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# ARRESTS AT RIVONIA

## DESCRIBED

PRETORIA REPORTER

**D**ETECTIVE WARRANT OFFICER J. H. J. KENNEDY yesterday told the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr. Justice De Wet, how five of the Rivonia trial accused, plus Arthur Goldreich and Bob Hepple, had been arrested during a raid on Lillieleaf Farm, Rivonia.

He said that he had personally arrested Hepple (who later fled the country after turning State's evidence), Lionel Bernstein and Raymond Mhlaba.

The police had reached the homestead at 3 p.m. on July 11 last year in a drycleaner's van. He heard somebody say there was nobody at home. Then Lieutenant Van Zyl said: "We are closing in."

In an outside room he found Hepple, Bernstein and Mhlaba. As he entered he saw someone getting out of the window. There were marks outside the window indicating that someone had jumped from it.

### Hair dyed

He saw that the hair of both Sisulu and Mbeki had been dyed. With them in custody was Kathrada, who had laughed and said: "Mr. Kennedy, if you had seen me walking down Eloff Street, would you have recognised me?"

On Mhlaba he found a document which appeared to be an oath of allegiance to the "Liberation movement and my people."

Later, Mr. Kennedy said, he saw Goldreich, who had just arrived by car, in company with some policemen. He appeared nervous.

Goldreich said that he knew nothing of the occupants of the outbuildings or the farm. He had hired only the dwelling house from a company, Navian (Pty.) Ltd.

Goldreich had, however, claimed ownership of a duplicating machine and photographs found in the outbuilding, where he said he had stored them. He also gave the police keys to doors of the outbuildings.

### Wall safe

He denied that he had a key to a built-in cupboard in the house. The police forced the door and found a wall safe inside. Goldreich denied all knowledge of its presence. The police blew open the safe and found money inside it.

Detective-Sergeant P. Ferreira said he had arrested Looksmart Solwandle Ngudle and two other men at a house in Elsie's River, near Cape Town, at 4 p.m. on August 19 last year.

In the room he found a paper bag containing a roll of toilet paper, a bottle of vaseline, plastic bags, charcoal, flowers of sulphur, potassium nitrate, icing sugar and several eye-droppers.

He also found some inciting pamphlets, a typewriter, 10 hacksaw blades and a pistol. Looksmart said that all the articles were his.

Lieutenant A. J. Kruger said he had investigated an attempt to sabotage the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's offices at Ngobo on the night of December 12, 1961. It appeared to have been an attempt at arson.

He had arrested a known mem-

ber of the African National Congress, Sisa Dukada, and had found certain chemicals in his possession.

Dukada had taken him to a garage in Port Elizabeth which appeared to have been used as a lecture room. There were signs of an explosion in a corner of the room.

There were boxes in the room marked "handle with care" and addressed to Harold Strachan.

Mr. Kruger said he had ascertained that the garage had been let to Strachan.

### Sabotage

Earlier evidence was that Dukada had received a course of instruction in sabotage in Port Elizabeth.

Detective Warrant Officer D. J. Hugget, of Cape Town, said numerous meetings had been held in Cape Town demanding a national convention.

These meetings were held under the auspices of the South African Coloured People's Congress shortly before the declaration of the Republic on May 31, 1961.

In pamphlets it was stated that the National Convention was demanded by the Congress Alliance,

which consisted of the Congress of Democrats, the South African Coloured People's Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the South African Congress of Trade Unions and African National Congress leaders.

### Set alight

Mr. Hugget gave evidence of 31 acts of sabotage in Cape Town between August, 1961, and October, 1963. The targets included post-boxes, the Cape Town City Hall and a police van, set alight in Langa location on March 16, 1962, with petrol bombs by a group of 200 non-Whites.

In this riot an African police sergeant was killed and two White constables and two non-White constables had to receive medical attention for injuries.

### Beer hall

This riot had been followed by attacks on a beer hall, a bottle store, administrative offices and on telephone installations inside and outside Langa and Nyagana locations.

George Peak, who was then a town councillor, had been arrested while placing a home-made bomb against the door of the Roelars Street jail.

A petrol bomb had been thrown through the window of a house in Langa location, which was at the time occupied by a mission representing Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

On the night of December 19, 1962, there had been a violent explosion in the garden of Dennis Goldberg's home in Claremont.

He had been anxious to help Goldberg, but Goldberg had been hostile and refused to co-operate.

Observation of Goldberg's house thereafter had shown numerous Coloured people coming and going.

The crime had never been solved. The hearing will resume today.

# 'Klopjag' op Rivonia besk

## Goldreich was baie senuweeagtig'

'N BEWEERDE klopjag op die plaas Lily Leaf, Rivonia, om 3 nm. op 11 Julie verlede jaar deur 'n aantal polisiemanne en speurders in 'n paneelwa van 'n droogskoonmaker, is gister deur adjudant-offisier J. H. J. Kennedy in die Pretoriase Strafhof voor regter-pres. Q. de Wet beskryf.

Mnr. Kennedy het gesê die klopjag was onder leiding van luit. W. P. van Wyk van Johannesburg wat die ander opdrag gegee het om in die paneelwa te klim. Die paneelwa behoort nie aan die polisie nie en is om 'n spesiale rede gebruik.

Onder die personeel agter in die voertuig was 'n konstabel met 'n polisie hond. Dit is bestuur deur sers. Van den Bergh, terwyl speurder-sers. Kleingeld langs hom gesit het.

### 'Ons slaan toe'

Eindelik is stilgehou en get. het gehoor iemand sê aan sers. Kleingeld niemand is tuis nie. Daarna het get. gehoor luit. Van Wyk sê: „Ons slaan toe.”

Die deure het oopgegaan en almal, ook die konstabel met die hond, het uitgespring.

„Ek het net gesien dat die hand van 'n blanke 'n deur van 'n kamer met 'n grasdak toe maak.”

'n Aantal van die polisiemanne het agterom die huis gehardloop en getuie na die vertrek met die grasdak. Toe hy die deur oopmaak, het adv. Bob Hepple naaste aan die deur gestaan. Terselfdertyd het 'n nie-blanke met ruie, rooierige hare voor die venster regeerkant die deur verdwyn.

Oorkant Hepple het besk. Lionel Bernstein gestaan. By die venster, waar 'n bed was, was besk. Raymond Mahlaba.

### Senuweeagtig

„Hepple en Bernstein was baie senuweeagtig. Ek het gesê ek arresteer hulle, hulle kan maar sit, maar hulle het bly staan.”

Get. het adj.-off. Kotzé geroep en deur die venster gaan kyk. Die grond buite het merke getoon asof deur die venster gespring is.

Toe get. die drie gearresterdes na buite neem, het hy gesien dat beskuldiges Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki en Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada reeds in hegtenis is. Die konstabel met die polisie hond was by hulle.

Sisulu en Kathrada se hare was baie langer as tans. Get. het Kathrada goed geken, maar daardie dag het hy hom met moeite herken. Dit was vir Kathrada 'n groot grap. Hy het aan get. gevra: „Mnr. Kennedy, sal jy my herken het as jy my in Eloffstraat sien stap het?”

Toe hy Mahlaba deurgesoeek het, het hy sekere briewe, negatiewe en dokumente by hom gekry. Een van die dokumente handel oor 'n eed wat 'n „scout” aan die „National Liberation Movement” aflê.

Get. het gesien dat adj.-off. C. J. Dirker 'n motor in die teenwoordigheid van Arthur Goldreich ondersoek. „Goldreich was baie senuweeagtig.”

### Afrolmasjien

Goldreich het gesê die buitegeboue en plaas behoort nie aan hom nie, hy huur net die huis van Navian Pty. Ltd. Net in een buitekamer is goed van hom, het Goldreich gesê. Dit is 'n afrolmasjien en sekere portrette wat hy geskilder het.

In die buitekamer was 'n ingeboude kas, maar Goldreich het gesê hy het dit nog nooit oop gehad nie. Hy het nie die sleutel van die verhuurder ontvang nie.

Mnr. Kennedy het gesê hy het gehelp om lyste te maak van die dokumente waarop beslag gelê is.

Die dokument „Operation Mayibuye” (Operasie Kom Terug) het oop op 'n tafel in die grasdakkamer gelê. Daar was ook 'n onvoltooid dokument in handskrif. Die Staat voer aan dat dit in Sisulu se handskrif is.

