

**JOEL CARLSON SOUTH AFRICAN
LEGAL FILES**

**The New York Public Library
Schomburg Center for Research
in Black Culture
515 Malcolm Blvd.
New York, New York 10037**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Historical Note.....	1
Bibliography.....	6
Scope and Content.....	7
Container List.....	13

**JOEL CARLSON (1926-2001) SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL FILES, 1958-1990.
7 record cartons (7 linear ft.)**

Historical Note

Born in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1926, Joel Carlson decided in law school to devote his career to opposing apartheid. Before graduating from Witwatersrand University, he joined the civil service and worked for the Bantu Commissioner's Court, which ruled on pass law offenses. The 1952 Pass Law Act required every African age 16 years or older, to carry documentation proving that they had a "right" to be in designated white areas. Failure to produce a pass on demand resulted in arrest and imprisonment. Disgusted by the arbitrariness and cruelty of court and detention proceedings, Carlson quit his job after nine months and returned to university. In 1955, he opened his own civil rights practice, dedicated to defending victims of injustice and abuse and exposing Apartheid's atrocities.

Over the years Carlson developed a reputation for defending black South Africans in a variety of cases including removal from homelands, arbitrary arrests and detention, torture cases and pass law violations. In 1957, he helped a street-sweeper, Innocent Langa, search for his brother, Nelson, who had been taken on his way home from work by a group of plainclothes policemen. Carlson traced Nelson to the Farm Labor Bureau, and discovered that the Bureau was running an undercover scheme in which individuals charged with petty pass law offenses were forced to labor on potato farms. Victims of the scheme were usually arrested for trivial permit violations and compelled to "volunteer" to work on the farms, where they suffered beatings, poor housing conditions, and malnutrition. The South African public had condemned the farm labor system in the 1940s, and Carlson exposed its secret return. He not only helped obtain the release of hundreds of laborers, but he also presented to the government letters and memoranda indicting the farm labor system and its brutalities.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Carlson continued to advocate for victims of Apartheid. Among other cases that he took on was one for the Bakubung tribe in 1967. Leaders of the tribe approached Carlson for help defending their right to remain on the tribe's ancestral lands. The government's order that the Bakubung relocate threatened the farming community's ability to be self-sustaining and fractured its governance. Chieftainess

Catherine Monnakgotla sought to cooperate with the order, while Chief Lucas Monnakgotla led a group of 88 Bakubung who refused to move. Carlson represented those resisting relocation in negotiations with the Bantu Affairs Commissioner from February until August, 1968. In September 1968, many of Lucas Monnakgotla's followers were arrested.

Once the accused were brought into court, their common law offenses were withdrawn and they were held instead under the Terrorism Act, an escalation of South Africa's General Law Amendment Act passed in 1963. This Act, which became known as the "90-day Act," granted the police power to detain without trial anyone suspected of involvement in activity against the State, including participation in banned, underground, or Communist-affiliated organizations. The "90-day Act" soon gave way to the "180-day Act" and, later, the Terrorism Act of 1967. The Terrorism Act allowed the police to imprison in solitary confinement anyone suspected of "terrorism" for an indefinite period of time. Ostensibly, the Act sought to safeguard "peace and quiet, law and order." In reality, it defined terrorism so loosely that the police could arrest and detain anyone for the slightest infractions.

The General Law Amendment Act and its derivatives enabled the brutal interrogation methods of the Security Police, who sought to detain and intimidate anti-apartheid activists without oversight of the courts or the public. Under the Terrorism Act, Lucas Monnakgotla and his followers were imprisoned without access to their relatives or attorneys for nearly a year. One prisoner, Jacob Monnakgotla, died in custody before the accused were finally indicted in August 1969. After this case Carlson became very active in representing prisoners of abuse and torture. Throughout his career, he led investigations into the abuse and deaths of numerous individuals held under South Africa's detainment laws as well as represented family members of individuals killed in police custody.

Carlson often took on many of the most publicized and controversial anti-apartheid cases of the day. In 1968, he also represented Julia Lenkoe in an investigation into the death of her husband, James Lenkoe, who had been a Terrorism Act detainee. While the South African Security Police claimed that Lenkoe committed suicide, several medical experts determined that Lenkoe had been electrically shocked and tortured. Carlson not only initiated the inquest into Lenkoe's death; he also brought a damages action on behalf of Mrs. Lenkoe against the Prime Minister and the head of the Security Police, B. J.

