

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

for the period 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1979: ERRATA

II ESTABLISHMENT

Page 2: Paragraph 3 (1)—Substitute 21118 for 21291 in the second line and 127 for 300 in the third line.

Annual Report

AUG 12 1980

of the Commissioner of the South African Police for the year ended 30 June 1979

ACQUISITIONS

The Honourable the Minister of Police:

I have the honour to submit the following report on the activities of the South African Police for the year ended 30 June 1979.

INTRODUCTION

When one looks back on the activities of the Force during the past year, in general one can say that notwithstanding the manpower position the South African Police acquitted themselves satisfactorily of their numerous responsibilities. There were no extraordinary trends in the crime sphere, and the Police were successful in combating terrorism and maintaining internal security in the Republic. There is no doubt that in the future higher demands will be made on the Police, but I am gratified to be able to state that when an appeal is made to the men and women of the Force they always respond positively.

A trend causing a certain amount of concern was the exceptionally high resignation figure, especially during the second half of the year under review. Although resignations and purchases of discharge are not unusual occurrences in the Force, staff wastage received unprecedented publicity and was directly linked with the question of salaries.

Although remuneration was given as the immediate reason for resignations in many cases, many other factors play an equally important role. In cases where better remuneration is decisive this is usually only so in the short term and for this reason ex-members frequently apply to rejoin the Force within a few months.

Because members of the Force are disciplined they have little difficulty in finding employment in the private sector. As a matter of fact, it is well-known that ex-members are snapped up by the private sector and are sometimes even lured from the Force by the private sector with offers which are difficult to refuse. Employers luring policemen from the Force are definitely not doing their country a service. It should be borne in mind that in the times in which we live the services of the Police Force are indispensable and every member who is lured from the Force is one less person to ensure the safety of everyone in South Africa.

I. ROLL OF HONOUR

1. DEATHS

During the year under review, 11 White and eight Non-White members lost their lives in the execution of their duties.

2. HONOURABLE MENTION, AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

(1) The State President has, by his warrants of 1 May 1979, instituted a series of new merit awards for members of the South African Police and has revised requirements for the award of certain existing merit awards.

An order known as "The South African Police Star for Distinguished Leadership" was instituted as an honourable tribute in recognition of distinguished leadership shown by officers of the general staff in the carrying out of their duties. The Order was awarded to the Commissioner, General M. C. W. Geldenhuys.

A new decoration, "The South African Police Star for Outstanding Service", was instituted to be awarded to members of the Force or the Reserve Police Force for outstanding services rendered and gallantry displayed in the execution of their duties or in protecting or saving property or life.

This decoration was awarded to:

General M. C. W. Geldenhuys.
Lieutenant-General J. F. Kleinhaus.
Lieutenant-General F. L. C. Engels.
Lieutenant-General D. J. Kriel.
Major-General J. C. Visser.
Major-General (Rev.) C. Colyn.
Major-General H. V. Verster.
Major-General A. G. van Tonder.
Major-General H. G. de Witt.
Major-General A. A. J. Coetzee.
Major-General C. P. de W. Crafford.
Major-General C. F. Zietsman.

The introduction of these merit awards met a long-felt need, since there had been few merit awards to award to the South African Police for their valuable services to the country.

The medals awarded for Faithful Service in the Police Force, were also revised by the new warrants and Faithful Service Medals will henceforth be awarded for 10, 20 and 30 years of faithful service. The medals are the S.A. Police Medal for Faithful Service awarded after 10 years, the S.A. Police Star for Faithful Service awarded after 20 years and the S.A. Police Star for Merit awarded after 30 years.

(2) The South African Police Star for Distinguished Service was awarded to Lieutenant-General F. L. C. Engels and also to Lieutenant-Generals D. J. Kriel and C. W. Louw, who had already retired.

(3) The South African Police Star for Merit was awarded to nine White members and one Non-White member for services of a particularly meritorious or exemplary nature, and to 292 White and 132 Non-White members who had completed 30 years of faithful service.

(4) The Bar to the South African Police Medal for Faithful Service was awarded to 12 White members and one Non-White member.

(5) The South African Police Medal for Faithful Service was awarded to 323 White and 465 Non-White members.

(6) The South African Police Medal for Combating Terrorism was awarded to 231 White and 18 Non-White members, while 171 White and four Non-White members received bars.