# Judge cancels Kantor's R10,000 bail

By VIVIAN GRAHAM

MR. JUSTICE P. M. CILLIE yesterday cancelled bail of R10,000 granted to James Kantor, a well-known Johannesburg attorney who has been appearing as an accused at the Rivonia trial.

*Dr. Percy Yutar, Deputy Attorney-General, told me after the hearing that Kantor's bail had been withdrawn, and that the application was connected with an allegation that he was planning to leave the country.*

Dr. Yutar said that that was all he was permitted to say, because Mr. Justice Cillie had ordered that no further information about the court hearing could be given.

When the hearing of the application started at 4.45 p.m. in the Rand Supreme Court, the judge ordered reporters out of the precincts of the court.

An official said that persons not connected with the hearing who did not leave the precincts of the court would be arrested.

Kantor appeared at the Judge's Chambers dressed in sports shirt, shorts and sandals.

## In tears

With him was his attractive

wife, Barbara. After sitting through two hours of the four-hour hearing, she left the court in tears. "I cannot say anything," she said.

Mrs. Kantor gave birth to a daughter, Tanya, just over a fortnight ago.

Kantor also seemed tense and upset when he left the court

with his counsel. Reporters were warned not to take pictures.

Dr. Yutar rejected all approaches to explain the hearing, and consulted Mr. Justice Cillie before agreeing to announce the result of the application.

## Kantor Weer In Hegtenis — Sou Wou Ontvlug

(deur Ben Louw)

'N DRINGENDE bevel vir die terugtrekking van die R10,000-borgtog wat aan James Kantor toegestaan is, is laat gisteraand in die Randse Hooggeregshof deur regter Cillie toegestaan. Dr. Percy Yutar, Transvaal se Assistent-prokureur-generaal, het namens die staat aansoek gedoen dat die borgtog ingetrek word op die grond dat die staat genoeg rede het om te verwag dat Kantor, een van die beskuldigdes in die Rivonia-verhoor, planne het om per vliegtuig die land te verlaat.

Dagbreek het vasgestel dat Kantor glo in werklikheid besig is om sy onderneming van die hand te sit.

Hy is na afloop van die saak, wat bykans vier uur geduur het weer gearresteer, maar dit is nie bekend waar hy aangehou word nie. Dagbreek verneem dat Kantor gistermiddag omstreeks 4-uur in sy kantoor in Johannesburg gearresteer is. Hy het hom tydens die arrestasie nie probeer teesit of probeer ontvlug nie.

Daarna is die dringende aansoek gedoen vir die terugtrekking van sy borgtog. Die verhoor het omstreeks halfses gistermiddag begin. Kantor was in 'n kort broek, oopnek hemp en sandale geklee. Sy vrou, Barbara, het spesiale verlof gekry om die verhoor by te woon.

## Sy Vrou Erg Ontstel

Koerantmanne is nie by die verhoor toegelaat nie. In een stadium het regter Cillie opdrag gegee dat persmanne wat nie die hofsaal wou verlaat nie, in hegtenis geneem word.

Kort na die verhoor begin het, het mev. Kantor, oënskynlik erg ontstel, saam met haar man se prokureur uit die hofsaal gestap gekom. Sy het in haar motor geklim en alleen weggery. Net meer as 'n uur later het sy teruggekeer en tot die einde gebly.

Na afloop van die saak het sy met betraande oë saam met Kantor buite die hof verskyn. Hulle was omring van mense, blykbaar lede van die Veiligheidspolisie.

## Saam In Een Motor

Buite die hof het Kantor met een van die Veiligheidsmanne gepraat en gevra dat hy en sy vrou saam in een motor ry. Die versoek is toegestaan, en hulle is saam daar weg, klaarblyklik na Marshallplein, met 'n motor op hul hakke.

Alle persfotograwe is met Kantor se verskyning buite die hof verbied om enige foto's te neem.

Dr. Yutar was na die lang hofstryd baie uitgeput en het verslaggewers om verskoning gevra dat hy toe nie in staat was om meer inligting oor die saak te verskaf nie.



Dr. Percy Yutar

## ARRESTED AS HE WORKED ON DEFENCE

By MARGARET SMITH

A TEARFUL Mrs Barbara Kantor said last night that her husband had been arrested in a city office yesterday afternoon while working on his defence. They planned to go to their cottage at Hartebeestpoort Dam, but at the last minute her husband decided to go into town and work on his defence.

I spoke to Mrs. Kantor in their Orange Grove cottage at 9.30 p.m. while "Jimmy" Kantor was packing a suitcase. Their baby daughter, Tanya, was asleep in the room.

## "TOO MUCH"

Two Special Branch men sat waiting for Kantor. I was forbidden to speak to him, but allowed to interview Mrs. Kantor.

"I've been very brave till now, but — with the new baby and everything — this final fantastic step is just too much," Mrs. Kantor said.

Kantor, I was told, will spend the week-end in Marshall Square and will then be sent to Pretoria jail.

## RIVONIA TRIAL

# State's case is expected to end this week

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PRETORIA REPORTER

**T**HE case for the State in the Rivonia trial is expected to end on Friday, Dr. P. Yutar, Deputy Attorney-General, who leads the prosecution, told the court yesterday.

Up to now the State had called 136 witnesses of the 200 who were originally to have been called, he said.

The possibility of the State reaching an agreement with Mr. J. F. Coaker, counsel for James Kantor, over the withdrawal of Kantor's bail might be reached by Friday, he added.

### BIG FOLLOWING

In an interview a member of the defence team said he could not say at this stage whether the defence would be able to proceed with the case for the accused immediately.

In court Warrant Officer D. J. Huggett said it was true that the Pan-Africanist Congress had a big following in the Western Cape and he had been told that the man who led the march of 30,000 non-Whites from Langa had been a P.A.C. leader.

Questioned by Mr. V. C. Berrange, Q.C., for the accused, Mr. Huggett said he knew that there had been unrest in Langa for some years.

### SPEAKERS

He had heard speakers at political meetings say the burning questions in Langa were the Western Cape removal scheme, the hostel system which kept men away from their families and police raids on Langa aimed at finding people who were to be returned to the Transkei.

He had also been told that Chief Kaiser Matanzima had been one of the targets of the P.A.C. in the Paarl riots.

Likewise, he had been told that Kaiser Matanzima had also been the target of P.A.C. men who were convicted of setting out from Langa armed with pangas and other weapons.

### PROTECTED

A witness whose identity is protected by the court (not an accomplice) said he knew Julius First, Harold Wolpe, Joe and Ruth Slovo, Lionel and Hilda Bernstein, Jack and Rica Hodgson, Ivan Schernbrucker and Alec Hepple.

He knew that Wolpe was married to James Kantor's sister.

At one time he had been in a position to gain knowledge of the Defence and Aid Fund and also the Bail Fund.

Defence and Aid had been established shortly after the riots at Sharpeville to assist those involved in the riots. It was under the chairmanship of Mr. Alec Hepple, father of Bob Hepple who was originally an accused in the present trial.

## ACCUSED

**T**HOSE appearing before the court at the Rivonia trial 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, involving 192 counts, one of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and one of contravening the General Law Amendment Act.

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

## ASSISTANCE

Later, Defence and Aid had provided assistance to people charged with political crimes and had provided the initial donation for the formation of the Bail Fund of which Ivan Schernbrucker had been co-secretary.

He had knowledge of the financial affairs of Ruron (Pty.) Ltd., which had been formed by Julius First for "tax purposes."

It was a finance company which had a dividend income but money continued to come into the com-

pany after it ceased business from overseas sources.

The witness agreed it could be said that Ruron (Pty.) Ltd., was used to channel money from overseas to other people.

## LEFT-WING

He had known Julius First and knew that his politics were Left-wing.

Answering Mr. Berrange the witness said the Defence and Aid Fund had operated openly and legally. There were several prominent people on the board, including known anti-Communists.

After the Sharpeville riots there had been a good and widespread response to the appeal for the Defence and Aid Fund both locally and overseas.

Detective-Sergeant J. P. F. van Wyk said he had kept observation on Dennis Goldberg's Cape Town home on several occasions.

## COMMUNISTS

Numerous named Communists such as Jack Tarshish, Brian and Sonja Bunting, and Fred Carson had been regular visitors. Other visitors had been George Peak, Sylvia Neame, Barney Desai, Gillian Jewell and Looksmart Solwandle.

The hearing will resume today.

# SQUARE THE DEAL

By G. T. Robinson, N.Y. Herald

The current Test series has been a very long-held contention that if we want to preserve an interest in cricket we should introduce a square ball.

