

Camp 037/0034/1

BEFORE THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS COUNCIL

SATHYANDRANATH RAGUNANAN MAHARAJ

Complainant.

against

RAND DAILY MAIL AND OTHERS

Respondents

A.J. GUMEDE & PHYLLIS NAIDOO,  
Complainant's Attorney,  
50 C.N.R. House,  
22 Cross Street,  
DURBAN.

ATTORNEYS & CONVEYANCERS

ARCHIBALD JACOB GUMEDE  
VASENDHA PHYLIS RUTH NAIDOO

50 C. N. R. HOUSE,  
22 CROSS STREET,  
DURBAN 4001

P.O. Box 48063  
QUALBERT 4078

YOUR REF.:

OUR REF.: MRS. NAIDOO/ZM/M68

30th May, 1977.

The Registrar,  
South African Press Council,  
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

re : S.R. MAHARAJ vs THE RAND DAILY MAIL  
AND OTHERS

We act for Mr. S.R. Maharaj (hereinafter referred to as the COMPLAINANT) who has a number of complaints against the Newspapers appearing on Schedule "A" attached to his Affidavit. (The Newspapers will hereinafter be referred to as the RESPONDENTS).

We understand that the Respondents are members of your Newspaper Press Union and you are therefore competent to receive the Complainant's complaints.

Generally speaking, the complaints concern numerous reports appearing in the Newspapers and upon the dates listed in Schedule "B" attached to our client's Affidavit, (apparently as a result of visits by certain reporters to Robben Island), which are alleged by the Complainant to be a contravention of the code of conduct dated 5th April, 1977.

There is annexed to our client's Affidavit a document marked "B" headed Schedule of complaints against the Respondents, which sets out a detailed account of the nature of the complaint in relation to

each/.....

each article complained of, duly substantiated by appropriate detail.

It is clear that Schedule "B" is being submitted out of time bearing in mind the provisions of Section 3a of the rules of procedure laid down by the South African Press Council and dated 5th April, 1977. In this connection, the Complainant asks for extension of time and makes the following submissions in support thereof : -

- (1) The Complainant was not in wilful default and has a reasonable excuse for the delay. In this connection the Council is referred to the Affidavit of the Complainant which contains the facts on which the Claim contained herein are based.
- (2) The complaint is of a nature and in relation to a matter which warrants investigation by the Press Council in support to this submission the following factors are drawn to the attention of the Council namely : -
  - (a) The complaint is bona fide and arises out of a genuine concern of the Complainant to ensure accurate reporting of Prison conditions at Robben Island, the Complainant having been incarcerated at Robben Island for a period in excess of 11 years that is to say that from the 5th January, 1965 until the 2nd November, 1976.
  - (b) The complaint has a reasonable chance of success. For the success of this submission, reliance is based upon an interpretation of the nature of the complaints as contained in Schedule "B" as well as upon the fact that having been upon Robben Island for a considerable period, and having been released so recently, the Complainant has a first hand knowledge of conditions on Robben Island while the reporters views had been moulded by a comparatively cursory visit of a few hours and by essentially hearsay information.

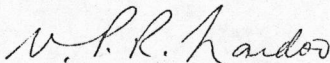
(c) It/.....

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- (c) It is further submitted that an investigation of the complaint is in the Public interest.
- (d) Furthermore, it is in the interest of the continued maintenance of a healthy Press in the Republic of South Africa (more particularly from the point of view of the international reputation thereof) that this complaint be investigated.
- (e) Total accuracy and fullness of the reports and comments in question are highly desirable in view of the fact that, bearing in mind the provisions of the Prisons Act 8 of 1969, the opportunity given to Pressmen must be regarded as rare and indeed priceless.

In these circumstances, it will be appreciated if this application for an extension of time were favourably considered, and if Schedule "B" is duly received by the Council.

Yours faithfully,



A.J. GUMEDE & PHYLLIS NAIDOO.



SATHYANDRANATH RAGUNANAN MAHARAJ

Complainant

against

RAND DAILY MAIL AND OTHERS

Respondents

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A F F I D A V I T

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I, SATHYANDRANATH RAGUNANAN MAHARAJ do hereby make oath and say that :'

1.

I am the Complainant and the Applicant for an extension of time herein.

2.

I set out hereunder all the circumstances in which it came about that my complaint to your Council was lodged late.

3.

When I first read news reports and editorials concerning Robben Island (which apparently arose out of visits to Robben Island by various press men) during or about the end of April, 1977, I was immediately struck by the inaccuracy of the reports bearing in mind my experiences in Robben Island during the 12 year period January, 1965 - November, 1976. I was of the view that something had to be done to correct the erroneous impression created by the reports but I found myself in great difficulty when I began to consider what I could do about it. The first obstacle revolved around my various Restriction Orders which I annex hereto marked "C, D, and E" respectively. It is fairly obvious that I could not approach the Press directly either verbally or in the shape of a letter.

4.

Towards the beginning of May, 1977, I began making investigations in an effort to discover whether the inaccuracies in reporting were limited to the Newspapers in Natal which I had read, for quite obviously, it appeared

that/.....

that a large number of Newspapers carried a correct report, it would not be necessary for me to make any complaint. By about the end of the first week of May, I realised that at least fifteen (15) Newspapers (set out in Schedule "A") contained inaccurate reports. As will more fully appear from Schedule "B" a good proportion of the inaccuracies were of a tangible and significant nature.

5.

Accordingly and by the end of the first week of May, 1977, I was determined in my resolve to ensure that at least corrections were made. With this aim in mind, I consulted my Attorney VASENDHA PHYLLIS RUTH NAIDOO of the firm A.J. GUMEDE & PHYLLIS NAIDOO on the 6th May, 1977 about what I could do in regard to the inaccurate Press Reports bearing in mind the contents of my various Restriction Orders. Mrs. Naidoo informed me that, on the face of it, it was not possible for me to do anything at all about the matter, but she indicated that she will investigate the matter over the weekend by having a careful look at my Restriction Orders, and give me her final answer on Monday the 9th May, 1977.

6.

Accordingly and upon the 9th May, 1977, I again consulted my Attorney who indicated that she had been through my Restriction Orders again, and that she could find no acceptable method by which I would be able to challenge the accuracy of the various Newspaper Reports concerned. During the week the 9th to the 13th of May, 1977, I discussed the matter with various people in an effort to establish whether there was some way in which I could make the challenge aforesaid. During this period, I was told by one of the people with whom I discussed this matter ( I cannot remember precisely who it was) that the Press Council might well be a forum which would afford an adequate investigation of my complaint in relation to inaccuracies. I immediately contacted my Attorney (on the 13th May, 1977) and informed her about this. She indicated that apart from the problem that the Press Council might be considered to be .....ing, there appeared to be no other problem in regard to pursuing this course of action. I was asked to contact my Attorney again on the 16th May, 1977.

7. On/.....

7.

On the 16th May, 1977 and when I contacted my Attorney, she indicated that it would be necessary (bearing in mind the complexity of the problem) to obtain the opinion of Senior Counsel in regard to whether it was possible for me to lay a complaint before the Press Council.

8.

In the meantime and upon the 16th May, 1977, I telephoned the Registrar of the Press Council and it was only upon that day that I realised that there was a time limit for the lodgement of complaints and that I was out of time. The Registrar also informed me that it would be possible for me to make an Application for an extension of time and he expressed the view that in the light of the various Restriction Orders served upon me, it was probably not possible for me to lay a complaint against the Press Council.

9.

In any event, I realised that it would be foolish for me to do anything about the matter until I obtained the opinion of Senior Counsel which was finally received on the 24th May, 1977. Needless to say, the opinion was to the effect that the Press Council was not a gathering as contemplated. However, and as a matter of precaution, I instructed my Attorney to write a letter to the Registrar informing him that I intended to lodge a complaint. A copy of this letter dated the 16th May, 1977, is annexed hereto marked "F".

10.

Simultaneously and on the 16th May, 1977 my Attorney wrote a letter to the Registrar of the Press Council, requesting a copy of the rules of Procedure Governing the conduct of the Affairs of the Press Council and the Code of Conduct. A copy of these documents was received on the 24th May, 1977.

11.

From the 24th May, 1977 to the date of filing of this Application, I have been engaged in collating all the information in the shape of the various Newspaper Reports which I sought to correct in compiling the the complaints.

12. It/.....

12.

It will be seen from the nature of the Articles and the nature of the complaints that the compilation involved a vast and detailed research not only in regard to the Newspaper Reports themselves but also in connection with the Regulations Governing Robben Island and the Prisons Act.

13.

In these circumstances, I submit that I am not in wilful default. I point out that it was not possible for me to expedite the matter sooner in any way whatsoever.

14.

In these circumstances, I ask the Press Council to grant an extension of time within which my complaint is to be lodged.

*Khama*

I CERTIFY that the Deponent has acknowledged that he knows and understands the contents of this Affidavit which was, after the provisions of Regulation 2, contained in Proclamation R. 1258, dated 21st July, 1972, had been duly complied with, signed and sworn before me at DURBAN on this 2nd day of <sup>JUNE</sup> MAY, 1977.

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COMMISSIONER OF OATHS  
ATTORNEY PRACTISING/  
REPUBLIC AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

BEFORE THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS COUNCIL

SATHYANDRANATH RAGUNANAN MAHARAJ

Complainant

against

RAND DAILY MAIL AND OTHERS

Respondents

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SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT

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I, VASENDHA PHYLLIS RUTH NAIDOO, a female adult Attorney do hereby make oath and say that : -

1.

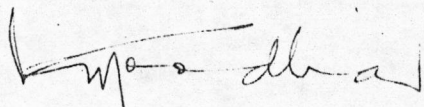
I am the Attorney of the Complainant herein.

2.

I have read the Affidavit of the Complainant which is filed evenly herewith and I confirm all the averments contained therein in so far as these averments relate to me.

V. P. R. Naidoo

I CERTIFY that the Deponent has acknowledged that she knows and understands the contents of this Affidavit which was, after the provisions of Regulation 2, contained in Proclamation R. 1258 dated 21st July, 1972, had been duly complied with, signed and sworn to before me at DURBAN on this <sup>June</sup> 2nd day of ~~May~~, 1977.



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COMMISSIONER OF OATHS  
ATTORNEY PRACTISING/  
REPUBLIC AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA.



