

GOLDBERG IN WITNESS BOX:

Goldreich's aim was guerilla warfare

Star
13/5/64

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

ARTHUR GOLDBERG was very enthusiastic about starting a guerilla warfare campaign in South Africa, Denis Goldberg said at the Rivonia sabotage trial today. "Goldreich felt that it could be done and that the whole action could be mounted in six or nine months."

Goldberg was the sixth of the nine accused to give evidence.

He said that at the request of Goldreich he, as a civil engineer, investigated the possi-

bilities of making hand-grenades and land-mines, but came to the conclusion that this would be impossible.

Goldreich appeared to be widely read on guerilla warfare and said he had received training in the Israeli Army.

When the 90-day law was mooted Goldberg said he felt he would soon be arrested. Eventually he decided to leave the country so that he could still make some contribution to improving race relations in South Africa.

"Two things which really decided me to leave were the bomb explosion in my garden, and the abusive slogan painted on the side of my car."

He said the explosion occurred at about midnight on December 19, 1962.

ACCUSED POLICE

"I immediately telephoned the police, and when Lieutenant Sauerman arrived I accused his men of causing the explosion. He replied that his men did not have the technical knowledge to do it.

"Later I learnt that the petrol tank of the car of a friend had been tampered with and that another friend had been abused over the telephone the same night."

Goldberg said he decided to come to Johannesburg so that political friends could get him across the border. He did not have time to get a passport.

He booked in at an hotel under the name of Dan Williams, and Arthur Goldreich got in touch with him.

"This was the first time I had ever met Goldreich. He said I

would have to wait in Johannesburg a few weeks and later took me to the Mountain View cottage owned by the Kreeles."

Goldreich suggested he should disguise himself and he grew a beard. Goldreich also gave him money to buy furniture for the cottage, indicating that the cottage was to be used as a refuge for other people as well.

Later Goldreich took him to Rivonia and asked him to stay on and do a special job for him.

"Goldreich was very enthusiastic and was a very persuasive speaker," Goldberg said.

"Among the investigations made by me for Goldreich was smelting cast iron. Goldreich wanted to make grenade heads."

The structure required would have had to be 40ft. high and would have belched out vast quantities of smoke. It would be very difficult to disguise such a structure on a farm.

Goldberg said the shooks which Goldreich needed for land mine casings were required in large quantities. One timber merchant said 12 trucks would be required to carry the wood.

IMPRACTICABLE

Goldberg said he thought the whole operation was quite impracticable. Goldreich was "rather disappointed" when he reported to him.

Giving details of the difficulties, Goldberg said cast iron was difficult to obtain; coke was almost unobtainable; an order for 270 tons of ammonium nitrate would excite interest; it would be impossible to get the 260,000 detonators required; an order for 48,000 batteries would also be unusual.

Properly built workshops and machine tools would be necessary, with a labour force of 200 men.

Goldberg said that when he was under 90-day detention the first thing the police said was: "Tell us what you know and we will put you in a car and take you across the border." Goldberg said he did not believe them and told them to "cut out the dramatics."

If he had believed he would be brought to trial he would not have attempted to escape from jail. "If I had been able to think clearly, which was impossible under 90-day detention, I would have realized the futility of getting away."

SABOTAGE

Goldberg said he did not really disapprove of sabotage, and that he could understand why it had come about.

People who disapproved of multi-racial parties were bigoted, narrow-minded and intolerant. He often held mixed gatherings at his house in Cape Town.

(Proceeding)

Guerrilla-oorloë glo daar bespreek

'Kmdt.' Goldberg vertel van ANC-kampe

Tulsi
13/5/64

Van Ons Pretoriase Personeel

PRETORIA.

EK HET NOOIT aan die Kommunisteparty behoort nie. Ek was ook nie 'n lid van die National High Command nie en het nie eers aan Umkhonto We Sizwe behoort nie. In 1960 is ek vir vier maande aangehou. Ek het niks onwettigs gedoen om dit te regverdig nie," het Dennis Goldberg gister in die Rivoniasaak in die Pretoriase Strafhof gesê.

Goldberg was die volgende beskuldigde wat die verdediging as getuie geroep het nadat Govan Mbeki se kruisverhoor gister afgehandel was.

Goldberg (31) het getuig dat hy getroud is, twee kinders het en dat hy 'n graad in Siviele Ingenieurswese aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad behaal het.

Beveg

Hy het sy politieke sienswyse verduidelik en gesê dat hy die kleurskeidslyn as verkeerd beskou en die afgelope tien jaar alles in sy vermoë gedoen het om dit te beveg.

In 1955 het hy by die Congress of Democrats aangesluit.

Die organisasie, het hy gesê, is gestig op inisiatief van die A.N.C. en die Indian Congress om met die A.N.C. saam te werk in die versetveldtog. Dit was nie teen die blankes gemik nie, maar teen blanke-oorheersing, het hy gesê.

Pieknieks

Daarna het hy vertel van veel-rassige funksies, soos kampe en pieknieks, wat hy georganiseer het. Die doel daarvan was dat die verskillende rasse bymekaar kon kom en hul probleme kan bespreek.

Een spesifieke kamp, waarvan sekere staatsgetuies getuig het dat daar besprekings oor guerrilla-oorlogvoering was en dat Goldberg daar bekend gestaan het as „kameraad-kommandant" het hy bespreek en vertel wat alles daar gedoen is.

Die kampingers het onder meer na nuusuitsendings geluister en dit bespreek. Die besprekings het onder meer gegaan oor veranderings in ander lande, soos die Kongo, Algerië en Kuba.

'Warm nuus'

Op daardie tydstip was die Kongo „warm nuus" en omdat die verandering daar met geweld teweeggebring is, het Guerrilla-oorlogvoering ter sprake gekom, het hy gesê.

Hy het gesê dat hy as kommandant bekend gestaan het omdat hy aan die begin van die kamp nie tevrede was met die terrein nie en ontwrigting veroorsaak het toe hy beveel het dat die kamp verskuif moes word. Die aanspreekvorm „kameraad" word nie net in Kommunistekringe gebruik nie, maar ook deur lede van vakbonde asook die Arbeiderparty, het hy gesê.

Gedurende die kamp is plate gespeel en liedjies gesing, onder meer van Bantoe-leiers soos Luthuli.

Gevra waarom lesings oor die werking van elektrisiteit en telefoons in die kamp gehou is, het Goldberg verduidelik dat daar dikwels elektrisiteitsprobleme by politieke byeenkomste opduik en dit is handig as 'n mens dit self kan behartig.

