....	Durban .....	55
Aryan Benevolent Children's Home	Durban .....	92
Muslim Dural Yatama Wal Masakeen	Durban .....	23
MA Motala Lads Hostel .....	Kloof, Durban .....	20
Sunlit Gardens Children's Home	Pietermaritzburg .....	<u>41</u>
		269

House of Assembly Debates. Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1667 - 1668,  
15 June 1984.

## CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE

	1981	1982*	1983	1984
<b>PLACES OF CARE</b>				
Registered places of care	785	869	891	984
Accommodation for children	46 326	49 966	53 992	59 616
Number under control of welfare organisations	124	129	128	148
Number privately controlled	661	740	763	836
Subsidies paid to welfare organisations	R81 218	R123 853	R129 335	R149 866
<b>ADOPTION</b>				
Children adopted	2 775	2 856	2 618	2 557
Adopted children born illegitimately	1 410	1 396	1 231	1 235
Adopted children born legitimately	1 365	1 460	1 387	1 322
<b>CHILDREN'S HOMES</b>				
Number of committed children	5 575	5 590	5 735	5 076
Total amount subsidies paid to children's homes	R7 484 146	R10 513 562	R11 959 744	R12 376 758
<b>HOMES FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS</b>				
Persons admitted to homes for unmarried mothers	341	596	576	525
<b>CHILDREN ALLEGED TO BE IN NEED OF CARE, PLACED IN SAFE CUSTODY</b>				
State places of safety (including detention cases)	1 375	1 180	816	961
Related families	1 093	1 192	1 094	1 176
Non-related families	1 092	1 288	1 400	1 453
Children's institutions	1 153	1 339	1 096	1 022
Other	102	110	121	143
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 815</b>	<b>5 109</b>	<b>4 527</b>	<b>4 755</b>

\* As from 1982, the report covers the period 1 October to 30 September.

Annual Report  
Department of Health and Welfare  
for the year 1984 (Whites).

**PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN, IN NEED OF CARE, AND OTHER CHILDREN UNDER THE CHILDREN'S ACT AND THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE PLACEMENT AND THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE ACTS**

Section of Act	Description of order Issued	1981	1982*	1983	1984	
Children's Act: Sect. 31 (1) (a) Sect. 31 (1) (a) and 31 (2) Sect. 31 (1) (a) and 31 (2)	Children returned to former custody: Without supervision	96	103	103	99	
	Placed under supervision	662	402	472	293	
	Placed on probation	98	70	97	104	
	Subtotal	856	575	672	496	
	Percentage of total	27,30	14,37	20,05	16,63	
	Sect. 31 (1) (b) Sect. 31 (1) (b) and 31 (2) Sect. 31 (1) (b) and 31 (2)	Children placed in foster care: Without supervision	89	121	86	119
Under supervision		874	1 532	1 258	1 109	
On probation		16	15	17	32	
Subtotal		979	1668	1 361	1 260	
Percentage of total		31,22	41,66	40,60	42,24	
Sect. 31 (1) (d) Sect. 31 (1) (e)		Children placed: In children's home In school of industries	748 552	945 814	769 550	749 478
	Subtotal	1 300	1 759	1 316	1 227	
	Percentage of total	41,48	43,95	39,35	41,13	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	Children found to be in need of care	<b>3 135</b>	<b>4 002</b>	<b>3 352</b>	<b>2 983</b>
	Sect. 83 (1)	Children placed in temporary custody of a suitable person	15	38	31	39
	The Criminal Procedure Act: Sect. 290 (1) (d) and (3) (b)	Children or juveniles referred to a reform school	443	267	125	160

\* As from 1982, the report covers the period 10 October to 30 September.

Annual Report  
Department of Health and Welfare  
for the year 1984 (Whites).

CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE

2 983 White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Childrens Act in 1984. Of this number 1 260 were fostered and 749 were placed in childrens' homes. A further 2 557 White children were placed in adoption homes in terms of the Childrens' Act in 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 600, 13 March 1985.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

78 privately administered children's homes exist in the Republic for white children. (There are no state run homes). A total of 5 436 children were accomodated in these homes as at 30 September 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 42, 12 February 1985.

FOSTER CARE

The rate payable in respect of coloured and Asian children placed in foster care as at 1 May 1984 was R72,50 per child per month (as fixed with effect from 1 October 1983). As at that date 15 814 coloured and 2 851 Asian children had been paid allowances of this nature.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1577 - 1578,  
11 June 1984.

JUVENILES UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS AT POLLSMOOR PRISON ON 22 MAY 1984

A Sentenced juveniles

Offence	White		Coloured		Black		Total		Age Categories
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Economic	1		27		1	1	29	1	16 - 17 years
2. Violence			20	1	2		22	1	16 - 17 years
3. Other:-									
3.1 Possession of dagga			1				1	0	15 years
3.2 Traffic offences			1				1	0	17 years
3.3 Pass-laws					1	1	1	1	16 - 17 years
	1	0	49	1	4	2	54	3	

B Unsentenced juveniles

Offence	White		Coloured		Black		Total		Age Categories
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Economic	5		62	4	8		75	4	11 - 17 years
2. Violence			62		1		63	0	14 - 17 years
	5	0	124	4	9	0	138	4	

✱

11 : 1  
 12 : 1  
 13 : 1  
 14 : 8  
 15 : 27  
 16 : 50  
 17 : 54

Information provided by  
Brigadier H J Botha at  
Pollsmoor Prison on  
28.5.84.

INFANTS AT POLLSMOOR PRISON ON 22 MAY 1984

Age	Coloured		Black		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 3 months	2	1	2		4	1
4 - 6 months			4	1	4	1
7 - 9 months	1				1	0
10 - 1 year						
1 year 0 months - 1 year 3 months	1		3		4	0
1 year 4 months - 1 year 6 months						
1 year 7 months - 1 year 9 months						
1 year 10 months - 2 years			1		1	0
2 years 0 months - 2 years 3 months			1		1	0
2 years 4 months - 2 years 6 months	1				1	0
2 years 7 months - 2 years 9 months						
2 years 10 months - 3 years						
3 years 0 months - 3 years 3 months						
3 years 4 months - 3 years 6 months						
3 years 7 months - 3 years 9 months						
3 years 10 months - 4 years	1				1	0
	6	1	11	1	17	2

Information provided by Brigadier H J Botha  
at Pollsmoor Prison on 28.5.84.

Sentenced Juveniles in Prison on 19 March 1984 \*

Age in Years	Offence	No	Total for age group	White		Coloured		Asian		African	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13 up to 14	Economic	1	1			1					
	Violent										
	Other										
15 up to 16	Economic	4	7	1						3	
	Violent	2				1				1	
	Other	1				1					
16 up to 17	Economic	40	78			18	2			19	1
	Violent	31				15				16	
	Other	7								6	1
17 up to 18	Economic	175	317	1	1	82	5			70	16
	Violent	127				73	2	2		47	3
	Other	15								10	5
Sub-Totals	Economic	220									
	Violent	160									
	Other	23		2	1	191	9	2		172	26
GRAND TOTAL			403	3		200		2		198	

Summary

403 sentenced juveniles in prison. 98.7% were Black and of these 49.6% were Coloured and 49.1% Africans.

91.1% were males and 8.9% females.

54.6% were for economic crimes, 39.7% for violent crimes and 5.7% for "other".

On 19 March 1984 there were 824 fewer sentenced juveniles detained than on 17 July 1983. This represents a decline of 67.2%. However, comparisons based on figures for single days could be misleading.

\* House of Assembly Debates, 11 June 1984, cols. 1559 - 1574.



Unsentenced Juveniles in Prison on 19 March 1984\*

Age in Years	Offence	No	Total for age group	White		Coloured		Asian		African	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10 up to 11	Economic	2	2								2
	Violent										
	Other										
11 up to 12	Economic	1	1			1					
	Violent										
	Other										
12 up to 13	Economic	7	7			5				1	1
	Violent										
	Other										
13 up to 14	Economic	9	12			5				4	
	Violent										
	Other	3								3	
14 up to 15	Economic	24	29			14	1			8	1
	Violent	5				4				1	
	Other										
15 up to 16	Economic	49	81			21				24	4
	Violent	30				26				4	
	Other	2								2	
16 up to 17	Economic	81	131	4		47	2			23	5
	Violent	49				36	1			12	
	Other	1								1	
17 up to 18	Economic	176	307	11	2	64	1			97	1
	Violent	122				67	1			53	1
	Other	9				2				6	1
Sub-Totals	Economic	349									
	Violent	206		15	2	292	6			239	16
	Other	15									
GRAND TOTAL			570	17		298		-		255	

Summary

570 unsentenced juveniles were in prison. 97% were Black and of these 52.3% were Coloureds and 44.7% were African.

95.8% were males and 4.2% were females.

61.2% were for economic crimes, 36.1% for violent crimes and 2.6% for "other".

\* House of Assembly Debates, 11 June 1984, cols. 1549 - 1558.



JUVENILES - DETAINED

7 Males and 2 females under the age of 18 years were detained in terms of security laws in 1984. 4 Of these juveniles were tried: 1 for terrorism, 1 for treason and 2 for public violence.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 209 - 210,  
20 February 1985.

CHILDREN IN PRISON CELLS IN UITENHAGUE

39 Children aged 18 years and younger were officially being held in police cells in Uitenhague on 29 March 1985.

They had been charged with the following:

murder.....	2
attempted murder.....	3
robbery.....	4
attempted robbery.....	2
public violence.....	18
serious assault.....	4
rape.....	1
intimidation.....	1
housebreaking and theft..	15
theft of motor vehicle...	1
shoplifting.....	1
theft.....	4
attempted arson.....	1

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 944 - 945,  
9 April 1985.

**POLICE**

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

The authorised establishment of the Force on 30 June 1984 was 22 997 White and 22 564 Non-White posts. The actual numerical strength on that date was 23 306 Whites and 21 490 Non-Whites.

There were 2 448 White and 2 770 Non-White civilian employees, which represents an increase of 155 and 64 respectively. The number of temporary members increased by 10 Whites and 46 Non-Whites.

There were 1 795 male and 218 female Non-White general assistants.

THE POLICE RESERVE

On 30 June 1984 the numerical strength of the Police Reserve was as follows:

Active members .....	3 810
Non-active members .....	<u>14 603</u>
TOTAL	<u>18 413</u>

JUNIOR RESERVE POLICE FORCE

During the statistical year 30 June 1983 to 1 July 1984 permission was granted for schoolboys of all population groups to be appointed as junior reservists. Courses are offered at the South African Police College in Pretoria during the school holiday.