SCHEDULE "A"

- |     |                  |   |              |                   |
|-----|------------------|---|--------------|-------------------|
| 1.  | TRANSVALER       | - | Issue of the | 27th April, 1977. |
| 2.  | TRANSVALER       | - | " "          | 28th April, 1977. |
| 3.  | HOOFSTAD         | - | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 4.  | DIE BURGER       | - | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 5.  | DIE BEELD        | - | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 6.  | RAPPORT          | - | " "          | 1st May, 1977.    |
| 7.  | THE STAR         | - | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 8.  | THE ARGUS        | - | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 9.  | NATAL MERCURY-   |   | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 10. | THE DAILY NEWS-  |   | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 11. | SUNDAY TIMES     | - | " "          | 1st May, 1977.    |
| 12. | RAND DAILY MAIL- |   | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 13. | CAPE TIMES       | - | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 14. | DAILY DISPATCH   | - | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |
| 15. | DIE VADERLAND    | - | " "          | 27th April, 1977. |

28/4/77

SCHEDULE B COMPLAINTS

I, SATHYANDRANATH RAGUNANAN MAHARAJ do hereby list the undermentioned complaints against the undermentioned Newspapers to the South African Press Council against various South African Newspapers concerning their coverage of Robben Island Prison following the visit of a group of Pressmen to that Prison on the 25th April, 1977.

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Such extracts that are quoted must be read in the context of the whole article.

1. DIE TRANSVALER Issue dated 27th April, 1977.

1.1. Article entitled: MANDELA IS 'n GELUKKIGE - Mandela is fortunate (happy)

1.1.1. The report states that Mr. Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1963. This is incorrect. Mr. Mandela was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in November, 1962 and while he was serving this sentence he faced a further charge for which he was sentenced to life in June, 1964.

1.1.2. The report states, with reference to the so called Single Cells where Mr. Mandela and 29 others are kept, that in Mr. Mandela's cell, "soos in die meeste ander 'enkelselle' is daar 'n kateltjie, 'n skryftafel en 'n boekrak". *as in the majority of the other Single Cells, there is a bed, a writing table (desk) and a bookshelf.*  
All Newspaper reports arising out of the Press visit, and even the Die Transvaler in another report in the same issue, state that there are 13 beds in the Single Cells Section. Thirteen (13) out of 30 does not justify the use of "meeste" which in the context in which the word is majority/most-used misleads the reader as to the true position.

1.1.3. In the next paragraph the report states that there is a *bedside table* "bedtafeltjie" in Mr. Mandela's cell. This can only mean an addition to the "skryftafel" mentioned in the preceding *writing desk* paragraph. None of the other Press Reports except the Hoofstad and Die Vaderland mention this bedside table and certainly Mr. Mandela or any other occupant of the Single cells Section were never provided with this item of furniture up to the 1st November, 1976 when I was removed from that section pending my release. A bedside table would be regarded by most South African readers as a luxury item in a Prison and the report on this matter can only be interpreted as glorifying the circumstances of incarceration of Mr. Mandela and others on Robben Island.

- 1.1.4. The report states : "Bedags kan hy vrylik beweeg". *During the day he can move about freely*. Given that this is a report on the conditions of incarceration of a Prisoner this statement is misleading. This gives the reader the impression that Mr. Mandela (and his fellow prisoners) enjoy freedom of movement throughout the Island during the day. Whereas in fact this is not so. A Prisoner only goes outside of his section of the prison under escort, and with specific authorisation from the prison Official and authorisation is only granted where it is considered necessary for a specified prison purpose. For example when out on a working span a prisoner who has to leave his work place in order to use the toilet has to have permission.
- 1.1.5. Referring to the work that Mr. Mandela does in prison the report states : "iets ligs, sover moontlik van sy *something light, as* eie keuse". This again is misleading and does not *far as possible of his own* reflect the actual position. The prisoner has no *choice* choice as to the type of work he does. He works under instructions.
- 1.1.6. The reference made in this report to recreation facilities is very misleading. It amounts to stating that the prisoners in the Single Cells can play any of the following active sports : tennis, volley ball, rugby, soccer and cricket. This is inaccurate. As at 1st November, 1976 there were no facilities for those in the Single Cells to play rugby or cricket. Furthermore the sports facilities made available to the Political Prisoners on Robben Island depend on which section of the prison one is kept. As at 1st November, 1976 there were three (3) sections and the prisoners in each of these are kept apart and not allowed to mix. Crucial to a correct picture of the recreational facilities are also the factors of inadequate time for prisoners to use those facilities and that most of the equipment has to be purchased by the prisoners from their personal, private funds provided by their families.
- 1.1.7. The report gives the items that are supposed to constitute the breakfast, lunch and supper of prisoners on this Island. If this report is intended to itemise Mr. Mandela's diet then it is incorrect as Mr. Mandela has been receiving a special medical diet on account of his health. If on the other hand it is intended to describe the diet for that Monday of the prisoners in general then it is also inaccurate.

- 1.1.7. Firstly the diet provided to prisoners on Robben Island discriminates between the African on one hand and so called Coloured and Asians on the other.

This fact could have been ascertained by the reporter, in various ways. The most reliable is to have consulted Hansard and a copy of the most recent information supplied by the Minister of Prisons is attached hereto in Schedule "C", being a photocopy of Hansard pages 580/81/82 dated 17th March, 1972.

From this Schedule it will be noticed that mealie rice is only supplied to Asians and Coloureds 4 times a week and never to Africans, Mealies are provided for Africans 4 times a week and never to Indians and Coloureds. Thus when the report describes his lunch as being made up of "mealie rice, mealies and puzamandla" it has taken the items for African prisoners and those for Asians and Coloureds and put them together without any distinction creating a false impression on the reader and further concealing from the reader the practical form in which discrimination in diets occur.

The other forms that this discrimination takes in the diet can be seen by a comparison of the report and the diet scales listed in Hansard.

- 1.1.8. The article reports on the privileges of visits and letters that Mr. Mandela "en prisoniers van *and prisoners of his* sy kategorie" enjoy. No mention is made of the strict *category* censorship of letters and of visits. From reports in other Newspapers it is however clear that the Pressmen were made of this and Die Transvaler, by omitting all reference to such censorship has opened itself to a complaint of deliberate distortion and of consciously misleading its readers.
- 1.1.9. The report states : "Hy mag nie na nuusberigte luister *He may not listen to* nie en televisie is aan hulle onbekend". This is *news reports (radio) and* formulated in such a way as to leave the impression *television is unknown to* with the reader that the prisoners have access to *them* radios but that they are only prohibited from listening to the news reports on the radio. This is incorrect. There are no radio facilities for the prisoners on Robben Island.
- 1.1.10 Again I quote the report "Voorgeskrewe boeke vir studiekursusse enook tydskrifte word toegelaat, maar laasgenoemde word streng vir politieke nuus gesensor". This clearly implies that prescribed books for studies, *Prescribed books for studies courses and also magazines are allowed,* but the latter are strictly censored for political news.

are not/.....

are not subjected to censorship. This is incorrect. In fact in the case of prescribed and other study books there have been instances where books have been denied to a student. Furthermore political news is not the only standard used in censorship. This can be seen from reports in some of the other newspapers. Also a prisoner can only subscribe to a magazine approved by the Prison Authorities, he is not permitted to exercise a choice outside of the approved list.

1.1.11.

The article mentions various ways in which prisoners may voice their complaints and concludes that these avenues "bind oorgenoeg kans vir klagtes". Such a <sup>provide adequate (literally: more than enough) opportunity</sup> conclusion can only be treated as responsible reporting <sup>for complaints</sup> if the reporter carried out a proper investigation. From the report this does not seem to have been the case.

In the first place to merely state the possible avenues is no indication of the real practice, and in this sense the complaint made here against Die Transvaler applies to the other newspapers that are singled out below on this matter.

The article mentions visits by judges and Magistrates to the prison. Before coming to this conclusion the reporter is obliged to have checked how often such judicial officers have visited the Robben Island Prison and when last such a visit took place. First hand experience on the island in the Single Cells for 12 years shows that no single magistrate ever visited that section. As for judges their visits have been rare, to put it mildly. Thus the last occasion to the best of my recollection this happened, was in the first quarter of 1973. Since then there has not been a visit by judges right up to the time that I was removed from Robben Island, on the 2nd November, 1976.

In/.....



In the case of senior Prison department Officials it would have been necessary to ask whether it is normal for such officials' visits to be drawn to the attention of the prisoners and how often such visits take place and also whether such officials regard themselves as competent to attend to the complaints. Such investigations, however cursory, would have radically tempered the conclusion made in the report of the Transvaler. Furthermore no conclusions as to adequacy can be justified without the reporter hearing the views of the prisoners themselves.

1.1.12

In the same paragraph as above the report states : "Met die dokter mag hyoor enigiets gesels, sonder dat 'meegeluister' word". With the doctor he may discuss anything, without anyone listening in (i.e. in strict privacy).

Firstly the part about "enigiets gesels" is false. Secondly <sup>discuss anything</sup> the question of privacy at the medical consultations has been a matter about which the prisoners have complained even to the Red Cross. As a result there has been some change to meet this complaint. About 1973 the doctor indicated that he would in future not allow any and every warder and prison official to be present during consultations. However he insisted that his medical orderlies must be present and that has been the position when prisoners from the Single Cells go to visit the doctor. It is not unusual for up to three warders who are on the hospital staff to be present. It should be emphasised that this is in relation to prisoners from the Single Cells. I cannot say what is the general position when prisoners from the other sections of the prison go to the doctor but there have been occasions when I did get the opportunity to notice that this practice was not extended to them after the doctor had agreed to enforce this practice in place of the previous completely unsatisfactory practice.

1.2.

1.2.1.

Article entitled : "PERSMANNE ACTER EILAND -TRALIES" - <sup>Prisoners to build Island Press</sup>

The first paragraph of this report states that "Suid - Afrika het Maandag waarskynlik die eerste land geword wat South Africa on Monday apparently became the first country which opened its maximum security prison to the press

sy/.....

sy maksimum-sekureiteitsgevangenis aan die pers oopgestel het".

It seems the reporter used "waarskynlik" as a saving *apparently* qualification to conceal his lack of homework. Pressmen have visited maximum security prisons in South Africa and abroad. In fact the Robben Island Prison has been visited in the post - 1960 period. Admittedly Robben Island has not been visited by a group of pressmen as happened on this occasion but the search for a dramatic introductory line by a journalist cannot justify misleading the public.

