

# 'Daily need' for sabotage

STAR  
23  
1/64

A DOCUMENT, handed in by the State at the Rivonia sabotage trial in Pretoria today, was alleged to contain the whole armaments programme for a campaign of sabotage and guerilla warfare.

It was found, according to the prosecutor, Dr. Percy Yutar, at Trauvallyn near Krugersdorp. Dr. Yutar said in his opening address at the trial that Travallyn was to have been the arsenal of the National High Command.

Headed "Production requirements" the document listed quantities of anti-personnel mines and hand grenades, which "were to be made within six months."

The quantities set out in the document were:

Ammonium nitrate ..	144 tons
Aluminium powder ..	21.6 tons
Black powder . . . . .	15 tons
Anti-personnel mines	48,000
Grenades . . . . .	210,000
Timing devices . . . . .	1,500

The documents said the programme was to be completed in 22 weeks.

Taking this into consideration, the document said the following quantities would have to be bought or produced:

Ammonium nitrate, 1.1 tons a day; Aluminium powder "cannot be reasonably produced." Black powder, .055 tons a day; Anti-personnel mines, 364 a day; Grenades, 1,591 a day; Timing devices, 12 a day.

The document set out the problems faced in the production of these items. Acquiring the Ammonium nitrate and making the grenades were described as "the most onerous."

Dealing with the grenades, the document said the programme would require the melting and casting of 1.8 tons of metal a day. "The fuel requirements would be enormous."

## TO BE "ACQUIRED"

The document then set out in

detail how each of the items was to be made. Some of the ingredients would have to be "acquired."

The anti-personnel mine was described as "essentially a wooden box." The grenade was described as "a most complex device, having numerous mechanical and chemical components . . . made of cast iron casing, weighing about 2lb., with a wooden handle."

Among today's witnesses was Mr. James Lanjenav, the sales manager of a firm which makes castings, who said a man named Williams, whom he identified as Goldberg (one of the accused) called on him with an order for

210,000 iron castings. He would not disclose what they were for.

Mr. Lanjenav identified a sample casting made by his firm. It weighed 2.3lb.

# Rivonia told of maps of police stations

RDM  
25  
1/64

PRETORIA REPORTER

**M**APS showing police stations in the Border area and roads leading to them were identified by Detective-Sergeant D. J. Card at the Rivonia trial yesterday as those he had taken from behind a wooden partition in the room of a member of the East London regional committee of the "Spear of the Nation."

Sergeant Card, giving evidence before the Judge-President, Mr. Justice De Wet, said he had investigated 12 acts of sabotage in East London and eight in Port Elizabeth.

Of those in East London involved attacks on private people or their homes. In the attacks a child had been burnt to death and two badly burnt. A police informer was shot and so badly wounded that he was expected to die at any minute.

The two other incidents involved damage to the Bantu Administration offices in Duncan Village and the cutting of telephone lines.

## Offended

The people who had been attacked were all pro-Government or had offended the African National Congress.

Of the 32 arrests in connection with these crimes most of the people were members of the African National Congress.

In one case points on a railway line were thrown so as to cause the train to overturn, and in six cases the telephone lines in or about Port Elizabeth were cut.

Sergeant Card said the first map was a sketch of the Border area, showing police stations and roads leading to them, the second all police stations and defence

installations in the Border area, and the third, the roads leading to police stations in relation to main roads and lesser roads.

Mr. C., another anonymous witness who received the accomplice's warning, said he had taken Raymond Mhlaba and five others to a spot in the veld by taxi.

They alighted and later returned with a sugar pocket of sand, a plastic bag and packets of "black mealie meal." They were then joined by a White called Strachan.

## Dangerous

In the car Mhlaba said they had obtained the goods from Strachan, that they were dangerous and that they were "bombs."

He had then taken the group of Africans to a gum plantation, where three men got out and took some of the "bombs" with them.

He had then driven Mhlaba and a man called Joseph Jack to the Department of Bantu Labour. Jack had said that they were going to bomb the building.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

Those before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi, and Andrew Mlangeni. They are charged with two counts of sabotage, one of contravening the Sabotage Act and one of

# HEPPLE LED SECURITY

## MAN TO GOLDREICH HIDEOUT

STAR  
27  
1/64

### Rivonia court told secrets of cottage

From a Staff Reporter

A SECURITY BRANCH LIEUTENANT told the Rivonia sabotage trial in Pretoria today that Bob Alexander Hepple had led him to the hideout of Goldreich and Wolpe after their escape from Marshall Square. The hideout was a cottage in Mountain View, Johannesburg.

Det.-Sgt. W. P. Grobler, a fingerprint expert, said he identified the fingerprints of Goldreich and Wolpe on two brandy bottles found in the Mountain View cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Kreeel. Their prints were also found on a glass, a bottle of condensed milk and two "instant coffee" tins.

Lt. T. J. Swanepoel, of the Security Branch, said that acting on information from Bob Hepple he went to the Kreeel's house on September 5. He described the premises, with the two-roomed cottage at the back, which, he said, Hepple pointed out to him.

Lieutenant Swanepoel said that on a compost heap he found some partly-burned Communist pamphlets.

Lieut. Swanepoel said the cottage had two beds and various articles of furniture. A bathroom was attached.

A copy of The Star was found under a mattress. On it there was a sketch of a furnace, similar to a sketch of a furnace found at Travallyn. Lieut. Swanepoel discussed the sketch with Goldberg (one of the accused) and Goldberg indicated he had drawn it.

Part of the Basutoland border was marked on two plans found in the cottage. Ficksburg was marked on one and Gumtree, Senekal and Marquard were marked on the other.

In a built-in cupboard Lieutenant Swanepoel said he found a man's overcoat with a

Nelson Mandela badge on the lapel—a badge similar to one Goldreich was wearing when the police raided the Rivonia farm. Some yards of black material were found in a cupboard. It had been cut.

Dr. Yutar (prosecuting): Is this similar to the material from which clerical gowns are made?—Yes.

Were Goldreich and Wolpe to your knowledge priests?—No.

#### NOT LISTED

Dr. Yutar: You said you were taken to the cottage by Hepple?—Yes.

Of what party is he a member?—The Communist Party. He is not a listed Communist, but in a sworn declaration made to me he said he was a member of the Communist Party.

Det.-Sgt. M. van Niekerk, said that among the articles found at Mountain View were a tube of chestnut brown hairdye and a razor which could be used to re-shape a hair-style.

## Kreeels face a new charge

STAR  
27  
1/64

A NEW CHARGE under the Suppression of Communism Act has been preferred by the prosecution against Leon Michael Kreeel and his wife, Maureen, who appeared before Mr. W. G. Vos in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

They are charged with harbouring or concealing Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe after their escape from Marshall Square last year.

The defence counsel, Mr. N. Philips, Q.C., told the court that he had been informed by the prosecution that a new charge would be made.

It is alleged by the State that the Kreeels harboured or concealed the two escaped men at their home in Terrace Road, Mountain View, Johannesburg during the period August 11-17 last year.

Before the young couple were asked to plead to the charges Mr. Philips addressed the court on an exception to the charge of harbouring or concealing escaped prisoners.

He said the charge disclosed no offence because Wolpe and Goldreich had not been "prisoners" within the meaning of the section of the Prisons Act under which the Kreeels are charged.

He said a "prisoner" in terms of that Act meant a convicted prisoner and did not include a person detained under the provisions of the General Law Amendment Act.

appeal  
NSTEIN, 38-year-old specialist  
arrested at Lilliesleaf Farm  
total of 15 months' imprisonment  
by Mr. R. D. Bay in the  
this afternoon. With  
months to all.  
was sentenced to a fine of 1000  
for 60 days and three months  
imprisonment to run concurrently  
with the sentence on the  
first count.  
Evidence in mitigation was  
given by Dr. Albert Zoutenbyk  
and Professor James Fairweather  
Murray of the Institute of Social  
Research, where Postenstein  
had been doing research work  
prior to his arrest.  
Mr. S. Kentridge, appearing for  
Postenstein, said he was a man  
who had made a substantial contribution  
to society and could do  
a further contribution.  
The magistrate said he had  
taken into account that Postenstein  
was an expert in the medical  
field and had been held in custody  
since July 11 last year.  
Mr. Kentridge said notice of  
appeal will be lodged with the  
prison court.  
Postenstein was granted bail of  
1000 on condition that he had  
to appear at court on 10/1/64  
and surrender his passport to  
Clary of the Court.  
A further condition of  
bail was that Postenstein would not be  
found guilty of assault  
if his conviction had been  
quashed.

Postenstein tot  
maande  
revonnis

(proceeding)  
Meron appeared for the State;  
Philips, Q.C., with him Mr. G.  
Mason, Benjamin

# Scientist given bail,

# 'asset to medical world'

Court Reporter

**DR. HILLIARD FESTENSTEIN** was granted R3,000 bail yesterday, pending an appeal, after being sentenced to jail for belonging to the Communist Party.

Festenstein may be released today, the first time he has been out of jail for nearly seven months.

He was sentenced by Mr. R. D. Bar in the Johannesburg Regional Court to 12 months under the Suppression of Communism Act, half of it suspended for three years.

He was also sentenced to another three months to run concurrently, and a R300 fine (or 60 days) on charges of possessing banned literature.

## RIVONIA FARM

Festenstein, 33, was found guilty on January 16. He had been arrested at the Rivonia farm of Arthur Goldreich, it was said.

In mitigation yesterday his counsel, Mr. S. Kentridge, said Festenstein, who is a specialist pathologist, had made great contributions to society by his work with the South African Institute of Medical Research.

## TISSUE BANK

One of Festenstein's colleagues at the Institute for Medical Research, Professor James Murray, said in an affidavit that the longer Festenstein was absent from research, the more he would fall behind in this field.

Dr. Alwyn Zoutendyk, also of the Institute, said Festenstein was one of the few people in the country qualified to operate a tissue bank.

The magistrate said: "It is an undisputed fact that you are an asset in the medical world."

Festenstein has to surrender his passport, report daily to the police and is not allowed to attend a meeting of a political nature, or any gathering of 10 or more people except exclusively medical meetings.

# Festenstein jailed -to appeal

**DR. HILLIARD FESTENSTEIN**, 33-year-old specialist pathologist, who was arrested at Lilliesleaf Farm, Rivonia, was sentenced to a total of 15 months' imprisonment and a fine of R300 by Mr. R. D. Bax in the Johannesburg Regional Court this afternoon. With suspension he will serve six months in all.