Annual Report of the Commissioner  
of the South African Police  
1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980/81</u>	<u>1981/82</u>	<u>1982/83</u>	<u>1983/84</u>
AUTHORISED ESTABLISHMENT	38 738	38 945	43 526	44 000	44 004	45 561
ACTUAL NUMERICAL STRENGTH	34 076	34 271	34 271	37 126	42 527	44 696
TOTAL STAFF WASTAGE	4 035	3 873	4 375	3 830	2 648	2 623
PURCHASE OF DISCHARGE	2 744	2 060	2 467	2 177	1 318	1 204
PURCHASE OF DISCHARGE AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WASTAGE	68	53	56.4	56.8	49.8	45.9

Calculated from Reports of the Commissioner  
of the South African Police 1978/79 to  
1983/84.

POLICE RESIGNATIONS AND RECRUITMENT

The following policemen resigned from the Police Force from 1 January to 31 December 1984:

Lieutenant-Colonel .....	1
Major .....	3
Captain .....	3
Lieutenant .....	18
Warrant Officer .....	59
Sergeant .....	201
Constable .....	732
Student .....	146
Temporary Members .....	115

There were 3 644 new recruits during the same period.

(House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies cols 323 and 324, 26 February 1985.)

POLICEMEN KILLED/INJURED

100 Policemen were seriously injured in the execution of their duties in 1984.

20 Policemen in the Republic were killed during 1984 (excluding vehicle accidents).

(House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies col 328, 26 February 1985).

POLICE VEHICLES: ACCIDENTS

4 846 Police vehicles were involved in accidents in 1984.

This cost the State R 2 477 517,57 of which R610 290,10 was recovered from the parties liable.

(House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies col 381, 4 March 1985).

POLICE BUREAU'S AND UNITS

The Forensic Science Laboratory

The activities of the Forensic Science Laboratory increased by 17% compared with the previous year, and 7 943 cases were dealt with.

At an average rate of 100 analyses a day, a total of 23 910 chemical and biochemical analyses were carried out.

Assistance to neighbouring and national states increased by 38%, and 407 cases were dealt with.

Annual Report of the Commissioner  
of the South African Police for  
the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

The Dog Unit

The South African Police Force at present has a total of 899 dogs stationed throughout the Republic. A total of 76 487 persons were arrested with the aid of patrol dogs, and lost or stolen property valued at R5 289 825,53 was recovered. Tracker dogs were used in 8 817 cases and 2 844 of these cases were solved. Dagga dogs were used in 3 482 cases and a total of 16 971 kilograms of dagga were located. The bomb and explosives dogs were used in 3 323 cases and in 54 cases explosives were actually found. Sheep-dogs were used in 409 cases.

Annual Report of the Commissioner  
of the South African Police for  
the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

contd.....

The Diamond and Gold Unit

During the year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 374 persons were arrested for the illegal purchase of rough or uncut diamonds. A total of R807 315,23 in cash was seized in connection with these transactions. A total of 259 persons were arrested for the theft and/or illegal possession of rough or uncut diamonds with a total mass of 4 540,21 carats, which were valued at R1 162 614,00. These diamonds were seized. Ninety-seven persons were arrested for illegally purchasing unwrought gold, for which an amount of R218 865,90 in cash was paid. This money was seized. A total of 105 persons were arrested for the theft and/or illegal possession of unwrought gold and 9 960,75 grams of gold, valued at R138 612,47, were seized.

Seven persons were arrested for the theft and/or illegal possession of unwrought platinum and 5 268,84 grams of platinum, valued at R86 384,86, were seized. In all cases where gold, platinum or diamonds were seized, they were returned to the rightful owner if his identity could be established, while the rest was declared forfeit to the State. The number of persons who were arrested for fraud on account of offering worthless objects for sale as diamonds or gold increased from 54 the previous year to 142 this year.

Annual Report of the Commissioner  
of the South African Police for  
the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRIMINAL BUREAU

During the year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 the fingerprints of 750 659 accused persons, i.e. 100 375 more than during the previous year, were submitted to the South African Criminal Bureau to determine whether these persons had been previously convicted. This is an accurate barometer of police activities since the fingerprints of nearly all accused persons are taken and sent to the Bureau. Of this total, 314 373 were identified as previous offenders. The fingerprints of a further 188 482 persons were checked following enquiries by the police, other Government departments and prospective employers. This brings the grand total of fingerprints that were dealt with to 939 141 - an increase of 102 100 on the figure for the previous year. The fingerprints of 1 534 unidentified bodies were traced and in 1 053 cases the deceased were positively identified. Members of local fingerprint offices from all over the country searched for fingerprints at 119 159 scenes of crime. The Bureau also conducted 5 178 ballistics investigations involving fire-arms and projectiles and 2 000 disputed documents were investigated. "Identikits", by means of which photo images of alleged criminals are reconstructed, were used in 763 cases.

Annual Report of the Commissioner  
of the South African Police for  
the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.



RAILWAYS POLICE

The authorised establishment of the South African Railways Police comprises 270 officers and 7 134 other ranks. Their actual strength is 240 officers and 6 317 other ranks. A total of 611 men were recruited from February 1984 to January 1985 and 437 men left the force.

Moreover, 5 Warrant Officers; 22 Sergeants and 195 Constables purchased their discharge during the period February 1984 to January 1985.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies cols 213 - 214,  
21 February 1985.

NATIONAL SERVICE AND SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

The following number of national servicemen rendered their national service in the South African Police in each of the specified years:

1980 - 234  
1981 - 343  
1982 - 235  
1983 - 167  
1984 - 161

61 Were accepted by the South African Police from the 1985 intake and 294 members of the South African Police are currently rendering their national service as at May 1985.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1565, 22 May 1985.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES LODGED AGAINST THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

In January, February and March 1985 857 claims for damages were lodged against the South African Police by members of the public. The nature and circumstances of these claims was as follows:

Damage to vehicles and claims in respect of injuries....	245
Unlawful arrest or detention.....	147
Assault (bitten by police dog).....	9
Common assault.....	321
Shooting incidents.....	78
Loss of or damage to property.....	25
Defamation.....	10
Loss of support.....	22

The South African Police paid out R4 207,95 in respect of claims lodged during January 1985 and no legal costs were incurred.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1374 - 1375,  
1 May 1985.

POLICEMEN: OFFENCES

The following table represents policemen convicted of common assault, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, culpable homicide and murder in 1984. 30 Of these men had previous convictions. A total of 41 men were discharged from the force as a result of these convictions.

	common assault	assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	culpable homicide	murder
Whites .....	65	13	4	-
Non-Whites .....	117	43	4	5

Note: 72 of these convictions resulted from offences committed in 1982 and 1983.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 765 - 766,  
19 March 1985.

CITIZENS SHOT AND WOUNDED

In 1984 268 adults and 19 juveniles were shot and killed by the South African police in the execution of their duties. During the same period 850 adults and 87 juveniles were wounded by the police.

These numbers include people killed and wounded in the riots

	Adults		Juveniles	
	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded
Whites .....	3	30	-	2
Coloureds .....	19	102	3	13
Asians .....	2	6	-	-
Blacks .....	<u>244</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>72</u>
	<u>268</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>87</u>

The number of persons killed and wounded during the 1984 riots are included in these figures.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 541 - 542,  
12 March 1985.

PERSONS SHOT DEAD/INJURED AT ROAD BLOCKS

Two people were shot dead and 8 people were injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 94, 12 February 1985.

POLICEDEATHS IN CUSTODY

126 people died in police custody in 1984. The Minister of Law and Order states the following as the causes of death:

Injuries sustained before arrest .....	21
Assaulted by fellow prisoners .....	6
Suicide .....	38
Natural causes .....	61

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 329, 26 February 1985.

POLICE STATIONS - SECURITY

The protection of and security at police stations in the Republic has been upgraded. The total amount spent in this regard in the 1984/85 financial year was R4 372 047. This amount was spent in respect of 108 police stations.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1664 - 1665,  
4 June 1985.

# PRISONS

## PRISONS

### Prison overcrowding

Although the total number of persons admitted to prison declined by 32 064 to 528 270 persons during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984, the current daily average prison population rose. 78 527 prisoners can be accommodated in South African prisons at present. However, the current daily average was estimated at 107 946 as at December 1984. This contrasts with an estimate of 105 509 in December 1983. (Hansard QR 18 March 1985 col 657).

Commenting on prison overcrowding Mr D Dalling (PFP MP) stated that it had to be realised that South Africa had a very high prison population compared to most Western countries. He advised that "we have to stop arrests and imprisonment for technical offences and we have to decriminalise the pass laws and other technical racial offences... Moreover it is high time the government addressed the issue of alternative service, such as community service and weekend service". (Cape Times 20 March 1985.)

### Estimates of Expenditure

The budget of the Prisons Service for the 1983/1984 financial year was R99 021 000. This represents an increase of 80.8 percent on the previous year.

### Personnel

On 30 June 1984 the Prisons Service comprised 18 614 staff members. This compares with 17 588 the previous year. Of this number 6 859 were African, 2 188 were coloured and 9 567 were white.

### Escapes

The downward trend reflected in the statistics on escapes in previous years

/continued.....

continued for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984. During this period there were 1 019 escapes as against 1 090 escapes in the previous statistical year. Of the 1 019 escapes, 95 took place from prison institutions, 885 from teams working outside prisons and 39 while the prisoners were being escorted to and from courts, while they were in hospital and during transfers. During the year under review 552 of this number had already been rearrested.

#### Visits to Prisons

A total of 305 persons actively involved in the problem of crime visited prisons in the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984. Official visitors included 95 judges and 773 magistrates which represents a substantial increase on last years figures.

#### Female Prisoners

87 802 women were admitted to prison during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

#### Children admitted to prison

On 19 March 1984 570 unsentenced juveniles aged between 10 and 18 years old were detained in prison. Of this number 97% were classified as non-white. On the same date, 403 sentenced juveniles aged between 13 and 18 years were detained in prison. Of these 98.7 percent were classified as non-white. (Hansard QR 11 June 1984 cols 1549 to 1558).

On 31 May 1984 255 children were recorded as being in prison with their mothers. None of these children were white. (Hansard QR 11 June 1984 col 1574). (For further information on the detention of children, see F. McLachlan and D van Zyl Smit, Children in Prison in South Africa, Institute of Criminology, University of Cape Town 1984).

PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1983 TO 30 JUNE 1984.

