

He answered that it is possible, but that he stood by his evidence that it is an off/on switch situation as set out in his report, EXHIBIT ABD 6.6 at 017 as the theory of the defence did not correspond with his photograph, EXHIBIT ABD 7.1 of the oscilloscope readings.

It was further put to Dr Jansen that his reliance on pulses on the oscilloscope is dangerous as all machines differ. His answer was that he had the necessary knowledge to distinguish. It was put to him that his demonstration tape EXHIBIT 32 which he had compiled he had made free of (10) other pulses, despite the fact that this tape was compiled with the purpose of demonstrating the various ways in which a tape recording can be altered. His answer was that he had done this with expensive equipment, ten times more expensive than that used by the police. It further appeared that he could not get the actual tape recorders used for the tapes before court for his test purposes.

The evidence of the source sergeant Uren that he had turned to the lady next to him after the meeting and spoken to her, was put to Dr Jansen and Dr Jansen stated that he (20) would expect the voice of the lady speaking to the source to be recorded at the end of this tape, but it was not known how loudly she had spoken. It could also have disappeared in the applause. There are voices in the applause but it sounds like a male voice.

The end of EXHIBIT 6 was played to Dr Jansen on Stereo, first the left then the right channel. There was no sound on the left channell and on the right channel a voice and other noises and a variation in sound level. Dr Jansen then changed his previous opinion. He previously (30) thought /...



thought that the soft portion at the end of EXHIBIT 6 side 2 was caused by technical problems at the radio microphone. Having listened by stereo he came to the conclusion that the problem originated after the radio microphone. This means that the problem would then have arisen in the motor-car where the recording took place.

Dr Jansen was thereafter asked about the click, called a burst of sound, which the defence stated was audible on the right channel only. Dr Jansen stated that this click was on both channels. It was put to Dr Jansen that the (10) end part of EXHIBIT 6 is a clear example of double erasure after the fact, that is after the recording was made. In answer to the dispute raised by the defence as to whether the click was on both channels or the right channel only, Dr Jansen on the next day produced three photographs, which refute the defence version of the pulse only in the right channel. These are EXHIBITS ABD 7.2, ABD 7.3 and ABD 7.4. He stated that nowhere could he find a pulse only on one channel. The defence persisted in putting that there was a clear pulse where the voice becomes softer. This (20) Dr Jansen denied, stating that it is not indicated on the photograph ABD 7.2. The last portion of EXHIBIT 6 does, however, have a soft pulse which is caused probably by a bump against the microphone, possibly by the speaker himself.

It was put to Dr Jansen that at counter number 591 an attempt is to be found to erase the sound and that this was not a good effort. Dr Jansen denied that an attempt had been made to erase the sound, saying that the sound gets softer immediately after the bump as the automatic gain control is activated by the bump which causes the (30) sound/...



sound to diminish for a short while, but it soon returns to approximately the previous level.

Asked about the phenomenon that sound was non-existent on the left channel and very soft on the other channel at the end of EXHIBIT 6, Dr Jansen's explanation was that this was caused by dirt on the recording head. He had performed tests and had found that his theory of dirt on the recording head was confirmed thereby. He has used a piece of tape to simulate dirt over approximately one-third of the recording head and had attained an effect exactly like the last (10) portion of EXHIBIT 6. That is a soft recording only on one channel and no recording at all on the other channel, but a very high noise level. He stated that this last portion of EXHIBIT 6 could not be the result of an ineffective erasure, because there are no pulses, which would have been the case had the erasure mechanism been activated. There is also a further reason. The sound becomes louder just before the leader tape starts. This could not have happened had it been a defective erasure. Then all sound would have been soft right up to the end of the tape. His view is that (20) the thicker leader tape could have caused the dirt to become dislodged. He stated that on the basis as put by the defence two faults would have to have been present in the erasure process. Firstly an electronically effective erasure head which does not erase properly and secondly an erasure head which erases only part of the tape. Dr Jansen was not prepared to accept this. He stated that on the left channel which has no speech the noise is louder than normal soft speech, referring to photograph ABD 7.5. That noise level is not normal. (30)