Earlier this month Festenstein had been found guilty on a count of belonging to the Communist Party. He was found guilty on two counts of possessing banned literature.

On the first count he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment of which six months was suspended for three years.

On the two other counts he

was sentenced to a fine of R300 (or 60 days) and three months' imprisonment to run concurrently with the sentence on the first count.

Evidence in mitigation was given by Dr. Alwyn Zoutenbyk, and Professor James Fairweather Murray of the Institute of Medical Research where Festenstein had been doing research work prior to his arrest.

Mr. S. Kentridge, appearing for Festenstein, said he was a man who had made a substantial contribution to society and could go on making a contribution.

The magistrate said he had taken into account that Festenstein was an asset in the medical world and had been held in custody since July 11 last year.

Mr. Kentridge said notice of appeal will be lodged with the Supreme Court.

Festenstein was granted bail of R3000 on condition that he paid the fine imposed on count two and surrendered his passport to the Clerk of the Court.

It was a further condition of bail that Festenstein would not be released until notice of appeal against his conviction had been lodged.

# Dr. Festenstein tot vyftien maande tronkstraf gevonniss

'N **DRIE-EN-DERTIGJARIGE** patoloog van Johannesburg, Hilliard Festenstein, is gister in die Johannesburgse streekhof tot altesaam 15 maande gevangenisstraf gevonniss op 'n aanklag dat hy aan die bedrywighede van die S.A. Kommuniste-party deelgeneem het en op twee aanklagte dat hy verbode literatuur in sy besit gehad het.

Op die eerste aanklag is hy gevonniss tot 12 maande gevangenisstraf waarvan ses maande vir drie jaar opgeskort is op voorwaarde dat hy nie weer skuldig bevind word aan 'n oortreding ingevolge die Wet op Oordrukking van die Kommunisme nie.

Op die tweede aanklag is hy gevonniss tot 'n boete van R300 of 60 dae tronkstraf en op die derde aanklag tot drie maande gevangenisstraf.

Festenstein het teen die vonnis geappelleer. 'n Aansoek om borgtog is deur die Staat toegestaan op grond daarvan dat Festenstein geen bande het wat hom in Suid-Afrika hou nie. Sy vrou en twee kinders is tans in Brittanje en hy besit 'n Suid-Afrikaanse paspoort aangesien hy in 1961 in

Brittanje was.

Landdroos R. D. Bax het gesê dat hy in aanmerking neem dat Festenstein reeds ongeveer 7 maande aangehou word en het borgtog van R3,000 aan hom toegestaan.

Festenstein moet egter eers die R300 wat hy beboet is op die tweede aanklag betaal. Hy moet hom ook daagliks by die polisie aanmeld. Hy mag geen vergaderings van 'n politieke aard bywoon nie en mag geen vergadering bywoon waar daar tien of meer mense teenwoordig is nie, behalwe wanneer dit van 'n mediese aard is. Hy moet sy paspoort by die klerk van die hof inhandig.

Adv. S. Kentridge het namens Festenstein opgetree. Mnr. W. P. Theron het die Staat se saak behartig.

Party lede was glo gekant teen 'nuwe plan' vir A.N.C.

NELSON MANDELA, Govan Mbeki en Raymond Mahlaba, beskuldigdes in die Rivoniasaak, het ná die verbod op die A.N.C. in 1960 vergaderings in Port Elizabeth bygewoon en 'n nuwe plan verduidelik waarvolgens die A.N.C. met sy bedrywighede sou voortgaan, het 'n Port Elizabethse president van die African Youth League gister in die Pretoriase Strafhof getuig.

Zizi Jigelane, 'n Bantoe, het gesê dat nadat die leiers van die A.N.C. in 1960 ná die noodtoestand uit die tronk gelaat is en die A.N.C. verbied is, is 'n vergadering in Desember 1961 in New Brighton-Bantoeoordorp in Mahlabes se huis gehou. Mbeki het hulle daar van die nuwe plan vertel.

Nie bekend

Hy het gesê dat die A.N.C. in sy destydse vorm bekend was en dat dit verander moet word. Die ampsdraers moet nie aan die lede, polisie of enigiemand bekend wees nie. Die nuwe leiers moet aangestel en nie meer verkies word nie. Die nuwe stelsel is neergelê deur die Nasionale bestuur van die A.N.C. in Johannesburg.

Daar sou 'n skakelpersoon tussen die nasionale bestuur en die streekkomitee wees en laasgenoemde komitees sou hul opdragte deur skakelpersone na die takkomitees oordra. Mbeki het gesê hy is van die nasionale komitee, het get. gesê.

Van die persone op die vergadering was teen die plan gekant omdat verneem is dat dit in die

tronk opgestel is toe die leiers daar was. Get. het gesê hy sal nie saamwerk nie.

Op proef gestel

Mahlaba het toe 'n beroep gedoen dat hulle die plan 'n ruk op die proef stel.

In April 1960 is op Korsten by 'n dr. Patha se huis nog 'n vergadering gehou wat deur Mandela, lid van die nasionale bestuur in Johannesburg, toegesprek is, het Jigelane gesê.

Mandela, wat voorsitter was, het gesê hy kom uitvind wat die A.N.C. se moeilikheid in New Brighton is. Get. het sy besware teen die nuwe plan gelug.

Mandela het die mense tot samewerking gemaan, gesê die plan is van die nasionale bestuur en gevra dat hulle dit 'n ruk toets. Mandela het gesê hy hou nie van die benaming „High Command” nie, het get. gesê.

Vroeër gister het luit. T. S. Swanepoel getuig dat hy en ander lede van die Veiligheidsafdeling Terraceweg 10, Mountain View, Johannesburg, op 5 September 1963 ondersoek het nadat adv. Hepple, wat die land verlaat het nadat hy Staatsge-

tuie sou word, die plek aan hom uitgewys het. In 'n komposhoop het hy oorblyfsels van verbrande Kommunistiese dokumente uitgegrawe.

Ontsnaproetes

In 'n woonstel op die perseel is drie kaarte van gedeeltes van die Basoetoelandse grens gevind — ontsnaproetes.

Vingerafdrukdeskundiges W. P. Grobler het getuig dat hy twee drankbottels en ander artikels wat in die woonstel gevind is, ondersoek en vasgestel het dat Goldreich en Wolpe se afdrucke daarop was.

Eva, 'n Bantoebediende, het getuig dat sy die woonstel skoonmaak het en dat Goldberg onder die naam Don Williams daar gewoont het. Een keer het besk. Kathrada en 'n ander man en vrou 'n paar dae daar gewoont.

Op 'n dag in Julie 1963 het die egpaar Kreef, wat in die hoofhuis gewoon het, gehuil en kartondose uit die woonstel gaan haal en op die komposhoop verbrand.

Die saak duur voort.

DOODBERIG

TOLD ALL

Earlier Liekeant... told Mr. Bergant that the African servant of the... whose... in... Goldberg, Goldreich, Wolpe and Kathrada... had told the... she had been... for the full... 'We did not... get... information...

ACCUSED

Earlier the... Mr. Bergant... Goldberg... Kathrada... and... and...

BLACK CLOTH

Lieutenant... finding... in the... Mountain View...

CHARGE

The... charged... of... and... and...

Talken

Nie bewus daarvan, sê luitenant

# Adv. kruisvra offisier oor 'sielkunde-kursus'

'N OFFISIER van die Veiligheidsafdeling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie is gister in die Rivoniasaak in Pretoria deur 'n advokaat vir die verdediging gevra of hy sy metode vir die ondervraging van mense wat onder die 90 dae-bepaling aangehou word, geleer het in die polisie se opleidingskursus oor die sielkundige benadering van aangehoudenenes wat ingevolge die bepaling aangehou word.

Luit. T. J. Swanepoel, die offisier wat deur adv. V. C. Berrange (namens die verdediging) gekruisvra is oor die wyse waarop hy aangehoudenenes ondervra het, het geantwoord dat hy nie bewus is van so 'n kursus nie en ook nie een bygewoon het nie.

In sy getuienis het luit. Swanepoel gesê die 90 dae-bepaling is 'n magtige wapen in die hande van die polisie om die Kommuniste te beveg. Die doel van die bepaling is om inligting te verkry.

## KOMPOSHOOP

Vroeër het luit. Swanepoel stukkies verkoalde dokumente wat hy uit 'n komposhoop by Terraceweg 10, Mountain View, Johannesburg, sou gegrawe het, by die hof ingedien. Een van die dokumente stem ooreen met 'n pamflet „Die program van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kommunistiese Party” wat by Rivonia gevind is, het hy gesê.

Hy het gesê s.i. is die ander stukkies wat gevind is, ook van

'n Kommunistiese aard.

Die bewoners van die huis by Mountain View was 'n mnr. en mev. Leon Kreel. Hulle is in hegtenis geneem nadat sekere inligting verkry is oor die verblyfplek van die ontsnaptes Gold-

reich en Wolpe. Hulle word aangekla dat hulle ontsnapte persone gehuisves het en verskyn ook ingevolge die Wet op die Onderdrukking van die Kommuniste, het hy gesê.

Die saak duur voort.

# Detention 'not for ordinary criminals'

PRETORIA REPORTER

THE 90-day detention clause was a "mighty weapon in the hands of the police," Lieutenant D. J. Swanepoel said in evidence at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

Answering Mr. V. C. Berrange, Q.C. (for the defence), Lieutenant Swanepoel said he personally would not release a person detained in terms of this clause if he thought that the person concerned had not divulged all the information at his disposal to the police.

He said the 90-day clause was not meant for ordinary criminals. It was a mighty weapon in the hands of the police.

## TOLD ALL

Earlier, Lieutenant Swanepoel told Mr. Berrange that the African servant of the Kreels — on whose premises in Mountain View, Goldberg, Goldreich, Wolpe and Kathrada are alleged to have lived — had told the police all she knew shortly after her arrest.

He said she had been detained for the full 90 days, however, because "we felt that we might get some more information from her."

He denied that he attended a course for police officers on the psychological aspect of 90-day detention and said he was not aware that such a course was available.

## ACCUSED

Before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

They are charged on two counts of sabotage, one of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and one of contravening the General Law Amendment Act.

