

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA
Provisional Headquarters

P.O. Box 641,
MOROGORO,
United Republic of
Tanzania.

Our Ref. No. SBC/RP/21/73

1st June, 1973.

A BRIEF ON POLITICAL PRISONERS

Below we reproduce a memorandum we have received from our comrades-in-arms (political prisoners) presently serving long terms of prison sentences at the Robben Island prison. They are men who, as our late President-General, Chief Albert John Lutuli, once referred to in a statement on June 12, 1964 as representing "the highest in morality and ethics in the South African political struggle; (man - whose) policies are in accordance with the deepest international principles of brotherhood and humanity; without their leadership, brotherhood and humanity may be blasted out of existence in South Africa for long decades to come...."

Reading through the memorandum, one becomes more than ever convinced that the political prisoners in South African prisons are treated much worse than ordinary criminals. This happens precisely after the fascist apartheid regime has on many occasions attempted to convince world public opinion that conditions in South African prisons are comparable to the best in the world.

Whilst it is true that in the wake of visits by representatives of the International Red Cross, the sufferings of the South African political prisoners have somewhat been alleviated. Yet at another level, the atrocious policy of the South African Prisons Department to subject political prisoners to repeated attacks and insults in order to shatter their will to resist, still persists. It is evident from the memorandum that lot more pressure needs to be applied to get the South African regime to apply fully all the provisions necessary to improve the lives of the heroic freedom fighters. As it is now, the jailed political leaders are daily exposed to the brutal and sadistic whims of the petty prison officials who have been specially schooled in neo-nazi fashion to wreak vengeance on the defenceless opponents of the fascist regime.

But the memorandum gives us a very important and inspiring message. It is simply that years of torture have not dimmed the political convictions of our comrades-in-arms whose moral strength is everytime nurtured by confidence in the ultimate triumph of the just cause for which they are sacrificing their personal freedom and even their very lives. This must spur the African National Congress and all the progressive forces in South Africa to hasten

the destruction of white minority fascist oppression.

In a letter dated 13th April, 1973 addressed to the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, an appeal was made for the launching of an international campaign for the release of all South African political prisoners. That letter states in part that :

"It is almost 10 years since the arrests of leaders of the African National Congress took place at the underground headquarters of our Organisation at Rivonia, near Johannesburg on July 11, 1963.

"...hundreds more leaders of the national liberation movement in our country were arrested, viciously tortured and the overwhelming majority... sentenced to savage terms of up to 25 years of imprisonment. A number of our courageous compatriots got death sentences and were later executed for the "crime" of uncompromising opposition to the satanic policies of Apartheid of the present regime in our country and for assuming leadership of our revolutionary struggle....

"The National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa has decided at its recent session to launch a special world-wide campaign for the release of all South African political prisoners.... To this end, it has been proposed that the Acting President-General of the African National Congress of South Africa, Brother Oliver Tambo, should address a Press conference at the headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity on the 26th June 1973 at which Press conference it is hoped that (you) will kindly participate."

The message of the African National Congress to the international democratic public opinion calls for mass participation in that campaign and, for the intensification of all measures necessary for the release of all political prisoners in our country.

ALANDLA - MAATLA!!!

for Alfred Nzo

ALFRED NZO
Secretary-General

The Officer Commanding,
Robben Island Prison,
ROBBEN ISLAND.

Sir,

After careful consideration and thought we, the undersigned, have decided to address this letter to you. You will find in the letter problems both large and small with which we have to contend and which have not have been capable of solution up to the present. As some of us do not have first-hand knowledge of all the events referred to in this letter, not all of us therefore adhere to the contents in entirety.

The problems that are set out below are real problems which affect our stay in prison and we consider it imperative that rather than allow these problems to simmer beneath the surface and find expression in unpleasant consequences, it is best if we ventilated them to you as the highest authority in this prison. We do this in the honest hope that attention worthy of the seriousness of our problems will be given by you.