Vorster. And in another case, he appealed to the South Africa Minister of Justice and other officials to demand an investigation into detention conditions and misconduct.

In what Carlson believed was a direct reprisal for his work on the Lenkoe case, the government ordered the surrender of his South African passport in 1969. Carlson received letters of support from the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, formed by John F. Kennedy, British lawyers, and the International Commission of Jurists, of which Carlson was a member.

One of Carlson's most important cases involved 37 members of the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO). The Namibians, or South West Africans, had been unlawfully arrested and imprisoned for several years before they were charged retroactively with violating the Terrorism Act. The case received significant international attention resulting in the United Nations ruling that the Namibians did not fall under the jurisdiction of the South African government, which the government ignored. After the Namibians were charged, Carlson worked to gain their trust and secured his place as their lawyer. As he interviewed the accused, Carlson realized nearly all had suffered extensive abuse and mistreatment at the hands of Security Police. Most of his clients fully expected to be hanged.

The trial began on August 3, 1967. Uncertain he would be able to bring his clients to justice without international support, Carlson traveled to New York; Washington, DC; and London to meet with attorneys and politicians, including Bobby Kennedy, to raise awareness of the Namibians' plight. With the influence of international media, Carlson won a qualified victory in court. Although the majority of the defendants were convicted, no one received a death sentence. Several of the accused, including Andimba Toivo ya Toivo and Helao Shityuwete, went on to acclaim and prominence for their political activism.

At law school, Carlson had met and begun a friendship with fellow student Nelson Mandela. While Mandela served a life sentence on Robben Island in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Carlson handled a number of personal and legal affairs for his family. In 1967, he represented Winnie Mandela on two cases - one accusing her of violating a 1965 banning order and the other, of resisting arrest. Although Carlson won an acquittal on the latter offense, Mandela was convicted of breaking her banning order and served four days in prison. The same year,

Carlson successfully defended Winnie Mandela's brother, Tanduxolo Madikizela, against vagrancy charges (pass law violation). At Nelson Mandela's request, Carlson represented Winnie Mandela and other African detainees in the internationally famous *Ndou* and *Ramotse* trials of 1969 and 1970, and he ensured that the Mandelas' daughters, Zanani and Zinziswa, received care and education during that time. Carlson was also at least initially involved in defending Winnie Mandela against charges of violating a second banning order in 1970.

The State v. Samson Ndou and 21 Others case began in May 12, 1969, when twenty-two black South Africans, including Winnie Mandela, were detained under the Terrorism Act. After five months' solitary imprisonment, during which time the detainees had no access to their families or friends, they were arraigned and charged instead under the Suppression of Communism Act for their participation in the African National Congress (ANC) and other outlawed organizations. Carlson led the defense, and on February 16, 1970, the court acquitted all twenty-two defendants. Before they were released, however, the State re-detained the defendants, once again invoking the Terrorism Act. A few days later, the friends and relatives of the detainees filed a case, *Iris Madikizela and 14 Others v. The Ministers of Justice and Police*, contending that the defendants were being mistreated in prison. Despite these charges, the detainees remained incarcerated for another four months without trial. In June, 1970, nineteen of the original defendants were arraigned, while three were released to serve as state witnesses. Another alleged member of the ANC, Benjamin Ramotse, was also charged and became the first-listed defendant in the re-named case, *The State v. Benjamin Ramotse and 19 Others*.

The *Ramotse et al.* trial lasted one month, August 24 to September 14, 1970. Again, the court acquitted the original nineteen *Ndou et al.* defendants, ruling that their charge under the Terrorism Act was substantially identical to their charge under the Communism Act. This verdict was one of the biggest legal victories of Carlson's career. Ramotse, however, was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years on Robben Island. The prosecution appealed the court's ruling regarding the original *Ndou et al.* defendants in *The State v. Samson Ndou and 18 Others* and lost.

As his reputation as a defender of apartheid victims grew through the 1960s and 70s, Carlson became increasingly unpopular

among government officials and the South African police. He was certain that his telephone was being tapped and that he was being followed by Security Branch detectives. In addition, he received numerous threats against his life, and at least once, gunshots were fired into his office. After years of harassment, Carlson left Johannesburg on April 6, 1971; his wife and children followed. They relocated to New York, where he served as the first deputy district attorney in Queens. He led the consumer fraud bureau and developed "Second Chance," a civil service program which offered convicted violent offenders an alternative to prison. In 1994, Carlson revisited South Africa, serving as a United Nations observer in the country's first free elections. He died of leukemia in Manhasset, New York, in 2001.