Telefone

Telefone is interessante demonstrasie-middels en dit was vir die kampeers lekker om hul eie telefoon te kan maak. Die telefoon wat gebruik is, kon net oor sowat 100 tree werk.

Die onderrig in Judo was net vir afleiding. „As ons 'n boksinstrukteur en bokshandskoene gehad het, sou daar onderrig in boks gewees het."

Vroeër die dag het Mbeki getuig oor sabotasie wat onder sy „regime" gepleeg is. Op 'n vraag van dr. Yutar, namens die Staat, of hy nie dink dit is 'n ernstige daad van sabotasie om 'n biersaal op te blaas nie, het Mbeki gesê: „Nee, daar was nie mense in nie."

Wapens

Dr. Yutar: „En om 'n sinjaalkas van die Spoorweë te saboteer?" — „Nee, na my mening is dit nie ernstig nie."

Mbeki het ook ontken dat hy daarvan kennis dra dat wapens as speelgoed vervoer is en dat verpleegsters in uniforms gekleed, gebruik is om bomme na teikens te dra.

Dr. Yutar: „Weet jy nie wie die bomme gedra het in die poging om die ou sinagoge te saboteer nie?" — Nee.

„Ook nie by die Minister van Landbou se kantoor nie?" — Nee.

Die saak duur voort.

Rivonia trial— end in sight

Star
14/5/64

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

THE END OF THE LENGTHY RIVONIA SABOTAGE TRIAL is in sight. The defence have two accused, Andrew Mlangeni and Elias Matsoaledi, whom they may call and they are then expected to close their case.

This will be followed by argument, which will take at least a week.

The trial began last October, and with one or two short adjournments between now and when judgment is given, will probably end by the middle of June.

WARFARE

Today, Denis Goldberg was cross-examined on the investigations he had made for Arthur Goldreich into the possibilities of manufacturing arms for a possible guerilla warfare campaign in South Africa.

Goldberg said he believed very strongly in the cause, which was to abolish the colour bar and

secure votes for all. He was not, however, fanatical.

He was quite prepared to leave South Africa so that he could pursue his political aims. An alternative—to stay in South Africa but give up political work—was not acceptable to him.

Goldberg admitted that some sketches before the court were drawn by him. They were sketches of processes for smelting cast iron, to be used in hand grenades and for making chemicals for explosives.

Goldberg said Arthur Goldreich had intended to have a poultry farm as a cover for the manufacture of explosives.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.

Twenty-four POST, May 17, 1964

'STRIPPED AND

POST Reporter — Pretoria

"I WAS made to strip naked and then the police assaulted and tortured me," Andrew Mlangeni told the Rivonia Trial Court in a surprise statement at the end of his evidence on Friday.

Mlangeni is one of the nine men facing charges of sabotage, contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act (Sabotage Act).

After he had finished reading a prepared statement in which he denied membership of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mlangeni dramatically turned to Mr. Justice De Wet and said: "I would like to tell the court of the torture I suffered while I was under 90-days detention."

He said he wished to bring to the notice of the court "the practices or torture carried out by the police at the headquarters in Pretoria".

"I was given electric shock torture there," he said.

"The Minister of Justice has told Parliament that electric shock machines were not issued to the police.

"I do not blame the Minister for not knowing this. But I can tell from personal experience that shock torture does take place."

There was drama again in the Pretoria courtroom when Elias Matsoaledi also added to his statement an allegation of torture against the police.

"I am prepared to give evidence under oath to any inquiry," he told a hushed court.

He also complained to the Judge about the

Alleges Rivonia man

treatment of his wife whom he said was being victimised for his political actions (see page 3).

Last stage

The Rivonia Trial is nearing an end after seven months. It is expected to be over at least by the middle of June.

Tomorrow the State will begin its argument and then the defence will reply. There will be no more evidence given.

After this the judgment will be given and if a verdict of guilty is given the defence will be able to lead evidence in mitigation of sentence.

The accused in this case are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Matsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

Police Offered Him Trip Over Border, Says Goldberg

CT
14
3/64

Cape Times Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The first offer made to him by his interrogators while undergoing 90-day detention, Dennis Goldberg said at the Rivonia trial yesterday, was a "free trip" outside the country's borders.

His interrogators said: "Mr. Goldberg, tell us what you know and we will put you in a car and take you across the border."

He replied: "Cut out the dramatics," as he did not believe that they would keep their word.

Detention had affected his mind, he said, in that it had

spoilt his powers of concentration and his ability to think clearly.

For instance, he had, while counting his steps in pacing round and round his cell, been unable to keep track of his counting beyond a few hundred.

ESCAPE ATTEMPT

If he had been able to think clearly he doubted if he could have made an escape attempt because he would have realized that such an attempt could not have been successful.

In fact, he would not have attempted to escape at all if he had been sure that he would be brought to trial.

A grave doubt had been raised in his mind about his being brought to trial by the repeated promises of his interrogators that he would be kept in detention endlessly for successive periods of 90 days.

This had been coupled in his mind with the statement of the Minister of Justice in Parliament that he envisaged detainees being kept, not for just 90 days, but for successive periods of 90 days "until this side of eternity".

Towards the end of 1962 he had decided that it would be necessary for him to leave South Africa.

NEIGHBOUR'S REPORTS

It appeared that the security police were intensifying their campaign against him. They parked a car near his house and used it as an observation post.

They followed him wherever he went and drove up and down outside his house hooting and shouting.

His neighbour had furnished the security police with lists of all the people who came to his house and these had then been visited by the security police.

On December 19, 1962, a bomb which he believed had been planted there by members of the security police, exploded in his garden.

When he reported the matter to the security police he was told that they could not have been responsible for the bomb because of a lack of technical knowledge.

About the same time he began receiving anonymous telephone calls at odd hours and an obscene slogan was painted on his car.

OFFER OF HELP

Goldberg said: "I believe that one day—and I hope in the not too distant future—there will be a South African Government which will not regard organization to attain political rights as a crime."

He made use of an offer of help to leave the country illegally and to do this travelled to Johannesburg from Cape Town.

In a Johannesburg hotel where he stayed he was visited by Arthur Goldreich, who gave him accommodation in the cottage in Mountainview for one

month and had later allowed him to stay at Travellyn near Krugersdorp. In his capacity as a consultant engineer he acceded to Goldreich's request to investigate the possibility of a guerilla warfare campaign to start within six months of a decision being taken.

COST OF ARMS

He investigated the matter thoroughly, even analysing what would be required for the smelting of iron to make hand grenades and the fabrication of boxes as containers for land mines.

