

Interviews by Peter Davis ^{Joseph}
(Side One - Paul & Adelaide & Nadia (cont.), Joel Joffe)

Adelaide

nasty
Woman: And in spite of having-at that time her daughter was very, very ill in hospital Zinzi was had had a ~~past~~ accident and she was in hospital, but in spite of having that on her mind and a broken ankle when she spoke to me the inspiration that Winnie gave me and her spirits were so high as always it made one feel so good you know because just to hear her voice alone is enough to make one feel on top of the world, politically and otherwise. That's the kind of person she is.

Interviewer One: I want to ask you about Winnie Nelson's relationship--you talked on one of the tapes about them complementing each other--um...

Interviewer Two: (Disturbance) I think that one of the things--I'm sorry--One of the things that was said was that they complement each other, they became, you know, the perfect team...(Interruption)

Interviewer One: Could you tell us a little about their--Winnie and Nelson's relationship--and what you think was the important dynamic between them?

Paul

Man: Um, there appeared to have been quite a dynamic relationship between Nelson and Winnie and in many ways I believe that they complemented each another, ah, Winnie was a woman in her own right, ah, she never took a lead as such from Nelson, ah, so in many, many ways she reflects the position of women fighting for their equality and for their rights, and this explains why she became such a leading personality in the women's section of the movement. Ah, Winnie would do things which would enhance the movement, so

Adelaide

~~English accent woman~~: She wouldn't, and she wouldn't seek publicity either. Winnie was someone rather that wanted to be with the masses rather than in the forefront with the, with the publicity where things were happening. I remember very clearly ~~at~~ the time when Chief Luthuli had to come across to come and collect his Nobel Peace Prize, we were all at the airport to see them off and people kept on coming to us. We were outside ~~of~~ the airport singing to see these two people off and people came to call Winnie and say will she please come and garland Mrs. Luthuli or give her the bouquet and she said, "No, I'd rather be here with these people. Let someone ~~else~~ else do the garlanding and presenting the bouquet." That's the kind of person she was--rather with the masses than to be in the eye of the public or the publicity.

Paul

Man: I would also say that after Nelson's imprisonment, and one mustn't forget that Winnie had been subjected to a great deal of harrassment and imprisonment as well as torture, but for the period when she was out and for the period when her ban wasn't renewed, she played the role of, in terms of leadership, of what Nelson would have done when he was around, what he did actually. So in that respect, they were a team and I think all our people accept Winnie as the leader, as one of the leaders, of the African National Congress in South Africa.

Treason Trial:

Interviewer One: Can you tell the story about Nelson meeting with the prosecutors after the Treason Trial?

Man: Well, there used to be an occasion when Nelson as, ah, ^{you must bear in mind} ~~(he was to my frame of mind?)~~ that he was his own defense, and there were occasions when he ^{had to} ~~actually would~~ go into the prosecutors' office to talk to them, but the moment that he would enter the prosecutors' office everybody would jump up and give him a chair to Mr. Mandela, "Please take this chair and sit down." ~~I don't~~ ^{And Nelson} know if he ever sat down in the chair. He would always sit on the desk and one day one of our colleagues said, "Nelson, these guys are being so nice to you, why don't you accept their hospitality and sit down in the chair." And he said, "No way. This is one time where I sit on the desk and I will talk down to them." ^(Woman interrupts with following comment said by Paul) "Because I am in a commanding position and the psychological effect of this is that when you've got your person looking up to you, he ~~can't~~ ^{tends to} respect you."

Interviewer: Another story in respect to mortars and so on that you get from...

Man: Um, let me relate an incident, um,...(interruption)

Interviewer: Go on.

Man: Ah, during the state of emergency, ah, something like 2,000 people were picked up in various parts of the country and put into prison. And, people in the Transvaal, ah, were picked up and brought to the Pretoria prison. Ah, in this prison for the first time, there was a collection of people of the ^{kind calibre} ~~of (bill?)~~ which the world had never, ever seen. Within there was a group of prisoners. There were lawyers, doctors, writers, teachers, and ordinary(?) workers. And, ah, word had got around and among the lawyers there was an African barrister ^{named Duma Nockwe} ~~named Duma Nockwe~~ and some lawyers--one was Nelson Mandela. So the warders would come from time to time to unlock the cells and bring the other colleagues along to show them what an African lawyer looks like, ah, so to be an Advocate, to be a Barrister, of course, ^{one} ~~one~~ of a higher level, and they were stunned that there was an African Barrister, so at odd hours we would have the cells opening and the warder ^{addressing(?)} ~~addressing(?)~~, "That is the nigger who is a Barrister, Mr. Duma Nockwe." So we had that sort of thing. But, ah, whenever we were out for exercise and so on, the warders treated Nelson with a tremendous amount of respect and they would refer to him as Mr. Mandela.

Peter: Yes, let's just get that last bit. I can manage everything else.

Man: Alright, OK.

Interviewer: And then real quickly--Why they gave him that respect?

Peter: Why you think.

Man: Sounds like a \$64 thousand million dollar question.

Cameraman: OK, roll.

Paul
~~Man:~~ In the prison, Nelson and his colleagues got a very high regard and respect from the warders. I mean they were to an extent stunned by the fact that there were Africans who were doctors and lawyers and teachers.

Ad.
Woman: (Three people talking at once.) They, they treated him and they called him Mr. Mandela.

Paul
Man: Alright, OK.

(Three people talking at once.)

Paul
Man: (rolling) When we used to exercise in the prison yards, the warders would come around and talk to Nelson Mandela but they ~~referred~~ referred to him as "Mr. Mandela" and he had this tremendous respect from them, and that whenever they approached him he wasn't just referred to as Nelson or a nigger but he was referred to as "Mr. Mandela."

Interviewer: Why?

Paul
Man: Ah, I think they realized that here was a man who was considered the, perhaps the, leading person in South Africa, ah...

Ad.
Woman: He always carried himself with a certain dignity, you know.

Paul
Man: Ah, he was...

Ad.
Woman: You couldn't help but have the respect for the man.

Man: Ah, he supposedly(?) in jail was an earlier(?) challenge to their own authority, and I think this is what really frightened ~~them~~ and in return they would refer to him as Mr. Mandela.

Reel Four

Peter: The importance of Nelson's return. We'll just get it on tape...yes, when you're ready.

Ad.
Woman: He's ready.