Bibliography

Carlson, Joel. *No Neutral Ground*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1973.

----. "South Africa: A Police State." *United Nations Centre Against Apartheid*. New York: United Nations Unit on Apartheid, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, 1973.

----. "The Dilemma of Foreign Investment in South Africa." *The Black Sash* 15 (1971).

----. *The Pass System and Detention*. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations, 1970.

Dwyer, Jim. "Joel Carlson, 75, Lawyer Who Fought Apartheid in 50's." *New York Times* Dec. 4, 2001.

Scope and Content Note

The Joel Carlson South African Legal Files, 1958-1990, chronicles Carlson's legal career in South Africa through the late 1960s and early 1970s. Modeling Carlson's own mapping of his life and career in *No Neutral Ground*, the collection highlights the kinds of cases that Carlson understood to define his anti-apartheid work - prison abuse investigations and the defense of political detainees - as well as his representation of Winnie Mandela and members of her family. Primarily organized chronologically by case type and individual case, the collection consists largely of correspondence, legal documents relating to the trial and the defendants, and news clippings which are arranged into five series: Personal Papers, Mandela Family Representation, Early Cases, Prison Abuse Cases, and Suppression of Communism and Terrorism Act cases.

Series	Box
PERSONAL PAPERS	1
MANDELA FAMILY REPRESENTATION	1
EARLY CASES	1
PRISON ABUSE CASES	2-3
SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM AND TERRORISM ACT CASES	
<i>THE STATE V. TUHADELINI AND 36 OTHERS</i>	3-4
<i>THE STATE V. NDOU ET AL.</i>	5-7
MISCELLANEOUS CASES	7

The **PERSONAL PAPERS 1958-1990 (.3 lin ft.)** series comprises correspondence and annotated proofs of *No Neutral Ground*. Correspondence includes telegrams and letters of support for Carlson, speaking engagement invitations, a note threatening Carlson's life, and letters regarding his involvement in groups like the United Nations Association. Several letters relate to the South African Minister of Interior's confiscation of Carlson's passport in 1969. Other letters document the harassment Carlson and his family suffered and their decision to leave South Africa in the early 1970s. Materials pertaining to the Home and School Council, which Carlson chaired, detail the government's persecution of its secretary, Barbara Mary Smith, and her attempted suicide. The Printed Matter contains articles about Carlson's career as well as the establishment of the South

African Bureau of State Security ("BOSS"). Many opponents linked the Bureau to Carlson's passport confiscation. This series also includes "A Day of Hope," which is an article by Carlson about Nelson Mandela, and letters and clippings concerning Carlson's wife, Jeannette.

The **MANDELA FAMILY REPRESENTATION, 1966-1972 (.3 lin. ft.)** series consists primarily of legal documents, correspondence, and clippings relating to the personal and legal matters in which Carlson represented Winnie Mandela and members of her family. It includes materials regarding the permits and violations stemming from Winnie Mandela's 1965 and 1970 banning orders, which prohibited her, respectively, from leaving Johannesburg for five years and from receiving visitors at her home. Several letters by Carlson reveal the difficult time she had finding employment under the 1965 order. The series also includes documents concerning Carlson's efforts to place Zanani and Zinziswa Mandela in a school in Swaziland during their parents' detainment.

The **EARLY CASES, 1957-1970 (.4 lin. ft.)** series contains correspondence, legal documents, memoranda, and printed matter relating to Carlson's cases that did not involve a prison abuse investigation or a General Law Amendment, Communism, or Terrorism Act charge. The majority of this series, which is arranged chronologically, pertains to the earliest years of Carlson's legal career, when he worked on a variety of discrete matters. *Regina v. Solomon Matlapeng and Others*, 1955-1957, for example, concerns an assault accusation and tribal dispute, and *Sara Davids v. Lothian Court (Proprietary) Limited*, 1958 concerns a garbage issue. Several cases in this series demonstrate Carlson's advocacy for victims of Apartheid. Farm Labor Scheme Cases include materials pertaining to Innocent Langa, the letters and memoranda Carlson authored to oppose the scheme, and news clippings revealing the public's reaction. *Ben Hlatshwayo and Joseph Ndhlovu v. Morgenzon Municipality*, 1958-1959 details the matter of two successful black businessmen whose residential permits were arbitrarily revoked by a disgruntled white Location Superintendent.