He concluded that the plan was not practicable.

The supply of raw materials, plus the problems of storage, transport and manufacture could not be dealt with secretly as the circumstances demanded.

It would not have been possible to do everything required in the six months which Goldreich had laid down. In addition, the costs would have been prohibitive.

He had calculated that without taking the costs of raw materials or running costs into consideration an initial outlay

of close on R200,000 would have been required.

He told Goldreich of his opinion and Goldreich seemed disappointed. He was to have drawn up a written report in support of his opinion, but he was arrested before he was able to do this.

Questioned by Mr. Krog, for the State, Goldberg said he considered himself a reliable, responsible, honest and truthful person, a South African citizen in possession of an identity card made out in the name of Goldberg.

He had never been a member of the communist party, but both his parents had been communists.

He would admit that if a decision had been taken to embark on a campaign of guerilla warfare the investigation he had carried out in this regard would have made a valuable contribution.

"GOOD LUCK"

It was not true that he had sought the safety of England, leaving others to face possible guerilla warfare.

Mr. Krog: I am reminded that your colleague Goldreich sought the safety of Israel?—Good luck to him.

And had you been able you would have done so too?—Yes, if I had been able to run fast enough.

Cross-examination of Goldberg will continue to-day.

Goldberg erken hy het sabotasie goedgekeur

Van Ons Pretoriase Personeel

PRETORIA.

DENNIS GOLDBERG het gister in die Rivoniasaak erken dat hy sabotasie goedgekeur het. Hy is onder kruisverhoor geneem deur adv. T. Kroch, namens die Staat.

Goldberg het gesê dat hy vir die eerste keer gehoor het van die bestaan van 'n organisasie met sabotasie as doelstelling, toe hy in Kaapstad die nuus in 'n Sondagkoerant gelees het. Dit was na 'n naweek waarin sabotasiepogings voorgekom het.

Adv. Kroch: „Was jy verbaas dat die sabotasiepogings voorgekom het, of het jy dit verwag?” — „Ek was glad nie verbaas dat mense gevoel het dat hulle sterk moet betoog nie, maar ek was verbaas dat 'n organisasie met dié doel so gou ontstaan het.”

GOEDGEKEUR

Adv. Krogh: „En wat was jou houding?” — „Aanvanklik het ek dit nie juis afgekeur nie, maar nadat ek daarvoor nagedink het, het ek dit goedgekeur.”

Gevra oor die aktiwiteite by die veelrassige kamp wat hy georganiseer het en of die kennis daarvan waardevol sou wees vir guerrilla-oorlogvoering, het Goldberg gesê dat noodhulp wel waardevol sou wees. Kennis van 'n motorenjin sou egter nie van waarde wees nie, omdat vervoer op openbare paaie nie vir guerrillas bestem is nie.

Adv. Krogh: „Sou kennis van judo nie gerieflik wees nie?” — „Sover ek weet, weeg judo nie teen koeëls op nie.”

Adv. Krogh het melding gemaak van die feit dat sommige beskuldiges beweer dat die Staatsgetuies se getuienis vir die geleentheid „geklee” is en aan Goldberg gevra: „In die lig daarvan, voel u nie effens oor-klee nie?” — „Ek het 'n verduideliking van my politieke bedrywighede gegee en ek is nie skaam oor enigiets wat ek gedoen het nie.”

VALS NAAM

Hy het getuig dat hy op pad was om die land te verlaat toe hy in Johannesburg aangekom het. Dit was die eerste keer dat hy Goldreich ontmoet het. Toe hy onder 'n vals naam by 'n hotel tuisgegaan het, het Goldreich met hom in verbinding getree.

Goldreich was glo baie entoesiasies om guerrilla-oorlog in Suid-Afrika te begin en het hom (Goldberg), as ingenieur, gena-

der om ondersoek in te stel na die moontlikhede van sulke bedrywighede.

Hy het sy vertrek na die buiteland uitgestel om die ondersoek te doen, het hy gesê. Die ondersoek het onder meer ingesluit die praktiese moontlikheid vir die giet van koppe vir handgranaat en die pryse van afvalstoele en houtplanke vir die vervaardiging van landmyne.

TELEURGESTELD

Hy het egter bevind dat die onderneming heeltemal onprakties sou wees, het hy gesê. 'n Hoë toring wat baie rook sou uitlaat sou onder meer nodig wees en dit sou moeilik wees om so iets op 'n plasje soos Travallyn weg te steek. Toe hy sy verslag ingedien het, was Goldreich „taamlik teleurgesteld”, het hy gesê.

Die saak duur voort.



"POLICE PUT INFO LEFT-WING BODIES"

Star
15/5/64

Goldberg continues his evidence

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

THE SPECIAL BRANCH put informers into left-wing organizations and tried to break them, according to Denis Goldberg when he was again cross-examined at the Rivonia sabotage trial.

The accused

THE nine accused in the Rivonia trial are:

Nelson Rolihlala Mandela, a Johannesburg attorney;

Walter Max Ulliot Sisulu of Johannesburg;

Dennis Theodore Goldberg, a civil engineer, of Claremont, Cape;

Govan Archibald Mbeki, a Port Elizabeth journalist;

Ahmed Mohammed Kathrada of Johannesburg;

Lionel Gabriel Bernstein, a Johannesburg architect;

Raymond Mhlaba.

The State alleges these seven were members of the National High Command.

Elias Matsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni.

The judge is Mr. Justice de Wet; Dr. Percy Yutar, Deputy Attorney-General, with him Mr. A. Krog and Mr. T. B. Vorster of the office of the Senior Public Prosecutor, Johannesburg, appear for the State; Mr. A. Fischer, O.C., with him Mr. V. Berrange, Mr. G. Bizos and Mr. A. Chaskelson (instructed by Joel O. Joffe) appear for the accused.

Goldberg said the special branch "stood out strongly" against the organizations which formed the congress alliance.

It was for these reasons, Goldberg said, that members of such organizations were instructed not to make any statements to the police if they were detained, apart from giving their names and addresses.

Goldberg was questioned by Mr. Krog.

DISLOYAL ?

"There are opposition parties in Parliament. Are they disloyal?" Goldberg asked.

Mr. Krog: Did you teach them to oppose the Government?—No. We were teaching them political leadership, and they were members of parties which are opposed to the Government.

There was no textbook on guerilla warfare at the camp, Goldberg said.

Goldberg was again questioned on the camp he had organized at Mamre for young Africans and Coloureds in December, 1962.