- 1.2.2. The report goes on to say that a group of 22 pressmen visited Robben Island Prison. Some other papers repeat this figure while others state that 25 pressmen visited the prison. Someone seems to have this count wrong or is it possible that both counts are incorrect ?
- 1.2.3. The report refers to Mr. Nelson Mandela as "die Kommunist". *the Communist*  
To the best of my knowledge Mr. Mandela was never found by any court of law in South Africa to be a communist nor is he listed as such in the list drawn up in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.
- 1.2.4. This report briefly indicates the circumstances under which the pressmen visited Robben Island Prison, namely, that they were not there as a "commission of enquiry", that they were being given an opportunity to obtain a general impression of the "lewensomstandighede van die *living circumstances of the prisoners and the condition of the prison.* prisoniers en toestande in die tronk", and that the visit was arranged because of the negative criticism which the island has had to endure up to the present.

Other press reports repeat these points but it is significant that the Die Transvaler omits mention of the fact that they were not allowed to interview the prisoners.

This omission taken together with the specific complaints made here and the general complaints of this newspapers' unjustified conclusions reinforce the view that the omission was not accidental.

## 1.2.5.

The report states that Mr. Mandela, on the day of the visit, was doing light labour in the garden "op sy eie *at his own* versoek". The reader is left with one of two impressions: *request-*

- (a) that Mr. Mandela requested gardening work or
- (b) that he requested light labour. The implication implicit in both these alternatives is that the prisoner has a choice. Neither of these is ~~really~~ correct. Mr. Mandela has been put on light labour on the instructions of the doctor and the work he and other prisoners do are not subject to their wishes. What has often happened is that when a prisoner has had to stay away from work because of ill health he is not allowed to go out to work again until he has the express permission of the Head of the Prison. Thus if my experience is any guide, Mr. Mandela must have been away from work the previous week and on the Monday of the visit, having felt that he was in a position to resume working he would have been obliged to request permission from the Head of the Prison to go out to work. And this is entirely different from what the report states.

## 1.2.6.

The report concludes with a summary of some general impressions. It refers to the prison hospital and states that the "inwoners word medies goed versorg". The *inmates are medically well cared for.* The reporters were acquainted with the fact that Mr. Mandela and the others kept in the Single Cells Section are kept entirely isolated from the other political prisoners. In relation to the hospital no report is made as to whether or not those in the Single Cells are hospitalised in the prison hospital. Either the question was never asked or the information on this question did not fit with the reporters' preconceptions.

The facts are that the prison hospital is out of bounds for the hospitalisation of those in the Single Cells and except in very severe cases a prisoner who is ill in the Single Cells has to make do with remaining in his cell. This is a matter about which numerous complaints have been made both in general and specifically when some prisoner has fallen so ill as to require being kept in bed. But the position remained unchanged up to the 1st November, 1976.

- 1.2.7. The report states that prisoners have "oorgenoeg kans... om te studeer in enige rigting wat prakties moontlik is in die omstandighede". *adequate (more than enough) opportunity to study in any direction which is practical in the circumstances.*

Firstly the question of "oorgenoeg kans" is a matter of *adequate opportunity* judgment and may well be tempered if this reporter took the trouble to ascertain how censorship affects a prisoner's studies, to take into account the fact that the prisoner has to pay for studies out of his private funds when he, a breadwinner in his family has no income, etc.

The second aspect is the limitations on what a prisoner on Robben Island is allowed to study by the prison authorities.

- (a) No prisoner is allowed to take up postgraduate studies. This is a blanket ban.
- (b) At the undergraduate level certain subjects are not allowed and this has nothing to do with the practicalities of the matter. For example Political Science, Native Administration, all law subjects are not permitted.
- (c) At the University level there is a further limitation that one is only allowed to study through Unisa. At other levels of studies there are related restrictions.
- (d) There is the fact that studies must be through a correspondence college approved by the Authorities. The prison department only recognises Transafrica, Sukses and the Rapin Results Colleges.

- (e) At the Diploma Level shortly before I left the Island three Diploma students were given short notice to complete their diplomas within a short stipulated period because no one would in future be allowed to sit for those diplomas.
  - (f) Again at the University level foreign languages such as French are not allowed.
  - (g) Another barrier is the fact that the prisons department requires that a prisoner who wants to study must first have the full costs of the course he proposes to do before he can be granted the necessary permission.
- Without touching the relatively minor pin-pricks put into the way of the prisoner-student the above should make it apparent that the statement made in the report is wildly inaccurate.

1.2.8. The food is described as "aanvaarbaar". The report *acceptable* further states that no press men (including presumably the Die Transvaler reporter in question) asked to be allowed to tast it. Just what the reporter meant to convey by "aanvaarbaar" then is difficult to comprehend.

1.3. Article entitled : "MEDIESE DIENSTE VAN DIE BESTE" = *Medical Services of the Best.*

1.3.1. The report states that "Gevangenes word op rotasiebasis besoek deur vier dokters wat minstens 10 besoeke per maand by die tronk afle". *Prisoners are visited on a roster basis by four doctors*

*who visit the prison at least ten times per month.*

It is not clear whether the reporter took the trouble to ascertain that there are two main prisons on the Island. There is the prison for political prisoners, and a completely separate medium security prison for non-political prisoners. Further there is what is called the "Sick Bay" which is primarily a medical centre for medical attention for warders and their families. The doctors mentioned cover thus the political prisoners and the hospital attached to that prison, the non-political prisoners in the medium security prison, and the prison officials and their families at the "Sick Bay". The latter is also the place where facilities have recently, that is



since 1975/76, been provided for dental attention to prisoners and where minor operations are performed on prisoners. On a rotation basis the doctors call twice a week, that is on Mondays and Thursdays provided these days are not a public holiday. The normal procedure is that political prisoners may consult the doctor on Mondays. On Thursday they may only see a doctor under special circumstances because on that day the doctor attends to the non political prisoners at the medium security prison.

Thus for the reporter to say "minstens 10 besoeke per maand" is to stretch matters somewhat. Furthermore in the light of the preceding paragraph it is open to question whether the reporter has summarised the position fairly in the sentence quoted above. *at least 10 visits per month*

## 1.3.2.

With regard to the four (4) doctors the article states that prisoners are encouraged ("aangemoedig .....om.... te vra") to place themselves under a particular doctor so that a healthy doctor/ patient relationship can be created. The use of the word "encouraged" misleads for the prisoners are not allowed a choice of which doctor each would like to be treated by. In fact prisoners are simply allocated to be given doctor and many have been unhappy with the allocation. If this is the reporter's understanding of encouraged then he has attached a meaning that is peculiar to himself.

## 1.3.3.

In the same paragraph it is stated : "Bloed -, urine en soortgelyke roetinetoetse word gereeld gedoen". This conveys the impression that each and every prisoner is given these "routine tests". This is incorrect. The actual position is that when a prisoner consults a doctor with some complaint and the doctor finds it necessary for his diagnosis to have the prisoner undergo a particular test he arranges for it. *Blood, urine and similar routine tests (medical) are carried out regularly*

1.3.4. With regard to the services of the dentist the article makes no mention of the cost of treatment. The position up to the time of my release was that extractions are at state cost, fillings have to be paid for by the prisoner from his private funds, and in the case of false dentures, these are seldom provided at State cost and this only happens if the prisoner has no private funds of his own. In the context of the article the failure of the reporter to make mention of the cost aspect distorts the position and misleads the public.

1.3.5. On the other hand he asserts that "Brille word op staats- Spectacles are koste voorsien". In the first place this makes the <sup>provided at State cost.</sup> previous omission even more serious. Furthermore this assertion is incorrect. Prisoners in the Single Cells have repeatedly complained without success about the fact that they have to pay for spectacles out of their private funds. All that the prison department eventually conceded was that the cost of the optician's examination would be free. As for spectacles prescribed the position is that the department is only prepared to consider subsidising the cost if the spectacles is considered necessary for the prisoner to do his work. Thus one who requires a pair of reading spectacles has to pay himself because the work given to the political prisoners does not involve paper work. My experience over the twelve (12) years in the Single Cells is that even though the majority of the prisoners in the Single Cells have spectacles not more than two (perhaps at the outside three) prisoners have had the cost of their spectacles partially subsidised by the state and never wholly. The one case where the State was prepared to pay for the full cost was in fact partially subsidised because shortly after receiving the spectacles the prisoner concerned happened to receive R10,00 from his family. The Authorities promptly took this money as part payment on the part of the prisoner towards the cost of the spectacles.

It/.....

It should be noted although isolated from other prisoners (that is, those in the other sections of the prison) I am aware of cases in those other sections where a prisoner has been provided with spectacles wholly at State cost. I am not acquainted with the circumstances under which this has happened nor have I any idea of the number of such cases and the proportion relative to the total number of prisoners having spectacles in those sections of the prison.

- 1.3.6. According to this report the full-time medical personnel consists of a trained nursing sister and five nurses. I have described the structure of the medical facilities set-up on the Island as a whole under 1.3.1., I have no knowledge of the precise medical personnel serving the medium prison and the "Sick Bay". In so far as the political prison, that is, the ultra maximum prison, is concerned the position as at the 1st November, 1976 was as follows:

The prison hospital is served by three Male warders who are said to be trained nurses. For a brief period - not more than a month - some years back the nursing sister (female) paid visits to the prison hospital but she is stationed at the Sick Bay, which as previously indicated is primarily for attending to prison officials and their families. The explanation for the reporter's inaccuracy is likely to have arisen from the fact that he took the nursing staff serving the prison where political prisoners are kept, the medium security prison and the Sick Bay Staff and treating the total figure as serving in the prison hospital catering for the political prisoners. In any event even the figures given by this reporter differ from those given by at least one other reporter who also visited the Island. Whatever the explanation for the inaccuracy the picture depicted by this reporter is certainly incorrect.

1.3.7. The report states that there have been 17 deaths in the island since 1965 and claims that none of these have been due to preventable diseases, notwithstanding the fact that it states that one of those deaths was due to tuberculosis. However political prisoners have been incarcerated on the island since 1963 and there have been several deaths in 1963-1964. Why has the report omitted the 1963-64 deaths from its figures?

