

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA
TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION

In the matter of:-

THE STATE

v.

FREDERICK JOHN HARRIS

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JOHN NESBIT LLOYD (Duly sworn, states):

EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE:

Mr. Lloyd, your age?---Twenty three years old.

Were you born in this country?---I was born in Neck, Basutoland.

And you were educated in this country?---Yes.

Including a University education?---Yes.

Do you know the accused in this case?---Yes.

When did you first meet him?---I first met him in July, 1963. 10

Can you recall under what circumstances?---I was working on a part-time basis at Post newspapers, in Johannesburg, and he came into the office in order to give a statement on the Olympic Games in his capacity/^{as chairman}of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee.

Now, at that stage your acquaintance did not go any further?---No.

When did you meet him again?---I met him again in December of that year.

1963?---1963. 20

Where, and under what circumstances?---I met him on various occasions. I cannot recall them exactly, but I met him at my flat and I met him at Post newspapers, where I was then employed on a full-time basis, and I met him at various Liberal Party Functions.

Did you get to know him quite well?---I got to know him fairly well on a basis of shared political interests.

That was in December, 1963?---Yes.

Now, did you continue to meet him in the ensuing months, or did the acquaintance lapse again?---No, I 30

continued to meet him during January and February, fairly regularly.

On the same terms as before?---Yes, much the same terms as before.

And did you have any discussions together? You two?---Yes.

Of what nature?---Mostly political discussions.

Now, how did these political discussions come about then?---We were both, as I said, members of the Liberal Party. 10

Yes?---He was the Chairman of SANROC, and at that stage was interesting me in the work of SANROC, and that was the general tenor of our conversations.

Now, what happened in regard to SANROC, Mr. Lloyd? ---Later, in February, Mr. Harris was banned, and after a short while I took over as acting-Chairman of SANROC.

So you got to know him quite well?---Yes, I did.

Were you firm friends?---Yes.

During that year you were on holiday, were you not?---This is in 1964? 20

I am sorry - this year?---Yes, I went on holiday this year.

Can you tell us when that was?---That was about the second week in January....No, excuse me, July.

You were away in Natal?---I was away in Natal.

And when you returned, can you remember the date? ---I returned on Monday, July the 13th.

That was a public holiday?---That was a public holiday, yes.

When did you next see the accused?---I then saw 30 him the next day - Tuesday, July the 14th.

Under what circumstances?---He phoned me at my place of employment and asked me to meet him. He picked me up in a Volkswagen Kombi, which he was driving, at about 12 o'clock on that day, and we went together to a drive-in eating place, at the end of Eloff Street Extension.

Yes?---He told me then that the... that almost all the members of the African Resistance Movement had either been detained or had fled the country and that before Hilary and Ronald Mutch and Rosemary Wentzel had fled, the previous week, they had left in his possession explosives equipment. 10 He indicated that he and I were the only two members of the African Resistance Movement still at large inside the country.

Yes?---He suggested then that it would be a wise, practical move to ^{per-}form an act of sabotage in order to emphasize that the African Resistance Movement had in fact not been crippled. He suggested then that a likely target was one, a post office.

Yes?---He then made appointments with me to have dinner with he and his wife on that next Friday - July the 17th. I went to dinner with the accused and his wife, on 20 that evening, and he then told me that he had decided against the post office as a probable target and had decided instead that a railway station, or an underground parking garage would be a more suitable target. I had strong objections to these two, as targets, because of the possible loss of life involved, and we had some considerable argument on this point. His contention was that any possible risk of life involved in striking at such targets would be justified as a long term political move. He foresaw it as being a strategic move which would foreshorten any political struggle of violence in this country, and in that way save

many lives. He also said that every precaution under the circumstances would be taken to safeguard lives, and he... he said that there would in no way be a direct attack on anybody, or on anybody's lives.

Yes?---I still had objections to this plan. He told me that... as to the plan of a railway station - striking at a railway station and during this time, although it was not specifically mentioned, we did speak about "the" railway station. It wasn't specifically mentioned as the Johannesburg Railway Station, although to my mind it was the 10 Johannesburg Railway Station. He said that he had a plan to ring up the Railway Police some time before the bomb placed on the station was about to explode and that in this way the people would be cleared out of the way. We did not come to any conclusion that evening and we left... I left after eleven, some time.

Yes?---He told me that he had in his possession explosives which had been handed to him, as I have described earlier, and some of these were being kept in a railway waiting station in a suitcase, for which he had a ticket 20 which was placed inside the washing machine in his kitchen. I think that was the limit of our conversation.

Did you leave him that evening, then?---Yes.

Did you see him again?---I saw him next on Tuesday, July the 21st, when he came to my flat to see me. I had been searched and questioned... not searched, questioned by the Security Police that afternoon and I had then said to him that I thought it would be wise if we were extremely cautious and dropped any plans, or any moves that we might have had, since it was quite likely that they 30

were keeping some watch on me, and our conversation at that stage was interrupted, and we left, later.

Did you see him again, after that?---I next saw him on July the 24th at the Security Branch headquarters.

You, in fact, had been detained on Thursday, the 23rd of July?---I was detained just after 2 o'clock on Thursday, July the 23rd.

The initials A.R.M. - what does that stand for? Is that the African Resistance Movement?---Yes.

You told the Court that you and he were active 10 members thereof, is that correct?---Yes.

Now, at your conversation where you discussed postoffices, and railway stations, was it a matter of a casual discussion, or was it a serious and long discussion? ---It was a serious discussion. Not very long, in the first instance.

And on the second occasion?---Yes, we had a long discussion there, centring mainly, as I say, on the problem of whether to undertake a sabotage job in which lives were involved, since it had always been a scrupulous policy of the 20 A.R.M. and before it the National Committee of Liberation to avoid any possible loss of life.

What was your attitude?---My attitude was that no loss of life was justified. The means just were not justified.

If that was so, what was the accused's attitude if the conversation took such a long time?---The accused's attitude was that the possible risk, which he emphasized as a slight risk, was justified.

On what basis?---As I explained earlier, on the 30

basis of loss of lives - of saving lives in the long run.

Now, when you speak of saving lives in the long run, did you infer from that that lives would be lost in the short run?---Yes.

. What gave you that impression?---From the nature of the proposed jobs.

The proposed job in the station, can you recall that in more detail?---We never discussed any details as to how it should be done. We had in fact got tied down in the question of risk, as a principle. 10

You refused to have anything to do involving risk or recklessness?---Yes.

And did the accused try to persuade you otherwise? ---Yes.

Can you recall in more specific detail the arguments contra to your views?---At the previous sabotage undertaken by die African Resistance Movement, and that had been at targets such as pylons and railway signal cables, and had been, as far as influence on the public was concerned, remote, that the undertaking of sabotage attempts at public places was designed to make a bigger impact on people who would not otherwise be disturbed by a pylon coming down in some remote country area. In this way he foresaw that people would demand that some full and proper investigation be made into the situation in the country - the citizens in this country; foreign investors would likewise put pressure on the Government for a change of policy and he foresaw that in this way 20

the "apartheid" policies of this Government would be brought to a swift end.

How would an explosion in a place, like, say 30

a station, achieve that?---In that it was a place that people, ordinary people, went every day of their lives - that were familiar with the station, and that this explosion would happen on a station, and that it would have a far greater impact ...

At 1 a.m. in the morning, or in the morning, 11 a.m. or any time of the day - was that ever discussed?---No. I don't remember that there was any specific mention of time but I seem to think that we both assumed that it would have been done, for most effect, at a busy time. I don't remember specific mention of it.

MR. MOODIE: No further questions.

MR. PHILLIPS: Would your lordship allow the cross-examination to stand down?

BY THE COURT: Yes, certainly.

MR. MOODIE: I had rather anticipated cross-examination to follow, and now I have nothing to carry on with.

DISCUSSION ensues between Court and Counsel as to the duration of the trial.

- AT THIS STAGE THE COURT ADJOURNS -

-----oOo-----

ON RESUMING AT 10 a.m. ON TUESDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1964.

MR. PHILLIPS addresses the Court and says that he has no questions to put to Sergeant du Preez, and asks that cross-examination of the witness Lloyd be deferred, until such time as the Defence have the report of Professor Hurst - the psychiatrist examining the accused.

MR. MOODIE addresses the Court, stating that the witness Lloyd only gave evidence on facts, and because of this he finds it difficult not to oppose the application for the witness Lloyd's cross-examination to be deferred. 10

BY THE COURT: What do you say about that? Could you not start the cross-examination and later have the witness recalled?

MR. PHILLIPS: My lord, that is a possibility, if your lordship regards that as desirable.

BY THE COURT: It would assist everybody if you were to cross-examine him on the merits, and reserve your rights to cross-examine him further, if you feel so advised.

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JOHN NESBIT LLOYD (Still under oath):

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILLIPS: 20

Mr. Lloyd, you are a member of the African Resistance Movement?---Yes.

From about February of this year?---From about December of last year, when it was still the National Committee of Liberation.

And it became the African Resistance Movement in May of this year, did it?---Yes.

And you participated in the activities of that organisation?---Yes.

And then, on the 23rd of July you were detained? 30

---Yes.

Yes. As, what is called, a 90 Day detainee, is that so?---

And you have been in detention ever since?---Yes.

And still are?---Yes.

Now, you met the accused, as you have told his lordship, originally when you were working part-time on the Post publications?---Yes.

And then you developed an interest in his activities for this body known as SANROC?---Yes.

And indeed, when he became banned, you took over 10 as the acting chairman of that body?---After a short interval in which Leon Adams was acting Chairman.

But you became the acting chairman of it?---Yes.

And you had other legitimate political interests together with the accused, but in addition to that you were associated with him in the African Resistance Movement, is that right?---Yes.

And you and he got onto quite close terms? You became quite friendly?---Yes.

And as you have told his lordship it was a funda- 20 mental principle of this organisation, to which you and the accused belonged, that the violence which they engaged in was to be against objects only? Not persons?---That is correct, yes.

All of you were agreed on that?---Yes.

And then, during the early months - I wonder if you can tell me if this is correct - that between about February and July of this year the accused apparently had... wasn't called upon by this organisation to participate in any of its activities?---Yes, after the accused was banned, 30 about in the middle of February, it was decided that he should

be left out of activities so that... well, that was a security measure prompted by the belief that a banned person was obviously a man likely to be watched, or some check kept on him.

Well, whatever the reason was, that was the fact of it - he was in fact left out?---Yes.

When you came back from Natal on the 13th of July, the accused contacted you with the object, apparently, of putting you in the picture of what had been happening? Is that right?---He contacted me on the 14th of July,

Yes, I know - the day after you got back?---Yes. 10

But apparently the object was to put you in the picture?---That is correct.

And he told you about the fact that the Mutch's had left?---Hm.

And that a man called Lewin had been arrested?---Hm.

And so on. Now, you say he also told you that a store of explosives had been left in his car? Is that correct?---That is correct.

And this - on the 14th of July he told you that these explosives were temporarily in a left luggage room at the railway station?---That is correct. 20

But of course there was no intention of leaving them there permanently?---No.

And the question was to discuss, and to decide where these explosives should finally be put?---Yes.

Now, Mr. Lloyd, I understand that you offered to put them in your locker at the Pretoria Golf Club, is that correct?---At Zwartkop Country Club.

But that offer the accused rejected?---Yes.

And they were in fact, as we now know, taken to 30

33 Oxford Road, where they were kept in a cellar?---Yes.

You know that?---He told me.. he told me before he took them there that he intended to take them there.

So you were aware of the fact that these explosives were going to 33 Oxford Road?---I did not know the address. I knew the woman who... who....

You knew the wife of the man who has given evidence here, who lives at 33 Oxford Road?---Ann Swersky.

Yes! So at any rate, you knew, as he did, that there were these explosives and various other objects in 10 addition to explosives, like detonators, manuals and so on that were being kept at this residence?---Yes.

Were you told that it was to be put in the cellar? ---No, I did not know that.

Now, at that particular stage, the accused pointed out to you that you and he were practically the only two left at liberty, of the people who had been active in this organisation, is that right?---Yes.

And he also pointed out to you that the police had apparently captured a substantial store of explosives 20 at the Cape?---Yes.

And he said that the police may very well assume that they have got all the explosives, and that they have got all the people who matter, is that right?---I don't remember him saying that.

But did he not follow that up by saying that in these circumstances, at this stage, it is probably advisable to lie low, and not stir up a hornets nest?---No.

Well, the accused will say that, in fact, that was the attitude that he conveyed to you at that time. I am 30

speaking now of the 14th of July! You say that you have no recollection of his saying that to you?---No. On the contrary, as I said yesterday in evidence, the accused thought it would be a good idea to make a sabotage attack, as soon as possible.

Did you agree to that?---I agreed with his theory.

Well, I don't know if it is very significant, one way or the other, but the accused will say that his attitude was that this was a time to lie low, and that it was your view that some more spectacular demonstration should take place at that, and at any event, you reached agreement about that. On that final point you do agree with me?---Yes. 10

That you did reach agreement that there were to be acts of sabotage?---Yes.

And you discussed, on that occasion, and again on the 17th of July - that was a - I forget what night that was of the week....?---It was a Friday night.

A Friday night, the 17th, and then on a subsequent occasion as well, you discussed what projects you were to take part in?---Yes. 20

Before I go on to that, is it correct that during the period between February and July of 1964, there had apparently been suggestions that post boxes should be attacked, in various places?---Yes, that is correct.

And the method of operation in the cases of the post boxes, was to have been that something inflammable, like petrol, was to be put inside the post box, and something to ignite the petrol, is that right?---Yes.

So that the contents of the post boxes would be burnt?---Yes. 30

Various attempts and efforts had been made to reconnoitre suitable post boxes?---Yes.

In all of this, of course, you participated?---I did not do the reconnoitring, but I participated in the job, as such.

Now, then, when it came to the 14th of July and the subsequent discussions, is it correct, Mr. Lloyd, that there were three projects that actually enjoyed your attention? The one was something to ^{be} done at the Pretoria Post Office. One to be done at a parked car in a parking garage, and one 10 to be done at the Railway Station?---That was on the 17th July.

Not on the 14th at all?---No.

You didn't discuss it on the 14th at all?---No.

Well, again it doesn't really matter whether it was on the one date or the other, but there were these three projects?---Yes.

And the idea was that you and he as the two remaining members of the organisation, were going to carry out these three projects?---There in fact had been no decision. I had put up the idea of the post office as an alternative 20 to the two projects - the station and the underground parking garage, both of which I objected to.

Let us just examine that a little more. While you were in Natal did you do a survey of the Pietermaritzburg Post Office?---No.

Did you tell the accused, at the conversation that you had with him, that you suggested the Pietermaritzburg Post Office?---No, I suggested that it was a likely target.

And it was your suggestion too, that the Pretoria 30

Post Office should be a target?---Yes, it was.

And there too it was in connection with the posting boxes, was it, in the Pretoria Post Office, that you concentrated on?---Yes, the parcel posting box.

You actually came over to Pretoria on some occasion, and on your return... discussions you had with the accused after your return from Pretoria, you indicated to him by your two clenched fists what the size of the aperture of the posting box was, is that correct?---Yes, that is so.

So that it would... to indicate how large the objects could be that you could put in?---Yes. 10

And then the idea of the parking garage was that a bomb of some kind was to be placed in a car in a parking garage, is that right?---I don't remember the details of that.

Well, it was something of that kind. If the accused says that that was the idea - it was a car that was actually to be attacked in a parking garage - would that be correct?---Quite likely.

There was no intention to injure anybody, was there?---No. 20

And then, as far as the station is concerned, the original proposal in regard to the station was that a bomb should be left at the station at about 11.30 at night, is that right?---No, I didn't hear... I don't know anything about that.

Is it possible that you have forgotten about it? ---We did not make any specific discussion about time.

No, you may not have gone into precise details, but I put it to you that there was a suggestion that this should be done late at night. In fact, I want to put it to 30

you that these three projects that I have mentioned to you, Pretoria Post Office, the parked car in the parking garage, and the station were discussed simultaneously?—They were all discussed on the one evening.

Yes, they were all discussed at the same time?

—Yes.

And the tenor of the discussion was that the station job was to be done by the accused, and the other two jobs were to be done by you?—No, there at that time had been no such arrangement at all. 10

No, there may not have been a finally concluded arrangement, Mr. Lloyd, but was that not what was in contemplation?—No.

Was it not in contemplation that all these three would be done on the 24th of July?—No.

Well, the accused will say that in fact it was. It was on the 24th of July that these were to be done. That he was to be responsible for the station, you for the parked car which was to be done in the afternoon, and the Pretoria Post Office that night. Is that correct, Mr. Lloyd?—No. 20

Who do you suggest was supposed to do the Pretoria job, if not you?—In fact no decision had been made as to what job to do.

No, I know! No final decision was made - I agree with you. The discussion was not concluded. It was intended to be resumed at a later stage, is that right?—That is quite right.

But in your discussions, what you projected was that the accused would be responsible for the station and that you would be responsible for the other two?—If we had 30

decided on any one job, which we had not, I would have done the Pretoria Post Office, but it would have been to the exclusion of the other two.

Well, the accused will say that the course of the discussion was that you contemplated three attacks on that one day - he to do the one at the station - you to do the one in the afternoon at the parking garage - and late at night the Pretoria Post Office, the same night. That was what you were discussing, although you reached no decision 9 about it?---No, I don't think we ever discussed the possibility of doing three jobs at the same time.

Now, you say that you had dinner with him on the 17th?---That is correct.

The night of the 17th, and there was a discussion? ---Yes.

Have you not forgotten an additional occasion on which you met the accused before you were detained? Mr. Lloyd, didn't you have lunch with him on the 18th, the Saturday, at Turner's Hotel?---Yes, that is quite correct.

Yes, that is right! At Turner's Hotel, on the 20 Saturday, you had lunch with him, and you continued your discussion?---As far as I remember... I must remember this is the first time I recall this Saturday meeting. As far as I can remember the purpose and the intention of that Saturday meeting was to discuss the Olympics question, which was due, and that was the reason we met at Turner's. I don't remember any discussion regarding this sabotage attempt.

The accused will say, again it doesn't matter very much whether the discussion was only on the 17th, but the accused will say that in fact the discussion continued 30

on the 18th, when you had lunch together. And then, as you have told his lordship, there was an arrangement that the two of you should meet on the 21st.---On the 21st?

Yes. That was the day on which, in the result the accused came to your flat.---I don't think there was an arrangement. The accused did come to my flat.

The accused will say, and I ask you to accept this, that there was an arrangement that you were to have met, I think, at a coffee bar. That you **were** to have met, I think it was at a coffee bar, at some refreshment place, and that 10 you didn't turn up, and so he came to your flat. Again it isn't very important, but do you recollect that?---I don't recollect the appointment.

But he did come to your flat?---That's correct.

And it is correct that you had been visited that afternoon by the Security Branch?---I hadn't been visited. I had been to the Security Branch headquarters, and I had been questioned there.

And you pointed out that you were there under surveillance, and that it would be advisable if these pro- 20 jects were, for the time being, not taken any further?---That is correct.

But there was no final abandonment?---No.

There was still the intention of taking...having discussions again at a later date ?---Yes.

Had you not in fact agreed to meet the accused on the 23rd?---Yes I had.

Then you were detained on the 23rd, so that discussion never took place?---That is correct.

Now, you see, in regard to these three projects that I have been discussion with you, a document has been 30

put in to his lordship, yesterday. It constitutes Exhibit "H(7)". If you would just look at that document. Exhibit "H(7)". It lists garage, station, post office and has various times, apparently of detonation planting and under the heading of "Buy", it says "B" or "A". Do you see?--Yes.

Now I am not suggesting that you drew up this document, or that you participated in drawing it up. I want to make that clear. It was drawn up by the accused. That has been proved. Now, I am putting it to you that this document was drawn up by the accused, as he will say, as a 10 record of the discussions - more than one discussion & that he had had with you, and at a time when it was still contemplated that these three different projects would take place on the same day.---This may have been the accused's idea, but it was not mine.

Mr. Lloyd, you see, what I am suggesting to you is that there are two persons, apparently referred to there, by the letters "B" and "A", as the person by whom this is to be done. The accused will say that "B" was yourself and "A" was himself. Do you see that?---Yes.

Now, you said to me "the accused may have had 20 that idea, but it wasn't mine", is that right?---Yes,

Did you get the impression that he thought that something of this kind was probable at least, if it had not been firmly arranged?---No.

Did he give you the impression that he was going to carry on with a project?---No, I told him to hold things off. I didn't want to have the station or the underground parking garages done.

Now, there was also another document handed in, yesterday, and that is Exhibit "H(4)" - this is a draft 30

a typed draft, of an open letter, to the Prime Minister, which contains some threats. Did you see this draft?---No.

Are you sure, Mr. Lloyd?---I am quite sure.

The accused will say that he showed you this draft?---That is not true .

He won't say that you expressly approved of it, but he will say that you did not disapprove of it?---No, I have never seen this before.

And he will also say that the threats that are contained in it were intended to be no more than threats. That there was no intention, at any time, of carrying out the threats that are therein contained. Would you have been aware of that?---That might be so, but he never discussed this with me.

Yes, he may not have discussed this with you, Mr. Lloyd, but he says that he showed you this? He showed you this draft of the actual typed document, not so?---No, he did not.

From what you knew of the history of this organisation to which you both belonged, would you have regarded it as an empty threat, if threats of that kind were made? ---I haven't read the document. 20

The threats are to life?---Threats to life?

Threats to life?---I would say it wouldn't have been carried out, in view of the history of the A.R.M.

Not only the history of the organisation, Mr. Lloyd, but also the personalities of the people, with whom you were associated in this organisation?---Yes.

Is it not correct to say that they were, insofar as you knew them, all people who would never have de- 30

liberately taken a life, in pursuance of their object?---Yes, I would have said that they would have been the last people to do that.

Now, then, in regard to this question of the station. You have told us that you attempted to dissuade the accused from putting a bomb in the station at all?---Yes.

There was no discussion between you as to where this bomb would be placed?---No.

Could you recall that there was ever a mention of the left luggage office? ---I think earlier. I don't remember it in that conversation, but I think earlier it had been suggested as a possibility, but I am not sure when. I think that might even have been in May or June. 10

Well, I just want to put it to you that there was, at one of your discussions, a suggestion by the accused that possibly a bomb might be left in the left luggage office, to go off at 11.30 at night, because the left luggage room closed at 10. 55 p.m.?---Yes, there had been some discussion.

There had been some discussion on those lines? ---Yes. 20

And the idea would be that it would go off at a time when there would not be anyone around at all? ---Yes.

So that there could not be any danger to anybody?---That is right.

And that was the sort of tenor of your conversations, and that was the directions in which these things were aimed?---No. On this evening I think we both assumed that if there was going to be a bomb put on the station it would be a possible risk to life.

We will come to that just now! I am just talking 30

about generally, when acts of sabotage were contemplated by the two of you, and members of your organisation, with whom you discussed it, it was always with a view to creating a spectacular demonstration of some kind, is that right?---
That is correct.