The State alleges that these men, together with 22 conspirators named in the indictment who have now either left the country or are dead, planned the overthrow of the State by violent revolution and by assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

## INTERROGATED

Lieutenant Swanepoel told the

court that when he interrogated Kathrada while in detention, he did not tell Kathrada that his friends, or people he thought to be his friends, had made statements to the police.

His reason for not doing so was that this was not "etiquette," and that instead of persuading Kathrada to make a statement, it might have had the effect of preventing him from making a statement.

The 90-day clause, he said, was for obtaining information, and he did not agree that in terms of this clause a person could be held indefinitely.

## BLACK CLOTH

Lieutenant Swanepoel told of finding black cloth of the type used to make robes for priests in the cottage in Terrace Road, Mountain View.

He said that the impression he gained from the 11 pieces of black cloth, some of which were joined together, was that an amateur had been trying to make clothes.

He also identified charred fragments of paper, alleged to have been found on the compost heap of the house in Terrace Road, as being the burnt remnants of Communist documents.

## CHARRED

He had compared a charred booklet with "The Programme of the South African Communist Party," a booklet found at Rivonia, and was convinced that it was the same.

He read from fragments of charred paper such words and phrases as "Comrade," "War of

Liberation" and "In the Hands of the Capitalist Classes," and said that he was of the opinion that these were fragments of Communist documents.

He agreed that most of the words and phrases could come from history books, but said that this did not apply to the word "comrade," which would not be found in a history book.

The hearing continues today.

# BLACK CLOTH

FOUND AT

## KREELS' COTTAGE

RDM 31/1/64

### Like that used for priest garb

**B**LACK CLOTH, similar to that used for the making of priests' clothes, was found in the cottage in the grounds of the Kreels' house in Mountain View, said Lieut. T. J. Swanepoel of the Security Branch, in evidence in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

Leon Michael Kreel (28) and his wife, Maureen (27) are appearing before Mr. W. G. Vos on a charge of harbouring Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe after their escape from Marshall Square last August, and have pleaded not guilty.

Earlier a charter pilot, Mr. T. Truter, described how he had flown "two priests" from Matsapa airfield in Swaziland to Lobatsi in Bechuanaland. He only realized the next day from newspaper pictures that the men were Goldreich and Wolpe in disguise.

#### HELPED BY HEPPLER

Lt. Swanepoel said that he had gone to the Kreel's cottage on September 5 after it had been pointed out to him by "Bob" Hepple (now overseas in exile).

They found maps of the borders between South Africa and Basutoland. Comments like "shortest direct route but more exposed" and "small gum trees but exposed to farm house" were written on the plans to describe sections of routes.

Besides the lengths of black material an overcoat was found in a cupboard with a Nelson Mandela badge on the lapel. He identified it as the coat Gold-

reich had been wearing at the time of his arrest at Rivonia in July

Lt. Swanepoel said Mrs. Kreel told him she had let the cottage to a Mr. Martin Bronkhorst last April. Bronkhorst told her that business friends of his would sometimes spend a night there.

He disappeared a month later and "Don Williams" then came to stay there, and later a man described as a Portuguese called "Pedro" also came to live there.

Lt. Swanepoel said Mrs. Kreel identified these two men from photographs as Dennis Goldberg and Mohammed Kathrada (two of the accused presently appearing in the Rivonia trial in Pretoria).

They disappeared on July 1 and Mrs. Kreel told him that an unknown White man had paid the rent for August.

## Goldreich and Wolpe were

### "prisoners,"

STAR 29/1/64 in fact

An estate agent, Mr. Frederick Ridgard, said in the Johannesburg Regional Court today that he had negotiated the sale to the Kreels of the house in Mountain View where, the State alleges, Goldreich and Wolpe hid after their escape from Marshall Square last August.

Leon Michael Kreel (28) and his wife Maureen (27) are appearing before Mr. W. G. Vos. They have pleaded not guilty to harbouring the escapers.

At the start of the case Mr. Vos ruled that Goldreich and Wolpe had, in fact, been "prisoners" within the meaning of the Prisons Act at the time of their escape.

Mr. Ridgard said the Kreels eventually bought the house in Mountain View because they were "taken with the view," and Kreel's parents agreed to help them with the deposit.

When he "more or less guaranteed" to find them tenants for the cottage in the garden, they agreed to buy the house costing R13,500.

(Proceedings)

## court: flaw in charge argued

RDM 28/1/64

Court Reporter

**T**HE charge sheet disclosed no offence on the count that Leon Michael Kreel and his wife, Maureen, harboured escaped detainees, Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe, in August last year, it was argued in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Kreel, a 28-year-old chemist of Terrace Road, Mountain View, and his 27-year-old wife are charged with taking part in the activities of the South African Communist Party and with "harbouring or concealing escaped prisoners, Harold Wolpe and Arthur Goldreich," between August 11 and 17 last year.

#### PRISONS ACT

Mr. N. Phillips, Q.C., for the Kreels, argued that the Prisons Act of 1959, under which the second count is framed, applied only to "convicted prisoners."

Goldreich and Wolpe were not convicted prisoners at the time of their alleged escape from custody, and consequently no offence was disclosed, he said.

The magistrate, Mr. W. G. Vos, reserved judgement on the point and adjourned the hearing until tomorrow. Bail was extended but the conditions were varied so that on the days they appear in court, the Kreels need not report to the police.

Mr. W. P. Theron prosecuted. Mr. N. Phillips, Q.C., with him Mr. G. Gordon (instructed by Benjamin, Nathanson, Bowman and Leveson) appeared for the Kreels.

## Hof besoek Kreels se huis

Tul 30/1/64

'n Inspeksie ter plaatse is gister deur hofamptenare by die huis van Leon Michael Kreel en sy vrou Maureen by Terracaweg 10, Mountain View, Johannesburg, gehou.

Die Kreel-gesin het gister in die Johannesburgse streekhof verskyn op aanklagte dat hulle deelgeneem het aan die bedrywighede van die S.A. Kommunistiese Party en dat hulle vir Arthur Goldreich en Harold Wolpe versteek het nadat hulle uit die polisieceller by Marshallplein ontsnap het.

Speurderluit. T. J. Swanepoel het getuig dat hy na die huis in Terracaweg gegaan het nadat hy sekere inligting van Alexander Hepple ontvang het. Hy het 'n beskrywing van die buitehuise waarin die vlugtelinge na bewering sou gewoon het, aan die hof gegee.

# 90-DAY ARRESTS

RDM  
30/1/64

## TO STOP 'MEDDLING'

PRETORIA REPORTER

**A** POLICE sergeant said at the Rivonia trial yesterday that he had used the 90-day detention clause to hold people for purposes other than interrogation.

Detective-Sergeant D. J. Card said that between January, 1962, and August, 1963, 52 people had been arrested in East London in connection with African National Congress activities.

Answering Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., for the defence, Sergeant Card said: "I did not use the 90 days for questioning them, I merely used it to keep them in custody to prevent interference from outside."

He said that of the 52 people arrested all but one had admitted membership of the African National Congress. The admissions had been made either before or after their being arrested, or both.

### Leaflets

He had been busy with investigation of A.N.C. activities for some time, and between November, 1960, and June, 1963, he had seen several leaflets distributed in East London by the A.N.C.

Before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

They face two charges of sabotage, one of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and one of contravening the General Law Amendment Act.

The State alleges that they, together with 22 co-conspirators named in the indictment, who have either left the country or are dead, embarked on a campaign to overthrow the State by violent revolution and by assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

Sergeant Card said he had seen several other pamphlets, including one called "The Parting of the Road," which were broadly speaking "anti-Government."

These pamphlets had attacked the systems of Bantu authorities and Bantu education.

### Meeting

Recalled for cross-examination Mr. Z, a secret witness, said that he was certain that Govan Mbeki had attended an A.N.C. meeting in April, 1962, because he was a sports official and he knew that the meeting had been held two weeks after the start of the football fixtures at the end of March.

Told by Mr. Fischer that Mbeki had been arrested in January and had not been released until May and could not possibly therefore have attended the meeting, Mr. Z said he could have been mistaken about the date of the meeting.

Asked why he was giving evidence against the organisation which he had served faithfully since 1951, Mr. Z said that

senior officials had been arrested before he was and they had made statements to the police.

These very men, when brought by the police to identify the people subsequently arrested, had told them to "talk."

This being the case, could a man like himself be described as a traitor?

Mr. A, another secret witness recalled for cross-examination, was told that there were very wide discrepancies between his evidence given on Friday and that given on Monday.

### Bearded

On Friday he had said that he could not identify Nelson Mandela as the man he had taken to a meeting in Port Elizabeth, neither could he describe him.

On Monday he had described the man called Mandela he had taken to the meeting as being heavily bearded and having a "shining face" and had also identified him.

He said that he did remember Mandela as he described him on Monday and had been able to identify him because he was sitting in another position.

Mr. A said that the differences between his description on Friday and Monday of articles which Raymond Mhlaba and others had loaded into his car had been because of faulty interpreting.

He denied that someone had refreshed his memory over the weekend or that he was telling anything but the truth.

The hearing was adjourned.

## Lyk is glo gevind ná opdrag in 'n A.N.C.-pamflet

**N**ADAT 'n A.N.C.-pamflet verskyn het wat teen bepaalde mense in Oos-Londen gerig was en waarin gesê is dat van die mense ontslae geraak moes word, is een van die mense dood gevind en 'n aanslag met twee bomme is op 'n ander gedoen, het speurder-sers. D. J. Card gister in die Rivoniasaak in Pretoria getuig.

Hy is deur adv. A. Fischer (namens die verdediging) gekruisvra in die saak waarin tien beskuldigdes skuld ontken op twee aanklagte van sabotasie, dat hulle die doelstellings van die Kommuniste bevorder het en geld ingevorder en bestee het om sabotasie te pleeg.

### AANVAL

Sers. Card het gesê dat die A.N.C. na sy verbod in 1960 tussen 1961 en 1963 nog voortgegaan het om pamflette te versprei. Van die pamflette was teen die Regering en het byvoorbeeld die apartheidsbeleid en Bantoe-onderwys aangeval, terwyl ander pamflette die Bantoes aangeval het wat sekere Regeringsbeleid gesteun het.

Hy het gesê in verband met die druk van die pamflet waarin na bepaalde mense verwys is, is 'n beweerde kontakman van die A.N.C. in hegtenis geneem en hy is verhoorafwagting in verband met 'n aanklag.