(7) Six White and four Non-White members of the Force and three White members and one Coloured member of the Reserve Police Force were specially commended for outstanding devotion to duty, courage and perseverance in the performance of their duties.

(8) The Medal of Honour for Courage and Faithfulness was awarded to patrol dog Zulu of Port Elizabeth.

II. ESTABLISHMENT

3. (1) The Force's authorised establishment is now 21 291 White and 17 447 Non-White posts, an increase of 300 and 251 posts, respectively. At the end of the year under review the Department's actual numerical strength was 18 464 White and 15 612 Non-White members. The number of White civilian employees rose by 79 and that of Non-White civilian employees by 255, while temporary members increased from 182 to 410.

(2) The establishment of the Women's Police Force was enlarged by 98 posts, which brings the total to 960 posts.

(3) Staff wastage during the year was as follows:

Reasons	Whites	Non-Whites
Purchase of discharge.....	2 400	344
Medical unfitness.....	182	91
Superannuation.....	103	154
Misconduct.....	41	273
Deaths.....	69	133
Other reasons.....	67	178
Total.....	2 862	1 173

III. RECRUITMENT

4. (1) Notwithstanding sustained efforts, recruitment for the South African Police was not as successful as could be desired. In spite of this, strict screening was still applied and of the 1 944 applications received from White applicants only 1 681 were approved. Of the approved applicants 48 held degrees and/or diplomas and 1 329 were matriculants. In addition 956 applications from former members for re-enlistment in the Force were considered, 235 of which were approved. A further 134 members were appointed in a temporary capacity, while three persons were appointed on a contract basis.

(2) The tried and trusted recruiting methods were again used, the aim being to publicise career possibilities in the Force. Recruiting films shown as supporting programmes to full-length films were screened in cinemas throughout the country. In addition the Publicity Section won two gold medals and one bronze medal for its recruitment stall at the Rand Easter Show.

The outstanding quality of this section's exhibits was also rewarded with a silver medal at the Pretoria Show.

(3) In order to ensure uniformity in the screening of Non-White applicants, all applications for employment received from Non-Whites have, since 1 August 1978, been screened on the same basis as those of White applicants by the Recruiting Section at Head Office.

(4) No significant problems were experienced in recruiting suitable Coloured and Indian applicants for the Force. As regards the recruitment of suitable Black members for the Force, everything possible was done to fill existing vacancies.

IV. THE RESERVE POLICE FORCE

5. (1) During the year under review there was continued public interest in the activities of the Reserve Police Force and large numbers of civilians again came forward to offer their services. The trend for considerable numbers of prominent people to join the ranks of the Reserve Police Force continued. A large number of immigrants also offered their services and this reflects their loyalty towards their new country and their desire to contribute to its continued existence.

(2) The active members of the various groups continued to render valuable service and more and more police stations could be successfully manned over weekends by these members. Coloured, Indian and Black reservists rendered invaluable service in maintaining law and order in their own residential areas, on occasion under difficult and dangerous conditions.

(3) The diving units in the various divisions helped the police to search for the bodies of persons who had drowned and to recover exhibits from deep water. Their loyalty and willingness to serve is praiseworthy.

(4) In the combating of crime, using the South African Police Wachthuis Radio Reserve again paid dividends. The valuable information transmitted by these amateur radio operators to the police proves their desire to perform an important and valuable task in the interest of the country.

(5) All members of the Reserve Police Force deserve the highest praise and appreciation for the services they render without payment.

(6) At the end of the year under review the numerical strength of the Reserve Police Force was as follows:

Whites

Groups A, B and D

Active: 8 827

Non-active: 6 546

Divers

Active: 172

Non-active: 23

SAP—WRR: 613

Group C: 2 518

The ranks of the active reservists already have the following numbers of officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel: 1

Major: 21

Captain: 26

Lieutenant: 74

Non-Whites

Coloureds and Indians

Groups A and B

Active: 1 462

Non-active: 145

Group C: 25

Blacks

Groups A and B

Active: 1 672

Non-active: 189

V. THE POLICE RESERVE

6. (1) At 30 June 1979 the numerical strength of the Police Reserve was as follows:

Active members.....	4 283
Non-active members.....	11 669
Total.....	<u>15 952</u>

(2) During the year under review the services of 2 215 active members were used with great success and the manpower shortage in the Force could be made up to a considerable extent. In addition a large percentage of active and non-active members rendered invaluable voluntary services as reservists.