	Blankes Whites		Swartes Blacks		Asiërs Asians		Kleurlinge Coloureds		Totaal Total
	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	
<b>VERHOORAFWAGTENDES/AWAITING TRIAL</b>									
<b>Subtotaal/Subtotal.....</b>	<b>8 381</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>179 299</b>	<b>22 799</b>	<b>1 964</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>35 702</b>	<b>3 385</b>	<b>252 302</b>
<b>GEVONNISTE/SENTENCED</b>									
Doodstraf/Death penalty .....	3	—	106	1	—	—	41	—	151
Lewenslank/Life imprisonment .....	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	10
Verklaar tot gewoontemisdadiger/Declared habitual criminal.....	26	1	243	4	1	—	30	2	307
Langer as 10 jaar/More than 10 years.....	50	—	610	13	6	1	144	2	826
Langer as 5 jaar tot hoogstens 10 jaar/More than 5 years up to and including 10 years	186	6	2 862	39	20	3	649	14	3 779
2 jaar tot 5 jaar/2 years to 5 years.....	630	56	11 316	376	93	4	3 348	117	15 940
Langer as 6 maande, maar korter as 2 jaar/ More than 6 months but less than 2 years	832	41	17 185	1 232	127	11	6 167	244	25 839
Langer as 4 maande en tot 6 maande/More than 4 months and up to 6 months .....	683	19	18 947	2 337	172	12	6 597	484	29 251
Langer as 1 maand en tot 4 maande/More than 1 month and up to 4 months .....	1 125	52	54 798	18 956	315	46	12 954	3 313	91 559
Hoogstens 1 maand/Up to and including 1 month .....	829	62	54 923	26 413	246	16	9 829	4 783	97 101
Periodieke gevangenisstraf/Periodical imprisonment.....	234	12	226	7	17	—	157	4	657
Slegs lyfstraf/Corporal punishment only.....	68	—	1 048	—	3	—	290	—	1 409
<b>Subtotaal/Subtotal.....</b>	<b>4 666</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>162 273</b>	<b>49 378</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>40 206</b>	<b>8 963</b>	<b>266 829</b>
<b>ANDER KATEGORIEË OPGENEEM GEDURENDE DIE JAAR/OTHER CATEGORIES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR</b>									
*Psigopate (gesertifiseer)/Psychopaths (certified) .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
*Staatspresidentspasiente/State President's patients.....	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	13
Geestesongesteldes (uitgesonderd dié by *)/Mentally ill (excluding those at *)....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vonnisskuldenaars/Judgment debtors .....	1 485	252	2 276	790	756	167	2 379	939	9 044
Arres tamquam suspectus de fuga (art 30, Wet 32/1944)/Arrest tamquam suspectus de fuga (sec. 30, Act 32, 1944).....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Getuies vir aanhouding (art 184, Wet 51/1977)/Witnesses in detention (sec. 184, Act 51, 1977) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artikel 185/Section 185 .....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
Aangehoudenes (art 19, Wet 74/1982)/Detainees (sec. 19, Act 74, 1982).....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Artikel 28/Section 28.....	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
Artikel 29/Section 29.....	3	—	26	9	—	—	—	—	38
Artikel 31/Section 31.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Artikel 50/Section 50.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ander/Other .....	5	1	16	1	—	—	1	—	24
<b>Subtotaal/Subtotal.....</b>	<b>1 498</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>2 343</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>9 139</b>
<b>Totaal/Total.....</b>	<b>14 545</b>	<b>1 058</b>	<b>343 915</b>	<b>72 979</b>	<b>3 720</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>78 288</b>	<b>13 288</b>	<b>528 270</b>



SENTENCED AND UNSENTENCED PRISONERS: DAILY AVERAGES

	Whites		Blacks		Asians		Coloureds		<u>Totals</u>
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1974/75	3 932	90	69 498	5 150	529	15	17 913	921	98 048
1975/76	3 808	86	66 445	5 249	491	17	17 770	995	94 861
1976/77	4 197	121	68 188	5 541	561	21	19 296	1 060	98 985
1977/78	4 143	132	67 850	5 335	589	18	20 169	1 056	99 292
1978/79	4 096	133	67 436	5 013	523	16	20 128	947	98 292
1979/80	4 109	116	69 083	4 828	531	20	20 997	993	100 677
1980/81	3 937	102	69 318	4 514	533	17	21 154	958	100 533
1981/82	3 391	118	59 845	3 805	502	15	18 993	870	87 539
1982/83	4 030	143	69 472	4 927	567	21	21 089	1 053	101 302
1983/84	4 453	160	73 179	4 847	611	24	22 828	1 072	107 174

Up to and including 1976/77, the totals for South-West Africa and the Republics of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are included.

Annual Report of the Department of Justice  
1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

SENTENCE DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEARS 1974/75 TO 1983/84, 101

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Langtermyngevangenes (d.w.s. met vonnisse van 2 jaar en langer)/Long-term prisoners (i.e. with sentences of 2 years and over).....	6,30	7,64	8,56	8,92	7,55	8,26	8,64	8,64	7,82	7,82
Vonnisse langer as 6 maande tot onder 2 jaar/Sentences of more than 6 months but under 2 years...	7,67	8,18	9,79	10,96	10,48	10,73	10,64	10,37	9,24	9,68
Vonnisse van 6 maande en minder/Sentences of 6 months and under .....	85,79	83,86	81,39	79,76	81,66	77,87	77,22	76,96	82,54	81,91
Ander kategorieë/Other categories...	0,24	0,32	0,26	0,36	0,31	3,14	3,5	4,03	0,4	0,59
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

CHILDREN (INFANTS) IN PRISONS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1983 to 30 JUNE 1984

	Blankes/Whites		Swartes/Blacks		Asiërs/Asians		Kleurlinge/Coloureds		Totaal/Total
	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	
Opgeneem/Admitted.....	1	8	1 500	1 525	4	3	193	195	3 429
Tydens moeder se gevangenskap gebore/Born during mother's imprisonment.....	—	—	57	63	—	—	10	15	145
<b>Totaal/Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3 574</b>

COMPARATIVE TABLES IN RESPECT OF ESCAPE STATISTICS FOR THE PERIODS 1982/83 AND 1983/84 : 1 JULY 1982 to 30 JUNE 1983

	Blankes Whites		Swartes Blacks		Asiërs Asians		Kleurlinge Coloureds		Totaal Total
	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	
Uit die gevangenis/From prison.....	31	1	58	4	—	—	15	1	110
Terwyl buite die gevangenis (werkspanne)/ While outside the prison (work teams) .....	3	—	629	—	3	—	283	—	915
Buite die gevangenis (hospitaalbewaking en geleides)/Outside the prison (hospital custody and under escort).....	7	2	41	3	—	—	7	2	62
<b>Totaal/Total.....</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 090</b>
Herarresteer/Rearrested .....	38	2	464	7	3	—	264	2	780
Nog op vrye voet/Still free.....	3	1	264	—	—	—	41	1	310

1 JULIE 1983 TOT 30 JUNIE 1984/1 JULY 1983 TO 30 JUNE 1984

	Blankes Whites		Swartes Blacks		Asiërs Asians		Kleurlinge Coloureds		Totaal Total
	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	
Uit die gevangenis/From prison.....	13	—	70	1	—	—	11	—	95
Terwyl buite die gevangenis (werkspanne)/ While outside the prison (work teams) .....	—	—	640	—	4	—	241	—	885
Buite die gevangenis (hospitaalbewaking en geleides)/Outside the prison (hospital custody and under escort).....	7	—	24	1	3	—	4	—	39
<b>Totaal/Total.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 019</b>
Herarresteer/Rearrested .....	14	—	404	1	6	—	191	—	616
Nog op vrye voet/Still free.....	6	—	330	1	1	—	65	—	403

	Blankes Whites		Swartes Blacks		Asiërs Asians		Kleurlinge Coloureds		Totaal Total
	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	
VERHOORAFWAGTEND/AWAITING TRIAL									
Subtotaal/Subtotal.....	575	25	12 701	761	81	5	2 984	177	17 309
GEVONNIS/SENTENCED									
Ter dood veroordeel/Death penalty.....	8	—	118	2	1	—	40	—	169
Psigopate (gesertifiseer)/Psychopaths (certified).....	21	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	33
Lewenslank/Life imprisonment.....	13	2	147	1	3	—	66	—	232
Verklaar tot gewoontemisdadiger/Declared habitual criminal.....	310	2	2 941	40	24	1	973	10	4 301
Langer as 10 jaar/More than 10 years.....	318	5	3 672	32	49	—	1 356	13	5 445
Voorkoming van misdaad/Prevention of crime.....	—	—	42	—	—	—	27	—	69
Langer as 5 jaar tot hoogstens 10 jaar/More than 5 years up to and including 10 years	820	22	10 676	143	102	2	3 429	34	15 228
Korrektiewe opleiding/Corrective training...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	6
Twee jaar tot hoogstens 5 jaar/2 years up to and including 5 years.....	1 600	70	24 884	682	185	6	8 049	193	35 669
Langer as 6 maande tot onder 2 jaar/More than 6 months but less than 2 years.....	426	25	7 645	659	59	1	3 605	157	12 577
Langer as 1 maand tot 6 maande/More than 1 month and up to 6 months.....	220	6	6 238	1 520	52	2	1 657	266	9 961
Hoogstens 1 maand/Up to and including 1 month.....	29	1	1 137	439	2	1	258	112	1 979
Periodieke gevangenisstraf/Periodical imprisonment.....	48	—	29	—	4	—	47	—	128
Slegs lyfstraf/Corporal punishment only.....	—	—	24	—	—	—	6	—	30
Subtotaal/Subtotal.....	3 813	133	57 558	3 518	481	13	19 525	786	85 827
ANDER KATEGORIEË/OTHER CATEGORIES									
*Staatspresidentspatiënte/*State President's patients.....	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Geestesongesteldes (uitgesonderd dié by *)/Mentally ill (excluding those at *).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vonnisskuldenaars (art 65, Wet 32/1944)/Judgment debtors (sec. 65, Act 32, 1944).....	24	3	86	13	4	—	77	18	225
Arrest <i>tamquam suspectus de fuga</i> (art 30, Wet 32/1944)/Arrest <i>tamquam suspectus de fuga</i> (sec. 30, Act 32, 1944).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Getuies vir aanhouding (art 184, Wet 51/1977)/Witnesses in detention (sec. 184, Act 51, 1977).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Art 185, Wet 51/1977/Section 185, Act 51, 1977.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangehoudenes (art 19, Wet 74/1982)/Detainees (sec. 19, Act 74, 1982).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artikel 28/Section 28.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Artikel 29/Section 29.....	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	15
Artikel 31/Section 31.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artikel 50/Section 50.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander/Other.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Subtotaal/Subtotal.....	28	3	102	20	4	—	77	18	252
<b>Totaal/Total.....</b>	<b>4 416</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>70 361</b>	<b>4 299</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22 586</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>103 388</b>

\* Drie van die Blanke Staatspresidentspatiënte is in die Hospitaalgevangenis te Zonderwater in bewaring./Three of the State President's White patients are in custody in the prison hospital at Zonderwater.