Hy het gesê in Oos-Londen is tussen 2 Februarie 1963 en Augustus 1963 52 Bantoes in hegtenis geneem wat „almal A.N.C.-lede was."

Die eerste twee wat in hegtenis geneem is, is ter strafsitting verwys nadat hulle by 'n voorondersoek na beweerde poging tot moord verskyn het.

### ERKEN

Die meerderheid van die Bantoes het aan hom erken dat hulle lede van die A.N.C. is, by sommige het hy kwitansieboeke van die A.N.C. gevind en party het hy by A.N.C.-vergaderings gesien, het hy gesê.

Een van die Bantoes was 'n „grootmond" wat aan hom gesê het „ons sal nooit die organisa-

sie stopsit nie."

Sers. Card het gesê in een stadium is sy lewe bedreig omdat hy sekere dinge van die A.N.C. geweet het. Om uit te vind presies wat aan die gang was, het hy van die A.N.C.-lede besoek.

Die lede wat hom wou vermoor, het rewolwers gehad wat tussen hulle „gesirkuleer" het. Get. het baie in verbinding getree met die sogenaamde hoofvrywillige wat in een stadium 'n rewolwer gehad het.

### AGTERDOG

Sers. Card het gesê drie studente van Fort Hare het die plek in agterdogwekkende omstandighede verlaat. Later het get. dokumente bestudeer wat by Travallyn gevind is en waarin hul vertrek na die buiteland bespreek word.

In sy kruisverhoor van 'n beweerde A.N.C.-lid wat getuig het dat hy besk. Mandela na 'n vergadering in Port Elizabeth geneem het, het adv. V. C. Berrange (namens die verdediging) gesê Mandela sal erken dat hy die vergadering bygewoon het, maar nie dat die getuie hom daarheen geneem het nie. Mandela sal sê hy het daarheen gestap.

Adv. Berrange: Jy is aangesê om die valse getuienis af te lê omdat dit nie bekend was dat Mandela sal erken dat hy die vergadering bygewoon het nie. — Ek sê hy is die man wat ek daarheen geneem het.

Die saak duur voort.

# Rivonia: Evidence of anti-White pamphlets

RDM 31/1/64

PRETORIA REPORTER

**L**ISTEN, White Man" and "Spear of the Nation" were the titles of two pamphlets which were distributed in Port Elizabeth during 1963, in the name of the African National Congress, Detective Sergeant P. J. du Preez the Judge-President, at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

Sergeant Du Preez identified the two pamphlets before the court as those he saw in Port Elizabeth.

The first, headed "Listen, White man," reads: "After the Transkei killings, political violence has become the South African way of life . . ."

It goes on to say that "Black, Coloured and Asian are sick to death of White supremacy . . ."

## VICIOUS

It accuses the Whites of becoming vicious under the threat of Black violence and says that in the civil protection organisations and women's pistol clubs are seen the birth pangs of lynch gangs.

The pamphlet says: "Vorster's threats deter nobody . . . sabotage and murder will continue . . ."

This pamphlet, said Sergeant Du Preez, was not circulated in the townships, but was sent to leading people such as Members of Parliament and members of the Provincial Council.

The second pamphlet, headed "Spear of the Nation," refers to 70 acts of sabotage alleged to have been committed by the organisation, but Dr. P. Yutar, Q.C., for the State, said he only intended leading Sergeant Du Preez on 60 of these crimes.

## LIBERATION

The pamphlet says: "We are ceaselessly and thoroughly training an army of liberation."

It refers to the powerful friend Spear of the Nation has in Africa and who stand square behind it and adds: "Our words are deeds." The pamphlet ends with the words "Amandla ng wethu (strength is ours)."

Mr. E., a secret witness who said he did exercises on the Port Elizabeth beach so that he would be fit enough to run away from the police, told the court he remained a member of the African National Congress after its banning, and was appointed a group-leader by a man known as "Castro."

Castro had told him and other group leaders not to relax, but to continue to fight for freedom by means of boycotts. On Castro's instructions he and others picketed

bus queues in Port Elizabeth during a boycott of the buses, Mr. E said.

He said he was told to join the Spear of the Nation and he did so because he was told if he did not he would "meet with an accident."

As a member of this organisation he took part in a petrol-bomb attack on a house in the townships, when the place was set on fire, and had also cut overhead wires with a pair of pliers on one occasion.

## LOBATSI

He attended a conference of the African National Congress in Lobatsi in October, 1962, and heard Oliver Tambo say the non-Whites of South Africa had friends who were trying to help them, and the time would come when non-White youths would have to be sent outside the borders to receive training to enable them to defend themselves, he said.

Also at the Lobatsi conference, Govan Mbeki had said that on

their return to South Africa delegates to the conference should teach the people about freedom.

Mr. F said he was arrested during the State of Emergency in 1960, but before that had known Govan Mbeki and Raymond Mhlaba as leaders of the African National Congress in the Port Elizabeth area.

## UNDERGROUND

He was appointed a leader of the A.N.C. underground and as such had also attended the Lobatsi conference, where he heard Oliver Tambo and Govan Mbeki speak.

Mr. D said on Christmas Day, 1961, his car was hired by two African National Congress officials and they entered his car carrying two paper shopping bags.

As he was about to drive them into New Brighton location they told him the shopping bags contained bombs.

He refused to drive into the location with the bombs, and taking his car keys with him he set out for the house of Govan Mbeki on foot.

Mbeki seemed annoyed, Mr. D said, and asked who had told the men to use Mr. D's car to transport bombs. Mbeki also told him to return to his car and to tell the men to come to him (Mbeki) at once.

Later one of the men gave him R4 which he said was payment from Mbeki.

The hearing continues today.

Those before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

The State alleges that they, together with 22 men named in the indictment who have now either left the country or are dead, embarked on a campaign to overthrow the Government by violent revolution and by assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

They face two charges of sabotage, one of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and one of contravening the General Law Amendment Act.

## BEFRIENDED A.N.C. MEMBERS

Staw 31/1/64

# Sergeant describes 60 acts of violence

**A** SECURITY BRANCH SERGEANT said at the Rivonia sabotage trial today he had cultivated the friendship of African National Congress and Spear of the Nation members and had learnt the inner workings of these organizations.

Det.-Sgt. P. du Preez of Port Elizabeth was giving evidence of sabotage in the Eastern Cape.

He gave details of 60 acts of violence, the targets being Government buildings, policemen's houses, telephone wires, factories, railway lines and the houses of Africans who were well-disposed to the Government.

Sergeant Du Preez said there were 54 A.N.C. cells in the Port Elizabeth locations.

## VIOLENCE

He handed in pamphlets, alleged to be issued by the A.N.C., which advocated violence and subversion.

"Who has betrayed the Rivonia home?" one pamphlet asks.

"We are still asking that question," Dr. P. Yutar, the prosecutor, added.

Sergeant Du Preez said the Spear of the Nation had military ranks, including corporals and "second corporals."

Hundreds of telephone wires were cut and 1,102 detonators were stolen.

In nearly all cases where petrol bombs were thrown, white-port bottles were used.

In many cases arrests had been made, and some of the saboteurs were serving 20-year jail sentences.



ADm  
1/2  
1/4

## Woman to deny she identified Goldreich

Staff Reporter

MRS. MAUREEN KREEL would deny that she had identified Rivonia trialists Dennis Goldberg and Mohammed Kathrada as the men who had rented a cottage in the grounds of her Mountain View home last year, the Johannesburg Regional Court was told yesterday.

Appearing before Mr. W. G. Vos on charges under the Suppression of Communism Act and of harbouring the escaped detainees Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe are Leon Michael Kreel, 28, and his 27-year-old wife Maureen, both of Terrace Road, Mountain View, Johannesburg.

They have both pleaded not guilty.

### BLONDE MAN

Mr. N. Phillips, Q.C., for the defence, told the court yesterday that Mrs. Kreel would deny State allegations that she was shown photographs of Goldberg and Kathrada by a Security Branch officer, and that she identified them as Don Williams and a Portuguese man, Pedro.

Lieutenant T. J. Swanepoel of the security branch, said he asked Mrs. Kreel in September last year whether a young blonde man and a blonde woman had helped her remove papers and rubbish from the cottage and burn it.

Lieutenant Swanepoel said he had reason to believe that the blonde man "was responsible for the installation of the so-called 'Freedom Radio' at Rivonia."

The hearing was adjourned to February 5 and bail was extended.

ADm  
31  
1/64

## Kreels gave different descriptions — witness

Court Reporter

A SECURITY BRANCH officer told a Johannesburg Regional Magistrate yesterday that Leon Michael Kreel and his wife, Maureen, had given different descriptions of a man, Martin Bronkhorst, who was said to have rented a cottage in the grounds of their Johannesburg home.

Lieutenant T. J. Swanepoel, of The Grays, said Mrs. Kreel had described Bronkhorst as fair and slender, about 5 ft. 8 in. tall and between 30 and 40 years old.

Her husband later described the man as stout, dark and about 40 years old.

The police had not been able to trace the man.

Kreel, 28-year-old chemist, and his 27-year-old wife, both of Terrace Road, Mountain View, are appearing before Mr. W. G. Vos on charges of taking part in the activities of the South African Communist Party and of harbouring the escaped detainees Harold Wolpe and Arthur Goldreich.

### IDENTIFIED MEN

He said Mrs. Kreel told him the cottage had been rented from the beginning of April last year by Mr. Bronkhorst, who disappeared a month later. It was then rented by Don Williams, who later shared the cottage with a Portuguese man called Pedro.

Mrs. Kreel later identified these two men from photographs as Denis Goldberg and an Indian, Mohammed Ahmed Kathrada, who are both appearing in the Rivonia trial in Pretoria, Lieutenant Swanepoel said.

They disappeared at the end of July.

Mr. P. C. Oosthuysen prosecuted, Mr. N. Phillips, Q.C., with him.

ADm  
31  
1/64

## Papers were burnt, says Mrs. Kreel

A statement made by Maureen Kreel to the police that she had gone to the cottage in the grounds of her house to tidy it up and had removed papers and newspapers and burnt them, was read by defence counsel in the Johannesburg Regional Court this morning.

Lt. T. J. Swanepoel of the Security Branch, gave evidence yesterday that he had found half-burnt papers buried under a compost pit in the garden. In his opinion the papers were Communist literature and one of the papers found was a programme of the South African Communist Party.