Paul
Man: OK, um, I think the most significant thing to happen to a movement in South Africa there is Nelson's return to South Africa after he had left very quietly to travel through a number of countries and to Europe to solicit support for the African National Congress and the liberation movement as a whole. Um, this made a tremendous impact. On his return, of course, he went underground and, ah, I think this gave the movement the sort of, um, prestige

that it required. That here was a man who had left the rigors of South African life, had gone to help build up the solidarity and came back and was prepared to continue the struggle and, ah, also survive(?) some circumstances. Ah, this was the most significant thing. And, his presence as a leader is established once and for all. I think that here was the man who was destined to be the most leading figure in the South Africa political movement, and history over the last 20 years has confirmed that.

Ad
Woman: I remember when one of the journalists that came from London managed to see Nelson. Arrangements was made for him to meet Nelson although Nelson was underground then, and we met this journalist subsequently, and he said to us that having been through Africa and having met all the other African leaders at that stage, ~~Nkomo(?)~~ *Nkomo* and others included, he had to tell us that Nelson Mandela stood head and shoulders above all those other leaders that he had met.

Peter: ...The fact that Nelson Mandela returned, that if he had stayed outside in exile, you don't think that he could have been that he could have had nearly the same impact.

P
Man, Woman: No, no.

Peter: Are you still on Stanley or...?

Stanley: Yes, let's see if I can get this one. OK, thank you. Go ahead.

P
Man: I think Nelson's return to South Africa had a profound effect on the movement. I think ~~it was~~ *and there was* the right decision, ~~and there was~~ no doubt about that and had he stayed out his contribution wouldn't have been as effective as his presence in the country, and this has been clearly born out by the events over the last 20 years.

Interviewer One: (Break) What would have been different if Nelson had remained out of the country and hadn't returned?

P
Man: I think there would have been a great deal of difference because there was no leader of any real standing at that time. Most were banned, some had already gone into exile, and so on, and it was actually significant that a leader of the standing of Nelson had come back to take the reins of the leadership of which the African National Congress had been ~~perhaps the current~~ *a proscribed* organization ~~and~~ *and* Chief Luthuli and been banned and confined and so on, so Nelson's return was the most significant event in the history of the African National Congress. And, ah, his presence there led to the formation of ~~Gorta~~ *Gorta* ~~Wazeza(?)~~ *Wazeza(?)*, that is the MKD(?) arms section of the African National Congress. *think how to use* And that leadership was absolutely imperative. I think had he stayed out he wouldn't have had the same impact. And I am not so sure his contribution would have had the same effect as his presence in the country. Does that put it in context?

Peter: Yes...

Tapeman: OK, hold it just one second...we just need a couple seconds of quiet on the end of every tape, so...(quiet) OK

Interviewer One: This is interview with Nadia. Same sound.

(Rolling)

Nadia: OK, um, I'm Nadia, and my parents are both political exiles and we've had to live in England for the last 20 years because of banned involvement in South Africa, and as a daughter of political exiles I feel very strongly about Nelson Mandela and about all political prisoners in South Africa because I think that their struggle for equality and to rid the country of racism is not a struggle about something just in South Africa but it's a struggle for all people and it's important for people outside of the country, in England and America, to become involved and see common links and to see the struggle not just as a struggle in South Africa but one throughout the world, a struggle for all people, and so when people say, "Free Nelson Mandela" they're not just saying free Nelson Mandela but they're saying that when he's free it will be a symbol of freedom for the whole nation.

Interviewer One: OK, this is Adelaide Joseph, um, reading letters from Nelson Mandela. No camera for this.

Adelaide: Nelson Mandela, 466/69 A Group, 1st of March 1975 (repeat)

Nelson Letters

Our Dear Addy,

There are few people I have wronged as much as you, Paul, Zoya, Tanya, and Nadia--the late Anat(?) also. That you have never written to me either is hardly any excuse for my long silence. You should have been among the very first persons to hear from me. You and Paul, Zami, and I had many hours of pleasure together and in your company one thought he had access to all the good things in life. The first days we spent together were in many ways the end of an era in our life and to this day serve as a source of inspiration at grueling moments. Perhaps that is one reason I miss you so much. Do you still remember August, October '62, when you used to visit me almost daily at the Fort carrying a pantry of tasty curries in your hands? Perhaps there have been times when you were tempted to think I have forgotten all that. I should like you to know that I have repeatedly asked Zami about you and even sent you a birthday card which I hope you received. I often think of the ~~fluff~~ Zoya and I cause^{at} Barrow, the day I drove you and Arnad to see a specialist. I left you and Arnad at the outpatients' department and showed Zoya around the place conversing freely as we went along. The reaction of those we met was quite amusing. Some were somewhat puzzled but held their tongues. Others were more daring and chose to probe a bit. "Your child?" asked a sister, quite politely. At first, I let her imagination run wild. "Is the mother this or that?" she asked. I told her ~~that~~ was a bit blind and could not answer the question. This time she was sharp, "Indeed, you must be," and walked away. Zoya was hardly three then but was quite philosophical about the incident. I am pleased to know that she has grown to become a charming and warm lady. I once hoped that I would have the pleasure of handing her over to the groom on her wedding day, perhaps even naming her first born. Maybe I will. You will have to introduce me to both Tanya and Nadia and hope they will be equally friendly and warm. There is a group photo here in which Tanya appears, she looks a chip of the old block. I look forward to seeing all of them someday. In the meantime, you should know that you are ever in my thoughts and those days we spent together in Forbsburg and ~~Alamo~~ Orlando have become even more precious now, and help to brighten each day.

fluff

~~Alamo~~
Orlando

We learned^{Annand} of the death of Annand and of your struggle to save his life, and were really sorry to hear that he had left us. Perhaps the blow would have been easier to take if we had all been there. I well remember how Zoya used to play with him while lying on his back in the cot, and he would giggle away as she tickled him with her fingers. Our deepest sympathy Addy, even at this late hour. I hope Jack was encouraged to hear from us, and to know that he's constantly in our thoughts. He is both tough and optimistic, and he has held of most of the time, I suspect through sheer willpower.

Interruption

Our deepest sympathy Addy, even at this late hour. I hope Jack was encouraged to hear from us, and to know that he's constantly in our thoughts. He is both tough and optimistic, and he has held of most of the time, I suspect through sheer willpower. With all this, and a woman like Wicker on his side, plus such an abundant good will to draw on, he should be able to get up and move around as before. ^{Rieka}

Interviewer: The following is Winnie's letter to Adelaide Joseph. This is a wild sound, there is no sync.