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It was put to Dr Jansen that there had been two efforts to erase the last part of the tape. The first effort started at counter number 591 and went on till the end. At counter number 591 Dr Jansen heard the bump against the microphone. The second effort started somewhat earlier where the clapping dies down. This second process caused a residual pulse at counter 591 and the sound after counter 591 is softer because it was subject to a double erasure, both not successful. Dr Jansen disputed this theory. The sound at counter 591, the bump against the microphone, is a sound acoustically fed (10) into the system, that is via the microphone. Immediately after this bump the action of the automatic gain control is seen or heard and very important, there is a strong pulse on ABD 7.2 at point, also on ABD 7.3 and ABD 7.4 and the softer sound begins some seconds before that pulse. Had there been an erasure process, that pulse would also wholly or partially have been erased. That pulse is an electronic pulse and it is not wiped out or diminished, neither is it part of the switch on process of, the erasure as it is too far from where that process starts. This pulse is probably caused (20) during the recording process by a battery contact problem. It is not of full amplitude as there was dirt on the recording head. Dirt on the recording heads is not an infrequent occurrence.

The photographs ABD 7.7 and 7.8 show that when the machine is switched on for recording two sets of pulses are made. One by the erasure head and one by the recording head. These pulses are 0,5 seconds apart.

Dr Jansen further stated in respect of counter number 017 side 1 of EXHIBIT 6 that the pressing of the record (30) button/...



button without pressing the play button would enable the operator of the machine to hear what goes on in the hall. He can start recording at the right moment by pressing the play button and the record button.

In answer to Dr Jansen's problems with the theory of the defence on the end of EXHIBIT 6 the defence put that the erasure head had probably been out of alignment and produced a sketch ABD 8.1 to illustrate this. Dr Jansen countered by stating that this does not fit the facts. This theory of Mr Atkinson, the defence expert, of misalignment of the (10) erase head is wrong, according to Dr Jansen. There is only less than 1% of the width of a one-quarter track utilised, but this thin line is unbroken. This is extraordinary as the tape moves a little sideways as it is recording. Had the erasure head been misaligned, it would at times have erased all sound. Furthermore a misaligned erasure head presupposes that one or more of the pins or a little plate in the erasure head which aligned the tape, has broken off. This is an abnormal situation. Alternatively, the erasure head would pull the tape sideways, which is abnormal. Both (20) these instances are conducive to lateral movement of the tape which would interrupt the unbroken line of faint recording on 1% of the one-quarter track of the tape.

It was then put by the defence that both the erasure head and the recording head could be out of alignment. Dr Jansen stated that when the original recording was made, the problem arose. He had never come across the faults on which the defence based their theory. It does happen that a recording head may be somewhat misaligned, but he had never found that an erasure head (30)  
only/...



only partially erases. He stated another objection to the defence theory. The left channel contains noise at least as strong as the speech on the right channel. The noise does not correspond to a portion of tape that has been erased correctly. Should it have been erased correctly, as suggested on ABD 8.1, then there would have been a very low noise level on the left channel. (See ABD 7.5) The residual sound on the left channel is not the remainder after an erasure process but is caused by a weak recording process. His experience is that dirt causing a problem, (10) causes it suddenly. The piece of dirt used by him in his test was only 0,5mm in diameter or smaller.

It was put to Dr Jansen that Mr Atkinson had done a test covering approximately three-quarters of a Blaupunkt record head with splicing tape and got exactly the effects as are found on the end OF EXHIBIT 6. This proves Dr Jansen's point. Dr Jansen says the portion to be covered on the recording head to produce the effects we have on the end of EXHIBIT 6 will differ with the type of machine used. This Blaupunkt had a much wider opening on the recording head (20) than his own test machine.

It was put to him that the noise level on EXHIBIT 6 is of erased tape. This Dr Jansen denied. It was put to him that the defence does not know what was picked up by the record head after the erasure to cause the loud noise on the left channel. Dr Jansen's answer was then the same noise should be on the right channel also and it is not.

The defence thereafter put certain ways in which the noise could have been recorded, but none of these explains the absence of that noise on the right channel. (30)

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It was put to Dr Jansen that erasures do not wipe out speech completely. It remains in the background and makes the background noise. This Dr Jansen denied. It was further put that at counter 591 the remains of an original pulse are to be found, but Dr Jansen stuck to his evidence that this is a sound caused by a bump against the microphone.