1.3.8. Referring to toilet article and tobacco that prisoners are permitted to purchase the report states : "Hulle betaal self daarvoor uit die gratifikasie van hoogstens R10 per maand wat hulle kan verdien in die tronk werk". There are several inaccuracies in this. *They pay for these out of gratuity payments of a maximum of R10 per month which they can earn by working in prison.*

It is correct that a prisoner has to pay for these items from his private funds. The assertion that they pay for these out of the gratuity they receive for the work they do is incorrect as a description. Thus in the Single Cells, for the whole period that was kept there, there has only been one prisoner who received a gratuity and his payment as at the time of complainant's removal from that section had not reached more than R3 at the most. All the other prisoners in that section received no gratuity and paid for their monthly purchases from their private funds obtained from their folk outside prison. In the other sections of the prison there are prisoners receiving gratuities but these have been a minority. The statement misleads in 2 aspects :

- (a) it gives the reader the idea that all prisoners (in this case the report does not even try to suggest a majority) receive gratuity payments for the work they do;
- (b) that the prisoners use these gratuity payments to purchase toilets and tobacco.

1.4. Article entitled : "Biblioteek is nes enige ander in SA" -  
 "The library is like any in South Africa."

1.4.1. The headline of this article, which is repeated in the body of the text is misleading. When one talks of "any other

library/.....

1.4.1. library in SA the picture conjured in the mind is of a place with the following essential elements : (a) stock of books available on loan to the users, (b) a section where reference books are available for use in the library, and (c) facilities in the library for use of these reference and other books such as tables and chairs. I have never been inside the library referred to because, as the article correctly points out, it is out of bounds to the occupants of the Single Cells. I have knowledge of the books available and can assert with confidence that there are no reference works example that the books available are mainly for general reading and of little help, if any, to the prisoner for his studies. Furthermore I question whether there are any tables and chairs to enable a user to work in the library. As for the Single Cells there is a cell set aside for keeping a small number of books obtained in bulk from the prison library and these are available to those living there.

1.4.2. With reference to prisoners' studies in this article, the facts given in 1.2.7. above apply here in so far as they are relevant. For example the impression given here is that a prisoner may study through any correspondence college whereas in 1.2.7. it has been shown that only three correspondence colleges are permitted by the prison department.

2. DIE TRANSVALER. Issue dated 28th April, 1977.

2.1. Editorial entitled: "Robbeneiland en die Pers". = *Robben Island and the Press.*

2.1.1. After publication of the reports considered in section 1 above on the 27th April, 1977 Die Transvaler followed these up with an editorial on the following day. A newspaper is entitled to the views it puts forward in an editorial which by its very nature is not a column for reportage (which a reader is entitled to insist to seek to portray the truth) but the expression of an opinion. However conclusions should be based on facts, and further, conclusions should not be smuggled before the reader as facts. The central criticism and complaints lodged against this editorial revolves around the following sentence: "Origens het die besigfigingtoer die joernaliste - geselskap, blykens alleberigte, tevrede gestel dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Gevangenisowerheid alle bepalings wat die VV self betreffende sulke gevangenes aangegee het, stiptelik nakom". A reference



3.1. Article entitled: "Pers is die eerste keer by Mandela."  
*"Press visits Mandela for the first time."*

3.1.1. The Headline of this article is false and misleading. Insofar as the question of visits by press men to Robben Island is concerned the remarks in 1.2.1. above are applicable. Further it should be noted that journalists have in the past actually interviewed Mr. Mandela. In 1964 there was the visit by a British journalist who visited the Island and interviewed Mr. Mandela and Mr. Walter Sisulu. In the 1970s an Australian journalist interviewed Mr. Mandela and a few other prisoners.

3.1.2. The body of this article is practically a word for word reproduction of the Die Transvaler article entitled "Persmanne agter eiland-tralies" which appeared in the issue dated 27th April 1977 and which is the subject of the complaints lodged in Section 1.2. above. The only difference between the two articles is that the Hoofstad article has two additional paragraphs at the end. Therefore all the complaints lodged against the Die Transvaler, that is, complaints 1.2.1. to 1.2.8. are also lodged against this article in the Hoofstad.

3.2. Article entitled "Uit 370 het net dertien 'n Bed".  
*Out of 370 only thirteen have a Bed.*

3.2.1. The article stated: "Die lewensomstandighede is *The conditions are* volgens die Minimum Standarde neergeledeur lidlande *completely in* van die VV in 1955." *accord with the Minimum Standards laid down by members of the UNO in 1955.*  
 The article does not clarify whether this is a claim made to the press men by the Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Gen-Major Jannie Roux, or whether this is a conclusion arrived at by the reporter following his visit to the prison. Given the fact of the press man's visit a reader can reasonably be led to believe that this is the view arrived at by the journalist writing the report. In which case it is to be expected that the said journalist acquainted himself with "The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" adopted at the United Nations Congress in 1955. If, however, the assertion was simply a claim made by the Deputy Commissioner then having referred to it without qualification the said journalist can be taken to have endorsed it as a result of his visit. The remarks made under complaint 2.1.1. hereof are therefore referred to and I would add that such a conclusion by the journalist, standing as it does without any qualifications, is unjustified and further that the conditions and circumstances of the visit could not possibly render the journalist qualified to make the judgment.

3.2.2. The article described the bedding for the prisoners as consisting of "twee vloermatte, *two floor mats, i.e. two* nog twee dik sisal-matte en sewe kombersse". *thick sisal mats and seven blankets.*  
 It also states that there are 13 beds in the Single Cells section and these are provided to a prisoner on the recommendation of the doctor.

(to get have beds on which to sleep receive the  
"Blanke gevangesene deuradeur die land is aan 'samo bed reits as the  
dieselfde reits onderhewig. Die blanke gevangesene Blacks.  
wat nie beddens het om op te slaap nie kry  
dieselfde beddegoedrol as die swartes."

It should be noted that the Hoofstad in its issue dated 27th April 1977 published several reports based on the press visit to the island. In no other instance in all these reports has it referred in any way to the treatment accorded to White prisoners so as to enable the reader to ascertain whether differential treatment is accorded on the basis of race. In general complainant claims that racial discrimination in prisons is the order of the day and pervades most aspects of treatment. Such aspects referred to in the press reports following the visit as clothing, food and bedding materials are all provided on a discriminatory basis, as they will be shown to be in different sections hereof. The general point is made here in order to emphasise how serious the distortion involved in the paragraph is and to show that it virtually amounts to consciously misleading the public since the information showing the discrimination is available and has been available through official records.

Confining ourselves to the matter of bedding the most recent information of an authoritative nature which complainant is aware of is the reply given by the then Minister of Prisons in the House of Assembly in 1970 to questions put by a Member of Parliament. The full reply appears in Hansard, Volume 29, 14th August, 1970, pages 1724 - 1726. A portion of this is quoted hereunder to establish the complaint: - See Annexure 'H'.

- "(b) (i) and (ii) Bedding materials provided:  
(i) Whites - male and female prisoners:

Divan : 1  
Mattress(coir) : 1  
Pillows(foam-rubber) : 1  
Blankets : 3(may be increased to  
4 or 5 blankets in cold regions  
during the winter)  
Bedsheets : 4  
Pillow-cases : 2  
Bedspreads : 1  
Sleeping mats(felt) : 2 (only in  
respect of males where divans  
cannot be provided due to limited  
floor area)

(ii) Non-Whites/....

(ii) Non-Waiters:

Male prisoners:

Sleeping mats(sisal"felt) : 2

Blankets : 3 (may be increased to 4 or 5  
blankets in cold regions during the  
winter)

Only for A-group prisoners with the  
approval of the Commissioner:

Divan : 1

Mattress(coir) : 1

Pillows(foam-rubber) : 1

Bedsheets : 4

Pillow-cases : 2

Bedspreads : 1

Female prisoners: ..... "

The above facts speak for themselves. In addition complainant draws attention to the fact that Black prisoners are not provided with pyjamas. Furthermore the 13 beds provided in the Single Cells are not provided in terms of clause (ii) of the Minister's reply above but on the doctor's recommendation and that these are not accompanied by bedsheets etc. above. It should be noted that some changes have been made in respect of Robben Island prisoners, for example in relation to the number of mats.

3.3. Article entitled: "Die sel sel say laaste woning wees."

*This Cell will be his last residence.*

3.3.1. In 3.1.2. above attention was drawn to the fact that the article entitled "Pers is die eerste keer by Mandela" which appeared in the Hoofstad is word for word the same as the one entitled "Persmanne agter eiland-tralies" in Die Transvaler save for the last two paragraphs which are additional to the Hoofstad report. The greater part of the present article is the same, word for word, as that appearing in Die Transvaler, dated 27th April 1977 and entitled "Mandela is 'n 'gelukkige'". In so far as the two reports are the same the complaints lodged in sections 1.1.1. through to 1.1.12. hereof should be taken to apply to the Hoofstad.

3.3.2. Other complaints hereunder which arise out of omissions in one or the other of the above two reports should be taken to apply to the Hoofstad or Die Transvaler, as the case may be.

3.3.3. There are a few instances (about 3) where certain words in the one text are substituted with another equivalent word. Thus where the Hoofstad uses "gevangenes" for prisoners, Die Transvaler uses "prisoniers". Such changes can hardly have been expected to make the reader think that the two articles are by different reporters! But one such substitution has effected a false statement in one or other report. Whereas the Hoofstad states that Mr. Mandela is at present studying "komputerwetenskap" (computer science), the Transvaler states that the subject is

- 3.3.4. Both reports carry a paragraph which begins:  
 "Verder kan hulle lens wat hulle wil.....". Furthermore they can read  
 The second sentence of this paragraph in whichever they like.  
Die Transvaler reads:-

"Voorgeskrewe boeke vir studiekursusse en ook <sup>Reviewed books for study</sup>  
tydskrifte word toegelaat, maar laesgenoemde <sup>Concises and abstr. magazines</sup>  
word streng vir politieke nuus gesensor." <sup>are allowed, but the latter's</sup>  
<sup>strictly censored for political news.</sup>

This sentence has been the subject of complaint in 1.1.10 above. Here attention is drawn to the fact that in the Hoofstad the words underlined, in the above quotation have been dropped from the report. Whatever the reason for this the effect is to further distort the position beyond that raised in the complaints against Die Transvaler.

- 3.3.5. This however does not mean that Die Transvaler did not also slash out vital portions from this same report. We refer here to the same paragraph dealt with under 3.3.4. above. The Hoofstad has three additional sentences at the end of this paragraph which three sentences have been omitted by Die Transvaler. The importance of the omission is self evident from a reading of the sentences which are quoted hereunder:-

"Besoeke word streng gemonitor. Gespreke me mede-gevangenes kan oor enige onderwerp gaan. Maar met die besoekers van buite mag geen politieke nuus bespreek word nie."