The police reserve is a successful institution which has already become an integral part of the Force.

VI. TRAINING

7. (1) General

(a) *The South African Police College and In-service Training Unit*

(i) Members of the Force were offered the following courses:

Course in/for	Number of members
Basic training for students.....	3 604
Marksmanship and first aid.....	4 451
Training of trumpeters.....	27
Caterers.....	26
Orientation of professional personnel.....	14

(ii) A total of 633 officials of embassies, private bodies and other Government departments received training in marksmanship and first aid.

(iii) The In-Service Training Unit also offered the following courses:

Course for	Number of persons
<i>Whites</i>	
Recruiting officers.....	21
Candidate officers.....	227
Stores clerks.....	36
Financial clerks and secretaries of semi-official institutions.....	163
Instructors/Training officers.....	97
Heads of staff.....	7
<i>Non-Whites</i>	
Detectives.....	36
Instructors/Training officers.....	6
Candidate officers for South-West Africa.....	7
Candidate officers for Venda.....	33
Instructors for the Transkei Police College.....	7
Detectives for Transkei.....	36
Promotion course—sergeant to warrant officer for Transkei.....	36
Stores clerks for Black states.....	12

(iv) On a number of occasions members of this unit were invited to address private bodies and to give lectures on police activities and action, crime in general, and the organisation and function of the Force. A total of 639 persons attended the lectures.

(b) *The South African Police Mechanical School*

The following number of members were trained:

Drivers of motor vehicles.....	446
Motor cyclists.....	9
Motor mechanics.....	23
Instructors.....	2
Refresher course, motor mechanics.....	2
Apprentice motor mechanics.....	11
Drivers of combat vehicles.....	14
Instructors, Transkei Police.....	4

(c) *Training Base: Maleoskop*

(i) Forty-seven officers and 1 334 other ranks and 200 members from various Black states completed a riot control and counter-insurgency course.

(ii) A refresher course in riot control and counter-insurgency was offered to a total of 1 802 members of the Force.

(d) *Non-White Training Colleges (Bishop Lavis, Wenurworth and Hammanskraal)*

(i) During the year under review 216 Coloureds, 103 Indians and 1 110 Blacks completed their training at these colleges.

(ii) A total of 181 members were trained for the Transkei, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana Police Forces.

(e) *The South African Criminal Bureau*

The following number of members were trained:

Fingerpr'nt experts (S.A. Police).....	35
Fingerprint experts (Transkei Police).....	4
Photographers and draughtsmen (S.A. Police).....	10
Photographers and draughtsmen (Transkei Police).....	4
Dogmasters trained in the technique of searching for and lifting fingerprints.....	8
Bureau administration.....	28

Lectures were also given to members of the Military Police, Department of Justice, police forces of Black states, police students, reservists and candidate officers.

(f) *The South African Police Dog School*

The following number of members were trained:

<i>Tracker dog section:</i>	
Dogmasters.....	21
Trackers.....	20
Refresher course.....	5
Adaptation course.....	13
Instructors.....	1
Counter-insurgency course.....	38
<i>Patrol dog section:</i>	
Instructors.....	6
Handlers.....	76
Members of display group.....	2
Adaptation course.....	46
Refresher course.....	220
Handlers—S.A. Railway Police.....	12
Instructors—S.A. Railway Police.....	1
Adaptation course—S.A. Railway Police.....	4
Counter-insurgency course.....	52
<i>Dagga dog section:</i>	
Handlers.....	6
Adaptation course.....	3
Refresher course.....	1
Handlers—Lesotho Police.....	2
<i>Bomb and explosives dog section:</i>	
Handlers.....	6
Refresher course.....	4
Handlers—S.A. Railway Police.....	4

(2) *Academic training*

(a) Eleven of the 25 bursary loans allocated to the Police for graduate study were taken up during the year under review.

The degree course in Police Science remains popular. Tuition fees for this course are paid from Departmental funds for a maximum of 100 students per year.

(b) The Department also paid tuition fees for the following courses:

Course	Number of members
B.A. (Social Sciences).....	1
National Diploma in Public Administration.....	11
National Diploma in Cost Accounting.....	3
National Diploma in State Accounts and Finance... ..	3
National Diploma in Electronic Data Processing and Systems Analysis.....	4
National Diploma in Organisation and Method Study.....	3

(c) During the year under review the number of members given below obtained the following qualifications:

- M.Com.: 1.
- B.A. (Hons): 3.
- B.A.: 2.
- B.A. (Pol.): 5.
- B.Iuris: 1.
- T2: 1.
- T3: 2.
- T4: 1.