PRISONERS RELEASED ON PAROLE

	Blankes/ Whites		Swartes/ Blacks		Asiërs/ Asians		Kleurlinge/ Coloureds		Totaal/ Total
	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	Manlik Male	Vroulik Female	
<i>Tot hoogstens vier (4) maande/Up to and including four (4) months</i>									
1. Aantal eenhede vrygelaat/Number of units released.....	120	9	39 974	2 650	73	1	10 331	1 208	54 366
2. Paroolvoorwaardes verbreek/Parole conditions violated:									
— deur te dros van werkgewers/by abscondence from employers .....	3	—	2 749	214	14	—	716	55	3 751
— as gevolg van ander redes/in other ways	3	—	530	35	4	—	111	22	705
3. Aantal eenhede weer gevange geset/Number of units re-imprisoned.....	4	—	654	93	1	—	395	33	1 180
<i>Bo vier (4) maande tot hoogstens ses (6) maande/More than four (4) months up to and including six (6) months</i>									
1. Aantal eenhede vrygelaat/Number of units released.....	128	11	6 946	520	61	2	2 822	184	10 674
2. Paroolvoorwaardes verbreek/Parole conditions violated:									
— deur te dros van werkgewers/by abscondence from employers .....	3	—	1 070	82	6	—	383	13	1 557
— as gevolg van ander redes/in other ways	—	—	113	19	2	—	64	9	207
3. Aantal eenhede weer gevange geset/Number of units re-imprisoned.....	3	—	320	40	1	—	197	12	573
<i>Langer as ses (6) maande tot onder twee (2) jaar/More than six (6) months to under two (2) years</i>									
Aantal eenhede vrygelaat/Number of units released .....	261	29	8 415	420	66	2	2 979	132	12 304
<i>Twee (2) jaar en langer (Raadsake)/Two (2) years and over (Board cases)</i>									
Aantal eenhede vrygelaat/Number of units released .....	364	34	6 427	235	71	2	1 371	39	8 543

Report of the Department of Justice  
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AWAITING-TRIAL PRISONERS

The following table represents the number of awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1984:

31 January .....	20 257
29 February .....	20 103
31 March .....	18 988
30 April .....	19 385
31 May .....	17 409
30 June .....	17 309
31 July .....	17 579
31 August .....	17 122
30 September .....	17 467
31 October .....	16 990
30 November .....	16 406
31 December .....	17 959

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 694 - 695,  
18 March 1985.

DEATHS IN PRISON

The following table represents the number of deaths that occurred in South African prisons in 1984 and the cause of death:

	Natural	Unnatural
Blacks .....	146	47
Coloureds .....	36	20
Whites .....	14	4
Asians .....	0	0

Natural causes constituted the following:

Blacks - heart disease, tuberculosis and pneumonia  
 Coloureds - heart disease, and tuberculosis  
 Whites - Mainly heart diseases  
 Asians - None

Unnatural causes constituted the following:

Blacks - assault by fellow prisoners and suicide  
 Coloureds - assault by fellow prisoners and suicide  
 Whites - suicide  
 Asians - none

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
 and Replies, cols. 681 - 682,  
 18 March 1985.

DEATHS: UNSENTENCED PRISONERS: 1 JULY 1983 TO 30 JUNE 1984

Natural causes .....	14
Accidents .....	-
Suicide .....	2
Assault by fellow-prisoners .....	2
Drowning .....	-
Poisoning .....	-
Unknown causes .....	<u>1</u>
TOTAL .....	<u>19</u>

DEATHS: SENTENCED PRISONERS: 1 JULY 1983 TO 30 JUNE 1984

Natural causes .....	169
Accidents .....	12
Suicide .....	25
Assault by fellow-prisoners .....	30
Drowning .....	4
Poisoning .....	3
Lightning .....	1
Incidents involving members .....	6
Choking .....	1
Injuries sustained before admission .....	2
Unknown causes (at this stage) ...	<u>3</u>
TOTAL .....	<u>256</u>

Annual Report of the Department of Justice  
1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.



PRISONERS: WORK-DAYS

304 total number of work days were spent by prisoners on hire to private persons, including farmers, in 1984. Prisoners only work for half a day on Saturdays. These were however considered as normal working days for the purpose of calculating this total.

An amount of R2 044 888,14 regarding prison labour to hirers was received from 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984. These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 985, 9 April 1985.

PRISONERS: COST

The estimated unit cost per prisoner per day is R8.65.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 695, 18 March 1985.



PRISON WARDERS: ASSAULT

1 241 Charges of assault were laid by prisoners against prison warders in 1984. In respect of 908 complaints no substance could be found to institute any charges against any member of the Prisons Service. Of the remaining 333 complaints a total of 55 were handed to the South African Police for further investigation while 278 complaints resulted in departmental trials in terms of Prisons Regulation 71(1)(hh) read with section 53 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act no 8 of 1959) the outcome of the Trials and police investigations was as follows:

Trials in terms of Prisons Regulation 71 (1)(hh), read with section 53 of the Prisons Act:

	No of members involved	No of complaints
Number of convictions .....	122	117
Number found not guilty .....	110	102
Findings outstanding/pending .....	<u>63</u>	<u>59</u>
TOTAL .....	<u>295</u>	<u>278</u>

Charges investigated by the South African Police:

	No of members involved	No of complaints
Number of convictions .....	6	6
Number found not guilty .....	8	8
Cases in process of finalization	6	4
Cases in which the Attorney-General instituted prosecution .....	20	18
Cases in which the Attorney-General refused prosecution .....	62	26
Results of SA Police investigation and/or Attorney-General's decision outstanding .....	<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>
TOTAL .....	<u>98</u>	<u>55</u>
GRAND TOTAL .....	393	333

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 676 - 678,  
18 March 1985.

PRISON WARDERS KILLED/SERIOUSLY INJURED

No prison warders were killed, although 18 were seriously injured in 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1149 - 1150,  
19 April 1985.

PRISONERS KILLED/SERIOUSLY INJURED

32 prisoners were killed in 1984. It is not known how many were seriously injured.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1149 - 1150,  
19 April 1985.

PRISON STAFF SHORTAGES

The Minister of Justice stated that the approved establishment of 18 614 posts was, with the exception of 460 vacancies, filled completely on 1985-02-01. Efforts were made continually to fill existing vacancies by means of intensive recruiting within the framework of available funds. It is constantly endeavoured to increase existing efficiency as measured to accepted norms and special attention is given to the retention of manpower.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 299, 26 February 1985.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IMPRISONED

154 dependent children between the ages of 1 month and 5 years old accompanied their mothers who were convicted at the Langa Commissioners' Courts to prison between 1 January and 31 August 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1294, 26 April 1985.

ROBBEN ISLAND

As at 14 May 1985 236 prisoners were being held at the maximum security prison and 273 prisoners were being held at the medium security prison on Robben Island.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1554, 21 May 1985.

PRISONERS: MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

31 Sentenced prisoners were transferred from prisons to mental institutions in 1984. This figure includes 6 prisoners who were admitted to hospital prisons for psychopaths in terms of section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973).

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 905, 27 March 1985.

# COURTS

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE 1983/1984Distribution of Criminal Caseload

Criminal cases recorded in the magistrates' courts	1 751 895	(96.8%)
Criminal cases recorded in the regional courts	54 633	(3.0%)
Criminal cases entered in the supreme court (provincial and local divisions)	2 450	(0.2%)
Civil and criminal appeals heard in the appellate division	190	

Supreme Court

Number of appeals heard: criminal	2 395
Number of review proceedings (magistrates' and commissioners' courts)	41 036

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICEATTORNEYS-GENERAL (CAPE TOWN)

	<u>1982/1983</u>	<u>1983/1984</u>
1. Proceedings in terms of section 119 (questioning by magistrate after plea before referral of the case to attorney-general for decision) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 .....	2 106	2 267
2. Proceedings in terms of section 123 (preparatory examinations) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977	9	8
3. Criminal appeals dealt with .....	379	443
4. Prosecutions conducted by Attorney-general and staff .....	* 435	* 354
5. Inquest records scrutinised .....	689	945
6. Insolvency cases dealt with .....	117	119
7. Mental disorder cases dealt with .....	918	706
8. Legal opinions provided .....	24	15

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Annual Report of the Department of Justice  
1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

\* 1983/84 Includes 15 prosecutions in lower courts and 1 commercial branch trial.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

	<u>1981/1982</u>	<u>1982/1983</u>	<u>1983/1984</u>
<u>TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION</u>			
Criminal cases entered	622	526	684
Civil Appeals		132	119
Criminal Appeals: (a) Magistrates' courts	691	601	459
(b) Commissioner's Courts	86	97	81
(c) Regional Courts	430	456	740
Review of magistrates' court judgments	3 991	6 449	8 741
Review of commissioners' court judgments	707	1 946	2 197
<u>WITWATERSRAND LOCAL DIVISION</u>			
Criminal cases entered	368	343	421
Review of magistrates' court judgments	1 567	1 911	3 006
Review of commissioners' court judgments	75	91	286
<u>CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVINCIAL DIVISION</u>			
Criminal cases entered	337	335	331
Civil Appeals		55	62
Criminal Appeals: (a) Magistrates' courts	178	208	264
(b) Commissioner's Courts	0	1	0
(c) Regional courts	111	254	234
Review of magistrates' court judgments	5 203	5 921	10 638
Review of commissioners' court judgments	31	0	4
<u>NATAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION</u>			
Criminal cases entered	269	281	318

Contd.....

Administration of Justice (Contd.)

<u>Natal Provincial Division</u>	<u>1981/1982</u>	<u>1982/1983</u>	<u>1983/1984</u>
Civil Appeals		44	88
Criminal Appeals: (a) Magistrates' courts	248	357	208
(b) Commissioner's courts	62	33	34
(c) Regional courts	31	29	40
Review of magistrates' court judgments	2 117	2 566	3 224
Review of commissioners' court judgments	478	313	203
 <u>DURBAN AND COAST LOCAL DIVISION</u>			
Criminal cases entered	233	243	272
Review of magistrates' court judgments	1 784	2 205	3 461
Review of commissioners' court judgments	322	2	2
 <u>EASTERN CAPE DIVISION</u>			
Criminal cases entered	90	126	68
Civil Appeals		32	20
Criminal Appeals: (a) Magistrates' courts	157	113	96
(b) Commissioner's courts	3	2	4
(c) Regional courts	52	66	49
Review of magistrates' court judgments	3 578	3 080	4 019
Review of commissioners' court judgments	4	27	10
 <u>SOUTH-EASTERN CAPE LOCAL DIVISION</u>			
Criminal cases entered	69	73	64
 <u>ORANGE FREE STATE PROVINCIAL DIVISION</u>			
Criminal cases entered	144	134	128
Civil Appeals		17	26

Contd.....