The **Prison Abuse Cases, 1963-1971 (1.5 lin. ft.)** series comprises correspondence, newspaper clippings, medical examination reports, prison regulation guidelines, and legal documents pertaining to the inhumane treatment of detainees by the South African Security Police. The General Advocacy and

Research files include Carlson's appeal to the Minister of Justice to investigate the conditions under which 90-day detainees were imprisoned, so that the perpetrators could be punished, victims could be compensated, and litigation could be avoided. Printed Matter ranges from articles by medical experts whom Carlson employed to clippings on the seeming epidemic of deaths in detention.

The majority of this series consists of information about inquests and requests for inquests brought by the families of prisoners who died under suspicious circumstances while in detention. Two of the most significant cases in the series are those of Looksmart Ngudle and Julia Lenkoe - the first, because it brought the torture of political prisoners to the attention of an international public, and the second, because of government reprisals taken against Carlson during the trial. The Ngudle Correspondence speaks to police intimidation of Ngudle's family, Carlson's efforts to bring forward witnesses, and the coordination of expert medical evidence. Legal Documents includes an affidavit by Carlson detailing the difficulty he had in getting information from the Security Police. Much of the Lenkoe Correspondence deals with Carlson's attempts to find witnesses as well as Lenkoe's post-mortem reports. Carlson's Notes in the Lenkoe case reveal his personal documentation of witnesses' statements and provide insights into his strategy. Because of Carlson's prominent standing in the international legal world, the Lawyer's Committee in Washington sent Dr. Alan Moritz, chief pathologist to the United States Armed Forces, to give evidence at Lenkoe's inquest.

Another important case in this series is *Joseph Helao Shityuwete v. The Commissioner of Police and Others*, 1967-1969, also referred to as "The Case of Gabriel Mbindi." Here, Shityuwete, one of the accused in *The State v. Tuhadelini and 36 Others*, applied to the Supreme Court to protect his fellow inmate, Gabriel Mbindi, from assaults by the Security Police. Correspondence details the Commission of Prisons' attempt to prevent Carlson from visiting his clients and Carlson's work to obtain a monetary settlement for Mbindi. The Affidavits include statements by the Security Police as well as Mbindi's fellow inmates, who either witnessed or suffered similar assaults. In addition, the *Shityuwete* files comprise the official trial application that Carlson compiled for court as well as court orders, memoranda, invoices, and newspaper clippings. Carlson

used Mbindi's settlement discussions as leverage to commute the sentence of another *Tuhadelini* defendant, Johannes Otto.

The **Suppression of Communism and Terrorism Act Cases, 1964-1971 (4.5 lin. ft.)** series is divided into three subseries, The State V. Tuhadelini and 36 Others, Ndou et al. and Ramotse et al., and Additional Terrorism/Communism Cases.

The *State V. Tuhadelini and 36 Others*, 1967-1969 subseries consists of court records, correspondence, and financial documents relating to this trial. There is correspondence that details Carlson's trips to New York, Washington, DC, and London to raise international awareness about the case. Legal documents include evidence used in the trial in addition to affidavits, motions, and transcripts. Of particular interest are the transcripts recording judgment and sentencing, since Carlson's defense prevented the accused from being executed by the state. A collection of affidavits from American officials show South Africa's wrongful jurisdiction of the South West Africans (Namibians). Documents Relating to the Accused include the testimonies of the 37 defendants, and in some cases, more fully developed personal statements detailing their recollections of arrest and abusive treatment in jail. These files also contain inquests, intake forms, powers of attorney, and handwritten notes and journals. Financial Records demonstrate the personal expenses Carlson incurred for his clients while they were in jail. Printed Matter, including proceedings from the United Nations, documents Carlson's efforts at promoting international awareness of the South West Africans' plight. Newspaper clippings, both local and international, editorialize on Carlson's anti-apartheid activism.