The more spectacular the demonstration could be, you felt, the more valuable it would be to your cause?---
That is quite right.

Because the more people knew about it, the more they might become worried about the situation in the country? 10
---That is quite right.

And the more they might become disposed to try and exert some influence on the powers that be in order to bring about a change?---Quite right.

Was that the whole tenor of the thing?---That was the whole tenor of our conversations, yes.

On the particular evening that you are speaking of, you say that the accused put the point of view that... to blow up a pylon somewhere in a remote area didn't seem to have much affect on people's opinions?---That is correct. 20

Because members of the public themselves were not frequently in those places, and they regarded this as something remote from themselves?---That is quite correct.

They didn't appear to have any sort of impact on their own lives?---Hm.

And would not dispose them, in all probability to try to do anything about the grievances that you were trying to agitate them about?---Yes.

Is that right?---That is right.

So that his version was that what was required 30

was something more spectacular?---Yes.

That is to say, it should be in a place where the public find themselves frequently, from time to time, is that right?---That is right.

And that this would bring home to them what was in fact happening in this country? These acts of protest by people like yourselves, is that right?---That is right.

And that is why he thought of the station?---Yes.

And that is why you thought of the Pretoria Post Office?---Yes. 10

Because these are prominent places?---Yes.

Prominent in people's minds?---Yes.

And also, if it happened in a place like the post office or at the station there would probably be people who would actually see it happening, is that right?---This was the idea on the station. The idea I had for the post office was that it would explode late at night.

Yes, but if it were at the station it would be a spectacular sort of demonstration - one would expect a flare, and a noise, and people would see it, for themselves? 20
---That is correct.

Apart from only reading about it in the newspapers, or hearing about it on the radio?---Yes.

And that was what the accused had in mind, wasn't it?---That is right, yes.

And I put it to you, Mr. Lloyd, that that was all that he had in mind - a spectacular demonstration in a place which would bring something home to the members of the public and which might very well be seen by many members of the public themselves, is that right?---Yes.

And then, in regard to the question of possible 30

danger, he said to you, did he not, and in fact he assured you that he had planned to issue warnings in advance of this bomb being exploded, is that right?---Yes.

He said that he had considered the question of placing the bomb there, and he had worked out that he would telephone the station police, in advance of the explosion of the bomb, and give sufficient time to enable them to clear the affected area of the station?---That is quite correct.

That is what he said?---Yes.

And I put it to you, Mr. Lloyd, that you had no 10 doubt that he himself believed that?---Yes, I think he did.

He fully believed that what he would do would have the effect of avoiding injury or death to people, is that right?---Yes.

So much so that really this issue, insofar as he was concerned, appeared to be a closed one - that didn't really require any further discussion. He was satisfied in his own mind - rationally or irrationally- he was satisfied that he could take, and would take steps, that would avoid injury to people?---I think that he conceded to my argument 20 that whatever steps were taken, there was still a possible risk of life.

Well, both of you talked about the fact that it is impossible to have explosions anywhere without some possible risk to somebody, is that right? Even if you blow up a pylon in a country area, is that right?---No, I don't think that we discussed that.

But there must also always, when you are handling explosives, there must always be some risk to somebody, not so?---I suppose so.

And I think you put it yesterday, if I got your words correctly, you said his attitude was that what risk there might be - the risk that might possible be - was a slight one?---Yes.

And I put it to you that in fact, as you indicated to me just now, he made the impression upon you that he was convinced in his own mind that there would in fact be no harm done to people, is that right?---That is difficult to answer because I don't think that he ever quite eliminated the risk. As you pointed out, any explosion carries a risk, 10 but I think he did think that no one would be hurt.

That is all I am asking you to say. That so far as you were in a position to judge; you knew him well, you had associated with him in one way or another for a considerable period of time - is that right?---That is quite right.

And you were discussing these matters as friends, and as colleagues, in this organisation, is that right?---That is right.

And so far as you were able to judge, from this conversation that you had with him, here was a man who genuinely believed that what he was going to do would in fact no hurt 20 people, right?---No, I think he always believed that there was a risk.

There was a risk, but he believed that he had taken all necessary steps to eliminate the risk, did he not?---This was the basis of our argument the Friday evening.

You may not have agreed with him - I am not discussing for a moment your attitude at the time. I am just asking you to tell us what your appreciation was of his attitude of mind? And I am putting to you that his attitude 30

of mind was that when you handle explosives in a public place, you must always... there will always be some slight possibility of risk, at least, and that he believed and tried to persuade you that he had done everything necessary to eliminate the possibility that people would be injured, is that right?---He believed that he had done everything under the circumstances to eliminate the possibility, but he recognised that the circumstances of exploding a bomb in a public place were not conducive to avoiding risk to life.

But he told you that what he proposed to do was 10
to make telephone calls to the railway police?---That is right.

And to tell them that there was a bomb?---Yes.

And to tell them where the bomb was?---Yes.

And to warn them that the bomb would go off at
a time which he would tell them.---Yes.

And to ask them to ensure that that area where
the bomb was placed should be cleared?---That is right.

That is what he had in mind?---That is right.

And he believed that that would have the effect
of clearing the area where the bomb exploded?---Yes. 20

Did he mention to you, by any chance, that he
expected use to be made of the loudspeaker system? On the
railway station?---No.

He didn't mention that to you?---No.

You know of course that there is such a system?
---No.

Have you never been to the Johannesburg Railway
Station?---Yes.

Don't you know that the loudspeakers make all
sorts of announcements to members of the public?---Yes ... 40

BY THE COURT: Which are always inaudible!

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILLIPS (Continued):

At any rate, you have no recollection of his actually specifically mentioning that to you?---No.

But you have told us what he said he intended to do and what his conviction was as a result of that?--Yes.

And I think at the risk of going over something that I have already put to you, I just want to get you to agree with me that his object in this was to create a spectacular demonstration?---That is right. 10

In the hope that it would impress people, is that right?---Yes.

In the hope that it would impress persons both here and elsewhere - that is to say both in this country and elsewhere, and that it might have... in the hope that it might have some effect on the powers that be to influence them to change policies of which he and you both disapproved? ---That is correct.

Mr. Lloyd, what you have told me from these answers, agrees very largely with what the accused will say 20 took place. I must put to you one thing with which the accused disagrees, and that is that you say that he expressed an attitude that a possible risk - slight though it would be - was strategically justified because it would have the effect of saving more lives in the long run!---No, I remember that very clearly.

Do you say that he actually said that?---He actually said that.

Well, the accused will deny that he in fact said that. The accused will say that the attitude of the two of 30

you was that you both appreciated that in handling explosives there must always be some risk and that in this particular instance he himself was convinced that what he proposed to do about it would avoid that risk, and he tried to persuade you of that as well, did he?---Yes, he did try to persuade me.

So far as you personally are concerned, no charges have been brought against you, have they?---No.

And this charge is brought against your former co-member of the African Resistance Movement, the accused, and other charges are being brought against other persons who were members at the same time as you were, of the African Resistance Movement?---I believe so. 10

Well, you know that they are due to be tried on the.. I think.. the 9th of next month?---Yes.

So far as you are aware no charges are to be brought against you?---I have been told nothing about that.

Have you been promised any inducement if you give your evidence satisfactorily?---No.

Have you been told that when you have been here and given your evidence in this case, and possibly in other cases you will be allowed to leave the country?---No. 20

Is it not correct, Mr. Lloyd, that employment has been obtained for you outside the country?---I don't know whether it has been obtained.

But it is being sought?---My mother is, yes.

In the belief that you will be available to take it up?---Yes, I think so.

I put it to you, Mr. Lloyd, that although many of the things that you have said to me, which I have indicated to you, are in agreement with what the accused will say, 30

that you have here and there, and particularly on that last point that I mentioned to you, you have tried to play down your own part in this matter and perhaps to blacken a little the part played by the accused, because you believe that it will be in your own interest to do so?—That is not true.

That is what the accused will say when he gives evidence! My lord, subject to any additional questions which I may ask your lordship's leave to ask at a later stage, that will conclude my cross-examination.

BY THE COURT : Yes, well, you may reserve that right. 10

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE:

When it was suggested to you that the accused believed that he had done all to eliminate risks, was that your inference you made from what he told you?—No, I didn't believe that all risk then had been eliminated.

It was suggested to you that the accused believed that he had done all to eliminate risk - was that in fact your inference from what he told you, that you drew?—No, he didn't believe that all risk had been removed.

MR. MOODIE: No further questions. 20

BY ASSESSOR - MR. VAN DEN BERGH:

Mr. Lloyd, as I understand your evidence, while you were discussing this station project, you personally were against this, because you expected lives would be lost, is that so?—Yes, I was against it, because I expected lives would be endangered. I did not know or expect that they would be lost.

And that you tried to impress upon the accused?
—That is right.

And he didn't agree with what you said?—No, 30

he believed...

You could not persuade him to leave this alone?

---No:

MR. VAN DEN BERGH: No further questions.

BY ASSESSOR - MR. HART:

Mr. Lloyd, I just want to ask you one or two questions arising out of these discussions you had, that you have spoken about. You told the Court that there were three projects that you had in mind - one being the station. Now, was it to be the Johannesburg Station, or any other particular station?---As I said yesterday in evidence, I cannot remember any specific mention of the Johannesburg Station. I can not remember an instance where the accused said the Johannesburg Station, but it might have been so, because I remember we spoke of the station, and to my mind that was the Johannesburg Station.

You were talking in Johannesburg?---We were in Johannesburg, in Roodepoort, and in Johannesburg.

And as you answered learned Counsel, I think, here, there was specific mention made of the Pretoria Post Office?---Yes. 20

Had you committed yourself in any way to being a party to sabotage at the Pretoria Post Office?---Yes, yes.

There was also talk of an underground parking garage?---Yes.

Had you decided on any particular garage?---No.

Was it to be one of the underground parking garages in Johannesburg?---Yes, I think... yes, it would be one of them in Johannesburg.

And was the idea of the discussion to the effect 30

that you were to participate in taking whatever steps had to be done?---Well, it would have depended upon what decision we finally came to.

Had you not any discussion as to the precise methods that were going to be adopted?---We never got passed the.... we didn't get down to precise methods. We were discussing mainly the principles of whether it was justified and in terms of political expediency, what sort of...

In relation to the discussion about the station, do I understand you correctly then that it had not been 10 determined whether a bomb was to be exploded in this suitcase, or whether a bomb was to be in some other container? ---No, it had not been decided.

Had any precise locality been discussed?---No.

MR. HART: No further questions.

PAUL HOUGAARDT CRUYWAGEN, b.v.

VERHOOR DEUR MNR. MOODIE:

U is senior inspekteur van ontplofbare stowwe, Johannesburg?---Dit is reg.

En wat is u kwalifikasies?---B.Sc in toegepaste industriële skeikunde, Universiteit van Kaapstad.

Hoelank diëns het u in die Departement?---Agt jaar en 10 maande as inspekteur van springstowwe.

Op 24 Julie van die jaar op versoek van die Spoorweg Polisie is u na die Johannesburg Stasie?---Dit is reg. 10

In die hoof portaal daar van die stasie?--- die hoofsaal van die stasie, ja.

En u het inspeksie daar gedoen?---Dit is reg.

Dit is naby platforms 5 en 6?---Dit is reg.

Wat was die uitslag van u inspeksie, mnr. Cruywagen? ---Ek het gevind dat daar 'n ontploffing plaesgevind het.

Daar was baie skade. Ek het die toneel ondersoek, en gevind dat daar 'n gat in die omtrent 4 duim dik betonmuur geruk was wat tussen die wagkamerdeel en die trappe wat afgaan na die platform toe. Die gat was kleiner aan die wagkamer se kant maar groter aan die trappe se kant, wat daarop dui dat 'n hoë ontplofbare stof baie naby aan daardie muur moes ontplof het - dit word aangedui deurdat die gat kleiner is aan die wagkamer se kant as aan die ander kant. 'n Hoë ontplofbare stof, b.v. iets soos ammondiniet. 20

Is dit 'n hoë ontplofbare stof?---Dit is 'n hoë ontplofbare stof.

Kan u dit beskryf aan die Haf?---'n Hoë ontplofbare stof is 'n ontplofbare stof wat met 'n hoë spoed ontplof teenoor iets wat met 'n lae spoed ontplof soos b.v. buskruit. Dit is waar die verskil kom, jy kry daardie effek wat hy hom 30

feitlik n hou slaan, en die konkreet daar wegslaan, uit die muur uit.

Is jy in staat om te sê of daar baie of min ontplofbare stof gebruik was?)---Dit is nie moontlik om te sê -presies hoeveel nie, maar ek sou sê so om en by 10 springpatrone van een duim by 8 duim sou omtrent daardie skade gedoen het wat daar was, aan die muur.

Nou u het ook n geleentheid gehad om die beëdigde verklarings te lees van mnr. Wilcox, van Rooyen, Venter en de Kock van die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro van Standaarde?--- 10
Dit is reg, Edelagbare.

Dit is Bew. J.1, 2, 3 en 4. Die het u al geles en bestudeer mnr. Cruywagen?---Dit is reg.

Nou kortliks soos u daar sal opmerk in dele wat daar by die toneel gevind is is spore van nitrate en nitrite, ammonium soute en so aan gevind?---Dit is reg.

Watter afleiding word daarvan gemaak?---Daar is ammonium soute in ammondinamiet en na so n springstof ontplof het sal n mens dikwels ammonium soute, nitrate en nitrite aan voorwerpe kry wat in die onmiddellike omgewing 20 van die ontploffing gewees het.

Dan in verband met die bewysstukke 4, (a)(b)(c) en (d) dit is dele wat by die toneel gevind is. Die feit tekens van dat/nitrate en nitrite en soute daar gevind is, strook dit met u ondervinding, mnr. Cruywagen?---Ja. Die stukke van die tas moes natuurlik baie naby die ontploffing gewees het om daardie tekens daaraan te toon.

En ook Bew. 5 - wat is dit?---Dit is n stuk van die bank, Edelagbare, wat afgebreek was baie naby aan die plek waar die ontploffing plaasgevind het. 30

Daar is ook tekens van hierdie stowwe daar?---Ja

dit sal daar aangedui word.

Nou soos opgemerk in die beëdigde verklaring van mnr. Venter is daar lood tekens gevind. Nou kan u dit verklaer, asseblief?---Ja, soos mnr. Venter ook in sy verklaring noem baie van die petrol in het loodverbindings in om dit meer plofvry te maak, en die lood kan heelwaarskynlik afkomstig wees van petrol af wat ook aan hierdie voorwerpe sal sit. Die loodverbindings bly agter en dan kry mens lood ook op die voorwerpe.

Nou kan u n mening uitspreek van u waarnemings daar 10 hoe die ontploffing plaasgevind het? Op watter wyse was dit gedoen? ---Die ontploffing, daar is aan my getoon dat hulle daar gekry het n sakhorlosie, daar is dele van n battery gevind en stukkies draad wat by my die vermoede laat ontstaan het, en ek is amper seker dit is wat gebeur het, dat die batterye was in series geskakel met elektriese doppies en deur die horlosie. Die horlosie werk daar soos n skakelaar, sodra hy omloop tot op n sekere tyd maak hy elektriese kontak soos wanneer n mens n lig sou aanskakel en laat dan die stroom deurvloei. Die stroom wat deur die 20 elektriese doppie vloei veroorsaak dat die elektriese doppie ontplof. Die elektriese doppie is natuurlik in een van die springpatrone aangebring. Mens maak n gaatjie in een van die springpatrone sodat die doppie maklik en vrylik daar kan inpas, draai hom daarna vas sodat hy nie weer kan uittrek nie. En die ontploffing van die springdoppie dié veroorsaak dan natuurlik jou dinamiet-lading ontploffing.

DEUR DIE HOF: En die petrol?---Ek dink daar was ook getuie dat daar n stuk handvatsel daar gesien is, wat soortgelyk is aan n handvatsel van n kan wat ons later by Oxford- 30 straat gekry het, en ek dink daar was so n kan ook in

hierdie tas gewees.

Bewysstuk 2 nê?--Ja dit is hierdie handvatsel wat daar gesien is. Hierdie handvatsel lyk vir my baie dieselfde as die handvatsel aan n kan wat ons gekry het by Oxfordstraat.

DEUR DIE HOF: U meen die kan was vol petrol?--Ja, hy was of vol petrol, of daar was n goeie hoeveelheid petrol in. Dit is moeilik om te sê presies hoeveel, want die ontploffing van die dinamiet sal natuurlik die kan breek, en die petrol versprei, wat natuurlik geweldige brandwonde sal veroorsaak, 10 baie meer as wat die dinamiet alleen sou veroorsaak. Die dinamietontploffing sal mense net in die onmiddellike omgewing beseer, en mense bietjie verder weg miskien doofheid veroorsaak maar die petrol gee natuurlik n baie groter effek en kan brandwonde veroorsaak oor n baie groter afstand.

VERHOOR DEUR MNR. MOODIE (VERVOLG):

En wat sal die gevolg wees as daar metaal stukke in die tas was, ander metaal stukke, met hierdie ontploffing, wat sou die gevolge daarvan wees? ---Die metaal stukke sal natuurlik deur die ontploffing teen n geweldige spoed weg- 20 geslinger word, en kan enigiets van 400 na 500 miskien tot 1000 jaart trek, die hang af van die grootte van die stuk metaal, en as iemand natuurlik in die pad van so n stuk metaal kom dan hang dit af waar die skerf hom tref of dit dodelik sal wees of hom net verwond.

Op die 24ste Julie die jaar, op versoek van mnr. Britz is u na Oxfordweg 33, Johannesburg?---Dit was die 25ste.

En daar is u versoek om n hoeveelheid tasse te besigtig?---Dit was tasse soortgelyk aan hierdie tasse wat 30 voor die Hof is, Edelaagbare.

Kyk na die Bewysstuk E, dit is fotos wat geneem is.

---Wil u hê dat ek een vir een..?

Nee, u kan dit deurblaai, en bevestig dat dit wel van die tasse wat daar gekry is, en die inhoud daarvan is?--- Dit is van die tasse wat daar gekry is, en die inhoud daarvan wat in hierdie bewysstuk is, Edelagbare.

Het u n lys van die gemagtigde ontploffingstowwe wat daar gevind is?---Ja, ek het n notatjie gemaak daarvan. Ek het daar gekry 82 een duim by 8 duim ammondinamiet werkings verdragings springpatrone, 10 elektries/ springdoppies, die tipe wat deur Rolfes gemaak word - 16 gewone elektriese springdoppies, 10 doppie lonte, omtrent 6 voet lank, n pakkie met 10 lont aanstekers, 3 elektriese ontstekers vir brandknaal lont of tou en 10 lengtes/cortex - dit is die totale inhoud van springstowwe wat in die tasse was. 10

Nou daar word beskryf in die klagstaat, klagte nr. 2 die volgende artikels, ek ek sal hulle voorlees, en u kan vir die Hof sê of dit gemagtigde ontplofbare stowwe is wat u daar gekry het?---Die ontplofbare stowwe wat ek nou genoem het, Edelagbare, is almal gemagtigde ontplofbare stowwe soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing Nr. R. 2132 van 28 Desember 1962. 20

Dit is 82 -1x8 ammondinamiet springpatrone vervaardig deur Modderfontein wat in drie afsonderlike pakkies opgemaak was in plastiek, is dit korrek?---Dit is reg.

Tien elektriese werkings-verdragings van die tipe wat deur Rolfes Ltd. gemaak word?---Dit is reg.

Sestien elektriese springdoppies?--Dis reg.

Tien doppielonte?--Dit is reg.

Party geel gemerk, almal omtrent 6½ veiligheidslont. 30

---Reg.

Tien lontaanstekers, n pakkie met kodemerk 1039.

---Dis reg.

Drie elektriese ontstekers vir brandtou?---Dis reg.

En tien lengtes cordex.---Dis reg.

Wat is cordex?--Cordex is knal lont Edelagbare.

Dit is dieselfde ding. Dit is n koord wat oomblik ontplof as mens een punt van hom deur n doppie laat ontplof, dan trek daardie ontploffingsgolf teen 20,000 voet per sekonde.

Nou u is ook gevra om sekere boeke na te gaan, mnr. Cruywagen. Hulle is gemerk met Bewysstuk nommers. Kan 10 u net die nommer noem, en kortliks die boek aan sy Edelagbare beskryf, dit sal voldoende wees.---Bewysstuk H.15 is n boek wat gemerk is "Technical Manual" - dit bevat besonderhede oor die gebruik van springstowwe - hulle beskryf die tipe springstof wat mens kan kry, die voorsorgmaatreëls wat mens moet neem met die gebruik daarvan, hoe om eenvoudige ladings te maak, hoe om jou ladings op te konnekteer, elektriese konneksies, en dan tipes ladings in die algemeen wat mens kan gebruik, en dan gaan hulle aan van Hoofstuk 7 tot 13 oor hoe springstowwe gebruik word vir spesifieke 20 aftakelingswerke. Daardie werke van die aftakelingsdeel dié is geneem uit Bewysstuk H14 waarin daar n boekie voorkom van die Britse Militêre dink ek, en groot dele daarvan is woordeliks hieruit geneem, en daar is ook fotostatiese afdrucke in hierdie Manual wat uit hierdie boekie uitgeneem word.

Die volgende een?---Die volgende een H.28 is soortgelyk aan H.14 behalwe dat dit vir my lyk dit is n ouer uitgawe van dieselfde boekie wat in H.14 ingesit is. H.10 is ook n boekie ingesit wat ook handel oor die gebruik van spring- 30

stowwe, aftakelingswerk oor myne en meer oor militêre tipes springstowwe en goed wat gebruik word vir oorlogsdoeleindes en skade aan te doen. H.11 is n soortgelyke boekie waarin daar ook oor fopmeganismes en landmyne en sulke soort van goed behandel word. H.29 is n boek van The Institution of Civil Engineers. Hier is daar van belang bladsye 862 tot 899 - dit handel oor The Use of Explosives for Demolitions en hierin behandel hulle hoe n siviele ingenieur springstowwe gebruik om sekere strukture af te breek - hier is b.v. prentjies in hoe hulle n brug hierso heeltemal aftakel met die gebruik van springstowwe. Bew. H.13 en H.12 is fotostatiese afdrucke van hierdie besondere hoofstuk uit hierdie boek van The Institute of Civil Engineers. En Bew H.17 is n gewone handboekie wat in die land uitgegee word deur mnre. African Explosives and Chemical Industries oor die gebruik van springstowwe. 10

OP DIE STADIUM VERDAAG DIE HOF VIR
DIE TEEPOUSE.

BY HERVATTING OM 11.30 v.m.

Mnr. Moodie; Geen verdere vrae.

20

MNR. PHILIPS; Geen vrae.

DEUR ASSESSOR VAN DEN BERG :

Mnr. Cruywagen u het aan die Hof gesê wat u meen wat die lading was wat gebruik was.---Ja.