This is the only way we will ever beat the Australians. Why should we play with a round ball just because it suits them?

## SACK THE LOT

By G. T. Robinson, N.Y. Herald

It is a pity that the cricket authorities in England have not taken more interest in the game.



JAMES KANTOR . . . a photograph of him taken last October.

...of the same kind we are not...  
...the possibility that...  
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## IT WAS KICKED

By G. T. Robinson, N.Y. Herald

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# Rivonia trial

## ARRESTED MAN SAID TO HAVE LED 'SPEAR'

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STAFF REPORTER

**A**MONG 19 Africans recently arrested by the police in Pretoria in connection with alleged acts of sabotage was one who had described himself as the leader of Umkhonto We Sizwe ("Spear of the Nation") in Pretoria.

This evidence was given at the Rivonia trial yesterday by Detective-Sergeant P. A. Ferreira.

On the night of January 27, he told Mr. Justice De Wet, an African was arrested in Mamelodi Location, east of Pretoria, in possession of a home-made bomb. He had been on his way to "blow something up."

When arrested the African said: "Baas you have got me" and made a statement.

### STATEMENTS

Of the 19 arrested, four or five had made statements, including the self-styled leader of Umkhonto We Sizwe, who had made a statement running to 81 handwritten pages.

Four of these men were being held in connection with an attempt to blow up the Old Synagogue in Pretoria during January, 1963. Three were being held in connection with a blast which damaged the offices of the Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing in October, 1962.

Mr. C. M. Watson, an engine driver of the South African Railways described an incident which is one of individual counts of alleged sabotage listed in the indictment.

### EXPLOSION

On the morning of March 21, 1963, he said, he was driving a passenger train from Durban to Port Shepstone. As he approached a curve under the Victoria Bridge he heard an explosion.

He continued at very much reduced speed when suddenly he felt the locomotive lurch and the wheels strike the rails with "hammer blows."

As the locomotive did not capsize he drove the whole train over the obstruction.

Later he found that a section of line, 26 inches long, had been blown out of the track.

The train normally carried many passengers and any break in the line could have caused the train to capsize.

### FINGERPRINTS

Detective Sergeant M. S. Rautenbach, a fingerprint expert, said he examined various objects at Lillieleaf Farm, Rivonia, for fingerprints on July 11 last year.

On a jam tin standing next to a duplicating machine, he had found some fingerprints. One, which appeared to have been made with printer's ink, was that of Harold Wolpe.

He had not been able to identify any of the other fingerprints.

Mr. P. H. Cruywagen, senior inspector in the explosives division of the Department of Commerce and Industries identified

## ACCUSED

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various chemicals in a box found at Rivonia as "authorised explosives".

### DOCUMENTS

He said he had examined documents found at Rivonia and Travallyn which dealt with the manufacture and preparation of explosives and found them substantially authoritative.

Even where the formulae given differed from those usually used, he had found that explosives manufactured in accordance with them were effective.

Nine 5-lb. charges of a certain explosive manufactured according to a formula given had demolished a well-built face-brick house, throwing the roof into the air and knocking out the walls.

### FAIRLY DEADLY

Using the specifications given for a hand-grenade in documents found, he had manufactured a grenade and tested it. It had proved a "fairly deadly weapon."

He had also tested petrol bombs, pipe bombs, syringe bombs and land mines made according to specifications in documents given to him by the police. They had all proved effective, if somewhat dangerous to the user.

The trial continues today.

# TRAIN WAS SABOTAGED - RIVONIA EVIDENCE

PRETORIA REPORTER

THE coaches of a passenger train carrying white and non-white passengers from Johannesburg to Pietermaritzburg were derailed on the main line between Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg. A Major A. B. ... of the Railway Police, said at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

The train was derailed at 12.15 on Tuesday. The train was carrying 122 passengers and 12 crew members. The train was derailed on the main line between Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg. A Major A. B. ... of the Railway Police, said at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

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**Privilege**  
RDM  
**withdrawn**  
20/2/64  
**at trial**

Pretoria Reporter

THE privilege of seats in the unused jurybox at the Rivonia trial, which has hitherto been accorded to foreign observers, was withdrawn yesterday.

When two officials, one from the Dutch and one from the American Embassy, took their seats in the jurybox yesterday morning, they were told that they must sit in the public gallery.

On inquiry they were told by Dr. Percy Yutar that it was because of what happened yesterday. He would not comment further.

## OBSERVERS

Nothing of which the Press was aware happened on Tuesday, when there were three observers in the jurybox. It was impossible to identify one but the other two were Dr. Gwendoline Carter, of Smith College, Massachusetts and the other Professor Thomas Karis, of City College, New York.

Both are political scientists and they recently collaborated on a book, "Five African States," which among other things discussed the present political situation in South Africa. As far as is known, the book is not banned in this country.

## AMUSEMENT

During the course of Tuesday's hearing, Dr. Carter caused some amusement by her varying facial expressions, which mirrored her intense interest in the case under cross-examination of a State witness by Mr. V. Berrange for the defence.

Approached after the hearing Dr. Yutar said that he would prefer not to say anything about the matter. He had made the statement based on information received from the Security Police. It was a police matter and any further comment must come from them.

SEE PAGE 14

Driver  
derail  
sabota

## A SERIOUS ACCIDENT

A town passenger train driver had put on the brakes when the train derailed, said at the Rivonia trial.

Mr. G. J. Joubert, a 37-year-old driver with 21 years' experience, was driving a passenger train on the main Johannesburg-Pietermaritzburg line when it derailed on Tuesday at 12.15.

Mr. Joubert said he was driving the train from Pietermaritzburg towards Johannesburg when he applied the brakes at the water station at Rivonia. The train derailed on the main line between Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg.

The train was derailed at 12.15 on Tuesday. The train was carrying 122 passengers and 12 crew members. The train was derailed on the main line between Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg. A Major A. B. ... of the Railway Police, said at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

# TRAIN WAS SABOTAGED RIVONIA EVIDENCE

RDM  
20/2/64

PRETORIA REPORTER

**T**EN coaches of a passenger train carrying White and non-White passengers from Johannesburg to Cape Town were derailed on the main line between Johannesburg and Lillieleaf, Major A. H. Britz, of the Railway Police, said at the Rivonia Trial yesterday.

Giving evidence on one of 192 counts of sabotage listed in the indictment, Major Britz said that when he arrived on the scene on February 23, last year, some of the coaches were lying against the wall of the cutting and some completely derailed.

He had found that a rail 39 ft. long on the left hand side of the permanent way had been unbolted from the sleepers and the connecting plates.

The bolts, nuts and screws were lying in the vicinity as were the railway spanners.

Normally these spanners were kept at a station but on this occasion the spanners had been kept in a box 800 yards from the scene of the derailment. The box was found to have been forced and certain spanners were missing.

## Injured

A White woman had been injured in the derailment and had to spend some time in hospital. The track and rolling stock had been damaged to the extent of R4,282.

If the unit drawing the train had been derailed, or if the driver had shut off the power, the coaches would have mounted each other or telescoped. There could easily have been many fatalities.

Detective Warrant Officer, J. C. Revoort said he had searched the home of Lionel Bernstein on July 12 last year, a day after the police raid on Lillieleaf Farm, Rivonia.

## Iron Curtain

He handed in a number of books, periodicals and pamphlets which he said he found in Bernstein's house. They included a number of books on Iron Curtain countries, a periodical which carried an article on "South Africans in the Soviet Union," naming these as Walter Sisulu, Sam Kahn, Brian Bunting and Ruth First—the article had a foreword by the Reverend D. C. Thompson — a pamphlet headed "Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference," and two copies of "A South African in China," by Hilda Bernstein.

Lieutenant J. M. van Heerden said that at the beginning of the police raid at Rivonia he had seen Sisulu, Mbeki and Kathrada walking away from the outbuildings in the direction of a dirt road which led between some bushes.

Both Sisulu and Kathrada had their hair dyed yellow.

He had searched Kathrada and taken possession of R140.22 in cash.

Detective Warrant Officer J. N. Swart said he had taken part in the raid on Rivonia on July 11 last year.

He had forced the padlock on a door of the only outside room he found locked. Inside he found a duplicating machine, several hundred reams of unused duplicating paper and a vast quantity of paper which had already been used, many periodicals and a quantity of rubbish.

Towards the close of the proceedings, Dr. P. Yutar, the prosecutor, told the court that in view of certain developments he would have to revise his estimated date for the close of the case for the State.