VII. POLICE ACTIVITIES

8. (1) Crime

(a) The following is a record of offences and infringements of the law reported in the Republic and South-West Africa for the period under review.

For purposes of comparison, figures are also given for 1976/77 and 1977/78.

Classification and year	Cases reported	Change in situation, with 1976/77 as base year and 100 as index	Percentage solved
Offences:			
1976/77.....	1 052 697	100,0	67,9
1977/78.....	1 087 860	103,3	65,9
1978/79.....	1 089 043	103,4	65,7
Infringements of the law:			
1976/77.....	1 085 640	100,0	—
1977/78.....	995 547	91,7	—
1978/79.....	1 071 989	98,7	—

The percentage of solved cases relating to infringements of the law is not shown, because almost all such cases are brought direct before a court of law.

(b) The above-mentioned cases may be classified as follows:

OFFENCES

Classification and year	Cases reported	Change in situation, with 1976/77 as base year and 100 as index	Percentage solved
(i) Security of the State and good order:			
1976/77.....	44 382	100,0	94,2
1977/78.....	59 469	133,9	92,5
1978/79.....	28 970	65,2	94,9
(ii) Communal life:			
1976/77.....	56 610	100,0	93,2
1977/78.....	56 186	99,2	92,7
1978/79.....	63 293	111,8	93,6
(iii) Personal relations:			
1976/77.....	288 510	100,0	89,3
1977/78.....	276 860	95,9	89,3
1978/79.....	281 333	97,5	89,5
(iv) Property:			
1976/77.....	559 326	100,0	48,2
1977/78.....	595 035	106,3	47,0
1978/79.....	622 979	111,3	46,0
(v) Economic affairs:			
1976/77.....	1 538	100,0	96,3
1977/78.....	1 834	119,2	96,3
1978/79.....	1 731	112,5	95,0
(vi) Social affairs:			
1976/77.....	102 331	100,0	88,5
1977/78.....	98 476	96,2	88,8
1978/79.....	90 737	88,6	89,4

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE LAW

Classification and year	Cases reported	Change in situation, with 1976/77 as base year and 100 as index
(vii) Security of the State and good order:		
1976/77.....	614 316	100,0
1977/78.....	578 214	94,1
1978/79.....	612 111	99,6
(viii) Communal life:		
1976/77.....	296 841	100,0
1977/78.....	298 803	100,6
1978/79.....	331 166	111,5
(ix) Economic affairs:		
1976/77.....	44 332	100,0
1977/78.....	32 578	73,4
1978/79.....	34 490	77,7
(x) Social affairs:		
1976/77.....	130 151	100,0
1977/78.....	85 952	66,0
1978/79.....	94 222	72,3

(c) The cases classified above may be broken down further into the following main categories:

OFFENCES

The cases reported relating to an attack on the person represent the number of cases recorded by the police at first information and do not imply that each case was disposed of as originally reported: For instance, a case first reported and recorded as robbery may have been disposed of as a much lesser offence such as theft.

Classification and year	Cases reported	Change in situation, with 1977/78 as base year and 100 as index	Percentage solved
(i) Public violence, including faction fights:			
1977/78.....	884	100,0	86,7
1978/79.....	172	19,4	82,2
(ii) Arms and Ammunition Act (all offences):			
1977/78.....	31 364	100,0	98,5
1978/79.....	4 751	15,1	99,9
(iii) Cruelty to, and ill-treatment and neglect of children:			
1977/78.....	1 105	100,0	74,0
1978/79.....	1 150	104,0	76,0
(iv) Non-support of children:			
1977/78.....	1 574	100,0	96,2
1978/79.....	1 390	88,3	96,5
(v) Rape and attempted rape:			
(aa) White woman by White man:			
1977/78.....	405	100,0	85,7
1978/79.....	427	105,4	83,8
(bb) Coloured or Asian woman by White man:			
1977/78.....	38	100,0	78,9
1978/79.....	46	121,0	88,6
(cc) Black woman by White man:			
1977/78.....	165	100,0	78,6
1978/79.....	156	94,5	76,6