The Ndou et al. and Ramotse et al., 1969-1971 subseries consists primarily of court documents, legal correspondence, and statements by the accused in the above-named cases. Some of the documents are in Afrikaans. Since the government was not required to release information about Terrorism Act detainees, the earliest dated letters in the series reveal anxiety about the detainees' whereabouts and safety. Correspondence also highlights the women defendants' complaints about abuse in Pretoria Prison and Carlson's attempt to meet with Nelson Mandela on Robben Island to discuss Winnie's representation in the case. Several letters relate to *Iris Madikizela et al. v. The Ministers of Justice and Police* case. Legal Documents encompass materials filed by the prosecution and the defense with the

Supreme Court of South Africa and issued by the court itself. Documents relating to the accused include handwritten statements by defendants; Carlson encouraged his clients to write extensively, recording corruption and abuses, and their statements attest to claims of mistreatment in prison and the condition of their arrests and detainment. This section includes handwritten materials by Winnie Mandela as well as by Peter Magubane, an internationally well-known South African photographer, and Joyce Sikakane and Owen Vanqa, prominent South African journalists.

Each of the defendants was assigned a number by the prosecution. In *Ndou et al.*, Ndou was "Accused No. 1," David Modau was "Accused No. 2," and so on. The numbers changed slightly when Ramotse was added to the case and three others were dropped. Ramotse became "Accused No. 1," Ndou became "Accused No. 2," etc. Carlson kept materials relating to the accused according to their numbers, and the arrangement of this sub-subseries follows that system. Folders are organized by the accused numbers, reflecting both the *Ndou et al.* and *Ramotse et al.* cases.

Through the spring of 1970, the detainees received significant English-language press. Many newspaper clippings in Printed Matter center around student protests against the re-detention of the acquitted *Ndou et al.* defendants. Several documents demonstrate respected legal and humanitarian councils' condemnation of the Terrorism Act. There are also two folders containing correspondence and clippings relating to Mendel Levin, a South African attorney who attempted to represent the *Ndou et al.* defendants before Carlson was able to meet with them in prison. Several defendants allege in their statements that they were coerced into appointing Levin as their attorney. Carlson's files on Levin include materials that suggest Levin's dubious character.

Files relating to *Iris Madikizela et al. v. The Ministers of Justice and Police* consist mainly of court documents and legal correspondence concerning the application brought by friends and relatives to protect the defendants in prison. Princess Madikizela testified, along with others, about the violation of the standard rights of detainees. During their detention, the accused's families did not have visitation rights and were not allowed to send the prisoners food, clothing, or medicine.

The Additional Terrorism/Communism Cases, 1964-1971 subseries contains correspondence and legal correspondence relating to miscellaneous cases in which Carlson represented defendants against

Suppression of Communism or Terrorism Act charges. Included in this subseries are materials concerning the Bakubung tribe's attempt to resist its mandated relocation and the subsequent prosecution of those refusing relocation, led by Lucas Monnokgotla, under the Terrorism Act. Perhaps the most notable case in this subseries is *The Secretary for Justice v. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela*, 1967-1968, which relates to Nelson Mandela's conviction for leaving South Africa without a permit and for inciting people to strike in May 1961. Correspondence reveals Carlson's role as liaison between Nelson and Winnie Mandela as well as Nelson's alleged ill-treatment by prison authorities, a blocked attempt by the Secretary of Justice to have Nelson's name removed from South Africa's Roll of Attorneys, and his involvement with the Communist Party of South Africa.

Provenance

Gift of Joel Carlson, 2006
SCM, 06-34, MG 646

Processed by Ann Abrams, Brittany Carter, Marcela Di Blasi, Megan Goins and Blevin Shelnutt, 2011-2012.

Container List

Box Folder

1	1	Correspondence, 1962-1964
	2	Home and School Council, 1966-1969
	3	Statements Regarding South African Law, n.d. <i>No Neutral Ground</i>
	4	Book Synopsis, n.d.
	5	Galleys and Proofs, n.d.
	6	"A Day of Hope," 1990
	7	Miscellaneous Resources and Notes, 1957-1970
	8	Printed Matter, 1969-1971
	9	Carlson, Jeanette – Correspondence and Articles, 1964-1970
		MANDELA FAMILY REPRESENTATION
	10	Mandela, Nelson – Correspondence and Legal Documents, 1952-1970 Mandela, Winnie – 1965 Banning Order
	11	Correspondence, 1966-1969
	12	Legal Documents and Receipts, 1965-1967
	13	Notes, n.d.
	14	Clippings, 1967-1968
	15	Madikizela, Tanduxolo – Prosecution, 1967-1968
	16	Mandela, Zanani and Zinziswa – Education, 1969-1970 Mandela, Winnie – 1970 Banning Order
	17	Correspondence and Legal Documents, 1970-1972
	18	Clippings, 1970-1971
		EARLY CASES
	19	<i>Regina v. Solomon Matlapeng and Others</i> , 1955-1957 (English and Afrikaans)
	20	<i>Keimetswe Taukobong v. Regina</i> , 1956-1957
	21	<i>Joosub Gani v. Regina</i> , 1957 Farm Labor Scheme Cases
	22	<i>Innocent Langa v. Max Herschowitz</i> , 1957-1958
	23	<i>Maria Mahloane v. Bazil Feldt</i> and <i>Andrew Morgan v. Bazil Feldt</i> , 1959
	24	General Correspondence and Memoranda, 1959
	25	General Printed Matter, 1959
	26	<i>Sara Davids v. Lothian Court (Proprietary) Limited</i> , 1958 <i>Ben Hlatshwayo and Joseph Ndhlovu v. Morgenzon Municipality</i>
	27	Correspondence, 1958-1959
	28	Legal Documents, 1958-1959
	29	Notes, 1958-1959
	30	Financial Records, 1958-1959
	31	Pass Law and Permit Cases, 1959-1970 Wentzel, Rosemary Ann – Abduction and Detention