He had said previously he hoped to complete the case for the State by Friday.

The hearing will resume today.

## Driver describes derailment at sabotage trial

**A** SERIOUS ACCIDENT to the Johannesburg - Cape Town passenger train would have occurred if the driver had put on the brakes instead of accelerating when the train became derailed, an electric train-driver said at the Rivonia sabotage trial in Pretoria today.

Mr. L. J. Joubert, a train driver with 26 years' service, was driving a passenger train on the main Johannesburg-Cape Town line which was derailed on February 23, 1963.

Eleven coaches left the line, but there were no serious injuries.

Mr. Joubert said he was slowing down from 55 m.p.h. to 45 m.p.h. on his approach to Randwater Station when he saw something unusual on the line ahead.

The electric unit gave a "terrific jerk" as it passed over the object and the way it swayed gave Mr. Joubert the impression that it had become uncoupled from the rest of the train.

## TELESCOPING DANGER

He released the brakes and put on power to prevent the rest of the train from telescoping into the back of the unit.

As he did so he felt that the train was still coupled, but derailed.

He continued putting on power to keep the train in a straight line and prevent the coaches from crashing into one another.

Mr. Joubert said the power lines had fallen as a result of the accident and he asked the passengers to remain in their coaches.

He said the coaches were all

leaning over to the left. They would have fallen over had he not kept up speed and had the accident not taken place in a cutting, the left side of which prevented the coaches from falling.

He said the accident could not have been caused by negligence on the part of gangers as other trains had passed over the spot shortly before.

(Proceeding.)

## ACCUSED

**T**HOSE appearing before the court at the Rivonia trial are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohammed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

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

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

Rivonia trial court told: *Ron*  
*2/12/64*

# 'KANTOR FELT RELIEF OVER WOLPE ESCAPE'

Pretoria Reporter

**ON HIS ARREST** James Kantor told a policeman that he made it his business not to know the whereabouts of Harold Wolpe and Arthur Goldreich, and if he knew their whereabouts he would not disclose it, it was said at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

Detective-Sergeant K. J. van Rensburg told the Judge-President, Mr. Justice De Wet, Kantor had said this when he was arrested. He added he hoped that Goldreich and Wolpe had fled.

During Kantor's detention the newspapers carried reports of the fact that Goldreich and Wolpe had been seen in Lobatsi in Bechuanaland, the sergeant said.

He told Kantor this on the same day that the reports appeared, Kantor's reaction was one of immense relief and he said: "Thank heaven."

## FOOLISH

After Kantor had been allowed to return to work in his office under guard, they discussed the position of Constable Greeff, who was convicted of assisting Goldreich and Wolpe to escape.

He (Sergeant Van Rensburg) said he thought that Greeff had been foolish to assist Goldreich and Wolpe to escape with no more than a promise of R2,000. Kantor said he was certain the men would eventually pay Greeff.

Recalled for cross-examination, Mr. O. C. Fenn, who had carried out an examination of the books of James Kantor and Partners at intervals over three years, said he had never seen anything in the firm's books to awaken his suspicions.

He had seen cheques drawn on the trust accounts of other firms of attorneys and made out to cash, and he saw nothing wrong in this.

Kantor had known little or

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nothing about the firm's book-keeping system and had invariably referred queries to Harold Wolpe or to the woman book-keeper.

Kantor trusted his staff implicitly, and it would have been a relatively simple matter for them to deceive him. In particular he had relied on Wolpe. Mr. Fenn said he had never known Kantor to check on Wolpe.

When Kantor arrived at his office in the morning, he consulted the receptionist and then went to his own office where he was kept busy constantly. Mr. Fenn said he had never seen him go into one of the other offices of the firm to check on anything.

During a re-examination, in which Mr. Justice De Wet told Dr. P. Yutar that he could not allow him to cross-examine his own witness, Mr. Fenn said he had worked on the books of two other firms of attorneys, once as an articulated clerk in 1941 and again as an accountant in 1948.

## ONLY BOOKS

He said he had not examined the cheques of the firm or the files, as his examination had entailed only an examination of the books.

Constable Leonard Flnyela said that during 1962 he had left his wife and five children at his house to go on duty in Orlando.

While on duty he was summoned to his home. In the dining-room he found a broken bottle with rags which smelt of petrol. It appeared that the bottle, which was broken, had contained petrol and had been thrown through a window of the house. The petrol had failed to ignite.

His wife and children were at home when the bottle was thrown through the window.

The trial continues today.

# Driver's battle to stop

## ACCUSED

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# train from toppling

R.D.M  
22/2/64

PRETORIA REPORTER

**D**RAMATIC evidence of how the driver of an electric unit fought to prevent a serious accident near Randwater station on the Johannesburg-Vereeniging line on February 23 last year, was given at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

Giving evidence for the State an electric unit driver, Mr. L. J. Joubert, of Randfontein, said he was approaching Randwater station at the permitted speed of 55 m.p.h. hauling the Cape Express, when he glanced at his speedometer to reduce speed to the 45 m.p.h. required when passing through stations.

As he looked up again he saw what he took to be a stone on the rail but, shortly before the unit passed over the object, he noticed that it was square.

As the unit struck the object it gave a jerk and a tremendous jump. He partially applied brakes, but he released them and applied power when he felt the back of the unit sway, because he thought it had uncoupled itself.

### Applied power

Regulations required that if a unit became uncoupled, the driver was to apply power to prevent a collision between the uncoupled unit and the train.

As he applied the power, however, he felt the weight of the train and realised that the unit had not become uncoupled.

He surmised that the obstruction might have derailed some of the 14 coaches he was hauling, so continued to apply power to maintain the tension on the whole train and prevent derailed coaches from toppling over or telescoping.

### Live wires

When he finally brought the train to a standstill, he found that 11 of the coaches had been derailed, but none had toppled over.

The derailment had brought down some of the power masts and their wires. He ordered the passengers to remain in the coaches so that they would not touch the live wires.

Detectives told him that a section of the rail had been unbolted from the track and he surmised that the square object he had seen had been the end of the uncoupled rail projecting above the rail still bolted down.

### Unit lifted

The only reason he could give as to why the unit itself had not jumped the track was that the impact of meeting the end of the uncoupled rail had lifted the unit and thrown its weight on the right hand rail which was still sound.

The Rev. D. Crawford, of Cape Town, identified a circular before the court as one which he had received through the post. It

was entitled: "The Story of the Communist Party," and set out what the party stood for and its relationship with the non-Whites of South Africa.

Detectives of the South African Police and the Railway Police gave evidence of seven acts of sabotage which took place in the Cape during 1962 and 1963.

They included an attempt to burn the post office at Suider Paarl, an attempt to saw through a telephone cable in Goodwood, the placing of a manhole cover on the railway line at Lands-

downe station, the jamming of points with a bolt at Pylon station, the burning of two schools for non-Whites in the Paarl location, and the distribution of a pamphlet in Langa headed, "Vorster's Nazi law can never destroy Communism."

The rest of the day was taken up by the cross-examination of Mr. G. Cox, who examined the books of James Kantor and Partners at the request of the police.

It is not known now when the case for the State will end.

On Monday Dr. P. Yutar, who leads the prosecution, said he expected it to end yesterday.

The trial will resume on Monday.

# Goldreich kry buit

## behandeling

### Hy soek nou steun en geld in Israel

**A**ARTHUR GOLDREICH, wat ná die arrestasies by Rivonia saam met Harold Wolpe ontvlug het, ontvang nou „rooi tapyt“-behandeling in Israel waar hy steun soek en geld invorder vir die „bevrydingsbeweging“ in Suid-Afrika.

So skryf 'n rubriekskrywer, Philip Gillon, in die Jerusalem Post Weekly van 10 Januarie wat pas in Suid-Afrika aangekom het.

Onwaarhede oor die Adjunk-prokureur-generaal van Transvaal, dr. Percy Yutar, verskyn in die artikel.

Goldreich samel glo geld in deur die Suid-Afrikaanse beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling in 'n lesingtoer aan die kaak te stel. Van die geld wat hy insamel, sal gebruik word vir die verdediging in die Rivoniasaak wat tesame met die onderhoud van die beskuldigdes se afhanklikes sowat R2,000 per dag kos, word gesê.

