

# A REPORT BY JUSTICE MTR MOGOENG

## Lichtenburg Correctional Centre and Rooigrond Correctional Centre

### The Rooigrond Management Area

#### Introduction

We were warmly received by Commissioner Barry Eksteen, who is responsible for the overall management of the Rooigrond Management Area during our visit to his area on 15 and 16 June 2010. This area covers Rooigrond, Mafikeng, Lichtenburg and Zeerust. He was accompanied by a number of senior correctional officials. Some of them were Mr Lord Medupe (Area Co-ordinator: Development and Care) and Mr Lewis Davids (Manager: Communications). The head of each centre and other senior managers were also in attendance.

A representative of the Inspectorate was also with us throughout this period.

We visited the Lichtenburg and the Rooigrond Correctional Centres on 16 and 6 June 2010 respectively and spent two days with the senior officials involved in the management of these centres while inspecting these centres. Since the two centres work closely and are under one area, a composite report is produced for the two centres in which we highlight the general problems and successes of the management area as a whole.

The motto of the Rooigrond Management Area is that the centres are places of new beginnings. The management area also oversees community corrections which monitor probationers and parolees.

The centres are all old and do not really cater adequately for the new unit management system for corrections. Commissioner Eksteen said that they have modern ideas, but old facilities.

#### Lichtenburg

Some of the challenges that this center is facing relate to staffing, access to medical facilities, skills transfer programmes and taking offenders to Court.

(a) Taking Offenders to Court

- There is a serious problem of awaiting trial offenders who often have to be transported at great expense over a distance of 150km, only for the matters to be unexpectedly and repeatedly postponed upon arrival.

(b) Offenders' Personal Development

- Funding which is allocated for the skills development of inmates is held by the Department of Labour and it has not been distributed to the centres for projects that could transfer skills to offenders.

(c) Access to Medical Facilities

- Although there is a hospital about 1km from the centre, the inmates do not have access to it. Instead, they have to be taken to a hospital in Mafikeng which is about 72 km away.

(d) Programmes Beneficial to Offenders

- The centre runs an impressive education programme as well as a very productive vegetable garden. Knowledge about agriculture is imparted and skills are transferred.

## **Rooigrond Correctional Centre**

Rooigrond occupies a farm which is 1845 ha in extent. Apart from huge vegetable fields, which were under irrigation, we also visited a professionally run piggery and viewed some of the beautiful Bonsmara herds that the Centre has on the farm. Rooigrond has a somewhat strange history in that the trial of those members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force who overthrew the Bophuthatswana government, albeit only for a few hours, was held there in a specially designed court. Many of those who were sentenced to death in Bophuthatswana were also hanged at Rooigrond. We visited the gallows which have since been filled up and then converted into a more useful facility.

Otherwise there is an array of other programmes running, including:

- (a) Education and art
- (b) Carpentry
- (c) Bricklaying
- (d) Plumbing

We were privileged to watch an interesting soccer game between inmates and a community team. This was as a result of collaborative efforts between members of the community (one of them is a journalist) and correctional officers who are determined to show inmates that they are loved and valued. A local newspaper “The Mail” covered our visit to Rooigrond very well.

Rooigrond does not have serious staffing problems. Their kitchen was, however, affected by the fire that broke out a few days before our visit and it needs attention. The rest of the report generated by under my supervision follows below.

## **Systemic issues**

The White Paper on Corrections lays out the new approach, however, it is difficult to implement without resources.

Commissioner Eksteen also highlighted the difficulties associated with taking offenders to courts, which involves a risk for the offenders and the staff.

The area does not have any trained psychological staff and a severe shortage of social workers. There is no nurse at Lichtenburg, and the nearest hospital is Bophelong Hospital in the neighbouring city of Mafikeng. When an offender is very ill the centre has to arrange to drive the offender through to the hospital every day.

The re-staffing of vacant posts takes too long to happen. Many months pass between the posts becoming vacant and their being filled.