Nou volgens u mening mnr. Cruywagen, is ek reg as ek daarvan aflei dat n persoon wat naby daardie houer was se lewe was beslis in gevaar?---Dit is reg Edelagbare.

JANET MARGARET HELMSTEAD, s.s.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE:

Mrs. Helmstead, you reside in Johannesburg?---Yes.

And at Parkhurst. Where are you employed?---At the University of the Witwatersrand.

In what capacity?---Lecturer in Mathematics.

And you were detained under what is known as Section 17?---Yes.

And still are so detained?---Yes.

Now do you know the accused in this matter, Harris? 10
---Yes.

Now when did you first meet him? --- It was about
.between the 6th and the 9th July .

Of this year?--This year, yes.

Where did you meet him?---I met him at His Majesty's Theatre in the foyer, at the show Ninotchka.

That was on the 9th July 1964?--I am not sure whether it was the 9th. It was the week during which the 9th was.

In that week. Now what happened on that evening? 20
----Mr. Harris met me in the foyer of His Majesty's, and asked me if I would meet him there again at interval. This was before the film began. But I did not meet him there at the interval, because he came to speak to me in my seat either before the film began, or at the interval, and asked me if I would come and speak to him and his wife who were sitting a few rows behind.

Yes?---And I went and spoke to him there. I left my husband who was sitting with me, and he said that he wanted to ^{remove} / the contents of my cupboard at the University 30 of the Witwatersrand in my office. He said that I could

examine his credentials in any way I chose, and he asked for my telephone number in order to contact me. He said he would come and visit me at my house.

BY THE COURT:

He wanted to remove the contents of..?---My cupboard.

What for?--He did not explain.

Had you known him before?--I had seen him before, but I think that was the very first time I had spoken to him. I can't remember anything else in the conversation except that he said that he had been trying to contact me 10 that day, but he did not know how to. He only knew that I was a lecturer at the University, but he did not know my address. So I gave him my telephone number, and I went back and sat next to my husband.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE (CONTINUED):

When next did you contact him, or he contact you?

---His wife phoned me the following Saturday, about 12 o'clock, and said that she and her husband would come and visit me at my house at about 2 o'clock that afternoon.

And what happened then?--At about 2 O'clock that 20 afternoon Mr. Harris walked up to the gate - he had parked his car a little way down the road, and his wife was sitting in the car - and he spoke to me and my husband for some time. About 15 minutes, I think it was. Then my husband left to play tennis..I am sorry, it was just before my husband left to play tennis. He said he wanted to get something from me. I don't think my husband heard him say that, and I gave him the key to my office at the university, and to the cupboard in my office at the University. Then my husband left to play tennis, and I suggested that Mrs. Harris come 30 and wait inside the house while Mr. Harris went to fetch the

things from the cupboard at the university.

BY THE COURT:

What things?---Well there were three or four small suitcases in my office, cupboard.

Were they empty?---No. I don't know what they contained, but Mr. Higgs, who was also in the Mathematics Department at the University had asked me if he could hide dynamite in my cupboard.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE (CONTINUED):

Did he go off with your keys?---Yes he went off with the keys, and he was away about an hour, I think. That is an estimate. 10

Yes? When he returned?--When he returned I said to him something like "Was it alright"? and he answered in the affirmative. Then he stayed for tea for about 15 minutes, I think, and then he left.

Did you see him again?---No.

Alright. Now I want to take you back to your cupboard. You saw him at the show, and he said he wanted to remove the contents of your cupboard. At that time what was in your cupboard?---There were three or four small suitcases. 20

Did you open them at all?---No.

Did you test them to see if there was anything in them?---I half lifted one of the suitcases, and it felt heavy.

Can you describe some of the suitcases, or all of them?---They were brown - I don't know whether they were all brown, but some of them were brown. And they were about.. one of them was about 2 feet by 18 inches by 6 inches I think and another was smaller, it was about 18 inches, I think, by 30

15 by 6 - but those are estimates. And the other suitcase or suitcases, I don't know what size. I can't remember the different sizes.

Now you said that the accused said to you you can examine my credentials. What did he mean by that?---Well I took it that he meant that..I don't know..Mr. Higgs had **not** told me that he would send Mr. Harris to remove these things from my cupboard, and I did not expect Mr. Harris to come and remove them, so I took it that he wanted me to test him in some way, but I did not.

10

Had you ever seen the accused before that day?--- Yes I remember seeing him at Film Society meetings a long time ago, and also I think I might have seen him at Liberal Party meetings, and I had read about him in the newspaper.

So you did not worry about credentials, you simply accepted that he was Harris, and that he wanted to remove the contents of your cupboard?--Yes, I thought since he knew about it he must know Mr. Higgs.

Now in fact, after the last time you saw Harris, did you go back to your cupboard?---After the last time? 20

Yes,---Yes, about in the following week, I don't remember what day, I returned to the University, and I looked inside the cupboard, and the suitcases had been removed.

MR. MOODIE: No further questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS:

No questions.

MR. MOODIE INFORMS THE COURT THAT THE FOLLOWING WITNESSES ARE IN CONNECTION WITH A STATEMENT MADE BY THE ACCUSED BEFORE A MAGISTRATE. MR. PHILIPS IS NOT OBJECTING TO THE ADMISSIBILITY OF THE STATEMENT, WHICH AMOUNTS TO A CONFESSION.

JACOBUS RUDOLPH BODENSTEIN, b.v.

Adjutant-offisier, Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, Pretoria, verbonde aan die Veiligheidsafdeling, Afdeling Noord-Transvaal. Op die 11de September om 2.55 n.m. het ek die beskuldigde in die Pretoria tronk, in die aanwesigheid van Majoor Britz verwittig dat hy nou onthef word van die bepalinge van artikel 17 wet 37 van 1963.

VERHOOR DEUR MNR. MOODIE:

Ja?---Dit is dat hy nou nie meer ingevolge die bepalinge van die 90 dae klousule aangehou word nie, waarop 10 hy my gesê het dat hy goed verstaan wat die posisie is.

Ja?---Majoor Britz het hom daarna meegedeel dat hy hom arresteer op 'n klagte van Moord, en op twee klagtes van sabotasie.

Ja?---Hierna het Majoor Britz en ander lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en Spoorweg Polisie hom geneem na Pretoria Wes Polisiestasie, waar hy amptelik aangekla is.

Ja?---Later in die Stasiebevelvoerder se kantoor, in die aanwesigheid van die beskuldigde het Majoor Britz my meegedeel dat die beskuldigde hom gevra het om 'n landdros 20 te spreek, en my gevra om die beskuldigde na die landdros te neem.

Ja?---Ek het die beskuldigde na landdros Barnard geneem om 3.55 n.m.

Ja?---Ek het hom aan die landdros oorhandig., in sy kantoor. Die landdros en die beskuldigde was alleen in die kantoor, en het die deur van binnekant toegesluit.

Waar was u gewees?--- Ek het buitekant gewag.

En was die beskuldigde heeltemal normaal gewees daardie dag?---Hy was normaal gewees. 30

Geen invloed is op hom uitgeoefen nie?---Nie deur my

nie, en nie in my aanwesigheid nie.

Hy het vrywillig saam met u gegaan na die landdros toe?---Ja.

MNR. MOODIE: Geen verdere vrae.

KRUISVERHOOR DEUR MNR. PHILIPS:

Geen vrae.

JACOBUS LODEWIKUS BARNARD, b.v.

VERHOOR DEUR MNR. MOODIE:

Mnr. Barnard, u is addisionele landdros te Pretoria?

---Ek is u Edele.

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En op die 11de September van die jaar was u op kantoor gewees?--- Ek was.

En die laaste getuie het beskuldigde na u toe gebring op kantoor?---Dis reg.

En sal u vir sy Edelagbare sê presies wat gebeur het daar?---Ek het beskuldigde in my kantoor geneem. Die deur was gesluit, en die venster was toe - net beskuldigde en ek was aanwesig in die kantoor. Ek het hom gevra wat hy daar wil kom maak, en hy het gesê hy wil aan my n verklaring maak. Daarna het ek alles genotuleer wat tussen my en 20 beskuldigde plaasgevind het. Hy het verkies om Engels te praat. Ek het sekere vrae aan hom gestel en sy antwoorde genotuleer, en die sal ek nou uitlees. "Do you understand the warning just given to you?" dit is n waarskuwing wat ek hom gegee het, dat hy nie verplig is om n verklaring aan my te maak nie, maar indien hy een sal maak sal dit neergeskryf word, en mag dit as getuienis teen hom gebruik word. Sy antwoord was "Yes." (Getuie lees die verklaring uit aan die Hof).

Dit sal ingehandig word as Bewysstuk "F". Geen ver-

dere vrae.

KRUISVERHOOR DEUR MNR. PHILIPS:

Geen vrae.

WILLEM HERMANUS BRITZ, nog onder eed, (herroep)

U Edele, op die 29ste Julie het ek bewysstukke H1 en H2 plus die sakboek van die beskuldigde, Bewysstuk 14C het ek ontvang van speurder-adjutant offisier Dircker, en op die 30ste Julie het ek dit oorhandig aan speurder ser-sant du Preez, die handskrif deskundige. Op die 18de September het ek ook oorhandig aan mnr. Hay Bewysstuk 6, 7, 1C 7(a) en 18K.

DEUR DIE HOF:

Wat is?---Bewysstuk 6 is n horlosie, 7 en 7(a) is die gedeeltes van die horlosie wat op die Johannesburg stasie opgetel is, en 18K is die horlosie waarop die vingerafdruk gekry is.

VERHOOR DEUR MNR. MOODIE:

Het u dit terug ontvang van mnr. Hay?---Ek het dit terug ontvang van mnr. Hay; hy het dit in my teenwoordigheid ondersoek, en ek het dit onmiddellik weer teruggekry. 20

Nou op die 11de September is die beskuldigde arrester op hierdie klagtes?---Dit is korrek. Hy is in my teenwoordigheid deur adjutant offisier Bodenstein in kennis gestel dat hy onthef is van die bepalinge van artikel 17 van die Regswysigingswetsontwerp, dit is die 90 dae aanhoudings klousule, en daarop het ek hom gearrester en in kennis gestel dat ek hom op n aanklag van moord en twee aanklagte van sabotasie arrester, en ek het die gewone waarskuwing aan hom uitgereik. Ek het hom afgeneem na Pretoria Wes Polisiestasie, waar hy formeel aangekla gewees het. 30

Nadat hy aangekla is het hy my versoek om n landdros te spreek, en ek het mnr. Bodenstein gevra om die nodige reël-ings te tref om hom na n landdros te neem.

Is hy op enige manier beïnvloed om enige verklaring te maak?---Nee Edelagbare.

Is dit heeltemal vrywillig gedoen?--- Dit is heeltemal vrywillig gedoen.

En was hy in n normale toestand gewees? Sober?--- Hy was normaal gewees.

En u was saam met hom na die klagtekantoor toe waar 10 hy aangekla is---Ja Edele.

U is n Vrederegter, en hierdie plekke wat hy uitgewys het aan u is dit heeltemal vrywillig gedoen?---Ja.

Hy was nie beïnvloed op enige wyse nie?--Geensins.

En die laaste bewysstuk, Bew. 5, die is ook by die Stasie gekry?--Die het ek ook by die Johannesburgse stasie gekry.

Ek het dit vergeet om n nommer te gee, dit is die stuk plank.

MNR. MOODIE: Geen verdere vrae.

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KRUISVERHOOR DEUR MNR. PHILIPS:

Geen vrae.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE COURT AND MR. MOODIE RE. THE CLOSING OF THE STATE CASE. MR. MOODIE INFORMS THE COURT THAT HE CANNOT CLOSE THE STATE CASE UNTIL HE LEARNS THE NATURE OF THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESS LLOYD, AND ALSO WILL ASK LEAVE TO LEAD REBUTTING EVIDENCE SHOULD A PSYCHIATRIST BE CALLED BY THE DEFENCE. MR. PHILIPS REQUESTS A POSTPONEMENT UNTIL THE 19th OCTOBER 1964. MR. MOODIE REPLIES. MR. PHILIPS SUBMITS THAT

FROM MONDAY THE PSYCHIATRIST WILL BE ABLE TO ATTEND COURT AND LISTEN TO THE ACCUSED'S EVIDENCE AND BE AVAILABLE TO GIVE EVIDENCE HIMSELF, IF CALLED UPON SO TO DO.

LUDORF, J:

If it should be necessary, I repeat the order that I made last Thursday in regard to the consultations with the accused by a psychiatrist, on the same conditions as I imposed in that order, and the matter is remanded to the 19th October 1964.

THE COURT ADJURNS.

ON RESUMING AT 10 a.m. on the 19th OCTOBER 1964.

MR. MOODIE TO THE COURT:

That will be the case for the State.

S T A T E C A S E.

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MR. PHILIPS: I call as my first witness the accused.

FREDERICK JOHN HARRIS, s.s.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS:

Mr. Harris, you are the accused in this case?--Yes.

Would you tell the Court your age?--I am 27.

And what was your profession?--I am a school teacher. 10

Are you married?---Yes.

Have you any children?---Yes, one child.

How old is that child?---About four and a half months.

Where were you educated, Mr. Harris?---First I went to Rosebank Convent.

Is that a Catholic School,---Yes.

Are you a Catholic by religion?---No.

And where did you go from the Rosebank Convent school?---I went to the Danie Theron School. 20

Is that an Afrikaans school?---Yes.

An Afrikaans Primary School?---Yes.

Were you at that stage Afrikaans-speaking?---No. It was during the war, and we were living out there, and transport was difficult and my parents thought it was a good idea anyway, so I went to that school for 3 years.

Did it cause you any language difficulty?---Well, at first I did not speak any Afrikaans, but eventually at one stage my Afrikaans was better than my English. 30

And did you go to another school after that?---Ja. My parents thought that I would have trouble going to an English-medium high school, and they wanted me to do that, so they switched me to Rosebank Primary.

That is an English-medium school?---Yes.

And from there did you go to an English-medium high school?---Yes, I went to Parktown, Parktown Boys.

And did you matriculate at Parktown Boys High School? ---Yes.

What class pass did you obtain?--I got a first. 10

Did you get any distinctions?---English and Maths.

And when you matriculated, what did you do?---Well I wanted to go to University, but I did not really know what I wanted to do. Also, my parents could not afford to send me so a friend of my fathers's said that if I did engineering (he was an engineer, this friend of my fathers') if I did engineering then he would pay for me to go to university, and then I would, after I had qualified, I would join his firm.

And did you therefore go to university?---It was 20 in 1954..yes, I matriculated in 1953, it was in '54, and I went to university to do mechanical engineering.

And how long did you continue with that course?--- Well I thought I could do it, I mean, I thought I could handle the course, but I did not like..

For how long did you continue?---I did not like it, so I dropped it after the first quarter, after half a term.

And what did you do for the remainder of that year? ---I got a job at Anglo-American.

And then at the end of that year did you return to 30 University?--Yes, you see my mother is a teacher, and she

thought it would be a good idea if I did it and you must also go to university.

So did you go back to university?---Yes.

And did you embark on an Arts course?---Yes.

With the intention of doing teaching thereafter?

---Yes. It was a sort of combined course. It was a B.A. and I also went to a sort of part-time classes at the college.

College of Education?---Yes.

What were your major subjects in the Arts degree? 17

---English and French.

And did you obtain the Bachelor of Arts degree?---

I did a full major in English and a sub-major in French, and I got my degree.

In 1957, is that correct?---Yes.

And once you had obtained the bachelor's degree, did you then attend the College of Education?--Yes, then I went and got my diploma.

Did you spend a year obtaining a high school teacher's diploma?---Yes. 20

And having done that did you teach at any schools?

---Yes, I..

Just tell us the names of the schools you taught at---I taught at Hyde Park for 18 months, one and a half years.

Yes, and then?---And then I wanted to go overseas to study further, and I had been accepted at Oxford and my wife and I thought that we could do it, and I went overseas in the middle of the year - that was the middle of the second year I was teaching. I taught for 18 months and then went 30 overseas, and I went to Oxford for a term. It was supposed

to be for a full course but it did not work out. We had financial difficulties. We had relied on my wife to earn the money..

Is your wife a teacher?--Yeah.

And was the intention that she would teach while you were studying at Oxford?---She got a job at Abingdon, it is about 12 miles away..

Was that the intention, that she would teach while you were studying?---Yes.

And provide the means for you to live on?---Ja. 10

Did she become pregnant?---Ja.

And was it not possible for her to continue to teach? ---Well she was pregnant in about say August or September, and she taught until about Christmas and we came back to South Africa in about..in January.

And when you came back to South Africa did you resume teaching?--Yes I taught at Randfontein.

And then?---Well I taught at Randfontein for that year and then, you see, I was hoping to go back to Oxford and they said that if I did an Honours degree here then 20 I could go back there, perhaps and do a Masters here and then go back to Oxford. So I had to go back to Wits to do my Honours, so I went back part..full-time at first. That was the year after I taught at Randfontein. I went back and I taught there..I studied there, fulltime, for about a couple of months, and then it was not working out financially and then I had to get a job again, because it was not working out. We did not earn enough.

Yes, so where did you teach then?--Well I had a bit of trouble at first, because it is difficult to get a 30 teaching job in the middle of the term. I was lucky, because

I found an Indian school, a private Indian school, that was short of teachers.

You taught there for some time?---Yes, I taught there for more than a year.

And then after that, during 1964 up until July where were you teaching?---And then I taught at the Indian school..

I am just trying to keep it a little shorter, if I can. Where did you teach during 1964 up until July?---I taught at Damelin College.

And meanwhile, were you studying part-time?--Yes. 10

For what degree?---Honours in Politics.

Were you a member of a political party?---Yes, I was a member of the Liberal Party.

When did you join that party?--- I think it was early 1960, yes it was the year we went overseas.

And were you active in that Party?---Well not at first, but when we came back.

Now reference has been made here by witnesses to an organisation known as SANROC.---Yes.

South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee I think 20
it is - is that right? Were you interested in that organisation?---It was called..the name was changed actually because the International Olympic Committee asked us not to use the word 'Olympic' because we were not recognised, so we actually called it the South African Non-Racial Open Committee for Olympic Sports, but we still called it SANROC.

And were you interested in the body?---Yes I was very involved - interested and involved in it.

Who first interested you in it?---Well when I was at the Indian school a couple of the people there were interested 30
and they asked me around to meet the President. I met him...

Who was the President?---Dennis Brutus.

And did you then take any office in that organisation?

---Well I went along to a couple of committee meetings, and then the Vice-Chairman died. They had two vice-chairmen, one of them died, and they made me vice-chairman.

And thereafter did you take any other office?---

Well then later the Chairman went away..went overseas, and they made me Chairman.

Now when did you become Chairman of SANROC?---I

would say about..at the time that Ragnasamy (?) went over- 10 seas, about mid-'63.

And did you perform any missions on behalf of this body overseas?---Yes. The I.O.C. the Inter-national Olympic Committee was having a meeting in Lausanne in Switzerland, and it seemed from the agenda that there was a possibility that the whole South African question would come up.

When was this?---That was in June 1963.

And did you go overseas to attend that meeting?

---Yes.

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And did you perform any other services on behalf of SANROC while you were overseas?---Yes, we had had a letter from the Italian I.O.C. member saying that he supported us, and I saw him and spoke to some newspaper men there. He called them in. And then in England..we have got some people there who sort of correspond with us and help us, and they organised that I spoke to some newspaper people again.

Then you returned to South Africa?---Yes.

And what happened to Dennis Brutus?---Well he was

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banned, and then he had to leave SANROC because in terms

of his ban he could not belong to it, or have anything to do with it. He was the President.

Yes?---And then he came to a meeting and, it is quite a long story, but eventually he was found guilty of defying his ban in coming to the meeting, and he left the country and then he came back, he was brought back to the country, and eventually he was sentenced to 18 months in gaol.

Did this in any way affect you?---Yes, I felt it was pretty unfair. 10

Did you take on any other office as a result of this?---Well I was the Chairman already.

And were you to attend any other overseas meeting on behalf of SANROC?---Well the sort of main meeting was supposed to be at Nairobi originally, and then it was going to be in Germany at Baden-Baden. And they suggested that I should go to this meeting to put the point of view of SANROC and I was supposed to go. I went to see somebody in Durban first, and then ..on the way to this meeting, and then I was at Durban Airport, and I was stopped from 20 going, and my passport was withdrawn.

So you were unable to attend this meeting?--I did not go.

And what happened to your job at the Indian school? ---Oh because of all this I lost my job there.

Now can you tell us when this was?---It was September 1963.

So you were prevented from attending this meeting overseas, and you also lost your job, you say, at the Indian school?---Yes. 30

Now between that date, September 1963, and the be-

ginning of 1964 did you have any job?---Well I tried to get a part-time job with a dairy but it did not work out, so I did not have a job.

Then when did you join..did you ever join an organisation called the African Resistance Movement?---Well it was not originally called that. It was called the National Committee of Liberation. When I joined it it was called that.

And when did you join it?---About September, thereabouts, 1963.

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What were your feelings about politics in South Africa? Did you feel strongly or otherwise about it?--- Very strongly. It is funny, I did not feel strongly about South African politics, really, until I went overseas, and then I sort of..particularly at Oxford, you know, people used to say "Where are you from?" and they asked me questions about South Africa, and I found I did not know. I mean, they asked me factual questions, and I just found I was very ignorant, and then I started reading about it, and I felt much more South African then than I had before. 20

Did you become very interested in politics, then, as a result of this?--Yes, very much so, actually up to that time I was going to major in philosophy, I thought philosophy was my field, and the degree I was going to do at Oxford was going to be basically philosophy and economics and just a little bit of politics, but then I changed my mind. And I sort of swithed from philosophy to politics.

Now when you joined this organisation called the National Committee of Liberation, what were its objects, as you understood them?---Well, to do sabotage in such a way that it would put pressure on the Government to reconsider 30

the situation. And..yes.

Well, what was the object of putting pressure on the Government? What were you trying to persuade or induce the Government to do?---To make concessions, not to have such a rigid policy. I mean..

BY THE COURT:

What sort of concessions? --- to make some sort of movement towards allowing everybody a say eventually in the running of the country.

You mean the universal franchise.--It should move in that direction definitely - yes definitely.

BY ASSESSOR HART: Towards one man one vote?---Yes definitely.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

And you say the methods that this organisation proposed to use were?---Well I then gathered that it had already been in existence and active, and it had demolished pylons, electricity pylons and railway signal cables.

BY THE COURT:

Is this the same organisation that formed the basis of the trial before my brother, the Judge-President?---I don't know. 20

Known as "The Rivonia Trial" ?---No. No, no, no, no.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Well I think..may I try and clear that up a little bit my lord? It was alleged in the Rivonia case that the accused I think were Communists, or Communist-inspired. This organisation that you joined, what do you say in relation to its affinity with Communism?---Well it varies from individual to individual, but I suppose it varied between being non-Communist and anti-Communist, depending on who you spoke to. 30

And you say its methods were directed against pylons and that sort of thing?---Yes.

