

present at this meeting? --- Nee, ek kan nie onthou hoeveel teenwoordig was nie.

Apart from persons who were mentioned in your notes, you can't remember any individual who was present? --- Daar is van name melding gemaak in my notas.

I put it to you that apart from the names that are mentioned in your notes, you can't remember any other persons? --- Nee.

Do you remember what time the meeting started? --- Ek kan nie onthou nie. Ek weet nie of ek melding gemaak het daarvan in my notas.

Anyway, you are uncertain as to whether or not there were any interpreters? --- Dit is reg.

I suppose you can't remember today what language was used by any of the speakers? --- Nee. Ek neem net af alleenlik in Engels of die taal wat ek kan verstaan.

And your languages are English and Afrikaans, I presume? --- Dit is reg.

BY THE COURT :

Do you only understand the two languages, English and Afrikaans? --- Dit is reg.

BY MR. COAKER :

I think I have already cross-examined you about the difficulty of taking down everything that a speaker says when you are writing down notes in longhand? --- Ja. Ek kan nie alles afskryf nie.

NO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

ISAAC SHARP, duly sworn;

EXAMINED BY THE P.P. :

Are you Coloured Detective Sergeant in the South African Police attached to the Security Branch and stationed in Johannesburg? --- Correct.

Will you look at those documents, the first one is

G. 676. What is the heading, the booklet? --- G. M. Malenkov's speech to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

What date? --- August 8th, 1953.

Where did you get that document? --- I bought this in the Trades Hall.

On what day or what date? --- On the 9.11.53.

From whom? --- I bought it from a person I don't know, an unknown person.

The next document G. 677, is that a bulletin called Voks of 1949, issued in Moscow? --- Yes.

Where did you get that bulletin? --- I also bought this in the Hall.

On what date? --- On the 9.11.53.

You hand in those two documents? --- I do.

BY THE COURT :

In the Hall, the Trades Hall you mean? --- Yes.

On what occasion? --- There was a meeting there.

Do you know what sort of meeting? --- I think it was the Society for Peace with the Soviet Union.

NO QUESTIONS.

GERHARDUS PAULUS VAN PAPENDORF, duly sworn;

EXAMINED BY THE P.P. :

Are you a Detective Sergeant in the South African Police stationed in Johannesburg and attached to the Security Branch?

--- Yes.

When did you assume duty on this Security Branch? --- Towards the end of 1951.

Did you attend meetings of the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union from time to time?

--- I did.

When you started on this branch, what was the name of this organisation? --- South African Society for the Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union.

At the meetings that you attended, were there available forms, of applications for membership? --- Yes.

Did you make use of those forms? --- I did.

What did you do? --- I completed a form, and handed it in at the meeting.

BY THE COURT :

Is the form here?

BY THE P.P. :

No, the form is not available. Did you get anything from this Society as a result of your having filled in the forms? --- I regularly received the bulletins of the Society.

Can you remember when you first applied for membership? --- During 1952, I think.

Will you look at G. 678. Is that a bulletin of the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union issued in July, 1952? --- Yes.

Is that that was posted to you? --- Yes.

G. 679, is that another issue of this pamphlet dated June, 1953? --- Yes.

BY THE COURT :

Where does that come from? --- I received this by post.

From whom? --- I don't know the name of the sender. It was in an envelope addressed to me.

BY THE P.P. :

Then G. 680, was that another issue of this pamphlet, issued in July-August, 1953? Was this also posted to you? --- Yes.

Then G. 681, another issue of this bulletin, issued in September, -October, 1953? --- Correct.

Was that also posted to you? --- Yes, all these were posted to me.

BY THE COURT :

At what address? --- Box 1058, Johannesburg.

BY THE P.P. :

Then G. 682, issue of this pamphlet, dated November-December, 1953? --- Correct.

G. 683, the March-April, 1954 issue of this pamphlet? --- Correct.

G. 684, the May-June, 1954 issue of this pamphlet? --- Yes.

G. 685, the August, 1954 issue? --- Correct.

G. 686, the November-December, 1954 issue of this pamphlet? --- Yes.

Were these the only copies you got, or did you get more than these? --- I received more. These are the only ones that are available.

I would like to read certain passages of these pamphlets, to record...

BY THE COURT :

What has happened to them? --- I didn't place sufficient marks, identification on them. I couldn't identify them again.

What I want to know is this : When you filled in the application form, did you put on an address on it? --- Yes.

What address? --- P. O. Box 1058, Johannesburg.

BY THE P.P. :

I don't know whether your Worship refers to the addressee or to his address.

BY THE COURT :

The addressee now gives, agrees with the address he gave a little while back. That is the address at which he received the bulletins.