## Staffing

In the area there are 560 filled posts and 102 vacant posts. The vacancies include specialist posts such as the doctor, psychologist and pharmacist. There is no social worker in the area at present which affects the general wellbeing of the offenders as well as the preparation of their parole files which need to include a social worker's report. Parole reports are currently being done by a lady at the Community Corrections office on an ad hoc basis. All 14 social workers in the region resigned *en masse* from Correctional Services and joined the Department of Social Development instead, because they offer them better salaries. The region also needs 5 medical support staff, 5 educationists, 78 custodian and support staff at salary levels 3-11, and an Area Co-ordinator of Social integration.

## Overcrowding

Overcrowding in the centres has been greatly decreased and only three centres in the area are overcrowded, namely Rooigrond Med A, Mafikeng Correctional Centre and Lichtenburg Correctional Centre. Mr Eksteen attributes the decrease in overcrowding to greater use of community sentencing and correctional supervision.

Centre	Approved accommodation figure	Current occupancy	Percentage of occupancy
Rooigrond Med A	772	949	122.93%
Rooigrond Med B	266	221	83.08%
Mafikeng Correctional Centre	108	125	115.74%
Lichtenburg	291	329	113.06%
Zeerust Correctional Centre	161	157	97.52%
<b>TOTALS for the AREA</b>	<b>1598</b>	<b>1781</b>	<b>111.45%</b>

There are no awaiting trial detainees in the area. There has only been one escape in recent years and it was from the Rooigrond Correctional Centre workspan who were working outside the centre. No escapes have been made from the centres themselves.

The three meal system is fully operational in the area.

## Medical

There is no monitoring of chronically medicated patients. They will only see a doctor if they are very sick and require attention.

The area has failed to accredit any of its centres as ARV sites because of the unavailability of the following resources:

- Medical doctor
- Dietician
- Pharmacist in the area
- Psychologist

- HIV coordinator
- Shortage of nurses
- Vacancy of Manager of Health Services.

## **Spiritual / Moral Care**

The centres in the area allow church services on Sundays and Mr Eksteen notes the commitment and dedication shown by external churches, officials and spiritual workers. Offenders can take part in group sessions in the form of programmes designed to promote well-being and moral regeneration. The most popular of these are the Inner Being Programme and Heartlines. Churches and spiritual workers will also meet with offenders individually.

Social Work programmes have been hamstrung by the lack of social workers in the region.

## **Education**

Offenders can enrol in schooling and participate in ABET levels 1-4 as well as Grade 12. In May 2010 there were 584 offenders in the region enrolled for ABET levels and 128 enrolled for Grade 12. Moreover, offenders are encouraged to study diplomas, junior degrees and certificates through UNISA or the local technicon. However, offenders must finance this themselves. There is a shortage of teachers in the region, and offenders often end up teaching one another.

## **Sports, recreation, arts and culture**

The centres in the area promote the use of sports and encourage inter-centre sports games as well as games against teams from the community. However, there are no sports educators in the area.

Cultural events take place usually on special occasions such as festival days. Rooigrond has an art room with an art teacher who is also a senior correctional officer. However, the availability of art is also dependant upon resources and staffing.

## **Agricultural**

The centres in the area provide one another with agricultural goods, such as milk, home grown vegetables, red meat and pork. However, the numbers that the Area commissioner gave us, show that the centres do not always reach their targets. However, there are also times when they overproduce and struggle to use all of their produce.

## **Lichtenburg Correctional Centre**

### **Introduction**

This unit was built in 1910 and a zinc section was added in 1964. It is obvious that the centre is in need of an upgrade. Apparently the Department of Public Works is in the planning and design stages for upgrading of both the Zeerust and Lichtenberg centres. The centre is a medium security centre. The unit is 13% overcrowded. There are no awaiting trial detainees in the Rooigrond management area as these detainees are kept at the police stations. We visited Blocks B and D and interviewed the offenders there (see attached list of concerns of the individual offenders).

## **Personnel**

Mr TJ Moeketsi – Head of Correctional Centre: Lichtenburg

Mr JC Bester – Unit Manager

Mr J Strydom – Head of Security

Mr Julian Birkenstock – Independent Correctional Centre Visitor (formerly known as an Independent Prison Visitor)

The appointment of staff happens at a national level. This is the reason why there are vacancies for extended periods. Lichtenberg currently has an approved staffing of 120 people, of whom 69 posts are financed and 11 posts are vacant.