This sabotage, was it intended to be against people as well as property, or against property only? ---No it was just against things.

And what was it intended to show to the country at large, or to the world at large, insofar as its members activities were concerned?--It was supposed to show that there was discontent. There were people who were very opposed to the decisions of the Government.

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Was there any intention with regard to affecting people's views, or affecting the life of the country at large?---Yes, we all hoped that..that you would not have such an inflexible situation. I mean, it is like the difference between the French and the British, the French Revolution, they would not make concessions and it all blew up, and the British made concessions and never had a revolution.

Was that what you had in mind in joining this organisation?---Yes.

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Now when did it change its mind?---About the time of the Rivonia trial, just after Easter, April, May.

Of this year?---Yes.

It changed its name then to the African Resistance Movement, is that right?---Yeah.

Now did you have contact with members of this organisation at large, or was your contact a restricted one? ---I had contact most of the time with two or three people.

Well, to be specific, did you meet the witness Lloyd in this organisation?---Yes.

30

When did you first meet Lloyd, apart from this organisation?---I think he came up to Johannesburg, on holiday - I think he was still at University, it was the mid-year holiday in 1963.

And then did you meet him in connection with any of your other activities?---Well you see he was working part-time at Post newspaper, which has mostly got a non-white readership, and SANROC used to try to get statements into POST as often as possible, and he was working there, and I went along to see him there. I also knew him through the Liberal Party. 10

I see. So it was through SANROC and his position as a journalist, and through your common interest in the Liberal Party?--Yes.

Now when did you meet him in connection with the African Resistance Movement?--I knew him a bit more early in 1964, I mean, I got to know him fairly well then. I met him a few times. And that was February, or thereabouts - February March that I found out that he was in it.

Did this organisation have any sort of formal existence - did it call meetings, and that type of thing? 20
---I think it was an organisation, I mean..it was organised in that you knew whether you were in or not, but I did not meet more than a couple of people.

The point is, was it the sort of organisation which had large meetings, or was it organised on a cell system?-- Yes it was organised..I gathered that it was organised with lots of groups, and you belonged to one little group.

And did you know, as you have said, only the people in your own cell?---Yes. 30

Now can you tell us, round about May of this year

were there any projects which this organisation had for sabotage in or around Johannesburg?---Yes. There was a plan to blow up some pylons.

Yes well I am not really concerned with the outside ones, I am speaking specifically of ones that you had something to do with, and where you did some reconnoitring.

---Yes, in about May this year there was a plan to set fire to posting boxes.

Post-boxes?--Yeah. Not the boxes you get your letters from, the boxes that you put them in. 10

Is that the ones you get your letters from?---No, not the ones you get your letters from.

Oh the ones you put your letters into?--Yes.

I see.

BY THE COURT: Were those postboxes at the post offices?--- The ones that you put your letters into, at post offices, or you know, at the side of the road.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Including pillar boxes then?---Yes.

And what service did you render in that regard?--- 20 Well I was asked to go out and scout for them.

Scout for them in what sense?---Look around and see where there were posting boxes, and see whether they were the right sort of posting boxes, whether the openings were big enough, and things like that, whether they were appropriate.

Yes, but apart from their being appropriate, and the openings being big enough, were there questions of whether the post boxes were in suitable positions?---Yes.

Were you asked to report on these matters?---Yes. 30

And what was the intention in regard to these pillar

boxes or post boxes? What was going to be done?--The idea was that the letters would be set fire to.

And what materials were going to be used for that purpose, do you know?--I think they were going to use some sort of little plastic containers, plastic envelopes, or something, with petrol inside.

Was the intention to create an explosion, or to create a conflagration?--To create a fire, to burn the letters.

Now apart from that that you were doing, you told us, the scouting for these boxes, did you have any other activities for this organisation between about February of this year, and July of this year?--Including February? 10

Yes, during that period, roughly - did you have any other activity?--Yes I went out on one sabotage trip.

Now when was that?--It was the end of February, beginning of March.

And that was a damp squib, it did not come off?--It did not explode.

Now from then onwards until the month of July, did you have..were you approached by the members of this organisation to take part in any other activity?--No, they left me out. 20

And what was your feeling about that?--Well, I had a feeling that they were, I suppose, looking down on me a bit. It did not make sense to me in one way, because there they were, I knew that they were doing something, things, or planning things, and they did not tell me what it was in detail at all, and they did not bring me in on it.

Did anything else happen to you in connection with your organisational life early in 1964? Did the Government 30

take any steps against you?--Yes on February 12th I was banned.

Did that have any effect in regard to your activities in the Liberal Party or in SANRODC?--Yes, I was very active in both, and then it all stopped, it had to stop, because I could not be active in anything, any organisation.

I see. Were you obliged to cease your activities in all these bodies that you had had anything to do with? ---Yes. I mean, they were not specified, but the sections of the ban worked out that way. 10

Were you prohibited from attending gatherings?--Yes.

Did it affect your ability to go away on holidays?--Yes, well not just holidays, it restricted me to the magisterial district, not municipality, the magisterial district of Johannesburg and Roodepoort. I lived in Roodepoort.

Now then Mr. Harris, what happened early in July of this year?--Well it was..I can remember, it was the 8th Belt 32. July, and a certain person came to my house, certain two people, certain persons came to my house, and told me that there had been a lot of arrests, and a lot of these people, 20 I don't think all of them, but a lot of these people were involved, or had been members of the A.R.M. and that the whole situation seemed fluid and that they had to, these two people, were re-assessing their situation. So they said to me that they might have to leave the country.

Were they members of the A.R.M. too, these people who came to see you?---Yes.

BY THE COURT: Who were they?---Your lordship, I don't think it is fair for me to say who they were. I mean...

You are in so much trouble that you should not protect 3 others at this stage. If that is what you prefer you may.---

Thankyou.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

You say they were members of the A.R.M. Mr. Harris?

---Yes.

And they were talking about people who had been arrested?--Yes that is right.

And were the people who had been arrested also members of A.R.M.)---Yes.

And what did these two people say to you that they themselves were likely to do, or likely to have to do?--- 10

Well I gathered that either or both of them might have to leave South Africa, and that this could happen at any time and then they asked me to go out, and they said they wanted to talk about me, so I went out, And then about 10, 15 or 20 minutes later I came back, and they said that..one of them I had not met before and one I had met before. And they said to me that I should know more than I had known, because if they were to leave there was hardly anybody left and it was very important that the organisation had to carry on. 20

So did they impose any additional duties or responsibilities on you?--Yes.

What were they?--Well they told me where everything was kept, the dynamite and the detonators, and things, and they explained a bit to me.

Explained a bit to you about what?--About how to use them.

How to use them for what purpose?--For making explosions.

Yes?--They told me how to connect things up. And 30

...

Had you had any previous instruction in this art of making explosives?---The previous time I went I was..

No, must answer my questions - had you ever had any previous instruction in the making of explosives?--No.

Had you any scientific training?---No.

Now that was on the 8th July that these people came to you, is that right?---Yes.

And they told you where you could find the materials and they gave you some instructions. Now what happened the following day?---Then the following day one was arrested, 10 and one left the country. I heard he left the country.

Now what was your feeling in that regard in regard to this responsibility that they had now placed upon you? ---Well I felt very strongly about it. I felt that the whole situation was a very..very critical, extreme one, and that it was my responsibility. They had chosen me out, and made me responsible, so I had to do something. I mean, I had to carry out the responsibility properly, and...

Did you accept the responsibility that they placed on you?---I did not argue about it at all. I felt that it 20 was necessary that the whole thing had to go on, and they made me responsible, and I was going to make it go on.

Well now, what did you do as a result of this? You told us one man was arrested on the 9th July, and the other man left the country on the same date, apparently.--Yes.

Now what did you do as a result of that? We have had the evidence of Janet Helmstead here.--Yes.

Well will you tell us what you did in that regard? --She is quite right. Well she had the safekeeping of the dynamite and quite a lot of stuff, so I went to her. Do you 30 want me to go over it?

Well no, is it correct? She has given the evidence, and it has not been challenged.---No she is quite right.

That you approached her at a cinema.--Yes that is quite right.

And you told her that you were going to come and fetch the contents of the cupboard in her room at the university, is that right?--Yes.

And then did you on the ..and did you then go to her house on Saturday the 11th July---Yes.

And did she give you the keys of her room at the university?--Yes. 10

And did you go to the university?---Yes.

And in the cupboard in her room what did you find?
--There were three suitcases, three or maybe four, three I think, brown suitcases.

Yes - did you take those suitcases away with you?
---Yes.

And return the keys to her, is that right?---Yes.

Now what did you do with those suitcases, and with their contents?--Well they were locked, so I had to cut 20
them open. I used my penknife and I cut them open. I cut around the locks and forced them open, and then chucked the suitcases away, and I removed..transferred what was in the suitcases to some other suitcases I had.

BY ASSESSOR HART:

What did they contain?---Well one contained I think only dynamite, and one contained books and papers in a big heavy plastic bag, and there was some wire, and some torches and some watches, and a clock, and..

MR. PHILIPS: Well perhaps we can shorten this, Mr. Harris. 30
..---Oh things like that.

You heard the evidence of the police who said what they found in the suitcases at 33 Oxford Road.---Yes.

Now are those the contents of which you are now speaking?---Yes.

And you say that you transferred those contents into suitcases of yours?---Yes.

And what did you do with those suitcases once you had now transferred the contents?---Well for a couple of days I put them at the left luggage at the station, the Johannesburg station.

Yes evidence has been given about the fact that there were left luggage labels on them. Is that correct? They were kept in that cloakroom?--Just for about 3 days. 10

Yes? Would it be from the 12th July to the 15th, or thereabouts?--Yes about then.

And there was one set of articles in these suitcases, brass articles that were shown to the Court, described as some sort of pull release mechanism. Have you any idea what those are, or were?--There were a lot of little things, like detonators - I suppose they were those. 20 I remember one of the people told me that the detonators were little aluminium tubes, like miniature cigarettes.

These articles are of a brassy colour, evidence was given here, I think they are called pull release switches. ---I remember seeing them. They looked like little bullets.

Now have you any idea what those were?---No I did not know,,did not have any idea, except what the detonators were - they had been described to me.

Now then you have told us that these suitcases into which you had put these contents were now kept in the left luggage room at the station?---Yes. 30

In the meantime Mr. Lloyd, State witness, has told us that he was away on holiday until the 13th July. Is that right?--He was away for about a week, I think. Or less even.

And he told us that you and he met on the 14th of July, is that correct,---Yes.

Where did you meet?---We met outside POST, his offices, and then it was lunchtime, and we went..I drove him down to that drive-in Cafe outside the Ice Rink.

Is that at the Southern end of Eloff Street?---Yes.

And can you tell the Court what the discussion was 10 that took place there? Between you and him?---Well, I put him in the picture, you can say, I told him what had happened while he had been away, that took some time, and then I told him that I had fetched the things, and we discussed what was going to happen. He had just come back from Natal.

And what was the content of that discussion?--- Well when I got these things, the dynamite and so on, I felt that it gave me, having these things, well even before I got the things, when I knew where the things were, you can say when I had access to them, from then on, from 20 when these two blokes came to the house, I felt in a very powerful position. It gave me a sense that I could do things, I was powerful. That I could, and of course I knew that I should, do something. And then the first thing I thought was "What must I do?" Well it seemed to me, look, Dr. Verwoerd is a very intelligent man. He is very educated, he has got several degrees. Well I know myself, you look at the situation, and for a while you think about it a certain way. And then something happens and you look at it differently, you realise that you had misunderstood it, 30

say, up to that point. And I felt that he was like that. I mean, he got a scholarship for Oxford when he was very young. He did not go, I think he turned it down and went to Germany, but he got a scholarship for Oxford when he was at school in Rhodesia, and I thought : here is this man, he is very intelligent, he must understand. He must have read a lot of history, he must understand that the situation is crazy. I mean, this is the classic way to create a disastrous situation, what he is doing, and I felt I must do something about it. So I drafted a letter, and 10 drafted another letter..

Yes, let me interrupt you - a document has been handed in as part of the State case which appears to be a typed draft of an open letter to Dr. Verwoerd? ---Yes.

Is that the document you are now speaking of?--- Yes it is one, I did too, that is the one.

And what did you have in mind when you drafted that document?---It seemed to me..I heard Prof. Lemay once say he came back to South Africa in 1961, he had been overseas, he came back and he said he thought the ice was beginning 20 to crack , the situation was becoming more fluid, and I thought a little thing, or a big thing..any key thing, would cause the ice to crack, and it had to happen. I thought if I send this letter to Dr. Verwoerd, and I send copies to the newspapers and the news agencies, then it will jolt him. It will make an impact on him, and then his thinking will start again in different channels, and once he is thinking again about the situation, reassesses the situation, put it that way - once he reassesses the situation, then it is pretty straightforward. I mean, any reassessment of 30 the situation, he must think along the lines of some sort of

progressive (with a small 'p') progressive change.

The document that has been handed in is purely a draft. --I don't understand.

The document that has been handed in, of which you have seen a photostat I think?--Yes.

Is that purely a draft?

BY ASSESSOR HART: (to Mr. Philips)

Mr. Phillips, excuse me, there are two.---I think with respect, sir, that you will find that the one is probably a continuation of the other. It looks like that to me. Originally I thought they were two documents, too.

They are exhibits marked H3 and H4.--They do look to me as though the one continues from the other. The shorter one appears to me to be a continuation of the longer one.

BY THE COURT: Yes it may well be, Mr. Philips.--That is how it appeared to me my lord.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Mr. Harris what I was asking you was: was this, the document or documents that have been handed in, is that purely a draft, typed by yourself, of a letter that was proposed to be sent? Is that right?--Yes that is right.

And was the proposal to send it to the Prime Minister himself, and also as you said, to newspapers and news agencies? Is that right?--Yes, I remember, it started off "Dear Dr. Verwoerd".

Yes, we have seen the draft of the letter. But was that the intention, that it was to be distributed in that way?--Yes.

And was it in fact ever sent?--No. You see, I will

tell you what happened. I drafted it sometime after John.. during his absence, John Lloyd's absence, and I thought about it, and it seemed to me to be the answer, that it would just strike home. And I felt that there are key times when a certain little move, or a certain move, can shift things, and this could be it. I showed it to John when he came back, and I was very keen on it, and John and I sat there. First of all I told him about what had happened, and then I showed him this thing, and he read through it, and then he said..well he said 'It won't work' and he 10 pointed out to me that Dr. Verwoerd would know, through the police, that the organisation was smashed up, and he would just chuck it away.

You heard Mr. Lloyd's evidence to the effect that he denied that he was ever shown this draft at all. Is that evidence true?---No. I showed it to him then.

And you say that he suggested to you that this thing would be quite ineffective?--Yes, well he showed me..you know, he made this point about Dr. Verwoerd not being affected. I thought he would be, and he said he would not be, 20 because of his knowledge. And he said 'No, there is no point in just sending letters. You must do something.'

Now Mr. Harris, the letter contains a threat to the lives of white persons.---Yes.

Is that correct?---Yes.

Was that a serious threat?--No, not at all. It was part of the force of the letter, you could say, the strength of the letter.

Was there any intention of carrying out that threat?
---Not at all. I mean, that^{was}/the whole point. The whole 30 organisation was like that. It was an organisation designed

to demonstrate.

BY THE COURT:

What is the point of saying it if you don't mean it?
---Well you see, I don't know if you have ever seen those
little drawings that looks like the underside of a stair-
case, and you look at it for a while, and then somebody
makes one of the lines in it darker - I remember somebody
doing this with me - and then suddenly you realise you are
not looking at the underside of the staircase, you are look-
ing down on a staircase, but they have not changed the draw- 10
ing. Well the idea was that this letter would, it would
hit Dr. Verwoerd sort of mentally in such a way that he would
see things quite differently - you see what I mean?

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Now having made this draft, and having shown it to
Mr. Lloyd with the reaction which you say you got, did you
in fact ever send it off?---No. I mean, he sort of, he
said it would not work.

So you never sent it off?---No.

And what did you do with this draft that you had 20
typed?--I well it turned up here. I mean, I put it away.

And was it found then with the explosives and other
articles that was found at 33 Oxford Road?--Yes it was
produced here with them.

Was it contained in one of those suitcases? ---They
were all in suitcases yes.

Now who put it into that suitcase?--I put everything
in the suitcases.

Who took the police to 33 Oxford Road to find these
suitcases and their contents?--I took them there. 30

Now in your discussion with Mr. Lloyd on the 14th

of July, the one that you told us was taking place in a Kombi at the southern end of Eloff Street - what was your attitude in the circumstances then prevailing of the African Resistance Movement? --- I suppose you could say it changed a bit. Firstly I thought there is no need or point to do anything in the way of actually doing something, I mean, actually having sabotage at this stage, at that stage. That was when I explained things to John, and I showed him this letter. And then he showed me that I was wrong, and then I accepted - he said there was no point in just making 10 threats, sending letters, nothing is going to happen. It is much better to do something, so I accepted that.

You heard his evidence in which he said that he was in favour of lying low, and that you were the one who insisted that action was necessary on that occasion.--He has got it wrong. It was...at first I was in favour of doing nothing, and then by the end of the hour or so we talked then I had accepted that it was right.

BY ASSESSOR HART:

Did he persuade you then Mr. Harris?---Well he 20 showed me that I was wrong about not doing ..about you know, not going ahead.

Well persuade you that the time was now right to do something active?--I don't want to say that he persuaded me, but he showed me that it was right.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Is the position that your mind was receptive to the suggestion, and he was making the suggestion?--Yes I suppose so.

And you accepted what he said?---Yes.

30

And did you finally end that particular conversation

in agreement with one another?--Yes. I..when it ended ..well he suggested, when he said it was a good idea to do something, he suggested that he thought the Pretoria Post Office was a good idea.

Are we now talking still of the conversation on the 14th?---Yes.

Or are you including other conversations that you had with him---No you just asked me about the 14th.

Yes?---Then he suggested that..for example, the Pretoria Post Office. And I said O.K. fine. And by the 10 end of that conversation it was agreed between us that he would do the Pretoria Post Office, and I would do something, but we had not got round to discussing what I would do.

Now did the fact that you had possession of the dynamite at this stage, did that in any way affect your attitude?--Well I felt..it..quite frankly, I don't know why they chose me, I mean, rather than John Lloyd, but I suspect that he was away, so they did not have any option. But I felt, still I felt..I felt very..well I felt very honoured you might say to have been chosen by them and then when I 20 had the dynamite, or when I ...yes, when I had the dynamite, I felt that this gave me..it gave me a feeling of being a very powerful person. A person..an individual, who by chance, just by fluke, it had so happened, things had worked out, and I was in..I was in an important, very important, very powerful position.

BY ASSESSOR HART:

When these two men who gave you these instructions on the 8th July, did they tell you what you had to do?---I would not say.. no, I would not say instructions. They did 30 not say 'you must go out and do this' but they said it is up

to you to be the sort of continuer of activities.

Did they make any suggestions to you as to what should be done with the dynamite?--Do you mean specific suggestions?

Yes.--No.

It was left entirely to you?---Yes.

Entirely to your discretion?---Yes.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS(CONTINUED):

Did you discuss with Lloyd the possession of the dynamite?--Yes. I mean, I told him what I had got, and 10 where I had got it, as far as I knew what I had got.

Did you tell him where it was at that time?---Yes.

Where did you tell him it was?--It was at the station waitingroom, left luggageroom.

Did he make any suggestion as to where it should be kept?---Yes, he said that it would be a good idea if he had it, and kept it at his golf locker at the Zwartkops Country Club.

Did you accept that suggestion?---Well I said 'Let us think about it' because I did not want him to have the 20 stuff. I said "Let's think about it' and then when I saw him again, the whole position changed, it was not necessary.

Did Lloyd say anything about places in Natal? Was there any reference to places there in Natal?---Yeah - he had just come back from Natal, and he said that he had looked at the 'Maritzburg Post Office. That is when he was talking about Pretoria Post Office, he said he had looked at the 'Maritzburg Post Office and that was something possible. And he also said, as he was getting out of the car, back at POST I remember that very clearly, he said that he knew a farmer 30

somewhere in Northern Natal, and that if we wanted to keep anything, we could keep it there. He had not discussed anything with the farmer, but he said he thought the farmer would be prepared ..would be sympathetic.

Was there any reason why you would not let Lloyd have the dynamite?--Well, I thought I would rather have the dynamite.

Well can you explain to the Court how you yourself were feeling, how your thoughts and your feelings were developing at that particular time?--You mean just on the 10 14th?

No, I am speaking about that period, round about the one that we have been taking about, from early in July say the 8th , or earlier, and throughout that period that we are now busy with.---Well you see, I felt that the situation was a pretty terrible one, pretty critical period in it, and it so happened that I must do something, I must act. And then first there was the letter idea, and then that fell away and then there was the idea of some sort of action, and from when he said to me, when John pointed out 20 to me the futility of sending the letter, then I knew that it was up to me to act, to do something. I mean, I don't want to...I want to make it quite clear..he said he did not push me, I felt, I must act, I must do something, it is absolutely up to me. And then, and then, when I had the dynamite, I think I said, it gave me a feeling of power and.. and I felt 'This is the only thing' from about..from about that time you can say, I felt that something must be done. I did not put to him about doing the station then, because it did not come up in that conversation. 30

But trying to get a picture of your mental attitude

at the time, what I want to know is, were you thinking about this now casually, ---No, no.

Or was it occupying a good deal of your thought? ---I was glad, it was a holiday month, and I finished my exam marking by the 28th when they finished, well they were writing exams to about the 3rd, and I was free. I mean, I had some plans, but they were flexible plans, you can put it that way. And..this was, this was of terrific importance and I was lucky that I had the time to think about it.

Well were you spending a little of your time, 10 or a great deal of your time thinking about this?--No, ..

BY THE COURT:

Had it become an obsession? That is what your counsel wants to know?--I would not put it as strongly as that. I mean, it was the most important thing to me. It was a thing which I knew was..of..overriding importance to me. Ja..that month I was supposed to be doing some notes for the college, and also my dissertation for my Honours degree, and I got some books out. But it just did not seem to me that those mattered. Well they did matter, but they 20 did not matter at all in comparison. So it was..I just knew this I had to do.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Were you able to continue with your work on your dissertation? during this period?---I did not do any work that month. I should have, because it was supposed to be in the middle of September, and..there was no other holiday before then. I had the books, I had some books at home, I had got them out earlier, about 6 weeks earlier, and I had not got round..I never got round to doing anything. 30

Now you told his lordship just now that you, what

was in your mind at this stage then was the idea of doing something spectacular, what you called a pivotal act. Now did you think, or what did you think, the sort of effect might be that such an act might have?---I suppose I shifted my thinking a little bit in that initially I had been thinking it was something that could go straight from me to Dr. Verwoerd, and it will hit him, and he is a key man, and it will be a very direct approach, process, and this approach will be a very direct process, and he will act on it. But then I was thinking differently, and I thought..I 10 thought that a spectacular sort of showing of the continued existence of sabotage organisation will put pressure on him via the intermediate stage of people, of the public. And I thought of the station idea on the basis of its going to be the waitingroom of the station, I thought there would be an explosion there...