State witnesses have said they were told the camp was for training young guerillas.

Goldberg has said, however, that the camp was to teach the techniques of leadership to the campers. "We were training people of the political organizations whose struggle was for full political rights."

Mr. Krog: These people were taught nothing that was loyal to the Government?—That is not the question. It is not a question of loyalty.

Questioned about his activities as a member of the Congress of Democrats, he said he was at times chairman and secretary of the Cape Town branch.

He did not think the congress was informed that the Umkonto we Sizewe was to be formed to carry out a campaign of sabotage.

GOLDBERG'S

PRETORIA REPORTER

DENNIS GOLDBERG said at the Rivonia trial yesterday that it was immaterial to him who the individual members were of the Government which took over in South Africa as long as they followed a policy to which he felt he could subscribe.

Mr. Justice De Wet, the Judge President, told Goldberg that as

THE ACCUSED

THOSE before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, 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 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The State alleges that they, together with others named in the indictment as co-conspirators, planned the overthrow of the Government by revolution and by assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

Dr. P. Yutar, S.A., deputy Attorney-General, with him Mr. A. J. Krog, Mr. T. B. Vorster and Mr. E. Klusman, are appearing for the State. Mr. A. Fisher, Q.C., with him Mr. V. C. Berange, Mr. G. Bizos and Mr. A. Chaskelson (all instructed by Mr. Joel Joffe) are appearing for the accused.

an intelligent man it must have been obvious to him that people were working for a revolution and that if these people were successful they would become members of the new government.

He had told the court he had never asked who these people working for revolution were. But had he not been interested to know who the future Prime Minister or Minister of Justice might be?

Goldberg: "No. As long as they followed a policy I could support I would be quite happy no matter who they were. Individuals would not matter."

No fanatic

He said that in 1963 he had been quite prepared to leave South Africa, the land of his birth, to pursue his political beliefs. He was not a fanatic but believed strongly in the cause of political equality for all men and the abolition of the colour bar.

Referring to his evidence on Wednesday in which he expressed the opinion that a bomb which exploded in his garden on Decem-

ber 19, 1963, had been planted there by the Security police, he said this was a serious opinion and not an attempt at facetiousness.

As his political beliefs and political work were widely known he could not seriously have considered that Umkhonto we Sizwe had attacked his house.

Bomb blast

When Mr. A. J. Krog, for the State, suggested the attack on his home might have been "eyewash," Goldberg said portions of the casing of the bomb which had exploded in his garden had torn through the moulding of his veranda roof and buried themselves in the masonry so deeply that they had to be dug out.

Goldberg refused to tell the court whether one of the people from whom he had obtained information was Looksmart Ngudle.

Noisy police

Mr. Krog said Goldberg could not incriminate Looksmart Ngudle as "he is no longer with us," but Goldberg still refused to answer the question. He said an answer to any such question might well lead to the incrimination of others.

It was a fact that the security police had caused a disturbance

outside his house at night by driving up and down, hooting, racing the engines of their vehicles and crashing the gears.

He had often gone out of his house at night to investigate the cause of the noise and found those responsible to be members of the security police. He knew them as he had seen them going about their duties elsewhere.

The police had made such a nuisance of themselves that the neighbours had complained to him and his wife about it on several occasions.

He had not reported the matter to the police because "we, in Cape Town found that making such reports was useless."

Mr. Krog showed Goldberg sketches of a furnace for melting cast iron and a filter to be used for the manufacture of an explosive substance. Goldberg said he had prepared the sketches and written out the method by which the furnace worked.

War plan

To arrive at the feasibility of the scheme he had learnt the methods so he could determine the manpower requirements.

In June 1963, Arthur Goldreich

attempted to persuade him to remain in South Africa to take part in a projected guerrilla warfare campaign which had been very dear to his (Goldreich's) heart.

Goldreich believed at the time that guerrilla warfare would be both timeous and necessary. It seemed to him Goldreich was not aware of the magnitude of the project he envisaged.

He had prepared a sketch for a workshop, Goldberg said. The shed was not for the manufacture of arms or explosives. It was far too small for that. It had been intended as part and parcel of the poultry farm which would have formed the "cover" at Travallyn.

Explosives plan

Goldberg said the National High Command, according to evidence, had turned down a proposal to use Travallyn as a factory for arms and explosives. The plan was dropped.

Nevertheless, Goldreich had gone ahead with his plan for the decentralised manufacture of explosives and arms. He drew up a schedule of costs for each of four manufacturing units which were to be located, according to his plan, on sites to be bought.

Cross-examination of Goldberg will continue today.

Tule
15/5/64

Goldberg getuig in Rivonia-saak:

Goldreich wou wapens maak op 'hoenderplaas'

Van Ons Pretoriase Personeel

PRETORIA.

ARTHUR GOLDREICH het in gedagte gehad om die vervaardiging van plofstowwe en wapens te vermom as 'n hoenderboerdery, het Denis Goldberg gister in die Rivoniasaak in die Pretoriase strahof getuig.

Hy het onder kruisverhoor sy ondersoek na die praktiese uitvoerbaarheid van guerrilla-oorlogvoering verder verduidelik. Die hof het net tot middagete gesit en daarna tot vanoggend verdaag.

HANDGRANATE

Goldberg het bevestig dat hy sekere sketse, wat aan hom getoon is, gemaak het in die loop van sy ondersoek, daar was

onder meer sketse van 'n filter vir die skeiding van chemiese stowwe, 'n toring van sowat 40 voet vir die giet van koppe vir handgranate en vir 'n werkwinkel.

Gevra waarvoor die werkwinkel gebruik sou word, het Goldberg verduidelik dat dit gebruik sou word vir die vervaardiging van onder meer geriewe vir die hoenderboerdery.

Die hoenderboerdery was glo Goldreich se plan om die vervaardiging van plofstowwe te vermom.

DOELTREFFENDE METODES

Goldberg het ook getuig dat hy in Kaapstad reeds by „vriende” en „kollegas” gehoor het dat daar in Johannesburg 'n organisasie was met doeltreffende metodes om die land se grense oor te steek. Hy wou nie sê wie die vriende en kollegas was nie.

Om die rede het hy na Johannesburg gegaan en was op pad na die buiteland toe hy deur Goldreich gevra is om die ondersoek te behartig. Hy was nie fanaties in sy beskouinge nie, maar was bereid om oorsee te gaan om sy politieke bedrywighede voort te sit eerder as om hier te bly en sy politieke bedrywighede te staak, het hy gesê.