Adelaide: 802 New Location, Brandford (repeat), Republic of South Africa, 9400. The 5th of March, 1980.

WINNIE'S LETTER

My darling Sister;

^{This letter} The excitement of talking to you is an amazing source of inspiration. I simply float back to those old days. The glory of digging to the personal treasure which no one else can touch is something that keeps me going for always. (repeat last sentence) When I went back to that number the last time you were supposed to call, I found the house locked. I was hurt because I had no way to returning your call, as you know. I do, however, look forward to the next call. (repeat last three sentences) I am sick of writing through the system, and cannot understand why they don't steam them open, make copies, and forward the letters as they had done all these years. I will not believe that our ordinary letter in which I was thanking you for the clothes you sent my children (repeat sentence) and I, could constitute such an alarming threat to the frightened State that the letter is actually withheld. Anyway, dear, for a third time, a million thanks (repeat). The thought of registering the letter and actually inviting the scum to have a field day, was unbearable. I'm sending to Johannesburg, to see if it could reach you from there. Please do acknowledge it, dear. My gratitude to you is eternal, Addy, (repeat). Of the six sisters I have, none is like you; not even those that I shared the biological womb with. Incidentally, forgive me for not having blasted your namesake and our friend, my husband's ex-typist. What you do for us means far more to us because you assist us in your own personal capacity. I've never been a burden to those who come to me doing things on our behalf, and I don't want to be. Someday, I hope the gods of Lutuli will preserve me to confess their account (interruption) of my people when it shall be required of them to show cause. I was back here in Orlando in transit for a day on my way to the Transkei, and found that Zinzi's life at home without some permanent type of aid is simply impossible. The humiliations of scrounging around for groceries from friends has scarred her more than when she was in Brandford. And there are the perpetual whispers that, in fact, we are not in need. Whatever you send us, I share between Brandford and Orlando.

Interviewer: That's it? One more thing we wanted to get on tape was the story of Nelson's naming...was is your daughter? Can we get that story and include the names?

*Naming of
Ad.'s daughter*

Adelaide: Our second daughter, who Nelson talks about in the letter, is Tanya. But she also has another name, which is Namadabi. Nelson named her Namadabi when he was in prison in Pretoria. He sent me the name after Tanya was born, and the name Namadabi means "battlefield." And that was the name that was given to her by Nelson.

END OF INTERVIEW

Interviewer: The following is sync-sound interview with Joe Joffe. It's 1/21/85 London. Sync-interview to follow:

~~Peter~~: Mr. Joffe, could you tell me about the first time you met Nelson Mandela?

Mr. Joffe: Yes. The very first time I met Nelson Mandela was when I was (start again)

The first time I met Nelson Mandela was in about 1959 when I was practicing as a solicitor, an attorney in South Africa. Nelson used to come to our practice from time to time. He was sort of semi-underground organizing a number of campaigns, and we would give him the occasional brief to help him earn a living because he had a family to support at that time.

~~Peter~~ (?): What was he like, and what were your impressions of him?

Mr. Joffe: Well at that stage, I was pretty young. I'd heard of Nelson. And he was well-known. But I, I never really...he was an African leader and my acquaintance with him was so transitory that I did not really have any opinion him other than he was somebody well-known.

Peter: Why didn't he have a practice of his own at that time?

Mr. Joffe: He did have a practice of his own. He used to be in practice with Oliver Tambo. But, basically they were so busy doing political work that often there wasn't the legal work, which paid, for them to do. And they would occasionally come to Harold Wolpe, who was a friend of theirs and also an attorney in South Africa, who was a member of the practice with which (in which) I was a partner, and he would give them work. He would give Nelson work, that is.

~~Peter~~: Would you tell me about the defense strategy at the Ravoni Trial, how it was worked out and what the position of the defendants was in working out that strategy?

Mr. Joffe: Yes. The defense strategy in the Rávonía Trial was really largely designed to do two things. One, the main, the key defendants, and indeed all the accused were insistent that their personal positions were of no relevance. They had a political message which they wanted to be known throughout South Africa, and hopefully beyond South Africa. And therefore, their safety and their interests were secondary. The second part of the strategy was to avoid a death sentence if we could. And this was tremendously important because under the Sabotage Act and the legislation under which the accused were charged, you could be sentenced to death for throwing a stone through a window. So where you had actually plotted a revolution, a death sentence was almost inevitable. And we knew that the state would prove this revolution had been plotted, and that the key accused were part of, were the people who had actually led the thinking, and would lead any revolution which emerged. And therefore it was essential, in order to save their lives, to try to find a legal basis which would enable the judge, if he wanted to, to spare their lives. And the whole defense was designed, and our strategy was designed, to achieve this, but the accused made it clear to us that this strategy was secondary. The death sentence could not be avoided, and they were not interested in avoiding a death sentence if in any way it meant they were apologizing to the South African; in any way it meant they had gone back on their basic principles which were to achieve democracy in South Africa. So the whole strategy was, it was a difficult defense to handle because as a lawyer you felt you had to save the lives of your clients, this was all important, but the accused said 'No, that's not all important: most important is what we believe in; and that our story, as it is, should be known.' And, *broadly* ~~speaking~~ speaking, we as lawyers, well we had to follow the instructions of our clients, and we tried to devise a strategy which would achieve both objectives.

Peter: Did you ^{think} know that the Rávonía defendants knew that they would be caught?

Mr. Joffe: I think that the Rávonía defendants felt it was inevitable that they would be caught. They were endeavoring to take on a mighty police and military apparatus, and they had almost nothing with which to fight. They had no arms, they had nothing. They just had to be caught. And they knew it all the time. And I think one or two of them felt that they might get out of the country, but these were not the main Accused. The main Accused intended to stay in the country. Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, the others were very, they knew they would ~~fight~~ ^{be killed} and it was only a question, really, of whether they would, in my view, be killed in a revolution fighting for what they believed or whether they would be killed by the courts when they got there. And they knew it.

Peter: Could you describe Nelson's speech at Rávonía and also the reaction of those who heard it?