Administration of Justice (Contd.)

<u>Orange Free State Provincial Division</u>	<u>1981/1982</u>	<u>1982/1983</u>	<u>1983/1984</u>
Criminal Appeals: (a) Magistrate's courts	142	122	110
(b) Commissioner's courts	4	1	2
(c) Regional courts	16	15	23
Review of magistrates' court judgments	2 322	2 175	2 814
Review of commissioners' court judgments	26	6	3

NORTHERN CAPE DIVISION

Criminal cases entered	134	190	164
Civil Appeals		4	3
Criminal Appeals: (a) Magistrates' courts	28	32	23
(b) Commissioner's courts	0	0	0
(c) Regional courts	5	8	28
Review of magistrates' court judgments	1 291	1 673	2 428
Review of commissioners' court judgments	1	0	0

Annual Report of the Department of Justice  
1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURTAPPEALS AS WELL AS CRIMINAL MATTERS:

	1981/1982	1982/1983	1983/1984
Noted.....	323	275	198
Heard.....	183	176	190
Judgment reserved.....	16	8	0
Allowed.....	75	63	65
Dismissed.....	124	121	123
Sentence reduced.....	0	0	0
Withdrawn.....	96	119	52
Pending.....	327	299	255
Appeals referred back....	0	0	1

PETITIONS TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL:

Noted.....	209	239	281
Allowed.....	52	57	80
Refused.....	138	165	197
Pending.....	63	70	64
Withdrawn or expired....	8	10	10

LEGAL AID

Altogether 51 305 applications, compared with 36 037 for the previous year were received. The classification of the applications is as follows:

	Number of applica- tions received	Number of cases re- solved by mediation of the Board's represen- tatives or referred to other institutions	Number of cases re- ferred to attorneys	Number of cases refused	Number of cases pending for con- sideration at the end of the financial year
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<u>Criminal cases</u>					
Whites	1 443	195	534	359	355
Coloureds and Asians	2 494	97	1 435	412	550
Blacks	<u>1 961</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>1 102</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>348</u>
	<u>5 898</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>3 071</u>	<u>1 048</u>	<u>1 253</u>
<u>Civil cases and applications</u>					
Whites	10 336	3 047	1 839	2 908	2 542
Coloureds and Asians	21 967	7 566	3 751	5 803	4 847
Blacks	<u>11 342</u>	<u>4 754</u>	<u>2 641</u>	<u>1 932</u>	<u>2 015</u>
	<u>43 645</u>	<u>15 367</u>	<u>8 231</u>	<u>10 643</u>	<u>9 404</u>
<u>Quasi-Judicial</u>					
Whites	64	30	11	7	16
Coloureds and Asians	1 602	1 179	15	54	354
Blacks	<u>96</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>1 762</u>	<u>1 268</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>387</u>
Grand Total	<u>51 305</u>	<u>17 161</u>	<u>11 342</u>	<u>11 758</u>	<u>11 044</u>

Of the number of applications refused, 7 103 were refused for some other reason than disqualification in terms of the means test.

On 31 March 1984 there were 19 579 pending case files in which assistance was rendered but wherein accounts had not yet been submitted and finalised.

(Legal Aid Board Annual Report for the year ending 31 March 1984.)

PRO DEO CASES

The following figures represent the number of pro deo cases handled and the days spent thereon for the period 1 May 1983 to 30 April 1984:

<u>Bar</u>	<u>No. of Pro deo cases handled</u>	<u>No. of days spent thereon</u>
Johannesburg	380	770
Pretoria	<u>+618</u>	<u>+1 113</u>
Cape Town	318	1 771
Durban	235	453
Pietermaritzburg	138	162
Port Elizabeth	69	346
Grahamstown	104	143
Bloemfontein	115	405
Kimberley	190	not available
South West Africa	51	131
Transkei	248	not available
Bophuthatswana	6	6

General Council of the Bar of South Africa, 1984.

LAWSUITS AGAINST MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

69 lawsuits were brought against the Minister of Law and Order in 1984 by members of the public.

The circumstances of the lawsuits were as follows:

Damage to vehicles .....	42
Unlawful arrest or detention .....	11
Assault .....	11
Shooting incidents .....	2
Loss of support .....	2
Damage to property .....	1

59 Cases of damage to vehicles, unlawful arrest or detention, assault and shooting incidents were settled out-of-court, while in 9 cases the lawsuits were withdrawn and in one case of assault judgement was given in favour of the State.

The Minister of Law and Order paid out R83 874,61 in out-of-court settlements.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 414 - 415,  
5 March 1985.

**LABOUR  
RELATED  
ISSUES**

BLACK EMPLOYEES IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The following figures represent the number of blacks employed in the legal system in South Africa as at 25 March 1985:

	South Africa (excluding the National States)		
	BLACK	COLOURED	INDIAN
Regional Magistrates	0	0	0
District Magistrates	0	2	6
Clerks of the Court	36	14	14
Prosecutors	0	16	15
Messengers (Magistrates Courts)	0	0	1
(Commissioners Courts)	7	0	0
Prosecutors on the staff of the Attorneys General	0	0	0
Judges' registrars, in the Republic of South Africa	0	0	0
Sheriffs	0	0	0
Deputy Sheriffs	0	0	0
Registrars of the Supreme Court	0	0	0
Taxing Masters in Republic of South Africa: Magistrates Courts	0	0	3
Supreme Court	0	0	0

As far as the National States are concerned, the Department only keeps record of its officers, seconded to those States. No Indians are seconded at present.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1461 - 1462,  
10 May 1985.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The following number of workmen in each race group a) suffered permanent disablement and b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work in 1981. (The latest available figures).

## a) Workers suffering permanent disablement

Asians	196
Blacks	21 408
Coloureds	1 568
Whites	1 719

## b) Workers who died as a result of injuries sustained at work:

Asians	31
Blacks	1 916
Coloureds	183
Whites	204

There were 316 466 industrial accidents in the Republic in 1981. A total of R62 710 261 was paid out by the Workmen's Compensation Fund in respect of such accidents and 3 630 329 mandays were lost.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols 93 - 94,  
12 February 1985.



OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES: CLAIMS

A total of 5 746 claims in respect of occupational diseases in terms of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act No 78 of 1973 were received by the Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases in the period 1984 to 1985 from the mining industry. A further 112 claims were received from works.

Of these 5 726 claims in the mining industry and 112 from works were granted.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1566 - 1570,  
22 May 1985.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS: DETAINEES

Five Black persons and 1 Indian person involved in trade union movements were detained in 1984. They were held in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982. Four were released without charges being brought against them.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 594, 12 March 1985.

UNEMPLOYED BLACK PERSONS

515 000 Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest population survey, October 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1070, 15 April 1985.

CAPE PENINSULA: CONTRACT WORKERS

During the period 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 22 080 Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 7, 5 February 1985.

WESTERN CAPE: CONTRACT WORKERS

1 921 Black contract workers and 1 869 workers with rights under section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, are employed by the South African Transport Services in the Western Cape.

These contract workers are housed in hostels at Langa and Table Bay Harbour. Their contracts are 12 months long. This information is with respect to 15 February 1985.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 374, 4 March 1985.

WESTERN CAPE: BLACK LABOUR

In 1984 244 applications for the employment of Black labour in the Western Cape were refused and a potential 1 524 Black workers were affected by these refusals.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 7, 5 February 1985.

STRIKES

426 Strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1984. In 153 cases the strikes arose out of wage demands.

The following tables represent the number of workers in each race group involved in strikes and work stoppages in 1984 and the total number of man-hours lost:

Number of workers involved in strikes and work stoppages:

	<u>Strikes</u>	<u>Work stoppages</u>
Whites .....	16	Nil
Coloureds .....	4 697	607
Asians .....	1 713	12
Members of the Black Population Groups .....	167 948	6 949

Total man-hours lost:

	<u>Strikes</u>	<u>Work stoppages</u>
Whites .....	896	Nil
Coloureds .....	52 030	3 941
Asians .....	60 020	42
Members of the Black Population Groups .....	2 869 050	51 719

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 605, 13 March 1985.

STRIKES

415 Black workers were arrested for striking illegally in 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 256, 26 February 1985.

STRIKES

529 Strikes have occurred in the Republic from 1 November 1983 to 31 December 1984. The following tables represent the industries, the number of employees involved and the number of man-hours :

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Number of strikes and work stoppages</u>
Mining .....	27
Manufacturing .....	342
Electricity .....	2
Construction .....	14
Trade and accomodation services .....	110
Transport and communication	18
Public Authority and services .....	<u>16</u>
Total	<u>529</u>

Between 1 and 99 employees were involved in 232 strikes.

Between 100 and 299 employees were involved in 168 strikes.

Between 300 and 499 employees were involved in 56 strikes.

Between 500 and 999 employees were involved in 46 strikes.

Between 1 000 and 1 999 employees were involved in 15 strikes.

More than 2 000 employees were involved in 12 strikes.

Man-hours lost in respect of different race groups

Whites	896
Coloureds	53 435
Asians	62 878
Members of the Black Population Groups	3 024 617

House of Assembly Debates; Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1059 - 1062,  
12 April 1985.

REPATRIATION OF WORKERS

The following number of Black workers from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique were repatriated in 1984:

ZIMBABWE.....	2 226
LESOTHO.....	1 139
SWAZILAND.....	274
BOTSWANA.....	762
MOZAMBIQUE.....	16 318

The following table represents the number of workers which had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at 31 December 1984.

ZIMBABWE.....	1 196
LESOTHO.....	469
SWAZILAND.....	53
BOTSWANA.....	358
MOZAMBIQUE.....	2 199

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1291 - 1292,  
26 April 1985.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

The following number of persons were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at 31 December 1984:

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Members of the Black Population groups
Johannesburg .....	5 954	3 009	616	7 831
Cape Town .....	2 213	4 738	16	360
Durban .....	3 230	1 592	4 802	7 797
Pretoria .....	1 032	72	24	4 326
Port Elizabeth .....	1 482	3 763	47	2 102
Bloemfontein .....	949	402	-	1 346
East London .....	389	293	16	1 256
Kimberley .....	218	1 189	9	316
George .....	166	249	-	12

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 379 - 380,  
4 March 1985.

# **PUBLICATIONS CONTROL**

## PUBLICATIONS CONTROL

### Work by the publications committees

During the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 the Directorate devoted special attention to the guidance of persons appointed as from 1 April 1984 to the panel from which committees are formed on an ad hoc basis to examine publications, objects, films and public entertainments.