Hy het verder verduidelik watter sabotasiepogings hy goedgekeur het. Hy het die sabotasie op Regeringsgeboue en -dienste nie afgekeur nie, solank daar nie meneslewens in gevaar was nie. Daarbenewens het hy sabotasie langs spoorlyne goedgekeur, maar nie die beskadiging van die treinspore self nie.

Die saak duur voort.



WOLPE, HEPPEL, SLOVO HET OOK BEGIN AS GEWONE GROENTJES..

DIE Engelstalige universiteite en veral Wits en Kaapstad dra die naam dat hulle liberalistiese universiteite is. Ek sal bewys dat hulle die etiket verdien.

Voor die stigting vroeër vanjaar van konserwatiewe studenteverenigings aan hierdie universiteite was die kleurtoon van elke politieke uitlating deur hulle studenteiers onbetwisbaar Rooi. Dit varieer van ligroos pienk tot skarlatenrooi. Die leerstellings wat hulle verkondig dek die hele ruimte vanaf „een man, een stem” tot by Pan-Afrikanisme. Dit is opmerklik dat die politieke leiers van verbode organisasies soos die African National Congress ens. hoofsaaklik produkte is van hierdie twee universiteite.

Tot watter mate het die universiteite bygedra dat party van hul groentjies ontaard het in Slovo's, Hepples en Wolpes?

TE LAAT

Die meerderheid van die studente aan die Engelstalige universiteite stel hoogenaamde belang in politiek nie. Vir hulle bestaan die verkiesing van studenteraadslede, lidmaatskap van Nusas en politieke verenigings soos die „Human Rights Society” net nie. 'n Minderheidsgroep stel egter belang in die politiek en hulle kan weer verdeel word in twee groepe: die linksgesindes, liberaliste en die ultra-liberaliste en die kommuniste aan die een kant en 'n klein, feitlik nietige, groepie konserwatiste aan die ander kant.

Die rede hiervoor is dat die linksgesindes oor die afgelope 20 jaar stadig maar seker en feitlik onmerkbaar beheer gekry het van elke studenteliggam wat die moeite werd of polities bedrywig was. Baie laat in die dag het die konserwatiewe elemente by die universiteit wakker geskrik.

Neem die voorbeeld van Wits: Ongeveer ses jaar gelede is daar besef dat die linksgesindes koning kraai in alle studenteliggame. Daar is toe gepeog om 'n tak van die Afrikaanse Studentebond by die universiteit te stig maar hiervoor is die toestemming en goedkeuring van die Studenteraad nodig. Goedkeuring is geweier nadat 'n referendum gehou is. Die referendumuitslae is niksseggend. Die groot massa van die studenteliggam het nie aan die referendum deelgeneem nie en daar is goed georganiseer onder die linksgesindes met die gevolg dat die Afrikaanse Studentebond-voorstaaers 'n geweldige neerlaag gely het.

ONVERSKROKKE

In die jare wat daarop gevolg het, het liggame soos Nusas van hulle heerskappy bewus geraak en al hoe meer onverskrokke in beide hulle beleid en uitlatings geraak.

By sy jongste jaarkongres is daar besluite geneem waarkragtens „Pan Africanism” ('n beleid wat die uitverkoop van Suid-Afrika aan die Afrikastate behels) volkome integrasie op laer skole van blank en nie-blank, een man een stem, gepeuter met hooggeplaasdes in die Weermag om laasgenoemde se loyaliteit teenoor volk en regering te ondermyn en verskeie ander verraderlike oogmerke aanvaar en ge-endosseer as amptelike Nusas-beleid. Hierdie dinge is nie in die geheim gedoen nie. Die notule waarin al die besluite opgeneem is, is vrylik beskikbaar.

APPËL

Aan die begin van hierdie jaar is 'n nuwe konserwatiewe studentevereniging aan dié universiteit gestig. Sy aansoek om erkenning aan die Studenteraad het dieselfde lotgeval gehad as dié van sy voorgangers, maar die voorstanders van hierdie organisasie het nie sommer dadelik tou opgegooi nie. Die saak is verder gevoer en die Raad van die Universiteit is versoek om 'n appël teen die Studenteraad se besluit aan te hoor.

Die Raad het ingewillig om die appël aan te hoor. Die appëlstukke is tans in die proses van voorbereiding en dit sal interessant wees om te sien watter houding die Raad van die Universiteit (bestaande o.a. uit hooggeplaasde universiteitsamptenare en verteen-

Deur 'n Spesiale Medewerker

woordigers van die Regering en ander belanghebbende instansies) gaan inneem.

Waar lê die oplossing vir hierdie probleem wat nie net die universiteite en sy studente raak nie, maar elke ouer wat kinders op 'n Engelstalige universiteit het, of beoog om hulle daarheen te stuur? Elke een van die ouers moet die risiko loop dat sy kind sy universiteitsloopbaan aan hierdie universiteite gaan deurmaak sonder om deur die gedurige blootstelling op alle

vlakke aan kommunistiese en linksgesinde leerstellings geskend te raak.

ONRUSBAREND

Vermoedelik het die ouers van die Slovo's, die Hepples en die Wolpes, toe hulle hulle kinders na hierdie universiteite gestuur het, glad nie verwag dat hulle kinders aan die einde van hulle universiteitsloopbane sou ontaard in volkome verraaiers of volksvyande nie. Die toedrag van sake is onrusbarend en ouers sal hulself graag wil troos en sus met die gedagte dat so iets hulle kinders nie sal tref nie.

Veral die Afrikaanse ouers moet daarop let dat daar onder die gelyste blanke kommuniste nie net Jode is nie (wat vir een of ander volkekundige rede baie meer vatbaar is vir kommunistiese indoktrinasie as ander blanke bevolkingsgroepe) maar ook verskeie Afrikaners, of liever mense met 'n Afrikaanse agtergrond of herkoms.

Eers as hierdie besef tot elke ouer van studente of potensiële studente deurdring en hulle bereid is om iets daaromtrent te doen, kan ons 'n verandering aan die Engelstalige universiteite verwag.

VERVOLG AANSTAANDE WEEK

Rivonia accused

allege torture

PRETORIA REPORTER

THE defence case in the Rivonia trial closed in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday afternoon with the proviso that the defence be allowed to call evidence lasting not more than 20 minutes when the court resumes on Monday.

Mr. Justice De Wet said he wanted the State to commence argument on Monday and added that he would not be prepared to give the defence time to prepare argument for "more than a day or so."

Cross-examination of Dennis Goldberg, which had lasted since Wednesday, ended soon after midday. This was followed by two short statements from the dock by Andrew Mlangeni and Elias Motsaedi.