Dr Jansen conceded that generally speaking there are never positive indications that tapes are originals, but there may be indications that they are not. He further stated that it cannot be determined by tests whether the recording, (10) EXHIBIT 6 was made from another tape recording or was original. He stated that one can edit a tape in such a way that it cannot be detected. The easiest editing is to leave out a paragraph. Switching paragraphs around is more difficult. Leaving out words is much more difficult and this can only be done by a professional person. Only the latter will know to do the editing in such a way that as few marks as possible remain on the tape. He will need reasonably sophisticated equipment. Taking out words in one part of the tape and inserting them in another part, is ten times as difficult. (20) A professional person could do it with the necessary equipment but it would not be easy. Editing can best be done where there is no audible sound on the tape. Dr Jansen disagreed that editing would to him be undetectable if it is done where there are already lots of sounds on the tape. He would pick up signs of editing. Dr Jansen did not perceive any difficulty to detect edits on EXHIBIT 6 and is convinced that there are none.

It was put to him that EXHIBIT 6 has indications of an inconclusive nature that it is a copy, but that the (30) defence/...



defence was not sure. Those indications that it might be a copy are :

- (1) The noise level during the various radio microphone interruptions is higher than would be expected; and
- (2) The recording level on this tape, EXHIBIT 6, is lower than it should be.

In respect of the first alleged indication Dr Jansen stated that the noise level is not higher than it would be. One often finds that some sound breaks through even during radio microphone interruptions. The noise here is no indi- (10)  
cation of a copying process. The noise emanating from a radio microphone is more than the noise caused by a copying and the latter noise gets lost in the former. The higher the noise level, the less discernable is the effect of copying, which is in any event soft.

In respect of the second indication, Dr Jansen's evidence was that different machines and tapes vary in recording level. Therefore relatively small differences in the recording level are no indication of copying. If copying is done correctly, it will not contribute to the noise level. (20)

In conclusion on EXHIBIT 6 it was put to Dr Jansen that the defence is not certain whether there have been edits of EXHIBIT 6 and is not sure if it is an original or a copy.

Dr Jansen's evidence on EXHIBITS 7(1) and (2) is as follows. The quality of the recording is reasonable to good. The tape recorder was stopped once only during the proceedings and this was during the singing before the meeting at counter 069. It was not stopped during the speeches. The stoppage referred to was explained by Major Benjamin, namely that he switched it off during the singing, presumably to save (30)  
tape/...



tape. The same technical problems arise as in EXHIBIT 6. There are short interruptions in sound as a result of a break in radio connection. They are of a duration of less than 2 seconds and are caused by a faulty connection. They do not materially affect the intelligibility of the speeches.

On the first side of EXHIBIT 7(2) a short piece of recording was found on top of the existing recording of the meeting. This is also set out on the transcript V 7 at page 37 line 7. Major Benjamin explained that he had when replaying the tape mistakenly pressed the record button (10) when the telephone rang, instead of the stop button. Though he immediately rectified the position a small portion of the tape was erased. Dr Jansen could find no evidence that the tapes were copies or that the tapes had been altered, except as stated, or that the tapes had been tampered with in any manner. Dr. Jansen explained that a radio microphone system is subject to short interruptions, for example when a car passes in the street or the source, that is the carrier of the radio microphone, turns his body or somebody moves near or next to the source. (20)

Dr Jansen was also extensively cross-examined on EXHIBIT 7. At counter 069 on EXHIBIT 7, there was a switch off, which has already been referred to, and switch on. The break is 2,9 seconds on the tape. This occurs during the singing. How much of the proceedings was not recorded, does of course not appear from the tape. EXHIBIT 7(1) side 2 does not begin at the beginning of the tape - that is to say the recording. When the operator stopped at the end of side 1, he turned the tape over before it was at its end. It therefore begins at 016 on side 2. Where it starts (30) on/...



on side 2 there is a slight increase of noise before the sound recorded. That slight increase of noise commences where the erasure head was when the tape was switched off at the end of side 1. Dr Jansen states that although the double increase in noise is an indication of a copy, this is not the position here as the increase in noise is very slight. He thinks that the operator may have pressed the play button only and then realising his mistake corrected it by starting recording. This movement of the tape over the recording head could explain the very slight increase in (10) noise. Its duration is 3,1 seconds. The increase in noise is so low that it would not appear on an oscilloscope photo. It was put to Dr Jansen that the little increase in sound could mean that a very sophisticated machine was used. This Dr Jansen disputed. A new tape or tape properly cleared with a bulk eraser was used. Therefore, had this been a copy, a bigger increase in the noise level would have occurred. Dr Jansen rejected the defence version that EXHIBIT 7(1) is a copy.