Mr. Joffe: Yes. Nelson's speech was...we kicked off the defense with Nelson's speech and this was typical of the man, and of the way the defense was handled. If he gave that speech, he was convicting himself. He had to be convicted and there was no chance for him to defend himself once he admitted what he did in ~~the~~ ^{his} speech. But he decided that that's the way he wanted to handle it and he would prefer, because the speech was not directed at that court - it was directed at the world, that he would not submit himself to cross-examination because that would interrupt the sequence of ideas, the whole approach which he intended to put forward. So he would make an unsworn speech from the dock. And he had very carefully prepared the speech. And the

defense called him. And he went into dock, he was clothed in a suit and very striking, but in a quiet...what sort of way would I call it...it was not ostentatious. It was just...he was very much the picture of the calm leader dealing with yet another difficult situation. And he got up, he had the speech in front of him, a whole ??? And he read it in quite a flat, soft tone. And as he went on, it went on for about one and a half hours as I recall, the tension in the court grew more and more. And there was a silence and you could hear a pin drop right through it, which was unusual, in fact unique in a speech of that sort. And Nelson read, gently and softly but firmly, right through to the end. He had glasses on at this stage, and then he came to the last sentence. And he took off his glasses, and he made a sign like this, and he looked the judge straight in the eye, and I think the famous ending to his speech was, "I've dedicated my life to achieving harmony in this country and to fight for the rights of all persons. It is a belief which I hope to see achieved." And then he looked the Judge straight in the eye and he said, "But if needs be, it is a belief for which I am prepared to die." And he sat down. And there was a tremendous silence in the court. For about 30 seconds not a word. And then it was as if all the spectators gathered in the crowd, as if they started breathing again. And then you heard a couple of women back in the gallery burst into sobs. And the Judge, who was not a very pleasant man, almost gently turned to Counsel for the Accused and said "next witness, please." It was a very remarkable scene, and a remarkable and unique experience, for me at any rate.

Peter: Could you tell me about Nelson's 'alternative death sentence' speech?

Mr. Joffe: Yes. Nelson and the main Accused...that was Nelson Mandela, Walter Susulu and Godimer Bakey, they were the leaders...they had decided that if they were found guilty and sentenced to death (no, they had already been found guilty, it was just a question of sentence), if they were to be sentenced to death they would not appeal. They would allow the execution to be carried out because it would be a sign of weakness to appeal for clemency from a white South African government. And so they had to establish, in advance of sentence, how they would react. Because what happens in court is that the Judge comes there and he says, "I've already found you guilty, I'm now sentencing you." And you didn't know until the very last moment whether he was going to sentence you to death or not. So they had to prepare a speech as to what they would say if they were found guilty because the Judge would then, if they were to be hanged, the Judge would say to them, "Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?" And Nelson had decided that he would have a lot to say. And I have here the actual notes which he made at the time, which I haven't seen for many years, and have never been actually publicized. And they're just rough notes around which he would talk his way through. And what he actually says in these notes, he said "Firstly, I'd like to repeat and to stand by everything I said in my defense speech." That means, 'I'm guilty,' he was to really say. And then he would have gone on to say, "the blood of many patriots in this country have been shed for democracy, and he would have developed that...."

Interruption.

Voice: Okay this is sound five, London, 1/20/85, Mandela.

Mr. Joffe: The notes start by Nelson repeating that he meant everything he said in his main speech, which was tantamount to saying "I'm guilty." He then goes on to say, "the blood of many patriots in this country has been shed for democracy." And then he was obviously going to develop the theme, these were just rough notes. He then goes on to say that the army is being reformed, by which he was saying to his supporters, 'we've been caught, but other people are going to take our place. Just you carry on with the fight.' And then he was going to end, "If I must die, let me declare for all to know that I will meet my fate like a man." This was just Nelson. It was important, he wasn't boasting, he was saying to his supporters 'you musn't be frightened of death. As a man, you know what you have to do, and you do it.' And these notes, of course, this speech, it was never necessary for him to make this speech because he was only, (laugh) only, he was sentenced to life imprisonment instead of death.

Peter: Could you describe Nelson's spirits during the trial, vis a vis his lawyers, other defendants, and the public?

Mr. Joffe: Nelson, throughout the trial, was always in good spirits. He was an inspiration to his defense team. He was an inspiration to his people. He just was remarkable. He was never low, he was always enthusiastic, he was always friendly, he was always...he was leading us, he was leading his defense team. He made us...he would tell us what to do. And I was must a minor member of the team, the really top people are Barristers who appeared in court, people like Brown Fischer Vernon Barenjay Al i Chasco and Julius Begos (????????????????). These were men of seniority, of great ability, great strength, but Nelson was actually in charge of us all. And we ran the trial according to his instructions. And he kept us going, it was the wrong way around. The defense lawyers are meant to be an encouragement to their clients, but with us it was our client, actually, making us work and produce our best. He was a true leader.

Peter: What about his relationship with the other defendants and with the public?

Mr. Joffe: Well his relationship with the other defendants was remarkable as well. He had this natural authority and strenght so that the other defendants would be very happy to leave him to lead them on the basis that he would take their advise. He would listed. Walter Susulu was a very wise man, remarkably so. And Nelson would ask him for his views, as he would ask the others, and he would analyze. But in the end he would say, "this is what we will do," and the others would follow because he actually represented all their views. But as the to public, well, Nelson had, from the minute he was arrested, he never had any contact with the public. But he remained their leader, and when they saw him, he would smile at them and they would, in the court, at his supporters who very bravely, the wives and the women, risking harassment, risking imprisonment, would come to court, and when they saw Nelson...he was an inspiration to them.

Interviewer: Could you describe the atmosphere in the jail, prior to the executions?

Mr. Joffe: Yes. Well this, again, I didn't personally experience because I never spent the nights in the jail, I only spent much of the day. But what would happen, and the Accused told me about it...in South African jails, there are a lot of people executed, and of them the majority are black. And they will sing wonderfully. And the executions take place early in the morning, at 6:00. And in the night, in the death cell, with sunset, all the black prisoners, the non-white prisoners, start singing to help the people being executed see through the night. And right through the night this singing goes on, and it echoes through the jail. And it is this closeness to the people who are going to die which actually showed the tremendous courage and strength of Nelson Mandela and the other Accused. They weren't like people in war(???) field where you need bravery, but this is fast, it happens quickly. And in the atmosphere of a battlefield, people do terribly brave things. But a long protracted threat of death and the thought of hanging over you, and every week, or two weeks, being reminded about it by this nighttime singing, this would make brave people want to find any way they can to escape hanging, which, incidently, is a horrible death. And Nelson, and the other Accused...it had no demonstrable impact on them. They would say that "we dream of it from time to time", of being hanged. But in their actions, in what they did and what they were prepared to do in sacrifice, it played no part. They must have been frightened, everybody must. But it didn't matter because they were so brave and that's how much courage they had. And Nelson was the epitome of this. They just disregarded this terrible threat of death hanging over them, not for days or weeks but for literally years.