Both Mlangeni and Motsaedi told the court that they had been subjected to torture while undergoing 90-day detention.

Mlangeni said he was tortured in the Central Barracks, Pretoria, and Motsaedi that he had been tortured at Wierda Bridge police station, a few miles from Pretoria.

TOLD MAGISTRATE

Motsaedi said he had told a magistrate of the fact that he had been tortured and that he was willing to give evidence under oath at any inquiry.

He added that not content with torturing him, the police had arrested his wife three months ago and held her for 90 days. When she had completed one period, she was immediately detained for another 90 days.

It was a disgrace for the police to detain a mother of seven children, he said, for offences which had been committed by her husband.

Mlangeni told the court that during his detention he was stripped of his clothing in the Central Barracks, Pretoria, and then assaulted and tortured.

NO BLAME

The Minister of Justice, he said, told Parliament that electric shock machines were not issued to the police, and he did not blame the Minister for not knowing what happened at police stations throughout the country.

He would like, however, to bring to the court's attention, the practice of policemen in Pretoria, the headquarters of the police force.

Mlangeni said he had never joined Mkhonto we Sizwe, but he had acted as its messenger at the request of a friend of his, Joe Modise, who is named in the indictment as a co-conspirator.

He joined the African National Congress in 1954 but had not engaged in any A.N.C. activities after the organisation was banned in 1960.

EXPLOITATION

He had joined it because it offered him a political home and

offered the only promise of doing something to alleviate the distress and exploitation of his people.

His mother-in-law was a well-to-do woman and in 1956 moved to Francistown. Because he was dissatisfied with the schooling offered to African children in South Africa he sent his four children to live with her.

In October, 1961 he moved to Francistown to look after his mother-in-law's affairs while she was in Rhodesia, and to be with his children.

He entered Bechuanaland with a permit from the South African authorities.

TAX BOOK

In February, 1963, he returned to South Africa and the tax receipts in his reference book should serve to refute State evidence that he was in Johannesburg in 1962.

In March, 1963, he had acceded to the request of Joe Modise, who was going into hiding, that he should act as a messenger for him and thus as a messenger for Umkhonto we Sizwe. In this capacity he had visited Durban and met the State witness, Mr. X.

Mlangeni denied that he was ever transport officer for Umkhonto we Sizwe or that he ever sent recruits out of the country for military training, although he was aware that this was being done.

Motsaedi said he joined the A.N.C. in 1948, but was banned from membership of this organisation in 1954. He was a listed Communist but had not joined the Communist Party after its banning.

He joined the African trade

union movement, but events had made it clear to him that political changes were needed before Africans would be in a position to bargain with management.

When he was asked to join Umkhonto we Sizwe he did so because it offered him a last hope. There was nothing else left to do. He said: "There was nothing left to us but to suffer."

He knew of some of the explosions caused by Umkhonto we Sizwe but had never caused any explosions himself. He also accommodated recruits who were in transit to military training outside South Africa and assisted in their despatch.

UNTRUE

A lot of the evidence against him was untrue, he said. But he chose not to go into the witness box because his counsel had told him that on the admissions he was making he would be convicted in any case.

He did not wish to submit to a cross-examination which might serve to incriminate other people.

The court was not the place to air the grievances of the African people, but he wished "to tell the court of the things that make our hearts sore and our minds heavy."

What he had done had brought him no personal gain. It had been done in an endeavour to alleviate the lot of his people who suffered from poverty, misery and ill-health because of the discriminatory racial laws in the country.

THE ACCUSED

THOSE before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, Elias Motsaedi 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 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The State alleges that they, together with others named in the indictment as co-conspirators, planned the overthrow of the Government by revolution and by assisting an armed invasion of South Africa by foreign troops.

Dr. P. Yutar, S.A., deputy Attorney-General, with him Mr. A. J. Krog, Mr. T. B. Vorster and Mr. E. Klusman, are appearing for the State. Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., with him Mr. V. C. Ber-range, Mr. G. Bizos and Mr. A. Chaskelson (all instructed by Mr. Joel Joffe) are appearing for the accused.

2DM
16/5/64

Decision on Festenstein reserved

Pretoria Reporter

MR. JUSTICE DOWLING yesterday reserved judgment in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, on the appeal of Dr. Hilliard Festenstein, a Johannesburg medical research worker, against his conviction and sentence for ~~three~~ political offences.

Mr. Justice De Vos concurred. Festenstein was sentenced in the Johannesburg Regional Court in January, this year, to a year's imprisonment and a fine of R300. Six months of the sentence were conditionally suspended for three years.

He was convicted for taking part in the activities of the Communist Party by possessing party programmes; for being in possession of literature prohibited under the Customs Act; and for possessing a copy of a banned communistic publication.

STAR
19/5/64

Festenstein may report in Durban

An application on behalf of Dr. Hilliard Festenstein, a Johannesburg medical research worker, for variation of bail conditions was granted by Mr. R. Bax in the Johannesburg Regional Court today.

Dr. Festenstein is on R3000 bail pending the outcome of an appeal against his conviction and sentence in January this year for taking part in the activities of the Communist Party by possessing party programmes, and for being in possession of banned literature.

Dr. Festenstein was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of R300, six months of the sentence being conditionally suspended for three years.

The application was made to enable Dr. Festenstein, who has to report daily to the Hospital Hill Police Station, to go to Durban. Mr. Bax was told that Dr. Festenstein wanted to ship a car to the United Kingdom.

Dr. Festenstein was ordered to report daily to the main police station while in Durban.

Handwritten scribbles and a large 'B' in the middle of the page.

A large, faint, hand-drawn oval shape at the bottom of the page.

Staw 18
1/5
64

EVIDENCE ENDS IN RIVONIA TRIAL

THE DEFENCE, after calling two African witnesses, closed its case in the Rivonia sabotage trial in Pretoria today.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday, when the Prosecutor, Dr. Percy Yutar, will start his argument.

Dr. Yutar was to have started his address today, but is indisposed. He is expected to speak for three days.

The defence argument will begin early next week.

The first defence witness was Paulus Swani, an African driver who said he lived one house away from Andrew Mlangeni (accused No. 10) in Dube Township.

Mr. Swani said that "about two years ago from now" Mlangeni left Johannesburg and stayed away for about two years. He only saw him again in March, 1963.

Arnold Moabi said he, too, lived near Mlangeni. He said that Mlangeni was away in 1962 and had returned early in 1963. Mr.

Moabi said he might have been away for two years.