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
1	32	Correspondence, 1964
	33	Legal Documents, 1964
	34	Notes, 1964
	35	Clippings, 1964
		Bantu Resettlement Cases
	36	Individual Cases – Correspondence and Clippings, 1969-1970
	37	General Printed Matter and Notes, 1967-1970
	38	Nkumane, Nelson – Appeal, 1968
2		PRISON ABUSE CASES
		General Advocacy and Research
	1	Correspondence, 1964-1969
	2	Solitary Confinement Medical Report, n.d.
		Printed Matter
	3	Medical Articles, 1955-1967
	4	Clippings, 1961-1969
	5	U.S. Congressional Reports, 1969-1970
	6	Prison Regulations, 1964-1965
	7	Mokhali, Simon, and Andrew Tsanku – Affidavits, 1961
		Ngudle, Looksmart Solwandle – Inquest
	8	Correspondence, 1963-1964
		Legal Documents
	9	Carlson Power of Attorney and Affidavit, 1963
		Transcripts (English and Afrikaans)
	10	October, 1963
	11-12	November, 1963
	13	Annotated Duplicate, November, 1963
	14	Witness Statements, 1963
	15	Forensic Report and Medical Examiner Statement, 1963
	16	Notes and Memorandum, 1963
	17	Financial Records, 1963-1964
	18	Clippings, 1963
	19	Kitson, Norma – Application for Psychiatric Treatment, 1964
	20	<i>Zephaniah Mothopeng v. The State</i> , 1964
	21	Shopala, Leo – Inquest, 1966
		<i>Joseph Helao Shityuwete v. The Commissioner of Police and Others</i> “The Case of Gabriel Mbindi”
	22-23	Correspondence, 1967-1968
		Legal Documents
	24	Affidavits (English), 1967
	25-26	Affidavits (Afrikaans), 1967-1968
	27	Answering Affidavits, 1968
	28	Motions, Memoranda, and Orders, 1967-1968

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
2		Comprehensive Case Volume
	29	Pages 1-165, 1968
	30	Pages 166-270, 1968
	31	Drafts and Annotations, 1968
	32	Witness Statements, 1968
	33	Notes, n.d.
	34	Financial Records, 1967-1969
	35	Clippings, 1967-1968
3	1	<i>Isaac Setshedi v. The State</i> , 1968
	2	<i>The State v. J.D. Tarshish</i> , 1968
		Kgoathe, Nicodemus – Inquest
	3	Correspondence and Legal Documents, 1969 (English and Afrikaans)
	4	Witness Statements, 1969
	5	Clippings, 1969
		<i>Julia Lenkoe v. The Minister of Police and Major T.J. Swanepoel</i>
	6	Correspondence, 1969-1971
		Legal Documents
	7	Notices and Motions, 1969-1971
	8-10	Transcript, 1969
	11	Opinion, 1972
	12	Witness Statements, 1969
	13	Medical Evidence, 1969
	14	Notes, 1969
	15	Financial Records, 1969
	16	Clippings, 1969
		Haron, Imam – Inquest
	17	Legal Documents and Hearing Transcript, 1970
	18	Printed Matter, 1969-1971
		SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM AND TERRORISM ACT CASES
		<i>The State v. Tuhadelini and 36 Others</i> (SWAPO)
		Correspondence
	19	March-August, 1967
	20	September-December, 1967
	21	January-May, 1968
	22	June-August, 1968
		Legal Documents
	21	Drafts, ca. 1967-1968
	22	Charge and Indictments, 1967-1968
	23	Notices, Pleadings, and Applications, 1967-1968
	24	United Nations Affidavit, 1967