Leon Michael Kreel (28), a pharmacist, and his wife, Maureen (27), both of Terrace Road, Mountain View, Johannesburg, are appearing before Mr. W. G. Vos on a charge of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and harbouring or concealing Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe after their escape from Marshall Square last year.

Mrs. Kreel also said in her statement that at a later date she had found lengths of black cloth in the cottage and realized someone must have been there. She did not ask her servants who had been there.

In reply to a question by defence counsel whether the lengths of black material could have been used as black-out curtains Lt. Swanepoel, who was still in the witness-box today, said: "It is possible."

Mr. W. P. Theron appeared for the State, Mr. N. Phillips, Q.C., with him Mr. G. Gordon (instructed by Messrs. Benjamin Nathanson, Bowman and Levison) appeared for the Kreels.

Talen  
1/2  
1/64

## Sers. getuig oor 'n besonder ligte man in Kreelsaak

HY HET VERMOED dat 'n sekere besonder ligte man verantwoordelik was vir die installering van „Freedom Radio" by die Rivonia-huis, het speurder-luit. T. J. Swanepoel gister in die Johannesburgse streekhof gesê.

Hy het geantwoord op 'n vraag van die aanklaer, mnr. P. W. Theron, waarom hy van Maureen Kreel wou weet of daar 'n blonde vrou en 'n besonder ligte man in die buitehuis by Terraceweg 10, Mountain View, gewoon het. Die man se naam is nie bekend gemaak nie.

Luit. Swanepoel het gister weer getuienis afgelê in die saak waarin 'n 28-jarige apteker, Leon Michael Kreel en sy vrou, Maureen (27), voor landdros W. G. Vos verskyn op aanklagte dat hulle deelgeneem het aan die bedrywighede van die S.A. Kommunistiese Party en dat hulle herberg aan Harold Wolpe en

Arthur Goldreich verleen het ná hul ontsnapping uit die polisiese by Marshallplein.

### BEWYSSTUKKE

Luit. C. A. Labuschagne het getuig dat hy Goldreich en Wolpe baie goed geken het en hulle verskeie kere by Marshallplein gesien het. Hy het klere wat in die hof as bewysstukke gedien het, uitgeken as soortgelyk aan dié wat deur Goldreich en Wolpe in die selle gedra is. Dié klere is in die buitehuis by die woning van die Kreel-egpaar gevind.

Die saak is uitgestel tot 5 Februarie, Adv. N. Phillips tree namens die beskuldigdes op.

# Goldberg bought property, court told

RDW  
1/2  
64

PRETORIA REPORTER

**DENNIS GOLDBERG** bought a smallholding, Travallyn, near Krugersdorp, in June last year, witnesses told the Judge President, Mr. Justice De Wet, at the Rivonia Trial yesterday.

Mr. H. Sleigh, employed by a firm of estate agents, said he had been approached by a man who introduced himself as Mr. Charles Barnard towards the middle of last year.

Mr. Sleigh identified Goldberg as Mr. Barnard and said he had told him he was from the Cape and was looking for a smallholding on which to establish a poultry farm.

## MORE SECLUDED

He had shown Goldberg a few properties and Goldberg decided on Travallyn, which, according to Mr. Sleigh, was more secluded than the other properties he had shown him.

Goldberg had agreed to a price of R8,500, with a deposit of R500 and a monthly repayment of R56. When he told Goldberg he thought he could get the place more cheaply, Goldberg had said he was willing to pay the purchase price and wanted no dispute.

Mr. Sleigh said Goldberg had not given him an address or a telephone number and had paid the deposit of R500 for Travallyn in cash.

The sale had been concluded at the end of June. No monthly payments had been made and he had not seen Goldberg again.

## MR. BARNARD

Mr. G. W. Findlay said he had acted in the sale of Travallyn for his daughter, Mrs. Jeanette Smith.

After the sale he had visited Travallyn and a man had come to the door and introduced himself as Mr. Barnard. He identified the man as Goldberg.

He had made an arrangement with Goldberg about the monthly payments, but had never received a payment.

On a subsequent visit to Travallyn he had got into the house and in a search for Goldberg's address had come across some "political matter" which he had reported to the police.

He had not been aware that Goldberg had been arrested at Rivonia.

## FINGERPRINTS

Detective - Sergeant J. A. L. van Rensburg of the fingerprint department said he had found the fingerprints of both Goldberg and Mhlaba at Travallyn.

Mr. R. Lowery, an employee of a lighting firm, said he had sold four box lights, used for tracing, to a man who introduced himself as D. Williams.

The man had worn a beard, but he thought that Goldberg and Williams were one and the same person.

Detective-Sergeant J. du Preez said he had had 102 members of Umkonto We Sizwe and the African National Congress arrested in the Port Elizabeth area.

## CULTIVATED

During his investigations he had seen a lot of these men and had cultivated the friendship of some of them.

He identified two pamphlets in the Xosa language and purporting to have been issued by the A.N.C., as pamphlets issued in Port Elizabeth.

The first, entitled "Our Struggle Now," said: "It is now clear that the road to freedom will be red with blood," and ended: "Our goal is blood."

The other, entitled "The Voice of the People," imputed that certain members of the A.N.C. had turned traitor.

## ISSUED APPEAL

It asked, "Who gave away the Rivonia home?" and issued an appeal to keep the struggle going even though the leaders were in custody.

He gave evidence of 60 acts of sabotage in the Port Elizabeth area between January, 1961, and March, 1963.

These acts involved petrol bomb, attacks on the houses of African policemen and pro-Government Africans, petrol bomb and explosive bomb attacks on Government and municipal buildings and installations, attacks on railway lines, the cutting of telephone lines and arson attacks on factories.

In effecting the arrests, Sergeant Du Preez said he had found stocks of incendiary bombs, fuse, glycerine, sulphuric acid, charcoal, saltpetre, icing sugar, detonators, flowers of sulphur and some material which he had found as components of incendiary bombs.

## CONVICTED

He said that 11 men from the Port Elizabeth area had been tried and convicted for leaving the country, or attempting to leave it illegally.

Dr. Yutar, for the State, read a number of letters which he said had been found at Travallyn and would be handed in through a witness at a later stage.

One of them, from Canon John Collins in London, was written to Walter Sisulu. It thanked Sisulu for his letter and said efforts were being made to provide him with financial assistance.

Others made mention of an attempt by "A.C.A." to get long-shoremen not to unload a South African ship.

## AIRLIFTS

They mentioned "airlifts" of students to overseas universities and of movements between Bechuanaland and "Dar." Information was described as having come from "Dar," Cairo and Lusaka, and the conference in "Addis" was spoken of.

A letter referred to the "Amadela Kufa" which an early witness said meant "those who despise death," and was the name used to describe the A.N.C. volunteers.

Another told of the arrest of three groups of people at Zeerust when on their way out of the country.

The recipient of a letter was told that the Snyman report mentioned the A.N.C. as the most dangerous of underground movements and that the police had started rounding up "our people" as a result of this.

The recipient was asked to "raise hell" about the 90-day detention of thousands of people.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Those before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

They face two charges of sabotage, one of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and one of contravening the General Law Amendment Act.

The State alleges that these men, together with 22 others named in the indictment who have now left the country or are dead, embarked on a campaign to overthrow the State by violent revolution and by assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

# Kodebrief word on

## S.A.U.K.-ingenieur getuig in Rivoniasaak

**D**IE stigting van 'n basis op die Betsjoeanalandse grens binne vliegafstand van Noord-Rhodesië en die Oos-Afrikaanse state, is een van die aspekte van guerrilla-oorlogvoering in Suid-Afrika wat bespreek word in 'n dokument van vyf foliovelle wat die Staat gister by die Rivoniasaak in Pretoria ingedien het.

Dr. P. Yutar (namens die Staat) het gister die laaste van 74 dokumente en briewe ingedien wat na bewering by Travallyn gevind is.

Volgens die dokumente moet die stigting van die basis gelyktydig plaasvind met die begin van militêre optrede in die „sones” in die land. Dit sal die maksimum verspreiding van die Regeringsmagte van die begin af verseker.

Terselfdertyd moet die verbindings tussen die hoofwerheidsentrums wat die militêre organisasie van die Regering bedien, kragdadig gesaboteer word.

Die voordele van so 'n basis, lui die dokument, is dat dit die voorsiening van voorrade van oorse vergemaklik — as veronderstel word dat 'n voorlopige regering uitgeroep word.

Die voor- en nadele van die voorsiening van voorrade oor land en deur neerlating van vliegtuie af word bespreek. Daar word gewaarsku dat die doeltreffendheid van die Regering se Lugmag nie onderskat moet word nie.

Van die dokumente wat dr. Yutar ingedien het, handel oor die besonderhede van 'n werkloos wat beplan word, besonderhede oor geld wat onmiddellik nodig is, en die voorbereiding van sekere chemiese stowwe. Een het die opskrif „Organisasie van plaaslike produksie. Verslag aan High Command.”

### Wolmusse

Die vervaardiging van warm hoede en wolmusse, jaste en stelsels met motorbandsole word in die vooruitsig gestel vir gebruik wanneer die rewolusie begin.

Van die dokumente is beweerde opdragte aan streeksbesture. In een word lede voorgelig oor hoe hul moet optree indien hulle ingevolge die 90 dae-bepaling aangehou word. Die manewer moet verslaan word, word gesê.

In een brief word daarna verwys dat 'n sekere radio-uitsending wat in die vooruitsig gestel is weens tegniese moeilikhede nie kon plaasvind nie. Die hoop word uitgespreek dat dit kort daarna uitgesaai sal word.

In verband met 'n brief wat in kodesyfers geskryf is, het dr. Yutar op 'n vraag van regter-president Q. de Wet gesê dat stappe gedoen word om dit te ontsyfer.

### Onderdele

Vroeër gister het mnr. R. G. Shelton, 'n ingenieur van die S.A.U.K., getuig dat vyf voorwerpe wat volgens die Staat by Rivonia gevind is, as onderdele van 'n radio-uitsender gebruik

kan word. Daaronder is 'n morsekodestel. Wat kortkom om die sender volledig te maak, is die sender self, die moduleerder en die mikrofoon.

Mnr. Shelton het aantekeninge in 'n boekie bestempel as 'n kort kursus in radio-teorie, insluitende uitsending. Dr. Yutar het gesê die boekie is by besk. Mlangeni gevind.