#### DIE JODE

Volgens die artikel kritiseer Goldreich as onverantwoordelik die houding van die leiers van die Joodse gemeenskap in Suid-Afrika en sê dat die Jode nie as gemeenskap 'n standpunt oor afsonderlike ontwikkeling kan inneem nie, en dat elke individu vir hemsself daarvoor moet besluit.

Hy bestempel die Veiligheidsafdeling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie as nie meer so swak as voorheen nie.

„Verwoerd en Vorster het nou 'n geheime polisie wat 'n mag op sigself is en net so bewus van sy mag is as wat Hitler se Gestapo was. Dit gebruik onbeskryflike tegnieke van fisieke foltering.”

Hy beweer dat min. Vorster verhoor hou om net soos Hitler voor te gee dat alles wettig is.

#### HISTERIE

„Terselfdertyd hoop hy om histerie te ontketen om menings in Suid-Afrika en oorsee te beïnvloed.”

„Percy Yutar, die aanklaer, praat van 'helse en duiwelse komplotte vir rewolusie' om vrees in elke Suid-Afrikaner te jaag.”

Die artikel vervolg dat dr. Yutar 'n Jood is wat 'n verskriklike ondervinding in sy jeug gehad het. „Sy suster is deur 'n Bantoe doodgekap en sy eie arm is permanent deur die moordeenaar beseer. Hy is 'n buitengewone bewame maar wrede aanklaer.”

#### GEEN VREEMDELING

Volgens die artikel is Goldreich self 'n Jood en is hy in Israel „rooi tapyt“-behandeling gegee.

„Hy is geen vreemdeling in Israel nie. Hy het in die bevrydingsoorlog as lid van Mahal hierheen gekom en in die Golani-brigade geveg. Daarna het hy by Kibbutz Maayan Baruch aangesluit.”

Goldreich is voornemens om in vrede te skilder, van sy skilderye te verkoop en die helfte van die opbrengs daarvan aan die A.N.C. te skenk. Hy wil sy uitstallings oral in Europa vertoon en het glo uitnodigings van verskeie lande gekry, word geskryf.

„Natuurlik sal dit skilderye van protes wees,” het hy gesê.

### Dr. Yutar het hand in jeug beseer

In verband met Goldreich se beweringe oor dr. Yutar het Die Transvaler die volgende vasgestel:

Dr. Yutar se suster is jare gelede deur 'n blanke vermoor. Die besering aan sy hand het niks met die voorval waarin sy suster betrokke was, te doen gehad nie. Hy het dit in 'n ongeluk in sy jeug opgedoen.

Dit is bekend dat dr. Yutar in sy jare lange diens as Staatsaanklaer beskuldigdes van alle nasionaliteite, politieke partye en rasse in die hof aangekla het.

Transvaal  
25/1/64

# die Rivoniasaak

**DIE VERDEDIGING** het gister in die Rivoniasaak in die Pretoriase Strafhof ten opsigte van sommige beskuldigdes sekere verdere toegewings teenoor die Staat gedoen.

Adv. A. Fischer, S.A., het gesê dat die verdediging die getuienis toegee wat deur sers. P. J. du Preez, 'n handskrifdeskundige, gelewer is in verband met dokumente in die handskrif van sekere van die beskuldigdes en beweerde mede-samesweerders wat glo by Rivonia en Travallyn gevind is.

Dr. P. Yutar (namens die Staat) het aangekondig dat die verdediging toegee dat sekere dokumente landwyd versprei is en dat adv. J. F. Coaker (namens Kantor) die getuienis van sers. Du Preez erken, naamlik dat sekere tjeks deur Kantor onderteken is nadat hulle uitgeskryf was.

### EERS SABOTASIE

Voorheen het adv. V. C. Berange (namens die verdediging) gesê dat Mandela, een van die beskuldigdes, sal erken dat hy op Reservoir Hill, Durban, gesê het dat die Umk... We Sizwe (assegaai van ... asie) twee fases sal hê — eers sabotasie om die Regering tot ander insigte te bring, en as dit nie slaag nie, sou die moontlikheid van guerrilla-oorlog oorweeg word.

Sers. Du Preez het in sy getuienis gesê dat hy 'n aantal handgeskrewe dokumente wat glo by Rivonia en Travallyn gevind is, ondersoek het om vas te stel in wie se handskrif dit opgestel is.

Hy het gevind dat vier in Walter Sisulu, vyf in Dennis Goldberg, agt in Govan Mbeki en 'n aantal in Nelson Mandela, almal beskuldigdes in die saak, se handskrif is.

### GOLDREICH

Agt is in die handskrif van Arthur Goldreich, ses in dié van Harold Wolpe en ander in die handskrif van Duma Nokwe. Laasgenoemde drie is beweerde mede-samesweerders van die beskuldigdes.

Dr. Yutar het gister die laaste dokumente waarop die Staat steun, by die hof ingedien. Die aantal is tussen 200 en 250.

Onder die dokumente wat aan Goldberg toegeskryf word, is een wat handel oor produksie-

benodigdhede en waarin na 48,000 landmyne en 210,000 handgranate verwys word. 'n Dokument wat na bewering in Mbeki se handskrif is, handel oor die „bevrydingsbeweging” en die High Command.

Van die dokumente wat glo in Wolpe se handskrif is, gee volledige besonderhede van die landdrosdistrik van Rustenburg, en 'n ander, met die opskrif „Plan van ondersoek”, verwys na die land se topografie.

Opskrifte onder die dokumente wat erken word dat hulle lands-

wyd versprei is, lui: „Vorster se Naziwet kan Kommunisme nooit vernietig nie” en „Die Verhaal van die Kommunistiese Party”.

Een dokument lui: „Die Kommuniste staan vir die regstreekse teenstelling van alles waarvoor die Nasionale Party staan. Geen wonder die Nasionale

haat die Kommuniste soveel nie! „Gelei deur mense soos „Sambok” Swart, die huidige Staatspresident, en Hitler-liefhebbers soos Verwoerd, het die Nasionale Party gesweer dat hy Kommunisme in Suid-Afrika sal vernietig.”

### BESKULDIGDES

Die beskuldigdes, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mahlaba, James Kantor, Elias Motsoaledi en Andrew Mlangeni, verskyn in die Pretoriase Stafhof voor regter-pres. Q. de Wet.

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

Die saak duur voort.

# JUDGE TOLD OF BLAST ESCAPE

RDM  
25/1/64

PRETORIA REPORTER

**AN** explosion which had wrecked the front of the building of Drakensberg Pers Beperk in Durban had very nearly blown him up, Mr. J. H. Scholtz, circulation manager of the concern, said at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

Mr. Scholtz said that on the night of January 18, 1963, he had gone to the building with his wife to do some woodwork.

He had kept the wood in the basement in his office and during the course of the evening had gone to his office to fetch wood on three occasions.

On the third occasion, he left the office closing the door behind him.

As he closed the door he had heard a violent explosion. His wife screamed and he ran to her aid.

He and his wife had later walked out of the building through a gap where his office window had been.

### Shattered

The explosion had shattered the glass front of the building, destroyed the inch-thick asbestos louvres over it and overturned the desk in his office.

Repairs to his car, which had been parked 12 ft. away from his window, had cost R180.

His wife was still suffering from the effects of shock.

Mr. Scholtz said his car had

been parked at a bus stop in Umbilo Road which was normally a busy street and the explosion had taken place shortly after 9 p.m.

Mr. Rudolph Fourie, a Durban beerhall overseer, said there had

## ACCUSED

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been an explosion in his beerhall on February 10, 1963.

At the time of the explosion there had been about 1,500 customers in the beerhall.

He had later found that the explosion had been caused by a device consisting of a length of water piping.

Three Africans received superficial wounds.

Detective Warrant Officer D. Wessels said that a prisoner, Siva Pillay, had guided him to two spots on the Durban Bluff on August 7, 1963. At one spot he had found a hole and at the other some loose ground.

### Dynamite

He had dug in the loose ground and found a four-gallon paraffin tin encased in a plastic bag.

The tin was found to contain 102 sticks of dynamite.

Mr. J. S. Joubert, a conductor on the railways, said he had been on a 42-coach goods train travelling from Port Shepstone to Durban on the night of January 8, 1963.

As the train passed through Karridene there was a violent explosion under the guard's van at the end of the train, in which he was travelling.

The explosion was accompanied by a strong smell, which he recognised because he had had some experience of working with explosives.

DBM  
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# 'Dickens' book was on Marxism

PRETORIA REPORTER

**B**OOKS he intercepted in the post bearing the titles of "Oliver Twist" and "The World's Most Famous Detective Stories" had articles inside on Marxism, Poqo and guerrilla warfare, a detective said at the Rivonia trial in Pretoria yesterday.