END OF SIDE A, TAPE 1

Tape One - Side Two

(DSM picks up again after KG. People talking are not known to me.)

Person: ...black prisoners or warders and the warders treatment of Nelson?

~~English accented man~~ ^{JOFFE}: Yes, well, of course, treatment varied from bad to awful depending upon which jail you were in generally with black prisoners--they are treated in South Africa these days not as human beings; they are, they are treated in the most demeaning and authoritarian way. They dare not say anything or they will be hit or beaten or, ah, and they were just treated like animals, or they were in those days. Ah, but with Nelson, it was different. The, in my experience no warder dared to treat Nelson the way they would deal with other African prisoners. It was not because, ah, it was just his stature, his ah, his natural air of authority. He was treated with as close to respect as a prison official can treat someone who isn't white in South Africa and that is, that is saying something. Um, he just, he dominated the prison and the prison warders as well as everybody else.

Interviewer: Could you describe the smear campaign against Winnie Mandela?

~~Man interviewed~~ ^{JOFFE}: Um, Winnie Mandela is always seen with Nelson as, as a, she was a very important part of Nelson and the leadership of the African Liberation Movement and when Nelson was arrested a campaign, a campaign was started by the police against Winnie suggesting that she was a police spy. And, she was arrested from time to time and then suddenly and miraculously released and this was to indicate that she would have given information to the police and this, a large campaign was mounted designed to smear Winnie and, indeed, it was so effective that many people actively wondered whether it wasn't true and it actually was a very serious matter and it was designed to hurt Nelson as well. But eventually after, ah, but it took a couple of years before everyone released that it was simply a smear campaign against her, a very fine and remarkable woman.

Interviewer: What was Winnie Mandela like? Can you describe her?

~~Man interviewed~~ ^{JOFFE}: Yes, well I, I met Winnie for the first time when I took on the defense and she was a woman of, of regal beauty and she was one of the most beautiful women I have ever seen, quite extraordinarily beautiful and with tremendous courage and self-confidence. In those days I, I was quite overwhelmed by her because Winnie, the first time I met her, um, she walked into my flat with some gifts actually for handling the defense and she took me and kissed me warmly and in South Africa as a white you're not actually used to, um, to be kissed by somebody who is black, it was just part of South Africa in those days. It must have changed by then, but Winnie, just ah, she had absolute confidence and she was a most wonderful woman, ah, with an overwhelming personality. Since then, I think, her remarkable courage, everything that has happened to her as I see it and read about it, she has become perhaps less overwhelming but unbelievably resolute with a courage only matched by Nelson and, actually, I often wonder whether which one of them has greater courage. She is just so brave that you can't describe what she does in South Africa.

Interviewer: Have you had any contact with her since you left South Africa?

~~Man Interviewed~~^{JEFFE}: None, not, not really. No, I have met, met her daughter and, um, spoken to friends, but, ah, we haven't, we haven't been in contact as such.

Interviewer: Could you tell me about the harassment of the wives and families of the defendants and their defense attorneys...(Interviewee: Yes)during the trial?

~~Man Interviewed~~^{JEFFE}: Well, this was pretty standard in, ah, in South Africa. The families, of course, were harassed all the time. Winnie was constantly harassed and she was not allowed to attend the trial for long periods. There was a banning order which prevented her from coming to the trial. She was banned to Johannesburg and in order to cause the maximum inconvenience to the accused, the trial was held in Pretoria, which was 40 miles away. And, one of the wives, for example, of one of the accused, number eight, I think, was Adeas Matzuladi. His wife, Caroline Matzuladi, who had nine children, one of them an abs..., baby in arms was arrested in the middle of the trial when she came to Pretoria to attend the trial. She was arrested there with her baby in her hands and the other eight children, some of them three or four, were left homeless with their father and mother locked up and she was put in solitary confinement for, I think it was either 70 or 140 days and then released without any charge. There was nothing against her. This sort of thing went on all the time. Walter Sisulu's son, sorry (interruption-"Keep going."), came to see him and he was 16 years old and he was arrested at the trial on the basis that he didn't have a pass, a reference book. If he was 15, he wasn't even old enough to have a reference book and we had to go to the police and get him out of jail. This sort of thing was happening all the time.

Interviewer: As a lawyer do you think that there was any other choice than ? Nelson Mandela, too?

~~Interviewer~~ Two: If you could describe the repressive laws and how civil rights were gradually whittled away or civil protest, the right to civil protest?

~~Man Interviewed~~^{JEFFE}: Oh, I see, Jim. Ah, there, there was no other way as a lawyer that I could see how anybody could democratically work for justice in South Africa and for freedom and for everything that matters to people and important to them. You just had no rights. If you have no right to vote, what else can you do? You talk and you talk and Nelson Mandela and his colleagues talked for many years and it was only when it was clear to them that they had exhausted every possible means of talking that they even thought of resorting to violence which they did reluctantly. They had no alternatives.

Interviewer: Could you describe your meeting with Mandela in jail?

~~Man Interviewed~~^{JEFFE}: Yes, the first time that I meet Nelson Mandela properly was in jail and we'd been advised that the accused were about to be released from the solitary confinement and all the lawyers and the accused were assembled in a room inside the jail and all the other accused were waiting trial prisoners

therefore they were dressed in their normal clothes, but Mandela was already serving a sentence for his previous so-called crimes and he was suddenly produced in the room in standard prison garb for black prisoners in South Africa--that is they have short trousers because it is designed to show them their place, sandals, and a scraffy shirt, and he came into this room and he'd also been serving hard labor for close on two years and he'd lost about 40 pounds in weight, but he walked into this room calmly and with the calm authority that I think real leaders have and he simply took command of it. He, he hadn't seen his friends and his colleagues like Walter Sisulu and Govena(?) Bakky for two or three years. He greeted them with his, a natural enthusiasm and put everyone at ease, this chap in his short trousers and took over the conference and, and a most remarkable meeting with what I thought a very great man.

Interviewer: Would you tell me about Robbin Island and your visit to Nelson there?

^{JOFFE}
~~Man~~ Interviewed: Yes, I only visited Nelson Mandela once and the other accused once on Robbin Island. When you get there, you leave from Capetown and you get on a boat, a prison boat, and it takes you about an hour and then they bring you to the island and its a very, it looks a very bleak island and there's nothing there, just sea all around, and a fairly barren looking island I thought, but I never saw much of the island itself because they lead you to a room that looked like a prefabricated room not like a proper jail and they brought Nelson Mandela and the other accused to that room. And, that's all they allow you to see of Robbin Island, the waiting room where you meet with your clients.