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
3	25	Evidence, n.d.
	26	Memorandum on Evidence, n.d.
	27	Orders and Judgments, 1967-1968 (English and Afrikaans)
		Appeal
	28	Applications and Judgment, 1968
	29	Transcript, Vol I, 1968
4	1	Transcript, Vol IV, 1968
		Documents Relating to the Accused (English and Afrikaans)
	2	Tuhadelini, Eliaser, #1, 1967-1968
	3	Nankudhu, Johannes Otto, #2, 1967-1968
	4	Shihungeleni, Simeon, #3; Shilongo, Julius, #4, 1967-1968
	5	Zachariah, Lazarus, #5; Shimuefelini, David, #6, 1967-1968
	6	Shityuwete, Joseph, #7; Emandjo, Bino, #8; Nehale, Festus, #9, 1967-1968
	7	Haufiko, Nghidipo Jesaha, #10; Shifidi, Emanuel Augustinos, #11; Tjipahura, Kaleb, #12, n.d.
	8	Kadhikwa, Rudolf, #13; Haluteni, Abel, #14; Nunjango, Betuel, #15, 1967
	9	Ushona, Malakia Shivute, #18; Shiponeni, Johannes Samuel, #19; Kamati, Petrus, #20; Machuiril, Immanuel Gottlieb Nathaniel, #21, 1966-1967
	10	Otto, Johannes G., #22, 1966-1967
	11	Mutumbulua, Jason Daniel, #23, 1966-1967
	12-14	Jatoivo, Toivo Herman, #24, 1966-1967
	15	Joseph, Matheus, #25; Nashivela, Jonas, #26; Homateni, Nathanael Lot, #27; Shitilifo, Philimoni, #28; Hamulemo, Simeon Namunganga, #29, 1966
	16	Nailenge, Shinima, #30; Tshaningau, Ndjaula, #31; Itika, Sakeus Fillipus, #32; Iputa, Simeon Ipinge, #34, 1966
	17	Amugulu, Naftali, #35; Nilenge, Petrus Simon, #36; Nambinga, Rehabeam Olavi, #37, 1966
	18	Miscellaneous Documents About Multiple Accused, 1967
	19	Financial Records, 1967-1968
		Printed Matter
	20	Relating to the Terrorism Act and the Status of South West Africa, 1967-1970
	21	Relating to Case, 1967-1969
	22	Clippings, 1967-1971
	23	United Nations Records and Reports, 1967-1972
	24	Articles by Jock Campbell, Financial Backer for Defense, 1957-1966

Container List

Box Folder

5		<i>The State v. Ndou et al. and The State v. Ramotse et al.</i>
	1	Correspondence, 1969-1971
		Legal Documents
	2	<i>Ndou et al.</i> , 1969
		<i>Ramotse et al.</i>
	3	June-August, 1970
	4	September, 1970
	5	Memoranda, n.d.
	6	<i>Ndou and 18 Others</i> , 1970
		Transcripts
5	7	<i>Ndou et al.</i> , 1969
		<i>Ramotse et al.</i> , 1970
	8	Volume 2
	9	Volume 3
	10	Volumes 4-5
		Documents Relating to the Accused
	11	Ndou, Samson – <i>Ndou</i> #1, <i>Ramotse</i> #2, 1969-1970
	12	Modau, David – <i>Ndou</i> #2, <i>Ramotse</i> #3, 1969-1970
		Mandela, Winnie – <i>Ndou</i> #3, <i>Ramotse</i> #4
	13	July-December, 1969
	14	December, 1969
	15	1970-1971
	16	Mahlaule, Jackson – <i>Ndou</i> #4, <i>Ramotse</i> #5, 1969-1970
	17	Shabangu, Elliot – <i>Ndou</i> #5, <i>Ramotse</i> #6, 1969-1970
		Sikakane, Joyce – <i>Ndou</i> #6, <i>Ramotse</i> #7, 1969-1970
	18	Handwritten Statements
	19	Intake Forms, Typed Statements, Correspondence
	20	Matshaba, Paulus – <i>Ndou</i> #7, 1969-1970
	21	Ndzanga, Lawrence – <i>Ndou</i> #8, <i>Ramotse</i> #8, 1969-1970
	22-23	Ndzanga, Rita – <i>Ndou</i> #9, <i>Ramotse</i> #9, 1969-1970
6	1	Zikalala, Joseph – <i>Ndou</i> #10, <i>Ramotse</i> #10, 1969-1970
	2	Tsotetsi, David – <i>Ndou</i> #11, <i>Ramotse</i> #11, 1969-1970
	3	Mazituela, Victor – <i>Ndou</i> #12, 1969 – 1970
	4	Mokwebo, George – <i>Ndou</i> #13, <i>Ramotse</i> # 12, 1969-1970
	5	Nobanda, Joseph – <i>Ndou</i> #14, <i>Ramotse</i> # 13, 1969-1970
	6	Pholotho, Samuel – <i>Ndou</i> #15, <i>Ramotse</i> # 14, 1969-1970
	7	Mosikare, Simon – <i>Ndou</i> #16, <i>Ramotse</i> # 15, 1969-1970
	8	Mvemve, Douglas – <i>Ndou</i> #17, <i>Ramotse</i> # 16, 1969-1970
	9	Mngoma, Venus – <i>Ndou</i> #18, <i>Ramotse</i> #17, 1969-1970