During this year altogether 1 529 ad hoc committees were appointed, 217 of which were for publications and objects, 1 173 for films and videotapes, two for public entertainments or proposed public entertainments and 137 for SABC television material.

Although members of the panel are scattered throughout the entire country, committees are, for practical purposes, set up mainly in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban.

Members living in other centres are used mainly to evaluate publications and to compile reports on these, which then serve as a basis for discussion by a committee. The Directorate does everything in its power to ensure that the work is distributed as evenly as possible among the available panel members.

### Publications

Altogether 1 739 new publications (including a few objects) and 60 reviews were submitted to publications committees during the year under review. Of these, 803 or 46,17% were found to be undesirable in terms of section 47(2) of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974). Fifteen, or 0,87%, were still under consideration on 30 June 1984. It must be remembered that the Act does not provide for a system of general pre-censorship of publications, entertainments and objects.

### Films and public entertainments

Of the 1 870 films that were submitted during the year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984, 974 were approved unconditionally and 673 conditionally (i.e. with an age restriction or excisions, or both), while 162 were rejected outright. Sixty-one films were still under consideration on 30 June 1984.

contd.....



Of the two public entertainments that were examined, one was approved unconditionally and one approved conditionally (with an age restriction.)

A summary of statistics to elucidate the work done by the publications committees during the year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 is given below:

<u>Publications or objects</u>	<u>1982-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1983-06-30</u>	<u>1983-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1984-06-30</u>
<u>Exemptions (section 8(3))</u>		
Applications for exemption from section 8(1):		
- granted	540	694
- refused	4	4
- under consideration as at 30 June	-	4
Applications for special authorisation to consult prohibited publications (section 8(1)):		
- granted	27	33
- refused	2	-
<u>Declarations and prohibitions (section 9)</u>		
(a) Periodicals of which every edition was declared to be undesirable under subsection (1)	12	21
(b) (i) Publishers whose publications or objects may not, except on the authority of a permit, be imported in terms of a prohibition under subsection (4)	1	1
(ii) Applications for a permit under this subsection	-	-
<u>Examinations (section 11)</u>		
(a) Publications or objects submitted by:		
- customs officers under section 113(3) of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964	401	390
- the Police	1 128	1 134
- publishers	113	57
- members of the public	78	23
- the Directorate	88	135
(b) Language of publications submitted:		
English	1 539	1 532
Afrikaans	21	13

contd.....

	<u>1982-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1983-06-30</u>	<u>1983-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1984-06-03</u>
Xhosa	2	1
German	22	19
Dutch	12	13
Portuguese	2	1
Italian	3	-
French	34	4
Spanish	4	1
Black languages (other)	2	-
Swedish	1	-
 (c) Nature of publications or objects submitted:		
Publications possibly prejudicial to the security of the State	1 070	1 018
Publications of literary value	45	38
Publications on special subjects (e.g. psychology, art, etc.)	85	100
Light reading matter	230	107
Pornographic publications	29	95
Periodicals and foreign newspapers	170	173
Advertisements, posters, pictures, photographs and calendars	117	158
Objects such as statuettes, gramophone records, cassettes, etc.	62	50
 (d) Publications or objects:		
- found undesirable	931	803
- found not undesirable	859	921
- under consideration as at 30 June	18	15
 <u>Appeals (sections 13, 14 and 15)</u>		
Appeals by the Directorate in respect of publications or objects -		
(a) found undesirable	5	3
which were:		
- upheld	4	-
- rejected	-	-
- conditionally approved	1	-
- under consideration as at 30 June	-	3
(b) found not undesirable	65	79
which were:		
- upheld	21	17

contd.....

	<u>1982-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1983-06-30</u>	<u>1983-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1984-06-30</u>
- rejected	16	7
- withdrawn	3	1
- conditionally approved	18	39
- under consideration as at 30 June	7	15
<u>Reviews (section 15)</u>		
Publications or objects that had previously been found undesirable, submitted for review by:		
- publishers	98	55
- members of the public	52	3
- the Directorate	7	2
and on review were:		
- found not undesirable	78	41
- again found undesirable	76	13
- under consideration as at 30 June	3	6
<u>Import permits (section 113(1)(f) of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964)</u>		
Applications for a permit to import undesirable publications or objects:		
- granted	28	31
- refused	1	3
- under consideration as at 30 June	-	-
<u>Open permit (granted)</u>		
<u>Films</u>		
(Full-length films only, unless otherwise indicated)		
<u>Exemptions (section 19(3))</u> (including "short-length" films)		
Applications for exemption under section 19(3) from the provisions of section 19(1):		
- granted	2 472	2 691
- refused	6	45
- under consideration as at 30 June	-	3
<u>Kinds of films examined (section 20)</u>		
Kinds of films according to the definition of 'film' in section 47(1):		
Full-length	1 173	1 870

contd.....

	<u>1982-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1983-06-30</u>	<u>1983-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1984-06-30</u>
Short-length (of less than 60 minutes' running time, e.g. documentary films, film series, etc.)	356	476
Trailers	291	348
Exhibited illustrations (e.g. posters)	3	-
Pictures (e.g. slides)	-	6
Video covers approved	-	21
Video covers rejected	-	9
<u>Examinations (section 21)</u>		
(a) Films submitted by:		
- film-makers and distributors	1 163	1 870
- the Police	10	-
- members of the public	-	-
(b) Films:		
- rejected	96	162
- unconditionally approved	554	974
- conditionally approved -		
. with age restrictions	181	220
. with age restrictions and excisions	201	316
. with excisions	123	137
. with group restrictions	-	-
. with restrictions on exhibition in specified places	1	-
. under consideration as at 30 June	17	61
Films examined by committees for SABC-TV 1:		
- unconditionally approved	48	85
- rejected	2	2
- conditionally approved with -		
. "time slot" only	13	4
. excisions only	20	33
. excisions and "time slot"	9	12
. age restriction	-	1
<u>Appeals (sections 23, 24 and 25)</u>		
Appeals by the Directorate in regard to films -		
(a) which were rejected or in respect of which conditions were imposed and which were:		
- partially upheld	-	-

contd.....

	<u>1982-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1983-06-30</u>	<u>1983-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1984-06-30</u>
(b) which were approved	19	26
and which were:		
- upheld	11	14
- partially upheld	2	3
- rejected	5	7
- withdrawn	-	1
- under consideration as at 30 June	1	1
(c) which were approved after review	12	12
and which were:		
- upheld	4	9
- partially upheld	1	1
- rejected	3	2
- under consideration as at 30 June	4	-
(d) Ministerial directives:		
"Bloody Moon" (directive successful)	2	1

#### Reviews (section 25)

(a) Films previously rejected which on review were:		
- approved unconditionally	1	8
- approved conditionally	27	28
- again rejected	25	40
(b) Applications for the amendment or deletion of conditions imposed in respect of films previously approved, which on review were:		
- granted	54	86
- partially granted	126	166
- under consideration as at 30 June	1	5

#### Embargo on films (section 28)

Applications for exemption from embargo on imported and locally produced films:	.	
- granted	840	3 725
- refused	9	19
- under consideration as at 30 June	62	108

#### Registration (section 29)

Film-makers and distributors of films:		
- registered	1 301	1 327
- refused	-	-
- applications under consideration as at 30 June	5	42

contd.....

	<u>1982-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1983-06-30</u>	<u>1983-07-01</u> <u>to</u> <u>1984-06-30</u>
<u>Public entertainments and proposed entertainments</u>		
<u>Examinations (section 30)</u>		
Public entertainments referred by the Directorate to publications committees for examination	9	2
which were:		
- found not undesirable	4	1
- found undesirable and prohibited <u>in toto</u>	-	-
- found undesirable in parts and the relevant parts of which were prohibited	-	-
- found undesirable in parts and the relevant parts of which were prohibited and in respect of which age restrictions were imposed	3	-
- approved subject to age restrictions	2	1
<u>Appeals (section 31 and 32)</u>		
- Appeals by presenter	-	-
- Appeals by the Directorate in respect of public entertainments or proposed public entertainments which were prohibited or in respect of which conditions were imposed	-	-
<u>Reviews (section 33)</u>		
Applications for the review of public entertainments or proposed public entertainments that were previously prohibited <u>in toto</u> or certain parts of which were prohibited or in respect of which conditions were imposed	-	1
Ministerial directive	1	-

Annual Report 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,  
Department of Internal Affairs.

PUBLICATIONS APPEAL BOARD

During the year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 the following were considered by the publications appeal board:

- 103 films were considered on appeal, of which 49 were rejected, 47 were approved conditionally and seven were approved unconditionally;
- 71 publications were considered on appeal, of which 24 were found to be undesirable, 16 were found to be not undesirable and 31 were, subject to conditions, found to be undesirable;
- the Committee of Experts was consulted in 42 instances, and in most cases its advice was followed;
- suspension by the Chairman under section 13(3)(a) was granted in regard to eight appeals and under section 15(9)(a) in regard to five appeals.

Annual Report 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,  
Department of Internal Affairs.

# **POPULATION STATISTICS**



BLACK POPULATION - CAPE PENINSULA

The total legal Black population in the greater Cape Peninsula - in January 1984 was approximately 200 000 consisting of 160 000 with section 10(1)(a)(b) and (c) rights and also 10(1)(d) rights in terms of Dr Koornhof's special dispensation applicable to Crossroads. 40 000 of the total are contract workers according to the Department of Co-operation and Development (quoted in SAIRR Regional Topic Paper on influx control, February 1984). The extent of the population without legal rights living in the existing formal townships (lodgers, backyard dwellers) is not known and has changed considerably since the removals to Site C began.

The total population of Crossroads is about 150 000 which is made up of:

Old Crossroads:	100 000 (Source - Mr Sam Langa)
Nyanga Bush:	15 000 (Source - Mr Yamile)
Cement Cathedral B:	3 000 (Source - Mr Toise)
Nyanga Extension:	3 000 (Source - Mr Siphika)
Tutu	12 000 (Urban Foundation estimate)
Gweliza	10 000 (Source - Mr Gweliza)

The last two groups are still to move to Site C.

The total population in KTC is approximately 50 000 (Urban Foundation estimate)

Mr Memani's group:	25 000 (Source - S Memeni)
Mr Jezile's group:	14 000 (Source - Mr Jezile)
Mr Siqaza	population unknown

Total population of Site C - about 32 000 (Chief Commissioner's office - Mr De Jongh)

This is made up of groups under the leadership of:

Hoza:	17 - 18 000 people (Chief Commissioner's office)
Nyandeni:	+/- 2 4 000 people (Die Burger 4.4.85)
Maqula:	6 - 7 000 people (Die Burger 4.4.85)
Dodwana:	1 000 - 1 500 people (Chief Commissioner's office)

Estimated total Black population in the Cape Peninsula excluding persons who have no legal qualification and are not living in the "squatter camps" (i.e. those with no legal status living in backyards of the formal townships or in the White or Coloured areas).

contd.....