It may happen that certain of the problems are not capable of solution due to the fact that Prison Regulations circumscribe further relief. In that event it is our respectful view that our wishes and requests be conveyed to the Minister of Prisons with the object of having the regulations amended. regulations are ultimately the product of Parliament and not something entrenched or immutable.

1. PRISON REGULATIONS:

Requests have been made repeatedly for access to a copy of the Regulations, but these requests have been met with the following responses from the Prison Authorities:

- (1) Temporary loan of "The Prisoners Handbook" which in our view is no more than a transcription of a few clauses from the Regulations and consist of in the main, a

list of ~~SENTS~~, Offenses and punishment, or

- (ii) That as Prisoners we are not entitled to have access to the regulations...

... We wish to know under what section of the Act or regulations, is our access limited to the "Prisoner's Handbook" i.e. whether in fact the Law provides that we are entitled to know more than the "Handbook"...

2. CENSORSHIP OF BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS:

Apart from the common sense approach that we would not be permitted any book or document considered undesirable or objectionable by the Board of Censors set up under the Publication and entertainments Act, we are given no real indication by the Authorities as to this standard or yardstick adopted in censoring books, nor are we given in advance any indication as to which books would be allowed or not...

... We are at a lost to know how censorship works:

- (i) We have notice that Olive Schreiners: "The Story of a South African farm" has been withdrawn from the library;
- (ii) "War and Peace" by Tolstoy has been banned;
- (iii) All works of Honore de Balzac have been banned.

Those of us who have read these works and writers are at a complete lost to understand the prohibitions on these works.

We can understand it books which are openly political or in substance political are censored but when world-renowned works are banned then we will suffer real deprivation in the literary field.

REQUEST:

- (a) Works of world fame which are read and accepted as good literature by the general reading public

should not be lightly or summarily prohibited especially if they have been approved by the Censorship Board which comprises of highly qualified people.

- (b) We be given lists of prohibited books.
- (c) We be permitted to appeal against the decision of the Censor.

3. CENSORSHIP OF LETTERS AND VISITS:

- (a) The prohibition against what is not permitted in letters or conversations with a visitor is simply a blanket-ban, namely that no matter relating to the Prison including that of the Prisoner himself is to be communicated. This includes the colour of paint in his cell, the food he eats or the work he does.
- (b) We have no knowledge as to the source of this prohibition or what basis it has in the Regulation.

From the "Handbook" we do know that it is an offence to publish a sketch or photograph of the Prison or to make a sketch or take a photograph. We also know that it is an offence to give FALSE information about the behaviour of a prisoner and administration of the Prison. It is our view that apart from the prohibition relating to sketches and photographs the mischief sought to be dealt with is the giving of FALSE information. This therefore means that it is not illegal to give information which is TRUE. The law did not intend that the TRUTH be concealed. A country like S.A. which prides itself as having amongst the most modern and advanced prison system in the world need have no fear of the TRUTH and contents of letters and conversations should not be restricted save and except on matters affecting the security of the prisons.

In any event, the person giving false information can be adequately dealt with under the Prisons Act, as has already happened.

REQUEST We be permitted to communicate with members of our family and visitors in a meaningful manner and be permitted to give them a realistic picture of the lives we are leading.

DELAY IN LETTERS SENT:

There is an inordinate delay in letters being handed to us after these have been received by the Post Office at Robben Island. At times the delay exceeds a month. This delay renders meaningless the purpose of correspondence and an exchange of views and responses to queries. We wait for days before writing in the hope that letters would arrive and we can then reply. Often we cannot wait any longer for fear of forfeiture of a letter because of the question of time. We are therefore compelled to write, only to find a few days later i.e. early in the new months, a letter which reached Robben Island in the previous month.

5. LIBRARY: We are virtually denied access to the Library. Since we were brought to "D" section some months ago, we have been to the Library on 3 occasions only. We have been told that we are not permitted to go to the Library and that we would be given the catalogues from which we could choose 300 books which would be kept in our section.