Detective Warrant-Officer C. J. Dirker said that with the authority of the Minister of Justice he seized an envelope in transit in the Jeppe Street Post Office on March 2, 1963.

It was addressed to Miss Tilly Julius at a Johannesburg box number.

The box had been used by Ruth First and by the periodical, "New Age", which she edited.

"Tilly" was short for Matilda, her mother's name, and Julius was her father's name.

Tilly Julius, according to his information, was the pseudonym used by Ruth First.

## TREE OF LIBERTY

In the envelope he found eight copies of a periodical called "Assegai", of January, 1963.

The issue among other things had an article on Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), its history, purpose, and activities. The article included the phrase: "The tree of liberty is watered by the blood of martyrs."

On August 5, 1963, he intercepted 11 articles in transit in the Jeppe Street Post Office.

The envelopes had been posted in Milan. Two of the addressees were Miss Tilly Julius and Bob Hepple.

## DETECTIVE TALES

The envelopes each contained four copies of two booklets. On the cover of one were the words, "Charles Dickens, Oliver Twist—pocket edition," and on the other, "The World's Most Famous Detective Stories—pocket edition."

Both booklets, however, proved to be two successive issues of the periodical, "Assegai," with articles on Marxism, Poqo and guerrilla warfare.

Mr. Dirker said he had been associated with the Security Branch of the police for 12 years and had come to know most of the accused.

Mr. Dirker said he had taken part in the police raid on Lillieleaf farm, Rivonia, on July 11, 1963.

He searched Sisulu and Kathrada who were among those taken into custody.

While he was searching Sisulu, Sisulu said: "Well, Mr. Dirker, you have got all you are looking for."

Keys he found at Rivonia fitted locks in the cottage on the premises occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Kreef, in Mountainview, Johannesburg.

In the outbuildings he found parts of a radio set and a duplicating machine.

## TALL MAST

Mr. Dirker said that outside the building in which he found the radio parts, he found a 27-ft. mast of poplar, lashed to a brick pillar. Three masts of a similar type lay nearby.

Recalled for cross-examination by Mr. J. F. Coaker, for James Kantor, Detective-Sergeant K. J. van Rensburg stated Kantor had said "Thank heavens" when told that Wolpe and Goldreich had reached Lobatsi. He had added: "Then there is no reason to keep me in custody any longer."

The hearing will continue today.

# Jy het wat jy soek, sou Sisulu ná klopjag gesê het

**W**EL, MNR. DIRKER, jy het alles waarna jy soek," het Walter Sisulu, een van die beskuldigdes in die Rivoniasaak, gesê toe hy hom tydens die klopjag op Rivonia deurgesoek het, het adjudant-offisier C. J. Dirker van die Veiligheidsafdeling in Johannesburg gister in die Pretoriase Strafhof getuig.

Mnr. Dirker het gesê dat by die polisie se aankoms op Rivonia hy in die hoofhuis se kombuis twee Bantoe-bediendes aan die werk gevind het. Een, wat roomys in 'n bak aangemaak het, het gesê dat hy dit vir Pedro maak. Get. het later vasgestel dat Pedro 'n naam vir besk. Ahmed Kathrada was.

## MOEITE

Mnr. Dirker het gesê hoewel hy besk. Sisulu en Kathrada sedert 1952 ken, het hy hulle op Rivonia met moeite herken. Sisulu se hare was lank en hy het 'n snor gehad. Kathrada se hare was rooierig gekleur.

Mnr. Dirker het gesê in die grasdakkamer op Rivonia het hy drie sleutels gevind. Op 16 Oktober verlede jaar het hy na die huis van die Kreeles in Mountain View, Johannesburg, gegaan waar hy met die sleutels die kombuis en 'n kombuiskas oopgesluit het.

In die kas was swart materiaal, mansklere en 'n paar skoene waarvan een hak dikker as die ander was. Aan een jas was 'n Mandela-knopie.

## RADIOSTEL

In een kamer het hy dele van 'n radiostel gevind. Buite die gebou was 'n populierpaal van

langer as 27 voet met 'n draad-boog bo-op. 'n Endjie daarvan daan het drie populierpale gele van 26, 22 en 25 voet lank en 'n ent daarvandaan twee pale van tussen 39 en veertig voet elk.

Mnr. Dirker het getuig dat hy op 2 Maart 1963 in die Jeppestraatse poskantoor beslag gele het op 'n posstuk geadresseer aan mej. Tilly Julius. Die posbusnommer daarop was dié van Ruth First, redaktrise van New Age.

Tilly staan vir Mathilda, moeder van Ruth, en Julius is die naam van haar vader. Sy het die naam as 'n skuilnaam gebruik, het mnr. Dirker gesê.

In die posstuk was agt eksemplare van "Assegai", 'n pamflet wat in Londen gedruk is en waarin Umkhonto We Sizwe aangegryp word.

## ELF POSSTUKKE

Op 9 Augustus 1963, het hy gesê, het hy beslag gele op elf posstukke wat aan elf verskillende mense geadresseer was, o.m. Bop Hepple en mej. Tilly Julius. Elke een het agt boekies bevat, vier van elke soort.

Op die buiteblad van een staan Oliver Twist deur Charles Dickens, maar op die eerste binneblad staan die woord "Assegai", waarna sewe artikels volg, bv. een met die opskrif "Aspekte van Guerrilla-oorlogvoering".

Die ander pamflet het op die voorblad die opskrif "Die Wêreld se beroemdste speurverhale", maar binne is die woord "Assegai" en dan volg politieke artikels.

## BESKULDIGDES

Die beskuldigdes, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mahlaba, James Kantor, Elias Motsoaledi en Andrew Mlangeni, verskyn in die Pretoriase Strafhof voor regter-pres. Q. de Wet.

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

Die saak duur voort.

Tobias  
26  
2  
64

# Pilot tells of men garbed as priests

PRETORIA REPORTER

**A** PILOT said at the Rivonia trial in Pretoria yesterday that he had flown two priests, one apparently Coloured, from Swaziland to Bechuanaland last August. Later he realised that they were Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe.

Mr. T. Truter, the pilot employed by an aviation company, said that on the morning of August 27, last year, on the instructions of his employer, he picked up two priests at Matsabi airfield in Swaziland and flew them to Lobatsi.

The priests did not speak to him during the flight.

Only after seeing newspaper reports and photographs he realised he had unwittingly transported Goldreich and Wolpe.

## Communists

Detective Warrant-Officer C. J. Dirker, said five of the accused in the Rivonia trial were known to him as listed Communists.

He had known Mandela and Sisulu since 1952. He had seen both of them at political meetings where they had been speakers.

Mandela had been the president of the Transvaal branch of the African National Congress and Sisulu the general secretary.

He had seen Mbeki at political meetings in Johannesburg and knew he was a listed Communist.

## A writer

Kathrada had been known to him since 1952 as an executive member of the Transvaal Indian Congress. He, too, was a listed Communist.

Bernstein, another listed Communist, was known to be a member of the Congress of Democrats. He was married to Hilda Watts, also a listed Communist. She was known as the author of political pamphlets and articles.

Mr. Dirker said he knew Mhlaba was a listed Communist.

Motsoaledi had often spoken at A.N.C. meetings and was a listed Communist.

## At meetings

Mlangeni he had known since 1954. He had frequently heard him address A.N.C. meetings.

He had known that Harold Wolpe was a listed Communist and had often seen him in court where he had been in connection with cases with a political flavour.

Wolpe's name had appeared on the first list of named Communists which was published in the early fifties.

Referring to the Rivonia raid, Mr. Dirker said that the next day he had returned to Lillieleaf farm with other police.

## Papers found

They found a typewriter, maps and cartons of documents hidden under a pile of coal in the coalshed.

While they were searching, James Kantor arrived by car. He said he had come to feed the dogs and the fowls.

He told Kantor he could do so

## ACCUSED

THOSE appearing before the court at the Rivonia trial 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, involving 192 counts, one of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and one of contravening the General Law Amendment Act.

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

provided he left as soon as possible as a police search was going on.

Kantor went directly to a bag of mealies in one of the outbuildings and to a tap of water.

The ease with which he went about things created the impression he knew the farm.

## Told to go

He had to prevent Kantor from entering the main house and had to tell him three times to leave.