## **Facilities**

Lichtenburg had several newly built classrooms, however the schooling at the centre is handicapped by the shortage of trained educators.

The kitchens also suffer at the hands of the Department of Public Works in that the members are not allowed to fix anything which breaks and which requires more than R2000 to fix. They have to wait a long time for the giant pots and vats to be repaired. If it is less than R2000 to fix a certain item, then the centre may do so itself. The kitchen was clean and neat. One machine was broken and awaiting repairs. One of the cold rooms was out of order pending the replacement of its compressor. Offenders who work in the kitchen are housed in separate cells and wear white uniforms rather than the normal orange ones.

There is one small room where nurses can see ill offenders. Certain offenders are taken to the dentist once a fortnight. Nurses are not able to help all of the offenders requiring their assistance. There is no access to a pharmacy.

The prisoners we visited had no access to a library at all. Apparently it is difficult to get help from the community to build a library because the surrounding community does not have a library of its own either.

## **Skills training**

Offenders may do their schooling through the ABET system (levels 1-4 as well as matric). They may also take part in lifeskills programmes and vocational training. There is also a need to convince inmates to undertake the programmes with the view to that becoming their career when they exist the system. This includes a paradigm shift, so offenders consider that education and sport are not only things to wile away the time, but also as potential ways to make money later.

Mr Medupe indicated that skills transfer is not nourished as offenders may be taught skills but are unable to get adequate practice in the centres. He used the example of bricklaying. He suggested the idea of interdepartmental employment of offenders. For example, offenders trained in building repairs and bricklaying could do maintenance on old government buildings.

The centres in the area attempt to maximise the offenders skills by training them in more than just the labour required to run the agricultural endeavours around the centres. They gave one success story of an offender who was trained at the Rooigrond piggery, and has now started his own pig farm, employing 14 community members.

The management area used to get funding from the National Skills fund to do skills training. However the fund has been “streamlined” and this has caused a delay in the availability of the funding. There is very little skills transfer from the Labour Department. The Department of Labour is not using the budget dedicated to offender skills development.

### **Escapes, assaults, gangs and drugs**

Complaints of sexual assaults are very seldom received. There has been one incident recently in Lichtenburg, but very few in the area as a whole.

There have been no escapes from the prison in recent years.

Gangsterism is not an issue for the officials. Mr Moeketsi stated that there are gangs in every correctional centre but that the ones in Lichtenburg and Rooigrond are not active or serious. There was some fighting about two years’ back however there have been no serious acts of violence recently.

Mr Moeketsi admits that drugs are somehow smuggled into the centre, or thrown over the fence. He thinks that dagga is quite prevalent, however he does not think that the centre has a drug problem *per se*.

### **Agriculture**

The vegetable garden attached to Lichtenburg produces around about 58000 kilograms of vegetables each year. Members train the offenders in the correct ways to sow and reap from the fields in the hope that this will be a valuable life skill.

### **Systemic Issues**

One of the serious concerns is that court records cannot be found. Commissioner Eksteen shared the story of one prisoner, Mr Loving, who had been trying to appeal his case but his court records could not be found. It was indicated that his is just one of many such cases.

We were informed that there is a need for a programme to train new officials in the history of the department of correctional services, as well as in the new approach to corrections which includes the unit management model. Some members are unfamiliar with the new approach and think of themselves as guards and not rehabilitators. Others are trained in rehabilitation but are unaware of the systemic and historical struggles of the Department.

The officials indicated that the offenders were likely to complain about their health, food, and transcripts.

There is a dire lack of social workers and health care workers in the management area. The main systemic problem faced by the centre is that of staffing. The towers at the gates are not staffed.

There are sometimes incidents of member's corruption reported but the head of the centre has taken steps to reduce such incidents. Transporting of prisoners to courts is a concern as it is dangerous and costly. It takes too long to finalise cases and there are too many postponements.

The officials raised concerns about the need for a computerised system of tracking offenders. Mr Strydom recounted that offenders used aliases on their identification documents and this sometimes means that a member is not fully informed about the offender.

Apparently, it is a concern that the appeal judgments and orders do not mention all of the names of the co-accused. This means that the members sometimes do not know that a certain co-accused ought to have been released.