BY THE P.P. :

What did you do with the application form that you filled in? --- That was handed in at the meeting.

I would like to read certain passages to the Court. I would like to read first of all from Exhibit G. 678, that

is the July, 1952 issue from Page 1 : Editorial Notes on the Don meets the Volga, contains the following paragraphs : The answer is that it doesn't fit the picture that Reuter gives to paint of the U.S.S.R. and at which the South African press connives. A picture of a grim and sinister State preparing night and day for war. That too is the reason why nothing is printed about the great peaceful construction works now proceeding apace in the Soviet Union. Nothing about the new artificial lake that Tsim Lyansk sea also recently completed which will water five hundred thousand parched acres. About the plan from the Volga-Don canal system to irrigate and supply 6,700,000 acres by 1956. Then it goes on under the heading, Soviet Activities : There was standing room only at the public meeting held by the Society on the occasion of the flying visit to Johannesburg of Mr. D. M. Pritt, Q.C. Mr. Pritt, ^{is} the author of several fine books on the U.S.S.R. including the brilliant Penguin, "Light on Moscow" and he is also a leading figure in British-Soviet friendship activities. His sparkling talk was an outstanding contribution to better understanding of the Soviet Union. And this same pamphlet contains on page 4 a letter addressed to the Outspan dated 1st August, 1952, and signed by the Reverend D. C. Thompson, Chairman of the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union. Then Exhibit G. 679, the June, 1953 issue contains on page 4, the following article, entitled : Real Speed. It is a quotation which reads as follows : Nobody here among us will believe that changes can be brought about with the fantastic speed of a fairy tale, but real speed, speed compared with that of any period of historical development. That speed when the movement is directed by a truly revolutionary party, is the speed in which we believe and that is the speed which we shall attain whatever it costs us. That ends the quotation. And then follows the following paragraph: Those words of Lenin come to ones mind in these days when the

Soviet country is being built up at an unheard of speed and on an unheard of scale. And further down : How do the Soviet people manage to achieve such remarkable results? The reasons for such tremendous achievements are many. The basic reason of course is the fact that the Soviet people know that whatever their brains or hands create is destined to serve their interests. Soviet men and women look at their achievements with pride because their creations belong to them. Not as individuals, but as a community, a collective. But this knowledge in itself is not sufficient for achieving the desired results. Then on page 5 : This was expressed by Stalin in the following words, he then starts a quotation : The essential features and requirements of the basic law of socialism might be formulated roughly in this way. The securing of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques. Then from Exhibit G. 680, the July-August, 1953 issue, on page 1 appears the following: All these these successes are the result of a permanent union of the working class and the peasantry in our country. The result of the strengthening friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the constant strengthening of the moral political unity of the Soviet Society with the result of the consistent realisation of the policy elaborated by the Communist Party. And a following passage : Another picture exists in the imperialist camp. There is a further aspect of acerbation of the general crisis of capitalism and a policy of infamous dictat by American imperialism. The growth of contradictions between capitalist countries and the ever increasing impoverishment of the broad masses of workers. The whole progress of world development testifies thus to the constant growth of the forces of democracy and socialism on one hand and the

general weakening of the forces of the imperialist camp on the other. On page 2 : International imperialism is becoming more active and so do its agents. Further down : Irrefutable facts prove that Beria lost the face of a communist and changed into a bourgeois renegade, and became an agent of international imperialism, an adventurist and hireling of foreign imperialist forces. He had plans to grab the leadership of the party and country with the aim of actually destroying the Communist Party and to change the policy elaborated by the Party to a capitulatory policy which would have brought about ultimately the restoration of capitalism. And then : The liquidation of the criminal venture of Beria again and again shows that any anti-Soviet plans of foreign imperialist forces have shattered and will shatter against the indestructible might of the great unity of Party, Government and Soviet people. The collectivity of leadership is the highest principle of the leadership in our Party. This principle fully responds to the well-known statements of Marx on the harm and impermissibility of the cult of personality. Then under the heading The Cult of Personality : Out of a dislike of all personality worship, Marx wrote : I, during the existence of the International never allow the publication of numerous addresses acknowledging services with which I was molested from different countries. I never even replied to them, except only for an occasional calling down. The first time Engels and I joined the secret society of Communists, it was only on the condition that everything leading to a superstitious authority worship would be deleted from the statutes. On page 3 : Vigilance. In the entire work of Party and Soviet organisations, it is necessary to carry out an all-round revolutionary vigilance by all Communists and all workers. As long as the capitalist encirclement exists, it will send and will always send into