Interviewer: What was Mandela's spirit like when you saw him then?

^{JOFFE}
~~Man~~ Interviewed: Oh, Mandela's spirits were the same as they always were. He was in command of the situation. He was enthusiastic and as usual was trying to cheer us up because this was the last time that we would see this wonderful man for many, many years if not forever, and, ah, he was in charge there just as he was in charge during the trial.

Interviewer: Why do you think he was eventually moved from Robbin Island?

^{JOFFE}
~~Man~~ Interviewed: I can only speculate on why Nelson was moved away from Robbin Island, but according to what I have heard from people who were with him on Robbin Island and from what I have read, he was at Robbin Island somehow or other, he was, assumed leadership of the whole jail and initially he was allowed a certain contact with other prisoners and it got to the stage, I think, where the criminals, the harden criminals, were being converted to African nationalism, and they really wanted to break this, ah, not to break Nelson as such but to remove him from the people who he would influence and to isolate him and having learned the lessons of what he could do when placed in contact with people on Robbin Island, I am sure in the new jail he is very much more isolated and indeed I think only Walter Sisulu and Govena(?) Bakky and I think one other--it might have been Kathrada--with him at the moment. Incidentally, it might interest you--the same thing happened with Winnie Mandela when she was banished to Brantford in the Free State. Now that is

the heart of reactionary Afrikanerdom in South Africa where blacks are really treated unbelievably as savages and they are so cowered that they never, they, they are frightened to do anything except salute the whites. Winnie went there and she was banished there into this village and in no time the village, whenever she went by there was the Africa National salute all over the place and there was a new atmosphere in the place. How she did it when she was meant to be banned and in isolation, I don't know, but apparently she'd achieved this. You can't actually break people like that.

Interviewer: What do you see as Mandela's importance today?

~~Man Interviewed:~~^{Joffe} I think, I think Mandela is of key importance today in the South African scene. If there was a democratic society and everyone was entitled to vote, Nelson Mandela clearly could be Prime Minister of South Africa, Winnie Mandela would be his partner, and they're not allowed to vote, the majority of the population, but they still see Nelson as their leader and, therefore, what he does is of critical importance and that is why he refuses to tailor to, to accept a release and to, on conditions to desist from political activity because he knows he's the leader and he has to set the example.

Interviewer: Why did you take the case?

~~Man Interviewed:~~^{Joffe} I took this particular case not because, it was incidentally, it wasn't offered to me on legal merit. It was because, any lawyer who would take it. So, it wasn't, ah, we were offered a case where we would have the privilege of defending fine people, what options, what alternative do you have? I considered it a privilege to handle this case.

Interviewer: Why did you leave South Africa?

~~Man Interviewed:~~^{Joffe} I decided to leave South Africa when my wife and I decided because we thought it was not a place in which we would wish to bring up children who could imbibe the standards and the principles and the authoritarianism and the injustice of the country. We wanted to have no part of it. And, I think the correct course for somebody who believes strongly in democracy is to fight, but, ah, the system, and to take the consequences. We weren't quite so brave, but we thought the least we could do would be to leave and not be directly benefited by the society which is so unjust.

Interviewer: What about harassment of lawyers or people who defended political prisoners?

~~Man Interviewed:~~^{Joffe} well, yes, ah, I think lawyers in those days, the handful in those days who did, who did take such defenses were harassed. I recall there used to be two policemen on permanent duty outside my office across the road. You could also look out at them and see them standing across the road and they, you used to get telephone calls from the police, anonymous calls and there were a few times when one, they attempted to frame one, but, um, it was part of the whole system at that particular time. They didn't want anyone defended because a defense was a political statement rather than, and they didn't want this sort of thing. I understand since then it's not quite so difficult, but even today you have to be a person of real principle in South Africa to handle, ah, to act for people accused of political crimes.

End of this interview.

Interview with a woman:

Interviewer: Now could you tell me about when you first met Nelson Mandela?

Woman: Oh, I guess, I guess it was about 1960? Round about '60, '61, um, when they came down to South Africa, down to Port Elizabeth. We were in South Africa, and, and at that time, um, I think he was in, in hiding. The security police were actively looking for him and he stayed in our home approximately a week and, um, had lunch, most r...(?) around our town and, ah, my three younger sons, he taught them how to box, although Nelson himself wasn't (?) a serious boxer. This is something the children quite enjoyed and, in fact, had remembered even though they were quite young at the time.

Interviewer: Weren't you afraid to have a wanted man staying in your home?

Woman: Oh, no, certainly not. Not, not anyone, not in the circumstances of a repressive, you know anything against the ruling government. Um, I certainly wasn't afraid.

Interviewer Two: Excuse me, could you.....the question.....?

Interviewer: OK.

Interviewer Two (cameraman?): The whole thing from the first....Roll them.

Interviewer: Mary, could you tell me when you first met Nelson Mandela?

~~Mary~~: Oh, in 1960 to '61. Ah,...

Interviewer: OK, you have to say, "I first met Nelson Mandela in..."

~~Mary~~: Oh, I first met Nelson Mandela in 19.....

Break (This is a terrible recording!)

Interviewer: Mary, can you tell me when you first met Nelson Mandela?

~~Mary~~: Um, I first met Nelson Mandela in the period 1960 to '61 when he came to our home and stayed with us approximately a week, and, ah, met our young children. Ah, in fact, the three younger boys remembered being taught by him how to box, not that he was a serious boxer, but it was something that he had done.

Interviewer: Was Nelson in hiding then?

~~Mary~~: Ah, yes, ah this was the time when he was supposedly in hiding and it was a real honor having him stay and there was certainly no fear having someone like Nelson staying with us and, in fact, anyone who came is just in, in South Africa, it's an extension of the family which you want someone to stay with you. So, it's not an imposition, you know. (....?)

Interviewer:was it cloak and dagger, or...?

~~Mary~~: Ah, no, I didn't get the feeling that it was cloak and dagger and that it, they certainly, um, there were a member of people to meet and you certainly went through the town. Um, I remember him being taken by car to meet whoever he had to meet and certainly meeting people in our home as well in Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Interviewer: Did you think that you were under police surveillance then?