Classification and year	Cases reported	Change in situation, with 1976/77 as base year and 100 as index	Percentage solved	Classification and year	Cases reported	Change in situation, with 1976/77 as base year and 100 as index	Percentage solved
(dd) White woman by Coloured or Asian man:				(cc) White by Non-White:			
1977/78.....	49	100,0	67,3	1977/78.....	27	100,0	88,8
1978/79.....	92	187,7	64,2	1978/79.....	20	74,0	100,0
(ee) White woman by Black man:				(dd) Non-White by Non-White:			
1977/78.....	145	100,0	56,4	1977/78.....	3 849	100,0	88,2
1978/79.....	161	111,0	60,0	1978/79.....	3 461	89,9	91,1
(ff) Non-White woman by Non-White man:				(xi) Murder:			
1977/78.....	14 373	100,0	79,8	Infanticide:			
1978/79.....	14 381	100,0	80,3	1977/78.....	96	100,0	81,0
(vi) Offences relating to daggas:				1978/79.....	74	77,0	77,3
1977/78.....	24 801	100,0	99,4	(aa) White by White:			
1978/79.....	30 446	122,2	99,1	1977/78.....	131	100,0	88,8
(vii) Offences relating to other drugs:				1978/79.....	133	101,5	87,6
1977/78.....	374	100,0	95,3	(bb) White by Coloured or Asian:			
1978/79.....	322	86,0	99,7	1977/78.....	23	100,0	76,4
(viii) Assault:				1978/79.....	15	65,2	80,7
(aa) White by White:				(cc) White by Black:			
1977/78.....	12 089	100,0	92,5	1977/78.....	75	100,0	58,2
1978/79.....	12 779	105,7	92,2	1978/79.....	97	129,3	73,6
(bb) White by Coloured or Asian:				(dd) Coloured or Asian by White:			
1977/78.....	328	100,0	86,5	1977/78.....	22	100,0	95,4
1978/79.....	401	122,2	87,4	1978/79.....	13	59,0	100,0
(cc) White by Black:				(ee) Black by White:			
1977/78.....	1 569	100,0	83,0	1977/78.....	79	100,0	92,3
1978/79.....	1 640	104,6	82,8	1978/79.....	86	108,8	93,6
(dd) Coloured or Asian by White:				(ff) Non-White by Non-White:			
1977/78.....	1 065	100,0	92,4	1977/78.....	5 533	100,0	64,3
1978/79.....	1 046	98,2	91,9	1978/79.....	6 495	117,3	69,7
(ee) Black by White:				(xii) Burglaries:			
1977/78.....	5 092	100,0	88,2	(aa) Business premises:			
1978/79.....	5 154	101,2	88,7	1977/78.....	44 344	100,0	29,5
(ff) Non-White by Non-White:				1978/79.....	45 256	102,0	29,1
1977/78.....	99 402	100,0	91,3	(bb) White residential premises:			
1978/79.....	101 303	101,9	91,1	1977/78.....	51 712	100,0	30,5
(ix) Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm:				1978/79.....	57 542	111,2	28,3
(aa) White by White:				(cc) Non-White residential premises:			
1977/78.....	1 777	100,0	90,5	1977/78.....	28 251	100,0	43,5
1978/79.....	1 818	102,3	88,9	1978/79.....	30 168	106,7	42,9
(bb) White by Coloured or Asian:				(xiii) Robbery with aggravating circumstances:			
1977/78.....	246	100,0	76,9	(aa) White by White:			
1978/79.....	240	97,5	79,5	1977/78.....	191	100,0	46,0
(cc) White by Black:				1978/79.....	120	62,8	50,0
1977/78.....	778	100,0	78,6	(bb) White by Non-White:			
1978/79.....	739	94,9	77,2	1977/78.....	590	100,0	38,4
(dd) Coloured or Asian by White:				1978/79.....	545	92,3	39,6
1977/78.....	249	100,0	91,7	(cc) Non-White by White:			
1978/79.....	249	100,0	90,0	1977/78.....	115	100,0	56,1
(ee) Black by White:				1978/79.....	95	82,6	61,8
1977/78.....	1 108	100,0	87,2	(dd) Non-White by Non-White:			
1978/79.....	1 171	105,6	86,7	1977/78.....	3 149	100,0	50,5
(ff) Non-White by Non-White:				1978/79.....	2 028	64,4	51,6
1977/78.....	123 577	100,0	88,9	(xiv) Robbery (other):			
1978/79.....	123 442	99,8	89,3	(aa) White by White:			
(x) Culpable homicide:				1977/78.....	426	100,0	48,0
(aa) White by White:				1978/79.....	482	113,1	45,0
1977/78.....	81	100,0	100,0	(bb) White by Non-White:			
1978/79.....	84	103,7	97,5	1977/78.....	2 963	100,0	27,2
(bb) Non-White by White:				1978/79.....	2 650	89,4	28,0
1977/78.....	140	100,0	95,7	(cc) Non-White by White:			
1978/79.....	135	96,4	92,1	1977/78.....	368	100,0	61,4
				1978/79.....	323	87,7	58,9
				(dd) Non-White by Non-White:			
				1977/78.....	36 082	100,0	60,8
				1978/79.....	36 443	101,0	60,5