Mr. Moabi was the last defence witness.

Mr. A. Fischer, the defence leader, then handed in several documents, including the records of some previous cases and some statements made by Africans in the Eastern Cape.

A few documents seized by the police at Rivonia which were not handed in by the State were handed in by Mr. Fischer.

ADM
19
5/5/64

RIVONIA TRIAL DELAYED BY ILLNESS

PRETORIA REPORTER

BECAUSE Dr. P. Yutar, S.A., the Deputy Attorney-General was ill, argument did not start yesterday in the Rivonia trial as expected. The trial was adjourned provisionally until tomorrow.

The defence called two witnesses in support of Andrew Mlangeni's statement that he was in Bechuanaland from October, 1961, to February, 1963.

Both Mr. Paulus Zwane and Mr. Amos Moabi told the court they had been neighbours of Mlangeni in Dube Township.

They said that he had left Dube for two or three years either in 1960 or 1961 and did not return until early last year. They understood that he was in Bechuanaland.

This brought the number of witnesses called during the trial to 184. The State called 173 and the defence the nine accused, plus Mr. Zwane and Mr. Moabi. Yesterday was the 67th day of session.

THE ACCUSED

It is expected that argument for the State will last for three or four days, after which the defence will seek a postponement to prepare argument. Last Friday, however, Mr. Justice De Wet indicated he would only be prepared to grant the defence a brief postponement.

Those before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, 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 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The State alleges they, together with others planned the overthrow of the Government by violent revolution and by assisting an armed invasion by foreign troops.

Dr. P. Yutar, S.A., Deputy Attorney-General, with him Mr. A. J. Krog, Mr. T. B. Vorster and Mr. E. Klusman, are appearing for the State.

Mr. A. Fischer, O.C., with him Mr. V. C. Berrange, Mr. G. Bizos and Mr. A. Chaskelson (all instructed by Mr. Joel Joffe) are appearing for the accused.

Beredenering begin môre

Rivonia-saak:

Tales
19
5
64

getuienis

afgesluit

DIE GETUIENIS in die Rivoniasaak wat die afgelope paar maande in die Pretoriase Strafhof voor regter-president Q. de Wet gedien het, is gister afgesluit. Die saak is tot more verdaag.

Dr. P. Yutar, S.A., adjunk-prokureur-generaal van Transvaal, wat gister weens ongesteldheid afwesig was, sal dan met sy beredenering van die saak namens die Staat begin, waarna die verdediging sal antwoord.

ETLIKE DAE

Die verwagting is dat albei kante se beredenering etlike dae in beslag sal neem. Na verwagting sal regter De Wet die saak dan uitstel voordat hy uitspraak sal gee.

Gister se verrigtinge het minder as 'n uur geduur. Twee Bantoes, Paulus Zwane en A. Moabe, albei van Dube in Johannesburg, het namens die verdediging getuienis gelewer oor 'n tydperk wat besk. Andrew Mlangeni van sy huis in Dube weg sou gewees het terwyl hy volgens die Staat sekere oortredings in Johannesburg sou gepleeg het.

Albei getules het gesê dat hulle meegedeel was dat Mlangeni gedurende sy afwesigheid in Betsjoeanaland was.

VROU ALLEEN

Onder kruisverhoor van adv. A. J. Krog (namens die Staat) het Zwane gesê hy weet nie in watter jaar Mlangeni weg was nie, maar dit was sowat drie jaar gelede. Moabe het gesê dis moontlik dat Mlangeni gedurende sy afwesigheid soms by sy huis, waar sy vrou alleen gebly het, kon aangekom het sonder dat hy (get.) daarvan weet.

Adv. A. Fischer, S.A. (namens die verdediging) het twee rekords van die Hooggeregshof, drie verklarings wat 'n Staatsgetuie in die saak aan die polisie sou gedoen het en 'n aantal dokumente wat by Rivonia gevind is maar nie deur die Staat gebruik is nie, by die hof ingedien.

STATE'S ARGUMENT

Rivonia a "classic case of treason"

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

THE RIVONIA SABOTAGE TRIAL is a "classic" case of the intended overthrow of the government of a country by force and violence, the prosecutor, Dr. Percy Yutar, submitted at the start of his argument today. "This is a case of high treason *par excellence*," he said.

Dr. Yutar said that "the great and glorious guerilla Goldreich," the heroic Harmel and Hodgson, Slovo the soldier and the Wise Wolpe," having started warfare in South Africa, would "have watched the tragic results of their handiwork from the safe distance of 6,000 miles or more."

Dr. Yutar opened the proceedings by handing in three bound volumes into which the State has condensed the facts on which it will rely, and its interpretation of them.

The volumes include all the documents which the States considers important, and a condensation of the oral evidence.

WHOLE CASE PROVED

"The whole of the State case can be proved and has been proved by documentary evidence alone. Many of these documents are supported by witnesses," Dr. Yutar said.

The first volume of argument deals with the existence of a conspiracy to commit sabotage and foment a revolution, and submits that the main parties to the conspiracy were the African

National Congress, the Communist Party and the Umkonto We Sizwe.

It is submitted, too, that the conspiracy was furthered by a countrywide organization under the guidance and supervision of a central controlling body, the National High Command.

Dr. Yutar said: "Although the State has charged the accused in the main with sabotage this is nevertheless a case of high treason *par excellence*."

"Indeed it is a classic case of the intended overthrow of the Government by force and violence with the military and other assistance of foreign countries, and on each of the overt acts there are more than two witnesses.

"The acts have been corroborated by the accused themselves. Nevertheless, for reasons which I need not here detail, the State has preferred to charge the accused with sabotage."

Dr. Yutar said the conceit — and the deceit — of the accused was amazing.

"At best they only represented about 120,000 Bantu, not making allowance at all for those members of the A.N.C. who fell by the way or resigned, or became too old to continue, or perhaps died.

"Nevertheless the accused took it upon themselves to tell the entire Bantu population of this country, and indeed the whole world, that the Bantu were suppressed, oppressed and depressed.

MOTLEY COLLECTION

"When one takes into account the motley collection of the accused, and the people they say they represent, and being as generous as possible, they could only speak for less than one per cent. of the entire population.

"Their conceit and deceit assume even more alarming proportions," Dr. Yutar said.

It was tragic to think that the accused, who between them did not have the courage to commit in person one single act of sabotage, should nevertheless have incited their followers to acts of sabotage and guerilla warfare, armed insurrection and open rebellion and ultimately civil war.

"Having done that, they would then, from the safety and comfort of their hide-outs at Rivonia, Trevallyn and Mountain View, have surveyed the savage scene of slaughter on both sides of the opposing forces."