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	
6	10	Dlamini, Martha – <i>Ndou</i> #19, <i>Ramotse</i> #18, 1969-1970
	11	Vanqa, Owen – <i>Ndou</i> #20, <i>Ramotse</i> #19, 1969-1970
	12	Moncoko, Livingstone – <i>Ndou</i> #21, 1969
	13	Magubane, Peter – <i>Ndou</i> #22, <i>Ramotse</i> #20, 1969-1970
	14	Ramotse, Benjamin – <i>Ramotse</i> #1, 1970
	15	Documents Relating to Witnesses, 1969-1970
	16	Chronology, n.d.
	17	<i>Ndou et al.</i> – Charts and Indices, n.d.
	18	<i>Ndou et al.</i> – Descriptions of Defendants' Alleged Terroristic Activities, n.d.
	19	Handwritten Notes, n.d.
	20	Financial Documents, 1970
	21	Constitution of the Federation of South African Women, 1961
	22	Mendel, Levin, 1955-1972
		Clippings
	23	June, 1969-May, 1970
	24	May-December, 1970
	25	<i>Ndou et al.</i> – Expressions of Support, 1970
		<i>Madikizela et al. v. The Ministers of Justice and Police</i>
7	1	Correspondence, 1970
	2	Legal Documents, 1970
	3	Transcripts, 1970
	4	Notes and Annotations, 1970
	5	Financial Records, 1970
		Additional Terrorism/Communism Cases
	6	General Printed Matter, 1969-1971
	7	<i>The State v. Robert Sobukwe</i> , 1966-1971
		<i>The State v. John Nyati Pokela</i>
	8	Correspondence, 1967
	9	Legal Documents and Statement, 1966-1967
	10	<i>The State v. Everitt T. Kalake</i> , 1967
	11	<i>The Secretary for Justice v. Lewis Baker</i> , 1967
	12	<i>Wilson Sali and Winard Mati v. The State</i> , 1967
		<i>The Secretary for Justice v. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela</i>
	13	Correspondence, 1967-1968
	14	Legal Documents, 1967
	15	Statement, n.d.
	16	<i>The State v. Norman Levy and Others</i> , 1967-1968
	17	Mkwayi, Wilton, 1967-1968
	18	<i>The State v. Alexander Sobantu Mlonzi</i> , 1968

Container List

Box Folder

6	19	Dodo, F. – Banning Order, 1968-1969
	20	Thoane, Thekise Abram – Detention, 1969 <i>The State v. Simon Monnakgotla and Others</i>
	21	Correspondence, 1966-1969
	22	Legal Documents, 1968-1969
	23	Documents Relating to the Accused, 1969
	24	Notes and Memoranda, 1968-1969
	25	Clippings, 1969 <i>The State v. Messack Victory and Others</i>
		Legal Documents
	26	Charges and Sentencing, 1969
	27	Transcript, 1969
	28	Clippings, 1969
	29	Serote, Wallace – Power of Attorney, 1970
	30	<i>Jonas Shishileni Shimuefeleni and Others v. The State</i> , 1970
	31	April, James Edward – Indictment, 1971