On August 7, 1963, he went to Travallyn. The door of a refrigerator was open, there were broken plates on the floor and soiled crockery in the sink. He searched the house and took possession of some documents.

In an old oil drum he found a layer of burnt paper 12 inches deep, mixed with torn fragments of unburnt paper. The fragments

were pieced together.

On September 5 last year he searched a cottage next to a house in Terrace Road, Mountainview, Johannesburg.

Mrs. Kreel, who occupied the main house, gave him receipts for the rent for the cottage from April to August, 1963. The rent of R40 a month had been paid by one Bronkhorst.

In the cottage he took possession of some articles of men's clothing and some black cloth. One of the shoes had a built-up heel.

## Denials

Questioned by Mr. J. F. Coaker, for Kantor, Mr. Dirker said he had not been told by Kantor on his arrival at Lillieleaf farm the day after the raid that he had come to fetch the Goldreich children.

He denied that one of the Goldreich children had shown Kantor where the fowlfood was kept or that a detective had helped Kantor carry food to the fowls.

## Welfare

At no time had Kantor told him he had come there with the grandmother and grand-uncle of the children to see to their welfare.

Lieutenant Van Wyk, who commanded the police raid on Rivonia, has still to give evidence. Warrant-Officer Dirker still has to be cross-examined and the defence have asked for the recall of five State witnesses. It does not seem likely, therefore, that the State case will end this week.

The hearing will resume today.

Teller  
28  
2  
104

# Staatsaak in die Rivoniaverhoor na 50 dae gesluit

**D**IE STAATSAAK in die Rivoniaverhoor in die Pretoriase Strafhof is gister deur dr. P. Yutar, adjunk-prokureur-generaal van Transvaal, afgesluit nadat 170 getuies sowat vyftig dae lank namens die Staat getuig het. Die saak is daarop deur regter-president Q. de Wet tot vandag verdaag vir kruisverhoor van sekere Staatsgetuies deur die verdediging.

Hoe lank die saak verder sal duur, hang af van wat die verdediging besluit om te doen.

## KLAGSTATE

Die tien beskuldigdes word sedert 3 Desember verlede jaar verhoor nadat die eerste klagstaat op aansoek van die verde-

diging op 30 Oktober tot niet verklaar was, maar 'n soortgelyke aansoek in verband met die tweede klagstaat verwerp is.

Die Staat se laaste getuie gister was luit. W. P. van Wyk van die Veiligheidspolisie in Johannesburg wat in bevel van die ondersoek van die saak was.

## KLOPJAG

Luit. Van Wyk het gesê ten gevolge van sekere inligting wat deur die polisie ontvang is, is reëlings getref vir 'n klopjag op Rivonia die middag van 11 Julie 1963.

Hy het vir die gebruik van 'n droogskoonmakerspaneelwa gereël en om 2 nm. die dag aan die polisie wat aan die klopjag deelgeneem het in sy kantoor opdragte gegee.

Luit. Van Wyk het gesê toe hy by hul aankoms op Rivonia gemerk het dat die polisie hul opdragte uitvoer, is hy by die kombuis van die woonhuis in. Hy het besk. Dennis Goldberg in die sitkamer gekry.

# farm was raided

RDM  
28/2/64

PRETORIA REPORTER

**L**IEUTENANT W. P. VAN WYK, officer in charge of the "sabotage squad" of the Security Branch of the South African Police, was called yesterday as the State's last witness in the Rivonia trial. He told the court there had been 36 acts of sabotage on the Rand in two years which had caused damage estimated at more than R50,000.

Lieutenant Van Wyk said he arranged the raid on Lillieleaf Farm, Rivonia, because of information received by the police. He was not prepared to say from whom the information came.

He was one of the first men out of a dry-cleaner's van in which the police entered the farm. He ran into the main house through a back door.

In the lounge he found Goldberg, whom he took to be Goldreich. He repeatedly told Goldberg he was Goldreich. Goldberg repeatedly denied being Goldreich and gave his name as Goldberg. He was arrested.

Among the people he saw at Lillieleaf Farm that day was Bob Hepple.

### Too busy

He had been too busy with organisational matters to take much interest in the raid itself.

Lieutenant Van Wyk said that between October 9, 1961, and July 11, 1963, there had been 36 acts of sabotage on the Witwatersrand. They had caused damage estimated at more than R50,000.

There had been more than one organisation intent on sabotage during that period.

He had not been aware that Mrs. Berman, Mrs. Goldreich's mother, and Dr. Fine, her brother, had gone with James Kantor on July 12 to Rivonia to attend to the Goldreich children who had spent a night on the farm in the care of a servant.

He did not know if Goldreich's sister, Mrs. Arenstein, was present when Mrs. Berman and Dr. Fine were interviewed by Dr. Yutar, the deputy Attorney-General. To his knowledge no statements were taken from them. The police received information about these two people from a "privileged source."

He knew there was some connection between Mrs. Arenstein and the former constable, Greeff, who had allowed Goldreich and Wolpe to escape from Marshall Square.

Mr. W. Lee, an interpreter, gave evidence about passages in Sesuto and Xosa in the transcript of a broadcast alleged to have been made by Watler Sisulu. He said passages had been wrongly spelt and in places were grammatically incorrect.

### Land rights

The effect of the main passage was to invite young men to join

as the time was at hand. Another passage, in effect, expressed the wish that the land of the non-Whites which had been in other hands, should revert to its original ownership.

Through counsel, some of the accused expressed entire satisfaction with Mr. Lee's exposition of the passages.

The hearing will continue today.

RDM  
29/2/64

## DELAY AS RIVONIA WITNESSES RECALLED

Pretoria Reporter

**T**HE State case in the Rivonia trial, which was expected to end yesterday in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, has been prolonged by the recalling of several witnesses for cross-examination, and will continue into next week.

A total of 173 witnesses have been called since the leading of evidence began on December 3. The accused first appeared in court on October 9 last year.

When proceedings began yesterday, the court was cleared before Mr. X, the State's first secret witness, was recalled to be cross-examined by Mr. V. C. Berrange.

Mr. Berrange said Mr. X had made conflicting statements about

## ACCUSED

**T**HOSE appearing before the court at the Rivonia trial are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohammed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

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a certain amount of money he had allegedly received from the High Command, a petrol bomb put on a Natal north-coast passenger train, and a pipe-bomb incident intended to intimidate an Induna.

"I want to suggest to you that you are adept at tailoring the circumstances when you give evidence," said Mr. Berrange.

Mr. X: "That is not true."  
Sergeant C. J. Dirker, of Johannesburg, was then recalled and questioned by Mr. Berrange about certain exhibits — including bottles containing benzine — and where they had been found at Rivonia.

RDM  
3/3/64

# HEARD ON RIVONIA

PRETORIA REPORTER

**W**ITH the closing of the cross-examination of Detective Warrant Officer C. J. Dirker yesterday, the evidence for the State in the Rivonia Trial came to an end.

Dr. Yutar, for the State, told the court that he would like time in order to consider the admission of certain documents, and that he would like time to prepare a reply to an application for the discharge of James Kantor, which he understood would be made.

Recalled for cross-examination Detective Warrant Officer C. J. Dirker said that he had not expected the court to draw any inference from the fact that he had said that Wolpe often appeared in cases with a political flavour or that certain people were known to the Security Branch.

## The sting

When he had seen certain people in the company of known Communists, however, he had drawn his own inference on the basis of birds of a feather flock together.

Reminded that he had said that Moses Kotane and Duma Nokwe had "fled", Mr. Dirker said he had used this word in spite of the fact that no charges were pending against Kotane.

He also agreed that he had said that J. B. Marks had joined the African National Congress after the banning of the Communist party.

Mr. Berrange said that the sting in Mr. Dirker's evidence, and he was sure that he had meant it intentionally, was that Mr. Marks had joined the A.N.C. when the Communist Party was banned.

Mr. Dirker said that he was speaking with his specialised knowledge and that "several of these people" had joined organisations then existing after the banning of the Communist Party.

## 90-day clause

He would not deny that Mr. Marks had been a member of the A.N.C. for years before the banning of the Communist Party.

Mr. Berrange said that Kathrada would say that he had broken his house arrest to go into hiding because he feared being taken into custody in terms of the 90-day clause.

Mr. Dirker replied that, within his knowledge, Kathrada had no justification for this fear.

He admitted that Kathrada had been an accused at the treason trial and that he had been arrested in connection with political offences on half a dozen occasions between 1952 and 1962.