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## **Rooigrond Correctional Centre**

### **Introduction**

Rooigrond Correctional Centre was built in 1974 and is a farm of 1845 hectares. During 1977, Rooigrond was incorporated into Bophutatswana and became known as "Central Prison". In 1994 the centre reverted back to the Government of South Africa and currently houses Maximum and medium offenders. On the day that we visited, the Medium B offenders were taking part in a soccer tournament against teams from the community. We visited the facilities, as well as the farm lands and the piggery and then spent some time watching the soccer. Despite the cold the atmosphere at the tournament was electric. The offenders were singing *Shosholozza* and other songs and were taking part in war-cries. They had painted a slogan onto a sheet and were waving South African flags. We were treated to a full lunch in the staff mess near the staff housing.

### **Facilities**

The centre is made up of various sections, maximum security is overcrowded by 22% whereas Medium B has a 12% vacancy. There is a big kitchen in maximum security which services both units. Food is carefully prepared to respect the different religious groups.

There is a shooting range on the premises and a dog training area. The centre has a piggery which provides all of the pork consumed in the centre. It also provides pork for other centres in the area. There are several makeshift classrooms in the various parts of the facility. There is also housing and training facilities for the members. There is a big soccer pitch out front of the Maximum security facility which was host to the tournament. In the Maximum security facility there is a multipurpose hall where celebrations and events take place, lunch is also often served in there and offenders can take part in games in there.

We visited the facility's hospital which has 5 nurses who work there daily. At medium B there are 2 nurses, and one is on standby afterhours. The hospital has isolation cells to separate individuals with communicable diseases from other offenders. There are some complaints about the medical

treatment. The members suggested that it was not adequate. There is no pharmacist in the area. The centre uses the pharmacist from Pretoria. Sometimes the centre will go to private pharmacies.

The paint is peeling off the walls and it is clear that the centre could do with some repair work done.

## **Systemic issues**

There are concerns about the handling of appeals. Some offenders wait up to two years to hear about their appeal. Sometimes the Legal Aid Board encourages detainees to plead guilty. A lot of the offenders thus don't have any faith in the Legal Aid Board.

There are lots of postponements and people are taken very far to the various courts only for their cases to be postponed.

One case strongly affected by the delay is the Dr Nkosi case. While she was at the centre to attend to the inmates, some of the inmates attacked her, locked her in a room and escaped in a car. The escape happened in 2005. The trial has yet to proceed and there have been more than 30 postponements. Excuses that have been proffered include that the lawyer was unavailable and that one inmate was transferred. The next date is October 31. All witnesses are available. The problem in the matter lies with the defence who were nominated by the Legal Aid Board. In addition, each time the offenders are moved it requires high security and a flying squad because it's a high profile case.

The centre does not have kitchens for each facility on the premises. This is not ideal. Part of the prison kitchen burnt down two months ago – but the part with all of the cookers and stoves is working. They are waiting on the department of Public Works to fix the back room.

There is a problem with requisitioning of offenders in that lawyers requisition detainees because they do not want to have to drive the whole way to the prison in order to consult with the offender. Often the matter is not before the court at all.

## **Visit to the cells**

We visited Medium B, which comprises of 6 blocks which were formerly training sites which have been converted into cells. We saw the cell where Eugene Terreblanche was detained. The offenders were issued with all of the basics that are required by the Correctional Services Act, and many seemed to be wearing every item of clothing that they had in order to keep warm: orange tops and pants, their striped pyjama pants, their brown tracksuit tops, and their orange windbreakers and some had taken to wearing their towels around their heads and necks as scarves to keep off the bitterly cold wind.

We also visited the maximum security unit. Unable to join in the soccer festivities, several offenders were meeting with family and friends in the hallway which serves as a contact site. The facility is decorated with beautiful murals painted by inmate Godfrey Ruiters. In the maximum security cells, there is a rudimentary painting on the wall which says "we are willing to change".

## **Individual Offender Complaints**

See the document attached.