REQUEST:

- (i) As the Library is but a few yards from our Section, it would entail no security risk to take us to the Library and once in the building the entrance grill could be locked while we choose our books.
- (ii) We be permitted to visit the library at least once a week.

6. WARDEN-PRISONER RELATIONSHIP:

(a) Matters have reached a stage when our happiness in Prison depends entirely on which warden happens to be on duty. We have warders who apart from keeping us

under surveillance, leave us strictly alone to play games, walk or to engage in social chatting. These warders are firm with us but they are FAIR. On the other hand, we have the case of Head Warders Karstens and Jonker who seem to make it a point of harrasing us in various ways until our lives here have become charged with anger and misery.

We set out below examples and instances:

- (i) During early September 1972, HW/Karstens was reported to Chief Warder Nortje for provocative behaviour and in retaliation the Head Warder initiated a campaign of harrassment which has led to a dangerous state of affairs.
- (ii) The campaign began over the week-end following the complaints lodged. He commenced by ordering out of cells, during the day, persons who did not sleep in those cells. This was done without any provocation from our part and while we were peacefully engaged in indoor games and social intercourse.
- (iii) He ordered out, from the cell in which the table Tennis table was kept, persons who were engaged in playing.
- (iv) When he found that certain of us were being given instructions or tuition in Afrikaans, he ordered an immediate cessation.
- (v) He removed black boards from our cells, allegedly on instructions from Brigadier Aucamp. Now these black-boards were given to us in the first instance by the authorities. Another reason for the removal of the black boards was that we did not fulfill our quota of weeding in the playing field.
- (vi) Without any explanations, the table tennis table was removed from the cell in which it was and placed against the wall in the dining hall. Only some days later we were told that in future we were to play in the dining hall after re-arranging benches and tables.

- (vii) On the Saturday following the Friday when Frank Anthony was removed from our section, we were deprived of sport and made to knap stones for the whole day. No reason was given to us as why we were thus punished.

We may add here that H/W Karstens was the person directly responsible for the ugly scenes which occurred on the 28th May 1971 when some 28 of us were assaulted by Warders.

We were at that time in the isolation section and 2 prisoners were "given" 3 meals punishment by H/W Karstens. When the 2 concerned asked for reasons for the punishment, the Head Warder refused to explain. Others then asked the Head Warder and they, too were met with a similar response. We then felt that we could not eat in view of the unfair treatment and refused to eat. That night warders entered our cells and assaulted us. The assaults were illegal because our behaviour did not invite the use of force.

Subsequently when we were interviewed by brigadier Aucamp and Lieutenant Van der Westhuizen, we were given the assurance that Head Warder Karstens would have no dealings with us in future. The undertaking has not been adhered to.

(b) USE OF PROVOCATIVE LANGUAGE: We do not use obscene or rude language either amongst ourselves or when addressing warders. We believe that not only does obscene and rude language degrade the user but that it can lead to unpleasant situations. However Head Warders Karstens and Jonker are indifferent as to the language they use when addressing us or referring to us. We set out examples.

- (i) H/W Karstens:

"Die Honde moet werk toe gaan"

"Maak sluit die bloody honde toe"

He further referred to us as snakes who ought to have been shot a long time ago. This is apart from the rude tone he always adopts when speaking to us.

- (ii) H/W Jonker: During September this year, an incident took place after we requested that we be permitted to fetch our caps, hats and tobacco from our cells which were locked. The request was bluntly refused and when we tried to reason with him, he got angry and used the word "fucking" against us on at least 3 occasions. This matter was reported to Chief Warden Nortje. We will later, in this letter, refer to the incident.

7. INTER-CELL MIXING AND SOCIAL INTERCOURSE:

Those of us who were in the Isolation section were assured in your presence and that of Brigadier Aucamp that when we came to this present section of ours that we would have the freedom to move about within the bounds of the section, the ONLY PROVISION being that we were not to communicate with any prisoner who was not member of our section.