The waiting room you say?--I mean the Left Luggage room. Ja, there will be an explosion at the Left Luggage room, at about an hour, half an hour, after it closed. Then that would be something which..you know, a lot of 20 people go through the station, and they would leave their things at the Left Luggage and they collect their things - it will be something which would have much more..incomparably more in fact..absolutely incomparably more impact on them and the population will realise, and then of course, Dr. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister of the Country, he is sensitive to what the population realises, and in that way he will act. I will tell you what I had in mind, he will call a convention. A national convention, like the ones we had before Union, in 1910. I had been reading a book by Thompson, L.M. 30 Thompson, and in that book it describes how you had the whole

convention, and it seemed to me..I was very impressed by it. It seemed to me that this is a very good..a terrifically sensible way to make decisions about a country.

BY THE COURT:

Who would be at this convention?---Well I did not sort of go into great detail, but there would be representatives..this is how it was in Thompson, there would be representatives of all groups; there would be representatives, basically you might say on a political level, but sort of representative say of..any significant group, any significant group, irrespective of colour, irrespective of..say it could be religion. Say a certain church decided that they wanted to be represented as a church there to protect, say the Orthodox Jews want to be represented there, well then there would be some sort of basis that they would have a representative, and then they could argue their own case, for anything which affected their interests. You see the idea, as I got it from Thompson, and lots of other reading, was that by doing this, the phrase came up, that you can rule by coercion or consent, and that this would be a way of ruling by consent. You can either coerce people, or you can rule with their consent, and that this would be a terrifically good way of ensuring that you rule with consent. *20

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Now Mr. Harris, when you speak about this pivotal act that you were beginning to contemplate, you indicated to his lordship that the intention was that this would affect public opinion?--Yes, yes, of course.

Did you think that it would have a considerable effect or a slight effect?--No I thought, at this period, at that period in South Africa, I felt..it is just ready for some- 30

thing to..the sort of turning point, crossroads..just ready for something to happen.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART:

Was it your idea, Mr.Harris, that the destruction of private property would make a greater impact than the destruction of Government property? such as pylons and the like?--That was..that was not..I..that was not the main idea.The main idea was that it would be something which.. you know previously the sabotage had been pylons and cables, to hang and gone out in the veld.. 10

To put it in a very simple way, did you feel that it would be more effective to hit the pockets of the people?---I did not think so very much about that, I thought more about people will realise - you know, their suitcases, their suitcases will be damaged in the waitingroom, the left luggage room, and it is a place that an ordinary man knows about, goes to, passes past, where the..you know, there is a pylon right out, miles from anywhere, the ordinary person never sees it, whereas this would be something which would have direct pressure on public opinion. 20

AT THIS STAGE THE COURT ADJOURNS.

ON RESUMING:

FREDERICK JOHN HARRIS, still under oath:

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Mr. Harris I think you told the Court, before the adjournment, that you considered the pivotal act you had in mind would have some profound effect on public opinion, is that it?---Yes.

Did you feel that you were entirely a voluntary agent in this matter, or otherwise?---Well nobody forced me. 30

It was my idea, and it was my decision. Nobody pushed me, nobody forced me. I made up my mind that I was going to act, I mean, I felt I had to act, in terms of how I felt.

What was the intention and your contemplation at that time in regard to danger to persons?---Well this..you are asking me now about..?

At this time when you were conceiving this idea of a spectacular act?---No the idea was it would be in the Left Luggage, it would be at night, there would be nobody around, there would be no damage, no danger. 10

What was your attitude at that time in regard to individuals? Did you intend it, or contemplate it?--No, not at all. It just did not come into my mind, because it was not relevant. You know, I mean, there was no intention other than directing an act towards these things.

What is your attitude in fact to violence to human beings, Mr. Harris?---I am completely against it, Mr. Philips. I mean, that is one reason why I belong to the Liberal Party, it is a non-violent organisation.

And what has been your history in this regard, 20 in regard..

BY THE COURT: What do you mean, a non-violent organisation? --Well if you have a look at its Party handbook..

Do you regard the African Resistance Movement as a non-violent movement?--I meant in terms of..towards persons. (to Mr. Philips) I am sorry, you asked me something?

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

What has been your attitude in regard to violence to people throughout your life?---I have been very against it. I mean, we used to have inter-House boxing at school. 30 There were five houses, and you got a point for every entrant

and then I think two points for every match that was won. So of course, there was a lot of pressure on everybody to box in each..from each House, because if you could just flood the entries, even if you did not win any, you still got a point that way. I used to fight against it, I would not box. And I played cricket, and tennis, and I swam, but I did not play rugby, because I saw some of my friends got badly bashed at rugby, and it nauseated me.

Now what did you think would be the effect of violence to people in political demonstrations of the kind 10 that you had in mind? ---That would be quite..entirely ill-chosen, you might say, because it would add a..it would have the reverse..yes, that is right, that is a good way of putting it, it would have the reverse of the effect that I was after. I was trying to create a sort of fluidity in the situation you can say, and anything like that is not going to make people, I mean both public opinion and Dr. Verwoerd, is not going to make either of those more flexible. It is going to make them less flexible, more resistant towards change. 20

In this particular period that we are speaking of, that is in the early part, up to the middle of July, were you able to concentrate on your work at all?---Well, I knew that time was passing, and I had to get this dissertation out of the way, so a couple of times I went into the room, the room I use as a study and sat down there. But I just did not get down to it, I mean, I did not get down to.. I had quite a lot of facts that I had got earlier in the year, but I could not get them into a sequence. I had difficulty in concentrating on it. 30

And what was your predominant feeling during this period?

And were you happy or unhappy?---Oh I was happy. It was a holiday month, and I had a holiday feeling, you could say./ Did you in earlier periods suffer at all from headaches? -- Yes I had a lot of headaches.

Now during this particular period in July, were you suffering from headaches at all?---I was lucky, you know, ^{the children} they/looked after themselves, I did not have any in July, or not much.

And what did you generally feel about life at that time we are talking about?--I felt it was going well. 10 I felt that I was happy.

Now when you finished your conversation with Lloyd in the Kombi on the 14th of July, had you reached any conclusions or agreements, you and he?---Well, we had agreed to do something. We had agreed that he would do the Pretoria Post Office, and I would do something, but at that stage, at that meeting, the idea of the station had not come up.

When was he to do the Pretoria Post Office?--- Well ultimately it was to be done on the 24th. 20

At that date had no date been fixed?--I don't think it was finalised then.

When was it to be done, by day or by night?--- Oh, the Pretoria Post Office was to be done by night, yes.

And what sort of form was it to take, do you know? ---Well he said he knew the Pretoria Post Office, and that is why he thought of it, I suppose, and he spoke of some sort of bomb in the posting box, and he said that he was going over to Pretoria quite soon, and that he would go and look. 30

Now on that same day that you had this conversation with Lloyd, did you meet anybody else with whom you discussed things that became relevant?---Yes, I met Ann Kerson (?).

What is her present name?---Swersky. I knew her most of the time as Kerson, but then she got married.

This is the woman who lived at 33 Oxford Road, is it?---Yes.

Yes? And did you visit her?--Yes I did.

And did you have a good opinion of her intelligence?---Oh gee..I knew her pretty well..I had known her for about 2 years, and I had had a lot to do with her because we were doing the same courses and during these courses we discussed essays, and she lent me books and notes and I knew,..I knew very well that she was a very, very intelligent, very superior girl. 10

When you went to see her on the 14th July, did you have any intention of divulging to her what was going on? ---No, not at all.

What happened in fact?---Well she phoned me up and said 'How do you like..' 20

Yes, but when you got there, when you arrived at her house, without the intention, and ..before you went, of confiding in her, what in fact happened? Did you confide in her?---Yes I did. I just felt 'Here is Anne Swerksy, she is very intelligent, she is a very nice girl. I have a high opinion of her. I thought she had a high opinion of me, in fact I was pretty sure she has got a high opinion of me, and I felt like talking, and I did talk to her. 30

What did you tell her?--- I told her pretty well

everything, as far as I can remember.

Yes but..relevant to what we are talking about at the moment?--I told her that I..that I had been put in charge..I told her that I was involved in sabotage, and that I had been put in charge of it, and I explained to her that it was up to me to do something, and by then I think..yes, by then or the next day I had had the idea..I saw her a couple of times, I had had the idea of the station, and I explained to her about that.

Did you tell her about the discussion with Lloyd? 10
Or did you tell her about the things that Lloyd and you had talked about?--Oh yes, yes. I told her..

You say you had also had the idea of the station?
---Yes.

Did you mention that to her?---Yes.

Was there any other object that was mentioned?
---Yes.

Lloyd admitted that there was a discussion about an underground garage.---Yes.

Did you discuss that with her as well?--Yes I 20
discussed that with her, I can remember that very distinctly. I discussed with her the Pretoria Post Office idea which had come up first, and the Station, the waiting room, the Left Luggage Room at the station, and finally the idea of the car. And I felt very..I was glad that I had the chance to talk to her, because I could explain to her how I was the..I was the bloke who had to do these things, I was the key bloke.

Did she make any suggestion to you in regard to any of these projects that you had in mind?--Well she did 30
not really suggest, but just in chatting about them, she

mentioned that in Israel, I think it must have been just after the War, when the British occupied Israel, Palestine as it was, in Israel, there had been something similar, and she mentioned that on one occasion, or various occasions, there had been, the Israeli underground had put through phone calls to warn the British about the planting of bombs. I would not say she really suggested that.

Did this give you any idea?--It did not at the time, but a little bit later I suddenly realised that this was a natural from the point of view of niche-ing in with 10 the idea of some sort of demonstration at the station. It just clicked into place, and immediately I realised that ..well you see, even then I was completely in favour of doing the station, but when this idea fell into place, this added to it, added an element to it, then I..I..completely accepted it straight away, and then I felt it has got to be this way, because Fate has given me another bit of the jigsaw, if you like.

Why did you consider the Station a good idea, even before you had this notion from Mrs. Swerksy?--Well 20 I travelled through the station, and I suppose it was in my mind, and essentially because there were a lot of people in the station, a lot of people who go through in the morning and the afternoon, and it is near their lives, so it is not...it is close enough to have effect on them.

And when this idea was suggested to you of a warning preparatory to placing the bomb at the station, what did you then begin to think about, in relation to the station?-- Well then I thought: this is the way in which you can have your demonstration, but you can make it even more successful 30.

You can have a demonstration with people within sight and sound of it. And that is why I just jumped to the idea straight away. It seemed to fit in perfectly with my thinking but to take it a stage further, to make everything better.

Did you find at that stage that your mind was in a state of doubt, or did you have any certainty about the notions that you were entertaining?--No I did not have any doubt. I mean, I was absolutely positive about it. I knew what I was doing, and I knew what I was planning, and it made complete sense. I was not at all doubtful. 10

And what is your feeling when one gets a certainty of that kind about something that has got to be done?---Well I don't know, I will have to give you a bit of background. I don't know. I have read a bit of Hindu philosophy, and I don't remember reading it but I suppose I must have, some Jung, because I believe it is also in Jung, I thought it was Hindu. There is an idea of a sort of collective unconscious, it is a foreign idea to Christians really, because Christianity as a philosophy, not as a religion but as a philosophy lays so much stress on the 20 individuality of the individual, each individual being entirely independent of every other individual, and no links between them. But quite a lot of thinkers think that, like an iceberg with a point above the sea and most of it below, there is a sort of linking between the non-conscious, subconscious part of us, human beings. I know the best way I have ever heard it explained is with other animals. I know a perfect example is with spiders. You know they have had experiments, they can take a spider, hatch it in captivity, completely away from any other spiders, so there 30

is no question of anything being learnt from other spiders, and that spider can still spin webs perfectly. And one of the theories to explain this is that it is sort of getting knowledge through the collective wisdom of all the spiders, and I believe that this is also a phenomenon which applies to human beings. Not as consistently as with perhaps spiders, perhaps because they are so primitive...organisms, but with human beings you get..I mean, most of us have them at times, or a lot of us have at times, a feeling of absolute knowledge. You are faced with a choice - should you go to town, or should you stay at home and garden. That is a small example, and then you just know - you have just got a feeling of knowledge, that this is what you must do. And my experience has also always been that this is absolutely right, you must do it. And I felt it was of that order. It was a very wise decision, a very wise piece of knowledge that I had.

Now did you meet Lloyd again after the 14th of July? ---Yes I met him during that week.

He told us that he came to dinner at your house on the night of the 17th July is that correct?

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EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

You told us that he came to dinner at your house on the night of the 17th of July, is that correct? ---That is true, but I met him before that too. I met him some time before that, during that week. After the 14th and some time before that.

He also acceded to a suggestion that he had lunch with you at Toner's Hotel on the Saturday, the 18th of July - is that right?---He did not have lunch with me, I had lunch with him actually.

10

Now, at these meetings that you had on the evening of the 17th and lunch on the 18th, what was the discussion between you?---Well, there was another meeting between the 14th and the end of the week, and at that meeting, there was...I put to him the idea of the station. He had not had that idea before, and he agreed it made sense.

What idea was it that you put to him about the station?---The left luggage idea, because I had....

That a bomb was to be placed in the left luggage room?---Yes.

20

At what time of day?---At night, after it was closed.

And what was his reaction to that?---He accepted that.

Yes, did you tell him who was to carry that out?---Yes, that he would do the Pretoria Thing.

Yes?---That I would do the left luggage.

Yes?---And I also put to him the idea of a car in a parking garage, and he to do it, and the...

30

Was that accepted or not?---Yes, because he

said that he would scout for it, he would look around.

And when was that to be done? By day or by night?---That was to be done in the afternoon.

Was any date fixed for these various acts?---Yes, they were to be done on the 24th.

Was that mentioned to Lloyd?---Yes.

And was he in agreement with that?---Yes.

Were they all to be done on the same day?---Yes.

Now, a document has been handed in to his lordship, in which there are cryptic letters and figures which appear to indicate times of placing and detonation, and also indications of who was to do each specific act. Was that drawn by you?---Yes. 10

Drawn up on your own?---Yes.

Was it as the result of the discussions that you had had?---Yes, I discussed these three things with Lloyd, and then I went away, and noted them down.

BY THE COURT TO WITNESS: Why was it necessary to note them up?---I do not know. Just to....I think better on paper, you might say. 20

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

And was this document retained by you?---Yes.

Do you know where it was left?---No, I cannot remember where it was left.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: You have two letters A & B - to whom do they refer?---A was me and B was Lloyd.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

And then you and Lloyd had lunch together on the Saturday?---Yes. 30

And at the lunch on the Saturday, what was

the discussion between you?—Well you see, by then I had had this idea, and I had grafted it onto the original idea of the left luggage explosion, and I put it to Lloyd at that discussion, sort of on a changed basis. On the basis of doing it in the afternoon with the warnings.

Yes, did you explain to him what you intended to do?—Yes, I explained to him.

Now, what exactly did you intend to do?—I explained to him that this was obviously a far superior idea, from the point of view of impact, and the question 10 of danger came up, and I explained to him that there would not be any danger, because there would be these warning telephone calls, and consequently the station will be cleared, and danger was not relevant.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Who brought up the question of danger Mr. Harris?—Well, I did not bring it up I do not think, because I mean, it did not occur to me.

Did Lloyd bring it up?—He must have brought it up. 20

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

And did you speak to him about the warnings that you would give?—Yes, I told him that.

What was your view about these warnings? Did you believe that they would be efficacious, or not?— I had seen the concourse...the flow of traffic of traffic on the concourse, completely switched by an announcement on the public address system. They have got special loudspeakers in the concourse, and it has got...they carry.. I do not know how many they have got. You can hear them 30 everywhere, and I had seen this happen, and my reasoning

was that I and the police...that the police would use the loudspeakers, and the concourse will be cleared.

But what was your view about the efficiency of the..the effectiveness of your warnings? Did you believe that they would be effective or not?---No, I had no doubt that they would be completely effective.

And what was your impression about Lloyd by the time you had finished discussing this with him? Did you think you had succeeded in persuading him that it would be effective, or not?---I do not even think it was a matter of persuading. I explained to him how I felt, and that settled the matter. 10

Well, what was your impression of his view by the time you had finished discussing it?---He had accepted my view.

Now, at your lunch at the Turner's Hotel, were you talking about the same things, or Mr. Lloyd said that you were talking about SANROC and other matters?---No, he is confused there. We might have mentioned SANROC but most of the lunch at Turner's Hotel was talking about this. 20

Now, at this stage, on the 17th and the 18th of July, was there a final concluded arrangement between you, or were there still discussions to take place?---No, it was not finalised, it was tentative still. We arranged that we were to meet again at the Zanzibar Coffee Bar opposite the Repts, on the Tuesday.

That would be the 21st of July?---Yes.

Well, did you go to that Coffee Bar on the 21st?---Ja, I went there, 30

And did Lloyd come?---I sat there for just

about half an hour, and I met some friends actually, and told them that I was waiting for somebody who had not turned up and chatted to them for about close on half an hour, and they were going to the play at 8. That is how I know it was close on half an hour, and that was about five to eight they left, and I left shortly after.

So Lloyd never came?---No.

What did you do?---I went up to his flat, which is quite near.

Yes, and you saw him there?---Ja. 10

And what did he tell you?---Well, he said that that same day he had been questioned by the police, and therefore, he did not think we should have any discussion then, and then somebody else came in casually, and as he and I were walking out, we arranged to meet again.

So, nothing further was discussed that day? ---No, there was very little discussion that day.

Where were you going to meet again?---On the Thursday at the

Thursday was the 23rd?---Yes. 20

You were to meet again?---Yes.

And what happened on the 23rd?---Well, I went to the place where we were supposed to meet. He never turned up, and then I heard he had been arrested. I heard later that night.

He was arrested on that day?---Ja.

In the course of the discussions that you had with him, was there any reference to the ingredients that would be used in this bomb?---Oh yes.

And what, when I say this bomb, I should 30
have said, the bombs for the various projects that you

had in mind, what was to be used at the Pretoria Post Office for instance?---The Pretoria Post Office was to be some sort of dynamite and a small quantity of petrol. It had to be small because it could not go through a sack.

What was the purpose of the petrol?---To make a flare, because it was supposed to be at night.

And what was to be used in the underground parking garage?---The same.

And at the station?---No, wait a bit - yes, that is right, at the station the same. 10

And what was the purpose of the use of petrol at the station?---Well, originally it was to...what was the purpose of the petrol at the station? That was to make a flare, the same as Pretoria. You see, I will tell you what I had in mind here, I had heard previously of the...I had thought previously of the posting boxes with the flares there, the petrol.

Now what, Mr. Harris, was your notion of what would happen if you had an explosion of dynamite only, without petrol?---Well, I had been told that dynamite had a demolishing effect if you placed it in a crack or in a hole, so that it was completely sealed off, and I had the impression that if it were not in that way, it would simply go off with a loud bang. I remember somebody said that the sabotage of the pylons obviously showed a certain amount of knowledge, because if you simply put dynamite next to a pylon and set it off, you just get a bang. 20

And what did you think would happen if a bomb were placed in a very large wall like the main station concourse, and it contained both dynamite and 30

petrol?---Well, from the dynamite you would get a bang, and the idea of the petrol was that you would get a flare so that the people standing around could visualise it quite clearly, you have the people standing all round, and that you would have your bang and a big flare, and you would have made your impact.

Now, on the ... you learnt on the 23rd of July that Lloyd had been detained?---Yes.

Can you recall what you did on the morning of the 24th?---You mean in that connection? 10

No, I want to know what you did on the morning of the 24th?---Well, I remember visiting my mother, and I think I finalised the bomb, or I had done that the previous day, I am not sure.

Did you spend any time with your wife that morning, on the 24th?---She was at home. I must have.

And now, coming to the afternoon, what time did you leave home, do you know?---About threeish.

Had you been to town during the morning at all, the morning of the 24th?---I do not think so. 20

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Was that from Florida, is it, your home?---Yes, near Florida. Between Florida and Roodepoort.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

That is where you were living?---Yes.

Between Florida and Roodepoort. Now, you say you left your home in the afternoon, at about what time?---Threeish.

Have you any recollection of the journey into town?---Well, you see, I have got a Volkswagen which 30 has got chromium strips on the side, and sticking out very

round hubcaps, and over the week or two previously, I had carelessly bashed the side twice, and so I was very careful driving out. I did not want to do it again. It is just stupid, you just damage a car and it is pointless. So I drove out carefully. I can remember driving out from the house carefully.

Yes, can you remember anything else about your journey into town?---I cannot remember anything about the journey into town.

Where did you go to?---I went to the station. 10

Can you remember driving to the station?---

Well, I cannot strictly speaking, remember arriving at the station, but I can remember what you might say, I can remember having arrived as you might say, because I can remember standing next to the car and looking over. The car was parked, and looking over to the station building, and I can remember putting in a couple of tickeys in the meter, and I can remember it did not function, and you see, the meters they have at the station are a different kind from the ones they have at the Municipality. 20
The Municipal ones are German and the station ones are English. I do not think the station ones take a tickey, they just take five cent pieces. I put in two tickeys, and I can remember looking over and seeing the station in the background. So, I was at the station.

Yes, now did you have with you a suitcase?---
I brought that with me, yes.

What colour suitcase was it?---A brown one,
Was it a large or a small one?---Quite a
large one. 30

And did this contain a bomb?---Yes.

Who made the bomb?---I made the bomb.

Did it contain a timing device?---Yes.

What was the timing device?---It was a modified watch that you....

Of the kind that has been handed in as an exhibit in this case?---Ja.

Did you at any stage, before you reached the station, check the accuracy of that watch?---Ja, I checked the accuracy of it two or three days previously.

Yes, I am not talking about two or three days previously, I am talking about that afternoon - did you check the accuracy of the watch at all?---You mean that it was keeping good time?

Did you check the accuracy of it?---I am sorry, I am trying to work out - do you mean by checking the accuracy, do you mean keeping good time, because I did not check that that afternoon. I set it that afternoon.

Where did you set it?---Well, I must have set it near the Brixton Cemetery. I tell you why I say that - because I can remember winding it. I have got a sort of fair remembrance of winding at the Brixton Cemetery, near the Brixton Cemetery, and then again at Johannesburg Station, but obviously they conflict, so doing it at the station is less likely, so you can obviously... you can work it out that it was at Brixton Cemetery. 20

Do you remember that, or are you reconstructing that - do you know?---Oh, I have got a remembrance of doing it at the Brixton Cemetery, and another memory of doing it at the Johannesburg Station, but I do not see that they can both be right. 30

Now, you told us that you have got a recollectio

of being at the parking meter at the railway station?---Ja.