Dr. Yutar het 'n dokument wat na bewering in Goldreich se motor gevind is, vorgelees. Mnr. Shelton het gesê die onderdele wat daarin genoem word, kan gebruik word om 'n mobiele radio-sender te bou.

Mev. S. M. van den Heever, klerk van die Bantu Press in Johannesburg, het getuig dat die koerant in 1962 en 1963 sekere pamflette deur die pos ontvang het.

Een se opskrif lui: „Umkonto We Sizwe groet die mense van Suid-Afrika. 'n Boodskap van die High Command”. 'n Ander kondig aan dat Moses Kotane en Duma Nokwe die land verlaat het om by die organisasie se oorse veueel onder Oliver Tambo aan te sluit.

'n Derde lui: „Ons wil een man, een stem hê. Ons wil ons land terug hê.”

Volgens die dokument meen die polisie dat die A.N.C. vernietig is. „Die A.N.C. lewe. Umkonto We Sizwe veg voort!”

„Bevry Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Sobukwe, Kathrada,” sê die pamflet.

Die „gewelddadige botsings by die Paarl, Qamata en Queenstown” word beskryf as „die skrif aan die muur”.

„Ons rou oor die dooies, hul bloed drup van die hande van die kranksinnige mans wat die blanke kiesers aan bewind geplaas het.”

Die saak duur voort.

## COURT IS TOLD OF A.N.C. DOCTRINE

Pretoria Reporter

**T**HE blood of African National Congress dead dripped from the hands of the Government, according to an alleged A.N.C. document handed in at the Rivonia trial in the Pretoria

### Supreme Court yesterday.

Mrs. S. M. M. van de Heever, who told the Judge-President, Mr. Justice De Wet, she was employed by the Bantu Press, identified three documents as having been received by the Bantu Press by post. A fourth, she said, could have been received in the same way.

The first, headed “Umkhonto we Sizwe greets the People — A message from the High Command,” said that members of the organisation had struck blows against “Nationalist tyranny.”

### A PLEDGE

It offered a moral defence for the organisation's actions and pledged continued action.

The second document, headed “Press release,” declared that the A.N.C. had decided to send two of its leaders, Moses Kotane and Duma Nokwe, out of South Africa so that they could establish A.N.C. offices in other African states and whip up the campaign against South Africa.

The third was headed “The A.N.C. is alive. Umkhonto we Sizwe fights on.”

### NOT BROKEN

It stated that police action had not broken the A.N.C. and that the Africans had now been joined by the Indians and Coloureds.

It contained an appeal to members to be on guard against traitors and described Chief Kaiser Matanzima as a “Government stooge.”

The fourth document described the riots in Paarl and Queenstown as “the rumblings of a volcano” and added: “We mourn the dead. Their blood is dripping from the hands of the insane men the White electorate has put in power.”

### RADIO PARTS

Mr. R. G. A. Shelton, a radio telegraphy expert of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, said radio parts alleged to have been found at Lillieleaf Farm, Rivonia, were probably parts of a small radio transmitter.

The microphone, transmitter itself and the aerial were missing, but a morse code practice key before the court could have been used in place of a microphone.

A handwritten booklet which Dr. P. Yutar, for the State, said had been found in the possession of Andrew Mlangeni, was said by Mr. Shelton to be “a course in the fundamentals of radio theory.”

### CODE LETTER

He said of radio parts and radio journals listed in a document alleged to have been found in Arthur Goldreich's car that they could have been used to design mobile radio transmitters which could be powered by a car battery.

The rest of the day's proceedings were taken up by the reading of documents alleged to have been found at Travallyn, near Krugersdorp.

They consisted mostly of letters, one in code, dealing with the establishment, finance and requirements of an organisation.

### ARMY DETAILS

Two of the documents were statements of the strength, organisations, economic structure and disposition of the South African Police and the Defence Force.

Another document said it was necessary that the State, as it existed, be swept away and a new society built from the ground up. The trial was adjourned until today.

Those before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohammed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi, and Andrew Mlangeni.

They face two charges of sabotage, one or contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and one of contravening the General Law Amendment Act.

The State alleges that they, together with 22 others embarked on a campaign to overthrow the State by revolution and by assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

# A GUERRILLA war pamphlet at Rivonia trial

RDM  
6/2/64

PRETORIA REPORTER

**A 16-PAGE document entitled: "Speakers' notes— a brief course in the training of organisers," was among the documents read to the court yesterday at the Rivonia trial.**

Dr. P. Yutar, who leads the prosecution, told the Judge-President, Mr. Justice De Wet, that 200 copies of the document were found at Lillieleaf Farm, Rivonia.

The document began: "You have been appointed to perform the important task of organising units of Umkhonto We Sizwe."

It continued with a historical background of the politics of Africans from 1880 to 1910 and described the character, nature and policy of the "National Liberation Movement."

## Warfare

The "Freedom Charter" was given in full, followed by the origin of the Umkhonto We Sizwe.

The nature and method of guerrilla warfare was given in full.

It ended with the words: "Training manuals in all techniques in the use of arms, tactics, etc., are being prepared."

These before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

They face two charges of sabotage, involving 192 separate counts, one of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and one of contravening the General Law Amendment Act.

## Revolution

The State alleges that they, with 22 others, embarked on a campaign to overthrow the State by revolution and assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

Another document said to have been found at Rivonia was a radio script which the State alleges was broadcast on the 60-meter band on the night of June 26, 1961.

The script said that the transmitting station, known as "Radio Liberation," broadcasting from "somewhere in Africa," would use the first few bars of "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika" as a call sign.

## General strike

Then followed a message from Nelson Mandela in which the response to a call for a general strike on the eve of the Republican celebrations was praised. Listeners were exhorted to make continued and greater efforts in support of the campaign for liberation.

It ended with the promise of further broadcasts on the same waveband.

Mr. J. H. Minnaar said he had had business dealings with Arthur

Goldreich, a shop designer and in March, 1963, travelled to Pretoria with Goldreich by car from Johannesburg.

On the outskirts of Johannesburg, Goldreich stopped to pick up a tall man who was struggling under the weight of a parcel. Mr. Minnaar said he recognised the tall man as Harold Wolpe.

## In the veld

He assisted Goldreich and Wolpe to put the parcel in the boot of the car and saw on it a label saying "Hallicrafter."

Wolpe then accompanied them by car to a point in the veld north of the Johannesburg-Pretoria Road.

There Wolpe left the car, taking the parcel with him. Goldreich drove off and evaded questions about what Wolpe was doing in the veld with a heavy parcel.

Det.-Sgt. W. A. Vorster, of Maritzburg, said he had stopped a car travelling to Johannesburg on August 5, 1962.

The car was driven by Cecil George Williams (named as co-conspirator) and his passenger gave his name as David Matsomayi (the name on an Ethiopian passport before the court which bears the photograph of Nelson Mandela).

## Bank accounts

Sgt. Vorster identified Nelson Mandela as the passenger who gave his name as Matsomayi.

Mr. H. C. Tribe, a bank accountant of Johannesburg, said his bank had handled an account for Julius First (named as a co-conspirator in the indictment). It also operated an account for Ruron (Pty.) Ltd., which could also be operated by Julius First.

Mr. Tribe said that between September, 1961, and April, 1963, a total of R20,600 had been paid into the account of Ruron (Pty.) Limited on transfer from London.

The instructions had been issued by "The Co-operative Wholesalers' Society" and by "Carbet Associates."

Officials of three building Societies said their firms had handled accounts operated by Julius First.

## Maps of S.A.

Cheques drawn on all three of these accounts had been made out to James Kantor and Partners and paid over on instructions.

Among the documents alleged by the State to have been found at Rivonia are more than 100 maps of various parts of South Africa.

Those of the Transkei have police stations and post offices circled in red.

The hearing will continue today.

# Toesprake deur dr. Yutar ingedien

Twee toesprake wat na bewering deur Nelson Mandela en Walter Sisulu, beskuldigdes in die Rivoniasaak, uitgesaai is oor Radio Liberation, die A.N.C. se beweerde ondergrondse radio-sender, is gister deur dr. P. Yutar (namens die Staat) by die Pretoriase Strafhof ingedien.

Volgens die toespraak van meer as vier foliovelle wat Mandela op Freedom Day -- 26 Junie 1961 -- sou uitgesaai het, het hy die begin van die veldtog van nie-samewerking met die Regering aangekondig. Die omroeper noem homself die woordvoerder van die National Action Council en sê dat hy saam met die luisteraars sal wees "totdat oorwinning behaal word."

## VASBESLOTE

Volgens die toespraak wat aan Sisulu toegeskryf word, sal die grond besit word deur die mense wat dit bewerk. Die toespraak is glo op Freedom Day verlede jaar uitgesaai.

Die hoofsaak van die jeug, lui die toespraak, is die stryd om "wit baasskap" omver te werp. "Ons is vasbeslote om 'n rewolusionêre verandering te sien."

Dr. Yutar het gister ook begin met die indiening van 106 landkaarte van baie distrikte in Suid-Afrika. In baie gevalle is grinde om die polisiestasies en poskantore getrek.

Die kaart, wat deur die Staatsdrukker gedruk is, is na bewering in die kolekamer op Rivonia gevind. Van die kaart gee besonderhede van spoorweë, paaie, bosse, riviere, moerasse, lughawens en besproeiingswerke.

## REKENINGS

Vroeër het 'n aantal rekenmeesters van finansiële instellings in Johannesburg getuig in verband met rekenings wat Julius First, 'n beweerde mede-samesweerder van die beskuldigdes, by hulle sou gehad het en in verband met bedrae van etlike duisende rande wat deur First aan James Kantor en Vennote oorgedra sou gewees het. Getuënis is ook gelewer dat etlike duisende rande van sekere ondernemings in Londen oorgedra is aan Ruron (Pty.) Ltd. in Johannesburg. Die firma het glo aan First behoort.

Die saak duur voort.

# Ontsnaptes se vingerafdrukke glo gevind

*Tulr  
6  
2  
144*

**D**IE vingerafdrukke van Arthur Goldreich en Harold Wolpe, wat op 11 Augustus uit die polisie-selle by Marshallplein ontsnap het, is in die buitehuis van die Kreele-egpaar te Terraceweg 10, Mountain View, Johannesburg gevind.