**Lichtenburg Correctional Centre  
Individual Complaints**

**Awaiting trial**

Tshepo Christopher Bole (208378598)

Mr Bole was sentenced on 7/3/2008 to 10 years' imprisonment for housebreaking with intention to steal. He said that he would like to appeal the order that was made by the Itsoseng Magistrate Court regarding bail (Case No. RC 73/07) but cannot due to the fact that the charge sheet has been misplaced and record cannot be transcribed. His legal representative is Ken Manamana.

Mr Bole also raised the complaint that the food that was served on the offenders had worms in it and alleged that this had been raised with the warder, David. He also alleged that a meeting was held about three months ago to address the issue but no feedback was received. David confirmed that he had not only heard that the offender's food had worms in it but had indeed seen such. He said however that the problem was immediately rectified and has not reoccurred since then. Still on the issue of food, Mr Bole, complained that the food the offender are given does not contain salt and sugar and that the meat that they are given is rotten.

Martin Tsheole (208378714)

Mr Tsheole was convicted of assault and unlawful possession of a firearm. He was sentenced to four years' and 18 months' imprisonment respectively. He made an application for leave appeal against the decision of the Tlabane Magistrate Court. He alleges that his Legal Aid Board (LAB) representative, Mr Logan, has the tapes of the hearing proceedings and the record and that Mr Logan last consulted with him in September 2009. He has not received any response from Mr Logan regarding the appeal since.

Edward Laila Moetaesi (200379068)

Mr Moetaesi was on parole when he was arrested in Hasbrach in 2007 for housebreaking. He is in custody for breaking his parole. The matter is before Mr Molebetshi of the Lichtenburg Regional Court and has yet to be finalised.

Selaledi Thomas Maraping (208378785)

Mr Maraping applied for leave to appeal against the order made by the Atemelang Magistrates' Court (Case No. RC 80/06), 31 May 2010 with the assistance of a fellow offender. He is waiting a response from his LAB representative, Vusi (surname unknown to the detainee).

Mr Maraping produced a copy of the affidavit that he deposed to. From our inspection of the document it appears that the application was not served on the court and that the affidavit was not deposed to in the presence of a commissioner. But this would not be out of order if the copy we saw was merely a copy for his information.

Charles Barendse (209378744)

Mr Charles alleged that the crime he committed (housebreaking with the intention to steal) did not warrant the time he was ordered to serve (10 years) and requested a reduction in sentence.

Justice Mogoeng suggested that he lodge an application for leave to appeal with the assistance of the LAB.

Boitumelo Shakes Pitso (Prison No. 206392233)

Mr Pitso was convicted of two counts of housebreaking with the intention to steal and sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment. He applied to the Vryburg Magistrates' Court for leave to appeal which was refused in 2007. He then petitioned leave to appeal in 2008 and has yet to receive a response in relation thereto.

John Mampati Selemogo (Prison No. 202379335)

Mr Selemogo requested the supply of medication for an illness that he chose not to disclose.

The Head of the Lichtenburg Correctional Centre said that he would assist Mr Selemogo.

André Pienaar (Prison No. 201392157)

On 12 March 2004, Mr Pienaar was convicted of housebreaking, theft and rape and sentenced to serve 16 years' imprisonment. He alleged that he had applied for leave to appeal in 2004 and has yet to receive a response in relation thereto. He also alleged that there are no constructive or skill-based activities available at Lichtenburg Correctional Centre for the offenders to partake in during their incarceration. He opined that the programme – mission and vision – was not being practiced.

Klene Essau Totosi (Prison No. 210378638)

Mr Totosi complained that his ears are painful and bleed. He requested the assistance of a doctor.

The Head of Lichtenburg Correctional Centre said that he would ensure that Mr Totsi is taken to the doctor.

## **Rooigrond Correctional Centre**

### **Individual Complaints**

#### **Medium B – medium security section**

##### Mokolobate Marcus (202379262)

Mr Mokolobate was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment for armed robbery. He alleges that there is an inconsistency with regard to parole. He thinks that offenders in the Rooigrond area are released later than others in different areas. Apparently, his co-accused who were detained at other centres were released earlier than him.