## Persons with legal status (para. 1):

Section 10(1)(a)(b)(c) & (d)	160 000	
Contract workers	<u>40 000</u>	200 000
Crossroads:		
Total population (para. 2)	150 000	
Less: estimated number of persons with legal status included above	- <u>25 000</u>	125 000
KTC:		
Total population (para. 3)	50 000	
Less: estimated number of persons with legal status included previously (20%)	- <u>10 000</u>	40 000
Khayelitsha Site C (para. 4)		<u>32 000</u>
	Total	<u>397 000</u>
Approximately	400 000	

POPULATION OF TOWNSHIPS

As at March 31 1984 the adult male and female, and child population falling under the control of the Western Cape Development Board was as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Child</u>
Hermanus: Zwelihle.....	684	338	332
Strand: Lwandle.....	2 230	-	-
Ceres: Nduli.....	948	379	389
Stellenbosch: Kaya Mandi.....	2 480	468	271
Paarl: Mbekweni.....	5 600	3 500	4 900
Cape Town: Langa.....	14 957	4 493	6 050
Cape Town: Crossroads.....	5 739	7 455	16 068
Cape Town: Nyanga.....	12 684	4 532	6 762
Cape Town: Guguletu.....	25 407	17 811	33 094
Worcester: Zweletemba.....	2 267	2 143	4 555
Ashton: Zolani.....	567	685	1 118
Robertson: Nkgubelu.....	406	275	389
Cape Town: Khayelitsha.....	501	671	1 819
Kuilsrivier: Mfuleni.....	<u>3 250</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>328</u>
	<u>77 720</u>	<u>43 293</u>	<u>76 075</u>

Details of other Development Boards may be found at the same reference.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1264 - 1266,  
26 April 1985.

POPULATION REGISTER

On 30 June 1984 a total of 7 279 811 persons, as indicated below, had been provided with identity documents, including children's identity documents and certificates of particulars of birth. This is 504 294 more than the figure of 6 775 517 for the previous year, and represents a considerable increase of 41,8% in comparison with the increase of 355 518 during the previous year.

Whites .....	4 511 030
Coloureds .....	2 058 778
Indians .....	637 337
Chinese .....	8 855
Other Asians .....	1 239
Coloureds of South-West Africa	26 854
Basters of Rehoboth .....	13 234
Namas of South-West Africa ..	<u>22 484</u>
Total	<u>7 279 811</u>

The above-mentioned new recordings are divided into the following categories:

16 years and older	305 905
Under 16 years, i.e. persons born before 1 February 1972, on which date the computerised Population Register was introduced	8 605
Birth registration, i.e. births reported within one year of date of birth	189 784

According to the latest population growth projections provided by the Central Statistical Services, it is estimated that 729 555 persons, i.e. 77 776 Whites, 484 092 Coloureds and 167 687 Asians, of 16 years and older had not yet been issued with identity documents on 30 June 1984. In the light of the aforementioned figures the following percentages were recorded in the Population Register for the various population groups: Whites 97,7%, Coloureds 71,1% and Asians 69,1%.

The following numbers of documents were issued:

	<u>1982/83</u>	<u>1983/84</u>
Identity documents, i.e. to persons aged 16 years and older whose names were recorded in the Population Register for the first time or to whom identity documents had already been issued, but who for some reason applied for a re-issue, e.g. owing to loss, marriage, the acquisition of a driver's licence, etc.	402 470	552 492
Birth certificates	259 730	257 394
Marriage certificates	20 443	16 056
Death certificates	17 425	14 780
New firearm licences to individuals	136 994	86 357
Firearm licences to Government departments and private bodies	298	87
Weapons registered as trophies	215	480

Because more persons are in possession of identity documents, the demand for birth, marriage and death certificates has diminished and considerably fewer certificates were issued during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 than in the previous year.

During the above period 78 872 driver's licences were recorded in the Population Register. This figure is appreciably lower than the 121 046 that were registered during the previous year. This decrease can be ascribed to the fact that most persons who were in possession of the old card-type driver's licence had already applied for identity documents containing the driver's licence. Mainly new driver's licences and licences for immigrants were, therefore, recorded in the Population Register during the year under review.

The births of 11 413 children who were born illegitimately were reregistered after the parents were married subsequent to the initial registration of the births.

A total of 75 927 marriages (excluding Blacks) were solemnised. Ministerial permission to marry was granted to 44 boys under the age of 18 years and to seven girls under the age of 15 years. The applications of two boys and of one girl were rejected.

Twenty-two children's marriages were declared valid in terms of section 26(2) of the Marriage Act, 1961, i.e. marriages that had been solemnised without the Minister's prior permission having been obtained.

On 30 June 1984 there were 7 234 church marriage officers who had been appointed in terms of the Marriage Act, 1961.

Applications for authority in terms of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to assume another surname were approved in 250 cases and 43 applications were rejected.

As regards the reporting of changes of address, 196 776 persons to whom identity documents had already been issued and who changed their addresses gave notice of such changes and the changes were noted in the Population Register.

A total of 74 493 deaths were registered during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

Annual Report 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,  
Department of Internal Affairs.

POPULATION GROUP IDENTIFICATION

The following number of applications for reclassification was approved during the year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 and the previous year:

	<u>1982/83</u>	<u>1983/84</u>
White to Cape Coloured	4	8
Cape Coloured to White	462	325
Cape Coloured to Chinese	8	2
White to Chinese	4	-
Chinese to White	9	2
White to Malay	-	-
Malay to White	2	1
White to Indian	3	2
Indian to Cape Coloured	31	39
Cape Coloured to Indian	37	33
Indian to Malay	15	11
Malay to Indian	26	18
Other Asian to Cape Coloured	-	-
Cape Coloured to Other Asian	-	-
Black to Cape Coloured	71	82
Cape Coloured to Black	11	6
Black to Other Asian	1	1
Black to Indian	2	2
Black to Griqua	2	2
Indian to Other Asian	2	-
Malay to Chinese	-	1
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
Total	690	535
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

Annual Report 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,  
Department of Internal Affairs.

BIRTHS

81 119 white and an estimated 710 000 black children were born in South Africa in 1983. 87 485 Coloured children and 22 350 Asian and Indian children were born in the same year.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 650, 14 March 1985.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

In 1983 (latest figures available) the infant mortality rate for the race groups in the Republic was as follows:

Blacks	80,0 (Estimated-registration of births and deaths incomplete)
Coloureds	58,8
Indians	18,3
Whites	14,0

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 218, 21 February 1985.



WHITE SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENS

The total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1984 was 4 370 000.

475 000 persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship. The vast majority of these persons come from the United Kingdom.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 218 - 219,  
21 February 1985.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS

The following table represents the number of persons in and population groups who were economically active in the Republic as at 30 June 1984 and how many such persons were employed in the public sector:

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asians</u>	<u>Blacks</u>
Economically active population as at 30 June 1984 .....	2 062 000	1 010 000	289 000	6 087 000
Public sector employees: Total	624 928	166 508	33 721	754 449
Central Government .....	153 553	71 552	16 654	152 351
Provincial Administrations .....	132 208	27 988	4 654	99 252
Local authorities .....	61 100	28 800	6 400	139 000
National States .....	-	-	-	112 900
SA Transport Services .....	109 710	18 377	1 990	110 160
Post and Telecommunications ....	53 157	10 327	1 997	29 112
Other government bodies .....	16 098	1 396	91	12 677
Public corporations .....	73 200	4 500	700	87 600
Agricultural control boards ....	2 136	335	23	909
Universities .....	23 766	3 233	1 212	10 488

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 219 - 220,  
21 February 1985.

# **MISCELLANEOUS**

PSYCHIATRIC REFERRALS

1 342 persons in 1984 were referred for inquiry in terms of section 77 or 78 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977. In 300 cases it was found that the persons were not capable of understanding the court proceedings or were not criminally responsible for their actions as a result of mental illness or mental defects.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1003, 9 April 1985.

DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATION OF FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

Diagnostic Category	Observation Cases	President's Patients			
	Regulation 6	Resident Sec. 28	Discharge Sec. 29	Reclassified	Absconded
Psychoses	39	1 237	351	39	186
Non-psychotic deviations	96	87	41	3	15
Mental retardation	10	158	12	3	15
TOTAL	145	1 482	404	45	116

Annual Report  
Department of Health and Welfare  
for the year 1984 (Whites).

SOCIAL WORKERS

The following represents the total number of social workers registered with the Council for Social and Associated Workers:

White	4 272
Black	804
Coloured	576
Indian	263

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1137 - 1138,  
16 April 1985.

ABORTIONS

During the period 1/12/1983 to 31/10/1984 a total of 561 abortions were performed under the terms of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act, 1975 listed below:

SECTION 3(1)(a)

The continued pregnancy endangered the life of the woman concerned or constituted a serious threat to her physical health.

SECTION 3(1)(b)

The continued pregnancy constituted a serious threat to the mental health of the woman concerned.

SECTION 3(1)(c)

A serious risk existed that the child to be born would suffer from a physical or mental defect.

SECTION 3(1)(d)

The foetus was alleged to have been conceived in consequence of alleged rape or incest.

SECTION 3(1)(e)

The foetus was alleged to have been conceived in consequence of unlawful carnal intercourse, with a female idiot or imbecile in contravention of Section 15 of the Immorality Act.

SECTION 4

Sterilisation of a person who for any reason is incapable of consenting or incompetent to consent thereto.

Annual Report of the Department of  
Health and Welfare, 1985.

As a consequence of the narrow terms of the above act an estimated 200 000 women were forced into the 'back streets' to obtain illegal abortions.

As quoted on "The Human Factor" SABC  
1985.

ABORTION AND STERILISATION ACT

The Minister of Health and Welfare refused to consider appointing a commission of inquiry into the functioning of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act, No 2 of 1975 despite representations from at least 4 different organisations, including FAMSA, National Council of Women, Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging and Pro Life.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 255, 26 February 1985.

MARRIAGE UNDER THE MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY ACT

94 Couples married in community of property with the inclusion of the marital power, and have since the commencement of the Matrimonial Property Act, No 88 of 1984 until 29 April 1985, caused notarial contracts to be registered in terms of section 25(2)(a) of the said Act, i.e. they have converted their marriages to the new system of marriage in community of property.