Classification and year	Cases reported	Change in situation, with 1976/77 as base year and 100 as index	Percentage solved
(xv) Stock theft (excluding poultry):			
1977/78.....	22 437	100,0	48,2
1978/79.....	23 745	105,8	46,5
(xvi) Theft of firearms:			
1977/78.....	2 081	100,0	37,8
1978/79.....	2 095	100,6	36,6
(xvii) Driving under the influence of liquor or drugs:			
1977/78.....	16 312	100,0	99,1
1978/79.....	17 161	105,2	99,2
(xviii) Theft of motor vehicles, including motor cycles:			
1977/78.....	38 323	100,0	30,0
1978/79.....	38 716	101,0	29,9

During the past year, 11 352 motor vehicles were not recovered, as against 11 404 the previous year.

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE LAW

Classification and year	Cases reported	Change in situation, with 1977/78 as base year and 100 as index
(xix) Curfew regulations:.		
1977/78.....	22 706	100,0
1978/79.....	20 870	91,9
(xx) Foreign Blacks entering urban areas:		
1977/78.....	14 968	100,0
1978/79.....	11 200	74,8
(xxi) Registration and production of documents:		
1977/78.....	117 700	100,0
1978/79.....	129 984	110,4

Classification and year	Cases reported	Change in situation, with 1976/77 as base year and 100 as index
(xxii) Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945:		
1977/78.....	124 583	100,0
1978/79.....	144 796	116,2
(xxiii) Unlawful trespass or intrusion by a person:		
1977/78.....	133 032	100,0
1978/79.....	149 925	112,6
(xxiv) Black taxation:		
1977/78.....	28 911	100,0
1978/79.....	23 402	80,9
(xxv) Illegal possession of sorghum beer and brews:		
1977/78.....	22 226	100,0
1978/79.....	24 467	110,0
(xxvi) Drunkenness:		
1977/78.....	221 196	100,0
1978/79.....	244 504	110,5

(d) Dagga and other drugs:

The following statistics show the mass and estimated value of dagga, as well as the quantity of drugs seized:

(i) DAGGA

Year	Mass seized	Estimated value
	kg	R
1977/78.....	237 952	47 590 400
1978/79.....	202 427	40 485 400

(ii) DRUGS (OTHER THAN DAGGA):

	1977/78	1978/79
Parenteral doses.....	4 818	420
Oral doses.....	106 014	38933

(e) ILLICIT DIAMOND, GOLD AND PLATINUM BUYING:

	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
(i) Diamonds:				
Police action:				
Number of cases.....	254	239	100,0	94,0
Value of diamonds involved.....	R3 040 061	R2 551 335	100,0	83,9
Amount seized and confiscated.....	R718 483	R500 477	100,0	69,6
Possession and theft:				
Number of cases.....	211	242	100,0	114,6
Value of diamonds.....	R375 039	R381 944	100,0	101,8
(ii) Gold:				
Police action:				
Number of cases.....	37	23	100,0	62,1
Value of gold involved.....	R191 107	R112 008	100,0	58,6
Amount seized and confiscated.....	R50 168	R20 915	100,0	41,6
Possession and theft:				
Number of cases.....	61	63	100,0	103,2
Value of gold.....	R21 992	R247 822	100,0	1126,8
(iii) Platinum:				
Possession and theft.....	8	7	100,0	87,5
Value of platinum.....	R5 288	R26 856	100,0	507,8

(2) THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE DOG SCHOOL

(a) The total number of trained dogs was as follows:

(a) Tracker dogs.....	182
(b) Patrol dogs.....	375
(c) Dagga dogs.....	15
(d) Bomb and explosives dogs.....	14

(b) The dogs are strategically placed throughout the Republic at various stations. The following table shows the work done by the various groups during the period under review and the previous period reported on:

	Number of cases on which used		Change in situation, with 1977/78 as base year and 100 as index	
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
Tracker dogs.....	6 164	6 009	100,0	97,4
Dagga dogs.....	611	1 318	100,0	215,7

(c) Dog masters made 3 010 casts of footprints at the scene of crimes, 966 of which were used in court as positive identification of criminals.