However, at present, we are faced with the position where Lieutenant Van der Westhuizen and H/W Karstens are seeking to make radical changes which we set out below:

- (a) No prisoner is to be found at any time in a cell in which he does not sleep.
- (b) No prisoner is to enter the dining hall until food has been served.
- (c) No prisoner is to be found in the passage...

REQUEST:

- (i) That we be left in peace as we were before the imposition of this new restrictions. These restrictions be lifted as they cause hardship.
- (ii) If it is desired by the Authorities to restrict inter-cell movement during the time of inspection then we would be happy to accept that.

8. CONTRADICTIONARY INSTRUCTIONS AND CAPRICIOUS

(a) There are few things more irritating and provocative than caprice on part of warders and the contradictory instructions we have to follow. As Prisoners we are leading abnormal lives, and behaviour described above aggravate our plight considerably.

(b) We are presently at the whim of individual warders who make little attempt to abouaint themselves with the practice followed by their predecessors.

We set out instances which occurred during September 1972:

- (i) For months it was our practice to hang out our washing on the lines soon after our cell doors are opened. This, inter alia, prevents the bathroom from being cluttered with wet washing. However, without reason or explanation, H/W. Karstens forbade us from doing it.
- (ii) The matter was then taken up with the Chief Warden and we were permitted to continue our practice. A few weeks, later H/W. Jonker, while on duty stopped some of us from entering the section and demanded to know where they had been to. When given an explanation, he refused to accept that we were permitted to hang our washing in the morning before breakfast. The persons involved were kept waiting outside the section until Chief Warden Nortje came and cleared up the matter with the Head Warden.
- (iii) It had become practice of a few of us to round the field in the morning as exercise and this had been going on for weeks openly with no objection from anybody. But when the trouble with H/W Karstens took place, he stopped us from

running with the curt remark "This is work day and no running around".

Again, we feel that this act of his was part of his campaign against us...

- (iv) There are days when we remain within the bounds of our section and are made to clean the section and the field. On such days, it has been our practice to enter our cells during the lunch-break, clean up and have lunch. Thereafter we return to cells and rest until it is time to go out to work again. During September this year, we worked in the field and when we returned to our cells and waited to be called for lunch, H/W Jonker called us out to eat (there was no need for him to have done this because the servers do this daily). As we left our cells to enter the dining hall, the H/W began locking our cell doors. We realised that this would mean confinement in the dining hall for the entire lunch hour and we therefore requested that we be permitted to fetch tobacco from our cells as we did not know that we were going to be locked out of our cells. This request was refused and we had to spend the entire lunch hour in the dining hall.

When we were unlocked, we again requested to be allowed to enter our cells in order to fetch our tobacco, caps, hats and to leave our cups and spoons. Again there was a refusal with the question: "Why did you leave them there?" When we reminded him of the practice in the past and how this was the FIRST time, we were locked out of our cells, he got angry and swore at us. We have already mentioned this under PROVOCATIVE LANGUAGE.

- (v) The matter was reported to Chief Warden Nortje, who told us that in future we must keep all our requirements on us because we would not be permitted to enter our cells during the lunch break.
- (vi) The following day we were again made to work in the field and during the lunch hour we found our cell doors all open and no objection was made when we entered our cells. This was a pleasant surprise but it brings home to us how uncertain our position is and how dependent we are on the caprices of warders.

REQUEST:

Prisoners, like most people, become accustomed to routine and resent when the routine is upset without explanation and accordingly request that as far as it is possible, changes which are to our disadvantage be not made without good cause and prior to the changes being effected, we be told.

9. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WARDER AND PRISONER:

(a) Head Warders Karstens and Jonker appear to have made it their practice to address us in Afrikaans when giving instructions or talking to us. The majority of us, through no fault of ours, don't understand Afrikaans and we have requested that we be spoken to in English since a greater number understand and speak English. However, we have been met with the rejoinder that this is a bilingual country and that he is entitled to speak to us in Afrikaans. We consider this reasoning to be fallacious because our country is in truth a multi-lingual country with two official languages in "WHITE" South Africa and then the official languages in the homelands.. We are of the view that the obligation to be able to speak the official languages rests on the

PUBLIC SERVANT and not the PUBLIC. Every citizen is entitled to speak in the language he understands best.