As at 29 April 1985, 264 couples married out of community of property since the commencement of the Matrimonial Property Act have registered notarial contracts in terms of section 21(2)(a) of the said Act, having the effect of making the accrual system applicable to their marriage.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1522 - 1523,  
20 May 1985.



ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

The following number of persons in possession of South African reference books were arrested by the South African Police on suspicion of being illegal immigrants :

January	1984 -	30
February	1984 -	19
March	1984 -	22
April	1984 -	31
May	1984 -	58
June	1984 -	39
July	1984 -	54
August	1984 -	43
September	1984 -	34
October	1984 -	34
November	1984 -	33
December	1984 -	263
January	1985 -	180
February	1985 -	102
March	1985 -	69
April	1985 -	43

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1563, 21 May 1985.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

133 suspected illegal immigrants and 276 prohibited persons were being detained in police stations in the Republic as at 28 March 1985.

They were detained in terms of the following statutory provisions and had been detained for the following period of time at 46 police stations in different centres:

In terms of sections 32, 35(1), 40(1), (4) and (5), 52 of Act No 59 of 1972, section 12(1) and (2) of Act No 25 of 1945 and section 26(1) of Act No 67 of 1964.

122	for	1 day
24	for	2 days
47	for	3 days
10	for	4 days
11	for	5 days
3	for	6 days
2	for	7 days
3	for	8 days
14	for	9 days
11	for	10 days
4	for	11 days
1	for	13 days
23	for	14 days
1	for	17 days
1	for	20 days
4	for	21 days
1	for	22 days
1	for	23 days
2	for	24 days
4	for	27 days
25	for	28 days
43	for	30 days
31	for	31 days
4	for	32 days
1	for	41 days
1	for	49 days
6	for	2 months
5	for	3 months
1	for	4 months
3	for	5 months

8 815 persons being detained as suspected illegal immigrants were said to have admitted that they were illegally in the country in 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1358 - 1359,  
30 April 1985.

### ALIENS CONTROL

The Department has a computerised system from which it can be determined whether or not an alien who has been admitted to the country for temporary purposes has exceeded his residential concession. Appropriate steps can then be taken against those persons who fail to leave before the expiration of the period of validity of their permits.

### ILLEGAL SOJOURN

Cases of aliens who are in the country illegally and who are therefore guilty of an offence in terms of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), regularly come to light. They can be classified in the following categories, viz aliens who:

- did not enter through a border post and were, therefore, not cleared by an immigration officer in terms of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972), or who did not report to an immigration officer after their arrival for the necessary clearance;
- failed to renew the temporary residence permits issued to them at ports of entry;
- breached the conditions of their temporary residence permits without permission, e.g. holiday visitors entering employment or starting their own businesses.

The majority of transgressors fall in the 2nd category above.

Where necessary, appropriate steps are taken to ensure the removal or departure of these persons. When circumstances justify, persons are allowed to legalise their sojourn.

Warning letters despatched	4 146
Detention orders issued	944
Detention orders suspended	214
Persons removed under warrant	37

(The total number of detention orders issued and suspended as well as persons removed under warrant does not tally with the number of warning letters despatched because many persons who are warned to leave the country do so of their own accord or are successful in regularising their stay.)

REMOVAL OF UNDESIRABLE PERSONS

In terms of sections 43, 44 and 44A of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972), the Minister may order the deportation of any person (other than a South African citizen by birth or descent) convicted of any of the offences specified in the Act.

In terms of section 45 of the Act the deportation of a person (other than a South African citizen) may be ordered if the Minister deems this to be in the public interest.

The Minister may suspend the execution of a deportation order on such conditions as he may determine.

All offences in terms of which deportation can be ordered are brought to the Department's attention by the South African Police. In some cases the offence is of such a minor nature that steps are not warranted.

Deportation orders issued in terms of:

- sections 43 and 44	292
- section 44A	-
- section 45	<u>1</u>
	293

Deportation orders executed or in the process of being executed	232
Deportation orders suspended	<u>61</u>
	293
Persons warned	192
No steps taken	218

Annual Report 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,  
Department of Internal Affairs.

PASSPORTS AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

The statistics below show that during the year 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 there was a noticeable increase in the number of South African passports issued.

A total of 177 223 South African passports were issued in comparison with 158 609 during the previous year.

The various offices of issue accounted for the following numbers of passports issued:

During the above year the following numbers of persons (South African citizens and aliens) were cleared by immigration officers:

	<u>Cleared for</u>	
	<u>Entry</u>	<u>Departure</u>
Jan Smuts	831 818	819 799
Durban	42 649	40 230
Cape Town	31 163	34 170
Windhoek	11 968	11 470
Beit Bridge	204 496	197 260
Komatipoort	101 664	123 519
Umzimkulu Bridge	848 584	808 453
Kei Bridge	796 761	770 391
Willow Park, Zeerust	1 030 259	1 013 679
Rand Airport	4 919	4 704
Lanseria	10 537	10 289
Other ports of entry	7 537	5 142
Border posts between the Republic and Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland which are controlled by the South African Police	2 119 852	2 367 962
	<hr/> 6 042 207	<hr/> 6 207 068

Annual Report 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984,  
Department of Internal Affairs.

NATIONAL SERVICEMEN: RELIGIOUS OBJECTION

As at 5 June 1985 438 national servicemen had applied for the status of religious objectors. Of this number 353 have been classified as religious objectors, 4 applications have been refused and 81 are awaiting classification.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1814, 13 June 1985.

NATIONAL SERVICEMEN: SUICIDE

10 National servicemen committed suicide in the half year July to December 1984 and 67 attempted suicides. A comparison of the figures for the periods July to December 1983 and January to June 1984 revealed a trend towards an increase in the occurrence of fatal cases. A decrease in the occurrence of attempted suicide and an increased occurrence of attempted suicide shortly after a new intake of national servicemen.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, cols. 424 - 425, 5 March 1985.

SADF MEMBERS KILLED

123 Members of the S.A.D.F. were killed in 1984.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 252, 26 February 1985.

PERSONS KILLED IN OPERATIONAL AREA.

169 Civilians and 916 "terrorists" were killed in the operational area by the South African Defence Forces in 1984. The Minister of Defence refused to release statistics on the number of South African Defence Force members who have been killed in this area as "our enemy may utilise" such statistics.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1707 - 1708,  
4 June 1985.

NAMIBIAN PRISONERS

21 Namibian prisoners in South African prisons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at 29 April 1985.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1417, 7 May 1985.

NAMIBIA: DETAINEES

As at 27 February 1985, 55 persons were being held under Proclamation AG 9 in Namibia and had been in detention for more than 30 days.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 615, 13 March 1985.

RESISTANCE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATE: DEATHS/PERSONS INJURED

5 Persons died and 1 person was injured as a result of action taken by members of the SADF in so-called "unrest" situations in the Republic during the latest period of 12 months for which information is available, this period ending on 31 May 1985. All these deaths occurred with members of the SADF involved with performing service in support of the South African Police.

In addition one member of the SADF was killed in an unrest situation when 2 Buffel vehicles were involved in a collision and 25 were injured. 7 Of this number were hurt in stone throwing, 14 were injured in motor vehicle accidents, 3 were injured in shooting accidents involving their own weapons and 1 was accidentally wounded during the firing of a shotgun.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1828 - 1832,  
14 June 1985.

RESISTANCE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATE: CITIZEN FORCE/COMMANDO UNITS

Citizen Force and commando units were used to control so-called "unrest" and to monitor townships in the Eastern Cape and other townships for the period 1 May 1984 and 31 May 1985. Unfortunately further details are unavailable as the Minister of defence states that "To supply the number of occasions, the dates, the place and the reason for the deployment of these troops would entail an administrative effort running to hundreds of pages".

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1827 - 1828,  
14 June 1985.



EASTERN CAPE - PERSONS KILLED

From 1 January 1985 to 20 April 1985 123 persons were killed as a result of the 'unrest' in the Eastern Cape. 94 of these persons were killed by the police, 1 by the SADF, 2 by councillors and 26 by other persons.

It was not considered in the public interest to furnish any further information concerning the ages of the persons killed or the names of the places in which the killings occurred.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1361, 30 April 1985.

RESISTANCE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATE: EASTERN CAPE

68 civilians have been killed during riots in the Eastern Cape since August 1984. 196 Civilians were injured on 25 March 1985.

42 of these civilians were killed as a result of police action and 10 by civilians. 138 were injured as a result of gunshot wounds.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, cols. 1018 - 1019,

RESISTANCE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATE: PORT ELIZABETH UNIVERSITY MILITARY UNIT

The Port Elizabeth University military unit was deployed in so-called "unrest" situations in the Eastern Cape twice in the period 1 May 1984 to 31 May 1985; on the 4th and 5th of May 1985. The townships affected were New Brighton and Kwanobuhle and the official explanation as to why such deployment was necessary stated that "rioting among the inhabitants of the areas necessitated South African police action, supported by the South African Defence Force".

House of Assembly Debates, Questions and Replies, col. 1826, 14 June 1985.

HOUSES BUILT IN TOWNSHIPS

11 902 houses were built in Black townships administered by Development Boards during 1984. The estimated backlog in respect of these Black Townships was 196 000 at the end of that year.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, col. 1287, 26 April 1985.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND COMMUNITY COUNCILS/COUNCILLORS

38 Local authorities have been established in terms of the Black Local Authorities Act, No 102 of 1982 as at 28 May 1985 and 432 was the total number of councillors elected in terms of the said legislation in respect of each local authority when these local authorities were first introduced.

Since 1 September 1984 56 councillors and 5 mayors have resigned from Black local authorities and 8 by-elections have been held.

According to the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education as at 28 May 1985 10 councillors had been attacked, 79 had had their houses burnt or destroyed and 20 had had their businesses burnt or destroyed. No mayors had been attacked, 15 had had their houses burnt or destroyed and 10 had had their businesses burnt or destroyed.

As at 24 May 1985 there were 195 community councils and 992 councillors in the Republic. Since 1 September 1984 184 councillors and 22 mayors have resigned and there have been 22 by-elections. As at 24 May 1985 6 councillors had had their houses burnt or destroyed and 3 mayors had had their businesses burnt or destroyed.

House of Assembly Debates, Questions  
and Replies, cols. 1795 - 1810,  
13 June 1985.

COMMUNITY GUARDS AS PEACE OFFICIALS

In the Government Gazette 9662 of 29 March 1985 community guards appointed in terms of the Community Councils Act 125 of 1977 were declared to be peace officers. This declaration, which is made by the Minister of Justice in terms of powers vested in him by s 334 (1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, means that such guards may exercise many of the powers, including the powers of arrest, that police officials have.

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