Hierdie getuienis is gister in die Johannesburgse streekhof gelewer toe Leon Michael Kreele (28) en sy vrou, Maureen (27), weer voor landdros W. G. Vos verskyn het op 'n aanklag dat hulle herberg aan Goldreich en Wolpe verleen het en dat hulle die doelstellings van die verbode S.A. Kommunistiese Party bevorder het.

Speurdersers. W. P. Grobler, 'n polisie-vingerafdrukdeskundige van The Grays, het getuig dat hy verlede jaar op 5 September verskeie vinger- en palm-afdrukke op artikels soos brandewynbottels en koffieblikke wat in die buitehuis was, gevind het. Dit het ooreengekom met die van Goldreich en Wolpe.

## PROGRAMME

'n Hand- en tikskrifdeskundige, speurdersers. G. J. Visagie, het getuig dat hy ná 'n ondersoek in September bevind het dat 'n aantal verbrande en halfverbrande dokumente onder meer programme van die S.A. Kommunistiese Party bevat het.

Hy kon uit 'n halfverbrande boek woorde soos: „Marxis, Mos-

kou, Russiese en rewolusie" uitmaak, het sers. Visagie gesê.

Die saak word vandag voortgesit. Adv. N. Philips S.A. bygestaan deur adv. G. Gordon behartig die Kreele-egpaar se verdediging. Mnr. W. P. Theron tree namens die Staat op.

## Papers burnt in Kreeles' garden

*STAKE  
6  
2  
144*

**A**N African servant, Eva Hlangwane, said in court today that at sundown one day in July last year she saw the Kreeles burning articles taken from the cottage in their grounds.

Leon Michael Kreele (38), a pharmacist, and his wife, Maureen (27) are appearing before Mr. W. G. Vos in the Johannesburg Regional Court on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act and a charge of harbouring or concealing Goldreich and Wolpe after their escape from Marshall Square. They have pleaded not guilty.

Eva said she was preparing dinner in the kitchen when she saw Mrs. Kreele, her sister and brother-in-law and a short, slender man go to the cottage.

They came out with cardboard boxes and burnt the contents on a fire in the garden which Mr. Kreele had made.

Under cross-examination she said the boxes could have contained old newspapers and perishable goods taken from the cottage.

She denied that she had been told what to say in court, but said she had been detained for about three and a half months and often interrogated by the police.

(Proceeding)

# Attorney told him to

## - Rivonia witness

RDM  
2/2/64

PRETORIA REPORTER

**AN** attorney had instructed him to make a false statement in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court, an African prisoner said at the Rivonia Trial yesterday.

Peter Mavombu, who is serving a 15-year jail sentence for sabotage, told the Judge President, Mr. Justice De Wet, that before his trial in Port Elizabeth last year, on charges of sabotage involving the burning of two houses, he had made a confession to a magistrate. He had been on bail at the time.

His attorney, a certain Mr. Jankelowitz, had told him that this confession would "get him under" and told him to deny the confession at his trial.

He told him further that he should say that the police had assaulted him and threatened to withdraw his bail to force him to make a confession.

### Convicted

At his trial he had pleaded not guilty and had followed the instructions of Mr. Jankelowitz, but had been convicted nevertheless and sentenced to 15 years.

Mavombu said that he had joined the African National Congress in 1954. He had been a volunteer and as such he had had to distribute leaflets of the organisation, assist in raising funds and carry out acts of sabotage.

He had not ceased being a member of the A.N.C. when it was banned in 1960.

In 1962 he had acted as sentinel for a party of A.N.C. "volunteers" while they attacked two houses with petrol bombs. He had done so on the instructions of Richard Tokwe, who had been "steward" of an A.N.C. zone.

### Burnt down

On the night of October 11 they had burnt the home of an African police sergeant and on the night of October 12, the home of a representative of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, because both of these men were known to be Government sympathisers.

Those before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Matsoledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

They face two charges of sabotage involving 192 individual counts, one of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and one of contravening the General Law Amendment Act.

### Invasion

The State alleges that they, together with 22 men named in the indictment who have left the country or are dead, embarked on a campaign to overthrow the State by violent revolution and by assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

Mr. M. S. Cohen, a company director of Johannesburg, told the court that he had lent R14,000 to Julius First (named in the indictment as a co-conspirator of the accused) in March of 1962.

He had made the loan without any documents being drawn up and without fixing the percentage interest to be paid. To date the amount had not been repaid.

### Bombing

Dr. Yutar, who leads the prosecution, drew the court's attention to earlier evidence which alleged that this amount of R14,000 had been paid into the trust account of James Kantor and Partners.

Mrs. Florence Ntombela, who had earlier told the court that in Ladysmith, after the banning of the A.N.C. she had heard Walter Sisulu say something about young people engaging in bombing and burning, said in reply to questions by Mr. Fischer, for the defence, that she could have heard this reference from somebody else at some other time.

### Bad heart

Mrs. Ntombela, who said she was 68 and suffered from a bad heart, said she had been arrested and detained twice, once in Queens-town for a month, and once in Ladysmith for a further month which was followed by an order restricting her to her house for two weeks.

She said she had forgotten Sisulu's words until she was detained the second time.

By the time she remembered, the police had questioned her many times and had told her that if she gave satisfactory information she would be released.

### 'New age'

During her second period of detention she had been so sick that two White doctors had been brought to attend to her.

Re-examined she said she had never told the police anything but the truth.

Mrs. Lilian Made said Govan Mbeki had lived at her house in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, until shortly after the banning of "New Age" for which he worked, when he disappeared.

He had had no belongings and had left her home for the last time saying he was going "out." She had not seen him again until yesterday.

The hearing resumes today.

# POLICE LOBATSI CONFERENCE

PRETORIA REPORTER  
and Security Police attended a conference National Congress in Lobatshi in October, evidence given at the Rivonia trial

country to train to fight for their own, it had used the term in the same connection.

also recalled for 1960-1961 that Mr. S. M. Nkomo would attend the conference but had not heard of the conference about the security police.

But he had they were not called at a table by the police. They were obviously not deluged and somebody had told him that there should be no security police drive these people away.

### NEW GOLDBERG

Mr. E. A. Kintley said he was partner in a Cape Town firm of civil engineers, Denis Goldberg, joined the firm in March 1962 on an agreement to the layout of the sign of roads.

Goldberg left the firm in May 1963. He had not resigned, but had just drifted away from work. Mr. Kintley said he had not seen Goldberg again until yesterday. His departure had been so unexpected that he had asked Mrs. Goldberg if her husband was ill.

Mr. Alan Venn, of the Department of the South African Treasury, said the police had shown him 1962 in notes and half the notes had been in circulation after December 1961.

### INTELLIGENT MAN

Dr. Yutar (for the State) said that evidence would be given that the notes were found in a secret safe in Allan Goldreich's studio at Rivonia. That Goldreich had denied all knowledge of the safe and its contents, and that Goldreich had only been convicted of 1962 on December 1961.

In reply to Mr. Yutar's evidence, Detective Sergeant William Officer Jordan said he had known Mbeki as an intelligent, responsible man.

He said that until the banning of the African National Congress he had a number of meetings with Mbeki and that Mbeki had been a member of the secret of the State.

### SOME EVIDENCE

He said he had seen Mbeki in the company of other members of the African National Congress in the company of other members of the African National Congress.

They had been in the company of other members of the African National Congress in the company of other members of the African National Congress.

They had been in the company of other members of the African National Congress in the company of other members of the African National Congress.

Plan to  
attack  
S.A. read  
in court

ROOM  
8/2  
104

# COURT TOLD OF POLICE AT LOBATSI CONFERENCE

PRETORIA REPORTER

**T**HE Bechuanaland Security Police attended a conference of the African National Congress in Lobatsi in October, 1962, according to evidence given at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

Recalled for cross-examination, Mr. F, a witness whose identity is protected by the court, said that at the conference, Govan Mbeki addressed delegates and told them the Bechuanaland Government had consented to the holding of the conference only on condition that members of the Bechuanaland Security Police attended.

He said he remembered that members of the Bechuanaland police were present.

Mr. F. said he was aware that the slogan in daily use in the African National Congress since the early days of the movement had been, "We fight for freedom."

It was possible that when Oliver Tambo said at the conference that people would be sent out of the

country to train to fight for freedom, he had used the term in the same connotation.

Also recalled for cross-examination, Mr. E, another secret witness, said he had also attended the Lobatsi conference but had not heard Mbeki's announcement about the security police.

But he had seen some people seated at a table by themselves. They were obviously not delegates, and somebody had told him that there should be no attempt to drive those people away.

## KNEW GOLDBERG

Mr. B. A. Kantey said he was a partner in a Cape Town firm of civil engineers. Denis Goldberg had joined the firm in March 1961 as an assistant in the layout and design of roads.

Goldberg left the firm in May, 1963. He had not resigned, but had just stayed away from work. Mr. Kantey said he had not seen Goldberg again until yesterday. His departure had been so unexpected that he had asked Mrs. Goldberg if her husband was ill.

Mr. Alec Venn, of the note department of the South African Reserve Bank, said the police had shown him R240 in notes, about half the notes had been put into circulation after December 1961.

## INTELLIGENT MAN

Dr. Yutar (for the State) said that evidence would be given that the notes were found in a secret safe in Athur Goldreich's studio at Rivonia, that Goldreich had denied all knowledge of the safe and its contents, and that Goldreich had only taken occupation of Rivonia on December, 1961.

In reply to Mr. Fischer (for the defence) Detective Warrant-Officer J. Jordaan said he had known Mbeki as an intelligent, responsible man.

He knew that until its banning the African National Congress had followed a policy of non-violence. Although acts of violence occurred after the formation of Spear or the Nation, had understood that it was the policy of this organisation not to injure people.

## SOME UNREST

He said it was true that prior to the banning of the A.N.C. there had been unrest among the non-White peoples of the Eastern Province.

There had been sporadic riots, and burnings of schools and huts. There had been some secret non-White organisations other than the A.N.C. such as the National Liberation Committee and Poqo.

Asked why the non-Whites had gone over to violence, Mr. Jordaan said he would prefer not to speculate.

The trial will resume on Monday.

# Maatreël gemik op

Tol  
11  
2  
64

# gevalle soos dié van Goldreich

Van Ons Parlementêre Verslaggewers

KAAPSTAD.