~~Mary~~: Um, I'm pretty sure we were. Um, because, though, at that time, ah, they were very much in evidence and if you remember this is fresh on Sharpeville which was in March 1960. So, there was a lot of activity by the security police, visiting our home fairly frequently and raiding it, dawn raids, etc.

Interviewer: Could you tell the story about your children singing out where they came?

~~Mary~~: Um, yes, um, um, especially my two little sons who would always sing out a special branch to which they became very inward(?) saying, ah, "Don't you think that we are insurance agents?" and, ah, I told them insurance agents never arrive in a group. They come singularly. So, the children became quite aware that it was them. There was something about them, something odious.

(Pause in taping. Tape is very garbled.)

Interviewer: Could you tell me when you first met Nelson Mandela?

~~Mary~~: Ah, having come from a political home, we always had people who belonged to the movement and struggled generally visiting us and Nelson Mandela was one of the people who frequently visited us; in fact, he was a friend and associate of my father.

Interviewer: (Undistinguishable garble...) Could you tell me when you met the Mandelas?

~~Mary~~: Having come from a political home, um, our family was frequently visited by lots of people who are involved in the struggle and the movement generally. Nelson Mandela was one of the people who frequented our house. He was an associate of my father. My family itself has been involved in the struggle for three generations. My grandfather was an associate of Magadeez(?), being to prison fourteen times and my father and mother, my brothers and sister were all in prison at some stage or other in the (?)-- including myself.

(Changes of some sort taking place.)

~~Woman~~ ^{Interviewer}: One of the things I want to add to what Shantee(?) says is that my father is one of the inducted sons of Mahatma Gandhi(?). Mahatma Gandhi(?) inducted four brothers, um, three of them died in India and my father returned to South Africa to continue the struggle.

Interviewer: What do you remember about Nelson Mandela?

Naidoo
Woman Interviewee: Ah, sort of...I remember he was a saint, a man having tremendous stature and a warm and friendly person and (?). I don't remember very much except having talked to somebody who was seen coming in and and going home and (?) with us.

Interviewer: When did you meet Winnie Mandela?

Naidoo
Woman Interviewee: I met Winnie Mandela during the time of Nelson Mandela's trial and we came to know her and we became very friendly with Winnie Mandela.

Interviewer: Do you have anything personal you can say about, ah, can you give me any talk about violence when she asked about (?) Youth Congress and sign by (?) and Nelson was elected area president?

Naidoo
Woman Interviewee: After Nelson was sentenced in 1963, '63, the Transveldington(?) Youth Congress held an annual general meeting and Winnie Mandela was supposed to open the conference, and she wore a sign to that particular conference and she got a tremendous ovation and, ah, I can't recall exactly what she said but she just, you know, sort of taken in by this whole meeting and she was garlanded the ANC colors and the sign that she wore was also part of the (?) ANC colors.

Interviewer: ~~May~~, where you present at that meeting?

~~May~~: Yes, I was present at that. Oh, well I was very young, but, ah, I too thought how very smart Winnie was and she was a very dignified person and at that meeting she really spoke very, very powerful. Really from what I can remember. I can't remember exactly what she said, but I can remember that she was very powerful the way she spoke.

PAUSE - New Interview in progress...

Interviewer: Can you tell me when you first met Winnie Mandela?

Naidoo
Woman: I remember meeting Winnie at the, during the time of Nelson's trial and we became very friendly and one of the things I remember very perfectly at the time, just after Nelson was sentenced in 1963, the Transvaal Indian Congress(?) had their annual general meeting and Nelson, ah, Winnie Mandela opened the conference and it was a very well attended conference and she wore a sari dressed in the ANC colors and she was garlanded by the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress on that particular day and, ah, she received a tremendous ovation and her speech was sort of received exceptionally well.

Naidoo
Interviewer: Can you add something?

Woman Interviewee: Well, actually I can't remember very much because I was very young at the time but what I can remember is Winnie looking really very distinguished and very smart and she really made a very dynamic speech. I could remember her being very dynamic and the crowds really, you know, being very pleased with her.

Interviewer: What, why was it especially important that she appeared in a sari?

~~Woman~~ ^{Audio} Interviewee: Because it was the meeting of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and I think the whole just showed the unity of the black people, the Indian people regard themselves as blacks and, you know, that everybody embrace each other and all in one struggle.

Interviewer: What sort of person is Winnie?

~~Woman~~ ^{Audio} Interviewee: Winnie is a sort of very warm and very kind person. She is somebody who is always there whenever you need her, no matter...

(Cameraman has to change films.)

~~Woman~~ ^{Audio} Interviewee: I remember Winnie as a sort of very, a sort of attractive, elegant, beautiful woman, you know, she sort of carried herself well, and as a person she has always been warm, kind, ready to help anybody, you know, and being a leader's wife normally people think, oh, you know, that you've got to help, that people don't know about other people who just get arrested and whose family(?) needs exactly the same and she would always share whatever she had and that is the sort of person she was. She was always ready to help anybody whether it was in cash or kind or whatever it is, she was always there when you wanted something.

~~2nd Woman~~ ^{Audio} Interviewee: Yeah, I think and, and also, you see, as a social worker she had a lot of connections with a lot of people so she was always going to people's homes and helping them furnish or getting things collected for them, getting their rents paid, and, um, she was really sort of helping everybody and...

Interviewer: How was she received by Indians as a black person? Did that ah, did that have any reservations about her when you first met her?

~~2nd Woman~~ ^{Audio} Interviewee: No, I don't think there were any reservations about her.

~~1st Woman~~ ^{Audio} Interviewee: They sort of accepted her completely. I mean, I bet the fact that she went, the reception she got at the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and she came very proudly with a sari to open that conference and show she accepted and how the people accepted her.

Interviewer: Shantee, can you tell me about your banning?

Shantee: I was first on banning notice in 1963. A banning order is a document which is served on you and which for five years you are fined to a magistrate or district to like I was to Johannesburg and I cannot enter any building which constituted an educational premises, a factory, trade union, so you are restricted, you are much more restricted than just to the town of Johannesburg and you cannot be seen in the company of more than one person and you cannot talk to somebody who is also banned like you or who is a person who has been listed under the Separation of Communism Act, so your social life is really, it almost dwindled.

Interviewer: How long were you banned for?

Shantee: I was banned in 1963 and it was removed in '68 for another five years and in 1969 I was detained under the notorious Terrorism Act. In fact, Winnie Mandela and a whole lot of other people were detained in May, 1969, and a month later I was also detained. I was detained for (?) and held in solitary confinement. In the middle of, six months after I was detained I was taken to court to give evidence against some of my friends who were previously known as the Trial of the 22 of which Winnie Mandela, (?), and others were in and I was asked to give evidence against...