"Visits are strictly monitored. Discussions with fellow prisoners can range over any subject matter. No political news may be discussed."

- 3.3.6. With reference to the next paragraph beginning:  
 "Besoeke deur regter,....." the Hoofstad has dropped from its report the following which appears at the end of the paragraph in Die Transvaler:

"...Met die dokter mag hy oor enigste gesels, sonder date "meegeluister" word."

This sentence has been the subject of complaint in 1.1.12 above.

("Mandela old but in good health")

- 4.1.1. The report stated that on the Monday of the visit Mr. Mandela and eight others were doing light work in the garden in front of the prison. There can be no doubt that the report is accurate in this respect. However the circumstances surrounding the visit, the press briefing by the Deputy Commissioner where extracts of criticisms made abroad about Robben Island Prison were read to the press men and the Minister's press conference must be kept in mind. In these circumstances a reporter interested in describing the actual conditions prevailing would have tried to ascertain whether the work they saw Mr. Mandela doing on the day of the visit was the normal sort of work he has been required to do during his stay on the Island. The answer to which would have shown that the garden work is not the usual one as complainant knows from first hand experience of having lived in the same section as Mr. Mandela for the 12 years of his sentence. So that accurate as the report is on this aspect for the day on which the visit took place it gives rise to a misleading impression.
- 4.1.2. The report stated the Mr. Herman Ja Toivo is serving a 20 year sentence "weens deelname aan *an account of* Russiese bedrywighede". Mr. Ja Toivo was neither *participation in* charged nor found guilty of such an offence. *Russian activities*. To describe his offence in this way is to slander both Mr. Ja Toivo, the organisation which he helped found and to which he belongs. The mistake, if it can be considered as such, cannot but have been deliberate.
- 4.1.3. The report states that Mr. Walter Sisulu is a former member of "die High Command van die A.N.C." This is incorrect. The ANC has no body in its structure referred to as "the High Command". Such a body is part of the structure of the Umkhonto we Sizwe.
- 4.1.4. Furthermore it is reported that Mr. Sisulu was sentenced for sabotage and "membership of the Communist Party", and that he is serving a life sentence. In this regard (a) Mr. Sisulu is serving two sentences, one for 6 years and another for life, (b) He was not convicted of membership of the Communist Party.



5. The report states that Dr. Edelstein stated that Mr. Mandela's health in general was good "en dat hy nooit kla oor behandelings in die gevangenis." and that he never complains about treatment in the prison.

Whether this is read to mean that Mr. Mandela never complains about the treatment of himself and his fellow prisoners by the prison authorities or more narrowly about the medical attention given in the prison, the report is false. Over the 12 years that complainant lived in the Single Cells he is aware of numerous instances when Mr. Mandela both individually and as part of a delegation of prisoners has raised complaints. As recently as July 1976 Mr. Mandela wrote a 22 page letter to the Commissioner of Prisons bringing to his attention a list of complaints, and among these was also a complaint arising out of the island administration department's actions blocking items prescribed by Dr. Edelstein for Mr. Mandela.

- 4.1.6. With reference to studies the report stated that Mr. Mandela "kort ook net vier vakke vir die graad LL.B.," and that he is currently taking a Bachelor's degree in Accounting. Further to 1.2.7. hereof it is worth noting that it would be reasonable to expect that a journalist could and would have enquired why Mr. Mandela was not continuing with the LL.B degree. He would have learnt then, if he did not already know, that the prisons department has prohibited post-graduate studies for prisoners and that Mr. Mandela has accordingly <sup>been</sup> stopped from completing this degree which he commenced doing through London University while serving his sentence. Furthermore the only University body through which a prisoner may study has since been limited to the University of South Africa.

- 4.2. Article entitled: Ontsnap nie maklik van Robbeneiland.  
*Escape not easy from Robben Island*

- 4.2.1. With regard to the question of warders and firearms the first sentence is carefully worded to say that warders are not armed "inside" the prison. In paragraph five of the same article it is stated that the attitude of the warders is that it is better to contain a troublemaker by other means than by having to carry firearms. The result is that the first statement is thereby widened to suggest that except for the warders manning the watch-towers the rest are not armed with firearms. If this was in fact the position on the day of the visit then it is either an innovation introduced since complainant left Robben Island just six months before the press visit took place or by some stroke happened to be so only on that day. Each span of prisoners out working is guarded by several warders. In the early sixties they were all armed with FN rifles while the warder in charge carried a revolver.

This practice has since been changed and the on armed warder is usually the one in charge of a particular work span. The rest carry batons and some are in charge of dogs. This was the position at the time complainant left the Island.

- 4.2.2. In column 2 it is stated that all prisoners are Black and all warders and prison officials are White. This is perfectly true. The report however thereafter comments: "Daar kan dus geen misverstand op die eiland wees nie". Does this refer to warder-prisoner relations? If so, this is precisely one of the reasons for considerable problems in this area of life on the island and has often been raised by the prisoners as a complaint with both the prison authorities and the International Red Cross.

*This there can be no misunderstanding on the island.*

- 4.2.3. The report states that there was 32 prisoners serving life sentences on the island and that it is unlikely that they will be given any reduction in their sentences. It adds: "Dit gebeur (i.e. reduction of sentence) nie normaalweg met misdadigers teen Staatsveiligheid nie."

*This does not happen normally with those who have committed crimes against the security of the State.*

If this statement is based on the record of the South African State since union in 1910 with regard to political prisoners or of the Nationalist Government since it came to power in 1948 it is incorrect. Thus General De Wet, Kemp and all who were sentenced to imprisonment with them for treason and other related charges arising out of the 1914 rebellion were all released before they completed their sentences. Further the same position applied in the cases of Robey Liebrandt, Strauss and others during the Second World War. The most celebrated of these was that of Robey Liebrandt whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Liebrandt had only served a few years when the Nationalist Party came to power in 1948 and he was released. In the post-1960 period Spike De Keller, Stephanie Kemp, Brooks and Trew who featured in the trials arising out of the activities of the African Resistance Movement (ARM) were all released before the expiry of their sentences.

If the statement is not meant to cover the position of political prisoners in general but exclusively that of Black political prisoners then it may well be true. In which case the report has concealed the fact that discriminatory standards are used by the present South African government and have been used by past South African governments. In the case of the present Government it is to be noted that the only Black sentenced for ARM activities is Mr. Edward Daniels and though his White colleagues were released before the expiry of their sentences Mr. Daniels remains on Robben Island where he has already completed 13 years of his 15 year sentence.

...and have ... when a prisoner is  
a sentence may be released before the expiry of  
his sentence. In the normal course of events there  
are (a) remission; (b) parole; (c) probation and  
(d) amnesty granted by the State President on  
certain special public occasions.

4.2.4. With regard to the section of this report dealing with opportunities for prisoners to lodge complaints we refer to section 1.1.11. hereof in so far as it is applicable. It is necessary, however, to make it explicit that this report has not been as flagrant as Die Transvaler/Hoofstad which stated that opportunities to complain were "oorgenoeg".

4.2.5. The report asserts that prisoners treatment on the island is in accord with the minimum rule signed by member-states of the United Nations. In respect of the complaint being lodged in this connection attention is drawn to 2.1.1. hereof with the added observation that whereas Die Transvaler couched its assertion in somewhat different formulation and in the context of an editorial, Die Burger does so in its reportage.

4.3. Article entitled: "Pers, ook buite besoek die eiland."  
*Press, also foreign, visit the Island.*

4.3.1. This report states that the Robben Island prison was visited "for the first time in its existence by journalists" and adds that "it was also the first time that journalists as a group visited a prison in South Africa." As regards the complaint here please refer to 1.2.1. hereof together with 3.1.1. hereof.

4.3.2. The report states: "Daar was geen voorbereidings <sup>There were no preparations by the</sup> by die gevangenes vir die besoek nie, sodat alles <sup>prisoners for the visit</sup> volgens die gevone Maandag-roetine verloop het". <sup>So that everything</sup> Given the tenor of the article the crucial <sup>went according to the usual</sup> question is not whether the prisoners were forewarned <sup>Monday</sup> of the visit but whether the prison authorities were. <sup>receptive</sup> If there has been a misprint of gevangenes for gevangenis in the above statement then the question arises whether this was a claim made by the prisons department or a finding of the reporter. The manner in which it is dealt with leaves it clear that it is a finding of the reporter and the substance of the complaint here is that the reporter was in no position to seriously make this finding.

4.4. Article entitled: "Stil, rustig - soos skool."  
*Quiet, peaceful - as a school.*

4.4.1. Referring to the hospital section the report states that there were two trained medical orderlies, one nursing sister and four nurses. This differs from what Die Transvaler reported (see 1.3.6. above) and it is clear that one or the other or both are incorrect. In relation to this complaint 1.3.6. should be taken as applicable in so far as it is relevant.

4.4.2. With regard to the section of this report in which reference is made to sports facilities nothing is said about the facilities depending on the section of the prison in which a prisoner is kept. As a result the impression given is inaccurate and in this connection reference is made to 1.1.6. hereof.

4.4.3. With reference to its coverage about the prison library it is stated that the library is managed by a prisoner who is a qualified librarian. From the context it is clear that this is stated in connection with the main library and not with the books kept in the Single Cells. See 1.4.1. for a description of the position. The assertion that a prisoner who is a librarian (qualified) is questioned. To the best of my knowledge the only qualified librarian on Robben Island among the prisoners is Mr. Ahmed Kathrada who obtained the B. Biblio Degree while in prison and who is kept in the Single Cells Section. As such he has no access to the library which is situated in another section of the prison, a section which is out of bounds to prisoners in the Single Cells. The library thus is also out of bounds to them (see Die Transvaler report headed "Biblioteek is nes enige ander in SA" which reports this fact). Mr. Kathrada is in charge of distributing the books kept in the Single Cells and not the library referred to in this article.

4.4.4. Complaint is also being lodged to the section of the report which describes the prisoners menu for the day of the visit. The complaint is substantially the same as in 1.1.7.

4.4.5. Referring to work prisoners do the report states: "Vir hul werk kan gevangenes 'n beloning van tot R10 per maand kry". In the first place some prisoners can earn a salary for the work they do, but none receive wages ('beloning'). For other details in support of the complaint made here see 1.3.8. hereof.