**D**IE Wysigingswetsontwerp op Lugdienste is daarop gemik om op te tree in gevalle soos die ontsnapping van Goldreich en Wolpe uit Suid-Afrika, het mnr. Ber. Schoeman, Minister van Vervoer, gister in die Volksraad gesê.

Hy het geantwoord in die tweedelesingsdebat oor die wetsontwerp. Hy het gesê dat dit niks te make het met die afsondering van Suid-Afrika soos deur die Opposisie aangevoer is nie.

Min. Schoeman het gesê die belangrikste bepaling van die wetsontwerp is dat die magte van die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie uitgebrei word sodat hy

die reg sal hê om 'n lugvervoerderslisensie in te trek as die houër daarvan die landsveiligheid benadeel het.

As die oortreding begaan word deur 'n maatskappy waarin die lisensiehouer 'n behorende belang het, kan ook teen hom optree word.

Soos die wet op die oomblik is, kan dit omseil word.

Mnr. S. J. M. Steyn (V.P., Yeoville) het gesê die bepaling waarna die Minister verwys het, word deur die Verenigde Party beskou as 'n deel van die Regeringsbeleid „om hoër mure om Suid-Afrika te bou” en as 'n beklemtoning van Suid-Afrika se internasionale afsondering.

Die Verenigde Party maak daarteen beswaar dat die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie kan optree teen partye wat nie in 'n hof veroordeel is nie en dat 'n appél teen die bevinding van die Vervoerkommissie in die praktyk feitlik onmoontlik is.

Mnr. Steyn het gesê die Verenigde Party sal in die komiteestadium amendemente voorstel.

## „Misbruik”

Mnr. J. W. Rall (N.P., Bethal-Middelburg) het gesê daar word misbruik van Suid-Afrika se lugruim gemaak deur mense wat uit die land vlug en gevolglik is die wetsontwerp noodsaaklik.

Mnr. W. V. Raw (V.P., Durban-Punt) het gesê dat 'n vliegmaatskappy ingevolge die voorgestelde wysiging sy lisensie kan verloor weens enige oortreding en nie net 'n oortreding ten opsigte van die veiligheid nie. Dit gaan te ver.

Min. Schoeman het in sy repliek gesê dat die voorgestelde wysiging niks te make het met die „eensaamheid en afsondering van Suid-Afrika”, soos mnr. Steyn beweer het nie. Dit is onverantwoordelik vir die „skaduminister van vervoer” om so 'n wilde bewering te maak.



# Speurders getuig in Rivoniasaak

12/2/64  
Twee  
Geen arrestasies is dusver gedoen in verband met sewe beweerde gevalle van sabotasie aan die Oos-Rand waar altesame sowat R30,000 se skade aan elektriese en telefoonpale en drade veroorsaak is nie, het kapt. L. R. Botha van Boksburg gister in die Rivoniasaak in Pretoria getuig.

Op 'n vraag van dr. P. Yutar (namens die Staat) het hy gesê dat geen verdere sabotasieopgings ná 11 Julie 1963 — die dag van die klopjag op Rivonia — voorgekom het nie.

Hy was een van 'n aantal speurders wat gister in die saak waarin tien beskuldigdes voor regter-pres. Q. de Wet op aanklagte van sabotasie verskyn, getuig het oor beweerde dade van sabotasie wat deur hulle ondersoek is.

Kapt. Botha het gesê in Oktober 1961 is 'n kragtoring naby die Jukskeirivier, sowat twee myl van die Edenvale-hospitaal afgesaag. Dit het teen 'n ander toring geval en 'n kortsluiting veroorsaak.

## Herstelwerk

Tussen R8,000 en R10,000 se skade is veroorsaak. Die herstelwerk het etlike dae geduur. Dieselfde nag is twee kables

van die hooftelefoonlyn na Oos-Transvaal net buite Springs afgesaag en by 'n denneboom vier telefoonrade. In dieselfde nag is 20 telefoonrade van die hooflyn tussen Alberton en Heidelberg net buite Alberton geknip.

Die verwagting is dat die Staat sy saak in die Rivonia-verhoor in die Pretoriase Strafhof op Vrydag 21 deser sal afsluit.

Die beskuldigdes is Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mahlaba, James Kawtor, Elias Motsoaledi en Andrew Mlangeni.

Hulle ontken skuld op twee aanklagte van sabotasie, dat hulle die doelstellings van die Kommuniste bevorder het en dat hulle geld ingevorder en bestee het om sabotasie te pleeg.

Op 16 Desember 1961 is twee elektriese pale van die hoofkragtoevoer van Kelvin na Johannesburg regoor die Edenvale-hospitaal met plofstof aangeval. Hoewel by al vier pote van die paal tekens van ontploffings was, het die paal nie omgeval nie. Die skade was meer as R5,000.

In 1962 het 'n plofstofaanval op 'n paal van die kraglyn van Komatikragstasie wat krag verskaf aan die treine tussen Germiston en Pretoria R5,000 se skade veroorsaak.

## Petit

'n Aanslag in November 1962 op 'n kragpaal by Petit, Benoni, het tussen R5,000 en R10,000 se skade veroorsaak.

Adjunk-offisier N. J. Grobler van die Veiligheidspolisie in Durban het getuig in verband met 31 dade van sabotasie wat daar sou voorgekom het.

Die ontploffing by Die Natal-ler se kantore het hy gehoor toe hy anderhalfmyl daarvandaan was, het hy gesê. Die ontploffing het stukke glas tot oorkant die straat laat spat en 'n glassplinter het 'n vrou wat met haar man

en kind daar gestap het sodanig beseer dat sy hospitaal toe geneem moes word. 'n Vrou wat in die gebou was, moes weens skok behandel word. Geboue 30 tree van die ontploffing is beskadig. Twee Bantoes is in hegtenis geneem.

In April 1963 het petrolbomme 'n brand op 'n passasierstrein veroorsaak. Dit is deur die treinpersoneel bestry.

In een stadium het die polisie, nadat inligting ontvang is, 'n groot hoeveelheid plofstof by verskillende plekke in Durban gevind.

Speurders F. Smith het gesê dat hy die huis van 'n Bantoe, Benjamin Ramotsi, ondersoek het nadat die Bantoe ná 'n ontploffing by die Bantoe-sakegebou in Dube beseer aangetref is.

## Kroesjtsjef

Onder die boeke wat hy daar gekry het, was een wat handel oor die besoek van Kroesjtsjef aan Amerika, 'n pamflet van die Kommunistiese Party, 'n boek oor die kontras tussen die morele waardes en gewoontes van Amerika en Rusland en „The Life and Times of Nikita Kroesjtsjef”.

'n Ander boek was „The Foundation of Leninism” deur Josef Stalin.

Dr. Yutar: Ek is nie seker of hy deesdae nog as 'n Kommunist beskou word nie.

Dr. Yutar het verdere dokumente ingedien wat na bewering by Rivonia gevind is. Party sou in die grasdak-buithuis en ander in Goldreich se slaapkamer, sitkamer en eetkamer gevind gewees het. Daaronder, word beweer, is Kommunistiese en A.N.C.-dokumente. Een van die toonstukke is 'n kwitansie aan D. Williams (volgens die Staat is dit besk. Goldberg) vir 'n nuwe Volkswagenkombi-enjin wat glo in die sitkamer gevind is.

Dr. Yutar het ook 'n bandopname ingedien van 'n beweerde toespraak wat besk. Sisulu oor Radio Liberation sou gehou het.

Die saak duur voort.

# Spectators at Rivonia trial detained

Star  
13/2/64

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

**M**EMBERS OF THE SPECIAL BRANCH took the names of African spectators at the Rivonia trial in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, during the tea break this morning.

They detained two Africans, one of them believed to be the wife of one of the accused.

She was detained on the back steps of the court, dressed in the green and black uniform of the banned African National Congress.

An attorney made a fruitless attempt to speak to her before she was taken from the scene.

"Why are you arresting her?" he asked the police.

"Ninety days," was the reply.

In court after the tea interval Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., of the defence team, said the names of Africans watching the trial had been taken during the interval.

Two were arrested—the wife of Elias Matsoaledi, one of the accused, and the husband of one of the women spectators.

Mr. Justice de Wet said he did not see that it affected the administration of justice as the incident occurred while the court was not sitting.

## CLERK'S EVIDENCE

An Indian employed by James Kantor and Partners said at the trial today that his name and the name of James Kantor (one of the 10 accused) had been used by Harold Wolpe, a partner in the firm, when writing letters to people with whom Wolpe was banned from communicating.

Mr. I. Magda, a clerk, said, "I saw duplicates of the letters in Mr. Wolpe's files."

He was being cross-examined by Mr. J. F. Coaker, for Kantor.

He knew Wolpe was a listed Communist, he said.

## ACCOUNTS EXAMINED

Mr. J. W. Cox, a Johannesburg accountant, said he was asked by the police to examine the books of James Kantor and Partners.

He first determined the normal manner in which the firm dealt with its clients' accounts, then studied several accounts which had been withheld by the police.

The first was the account of Vivian Ezra. This showed the receipt of a large sum of money for the purchase of property.

A statement of account for Navion (Pty.), Ltd., showed no record of payments of rent by Arthur Goldreich, although he was supposed to have paid R100 a month.

Mr. Cox said the account of A. Letele differed from the normal in that a number of cheques were drawn on it without any reason being given.

Among the people to whom these cheques were made payable were W. Sisulu, A. Kathrada, H. Wolpe, J. Kantor, and A. Hodgson.

The hearing was adjourned to Monday.

World 14/2/64

## Mother seized

**MZIMHLOPHE.**— Nono Motsoaledi, 5 months, was forcibly weaned last night. His mother, Mrs. Caroline Motsoaledi, did not turn up from Pretoria where she went to hear the Rivonia Trial in which her husband Elias is being tried with nine others on charges of sabotage.



Nono, five months old . . . who has been forcibly weaned from his mother.

"We saw a report in the newspaper yesterday evening saying Caroline has been detained under the 90-day clause," said Mrs. Elizabeth Mnguni, her sister-in-law.

Mrs. Mnguni said that, as she is the aunt of Mrs. Motsoaledi's seven minor children, they are always left with her when their mother goes to the trial.

## Five

Mrs. Mnguni has five minor children of her own. Now she has to look after her brother's seven children, the eldest of whom is 13.

"I certainly can't give him the breast. So this morning as you can see, he is quite placid and getting used to not being breast fed."