In the majority of these cases, the charges had either been withdrawn or he had been acquitted.

Mr. Dirker said that at about 4 p.m. on July 11, 1963, during the course of the police raid on Rivonia, he had felt the engine block of Bernstein's car and it was "quite cold." Bernstein had been with him at the time, but he had not said anything to him because "I know Bernstein, and he never talks to the police."

From the fact that the engine had been cold he had come to the conclusion that Bernstein must have been at Rivonia for from two to three hours.

He said he would not deny that Bernstein, on that day, had reported to the police between 1.30 p.m. and 1.45 p.m., or that he had handed over plans to a firm of engineers in Johannesburg after 2 p.m. He would also not deny that it took between 30 and 33 minutes to reach Rivonia from the premises of the firm of engineers.

## Street search

He seemed to recall, however, that Bernstein had reported to the police shortly after 12 noon on the day in question.

Mr. Dirker admitted that he had been sued by Mr. Michael Harmel for taking an envelope from him in the street and for searching him in the street, both without justification.

His defence had been that he had done these things because he had reason to believe that they would reveal the commission of a crime.

Harmel had called Walter Sisulu and he had called two policemen as witnesses in the action.

It was true that the court had found for Harmel and that in judgment the Judge had said: "I have not gained a very good impression of Dirker as a witness," and added that he had found him "consistently evasive."

The Judge had also said that the police version of the reason for the search was "certainly not true."

Mr. Dirker said that his name had been besmirched and he had been made to pay Harmel R200, but he did not feel vicious towards either Harmel or Sisulu. He had no ill feelings towards them personally.

The hearing will resume today.

# Trial judge reprimands police

RDM  
3/3/64

Pretoria Reporter

**T**HE security police should remember that the control of the court rested with him, Mr. Justice De Wet, the Judge President, said at the Rivonia trial yesterday.

After the tea interval, Mr. Berrange (for the defence) said that a member of the Bar had been denied entrance to the well of the court by a policeman.

The policeman had told him that he was refusing him entrance because of an instruction by Mr. Justice De Wet.

## ORDER

Mr. Berrange asked if, in fact, the court had made such an order.

Mr. Justice De Wet said that he had made no such order. On the contrary, he had issued instructions that not only were members of the Bar to be allowed into the well of the court, but were to be given seats in the jury box if they so desired.

The police should remember, he said that presiding judges were in control of their courts and the security police should remember that the control of the Rivonia trial court rested in the Judge President.

# ACCUSED

**T**HOSE appearing before the court at the Rivonia trial are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohammed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

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

# Two<sup>5</sup>/<sub>3</sub> back in the jury box

RDM  
3/3/64

**F**OLLOWING Mr. Justice De Wet's announcement on Monday that he had issued instructions that members of the Bar be allowed into the well of the court at the Rivonia trial, two men were in the unused jury box during yesterday's proceedings.

One was a member of the English Side Bar, and the other a representative of the Netherlands Embassy who at one stage, together with a representative of the American Embassy, was asked by the police to leave the jury box.

Both men occupied the jury box yesterday after seeking Mr. Justice De Wet's permission.

"NO CASE," SAYS COUNSEL

# Kantor asks to be freed

STAR  
3/3  
6/4

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

**A**N APPLICATION for the discharge of James Kantor was made when the State case against the accused in the Rivonia trial ended today. Counsel for Kantor, Mr. J. F. Coaker, dealt point by point with the allegations against his client.

Dr. Percy Yutar, leader of the State team, indicated that the State would agree to bail for Kantor if the plea for his discharge failed. A few weeks ago Kantor's bail of R10,000 was cancelled after a week-end application by the State to a Johannesburg judge.

Then he formally closed the State case. Finally, a postponement until April 7 was agreed.

Mr. Coaker said Kantor was charged on all four counts under the indictment—in his personal capacity and as a partner of Harold Wolpe.

Insofar as Kantor's personal complicity was concerned, Mr. Coaker said the evidence which had been led did not make out a case for the defence to meet.

The fact that Kantor had taken into partnership a brother-in-law (Wolpe) who happened to be a named Communist, was no case against him, said Mr. Coaker.

It had not been proved that Kantor personally had handled the cases of people charged with

belonging to unlawful organizations.

Evidence showed that Kantor did not handle the purchase of Lilliesleaf farm, Rivonia. His suspicions would not have been aroused had he seen the file dealing with the purchase.

Mr. Coaker also submitted that the way the accounts of certain clients were dealt with showed no conspiracy on the part of Kantor.

It was clear from Det./W.O. Dirker's evidence that he had attached undue importance to the fact that Kantor said he had come to "feed the dogs and chickens," when he arrived at Lilliesleaf farm on the day after the police raid.

There was nothing suspicious in Kantor's visit to the farm, said counsel.

## NECESSARY TO SHOW

Mr. Justice de Wet said it would be necessary for Kantor to prove that he could not have prevented Wolpe's acts.

Quoting from previous judgments, Mr. Coaker said this would be accomplished if it could be shown that Kantor did not know of the acts.

Mr. Coaker went on to say that Wolpe's conduct did not fall into the ambit of the section under which Kantor was charged, and, therefore, Kantor should not have been charged.

The only act of Wolpe's which could count against Kantor concerned the purchase of Lilliesleaf farm. But the Sabotage Act had not been passed at the time of that transaction.

Replying on behalf of the State, Dr. Yutar said that it had never been suggested that Kantor was a saboteur, or a partner to sabotage.

Kantor had been involved in  
◆ Turn to Page 3. Column 1.

financial transactions for the purpose of aiding or assisting offences, including sabotage and contravention of the Suppression of Communism Act, added the prosecutor.

The court had no alternative but "to put Kantor on his defence."

"We haven't got only one transaction on which the State is relying, but a series of transactions, and Kantor was the senior partner in the firm."

Dr. Yutar referred to a sum of R10,000 sent by "a co-conspirator" (Cecil Williams) with a request that it should be transferred to Kantor's firm, and that Kantor should be asked to inform him of its receipt.

Mr. Justice de Wet interjected: "An alleged co-conspirator."

Later he said: "One cannot possibly assume that every bit of money coming into the country is for illegal purposes."

(Proceeding)

# Aansoek vir Kantor ontslag

**A**NSOEK om die ontslag van James Kantor, een van die tien beskuldigdes in die Rivoniasaak, sal deur sy advokaat gedoen word sodra die Staat sy saak finaal afsluit, het dr. P. Yutar, adjunk-prokureur-generaal van Transvaal, gister in die Pretoriase Strafhof gesê.

Hy het Regter-president Q. de Wet ná die afhandeling van die kruisverhoor van die laaste Staatsgetuie meegedeel dat hy die hof vandag in kennis sal stel of die Staat sy saak finaal sluit.

Tydens sy kruisverhoor van C. J. Dirker van die Veiligheidsafdeling, een van die speurders wat deelgeneem het aan die klopjag op Rivonia, het adv. V. C. Berrange gesê dat besk. Ahmed Kathrada sy huisarres „verbreek” het en weggekrui het omdat hy gevoel het hy sou enige dag ingevolge die 90 dae-bepaling aangehou word.

## IN HEGTENIS

Kathrada is een van die beskuldigdes wat met die klopjag op Rivonia in hegtenis geneem is.

Adv. Berrange het gevra of mnr. Dirker dit sal ontken as besk. Lionel Bernstein, wat ook by Rivonia in hegtenis geneem is, sou sê dat hy kort voor die polisie daar aangekom het.

Mnr. Dirker het geantwoord dat hy dit nie kan ontken nie, maar die enjin van Bernstein se motor was koud toe hy tydens die klopjag daaraan gevoel het. Bernstein moes hom destyds daaglik by die polisie by Marshallplein aanmeld en get. het vasgestel dat hy die dag kort na twaalfuur aangemeld het.

Adv. Berrange het gesê Bernstein sal sê dat hy later as dit aangemeld het en dat hy ná middagete by 'n ingenieursfirma en by die Sentrale Nuisagentskap aangegaan het voordat hy na Rivonia is.

## NÁ MIDDAGETE

'n Vennoot in die ingenieursfirma sal sê dat Bernstein die betrokke middag ná middagete gesien het en die verdediging het vasgestel dat dit sowat 33 minute op 'n weekdag neem om van die stad na Rivonia te ry, het adv. Berrange gesê.

Die klopjag op Rivonia het om 3 nm. op 11 Julie 1963 begin.

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

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

Die saak duur voort.

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