(ii) During the year under review bomb and explosives dogs were used in 122 cases to locate bombs or explosives.

(d) (i) During the year under review 65 979 arrests were made with the direct aid of patrol dogs. Stolen and lost property to the value of R1 707 547 was traced by them. Patrol dogs were used in 4 610 cases for purposes such as crowd control, guard duty and the maintenance of public safety.

(3) THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRIMINAL BUREAU
The Bureau made its scientific contribution to the combating and prevention of crime in a variety of ways. The following is a record, with comparative figures, of the Bureau's activities.

(a) Number of fingerprints received for classification in connection with:

	Number of cases		Change in situation, with 1977/78 as base year and 100 as index	
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
Criminal cases, other Government departments, mines and related organisations, and the identification of corpses.....	597 910	704 150	100,0	117,7
Criminal cases only.....	522 198	553 019	100,0	105,9

(b) Scene of crimes: In 116 266 cases the scene of crimes was examined for possible fingerprints, and in 43 689 cases identifiable prints were found. With the aid of these fingerprints it was possible to connect persons with crimes in 10 269 cases.

In 325 cases fingerprints were used to prove previous convictions where persons denied having been convicted of previous offences.

(c) Disputed documents:

	Number of cases		Change in situation, with 1977/78 as base year and 100 as index	
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
Number of cases investigated.....	1 677	1 531	100,0	91,2

(d) Investigation of firearms and projectiles:

	Number of cases		Change in situation, with 1977/78 as base year and 100 as index	
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
Number of cases investigated.....	1 887	1 944	100,0	103,0

(4) COMMERCIAL BRANCH

(a) The activities of the Commercial Branch in respect of economic crimes were as follows:

Classification	Cases investigated		Change in situation, with 1977/78 as base year and 100 as index	
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
Insolvency Act.....	408	408	100,0	100,0
Companies Act.....	373	288	100,0	77,2
Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.....	1 042	599	100,0	57,4

(b) The following amounts of foreign exchange, valued at the rates of exchange prevailing as at 30 June 1978 and 30 June 1979, were seized:

		Change in situation, with 1977/78 as base year and 100 as index	
1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
R2 083 307,10	R147 311,89	100,0	7,0

(5) THE FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Laboratory carried out analyses in the following cases:

Classification	Change in situation, with 1977/78 as base year and 100 as index			
	1977/78	1978/79	1977/78	1978/79
Biological cases.....	1 523	1 805	100,0	118,5
General cases.....	768	880	100,0	114,5
Drug cases.....	420	528	100,0	125,7
Total.....	2 711	3 213	100,0	118,5

(6) INTERNAL SECURITY

Through sustained countermeasures the Security Branch was largely successful in combating subversion, public violence and unrest.

Student unrest occurred at Fort Hare and Turfloop but at no stage did matters become serious.

A number of trained terrorists returned to the Republic and were arrested. Firearms, ammunition and explosives were seized. Various cases are still being heard and a number of trained terrorists were sentenced during the past year.

(9) RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Radio communications between Head Office, divisional headquarters, district headquarters and police stations were further extended and improved during the year under review.

Sixteen radio technical branches are responsible for the installation and maintenance of the radio network.

The radio communication system known as "Radio to the man" which was tested in Durban works effectively and is being introduced in Johannesburg.

10. (1) BORDER STOCK THEFT UNIT: LE-SOTHO-R.S.A. BORDER

This unit again rendered good service in combating stock thefts across the border.

(2) FIREARM UNITS: NATAL AND PORT NATAL DIVISIONS

These units confiscated the following quantities of weapons and rounds of ammunition during the period under review:

Firearms.....	308
Home-made firearms.....	262
Ammunition, various calibres.....	632

VIII. BUILDINGS

11. (1) The following table shows the number of police stations and quarters at the end of the year under review, compared with the previous year:

Republic of South Africa

Year	Police stations		Married quarters	
	State-owned	Rented	State-owned	Rented
1978.....	627	202	4 481	1 397
1979.....	631	203	4 501	1 861

(2) During the year under review five new police stations were opened in the Republic of South Africa and one was closed down. Control of one police station (Walvis Bay) was transferred from South-West Africa to the Republic.