REQUEST:

(a) Warders should address all prisoners in an assembly regarding a matter concerning them ALL and not to an individual as has been the practice so far.

(b) To facilitate communication, we request that English and Afrikaans lessons be permitted to be given by those who are able to do so.

10. ARE WE A GROUP OR INDIVIDUALS:

(a) We have been told time and again that each prisoner is on his own and cannot speak for and on behalf of another. We are given to understand that the reason for this attitude is to prevent the formation of gangs and gangsterism in prisons.

(b) IN FACT we have been treated as a group by the authorities. Generally we are called the POQO (although the label is totally erroneous) and specifically as the "terrorist Section". Apart from the labels attached to us, we are treated as a group or clan of prisoners separated from ordinary prisoners.

(c) The truth of the matter is that we DO form a group of people bound by interests and convictions which transcend personal considerations or individual gain.

(d) We have been reprimanded that we should speak for ourselves and this attitude can become unreasonable as happened in the instance we cite :-

We were all running short of toilet paper and one of us requested the Chief warden that "we" require toilet paper. The Chief warden reacted sharply and said that he would not be prepared to countenance any request where "we" was used. Does it mean that items used in general (soap, polish, etc.) be requested by each and every inmate of the section?

(e) However, when it suited the Authorities they don't scruple to treat us as a group. We have already referred

to the occasion when we were denied sport and this following incidents of the Friday, it appears to us that we were being punished for the alleged transgressions of a few. The concept has long been discarded as being harsh and archaic.

REQUEST

As is done with sports, we suggest that we be permitted to elect spokesmen who would act as liaison between the Authorities and Prisoners. This would facilitate the need for an open channel of communication between the Authorities and Prisoners. The request can be used as an experiment which, if unworkable, can be discarded.

11. NON WORK DAYS:

There are days when we are not sent out to work because we are required either by Reception or an Official often the business which causes our stay-in is completed in a matter of a few minutes if not seconds. Yet we are made to spend the whole day in the cells with no exercise outings in the mornings and afternoons. During winter this can be very unpleasant because the cells are very cold. On Saturdays and Sundays we often get no exercise outings in the afternoons and when we are let out it is often after our food has been brought.

REQUEST:

(i) For brief interviews, it would be preferable to have these either before we set out for work or after we return.

(ii) Steps be taken to ensure that we do get our outings for sun and exercise in the mornings and afternoons on non-work days.

MEDICAL TREATMENT:

We are fully appreciative of the fact that the Medical Section is trying to meet our need of daily medical treatment but the following are problems which are troubling us:

(b) The Doctor's examination of patients is far too short and perfunctory. Often the patient is asked to diagnose his illness instead of being properly examined.

(c) We fear that persons who become are not given sufficient attention with the result that the illness ~~is not~~ turn for the worst and sick people lie in the cells for days before they are removed to Hospital.

Set out hereunder instances:

(i) HUDOLF KADIKWA: He lay very ill for days in his cell and could not go to work. He was taken away after a long time and had to be carried on stretcher to the Harbour on his way to the Hospital in Cape Town.

(ii) JOHANNES SHARONENI: He had to have his leg amputated because for a long period he received insufficient treatment and serious attention was only given when it was too late.

(iii) JONAS SHIMEFULANI: An ex T.B. case who lay very ill for a long time in his cell. He was unable to wash himself.

(iv) The medical warders do not dispense prescribed treatment strictly in accordance with the prescription and on occasions the patient is told that the drug was not available or that he had forgotten it. Although we are laymen we do know that interruption of a course of treatment can often negate this entire treatment. We set out hereunder instances:

SOLOMON HELTA: The doctor prescribed a course of penicillin injections but he only received it twice and upon inquiring why no further injections were being given to him, he was told by Head Warder Piensar that he decides whether to give him more injections or not.