4.5. Article entitled: "Dokters besoek hulle gereeld."  
*Doctors visit them regularly.*

4.5.1 The report stated that prisoners are "encouraged" to attach themselves to a particular doctor so that the doctor "vertroude kan raak met die pasiënte se probleme en sodat gevangenes hul dokters kan leer ken". The complaint made in 1.3.2. against the word "aangemoediq" applies here to. *become acquainted with the problems of their patients and the doctor*

4.5.2. The report stated: "Nuwe aankomelinge word baie deeglik medies ondersoek en X-strale word van hulle geneem." The correctness of this statement is challenged. *New inmates are given a thorough medical examination and X-Rays are taken of them.*



4. The report gives the impression that in general spectacles are provided at state cost. In this regard see 1.3.5. above.
- 4.5.4. As regards the assertion that since 1965 seventeen prisoners have died as a result of natural causes and that not one of these died of a preventable disease. For the complaint against this assertion see 1.3.7.

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5. DIE BEELD. Issue dated 27th April, 1977.
- 5.1. Article entitled : S6 leef Mandela in tronk. *Thus does Mandela live in the prison.*
- 5.1.1. This article is a word for word reproduction of the article entitled "Mandela oud maar gesond" which appeared in Die Burger on the 27th April, 1977, save that in a few places an equivalent word is substituted in the one article for a word appearing in the other. The complaints lodged in section 4.1.1 through to 4.1.6. hereof are therefore to be treated as applying to this article also.
- 5.2. Article entitled : "Daar's nie gewere in dié tronk". *There isn't a firearm in this prison.*
- 5.2.1. This article and the one appearing in the Burger dated 27th April, 1977 under the title "Ontsnap nie maklik van Robbeneiland" are for all practical purposes the one and the same. Consequently section 4.2.1. through to 4.2.5. are to be treated as applicable hereto.
- 5.3. Article entitled : "Uit die lug lyk dit soos'n skool" *From the air it looks like a school.*
- 5.3.1. This article and the one in Die Burger entitled "Stil, Rustig - Soos Skool" are the one and the same except that in the case of two paragraphs in Die Beeld there are a few sentences which are cut out from the text in the Die Burger article. Sections 4.4.1 through to 4.4.5. apply here too.
- 5.4. In the Die Beeld there appears a short article in heavy type and inset within a box. This article carries no headline. It is word for word the same as the report appearing in Die Burger under the headline "Pers, ook van buite, besoek die eiland". Sections 4.3.1 through to 4.3.2 hereof are to be treated as



6. RAPPORT. Issue dated 1st May, 1977.  
*Was the long black out (is an news, is silence.) So*  
 6.1. Article entitled : "Was die lang swye s6 nodig" *necessary?*
- 6.1.1. With reference to section 1.2.2. hereof attention is drawn to the fact that the report presently under consideration states that 25 pressmen were in the group that visited the island on the 25th April, 1977.
- 6.1.2. In this article journalistic licence has been carried so far that it cannot be distinguished from fiction writing. For example it states : "en in elke sel staan die Adidas- <sup>in each Cell</sup> tekies gereed vir Saterdag se sokker en tennis". This is <sup>there stands the</sup> wild exaggeration, and brings into question whether the <sup>Adidas tennis shoe</sup> reporter has any conception of the duty of journalism to <sup>ready for Saturday</sup> search for the truth. <sup>soccer and tennis</sup>
- 6.1.3. The report states : "die wagte dra nie eens wapens nie". <sup>the guards do not</sup> The basis of the complaints against this is founded on what <sup>even carry arms</sup> has been put in section 4.2.1. above.
- 6.1.4. We quote again : "<sup>and you can fill up your time by learning a trade</sup> en die tyd kan jy volmag verwyl deur 'n ambag te leer". The wild exaggeration in this statement can be illustrated simply by reference to the Single Cells Section. There are no facilities and there have never been any facilities for those living there to train in any trade or craft despite numerous representations by the prisoners to the prison department. The reporter must have become aware of this fact and if he did not then it can only be taken as indicative of the way in which he regarded his visit to the island.
- 6.1.5. Another example : "<sup>plenty of opportunities for promotion for the right man.</sup> volop bevorderingsgeleenthede vir die regte man". Just what the report is trying to say here is impossible to gather, except the general idyllic picture that he has tried to <sup>of life on the island</sup> of life on the island. It almost seems as if, having run out of actual things which he could present in an exaggerated form he has here had to construct something out of pure imagination.
- 6.1.6. The total impression conveyed is not accidental. The report itself describes it in these terms "oorwegend gunstige indruk". <sup>overwhelmingly favourable impression</sup>  
 The/.....

- 6.1.6. The report further refers to UN accusations of "marteling <sup>torture and</sup> en onmenslike behandeling" with the result that the whole <sup>inhuman treatment</sup> tenor of the report is to pass judgment on matters that could not have been in any way investigated by the reporter during this visit. The result is he has used the fact of his visit to give authority to his views which are presented not as preconceptions but as conclusions deriving from investigation. For this is the substance of his views summarised by himself: <sup>where there is nothing to hide away - as was clearly the case with</sup> "waar niks is om weg te steek - soos wat so duidelik die geval <sup>Robben Island</sup> op Robben Island is - ...". Fuller substantiation of the complaint made here can only be made by reference to the accusations that the UN has been making.

7. THE STAR. Issue dated 27th April, 1977.
- 7.1. Article entitled : "For them time has stopped".
- 7.1.1. The report states that warders are unarmed. The complaint in 4.2.1. is equally applicable here.
- 7.1.2. Of the reports in various newspapers that I have seen this is the only newspaper which carries a report stating that in the case of doctors, prisoners have "the choice of their own specialists, if needed". This is not correct.
- 7.2. Article entitled : "Robben Island - jail of sorrow".
- 7.2.1. The report states : "But surely this is not it, the 'inhuman prison of torture', the 'cruel' and 'degrading' incarceration of which you have heard. Those parts must be around the next corner. In the next wing. But that wing never comes".

Clearly this formulation suggests that evidence of the accusations it put in quotation marks is to be found in the physical structure and condition of a building and concludes that such accusations are unfounded. I maintain that such conclusions of the reporter are unjustified because the crux in such matters as 'cruelty' and 'degradation' and even 'torture' is the treatment which a human being or institution subjects another to. Physical surroundings are relevant but torture, cruel and degrading treatment of a person within the confines of even a palace for that matter remain so despite the fact that they may be perpetrated within a palace. ~~The visit to the island~~

- 7.2.1. The limits placed on their visit made it impossible for the report to draw such conclusions.
  - 7.2.2. For this report's coverage of the days menu see 1.1.7.
  - 7.2.3. By stating that "Sport is a major weekend activity" the report misleads as the department imposes the Sunday Sabbath by prohibiting all out-door sports, irrespective of the religious convictions of the prisoners.
  - 7.2.4. With reference to the report that the prison library is manned by a qualified librarian-prisoner see 4.4.3. above.
8. THE ARGUS. Issue dated 27th April, 1977.
- 8.1. Article entitled: "U.S. prison contrasts with island conditions".
  - 8.1.1. This article is a reproduction of the one appearing in the Star entitled "For them time has stopped", with the difference that the last five paragraphs of the Star article have been cut out. On the other hand it is noteworthy that the Star's version has dropped a sentence in a paragraph which refers to accommodation on the island. The sentence cut out reads: "And they sleep on mats on the floor".

- 8.1.2. The complaint in 7.1.1. applies to this article also.
- 8.2. Article entitled : "Tragedy played out in air of timelessness".
- 8.2.1. The article and the one entitled "Robben Island - jail of sorrow" in the Star are one and the same. Sections 7.2.1. through to 7.2.4. therefore apply to this article also.
- 8.3. Article entitled : "Standard of health in prison excellent" .
- 8.3.1. The report claims that all newcomers to the prison receive intensive medical examination. This is incorrect. See also 4.5.2. above.
- 8.3.2. With reference to complaints contained in 1.3.2. and 4.5.1. it should be noted that the Argus states that prisoners are "allocated to one of the four doctors". I contend that the use of the word 'allocated' is correct and does not contain the distortion caused by the use of 'aangemoedig'.
- 8.3.3. This report states that the hospital is served by a trained nurse and four medical orderlies. This is in conflict with Die Traansvaler (1.3.6.) Even so, complaint 1.3.6. applies in this case too. It should be noted that in this report the hospital referred to is clearly the one serving political prisoners because it speaks of the '40 bed hospital'.
- 8.3.4. With regard to the number of deaths and the statement that none of the deaths have resulted from preventable diseases see 1.3.7. above.

9. NATAL MERCURY. Issue dated 27th April, 1977.

- 9.1. Article entitled : "a big first for Pressman".
- 9.1.1. With reference to the statement that these were the first Pressmen to visit the island see 1.2.1. and 3.1.1.
- 9.2. Article entitled : "It's where life really means life".
- 9.2.1. The report states : "It is strict policy that no prisoner may be interviewed". I do not know the policy, but there have been interviews with political prisoners on Robben Island in

the/.....

9.2.1. the past - see 3.1.1. and at least one newspaper has reported:

- (a) that the minister had left the question of interviews to the discretion of the deputy commissioner who accompanied the pressmen;
- (b) that the deputy commissioner stated that there was no time during the visit of the 25th April, for interviews though he might arrange this on another occasion.

9.2.2. It is stated as a fact that the prison authorities comply with internationally agreed 'minimum standards'. See 2.1.1.

9.2.3. With regard to officials being unarmed see 4.2.1.

9.3. Article entitled : "Goal 'quacks' claim refuted"

9.3.1. "All prisoners are fully examined on admission". See 4.5.2.

9.3.2. The report states that prisoners are "recommended to deal if possible with the same doctor". See 1.3.2. and 8.3.2.

9.3.3. With regard to deaths and their causes the complaint in 1.3.7. applies.

9.4. Article entitled : "Ageing Mandela insists on work".

9.4.1. The article states Mr. Govan Mbeki has obtained 3 degrees in prison. Incorrect. Mr. Mbeki does hold three degrees but of these only one was obtained while on the island.

9.5. Article entitled : "The Prisoners' Menu".

9.5.1. Complaints in this regard are dealt with 1.1.7.

9.6.1. Editorial entitled : "Nothing to hide".

9.6.1. The conclusion that the visit "has convincingly given the lie to these insubstantiated allegations" is unjustified because there was no opportunity to investigate the allegations during this visit.