our ranks its agents for undermining activities. This must be remembered always and must never be forgotten. Our weapons must be kept sharp and ready against imperialist intelligence services and their hirelings. Then further down : The statement was broadcast by the Moscow Radio on the 10th July, 1953. Then on page 6 appears the following : President Eisenhower's absurd and unsubstantiated allegations describing the Soviet Union as an aggressor, as the source of all evil while the Western world is described as peace-loving and humanitarian. Allegations against the Soviet Union have become in certain Western circles self-evident truths which need not be proved, and meet with Pravda's justified sarcasm. Pravda said he can even be understood as meaning that the restoration of the war devastated economy and the strengthening of the economic power of the Soviet Union in the post-war period began to represent in the words of the President a new danger of aggression. And then: Meanwhile the war-happy Federal German Government carries on its re-armament programme. As for the Chinese question, there is no doubt that the United States Administration persists in keeping the People's China out of the United Nations, while continuing its support for the Chiang-Kai-Chek war clique.

After challenging the arrogance and sincerity of President Eisenhower's aid proposals and dealing with the vague disarmament suggestions, Pravda challenges the arrogance of his imposing one sided and preemptory terms on which the United States would be prepared to accept the Soviet Union's sincerity. The from Exhibit G. 681, the September-October, 1953 issue, on page 3: The personnel of the Soviet Government consists of Communist Party members and non-Party people. The existence of one party only is based on the claim that this party represents the interests of workers, peasants and intellectuals, asserting that private owners of the factories and landlords are no more in their land, the Soviet People say that they have no need for further parties, indeed further parties would

be inimical to their interests. Then on page 5: The Soviet Government has also granted East Germany a credit of 485 million roubles. This magnificent gesture is again proof of the Soviet Union's already well-known desire to establish and encourage peaceful relations with other countries. To strengthen friendly relations, the two sides have also agreed to raise their diplomatic missions to embassies and to exchange ambassadors. Then : But Mr. Malenkov warned that trans-Atlantic monopolies wanted to keep Germany divided and wanted to revive German militarism in order to realise their aggressive plans and that the West German Adenauer Government did not wish for a peaceful solution. And then : Substitute subjugate by means of war for Adenauer's liberation and trans-Atlantic monopolies, for Adenauer's friends and Mr. Malenkov's analysis of the West German official position is perfectly confirmed. In stark contrast to Adenauer's war policy, there is a Soviet people's policy for peace as expressed in a Pravda editorial published in June. And then on page 6 : By their very nature states Pravda, aggressive intentions are alien to the Soviet State. Itself/^{it}has never permitted and does not permit any intervention in the affairs of other States. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is well-known to be an unmistakable policy of the defence of peace amongst the nations - of struggle against the preparation and unleashing of a new inter-war. A policy of strengthening/national co-operation and developing business relations with all countries. G. 682, the November-December, 1953, issue containing an editorial on November the 7th : Thirty-six years ago on November, 1917 the Czarist empire lay in ruins and to many eyes it seemed that Russia itself had gone down to destruction with it. Then : On this thirty-sixth anniversary of the Soviet State we warmly salute its past successes and we wish it yet greater triumphs in the tasks that lie ahead. Then : The large audience - On Sunday November the 8th a highly successful

meeting was held in the Trades Hall to mark the thirty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet State. The speakers were Alfred Hutchinson, L. Bernstein, A. M. Kathrada and Robert Resha. The large audience unanimously adopted a resolution greeting the Soviet Union, paying tribute to the firm stand she has adopted in the defence of peace and calling for closer relations between the peoples of South Africa and the U.S.S.R. in the diplomatic, trading and consular fields. On page 2: After telling us, in what he terms the language of atomic warfare of the United States stockpile of atomic weapons, which of course increases daily and of the great quantitative advantage in atomic weapons which our early start has permitted us to accumulate, he deplores the possibility of the use of atomic weapons and suggests a way by which the minds of men, the hopes of men, the souls of men everywhere can move forwards towards peace and happiness and well-being. To achieve such noble ends does he suggest the unconditional banning of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and international agreement ensuring the establishment of strict control over the observance of this ban. Certainly not, such^a proposal did come from the Soviet Union in 1946 at the end of the last war. On page 3, Eisenhower's joint statement: The Eastern European countries have achieved freedom in a free, that is American dominated Europe, or after the quote the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles' statement 'Chinese people have liberated themselves and come back into the fold of the American dominated corrupt Chiang-Kai-Chek clique. President Eisenhower's speech may well be interpreted as a threat of atomic warfare, as a continuation of the well-known talking tough diplomacy. It was therefore immediately rejected by Moscow radio's commentator and well as by Mr. Vishinsky. The American proposals are consistent with the steps taken to surround the Soviet Union with American air-bases, with the continuous American efforts to strengthen the North