SILAS MCGOTSI: The doctor had prescribed a course of injections for his nose-bleed. When he did not get this injection he questioned H/w. Piensar about it. During the first week, he only got one injection and after he complained he got two injections the next week.

(d) We are only permitted to see the doctor once a week whereas previously we were able to see him more frequently.

(e) After being examined by the doctor, patients receive a prescribed course of treatment. The patient is not told that the treatment would last for a stated period and when the time expires, he is simply told "No more medicine for you". The unsophisticated is often puzzled and hurt when there is an abrupt termination of the treatment and is unable to understand why the medical warder takes it upon himself to terminate his treatment.

(f) Tablets which fall on the ground are given to patients to take. We regard this practice as unhygienic.

REQUEST:

(a) The patient be told timeously that his treatment would last for a prescribed period of time and the patient can therefore expect termination without any suspicion that he is being cheated.

(b) Sick persons be taken to hospital timeously and be not made to wait until they become serious.

(c) Medical Cards be given to Patients setting out the course of treatment and the duration and that these cards can be presented to the medical warder.

13. HOT WATER

(i) We suffer cold a great deal during winter and very frequently suffer from muscular and rheumatoid pains. We are inhibited from washing our bodies as frequently as we would like to. We have been assured as far back as 1970 by Lieutenant-Colonel Huisseman in the presence of the Red Cross representative that we would be given a lot of hot water. The assurance has remained unfulfilled.

(ii) We have a number of ex-T.E. cases who require warm water but they are being denied this.

(iii) Patients requiring hot water make the request to the doctor who side-steps the issue by asking the patient to direct his requests to the authorities who in turn throw the ball back into the doctor's court. The nett result is that hot water has

become a rare commodity with us and you often find containers of water left out in the sun for the day so as to get a little warmth.

- (iv) H/W. Karstens has obstructed our efforts even to get 3 buckets of hot water from the kitchen on Saturdays after we have played soccer. On occasions the Head Warder has thrown the hot water on the ground.

REQUEST: Until such time as we are able to get hot water from taps and showers, we be permitted to get hot water from the kitchen as we used to in the past.

14. MUSIC:

(a) For reasons unknown to us regular playing of music has been stopped and during the months of August and September, we had music only once that was on a Sunday afternoon.

REQUEST:

- (i) That music be played regularly as before.
(ii) That if that is not possible then we be permitted to purchase tape recorders (without the recording device) and cassettes or record players.

15. FILM SHOWS:

We understand that film shows have been held for the "A" & "C" sections and wish to inquire why no such entertainment has been provided for us. During 1969-70 we were told by Colonel Van Aarde that we too would be shown films but that to date this has not happened.

16. SUMMARY PUNISHMENT:

(a) We wish to report that those of us who are summarily punished by deprivation of 3 meals are not asked whether we unequivocally admit our guilt before sentence. We are simply told "3 meals on Saturday" and our cards are taken. On the Saturday morning the warders come prepared to put into effect the sentence.

REQUEST: The formality of asking a person concerned whether he admits his guilt be strictly and scrupulously

adhered to and if the person denies guilt, his rights of a trial and legal representative be carefully explained.

17. THREATS:

(a) On Friday the 6th October 1972, some of us were given 3 meals by Lieutenant Van der Westhuisen. On Saturday the 7th October the 5 concerned were locked in our cells. We (i.e. the 5) advised the warders that we did not intend accepting 3 meals and requested to see the Chief Warden on duty. Later H/W. le moux came and told us that if we did not accept the 3 meals we would be placed in isolation for 6 months.

We consider this threat as being highly illegal and a violation of the regulation since the threat was made because those of us concerned were seeking no more than that the LETTER OF THE LAW be followed. This meant also punishment was to be effected before the trial.

18. FOOD:

(a) One basic complaint is that our diet is over-charged with starch and request for a more balanced diet with more meat and fresh vegetables, as at times we get stale vegetables.