9.6.2. The same complaint is lodged against the conclusion that there is "Abundant evidence that Robben Island is run on a humane and enlightened manner that bears comparison with the best penal institution in the world".



10.1. Article entitled: "Curtain of sorrow falls for 370."

10.1.1. This is a reproduction of "Robben Island - jail of sorrow" in the Star dated 27th April 1977 and complaints 7.2.1. through to 7.2.4. apply.

10.2. Editorial entitled: "Robben Island."

10.2.1. The conclusion "The journalists' observations show that these stories are false" is unjustified for the same reasons as in 9.6.1. above.

#### 11. SUNDAY TIMES: Issue dated 1st May 1977

11.1. Article entitled: "Robben Island's grey cells"

11.1.1. This article completely ignores the total prohibition on post-graduate studies for its states "It could be that someone who went to the island as a plain mister or even 'Hey, you' will be released as Ph.D.(URI)".

11.1.2. The article shows an awareness that certain subjects at the under-graduate level are not permitted. It also mentions certain limitations prisoner-students have to endure, but shows little awareness of the full extent of these - See 1.2.7. above insofar as it is applicable.

#### 12. RAND DAILY MAIL: Issue dated 27th April 1977

12.1. Article entitled: "Verdict: its no Devil's Island and the view's great....."

12.1.1. With regard to the claim this was the first visit by pressmen see 1.2.1. and 3.1.1.

12.2. Article entitled "7.15 - for 32 lifers it's the start of another day."

12.2.1. Quote: "Extra little 'luxuries' can be bought with the 'gratuties' the inmates earn from their daily work - up to a maximum of R10 a month". See 1.3.8. insofar as it is relevant.

12.3. Article entitled: "Allegations are made by quacks-officials".

12.3.1. Quote: "All prisoners are fully examined on admission and recommended to deal if possible with the same doctor....." With regard to "fully examined" see 4.5.2. and with regard to "recommended" see 1.3.2., 4.5.1., 8.3.2.

- 13.1. Article entitled: "Bell starts day for 370 on Robben Island".
- 13.1.1. The article states: "There is plenty of opportunity for complaining about the prison itself....." See 1.2.7.
- 13.2. Article entitled: "Nelson Mandela prisoner 466/64"
- 13.2.1. This article is identical to "The 'old man' of Robben Island" which appears in the Rand Daily Mail dated 27th April 1977. In both reports it is stated that Mr. Govan M Beki has accumulated three degrees whilst in prison. See 9.4.1. above.
- 13.3. Article entitled: "Doctor tells of medical care."
- 13.3.1. This article is the same as "Allegations are made by quacks - officials", which appears in the Rand Daily Mail and 12.3.1. should be taken to apply here.
- 13.4. Article entitled: "Answer to U.N. charges of cruel treatment"
- 13.4.1. With regard to the claim that this was the first visit by pressmen see 1.2.1. and 3.1.1.
- 13.5. Article entitled: "Surprise visit that may never happen again"
- 13.5.1. The report states that "outside working parties are guarded by unarmed officials..." See 4.2.1. insofar as it is relevant.

14. DAILY DESPATCH. Issue dated 27th April 1977

- 14.1. Article entitled: "No reprieve for Robben Island men"
- 14.1.1. With regard to the claim that this was the first time journalists visited the island see 1.2.1. and 3.1.1.
- 14.1.2. With regard to warders being unarmed see 4.2.1. It should be emphasised that warders guarding outside working spans carry batons.
- 14.2. Article entitled: "Robben Island: no five star....."  
This article is a reproduction of the article "It's where life really means life" which appeared in the Natal Mercury of the 27th April 1977 except that the last 24 paragraphs of the Natal Mercury report have been cut out almost completely. Therefore 9.2.1. and 9.2.2. must be taken to apply here.

- 14.3.1. This article is a repeat of "Ageing Mandela insists on work" which appears in the Natal Mercury dated 27th April 1977. Section 9.4.1. above therefore applies.
- 14.4. Article entitled "Quack allegation denied"
- 14.4.1. This article is the same as "Gaul 'quacks' claim refuted" that appears in the Natal Mercury, 27th April 1977, and complaints 9.3.1. through to 9.3.3. apply.

15. DIE VADERLAND: Issue dated 27th April 1977

- 15.1. Article entitled: "Min het beddens op Robbeneiland."
- 15.1.1. With regard to the statement that a group of 22 press men were in the party that visited the island see 1.2.2.
- 15.1.2. With regard to bedding and the report that White prisoners are also given the same treatment see 3.2.2. which applies to this article also.
- 15.1.3. With regard to the statement that the prison library is the same as any other library see 1.4.1. which applies.
- 15.1.4. The article states that each prisoner is "aangemoedig" to attach himself to a particular doctor for treatment See 1.3.2.
- 15.1.5. Re: "Bloed, urine en soortgelyke roetine toetse word gereeld gedoen". See 1.3.3.
- 15.2. Article entitled: "So leef Mandela in die tronk....."
- 15.2.1. The report states that there is a "bedside table" in Mandela's cell. See 1.1.3.
- 15.2.2. The report states "In Nelson Mandela se sel, soos in die meeste ander "enkelselle" is daar 'n kateltjie, 'n skryftafel en 'n boekrak". See 1.1.2.
- 15.2.3. The report states Mr. Mandela is studying "rekenaarswetenskap" See 3.3.3.
- 15.2.4. "Bedags kan hy vrylik beweeg". See 1.1.4
- 15.2.5. Re: diet for Monday of the visit see 1.1.7.
- 15.2.6. "Hy mag ook nie na nuus berigte luister nie." See 1.1.9.

ANNEXURE

TO: SATHYANDRANATH RAGUNANAN MAHARAJ  
FLAT 2  
NARVANI MANSIONS  
36 HAMAGIRI ROAD.  
MEREBANK  
DURBAN

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 10QUAT(1) OF THE INTERNAL  
SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

WHEREAS there is in force against you a prohibition under  
section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, by way  
of a notice addressed and delivered or tendered to you,  
I, JAMES THOMAS KRUGER, Minister of Justice, hereby,  
in terms of section 10quat(1) of the said Act, order  
you for a period commencing on the date on which this  
notice is delivered or tendered to you and expiring on  
31 December 1981, to report to the officer in charge  
of the Wentworth Police Station, Durban,  
on every Saturday between 06h00 and 14h00: Provided  
that if any such Saturday falls on a public holiday, you  
shall report on the following day not being a Sunday or a  
public holiday.

Given under my hand at *PRETORIA* this *8th*  
day of *DECEMBER* 19*76*.

*J. Kruger*  
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

NOTE: The Magistrate, Durban, has in terms of  
Section 10quat(1) of the abovementioned Act, been empowered  
to authorize exceptions to this notice.

*Reported at Wentworth Police Station*  
*15-12-1976*

has in terms of
Act, 1950, empowered
to authorize exceptions
to this notice
15-12-1976
CHIEF WENTWORTH

# ANNEXURE D.

TO: SATHYANDRANATH RAGUNANAN MAHARAJ  
FLAT 2  
NARVANI MANSIONS  
36 HAMAGIRI ROAD  
MEREBANK  
DURBAN

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 10(1)(a) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950).

WHEREAS I, JAMES THOMAS KRUGER, Minister of Justice, am satisfied that you engage in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order, I hereby, in terms of section 10(1)(a) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, prohibit you for a period commencing on the date on which this notice is delivered or tendered to you and expiring on 31 December 1981, from -


(1) absenting yourself from -

(a) Flat 2, Narvani Mansions, 36 Hamagiri Road, Merebank, Durban, at any time, except -

(i) between 06h00 and 18h00 on any day not being a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday;

(ii) between 06h00 and 14h00 on any Saturday not being a public holiday;

(b) the magisterial district of Durban;





(2) being within -

(a) any Bantu area, that is to say -

(i) any Scheduled Bantu Area as defined in the Bantu Land Act, 1913 (Act 27 of 1913);

(ii) any land of which the South African Bantu Trust referred to in section 4 of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), is the registered owner or any land held in trust for a Bantu Tribal Community in terms of the said Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936;

(iii) any location, Bantu hostel or Bantu village defined and set apart under the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945);

(iv) any area approved for the residence of Bantu in terms of section 9(2)(h) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945);

(v) any Bantu Township established under the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, promulgated in Proclamation R293 of 16 November 1962;

(b) any Bantu compound;

(c) any area set apart under any law for the occupation of Coloured or Asiatic persons, except Merobank and Wentworth;


(d) the premises of any Factory as defined in the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941 (Act 22 of 1941);

- (e) any place which constitutes the premises on which any publication as defined in the Internal Security Act, 1950, is prepared, compiled, printed or published;
- (f) any place which constitutes the premises of any organization contemplated in Government Notice R2130 of 28 December 1962, as amended by Government Notice R1947 of 27 November 1964, and any place which constitutes premises on which the premises of any such organization are situate;
- (g) any place or area which constitutes the premises on which any public or private university, university college, college, school or other educational institution is situate;
- (h) any place or area which constitutes the premises of any superior or inferior court as defined in the Criminal Procedure Act, 1955 (Act 56 of 1955), except for the purpose of -
  - (i) applying to a magistrate for an exception to any prohibition in force against you under the Internal Security Act, 1950;
  - (ii) attending any criminal proceedings in which you are required to appear as an accused or a witness;
  - (iii) attending any civil proceedings in which you are a plaintiff, petitioner, applicant, defendant, respondent or other party or in which you are required to appear as a witness;
- (i) any harbour as defined in section 1 of the Railways and Harbours Control and Management (Consolidation) Act, 1957 (Act 70 of 1957);