With reference to the transcript V 7 page 33 eight (20) lines from the bottom it was put that during the applause there is a change in respect of rhythm and the echoes in the hall. Therefore there is a real possibility that it is a change of environment and that the defence does not know whether there has been an edit or not. Dr Jansen replied that the change in applause may be caused by a part of the audience stopping to clap hands and possibly sitting down. According to him it all sounds quite natural.

In his report ABD 6.3 Dr Jansen stated, with reference to EXHIBIT 7(2) side 1 that at counter 015 and 018 there (30) were/...



were short disappearances of sound caused by a radio microphone interruption and that 024 was a recording over the original recording. Having listened again, he changed his mind during cross-examination and stated that all three were instances of erasure after the recording. His failure to notice this in respect of 015 and 018 was due to his not noticing during his tests that a filter had not been removed. This caused incorrect information. It had not been the position when he examined 024. The erasures at 015 and 018 are very short, each a second or less. That at 024 is (10) 2,9 seconds.

He had in his possession a video of the same meeting and checked the tape against the sound track of that video. In that way he was able to ascertain the words deleted in EXHIBIT 7, the tape before court. This is accepted by Mr Atkinson, the defence expert.

Dr Jansen conceded in cross-examination that there is no positive indication of originality in EXHIBIT 7, stating that the same applied as he had previously testified in this respect. He further stated that had there been alterations through edits, he would have noticed at least some of them and he found none. (20)

It was put to him that the defence was not certain whether this tape EXHIBIT 7 is an original or a copy and whether edits were made in this tape or not. In conclusion it should be stated that Dr Jansen indicated that there was no difference between the video and this tape although the video covers a small portion of the meeting.

Dr Jansen gave the following evidence on EXHIBITS 12(1) and (2). The quality of the recording is not very good. (30)

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The microphone was not near the speaker, with the result that there are echoes and background noises. At times the transcriber could not hear what was being said. The tape recorder was not stopped during the proceedings, except when the tapes were turned over or changed. Of necessity a portion of the speech was then lost. This is not shown on the transcript V 12 at page 24. A portion of Galeng's introduction of Aubrey Mokoena to the audience is lost. There are a few instances where technical problems occurred. These were momentary losses of sound less than one second(10) each caused by faulty connection. They do not influence the intelligibility of the speeches. Dr Jansen found no indications that the tapes were copies or that the tapes had been altered or that the tapes had been tampered with in any way.

It was put to Dr Jansen in cross-examination that the automatic gain control on EXHIBIT 12 is very fast. The word "savage" was used. According to the defence this is due to a copying process. Dr Jansen conceded that the automatic gain control on EXHIBIT 12 is fast, but stated so is that on EXHIBIT 7. In both cases the same tape recorder was used.(20) In this case a radio microphone was not used, but an extension cord with a microphone in the hall. The microphone is dependent on existing sound and has no amplifier as the radio microphone has. This has resulted in a low sound reaching the microphone where the automatic gain control only just works. Together with a machine with a fast reaction, the effect on this tape EXHIBIT 12 is totally acceptable. It is a natural situation which Dr Jansen would expect in the circumstances. He stated that he had done years of research on automatic gain controls and that he himself had in (30)

the/...



the past used machines with a faster automatic gain control than that found in EXHIBIT 12.

It was further put to Dr Jansen that the bad quality of the recording indicates that it is not an original. Dr Jansen replied that the quality of the recording is good. There are a number of troublesome echoes which make the speech difficult to understand. The microphone worked well, but was too far from the speaker.

He conceded that EXHIBIT 12 has clicks, clanks, bangs et cetera and that there is therefore scope for undetected(10) editing if done by an expert. Nevertheless, he stated that he would have expected an edit, had there been one.

The defence put that EXHIBIT 12 might be a copy, but that they did not know.

Dr Jansen's evidence on EXHIBITS 14(1) and (2) was as follows. The quality of the recording is reasonable to good. The tape recorder was not stopped during the proceedings except in the following instances. When the reel of the tape was changed of necessity an interval of approximately one minute would occur, which is not shown on the transcript (20) and at the beginning during the singing the tape recorder was stopped. This stopping of the tape recorder for the purposes of changing the reels accords with the evidence of Captain Sons.