(b) We rarely find fat in our food. On most days the soup is very watery and cabbage is simply boiled and never prepared in fat or oil.

(c) We get mashed fish with all the natural oil removed so as it to make the fish dry and unappetising.

(d) Porridge is badly or under-cooked and at times it is very thin. During the evenings we receive an insufficient quantity of porridge.

(e) The quantity of the mealie rice has been reduced and many of us continue to feel hungry after eating.

(f) We have never had fruit since we came here.

(g) Before the arrival of the 10 in July this year, we used to get a drum of mealie rice and half a drum of mealies. Although our numbers have increased by 10, the

quantity had remained the same. This means that we are getting less food.

(h) We notice at times that the grains and beans used for the admixture of mealie-soup and stamped mealies from the taste and texture thereof, too stale and therefore not fit for human consumption.

REQUEST:

(a) That food be made more palatable by use of oil and fat that we be provided with salt and pepper cellars. If the latter is not permissible, then we be permitted to purchase them.

(b) Sufficient quantity of food be given so that we would at least have had our fill. We require that for lunch we be given a full drum of mealies and a like quantity of mealie-rice.

(c) The fish be fried and we be given it in whole pieces.

(d) That regular fruit be provided for us.

(e) That we be given more sugar as the quantity has been reduced.

19. TOBACCO:

Those of us who are far from friends and family be given tobacco rations from the Prison as was the practice in the past.

20. WINDOWS, LATCHES AND MIRRORS:

We request for repair and replacement of broken windows, latches and mirrors. Requests have been made in the past with no result.

21. SOCKS AND HANKERCHIEFS:

(a) Although we have been issued with 2 coats, 2 shirts and 2 pairs of trousers, we have however been given only one pair of socks and one handkerchief although the latter item are required to be washed more regularly and frequently.

22. ACCESS TO OFFICER COMMANDING:

(a) We feel that many of the smaller problems and

incidents can be eliminated if we have easy and direct access to the Officer Commanding.

(b) we have addressed ourselves directly to you because we have not been given satisfaction by your officers and warders.

(c) We consider that relationship between the Authority and ourselves will ease considerably if we know in advance that we would be able to lay our problems to you.

(d) Your regular visits to us will also have an inhibiting effect on warders and officers who at present have confidence in their tormenting of us knowing that we do not have regular access to you.

CONCLUSION: The above problems have been with us for an unendurable period of time and we trust that you will consider them in the spirit in which they are made.

Yours faithfully,

ALUNKULU, N.	DHLALINI, T.	EKANDJO, E.
HAITA, S.	HAITA, J.F.	HALUTENI, ABEL
HAUFIKU, H.	IPANGELUA, J.	ITIKA, S.P.
KALHIKINA, R.	KALATI, P.	LENGISI, L.A.
MATANTANA, P.	MOGETSI, S.	MOSES, M.
NAILENGI, S.	NALBINGA, R.	NALUNGANGA, SILEON
NGCOBO, B.H.	NILENGE, P.S.	NUNJANGO, B.
OTID, JOHANNES.	PHOKANOKA, L.	RAMOTSE, B.
SELLEKA, G.J.	SHIFIDI, I.A.	SHILONGO, J.I.
SHIHUNGILENI, S.	SHIMUEPELENI, D.	SHIMUEPELENI, J.S.
SHIKOMBA, GAUS.	SHIFILIFA, PHILELON.	TSHANINGUA, NDJAULA
SHITYUWETE, J.H.	TJIPAHURA, KALEB.	MESSAK, VICTORY.
TUHADELENI, E.	USHONA, M.S.	HASSIM, K.
ZACHARIA, L.	VUSANI, J.B.	MPELE, M.
VENKATRATHNAM, S.K.	ZIMAMBANE, P.	WILCOX, R.C.
MAHANJANA, D.S.	VIMBA, N.	
ANTHONY, F.	MOENG, M.J.	