(Do over--a screech outside.)

Shantee: ...It was known as the Trial of the 22 of which Winnie Mandela and others, constituted Winnie Mandela and others and I was expected to give evidence against Winnie Mandela and (?). I refused to give evidence and I was sentenced to two months, but one of, what happened to me was though I was sentenced to two months I was not accorded the privileges of a normal prisoner who was entitled to visits, who was entitled to letters, and things like that and even sort of being out and working, just not the hours. The only difference between my detention and prison was that I wore prison clothes. When one is in detention you completely disappear, you know, you are sort of held in solitary. You are completely cut off from the outside world. That was going on in my mind. You know, there might be a war going on, just anything could be happening outside and you just don't know. You have no communication with friends, family, or just anybody. The only people you are in touch with are the authorities and I was released a year later in 1970.

Interviewer: When and why did you leave South Africa?

Shantee: I left South Africa in 1972, but when I was released I was trying to make arrangements to leave the country but I had tremendous difficulty in getting an exit permit and eventually I got an exit permit and it became a useless document because I was confined to the magisterial area of Johannesburg and I couldn't go to a Port of Departure, so I sat with a document that I couldn't use and we took them to court and we lost the case. I subsequently after a lot of pressure from a number of people including Allen Soosman(?), and all that, those sort of things, I was allowed to go and I left in 1972.

Interviewer: Mary(?), when and why did you leave South Africa?

~~Mary~~ ^{Mary}: I left in 1967 because my husband left in 1966. He was involved in the Brauhn-Fischer Trial and he was called up to give evidence against Brauhn, so which meant he would be incriminating one of the comrades(?) that were still in the country and he left, so I went a year later, with my two children, I followed to, I came to join my husband here.

Interviewer: Could you tell me the story of your mother and Winnie meeting on their way to Robbin Island...?

~~Mary~~ ^{Naidoo}: Yes, my brother was sentenced to ten years on Robbin Island. A year later when my mother visited my brother, ah, we also had a visit to visiting Nelson Mandela and, ah, he saw my mother whilst my mother was talking to Indress, Nelson saw my mother and called and spoke, he said, "Oh, I wish that I could have some of your crab curry that you used to have in your house."

Interviewer: Is it true, ah, Paul says that he said he promises they would make curry the national dish once, when South Africa is free? Have you heard that story?

~~Mary~~ ^{Naidoo} (?): Yes, ah, yeah. ...Indians...people say yes.

Interviewer: What makes the Mandelas so important to the liberation struggle in South Africa?

Shantee: Ah, the Mandelas are somebody who never departed from their beliefs. In fact even while he was in prison, Nelson took part in little things, and also there was the famous letter of his which he smuggled out in the '70s sort of, dedicating, you know, telling the people that he is still the same person as when he went in. In fact, he told the Australian journalist that he believes the arm struggle which he was sentenced, part of which he was sentenced for, is as relevant today as it was when he was sentenced and the people, he hasn't sort of departed from what he believes. He sort of continues to sort of somehow lead the people even though he is still in prison.

~~Mary~~ ^{Naidoo} (?): Even though he was offered several times by the regime that they would release him and send him to the Transkei, he refused totally, said that he would not accept such conditions.

Interviewer: What were his reasons for that?

~~Shantee~~ (?): He would not accept, he doesn't accept any independence for the bantustans. He doesn't regard the bantustans as his home. He believes South Africa is his home and he, they both feel that he should be living anywhere in South Africa, not live confined to a so-called independent Transkei.

Interviewer: THE FOLLOWING IS ROOM TONE (?) IN IDAF BOOKSTORE FOR INTERVIEW WITH THE NAIDOO SISTERS.

(Preparation)

~~Woman One~~ ^{Naidoo}: You may have heard of the Kruegerand coin which is the South Africa, which supports the South African regime and defense force, but we are now selling this coin which is the Mandela coin to promote the liberation struggle.

Interviewer: THE FOLLOWING WILL BE WILD SOUND OUTSIDE DEFENSE AND AID (IDAF) IN LONDON.

Interviewer: THE FOLLOWING IS ~~WITH~~ WITH MARY BENSON.

Interviewer: Mary, what did you know about Nelson Mandela before you met him?

Mary: I knew he was one of the leaders, the African Youth Section of the National Congress...

Interviewer: Um, I think it would be better just to say Nelson Mandela.

Mary: Sorry, I forgot. Yes.

Interviewer: Or Nelson. It doesn't have to be Mandela.

Mary: Yes. Well, I often talk of him just as Mandela. What do you want? Yes, OK, I'll probably move between the two.

Interviewer: Mary, what did you know of Nelson before you met him?

Mary: I knew Mandela was one of the youth leaders in the African Congress and I was back in Johannesburg in 1951 when I first met him. I was tremendously impressed, more because of his rebellience and his great fraternity because at that time he wasn't a very profound leader. He was an extremely handsome, delightful young man and obviously liked nice clothes. He was really very well dressed, so that it was later that I came to see what any extraordinary man he was and how he grew and grew in the struggle.

Interviewer: When did you first meet him and what were your impressions at that meeting?

Mary: I met Nelson first, it must have been early in 1951, I guess, and, ah, it was at the time when the African National Congress and the Indian Congress were planning the Defiance Campaign, the great passive resistance of 1952 and Nelson was full of vitality and life and obviously a fairly tempermental man, I thought. In fact, I came in on him having quite an argument with one of the Indian leaders. That was before the ANC Youth League had begun to work in real harmony with the Indians.

Interviewer: What was your relationship after you initially met?

Mary: I think Nelson and also Walter Sisuli, whom I met at the time, probably had a certain amount of confidence in me from the start because I was then working...(break)

Interviewer: Mary, what was your relationship with Nelson after you first met him?

Mary: Well, after I met Nelson, I think that both he and Walter Sisuli had a certain confidence in me because at that time I was working for Rev. Michael Scott whom they trusted completely and so we had a certain friendship, I think, from the start, and they at the time were involved in organizing the Defiance Campaign, that great upsurge of activity in the early '50s when both the African Congress and the Indian Congress defied some of the laws of South Africa and more than 8,500 men and women, mainly Africans caught in imprisonment, Nelson at that time was the volunteer and chief in the organizing.

End of tape.