(3) performing any of the following acts -

- (a) preparing, compiling, printing, publishing, disseminating or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any publication as defined in the Internal Security Act, 1950;
- (b) participating or assisting in any manner whatsoever in the preparation, compilation, printing, publication, dissemination or transmission of any publication as so defined;
- (c) contributing, preparing, compiling or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any matter for publication in any publication as so defined;
- (d) assisting in any manner whatsoever in the preparation, compilation or transmission of any matter for publication in any publication as so defined;
- (e) (i) preparing, compiling, printing, publishing, disseminating or transmitting in any manner whatsoever any document (which shall include any book, pamphlet, record, list, placard, poster, drawing, photograph or picture which is not a publication within the meaning of paragraph (3)(a) above); or  
(ii) participating or assisting in any manner whatsoever in the preparation, compilation, printing, publication, dissemination or transmission of any such document,

in which, inter alia -



- (aa) any form of State or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised, discussed or referred to;
- (bb) any matter is contained concerning any body, organization, group or association of persons, institution, society or movement which has been declared an unlawful organization by or under the Internal Security Act, 1950, or the Unlawful Organizations Act, 1960 (Act 34 of 1960), or any organization contemplated in Government Notice R2130 of 28 December 1962, as amended by Government Notice R1947 of 27 November 1964; or
- (cc) any matter is contained which is likely to engender feelings of hostility between the White and the non-White inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa;
- (f) giving any educational instruction in any manner or form to any person other than a person of whom you are a parent;
- (g) taking part in any manner whatsoever in the activities or affairs of any organization contemplated in Government Notice R2130 of 28 December 1962, as amended by Government Notice R1947 of 27 November 1964;
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- (4) communicating in any manner whatsoever with any person whose name appears on any list in the custody of the officer referred to in section 8 of the Internal Security Act, 1950, or in respect of whom any prohibition under the Internal Security Act, 1950, or the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956 (Act 17 of 1956), is in force;
- (5) receiving at the said flat any visitor other than -
- (a) a medical practitioner for medical attendance on you or members of your household, if the name of such medical practitioner does not appear on any list in the custody of the officer referred to in section 8 of the Internal Security Act, 1950, and no prohibition under the Internal Security Act, 1950, or the Riotous Assemblies Act, 1956, is in force in respect of such medical practitioner;
  - (b) your mother, Mrs Sumintra Maharaj.

Given under my hand at *PRETORIA* this *8th*  
day of *DECEMBER* 19*76*.

*J. K. Singh*  
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

NOTE: The Magistrate, Durban, has in terms of section 10(1)(a) of Act 44 of 1950 been empowered to authorise exceptions to the prohibitions contained in this notice.



# ANNEXURE E



TO: SATHYANDRANATH RAGUNANAN MAHARAJ  
FLAT 2  
NARVANI MANSIONS  
36 NAMAGIRI ROAD  
MEREDANK  
DURBAN

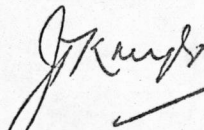
NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 9(1) OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950 (ACT 44 OF 1950)

WHEREAS I, JAMES THOMAS KRUGER, Minister of Justice, am satisfied that you engage in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order, I hereby, in terms of section 9(1) of the Internal Security Act, 1950, prohibit you for a period commencing on the date on which this notice is delivered or tendered to you and expiring on 31 December 1981, from attending within the Republic of South Africa or the territory of South-West Africa -

- (1) any gathering contemplated in paragraph (a) of the said section 9(1); or
- (2) any gathering contemplated in paragraph (b) of the said section 9(1), of the nature, class or kind set out below:
  - (a) Any social gathering, that is to say, any gathering at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another;

- (b) any political gathering, that is to say, any gathering at which any form of State or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed;
- (c) any gathering of pupils or students assembled for the purpose of being instructed, trained or addressed by you.

Given under my hand at *PRETORIA* this *8th*  
day of *December* 19*76*.



MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Note: The Magistrate, Durban, has  
in terms of section 9(1) of the abovementioned Act been  
empowered to authorize exceptions to the prohibitions  
contained in this notice.

# ANNEXURE "F"

MRS. NAIDOO/ZM/S.R. MAHARAJ

16th May, 1977.

The Registrar,  
South African Press Council,  
P.O. Box 10537,  
JOHANNESBURG.  
2000.

Dear Sir,

re : COMPLAINT

We act for Mr. S.R. Maharaj.

Our client advises that he telephoned Mr. Uys and informed him that he wished to lodge complaints against several newspapers as to the distortions, factual inaccuracies and unjustified conclusions and comments etc.

He was informed that such complaints had to be lodged within 10 days of publication.

We are preparing both the request for condonation and complaints - and shall forward same shortly.

Yours faithfully,

A.J. GUNDE & PHYLLIS NAIDOO.

# ANNEXURE "G"

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FRIDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1972

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Feendale: Facilities for Concreting, Bricklaying and Plastering have been doubled and a course in General Mechanics has been introduced.

Nongoma: Course in General Mechanics.

Lovedale: Courses in General and Motor Mechanics, and General Mechanics.

Polokwane (Pretoriusburg): Facilities for Carpentry, Joinery and Cabinetmaking and Concreting, Bricklaying and Plastering have been doubled.

Giyani: Courses in General and Motor Mechanics, Panelbeating and Motor Upholstery, and Plumbing, Drainlaying and Sheet-metal Work.

Finarwanda (Sibasa): Facilities for Carpentry, Joinery and Cabinetmaking, and Concreting, Bricklaying and Plastering have been doubled and a course in Panelbeating and Motor Upholstery has been introduced.

Welwitschia: Courses in Carpentry, Joinery and Cabinetmaking, and Concreting, Bricklaying and Plastering.

Rundu: Course in Concreting, Bricklaying and Plastering.

Ongwediva: Courses in General and Motor Mechanics, Concreting, Bricklaying and Plastering, Carpentry, Joinery and Cabinetmaking, and Plumbing, Drainlaying and Sheet-metal Work.

Mdantsane: Short courses for Dress-makers have been introduced.

(c) Industrial training: Yes.

The following *ad hoc* Industrial Schools for the training of factory operators have been registered:

- Berkshire (stockings).
- Cesco (batteries).
- Shafon (paper).
- Xhosa Clothing (clothing).
- Dunlop Semtex (floor tiles).
- H. J. Henrichsberg (clothing).
- Johnson & Johnson (cosmetics).
- Moorivier (textile).
- Scottish Cables (electric cables).
- Springbok Clothing (clothing).
- Neckelman (textile).

The following Industrial Schools, where crash courses are offered, have been registered:

Babelegi and Sithole (crash courses in Welding, Woodwork and Polishing, Bricklaying and Plastering, and Sheet-metal Work are offered).

**Scales of rations i.r.o. White and non-White prisoners**

\*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Prisons:

(a) What are the present scales of rations for (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Bantu prisoners, (b) when were they laid down and (c) what are the daily costs of such rations.

The MINISTER OF PRISONS:

(a) Mr. Speaker, the reply to this section of the question contains a long list of details and, with leave of the House, I shall lay it upon the Table.

(a) (i) Whites:

Breakfast	Males	Females
Mealie meal (5 times per week)	100 g	70 g
Oats (twice per week)	100 g	70 g
Bread (daily)	112 g	90 g
Lunch		
Meat (5 times per week)	170 g	170 g
Fish (twice per week)	170 g	170 g
Samp, mealie-rice or dried beans	50 g	40 g
Vegetables	320 g	320 g
Supper		
Bread	224 g	180 g
Vegetables	130 g	130 g
Protone soup powder	15 g	15 g
Daily issue per person:		
Powdered milk	25 g	25 g
Butter or margarine	25 g	25 g
Sugar	60 g	60 g
Jam or syrup	30 g	30 g
Coffee or tea (2 servings)	8 g	8 g
Salt	15.30 g	15.30 g
Weekly issue per person:		
Peanut butter	90 g	90 g
Cheese	45 g	45 g

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QUESTIONS AND REPLIES

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Eggs (each)	2	2
Tomato puree	20 g	20 g
Cake flour	50 g	50 g
Fruit	280 g	280 g
Baking powder, curry, vinegar, pepper	To be used as necessary	

(a) (ii) and (iii) Coloureds and Asiatics: Breakfast: Males Females

Mealie meal	170 g	140 g
Protone powder	10 g	10 g
Lunch		
Mealie-rice (4 times per week)	190 g	160 g
Samp (3 times per week)	190 g	160 g
Dried beans	60 g	60 g
Vegetables	210 g	210 g
Bread	112 g	112 g
Ghee dripping	25 g	25 g
Supper		
Meat (3 times per week)	170 g	170 g
Fish (once per week)	170 g	170 g
Dried beans (3 times per week on meat-less days)	100 g	90 g
Vegetables	240 g	240 g
Bread	112 g	112 g
Syrup Jam	30 g	30 g
Protone powder	10 g	10 g
Daily issue per person:		
Powdered milk	12 g	12 g
Salt	15.30 g	15.30 g
Sugar	60 g	60 g
Coffee tea (2 servings)	8 g	8 g
Curry, vinegar, pepper	To be used as necessary	

N.B. Prisoners detained at prisons at Robben Island and in the Western Cape receive, by way of change, the following:

Eggs (3 times per week) (each)	1	1
Chicken (once per week)	200 g	200 g

(a) (iv) Bantu: Breakfast: Males Females

Mealie meal	170 g	140 g
Protone powder	10 g	10 g
Bread (twice per week)	112 g	112 g
Lunch		
Whole mealies (4 times per week)	190 g	160 g

Samp (3 times per week)	190 g	160 g
Dried beans	60 g	60 g
Magnon powder	50 g	50 g
Vegetables	210 g	210 g
Supper		
Mealie meal	120 g	110 g

Meat (3 times per week) 145 g | 145 g |

Fish (once per week) 145 g | 145 g |

Dried beans (3 times per week on meat-less days) 100 g | 90 g |

Vegetables 240 g | 240 g |

Protone powder 10 g | 10 g |

Daily issue per person:  |  |

Salt 15.30 g | 15.30 g |

Sugar 45 g | 45 g |

Dripping 15 g | 15 g |

Coffee tea 4 g | 4 g |

Curry, vinegar, pepper To be used as necessary |  |

N.B. Prisoners detained at prisons at Robben Island and in the Western Cape receive, by way of change, the following:

Eggs (3 times per week) (each)	1	1
Chicken (once per week)	170 g	170 g

(b) During 1970 for information I may mention that rations scales are regularly revised by departmental decisions in co-operation with officials of the Department of Health.

(c) In respect of those ration items which have to be purchased, the average cost is approximately R6-17 per prisoner per day. This, however, does not include vegetables, in respect of which the department is almost self-supporting, whilst large quantities of meat, fruit, honey and dairy products are also produced in Western Province, whilst the department also supplies poultry and eggs produced by itself.

Revised scales of rations for prisoners from 1st April, 1972, daily costs permitted, i.r.o. feeding

\*3. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

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