There were technical problems caused by a faulty connection. Sounds disappeared momentarily in a few instances. Most interruptions were of shorter duration than two seconds, but one lasted as long as four and a half seconds. This led to the loss of a few words. That can be seen from the transcript. These faults did not materially affect the intelligibility (30)

of/...



of what was said. Dr Jansen found no indication that the tapes were copies or that they had been altered or tampered with in any way. His view is that they are unaltered originals.

In cross-examination of Dr Jansen it was merely put to him that EXHIBIT 14 has clicks, clanks and bangs et cetera and that therefore there is scope for undetected editing, which Dr Jansen conceded, provided it is done by an expert. Dr Jansen stated that he would nevertheless have expected to pick up an edit had there been one.

Dr Jansen gave the following evidence on EXHIBITS 31 (10) (1) and (2). The quality of the recording is reasonable to good. The tape recorder was not stopped during the proceedings, except during the singing preceding the meeting. This stoppage was explained by Warrant Officer Beneke who operated the tape recorder. He did it to save tape. There were technical problems of a twofold nature. Firstly caused by a weak connection between microphone and tape recorder and secondly caused by a weak connection between tape recorder and battery. In both instances the sound disappears. Most disappearances are momentary less than approximately (20) two seconds and do not affect the intelligibility of the speech. There are two cases of longer cessation of sound, namely 8 and 7,2 seconds respectively. These are indicated on pages 9 and 13 of the transcript V 24 . The first interruption is during the applause at the end of Reverend Xundu's speech. At the second interruption some words are lost during the speech of A.J. Gumede. On side 1 of EXHIBIT 31(2) a small piece of re-recording occurs on top of the existing recording resulting in that portion of the meeting being erased. This is indicated on page 48 of the transcript (30)

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V 24 . This interruption on the tape is explained by Warrant Officer Beneke. He mistakenly pressed the recording button when during transcription he had stopped and wanted to resume playing back. Dr Jansen testified that he could find no indication that the tapes are copies or that they had been altered, except as mentioned or that they had been tampered with.

In cross-examination Dr Jansen was asked to listen again to this tape at approximately counter number 002. That is approximately counter number 005 on ABD 6.2. During the (10) singing there is an interruption. There is a slight pulse and a change in rhythm, which he had not made a note of. It sounded to him as of the pause button had been depressed. He did not know for how long. He stated that this was not an indication of a copy. If it is a copy it means that there had been a much longer tape of the meeting. This tape is a C90+6 tape. A reel-to-reel tape would then have been needed as well as a reel-to-reel machine with a much better quality than the cassette as the noise level is so low that it shows that it is not a copy. It was put to him that noise levels (20) are so variable that no firm conclusion can be drawn from them.

He further testified that after counter 024, the switch off during the singing prior to the meeting to which I have already referred, EXHIBIT 31 is uninterrupted, apart from battery contact problems. At counter 109 during the singing Dr Jansen found a 1,3 seconds disappearance of sound which he ascribed to a battery contact problem. It was put to him that the sound at 019 demonstrates that there is probably an insert erasure. Dr. Jansen disagreed, stating that a (30) re-recording/...



re-recording on top of this recording would create additional pulses. They are absent here. He produced EXHIBIT ABD 7.9 a photograph, in support of his view in this respect.

He stated that the basic pattern on the photo's of EXHIBIT 31 is the same where one has a switch off and where there is a battery contact interruption, but the effects of the switching on and the coming on after a battery contact problem differ.

It was put to him that this interruption at 109 which is to be found somewhere on page 3 of the transcript V 24 (10) during or between songs has exactly the same features as the accidental erasure at the telephone call and that it is therefore an insert erasure. Dr Jansen stated that the recording operator would be most likely to accidentally erase as he is used to pressing the record button and would tend to do so when replaying. At all places where Dr Jansen stated that there had been a battery contact problem, the same pulse pattern exists as at the end of the tape EXHIBIT 31 and where there is a certain insert erasure. Initially he was not sure, so he made a thorough study and (20) took a great number of oscilloscope photo's. The insert erasures had additional pulses not found at counter 109 and counter 414. Therefore he determined that those two instances were battery contact problems.