(3) The following accommodation was provided for the police by the Departments of Public Works and of Community Development:

District headquarters.....	3
Police stations, including additions.....	14
Mortuaries.....	10
Garages.....	1
Ammunition stores.....	1
Flats.....	6
Houses.....	65
Single quarters.....	881

(4) South African Police artisans completed the following accommodation and works for the Department:

Houses.....	13
Police stations, including additions.....	8
Single quarters.....	5
Security fencing.....	5
Courtrooms.....	1
Prefabricated huts at border posts.....	26
Prefabricated cells.....	13
Prefabricated ablution blocks.....	2
Prefabricated stores.....	1

IX. TRANSPORT

12. (1) Mechanical Transport:

At 30 June 1979 the South African Police Force had the following vehicles at its disposal:

Trucks, including prison vans, service buses, kombis and station wagons.....	505
Riot trucks (2 700 kg).....	349
Riot trucks.....	986
Emergency vans.....	27
Hearses.....	46
Farrier vans.....	5
Panel vans and light trucks for patrolling.....	2 893
Cars for tracker dogs.....	57
Cars for patrol dogs.....	143
Motor cars, medium.....	1 763
Motor cars, light.....	2 164
Motor cycles, solo.....	149
Tractors.....	14
Motor boats.....	13
Water tankers.....	1
Water tank trailers.....	207
Trailers.....	130
Motor boat trailers.....	11
Fuel tankers.....	1
Amphibians.....	1
Caravans.....	39
Horse trailers.....	8
Mechanical horses.....	2
Ambulances.....	4
Shock-proof patrol vans.....	287
Horse trucks.....	2
Trench excavators.....	1

Since 1 July 1978 the number of South African Police vehicles has increased by 421.

(2) Animals:

Saddle horses are still used by the South African Police for training and ceremonial purposes, as well as for patrolling the border areas to combat stock thefts.

The number of animals in use at 30 June 1979 was as follows:

<i>Horses:</i>	
Border Stock Theft Units.....	95
South African Police College.....	71
South African Police Dog School.....	2

<i>Cattle:</i>	
South African Police Dog School.....	57

13. POLICE STATIONS RUN BY NON-WHITES

At 30 June 1979 there were 64 police stations manned and controlled exclusively by Non-White members in the Republic of South Africa, viz 49 by Blacks, 14 by Coloureds and one by Indians.

X. EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES

14. (1) During the year under review this Department spent 1 294 654 man-hours on behalf of other departments, as against 1 432 726 the previous year. This represents a drop of 138 072 man-hours.

(2) The Department manned and was in charge of Government mortuaries in 114 centres in the Republic and South-West Africa. These mortuaries received 32 813 corpses and 27 129 post-mortem examinations were carried out.

(3) There are 439 lock-ups in the various police divisions, where short-term prisoners are held under police control.

XI. SPIRITUAL CARE AND WELFARE SERVICES

15. During the past year the work in these two fields continued uninterrupted. It is becoming steadily more obvious that the spiritual preparedness and make-up of members of the Force is of the utmost importance. Members of the chaplain corps, consisting of the chaplain-in-chief and 16 chaplains, continued to serve all members of the Force, irrespective of race, colour or creed, with great diligence and dedication.

In addition to regular visits by chaplains to police stations, two chaplains visited members of the Force in the operational area every month and ministered to their spiritual needs.

This part of the chaplain's work is not only a tremendous responsibility but also a wonderful opportunity to make contact with members of the Force and give them spiritual support. In this way a high morale is built up and maintained. In the field of welfare services persons involved in this Division rendered invaluable service. Undoubtedly the strain of police work also takes its toll. The Welfare Services Division was always at the disposal of members of the Force. Professional and other services covering a wide field were offered and were of great aid to our people.

XII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

16. I should like to express my sincere gratitude to other Government departments and police forces, the Reserve Police Force, the Police Reserve and other bodies for their co-operation and support, which enabled us to combat crime and to carry out our police activities successfully.

M. C. W. GELDENHUYS: Commissioner, South African Police