##### Nazo Daliwonga (208666804)

Mr Daliwonga was convicted of rape on 20/10/2008 and sentenced to serve 10 years' imprisonment. He complains that members do not help offenders in their attempts to appeal. He complains of a lack of information and that offenders are advised against appealing their sentenced. Mr Daliwonga has applied for legal help from the Legal Aid Board (LAB), but has received no response. He has sent two letters to the LAB, and got advice from the Independent Prison Visitor, and was told to get a manager's consent in order to appeal. When he approached the people in charge, he was given a different story and is confused as to how to proceed.

The Members present suggested that Mr Daliwonga had been speaking to the incorrect person.

##### Michael Mongale (202880254)

Mr Mongale was convicted of rape on 4/12/2002 and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. He has been in prison for a very long time and feels that they are not treated with the understanding that they are leaving. They are not given adequate toiletries and their parents are not allowed to bring them provisions. He suggests that the National Department reconsiders its policy and allows provisions to be brought in where they cannot be provided. Apparently their rations run out because of the dirty nature of the farm work that they do and he requests an individualized approach.

It turns out that family members are allowed to buy the offenders provisions from the tuckshop before visiting them and offenders may buy extra toiletries from the tuckshop which the offenders have access to once a month.

Mr Mongale's complaint was not isolated.

##### Jankie Kemorwe (202880195)

Mr Kemorwe was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for robbery on 18 September 2002. Complains that the offenders are abused by the members but if they press charges the matter will never reach court. They will be told later that the matter was withdrawn, but no reasons are given for this. Whereas, when charges are pressed by one offender against another offender, the matter is immediately dealt with.

William Chere (204880182)

Mr Chere was convicted of rape on 1 November 2004 and sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment. Mr Chere also complained about the rations of soap given to offenders. He says that there is also a shortage of toothpaste and that there is so little that the offenders cannot even help each other when it runs out. He complains that the price at the tuckshop is too high and that they can't afford to wash on a daily basis. He also complained that there is no hot water, only cold water for washing, as the hot water is only available at 7am, and the offenders have been told that there is no money for elements to boil water. He asked for a high level decision be taken to allow more time for schooling as currently they are only permitted to attend for one hour per day, and often there is no educationist there to teach them. He complained that assaults happen and that the offenders are given no assistance but are treated in a "traditional way", as if they are being punished. They are beaten and bruised and no doctor is called. They are told that they should not have committed a crime in the first place.

Thuso Pelebu (2057671842)

Mr Pelebu was sentenced, on 2 May 2005, to 10 years' imprisonment for housebreaking. Mr Pelebu says that he has a personal problem and requires the help of a social worker, but there has been none in 3 months. He feels that offenders are getting no help and no rehabilitation.

Abram Ditire (203880102)

Mr Ditire was convicted of housebreaking and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. He also complained of the provision of toiletries. He says that his family cannot bring him toiletries and that those provided only last for two weeks. He has been attending school, but has eye problems and needs glasses. He has not received any help from the doctor and has been told that there is no money to buy him glasses.

Michael Yalosekwe (202880057)

Mr Yalosekwe was convicted of housebreaking and rape on 20 March 2002 and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. He says that the conditions in the medium security section are worse than those in the maximum security section. He says that offenders are not allowed to ask questions, and that they are threatened by members. He had an incident with a female member who insulted him and threw hot soup at him. She has stopped him from getting his milk drink (presumably the high protein allowance given to HIV positive offenders) from the doctor. As a result he tried to get it from the

dairy. He has also been unreasonably searched. He reported the matter to the managers but has had no response.

Jeffery Olefile Moepeng (206336677)

Mr Moepeng was convicted of murder and sentenced on 2 August 2006 to 12 years' imprisonment. He says that he was injured in the centre and although he was treated, he has still not healed properly and still experiences pain a year later. He complains that he has received no assistance from the nurse.

Maqungela Dumisane (208392166)

Mr Maqungela was convicted of stocktheft and sentenced on 17 December 2008 to seven years' imprisonment. He states that he has an illness in his legs which requires him to wear slippers. When he wears the regulation shoes his legs swell up terribly. He says that he has not received any sympathy or assistance and has been told to buy his own slippers.