It was put to him that the following interruptions are instances where there could be erasures. On the transcript V 24 at page 1 during the song; at counter 024 transcript V 24 page 2 during the song; at counter 109 transcript V 24 page 3 during the singing; at counter 414 transcript V 24 page 8 during the speech of Xundu; at counter 442 (30)

to/...



to 445 transcript V 24 page 9 during the applause, at counter 670 transcript V 24 page 13 during Gumede's speech and on tape 2 side 1 counter 383 transcript V 24 page 48 where the investigating officer's voice breaks through. The latter instance is common cause and Dr Jansen conceded that the possibility cannot be excluded that at 109 and 414 there are in fact recordings over the previous recording. 024 is a clear off/on situation.

At 442 to 445 on EXHIBIT 31(1) side 1 ABD 6.2 Dr Jansen hears speech with a musical sound. It was put to him that (10) this was a musical instrument. This was a lengthy debating point. The sound is so short, the defence cannot even say what type of instrument they have in mind. Dr Jansen made a careful study of this sound and says he is the only expert on an oscilloscope in court. He handed in photo's ABD 7.11 and 7.12 of this part of the tape. The sound occurs during an interruption of some eight seconds which Dr Jansen ascribed to a combination of connection and battery contact problems. As stated, this is during applause.

There are very soft sounds in this period of eight (20) seconds, which Dr Jansen says are a small percentage of speech which leaked through the tape recorder during the interruption. It was put to him that the soft sound was picked up while erasing. This Dr Jansen denied, giving reasons. The pulse patterns do not correspond with an erasure.

It is clear from his evidence that the tape recorder was switched off, firstly at the end of the recording at counter 748; secondly at counter 383 side 2, where for 2,8 seconds there is a recording over the existing recording to be found at V 24 page 48; and thirdly at 024 side 1 of (30)



EXHIBIT 31(1) during the singing. This is to be found on the transcription V 24 page 2.

Dr Jansen says in respect of 024 that apart from the switch off there was also a battery contact problem. This the defence disputed. The relevance of this dispute escaped me.

It was put to Dr Jansen that at 442 to 445 there had been three efforts to erase. Firstly before the music began, secondly aimed at wiping out the music before the voice started and thirdly immediately after the voice (10) started giving rise to the silent part. Dr Jansen denied this, saying that the transitions between the various portions of sound are smooth and without discontinuities and that this is not reconcilable with attempts to erase.

At counter 670 on EXHIBIT 31(1) there is a 7,2 seconds cessation of sound during the speech of Gumede to be found at V 24 page 13. Dr Jansen ascribed this to a combination of connection and battery contact problems. When it was pointed out to him in cross-examination that the silent part between the two pulses on photo ABD 7.18 is the (20) equivalent of one second instead of the 0,5 seconds one would expect between erasure and recording head, he changed his view, saying that it was a case where the connection problem arose before the battery contact problem instead of vice versa. It was put to him that it was more likely that the machine was switched off at 670 instead of a battery contact problem arising. He disputed that. Dr. Jansen conceded that it is possible that one cannot distinguish between pulses caused by a battery contact problem and an on/off switch as the original machine was not tested. (30)

He/...



He said, however, he used additional information to come to his conclusion; including his experience.

At this spot there are no sounds in the silent portion. Dr Jansen says it is a nearly 100% connection cut. The defence was unable to explain it in terms of their theory. The defence put that it has more of the characteristics of an off/on switch than a connection problem, but that they were not sure.

There are a number of short interruptions on EXHIBIT 31 which Dr Jansen attributes to microphone contact problems. (10) The defence ascribes these phenomena to overload problems as a result of excessive sound. This difference is, therefore, not material. It is clearly not a case of tampering here.

Dr Jansen stated that there are no positive indications that EXHIBIT 31 is an original on the same basis as he had testified previously. There are no indications that it is a copy.

There are points where there could possibly have been edits done, if there are edits. They are at counter 024 on EXHIBIT 31(1), at a pause just before that, and where there (20) is a recording on top of the existing recording at 383. According to him there are not edits elsewhere on the tape.

Theoretically there could be carefully done edits on the tape, which are not discoverable. He stated that his examination had been complete.

On the tape EXHIBIT 31(1) on the transcript V 24 at page 10 in the last paragraph there is singing in the background. When the singing in the hall commences, it is no longer audible. This singing occurs outside the hall in another place or building. According to Dr Jansen it is real (30) background/...



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