Have you any other recollection of the trip in from your house to the station?---I cannot remember it.

And what is the next thing you remember?---I can remember very clearly being seated on the bench at the station. When I say very clearly, sometimes I have a feeling that I have got a particularly clear view of the world, and it was like that. I was sitting there, somebody asked me about it the other day, and I put it this way - this conveys it pretty well. I was sitting there, and it was like two cinorama screens. One in front of me and one behind me, and people were around me, and I was pretty clear...they were very clear there. I felt as though I was sitting in a ball you would say, in a glass ball and they were sitting around the glass ball. That is a good way of putting it. That conveys it. The suitcase was there in front of me on the right, and....

Well, just let us get this - you say you were sitting on a bench?---Yes.

Whereabout was this bench in the station?---It was opposite the railway bus section.

Well, was it in a shelter?---Yes.

In which shelter?---It was the five and six shelter.

The shelter above platforms five and six?---Yes.

And you were sitting on this bench. Now, there are two benches in this shelter, with a rubbish container between them. On which were you sitting - on the right- or left hand one?---As I faced forward, I was sitting at the extreme right-hand side of the two

benches. So the entry benches were on my left.

Was there anybody else sitting in that shelter at all?---Well, initially...I have got two impressions sort of following each other. The first one, there was not anybody then, and then there was a man there, but I do not remember his coming.

Well, do I understand you to say that your first recollection in that regard is that it was empty? ---Yes.

Besides yourself?---Yes.

10

And then was it thereafter, there was a man there?---Yes.

But you have no recollection of his coming? ---No, he was there. I was just suddenly aware that he was there.

You were sitting on the bench, and you were facing towards the west?---Yes.

Towards the parking area?---Mm.

And you say there was a suitcase?---Yes.

And where was the suitcase?---On the right on the ground slightly in front of me.

20

Was that the suitcase that you had brought? ---Yes.

Now, have you any recollection of getting from the parking meter where you left your car, to the bench where you were sitting?---I do not recollect that. I recollect being at the meter, and then I can clearly remember being on the bench. I do not remember.

And whilst sitting on the bench, you remember these reactions that you have spoken of.

30

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESSES: What time was it Mr.

Harris?---I remember it was...when I was at the car near the meters, my watch was then between four and five-past.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Do you remember what this man looked like, whom you found seated next to you?---I was aware that there was man there, but I...it just did not seem important to look or anything. I did not look.

How long were you seated on the bench?---I would say a couple of minutes.

And what do you recall then?---Then I remember parallel with the Rissik Street Bridge, there is this row of meters, and I recall being standing next to a meter, about three-quarters of the way along, and being a bit surprised, because I thought that that was where the car was, and wondering where it was, and then looking along the row of meters, I was standing in line with the row of meters, looking along the row of meters, and seeing the car parked over to the right, and then I went over to the car. 10

Now, you say that that is the first thing you recall after the recollection of being seated on the bench - is that right?---Yes. 20

I just want to come back to your sitting on the bench again? You have told us about the feeling of being in a sort of a glass ball, is that right?---Yes.

And you told us about the feeling of being able to see all around you?---Yes.

Did it give you any other sort of feeling, any other sort of reaction?---Well, I felt terrifically happy, ecstatically happy you can say. I felt happy, well, you asked me before, I have been feeling happy that 30

month. I felt pretty happy that month, and I remember... when I looked across at the station, I remember looking across at a building and seeing the building there, and feeling happy. It just seemed right the building standing there, and then I felt more so...I felt more strongly so, very strongly so, when I was sitting on the bench. I felt, you know, I felt...I felt an awareness of being part of the world, in a physical sense, and it was a lovely feeling, a very nice feeling.

Was there any reference in your thoughts to anyone close to you? Anyone related to you?---Well, I quite often think of my mother when I am...at odd times, and I can remember very clearly, that I was thinking of her. 10

In what way?---Well, I felt that I was doing something...it is very important to me, that my mother must approve of me, and she does, I know...I felt, I felt very...I felt very glad that she approved of me. I knew that she approved of me, and it was a very violent feeling, to be approved of by your mother, is a very fine feeling! (Witness very emotional and upset). You see, my mother has always said to me (witness seems to be crying), you must guide yourself by what you know to be right...that everybody has got his own ideas, but you must guide yourself by what you know is right. Okay, so I knew I was doing right, and I knew that my mother knew I was doing right, so of course, I felt very happy! 20

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Did you know what you were doing Mr. Harris?---I knew I was sitting there, and I knew it was right. (Witness very, very upset). 30

WITNESS: And of course, if you get this feeling, then you know that it is great. It is a very good thing to feel that.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Now, then you told us that the next thing you recall is being in the parking area again, and being surprised to discover that the car was not where you thought it was - is that right?---Ja.

Now, what do you recall after that Mr. Harris?
---Well, I can remember unlocking the car, because I can remember pushing the key in, and then I can remember waiting at the Jeppe Street Post Office while a car pulled out for me to park. 10

The Jeppe Street Post Office?---Ja.

Is that the next scene that you recall?---Yes.

Are you able to tell us how you got from the parking area next to the station, to the Jeppe Street Post Office?---I drove there.

Yes, but do you remember driving there?---I do not remember it. I remember getting at Jeppe Street Post Office. There was a bloke.... 20

Yes, are you able to tell his lordship what route you followed to the Jeppe Street Post Office?---Well, I suppose it was Wanderers Street, it is the most direct.

Yes, but do you know?---No.

Or are you guessing?---I am working it out.

Well now, did you stop at the Jeppe Street Post Office?---Yes, I can remember I was sitting in the car, stopped on the left-hand side of the road.

Did you park the car?---Yes. 30

Whereabouts did you park the car?---In Jeppe

Street, about three parking places east of the first meter, in front of the Jeppe Street Post Office.

Well, let us just simplify that - immediately in front of the main entrance to the Jeppe Street Post Office, there are no parking meters?---Ja.

Is that right?---That is right.

Then are there parking meters both to the east and to the west of that no parking area?---Yes.

Now, was this parking meter that you are speaking of, to the east or to the west of that area?--- 10
To the east.

And you say it was about the..?---About the third one from the end.

Was it in order, or out of order, that meter? ---No, it was not working, it was faulty.

Have you any recollection of a scene relating to your parking there?---Yes.

What?---There was a grey A40 pulling out, with a national plate on the back, you know, like we have ZA, with a Portugal plate on the back, a P plate on the 20
back.

A P, indicating Portugal, this car pulled out, and did you take its place?---Yes.

What car were you driving?---My Volkswagen.

What did you do then? Can you remember what you did?---Ja.

What did you do?---I went to the telephone booths in the corner of the building.

Where are these telephone booths? Which corner of the building?---The West corner of the building. 30

Is that the North-West corner of the Jeppe

Street Post Office?---Ja.

Is there an entrance there?---Yes.

And how many telephone booths are there?---

There are two there.

And had you seen these telephone booths before?---Yes, you see, I had gone along a couple of days previously. I had made up my mind in advance to telephone from these booths. So I had gone along a couple of days previously and I had seen that you go in there, and then to the left there are steps up, and that goes to the private boxes, and these two booths are built in on the right, and I had noticed that they were doing something to the lift. They were doing...not just a small thing, they were putting in a new lift or something, and there were some big girders and springs across there, and more...largely obstructing the way to the telephones. 10

Now, what made you choose these particular telephone booths?---Well, I knew they would not be in use by the public, because of all the stuff lying around - metal and rods and things lying around - pretty well blocked the way, but they were not officially out of use, so you could go through, and I had gone through a couple of days before and had a look, and seen also that they had the new tickey boxes there, and I checked and the telephones were in order, and these tickey boxes are much better than the old ones - they stay in order. 20

Well, did the fact that they were a new type, have any importance to you?---Ja, I knew that the new ones were more efficient - they worked. Whereas the old ones sometimes do not work. 30

Had you provided yourself with the means of

using a public telephone?---Ja, a couple of days before I had made a note and had collected some tickeys.

Now....

BY THE COURT TO WITNESS: A note of what?---That I had to collect some tickeys.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Had you made a note of any telephone numbers?

---Yes, I jotted down the telephone numbers in fact, of all the railway police, and of the Daily Mail, there were two telephone numbers there, and of the...I can actually 10 remember those telephone numbers, and of the 22-4141 and 22-1711, and of the Transvaler number. It was not a centre of town number.

You say you had jotted these numbers down?

---Ja.

Now, what did you do? Did you go into the telephone box?---Yes.

And whom did you telephone?---I telephoned the last number on the railway list.

Did you get through?---Yes. 20

Did you speak to anybody?---Ja.

A man or a woman?---A man answered the telephone.

Yes, and what language did you speak?---I spoke English.

And what did you say to him?---I said this is the African Resistance Movement. There is a bomb in the centre of the concourse, it will go off at 4.33. Please clear the concourse. Do not touch it, or it will go off. 30

At what time did you make that telephone call?

—Well, my watch was between 4.20 and 4.25.

And did you say anything else to this man, apart from what you had told us?—Just let me go over this - I said this is the African Resistance Movement. There is a bomb in the centre of the concourse. Please clear the concourse. It will go off at 4.33. It will go off if it is touched.

Yes, were you asked any questions?—No.

Were you asked any questions by the man?—No.

And what did you do then, having given this message?—I rang off. 10

And what did you do next?—Then I telephoned the Mail and got through, but the switchboard said, sorry the lines are engaged, or they are all busy, or something. So I rang off, and I rang the Transvaler and I said to the girl I want to speak to somebody that is important, and she said what is the name, so I said it does not matter, it is about something urgent.

What language were you speaking to the Transvaler?—Afrikaans. 20

Do you speak Afrikaans well or badly?—My Afrikaans is pretty good. I have got on my college diploma, you know at the end of your course you get a symbol A and a symbol E to indicate how good you are in English and Afrikaans, and there are three possibilities in each case - you can have nothing or a small A, or a capital A or nothing, or a small E or a capital E, and most people get - say they are English speaking, they get a capital E and a small A, and at the Afrikaans colleges, most of the people they get the opposite. They get a capital A and a small E. If you are pretty bilingual, .30

you get a capital of each letter. I got a capital of each letter. I mean this is because I went to the Afrikaans school.

So you were speaking in Afrikaans. Now, will you tell us in Afrikaans what you said?---Ek het gesê min of meer die volgende - Dit is die African Resistance Movement. Daar is n bom in die hoofsaal - no, ja wag n bietjie. Daar is n bom by die stasie. That is what I said. Dit sal om 4.33 ontplof, of as enigeen daaraan raak, as iemand daaraan raak. I cannot remember the exact 10 words. Stel die stasie in kennis, of verwittig asseblief die stasie.

And anything else?---I do not think so.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART: Mr. Harris, did you say to any of these people where the bomb was?---I said on the very first call I made, the police call, I said in die senter van die Hoofsaal, or...in English I was speaking then. In the centre of the concourse, or in the middel of the concourse.

Yes, did you tell where it was when you tele- 20 phoned? Did you remember where it was?---I said that, I must have remembered where it was.

Did you not mention that it was near platforms 5 and 6?---No, I had this impression, I had visualised what would happen, and I had this impression of it being the middle, so that there would be people around. You see, all along I had this image in my mind of there will be people all round, and it will be in the middle, and that is why I said it is in the middle, because it... it was from what I visualised.

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EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

In respect of this man that you spoke to at the Transvaler, Harris, the evidence was given by Mr. van Rooyen, who is chief editor of the Transvaler, and he said that the man who spoke to him said "Daar is 'n bom in die Hoofsaal van die stasie, as iemand aan hom vat sal hy ook ontplof. Dit sal om 4.33 ontplof - waarsku die stasie"?"—
Ja.

Is that a correct reflection of what you said?—It is as close as I can remember.

Well now, what time was it that you made that 10 call to the Transvaler?—That was just after the first call - 4.25/4.26 that call was. Say 4...ja, 4.25.

And then what did you do after having spoken to the representative of the Transvaler?—I telephoned the Mail again. I got through, and I put in my tickeys, but there was something wrong with the box or with my tickeys, because they went right through. You know, there is a little opening at the bottom, and it can reject the money, and it rejected my tickeys. So I went outside and there was an African selling papers there, and 20 I got some tickeys from him. I went back and telephoned again, and got through to the bloke on the Mail.

And what did you say to him?—I said this is the African Resistance Movement, there is a bomb at the station which will explode at 4.33. It will explode if anybody touches it. Please warn the station, and then I said to him at the end, we do not want anybody to get hurt. I can remember that very clearly.

And then, having concluded that message, what did you do?—Well, the next place I went to was 30 Damelin College, but I cannot recollect going there.

Are you able to tell the Court, how you got

from these telephone booths at the Jeppe Street Post Office to the Damelin College?—Well, I left my car there and walked.

Yes, but do you remember it?—No, I cannot remember walking, I can remember being there.

Yes, now Damelin College is in a building called...?—Empire State Building.

Empire State Building in Plein Street?—Yes.

Is it on the corner of Hoek Street, I think it is called, is it not?—It is the one next to the Metro. 10

Yes, it is the one that runs next to the Metro Cinema?—Mm.

Now, the entrance is in Plein Street is it?

—Yes.

Now, can you remember being in that entrance?

—Yes.

Now, what happened there? Did you take a lift up, or did you walk up?—I can remember walking into the foyer on the ground floor. It sort of tapers a bit narrower, and seeing Mrs. Bowden the caretaker standing there, and I said something to her, I chatted to her for a bit, and there was no lift. It had not arrived, the lifts were cursed in that building, but my office was on the fourth floor. I wanted to go to my office, and two of the floors are double floors more or less, or one is a double floor, and one is almost a double, so you are almost six floors up, so I did not want to walk, but I did walk. I walked up to the first floor, and then as I got there, on the first floor, a lift...there are three lifts, one of the lifts stopped on the first floor, the doors whizzed open, and I hopped in. As I got

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there I heard the clunk and the doors opened, and I just went straight over to it, and then I went up to the fourth floor.

Where was your office?---On the fourth floor.

Now, I have omitted some steps - I am afraid I have just got to back briefly. What clothes were you wearing when you left home to go to the station that afternoon?---I was wearing my green sports coat, and these trousers.

Which trousers?---These ones I have got on 10
now. I sometimes wear them separately.

Will you just show them to the Court please?
---These suit trousers, they are grey terylene.

They are grey terylene?---Ja.

And were you wearing anything else? Were you wearing a hat or...?---I am sorry, I am not sure about the trousers. I might have been wearing perhaps, some new trousers. I had some brand new trousers. Brand new, out of the box, and I might have been wearing them. They were greenish trousers. 20

And what shoes were you wearing?---That is easy, because my left leg is shorter than my right leg. I had polio, and I have only got one pair that is built up. So I was wearing them, the ones that I have got on now - Velskoens.

Were you wearing a hat?---I intended to take a hat with me, and I am ... what time are you asking me about now, when you say?

I am talking about when you left home to go to the station?---Well, I had intended to take a hat 30
with me in the car. I am pretty sure I did.

And do you ever wear glasses?---Yes.

For what purpose?---Reading glasses.

Were you wearing glasses when you were at the station?---I had intended to, but I cannot be positive whether I was wearing them then...there and then or not.

Now, did you have any other clothes with you, besides the green sports jacket that you were wearing and these trousers, either grey or green?---Ja, I had with me a bag, a canvas and leather bag, and I had taken it with me, because I was going to collect some exam papers 10 from the college. They asked me to come in, so I went to the college, and in this bag, I put I think the previous day, I had put my brown suit.

And where was that bag when you were in the station?---In my car.

And what did you do with that bag when you left your car at the Jeppe Street Post Office?---I left it in the car.

What did you do when you got to Damelin, to go to your office?---I had it with me, because I can re- 20 member swinging it, so I must have gone back to the car. I went up to the office on the fourth floor....

Well now, do you recall going back to the car? After the telephone messages that you gave?---No.

Now, do you recall whether you had this bag with you when you were at Damelin?---Yes, definitely.

Now, what did you do when you got to your office on the fourth floor?---Well, I went in, I had been feeling pretty happy up to that point, and then just for half a minute or a minute, I felt a bit less 30 happy, and then I remember it was just about that time,

them, and I went into the general office; and I felt chatty, I felt like talking to people, and there was a chap there that I was quite friendly with, an Indian chap called Jumal, Joe. I know his name is not really Joe, but they always call him Joe. Actually his picture was in the paper, he writes a lot of letters in the paper. His picture was in the paper, about less than a week ago. He writes about religious subjects, and he knows a lot about various religions, and I am interested, not that I belong to any of them, but I am interested, and also, particularly, he is a nice chap, friendly chap. So I went to where his office is, you have to go into a little office inside the main office, a little office inside a little office inside the main office. He was not there. I think I asked the girl on the switchboard where he was. She said she did not know. I still felt like chatting and then I saw Mrs. Combrink. She was over on the right, I do not normally talk to her really, because she is on the financial side, she is not on the ordinary college side, so I do not have anything to talk to her about. She is collecting the fees and things, but I made a point of going into her office, chatted to her for a while. I think what she said here is pretty well right.

You heard the fire brigade she said, while you were talking to her, she heard the clanging of the fire brigade?---Or sirens, I think it was. I am not sure.

Yes?---And then I asked her where the exam papers would be, I knew she would not have them. I asked her where they would be and she said Mr. Rosin, so I went to him. His office...he has got an office of his.. well, he shares an office, not an office of his own, on

and I went into my office, unlocked and went into my office, and then there were books lying around on my desk, and this reminded me that there was something I wanted to look up and somebody lent me a little brochure, and I looked for this to look up, I thought the answers to what I wanted to know might be in this, but I do not recollect finding it and I do not know the answer.

What else did you do in your office?---And then I recollect that I had my clothes with me and I changed from the green sports coat and the sports trousers into the brown suit. 10

And having changed what did you do?---I planned it that way. I had had this in mind some days before, from some days before.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Was that in case anybody had seen you at the station?---Well, when I originally planned, I was going to...when I originally planned it, I intended that I would change, from the point of view of changing my appearance, yes.

To create a sort of an alibi in your mind, is that the idea?---To make me look different. I think alibi means elsewhere. 20

Yes, yes, I think so. That is why I said a sort of an alibi. You wanted to change your appearance? ---Ja.

In case anybody had seen you at the station? ---Yes, I planned that several days before.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Now having changed Mr. Harris, what did you do?---Well, then I recollected that I had to get these exam papers. So I went downstairs with my bag to get 30

the same floor, the third floor, and I went along to this third floor office, and I got the exam papers from Mr. Rosin, and I talked to him for a while.

Yes well, he said that you talked to him for some 15 or 20 minutes - would that be correct?---Yes, he is a friendly chap and I just.....

Do you remember talking to him?---Oh yes.

Now, what do you remember after that?---Oh yes, that is right. He asked me, I knew it was connected with him. He asked me if I would put some tickeys in the meter for him. His car was parked downstairs, and his meter was nearly expired. So he explained to me where it was, he told me the number of the car, and I put some tickeys in the meter for him. I remember I had the bag with me then, because I walked up to my car, and on the way I went past a fruit shop and I saw some fruit there that looked rather nice, and I bought some fruit. I popped the fruit in the bag, and then I went to my car, in Jeppe Street. I just left it there all the time.

Yes, now what do you remember after that?

---I cannot remember after...I cannot remember after that. I can remember on the journey home, on the trip home in Newlands, that is just other side, the place I am thinking of, just other side the Municipal boundary, between Johannesburg and Roodepoort, about quarter of a mile after that, there are two Caltex garages, and I got off and got petrol there, facing each other, and just after that there is a little café on the corner, and I can remember being in this café and the café proprietor was talking Afrikaans, a little Greek shop, ordinary Greek

Shop, was talking Afrikaans in a friendly way to a customer, and I remember it struck me as odd, because sometimes you hear the proprietor of a Greek shop using a few words of Afrikaans, but it was a complete conversation, and it sounded fluent and I was quite struck by this, surprised:

Do you remember anything else about your travelling home from town to your house?—No, but that was the way I went through Newlands, the North way.

Now, do you remember arriving home?—I cannot positively remember arriving home. I can remember being 10 at home. I can remember having supper, but I cannot remember actually arriving home.

Can you remember hearing views of what had happened at the station?—Yes, I heard the news of what had happened at the station.

And what effect did this make on you?—Well, you know, I had a feeling of detachment, of...firstly, I felt this. The first thing I heard was, I think it said people had been injured at the station. Well, I knew obviously it was referring to this. To the station 20 incident, but it did not make sense, because I had known that people were not going to be hurt at the station, so it did not make sense to me that people had been hurt at the station, because although I thought, something... there has been an explosion at the station. That must be the explosion that I know about. Nevertheless, because I had known the nature of this explosion in advance, the fact that people had been hurt at the station, did not seem to make sense. It seemed very, very, dis- 30 tant and remote. That is when I heard the news.

And then what did you do the rest of the

evening or what you can remember of it?—I had supper. I think we had steak, I am not sure. I am not sure of that, and I bathed, and then went to bed quite early.

Did you go to sleep, Mr. Harris?—Yes.

And then we have been told that the police arrived at your house later that evening, is that correct?

—Yes, they got there about 11, and I was fast asleep, because they had to bang like anything to wake me up.

And then you were detained?—Yes.

Now, you remained in detention from the evening of the 24th of July until the 11th of September, is that correct?—I am not...yes, it was the 24th of July. I cannot...I mean I do not know about the exactness of the date. It was about then, it was the first week in September. 10

Now, having done what you have told his lordship you had done?—Ja.

Taking the suitcase with the bomb to the station, and having heard what the consequences were of the explosion of that bomb at the station, can you tell us, did you do anything about these various pieces of paper and notes and records that you had made relating to your plans? Did you make any attempt to destroy them or throw them away or anything like that?—No, I did not. 20

Were any of these papers - you have heard the evidence that papers were found in your car?—Ja.

Apart from your house?—Ja.

Were you aware of the fact that there were these apparently incriminating documents in your car and in your house?—Yes. 30

Did you do anything to try and make away with

them?—No, I knew they were in my car, because I wrote it on the back of a list I had made of things that had to be done when the car went in for servicing, and I always kept that piece of paper in the car. So I knew it was in the car.

Did you consider whether there was any danger to yourself?—No.

Had you, prior to this occasion of the 24th, ever believed that there was a possibility that you might be detained because of your connection with the African Resistance Movement?—Yes, it seemed to me reasonable that firstly some people had been arrested, whom I did not know had been African Resistance members, but who turned out to be, and then there was another set of arrests, and obviously this was from the first, and then there was a third set of arrests, and that brought the arrests, each time closer to me, and I knew during that month, I spoke to my wife and my mother about it, that it was quite a fair possibility...probability of detention. I even... 10

May I put it to you this way Mr. Harris, when 20 you spoke to Mr. Lloyd on the 14th of July, on what basis did you talk to him as members of the A.R.M.? Did you think that there were other members still at liberty, or not?—No, I knew....