Simon Moabi (203880082)

Mr Moabi recounts a story of member-offender brutality. Five years ago he was in the maximum security section and was involved in a fight with another offender. The member who was called to the matter took Mr Moabi to the office and beat him so badly that five of his teeth fell out. He wrote letters to managers and reported it to the unit manager and their seniors. However he has not been given any assistance yet. He was given R40 earlier this year as a means of "compensation" and to clear up the matter and make it go away.

The members present promised to look into the matter.

Moshi Joseph Goitsemodimo (203880094)

Mr Goitsemodimo was convicted of rape and sentenced on 21 May 2003 to 15 years' imprisonment. He wanted to go to school, but finds that there is no school operating in the medium security section of the centre. There are no books and grade 12 is not available. There are also no teachers. These are available in the maximum security section, but you can't access it from medium security section. As a result, he wants a transfer to the Makifeng centre.

Mogale Klaas Masimanigaper (209378725)

Mr Masimanigaper was convicted of housebreaking and sentenced on 3 November 2003 to eight years' imprisonment. In 2008, Mr Masimanigaper was allegedly shot by Jaco Swart, but the case has

been referred to the original unit in Potchefstroom (under Case No. 31/2008). Mr Masimanigaper wants to know what has happened to the case.

Shuping Dikagodi (Prison Number unavailable)

Mr Dikagodi wants a transfer to Mafikeng. In 2004 he was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for rape. He threatened to injure other offenders in order to get transferred to centres with better facilities, such as Maximum security unit or Mafikeng.

Teddy Meyer (210392099)

Mr Meyer was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and wants a transfer to Vereeniging to be closer to his family.

Hendrik Mosikane 201354494

Mr Mosikane was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 2001. He says that he has a heart problem and can not sleep and that the members do not listen to his complaints about this, and that he is being forced to work. He complains about the fact that the offenders are not paid for their work [they are given a R100 gratuity each month]. He says that there are no answers given by members and that he wants a transfer to Kimberley.

William Modikeva (205880042)

Mr Modikeva was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for rape. He is due for release on 21 July 2010. He does not eat fish or pork and is not given any extra food on days when fish or pork is served.

Albanus Sebetlele (209331390)

Mr Sebetlele is HIV positive. He complains that him and others with the disease cannot express themselves. He says that they are not given the high protein diet, including fruit and peanut butter. He also states that the treatment in medium A and B is different. He just wants the same treatment as is given to Maximum security. He threatened to go on a hunger strike.

**Medium A – maximum security section**

Ofentse Reston Nyirenda (201880201)

Mr Nyirenda was convicted of two counts of murder in 2001. He wrote a letter to Judge Mogoeng when he was still the Judge President of the North West. He attempted to appeal but his records have

disappeared. He received no response to his letters and there was no follow up from Judge Mogoeng, the High Court manager or the LAB.

Matthews Resekang Mkhuma (208666780)

Mr Mkhuma was convicted of rape and sentenced on 11 August 2008 to 15 years' imprisonment. He complains that he cannot receive the medication, vitamins, that he requires and that he has not received these since February. He is registered as requiring them and a dietary supplement.

Manise Lindeni (205671221)

Mr Lindeni was convicted of robbery and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment on 6 May 2004. He is an Ethiopian resident. He states that he has received no medical treatment in seven months and has lodged a complaint. He also requires "multi-vitamins" which he is not receiving.

Raymond Mompati Mathusi Madov 20688001.

Mr Mathusi was convicted of rape and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment. His matter is being dealt with by the Mafikeng Regional Court (under Case No. 204/2006). He met with the LAB representatives in 2006 and met with a man whose name he cannot remember and signed various forms but he hasn't heard anything further since then. He intended to lodge an appeal properly.

Tshepo Lionel Motshabi (204671807)

Mr Motshabi was convicted of two counts of murder and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. He wants a transfer to the medium security section, but cannot be with one offender on that side for some or other reason. He wants to be treated equally to other offenders. He lodged a complaint to the unit manager last July 2009, but has not submitted his request to the new member.

An Independent Prison Visitor was present and informed us of the concerns that she has. She states that some of the biggest problems lie with health care, especially since the area has no pharmacy or pharmacist and the centre gets a pharmacist from Pretoria to fulfill the position. She said that the centre stopped receiving supplements in December 2009. She is also concerned about the staff shortages.