Atlantic so-called Defence Organisation and with the determined American moves to re-arm an aggressive Germany under the former Nazi generals. Then, G.683, the March-April 1954 issue containing an editorial on the exhibition and with the following advertisements : Soviet Pictorial Exhibition, University of the Witwatersrand Central Block. Five days from May the 10th to May the 14th. Then on page 2 an article entitled : Paul Joseph Interviewed on his Visit to the Soviet Union. Then on page 4 an article on Stalin. Page 5: What is the Rouble Worth? Then G. 684, the May-June, 1954, issue ; on page 2 it contains an article on Brian Bunting Pamphlet : It is with much pleasure that we announce the forthcoming publication of a pamphlet written by Brian Bunting on his recent trip to the U.S.S.R. The pamphlet will be illustrated with photographs, will be ready for distribution in approximately six weeks' time. Then on page 4 an article on Petrov. G.685, the August, 1954, issue containing on page 6 the following : My own feeling about the Soviet Union is of less importance than the feelings of millions of Americans. Therefore I say what I feel in the hope that it will convince some of our people that the Soviet Union is a mighty bulwark of peace and for the advancement of all mankind. To me the Soviet Union has always been the workers' republic, the final achievement of mankind in its struggle to end oppression. Ever since I can remember the mighty structure of Socialist power that comprises the Soviet Union has given me hope and confidence in the future of all peoples. The last one, G. 686, the November-December, 1954, issue containing the following : Thirty-seven years of Soviet Power. It is thirty-seven years since the people of old Russia on November 7, 1917 established a new sort of government which they called the Soviet Government after the Russian word for 'council'. Then it contains the following : We urge all democratic South Africans to show their solidarity by attending our public meetings commemorating

the anniversary of the Soviet Union. Then appears an advertisement of a public meeting to be held on 7th November, 1954, in the Broadway Cinema, Fordsburg to commemorate the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Soviet Union. Then on page 3 : While conscious of these shortcomings and intent on eradicating them, the Soviet citizen has a wider view. You don't find in the Soviet Union the housewife who can talk only of her own family and household problems. One gets the impression that the entire nation - a word that is very indistinct - seriously understanding the workings of the Soviet system. Oh yes, it is... The entire nation is studying seriously, understanding the workings of the Soviet system. Further down : All Soviet citizens are intellectuals sharing and contributing to their culture and their science. That concludes the reading from these pamphlets.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. COAKER :

What name did you write on these forms, Sergeant van Papendorf? --- Paul Woodstock.

And you gave that P. O. Box number? --- Yes.

What number is that? --- 1058, Johannesburg.

Whose number is that, whose post office box is that? --- The Police.

It is a police post office box? --- Yes.

You told His Worship, I think, that these were not the only editions that you had received. Is that correct? --- Yes.

What did you mean when you said they were not available? I didn't fully appreciate your explanation of that? --- They were apparently mislaid, I just haven't got them anymore.

You haven't got them anymore? --- No.

Didn't you say that the reason was that you didn't appear to have put sufficient identifying marks on them? --- Yes, that could be one of the reasons.

Isn't that what you said? --- Yes, that is what I said.

You didn't say that they had been lost and had disappeared

You said that the trouble was that you had not put sufficient identifying marks on them? --- I said that they were no longer available and that I did not put sufficient identification marks on them.

When did you put these identification marks on these documents? --- As soon as I received them.

The day you received them? --- Yes, more or less the same time.

Invariably? --- Yes, about the following day. Sometimes the same day.

Within a day or two of receiving them? --- Correct.

You are talking now about the police stamp, I presume?
--- No, I am not talking about the police stamp.

What are you talking about? --- I am talking about my initial.

You initialled them when you received them? --- Yes.

When did you apply the police stamp to these documents?
--- Recently.

Why did you do that? --- To identify them.

Identify them for what purpose? --- For the Court purposes.

Were they not identified by your initials? --- Yes, but they are fully described now, with the police stamp on them. It is not a police stamp really, it is an identification mark that we put on before the exhibits were handed into Court.

Take, for example, two of these documents. I am referring first of all to Exhibit G. 681. That has a stamp on it, which says 'Gekry by... Received by post.. deur Detective Sergeant van Papendorf... te The Grays, Johannesburg... datum.. During October, 1953'. You say you just put that mark on very recently? --- Yes.

Who asked you to put it on?--- Myself.

Why on earth did you put it on the documents recently? --- To be able to identify them in case they get mixed up with other exhibits.

Collection: 1956 Treason Trial
Collection number: AD1812

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand

Location:- Johannesburg

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