You thought that he and you were the only two left?—Yes.

Now, did you know that Lloyd had been detained on the 23rd of July?—Yes.

Did you then think that you were now the last remaining member of the A.R.M. at liberty?—It did not occur to me really. 30

Well, did you do anything to try and ensure your own safety from arrest, or safety from responsibility for what had taken place at the station?—No, I just.... no, I did not.

Did it occur to you that you might flee, try and cross the border into some adjoining country?—No, it never occurred to me.

Did it ever occur to you that there was a possibility that the people who had been members of the A.R.M. who were already in custody, might under interrogation, refer to you, put the police on to you?—Well, 10 earlier in the month, I thought that was possible, but not at this time. It just did not occur to me.

In connection with your work for S.A.N.R.O.C. do you know whether publicity had been given to you, your name in connection with that work?—Yes, several times there had been articles...news articles with photographs in the paper, and things like that.

Were there references to you by name?—Oh yes, with my photograph. 20

And were the photographs identified with your name?—Oh yes.

Now, on this evening of the 24th of July, in these circumstances, you have told us you had dinner and a bath and you went to bed, and you were asleep when the police came?—Yes.

These documents that has been established by evidence here, were typed on typewriters in your possession?—Yes.

Were you aware of the fact that those type- 30 writers were in your house?—Yes, it was a little Olivetti

that I kept in the study. I always kept it there, a grey one.

The explosives, you have told his lordship, had been deposited in a cellar at 33 Oxford Road?—Ja.

And was this cellar locked?—It had a padlock on it, a Master padlock.

Did you have a key to that padlock?—I had a duplicate, ja.

And did you keep that key on your normal key ring?—Well, on my ordinary key ring, I just kept personal things, but there was another key ring that I kept my cellar padlock and the garage padlock. I put it on that. 10

Well now, while you were...when your detention was still in progress, that is on the 1st of September, 1964, we know that there was an identification parade?—Ja.

At which you were pointed out by two people who have given evidence here - Mrs. Fogwill and Jansen. Now, can you tell us what clothes were you wearing at that identification parade?—The police gave me my brown suit. 20

Is that the one that has been handed in as an exhibit in this case?—Ja.

Was there anybody else on the parade wearing a brown suit of that sort of colour?—Not that...no, nothing like that. There were a couple of light coloured suits, sort of neutralish light colours, and there were greys and blues, but there was no brown like that.

And when this lady, Mrs. Fogwill, was in the process of identifying you, can you tell us whether she did so immediately, or whether she first appeared to hesitate at all?—She walked past, she walked along the 30

line, and she walked past...no, she walked along the line, and I think she walked a little past me, a few yards, then she moved back, and she turned to, I think Captain somebody or other, who was organising the parade...

Yes, Captain Diederichs, and?---And she started asking him something, and she said a word or two, or was about to say a word or two, and he said "No, you cannot ask me anything", and then she turned again, and then she came over to me. 10

And the other man who identified you, Mr. Jansen?---He walked along the row, he walked right past to the end or near the end, I was in the middle, and then he came back.

And then touched you?---Ja.

AT THIS STAGE THE COURT ADJOURNS UNTIL 2 P.M.

ON RESUMING:

FREDERICK JOHN HARRIS, still under oath

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Mr. Harris, are you feeling very tired?---I 20
am feeling fairly tired, yes.

(Court gives permission for accused to be seated). Take your time Mr. Harris, just listen to the questions. I wanted you to explain something that you said shortly before lunch, when you said that your idea was an explosion in the main concourse of the station, and people standing around looking at it. I want you to explain to his lordship, what you mean by people standing around?---Well, you see, I assumed that the police acting on the warnings, would clear the concourse, 30
and that obviously, you have got people inside a hall

and you clear them, you clear them to the perimeter of the hall, and I had a vision of just this happening. People being cleared away from within the hall, the concourse building to the perimeter, in the sense, that they were an audience.

BY THE COURT TO WITNESS: What do you mean by the perimeter, inside or outside?—No, I had visualised that they would be cleared right out, but there would be openings through the walls you know, the exits and in and out going places, and of course, a lot of it is, you know, there would 10
be enough of this sort of thing for them to see. First of all, enough for them to see, and in any case, they would have been present as it were, when it happened.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Is there glass in the Western wall to that concourse?—Yes.

Now, one other thing I would like you to clear up Mr. Harris, and that is when you got back home, the evening of the 24th of July, what sort of a mood you were in, and what you did as the result of the mood 20
that you were in?—Well, I felt rather less elated than I had earlier in the afternoon, but still very full of myself you might say, and I do not quite follow what you say what did I do?

Did you do anything as the result of the mood that you were in? Did you speak to anybody?—
Oh yes, I remember - I wanted to go out that evening, I wanted to visit some people, all go to a film, and I do not think my wife was very keen on the idea. I did not press it particularly, and then I telephoned 30
people. I telephoned one or two friends and chatted to

them, and made an arrangement actually to go and visit some friends in a couple of days after that.

Now, I want to now start on the subject of your own personal history Mr. Harris, if you would cast your mind back - what sort of a child were you, according to what you can tell us? Did you have many friends, did you get on well with people at school?---Well you see, it was difficult in this way - at the convent, I went there because my mother was teaching and my father was a traveller, he used to be away a lot, and I went to the convent. I was only four when I went to the convent, because there was no other way of looking after me, and of course, it was a Catholic school and I was not a catholic, so I suppose I did not fit in as I might have fitted for that reason, and then when we went to Eikenhoff, that is about 12 miles out of Johannesburg South, near the Lido Hotel, when we went to Eikenhoff, I was the Engelsmantjie. I was the only English speaking child there, and then later one or two came, but I was at first the Engelsmantjie. I did not like that, and then when I went to Rosebank, after Danie Theron, then I was as much Afrikaans as English, and I was only there for a year and a bit, a year and a half. It was just chance I suppose, that I was not a member of the major group you can say. So I suppose this led to my being learning to lead a solitary life.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Have you got any brothers or sisters?---I have got one sister, she is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ /4 years younger than I.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

As a child, were you a happy, or an unhappy child, cheerful or a depressed person?---Well, it is you

know, difficult to remember everything. I would not say that I was a...well, I can remember being unhappy, on various occasions. I do not suppose I was as happy as I could have been, let us say that.

Did you ever become subject to fits of depression? ---Well, I suppose a lot of people are like that. I sometimes feel, for a day or a few days, or sometimes even more, I just sort of feel that things are black you know, pessimistic. I feel pessimistic. I look on the wrong side, as you can say, but it always passes. 10

As this ever attained any great precautions in your case?---Well, I explained this to Doctor Hurst. There are two things really - sometimes for a few days, a week maybe even a bit longer, I feel pretty down, but sometimes I feel worse than that, short periods, shorter than the first period, when I feel worse, when I feel a lot worse. I feel very ... I do not feel there is much point in things. I feel lousy, very bad.

Have you ever contemplated doing anything to yourself as a result of this?---I suppose it is something 20 that a lot of people have felt. When I feel very bad, I sometimes thought of doing away with myself, committing suicide, different ways.

Well, has that happened seldom or often?--- A few times. You know, when you feel very down, very down, then you do not feel there is any point in carrying on, and you sort of feel why carry on.

Well now, you said it happened a few times, that you have felt that way?---Ja.

And you have said in different ways. What 30 sort of ways?---Ag, I can remember quite recently, it must

be, well, sometime in the past nine months or so, I can remember feeling that...I read about an American who had driven over a edge of a bridge, and I thought that just by driving a car into...off the edge of a bridge or into a wall or something, a parked lorry or something, especially a light car like a Volkswagen - I have got a Volkswagen. That if you drove a Volkswagen into something heavy, something very solid, or off the edge of a bridge, that that would be a way of committing suicide, but it struck me as being a very sort of messy and nasty way, and you might just torture yourself, not kill yourself. 10

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Have you ever tried to commit suicide Mr. Harris?---I have never tried to commit suicide, I have...once...a few times at Maraisburg, I went up to the station early and I stood there, and there was a special train, I looked it up. Maraisburg is a station near Florida, we were staying there at the time, I was about Std. 8, 7-8. You know I used to catch a certain train, so I looked up a fast train before that train, and went up and I stood very near. When it came through I felt 20 sort of bad, sort of on edge.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

So, what do you mean when you say you felt bad Mr. Harris, did you associate anything with this train, or any idea...?---Yes, the idea was that I would jump in front of that train.

Well then, why do you not say so?---I am sorry, I thought I said so.

You see, the Court wants to know what you really felt?---Yes, No, I am sorry.

You must not ask them to draw inferences. Now 30 you have told us now about your idea of a Volkswagen, and

you have told us about the train. Is there any other, instances that you can recall that you can tell his lordship about that occurred to you as possibilities?---A couple of times when I was in detention, and once just a little before that, I remember thinking. I could not get to sleep once on one of these occasions, and I remember thinking...I remember imagining a little...you know on desks you sometimes see a little square or rectangle with a button in it, and I remember wishing and imagining that if I had a button like that...I can remember visualising 10 it very, very clearly, I visualised that it was a sort of dark, a sort of marroon/brown, well dark brown you can say, dark brown with a little button in it, a little yellow plastic button in it, and I remember thinking that if you had a button like that...I mean this is not real, it is just what I thought, and if you could press it and just be gone. I felt sometimes I wished I had a button like that. I remember I told, this is Dr. McMillan, I told Dr. McMillan about that.

Was there ever an occasion, when you were at 20 Eikenhoff, the farm - will you tell his lordship what occurred on such an occasion?---We had...my aunt had a little farm, a small holding, a few acres, and we used to go out there quite often, and we lived out there at one stage, and we visited there quite often, and I remember thinking of a way to kill myself...thinking that a good way to kill myself would be to jump off the windmill. You know, the ordinary windmill with the metal frame and a ladder going up, and I climbed up a little bit, and quite a few times, it had a little swimming 30 bath thing at the foot, it was a little irrigation dam

really, but we used to swim in it sometimes. I used to go over there and swim and then go over there as though I was going to swim and then just hang around there, and I felt...you know, you feel that you had been pushed out of the world, that you know, you can divide the world into people who are for you and against you, and sometimes you feel that they were against you. It was just that feeling.

BY ASSESSOR MR. VAN DER MERWE TO WITNESS: Were people, in fact, against you?---People had been against me, yes.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

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Mr. Harris, did you ever read a series of books for boys called the William Books?---Ja, yes I read practically all the William books.

Now, did anything in those books ever suggest anything to you?---They were quite important to me, the William Books. I used to imagine I was William, and that was quite fun doing that, and there was something...I mean, I know now that the William Books were written in about ... in the twenties or thirties, but you know how it is when you are small and you are reading a book, you just sort of...it has not got any time, it is where you are and when you are, and I got the impression that, there was a character in one of the William Books, he was fat and I was fat, and everybody poked fun at him. I thought that this was me, you know. It is Richmar Crompton. It is the writer, it is a woman - Richmar Crompton, had somehow modelled this character, I forget his name, had modelled this character on me, because it all seemed so, it seemed to fit, except that he was rich and we were not rich, but apart from that, it seemed to fit perfectly, absolutely perfectly.

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Were you a fat boy?---Ja.

And what was your attitude to forms of physical violence?---I got a bit bullied and I hated it, and they had...at Rosebank they had a whole lot of trees on one side of the playground. They had been chopped down now, they had put tennis courts, and they had...most of the boys in the upper classes, Standard 5 and 4...when I went there I was in Standard 4, most of the boys in 4 and 5, they formed gangs. You know how it is, you have the blues and the reds or the ... whatever it is, and I was not in any of these gangs, because I did not know them very well, and sometimes they used to rush round and grab somebody and hold him against a tree, and then pull his hair out or something. That happened to me sometimes. I hated it. On High School too, I hated it.

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Did you take these things calmly? Questions of violence to others, did you take them calmly or emotionally?---I do not think...I am not a very...I do not take things very calmly I am afraid, I tend to get annoyed or whatever it is. I did not take these things very calmly.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Did you fight back?---

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Sometimes, but you know, there would be a few of them, and they would get hold of you and do something to you.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Did you indulge in physical violence yourself at all?---It made me...I hated it. I knew my mother did not like it at all. I...once or twice, when we were living at Rosebank, I cannot remember this clearly - there was a bloke on the other side of the road. There was like two streets forming a vee, and he lived on the island, and we lived in Baker Street, it was over the road, and this bloke and I had...we were small, about 5

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or 6, we ... once or twice we had fights, and I know my mother would not let me see him again. It was horrible and it was brutal and barbaric.

What was your reaction to the ill-treatment of animals?---It used to make me sick. I once tried to stop some cats that were fighting - I have still got the scars. You know, even when they were fighting, or ...I hated people who hit animals. I used to sometimes find natives who would get hold of an animal, and just for fun they...I once saw a dog with something tied on its tail. It was lousy. 10

You referred to your mother Mr. Harris?---Ja.

What was your relationship with your mother?
---Very good, very close.

Did you pay much regard to her opinions and views?---Ja.

Did she pay much regard to your opinions?---
I think so, I mean, you see my father was a commercial traveller, he used to travel for Joe (?) (Witness upset, cannot hear last part of name), and he went away mainly, 20
for long trips to the Western Transvaal and Bechuana-land and quite far away, and I was with my mother all the time, and I think we feel alike and we are the same sort of person. I have always felt that, and I sort of felt that there is a particular closeness between her and me. You might say my sister is like that with my father, but I felt that very much with my mother. (Witness is extremely upset).

Now, Mr. Harris you mentioned too in your evidence this morning, that you had a polio attack at one time?---Ja. 30

When was that?---I was second year university in 1956.

What effect did this attack have on you, at the time - physical effects?---I was paralysed. I do not know for how long, for a few days, a couple of weeks, I was almost entirely para...my lower part was para...almost entirely paralysed, not my feet, I could always move my toes, but my legs were, and then after that I had a lot of physiotherapy, and my left leg got better. It is still not 100%, it is about 70% or 80%. It is shorter, and this big muscle at the back, they call it the , is shrunken.

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Now, did this have any effect on you mentally?---Well, you see this was right at the beginning of the University term of 1956, the University year, and afterwards I found that when I went...when I tried to go back to University, after a month or so, it did not work, because any little fright or difficulty would make me feel very upset, and then I would feel...I would start crying, and I would feel I had to get outside, because I hated having a roof over me, any roof over me, and my jaw would sort of go open, and I could not control it, my jaw going open, and obviously I could not go to lectures or . I remember once , I was on a with her, and it just happened. You know... you...I could not really do anything about it, so the doctor said I should go away.

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You are telling us that what used to happen was that you would start weeping?---Yes.

And that you would get some sort of a clostrophobic feeling - is that it?---Yes, particularly

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with something over me. I did not want anything over me.

Yes, and you say that there was some peculiar motion of your jaw, that it opened?—Yes, it sort of went open.

Were you unable to close it?—Yes, I used to have to fight to close it.

And did this happen seldom or frequently, after you had the polio?—Oh, it happened a ha...three times a day. A lot, it gradually declined you know. The spaces between, but it happened a heck of a lot. That 10 is why I could not...I mean, if it only happened occasionally, it would not have been so bad, but I remember it happened in the train quite a lot. Then...then Dr. Jacobson said that I had to go away, so I went away for about 6 weeks I think, to the coast.

And after your return, did you go back to University?—I went back after the half-year, about August when it started again.

Yes, was there any improvement?—It got better, it did not happen so often. 20

Has it happened since then?—Ja, it has happened a few times, but much further apart you know - 6 months, three months apart.

Does it still happen?—Yes, yes.

When was the last time that this happened to you?—On Tuesday, they took me outside, and I had some cold water. If I wash my face, it always helps.

They took you outside from this Court?—Ja.

Was that after the Court had adjourned?—No, it was just before, when...no, there was a pause, 30 there was a sort of a pause. Mr. van Rensburg knows.

Well now, you have said Mr. Harris, that you always had the feeling that there were people who were against you?.....

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: May I just ask -- what happened to your examinations in 1956 Mr. Harris? Did you fail or did you pass?---I managed to get through. I had help from the lecturers, they were very decent, and notes from the other students.

What year was that? Your second year B.A.?

---Yes.

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And you passed?---And I had easy subjects luckily, and I was very lucky, because I spotted Sosiology? I left out half the years work, and I was very lucky, because I spotted Sosiology, I left out half the years work, and it worked fine.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Now, on the subject that you have mentioned of people being against you, would you give his lordship examples of people whom you have believed to be against you, whether they were or not?---Well, on various...when 20 teaching you know (long pause) I can think of a few people who have been against me.

Well, can you mention some?---Well, when I taught at that Indian school, there was an Indian bloke, Ebrahim his name was, and there was a white chap Prinsloo. You must understand, it is not that I felt anything nasty against them, they were just - well Prinsloo was a crazy sort of bloke anyway. He did not worry me very much. Ebfahim was just a bit of a snake. I was quite friendly with him at one stage, and then I took 30 him to a meeting one, twice. He and I once organised a meeting together, and then I once took him to a meeting,

out at a hall in Coronationville, and then he was...and then I could feel that he was nasty.

Were there any other people at any of the other schools that you taught at, who you believed to be against you and hostile to you?—Well, at Randfontein everybody was very nice. I liked it at Randfontein.

Any of your principals that you regarded as being hostile to you?—My first school I taught. The very first school I taught at was Hyde Park near Rosebank, and the headmaster there was a chap...a bloke I think called Crossley. At first I liked him and he liked me, I am sure. I had a few discussions. He was a very, what you might say, rigid bloke. He had been in the air force, he had been a colonel...a commandant in the force air, and he got to dislike me, I do not know why. 10

Was that what you believed?—Ja, I mean... I mean he gave me some lousy classes, bad classes. You know when you have got....I was teaching English and French, mainly English, about 50-50 English and French, and he gave me some of the worst English classes, the worst English classes. He gave me 7E and it was a terrible class, and I knew that he was getting his own back. 20

Mr. Harris, have you ever felt that a prominent clergyman in Johannesburg, was referring to you in a hostile way?—Yes.

Who?—Not actually talking about me, but you know, I am not areligious person, just out of interest I always read his column in the Mail, Rev. Webb, J.B. Webb, and I have only seen him once. He taught at school when I was there once, to do a lecture when I was a pupil at Parktown, but Webb was...he writes this 30

article, and he always writes quite interestingly in the Mail. Last Saturday I remember it was about why is there suffering in the world. I read it pretty regularly, and I remember once he had an article on people who sort of upset things. I suppose this would be, I do not know, about the end of last year, roughly, I am not sure, and he said some people go round causing upsets, stirring up trouble, and that was about the time of the SANROC business, and I think he was thinking of me. You know, it was so appropriate, I knew some people had said that what I had done in SANROC had stirred up trouble, and just one, two, three, in sequence he wrote his article.....

BY THE COURT TO MR. PHILIPS: Are you not going rather far afield Mr. Philips?---My lord, I am eliciting some evidence in the hope that your lordship, will at a later stage, have expert evidence who will endeavour to interpret this to your lordship. I shall try to keep it within bounds if I can.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Mr. Harris, did you ever read any articles in magazines, which you believed were directed at you?--- Well, not really in articles. You know this Magazine Personality, it used to be called the Outspan. I do not read it regularly, but I pick up a copy sometimes. I picked up one, it was in the dentist's waitingroom, I think, or in a shop, and I just paged through it. There was an article on, you know, questions on rating yourself, or how do you rate your husband - something like that. How do you rate yourself as a husband, or how... yes, like that, and I did not work through it, I did not work it out, I did not go through it to fill in the blanks,

but I read what the solution is, and I looked at the different categories, and you know there was no name to this thing. I could recognise from terms of phrase and so on, that the second last category, not the very worst, but the second last category, had obviously been written with me in mind, and I knew there had been a couple of blokes at University with me, and ...who had become journalists, and I presumed that one of them had written this, because I had not liked them particularly. No, one was at school with me, one was at University with me. 10

Now Mr. Harris, did you ever have any large scale ambitions, did you ever imagine yourself in lofty positions?---Well, I think everybody has times when he sort of pretends and thinks about possibilities of being very important, rising to very important positions.

Well, what sort of ideas did you have, the positions you might rise to?---Well, you never know. I mean I was teaching and sometimes I would see something that was wrong in teaching, in the organisation of the school or something like that, and I used to think that I wished I were in a position to do something about it, and I thought well, who knows, one day I might be the Minister of Education and if I were Minister of Education, then I thought exactly what I would do. 20

Did you ever have ambitions or notions that you might become any other kind of Cabinet Minister?--- Well, it struck me that the ^{foreign} policy of South Africa was very important, and that if one...that this is something I might sort of head for, as it were, because I spoke French, and I thought I was intelligent, and in 30

this way I thought that a position in the foreign ministry could sort of in some circumstances, sort of take me to the top, and I once met the under minister, and talked to him...from another country, and talked to him for a short while and I thought, here is this bloke he is quite nice, but I mean I am sure I could do his job as well as he could.

Well, did you ever have any greater ambition, even that being foreign minister?---Well you know, this is just day-dreaming. 10

Yes?---I mean I have had day-dreams about... well, sometimes my thoughts would say you cannot do this. I had day-dreams of being prime minister, you know, you never know, it works out. Look at Mr. Wilson, when he was small, I read it in the paper just the other day, when he was small they photographed him outside No. 10, Downing Street, and now he is Prime Minister. You never know.

Did you day-dream much?---Ja, you know at odd times, to pass the time, waiting for a bus or a train, or 20

Well, would you say that you did it seldom or often, or average?---No, quite a lot, quite a lot.

Now, I think you have already told his lordship, generally speaking, do you remain of the same consistent mood, or do you have swings up and down?---No, I go up and down. I mean most of the time, I would say probably...I do not know, I am either up or I am down. I mean, I know whether I am up or whether I am down usually.

And how long do these periods last at the one end or the other of the scale?---Well, down periods I 30

can feel depressed for anything up to a week or two, sort of generally feeling depressed. I can feel very depressed for much shorter periods, mostly half an hour or an hour or a little bit more even, shorter than the long downs.

Do you take anything when you are in a mood of depression?—Well, I know what you are thinking of, in ...when I was marking some exams once, somebody suggested that things called Rittelin(?) were very good, to sort of keep you cheerful, and this was, I can remember 10 exactly when it was, it was the end of 1960, and since then I have ... I mean there is no point in being depressed if you can stop it, and sometimes I took these things.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Do they help you?—Yes, they do not last very long. They usually last about a couple of hours, 2, 3, 4 hours. Also sometimes when I feel very depressed, I make some very strong coffee and go outside, and going outside helps...usually helps.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Now, at the other end of this swing mood that 20 you speak of?—Ja.

What do you experience?—Oh, I feel very happy. Quite often I feel happy for a few days or for a couple of weeks, and then sometimes I have a terrific surge...I have a terrific surge in the ... well, I feel very, very, happy. It might last 30 seconds, half a minute, or a bit longer, but then I feel very, very happy. I wish I had more of these...these just catch you up and you feel very happy. You feel very....