RANK AND FILE

Dr. Yutar said it was a great pity that the rank and file of Africans in this country who were peaceful, law-abiding, faithful and loyal, should have been duped by false promises of free bread, free transport, free medical services, free housing, and free holidays, have embarked upon a policy of violence and thereby sacrificed their very lives or jeopardized their liberty.

Dr. Yutar began his detailed argument by dealing with a document found at Rivonia and entitled "Operation Mayibuye" (Operation Come Back).

He has previously described this document as the cornerstone of the State case, and submitted that the plan had been agreed to.

The document sets out details

for a guerilla war in South Africa, and Dr. Yutar said that in certain respects the plan had already been implemented.

CIVIL WAR

Quoting from a printed pamphlet entitled "Programme of the S.A. Communist Party — The Road to S.A. Freedom," Dr. Yutar read:

"The Nationalist Government has closed, or is closing, every channel of legal protest and normal political activity. It is openly preparing for civil war."

Dr. Yutar commented: "The cheek of it! The other side was preparing for civil war."

He passed on to what he called "a very important set of exhibits."

The first document dealt with the gathering of information on the military, police, naval and air forces.

"The information could only have been gathered for one purpose — preparation for war," Dr. Yutar said.

A.N.C. ORGANISED SHARPEVILLE

—Yutar

PRETORIA REPORTER

THE Deputy Attorney-General, Dr. P. Yutar, yesterday pinned responsibility for events at Sharpeville and Langa on the African National Congress and the Communist Party. In argument at the Rivonia trial, he said evidence had been produced which had shown that what were supposed to be spontaneous uprisings at Sharpeville and Langa had been engineered, in fact, by the A.N.C., and the Communists.

Dr. Yutar, opening his argument, said although the accused were charged with sabotage in the main, the case was one of "high treason par excellence."

"Indeed, it is a classic case of the intended overthrow of the Government of the country by force and violence with military and other assistance from foreign countries," he said. "There are more than two witnesses to each of the overt acts."

The State had preferred to charge the accused with sabotage for reasons which it was not necessary to explain.

The "conceit and deceit" of the accused was amazing. Although they represented scarcely more than one per cent. of the African population they took it upon themselves to tell the world that Africans in South Africa were "suppressed, oppressed and depressed."

Tragic thought

He said: "It is tragic to think that the accused, who between them did not have the courage to commit a single act of sabotage themselves, should have incited their followers to acts of sabotage and guerrilla warfare, armed insurrection, open rebellion, and ultimately civil war."

"The accused, from the safety and comfort of their hideouts at Rivonia, Travallyn and Mountain View, would have surveyed the savage scene of slaughter on both sides.

"An aggravating thought is that a man like Goldberg, having created the Frankenstein monster and put it into operation, would have gone abroad to join the brave band of brothers.

A 'great' man

"This included that great and glorious guerrilla, Goldreich, the heroic Harmel and Hodgson, Slovo, the soldier, and the wise Wolpe.

"From a safe distance of 6,000 miles or more, they would behold the tragic results of their handiwork.

"It is a great pity the rank and file of the Bantu in this country, who are peaceful, law-abiding, faithful and loyal, should have been duped by false promises of free bread, free transport, free medical services, and free holidays. They forgot to mention free air.

"Thereby they embarked on a policy of violence and sacrificed their very lives or jeopardised their liberty."

Dealing with documentary exhibits, Dr. Yutar said "it was clear that the document, 'Operation Mayabuye' was no pipe dream.

Armed action

"Operation Mayabuye" was no draft plan submitted for consideration but a formal document of which many of the provisions had

already been carried out or were in the process of being carried out.

The document stated: "Direct military intervention in South West Africa, an effective economic and military boycott — even armed international action at some more advanced stage of the struggle — are real possibilities which will play an important role."

This, said Dr. Yutar, was not something for the future. It was largely something which already had been achieved.

The document advocated concentration on the rural areas as the best site for guerrilla operations.

This idea was to be found in numerous other documents and was substantiated by the evidence of Mr. X, who said Sisulu had told him and Mbeki had confirmed it that 2,000 volunteers were required from the rural areas of the Transkei.

"Operation Mayabuye," stated "We are convinced this plan is capable of fulfilment."

If Goldreich had drawn up the document, who were the "we" referred to if it was not the National High Command of Umkhonto we Sizwe?

Some of the documents before

the court were accurate in that they described Umkhonto we Sizwe as the military wing of the A.N.C.

Who but Mandela had been responsible for the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe? Who had assisted him but Sisulu, Goldberg, Mbeki, Kathrada, Bernstein and Mhlaba?

The A.N.C. had formed and led Umkhonto we Sizwe and members of the A.N.C. had constituted the units of the organisation.

Red comrades

In the plan it was mentioned it would be necessary to equip the initial force by a build-up of firearms, ammunition and explosives and by landing additional supplies simultaneously with the arrival of the external force.

From the evidence of Mr. G and others it was known that by 1963 explosives had been stolen and bought from people who had access to them. It was known also that Goldreich had seen and spoken to "the Soviet and Chinese comrades" about a supply of arms.

In another document, "Outlines of a Syllabus for a Brief Course on the Training of Organisers," it was said that the last attempt for a peaceful solution had been made in May, 1961.

Definite

What, asked Mr. Yutar, could be more definite? If this had been the last attempt at a peaceful solution, it was clear no further peaceful attempt would be made.

The document recommended all the available literature on guerrilla warfare, with special reference to China, Cuba, Algeria and Vietnam.

When the police seized literature at Rivonia and Travallyn, this type of literature had been found. It had also been mentioned by people who had attended the camp run by Dennis Goldberg at Mamre in the Cape.

Another document, "The Speaker's Notes — a Brief Course on the Training of Organisers" said: "National acts of sabotage appear to spring from spontaneous mass action although they are carefully planned."

This showed how the conspirators were deluding people.

Not ashamed

In cross-examination, said Dr. Yutar, Kathrada had intimated that the State should be ashamed to mention Sharpeville and Langa. But here was evidence to show that what were supposed to be spontaneous uprisings were in fact engineered by the African National Congress and Communist Party. For this reason he was not ashamed to speak of these events.

Several of the documents seemed to have been written earlier than "Operation Mayabuye" but this document appeared to be a crystallisation of them all in final form.

Argument will continue today.

THE ACCUSED

THOSE before the court are Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, 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 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

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Collection Number: A3393

Collection Name: Bob Hepple Papers

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

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