How often does that happen to you?—Quite 20 often. It might average once every few days, once every

week. Ja, it sort of comes...there will be a time when I am feeling cheerful, I feel cheerful for a couple of weeks, and in that period I might feel very cheerful for ⁴times or 6 times.

And are you able to give us any examples of that? Of it having happened to you at all recently?---
Feeling very happy?

Yes, this exceptional degree of happiness that you speak of?---I felt happy quite a few times in detention - not at the beginning, not for the first week 10 or week and a half, but then I had this broken jaw, and that made me feel...that was painful and unpleasant, after that I felt reasonably happy and quite a few times, I felt very happy. I mean,.....

Is this related in any way to the experience you have described to his lordship, that you underwent while you were at the station?---I do not know quite what you mean by related - it is the same sort of thing.

Is it the same sort of thing?---But that was exceptionally strong. You might say that was sort of, 20 that was in proportion to the ordinary happiness. The way the ordinary happiness is, to feeling fairly happy.

Do you ever find that you get very angry?---
I do not like doing it, but it happens.

Yes, but I want you to tell us when it happens, how often it happens, and on what sort of occasions as it happened?---It happens quite a lot with my wife. I just feel that I am going to be pretty nasty. It is a horrible feeling because, I mean it hurts her a lot, it makes her cry, and it is lousy, and it is not 30 fair, because I pick things. You know, sitting in the

car, quite often, she does not drive, and she is sitting next to me, and I am trying to look to see if there is any traffic coming from that side, and she seems to be... and then I say to her sort of "Why are you on the side like that", or "Why are you rocking to and fro to get in my way, why do you not sit on the side, over to the side", and then I say really nasty things to her, make her cry, and then say "Why do you not stop crying". It is not nice.

Well, are these rages that you described in connection with your wife, are they based upon substantial grounds, or are they not?—No, they...they...you see, I remember one thing - quite often, I...she cooks very well, she is a very good cook. She is a very good cook, and she cooks things just the way I like them, and then sometimes I just get the hell in and then I just look for something to criticise and then criticise, and then ...I usually do not shout at her, I just say nasty things to her, and then quietly, and it is worse that way, because it hurts her a lot you know, and she ... and then she cries, and then...and then...it is lousy.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Did you ever strike her Mr. Harris?—I would not hit my wife - no.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Are these instances that you have been giving us of these rages with your wife, are they during periods of depression or elation?—It is when I am down, and I am feeling depressed. You know, I just sort of...It will not go away, perhaps I would take a Rittelen or take a couple of Rittelin, and then have some coffee, and it does not go away, and then the next day it is still there again.

When you are in one of these moods of depression, what sort of things do you think about? What sort of things concern you?---Ag, I just think of the things that can go wrong. I mean, my mother was very sick this year, and that is something that I worry about, when I am depressed, and I thought I might lose my job at Damelin, and you see, my wife could not work because she was pregnant this year, and round-about just before Easter, just before the Easter holidays, they had those exams and so on, and they said that they had a big staff turnover, and that I might have to leave. Many people.... several people would probably leave, and I might have to leave. Afterwards they said I was alright, at the time. You know, I mean, I just sort of look on the... you might say the negative side. 10

On these occasions, do you regard yourself as a successful or an unsuccessful person, a success or a failure?---Ag, I think of everything that has gone wrong. I did not finish that Engineering course, and I did not get a first, even though I very much wanted one in philosophy, and I did not finish that...oh, a lot of things that I can think of. A lot of, sort of unsuccessful things, and I....it is...there is no point in thinking about them, regret does not get you anywhere, thinking about the past does not get you anywhere, but that is all I think about. 20

Now, you mentioned that your mother was not well this year?---Ja.

What was the nature of her illness?---I do not know sort of medically, but I can tell you what I saw. She taught last year, and then the end of the year 30

that job ended, and then the beginning of this year there was a period of a few weeks that she could not get a job. She got a job, and then she went to this private school. She found she had to give it up, because she was getting terribly depressed, bursting into tears in the classroom and feeling terrible.

BY THE COURT TO WITNESS: How old is she now?—She is about 60, and then she had to leave that job. It was a pity because it was a nice headmaster, and then she left that job and then she went to...she got another job at the end of the first term. Right at the end of the first term, Maritz Brothers at Observatory, I remember, and something happened. She said she would just get it under control, and she would feel better by herself. She would not go to a doctor, and then eventually she went and the doctor said he would give her things - vitamin injections, and she said she was feeling better, but she did not look so hot to me, and then she got the second job, and during the second job, the same thing happened. Just as bad as before, worse. They were living in a flat then. I would go up to the flat, and she would be sitting there...just sitting there crying for no reason, and the doctor...I felt pretty annoyed, because the doctor was...I thought he was messing around. I mean if he hears about this, I do not mean anything personal because he is every nice bloke, but I thought that he was not looking after her properly. So she... eventually my father and my sister went to see the doctor, and they said how worried they were too, because I had been nagging away at him, and I went to see the doctor and he said my mother must have more

treatment, and she went to see a psychiatrist in Rosebank.

Do you know the name of psychiatrist?---No, I do not know his name, but I can tell you which firm it is with, because I once taught the daughter of one of his partners. He is a partner of Dr. Veldman. I once taught Dr. Veldman's daughter.

Yes, very well...It is, in fact, Dr. Jeffrey. Dr. Jeffrey will be called as a witness. So, she was taken to Dr. Jeffrey as a patient?---Yes.

And he treated her?---Yes.

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Then, apart from your mother and this illness that you have spoken of, you have another close relation, and I want you please not to say what relationship this person bears to you. I would just like you to tell his lordship if you know anything about that person's illnesses, afflictions?---Well, when that person was, this I do not remember, this I have been told, when that person was young, that person had to leave his job, because he went through a period of great depression, and a while after this that person, I do not remember that, this was told me, and then quite recently, two years ago I suppose, 18 months ago, this person also had a period of very great depression which is quite unlike this person, because this person is usually very in control of things, very on top of the world, bossy almost, and this person went overseas and came back, and the whole time the whole trip, this person was very sad, very depressed, saw doctors overseas and then eventually this person...we went to visit this person at a place in Johannesburg called "Rusoord" where this person was being treated.

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Now, was this person also in the hands of a psychiatrist?---I think it was Jeppe actually, I re-

member the name.

Yes, Dr. Jeppe who will give evidence in regard to that as well.

Has your mother got a sister?---Ja, she had about ten.

I am speaking of a sister called Faith?---Yes. Now, can you tell us anything about...is she still alive?---No, she died about five years ago.

I think it is a little longer, but at all events, what do you know about her before she died?---Well, I think she used to feel that everybody was against her. She felt that natives, Africans, were against her. She was house-keeper at a place called Keller Court, and I used to visit her there after school sometimes, because my school was quite near her. I liked her, and she hired a detective to follow her around to hear about these natives. She said...she came from Natal, and they were a lot there, and she said that the ones from Natal had a grudge against her, and therefore, they were going to do something to her here. 25

Do you know whether this was a casual feeling that she had, or did she hold this belief...?---I think she believed it. I think she went as far as hiring a detective, which was very dramatic to me. That was the first time I had ever heard of a person that I knew hiring a detective. I can remember it very clearly.

So far as you are aware, did she ever recover from this condition before she died?---No, she still believed it when she died, I think.

Do you know whether she had any psychiatric treatment before she died?---I do not know. 26

Evidence will be led about that case as well my lord.

Now Mr. Harris, in connection with your mother and this close relationship that you have spoken of?—Ja.

Have you ever heard any voices, seen any visions?—Well, you know, this is a controversial subject, but it is scientifically proven that...you know, telepathy, Dr. Rhein and North-Western University I think it was, some University in America started it...started doing it scientifically, and there has been a lot since. 7

A lot of doing what?—Testing telepathy. Carrying out scientific tests for telepathy, and it has pretty well proved telepathy and precognition - are pretty well proved. Knowing something before it is going to happen, and one of the things says is that he said and that other people have said, is that when ...you have got a much better chance of keeping contact, making contact with somebody if, in the first place, there is a close relationship between you, and do you remember there were some people out here, some Australians..... 20

Well Mr. Harris, what experiences have you had in that regard?—Well, I have had...with my mother I have had this sort of experience. It is quite a common thing, I mean with quite a few people, that I have seen her...well, at first it just used to be, before it got a bit better, it used to be just a feeling that she was near me, and then sometimes...I found that it was a feeling, and then I felt she was there, and I knew she was ... she was contacting me. Quite a lot at home, I used to see her around, and she used to be saying nice things. 30

So, did you actually see something that you took to be your mother?—Well, you see, it sort of a projection of her you could say.

Yes, and did you hear her voice?—Yes, she said nice things.

Has this happened to you often?—Ja.

Does it still happen to you?—Yes.

Has it happened in regard to any other people?—Very little. It happened once or twice with my father, and just once with my wife. 10

When did these experiences first start - are you able to tell us that?—Well, they sort of got more definite, but you might say...I do not know some years, a couple of years, I do not know, but they have got clearer lately, with practice.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: What do you mean when you say with practice?—Well, you see it is like this - if two people who have established a sort of rapor like that, then the more it functions, the better it functions. How can I put it to you?— 20

Is your mother co-operating in these experiences?—No, I did not talk to her about it. She...she is against things like this.

Did you tell her about this?—I said things that I thought she would understand, and then I thought she did understand. Do you know what I mean - I mean I would say it was nice last night, and she would say yes, and I would know that she knew that I knew. Do you see what I mean.

Was she having similar experiences to the ones you were having?—No, it was you see...because, you 30

see, you know...it is because she...I thought, because... it is a maternal thing. Your mother wants to look after you and so she says nice things to you, and sometimes he is thinking the nice things, and she does not sort of... she is not trying to contact you, she is not trying to contact you, it is just that she is thinking about you, and she says something nice, and she thinks something nice and it comes through to you. You see.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

Now Mr. Harris, have you ever found your- 10
self having a perspective of the world which appears to be different from that of other people?--I think this is...a lot of photographers...I have done a lot of photography, I can put it that way....

Well, what do you mean by that?--It is like, I can put it in a nutshell, it is like looking through a long focal length lense, relatively the distances between objects which are proportionately shrunk. I mean, say there is the edge here of the desk, and there is that glass there, and then there is a water bottle 20
the other side - when this happens, if you look at it, they all seem nearer each other. A very good example which occurred to me. If you go to biscope and you see a cricket match being projected, screened, and you look down the length of the pitch, over the bowler's shoulder say, through the camera, and you see the batsman running for 22 yards, then you can see him taking separate steps, and that seems much shorter like that, but if you squeeze your eyes...I find that if I squeeze my eyes together, close them for a little bit a few seconds, it goes away. 30

Do you ever have any unusual experiences when

lying down?---Well, I think this might be connected with my sense of balance. I get the impression that the room is on its side. You know, I mean, yes, that the furniture is on a wall, that you are lying on a wall, like being on a bunk against a wall, and that the actual wall is the floor, but again, it goes away very easily, if you go up the blankets for a few seconds, and....

In the month of July Mr. Harris, are you able to tell us whether, in your normal activities, whether there was anything particular, remarkable about the sort 10 of things that you did, that you found you had done, I am talking now about the early part of July?---It was a holiday month, July, so in that way it was an unusual month.

Was there anything you did? You have told us that on two occasions you had scraped your chromium on your Volkswagen motorcar?---Yes.

Against what had you scraped it?---Oh, that was the side of the road, the kerb.

And how did that come about?---I was driving, 20 I misjudged distances in driving. You see, I came home at night from town a couple of times. Once I can show you the spot in Discovery, I can remember that, I was driving along, and I hit the stormwater drain. I lost the hubcap and scraped the chromium, and then I bought another chromium from C.J. Motors, and put it on. It costs just over R3, and then a few days later I went and did almost exactly the same thing somewhere else, I do not remember where though. This chromium strip along the side of the side. 30

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESSES: Do you take a drink at all Mr. Harris?---Very little. I like light wine, this

Lieberstein and things like that, and Port.

Had either of these occasions happened after you had been out to dinner and had a drink or anything like that?---No, I remember ... I remember on the occasion of the stormwater drain, I remember thinking it was just... just how pointless it was that it happened. It just damaged the car. I think I got a second-hand hubcap and bought the strip along the side, but it just cost me about R5 or R6 for absolutely nothing.

EXAMINATION BY MR. PHILIPS (CONTINUED):

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In that month of July, what was the financial position of your household - were you well off or otherwise?---We were not well off. When we were both working it was quite good, but when I was...just I was working, my wife was pregnant again, it was pretty close. Actually we worked out that the salary I had at one stage, it was not...it was just enough to meet every basic expense, with nothing over for buying clothes or anything, and then I got a rise, and then it was a bit better, but it was not...it was very sticky. We were trying not to spend.

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And when things were as close as this, as you say they were, were you yourself looking after the pennies, were you behaving economically?---Well, that was something..that was a bit of friction between myself and my wife. I would say that maybe I am not so wonderful at budgeting and so on, but she thinks that she is more...I think she is better at it than I am.

Yes well, that is not what I asked you. I just want to know whether, during this month of July, you personally, were behaving economically? Do you know? 30
Are you able to say?---I do not recollect...we had a couple

of squabbles. I bought a big Rayback torch, I remember. It was a very nice one that I had wanted to have, and I bought new shock absorbers for the car. Not that it really needed...it was a new car, but these were better shock absorbers than the manufacturer fitted, and I thought it was very reasonable, but she was not quite so happy.

Were you able to afford to buy the books which you needed for your studies?---I had trouble buying them. I did not buy the books, because I could not afford them. 10

Did you buy any other books?---There was a second-hand bookshop and I bought things there sometimes, light books.

Just this Mr. Harris, you have told us about the period of very intense elation which you experienced while sitting on the bench at the station. Did you have any such periods of intense elation before that date?--- I often felt pretty elated, but never as elated as that. I think I said that that is the sort of more extreme, sort of like more extreme version of the very happy periods 20 that I felt.

Yes, apart from experiences as intense as the one that you experienced on the station?---Yes.

Did you have other experiences of a high degree of elation?---Yes.

And I am speaking now of course, before the period of the station, and of your detention?---Yes. Oh yes, yes, I see what you mean - yes.

Is the answer yes?---Yes.

You did have such experiences?---Driving.... 30

Are you able to give us any instances of that?

---I mean, driving for example. I think it happened more than once. I can remember one particular occasion when I went whizzing round a corner, in the foot of Hurst Hill it was, and from there for a few miles, I just felt a part of the car, it went so beautifully. It just ran so perfectly, smoothly and it was very good. I can....

Can you recall any other instances, that you are able to tell the Court about?---Ja. Sometimes in the mornings, walking up to the station, I walked up by myself to the station, I thought...I had had periods like 10 this, just walking along the road...I mean, you know you feel very... you feel elated, it is a very fine morning and for half a minute or a minute you walk past a house, two houses and you feel very good. Sometimes the people, say in teaching, sometimes it is pretty boring, but I have had a quarter of a period, when you know that you are making contact. You are trying to get a certain point across, trying to explain what happened or whatever it is, and it really works beautifully. It just goes across, and you feel you and the pupils had joined - it is beautiful. 20

MR. PHILIPS: No further questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE:

All that you have told the Court today, did you tell that to the Psychiatrist who examined you?---I do not know that I told him everything.

What have you omitted?---Do you mean what did I say today that I did not tell him before? I cannot remember exact examples. He saw me three times, and he has asked me most of this.

Questions were asked, and you gave the answers?---Yes, he questioned me. 30

And were you told the significance of the questions, of the examination in general?---Oh, he asked a million questions.

Were you told the significance of the examination?---No.

Do you know today what the significance what of the examination was?---Well, the lawyer said to me that it was necessary for me to have an examination like this, to check whether I was completely balanced.

I will probably return to that later. Now, 10
....?---It was in the papers too.

You joined the organisation M.C.L. in September, 1963?---Yes.

At whose persuasion?---The Judge said I did not have to answer names.

That was in reference to another question which may come up again later. That was in reference to two men that came to see you on the 8th. Now do you not want to answer this question either?---I do not want to say things that will get other people into trouble, worsen 20
other people's troubles.

Could that be because the organisation was, insofar as you were concerned, directed at persuading the Government to change its policy?---I do not see the reasoning, yes.

Is that correct?---By sabotage.

By sabotage?---Yes.

You now are not willing to say at whose persuasion you joined that movement?---I do not want to say.

Were you told the objects of that organisation?---Yes. 30

Can you detail them?---To put...to commit acts of sabotage, to put pressure on the Government to make some changes.

Is that all?---Well, I can expand on that.

Yes, do please?---I mean to ... the acts of sabotage that had been done up till then, were blowing up pylons and signal cables and the sort of pressure that was to be put on the Government, was to the end that the Government would not keep such a rigid policy, but would make some sort of concessions.

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Now, it was put to you in examination that there was doubt whether it was anti or pro-communistic, do you recall that?---Yes, I remember that.

Now, your answer to that was, it depended upon whom you spoke to?---Yes.

Did you then find a number of people who were communistic in the organisation?---No.

MR. PHILLIPS explains that the witness said that there were some members who were non-communist and some who were anti-communist.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE (CONTINUED):

Is that correct?---Ja.

BY THE COURT TO WITNESS: Were there no Communists in the movement?---No, no, oh no.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE (CONTINUED):

Was it ever discussed?---No, but you know you know people's points of view.

Now?---I mean one knows the points of view of people. I mean, you can say to me A, B, C, and D, are they Communists, and I would say no, and besides, or I would say yes or no, depending on what I knew. You

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see, when this thing came up in this question of is it Communist or non-Communist, it was put to me by somebody who was non-Communist, and I knew the other one or two people that I got to know were non-Communist, and I had made a point of saying...of sort of pushing this a little bit further, and confirming, checking, and it was definitely not.

So, the question actually was raised, whether it was pro or anti-Communist at one time?---I wanted to know. I wanted to know.

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Are you prepared to tell us who you consulted in the matter?---I will tell you....

No, no, are you prepared to tell the Court whom you consulted in the matter?---The person who approached me.

Now, you do not want to disclose the name? ---I do not want to.

On the ground that you think it will be unfair?---It might harm this person.

Is that person still in the country?---Yes. There was also an article in the Observer at this time, on exactly this question, and it said that the M.C.L. this fitted in perfectly and confirmed my knowledge. Now it was non-Communist.

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Insofar as the discussion went at that stage, there was some reference in your evidence to a distinction between the British approach and the French Revolution?---Yes.

Now how would that come about?---It seems to me these are classic examples. That the French had a situation with injustice and pressure building up, and the 30

British had a situation of injustice and pressure building up, and the French just hung on to the bitter end, and there was a catastrophic revolution. The British made concessions, and they never had an explosive revolution. They had progressive change.

Am I to infer from that, that you thought there was oppression and injustice and the situation was building up in this country?—Yes.

It was your clear view?—Yes.

And you had to do something about that?—I 10 felt three possibilities open to me.

But you had to do something about it?—Well, that was the conclusion I came to..

And that is after you joined this organisation?—No, I have been feeling unhappy about the situation for several years.

And this then was an attractive means of showing your attitude, by joining the M.C.L., because you had this feeling before you joined? The organisation was there, and you decided to join it?—Yes. 20

Now, that became in April or May, an organisation known as the A.R.M.?—Yes.

Do you know anything about the change of identity in the organisation?—No, this was the time when I was not involved in its activities.

When did you hear about the change?— About the end of May, beginning of June or later June. Late in June I think.

Who told you?—A person who had contacted me originally. 30

The objects remained the same?—Yes.

Sabotage against pylons, railways and other

objects?---Yes.

Now, you then met Lloyd?---No, I had met Lloyd long before that. You are talking about June now?

Yes?---No, I met him in June...July, 1963.

And you contacted him again - when was that?

---Well, I had one or two contacts with him, in the middle of that year, 1963, and then I got to know him, when he came to Johannesburg he was from Pietermaritzburg, he came to Johannesburg at the end of the year, beginning of 1964, end of 1963 beginning of 1964, and I got to know 10 him better then. Quite a lot.

And that was through the association with SANROC?---Mainly that, it was common interests generally - Liberal Party.

And did Lloyd know that you were a member of A.R.M.?---At what time?

At that time in ... early in 1964?---Well, in February, 1964, we simultaneously got to know that we were members of this organisation.

How did that come about?---The two of us 20 went out...met on the going out on a sabotage job.

Would I be correct in saying that you were in his cell?---I do not...he was not the boss in the cell, I was not the boss in the cell - we were in the same cell.

Yes, and you knew about the existence of cells?---Well, I had been told that the thing was organised in cells, and that this was one.

Do you know if those cells had contact with each other?---I had been told that they had contact through one member, or as few members as possible in each cell, 30

Do you know those members, or that member to

whom the contact was made?---Well, I gathered really that it was done sometimes through one, sometimes through another.

Do you know the names?---I do know the names.

Likewise, you are not prepared to disclose

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them?---Well, actually there is no point in my not disclosing it for myself, but I do not want to harm anybody.

You are the person who is facing the charges in the indictment, it cannot do you any harm can it?---

No, but....

You see, we do not know whether these people 10 exists, or whether you are telling us the truth or not?

---They...I am sure you know that they exist.

We leave it at that then. In an organisation that commits sabotage, you undoubtedly knew what is known as the sabotage act?---Yes.

That was an act passed about two years prior to this - it was passed in 1962. You knew about it?---Yes.

And you knew it was directed at the very activities which you people were accomplishing?---Yes.

You have no doubt had many discussions about 20 this act?---Not really. I mean with whom are you thinking?

With your co-members?---No.

Despite the fact that you were facing a risk, you were discovered?---Yes.

Now, you no doubt also know of the penalties that were provided?---Yes.

In fact, the penalties were so drastic that they are the penalties for treason, or failing that, a minimum punishment of five years. You knew that?---

Not as precisely as that, but pretty close to that.

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Now, you were prepared nevertheless, to go

on with the sabotage?---Ja.

Despite that law which is on the statute book, and there are undoubted intention to enforce it?---Ja.

You people were prepared to risk that?---Yes.

For the object which you claim to be to relieve the injustice and oppression?---Yes.

And you and Lloyd nevertheless, discussed plans for sabotage, in a new direction?---Yes.

Post boxes, a car in an underground garage, or a station?---Yes.

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Well knowing that that was so clearly sabotage, that you must run that risk inevitably, if you were detected?---Yes.

Now, in your plans to do this, did you scout the territory such as the post boxes or the post offices or the underground garages?---The post boxes, I went and looked at post boxes.

Yes?---What was the second one?

Underground garages?---Lloyd was supposed to do that. I never found out whether he did.

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Stations, Mr. Harris?---Then the station I did. Then there was another one.

I think that was all. In any event some of the post boxes, you had to see whether the openings were big enough?---Ja; not big enough. I had to see how big they were, and then that was the point behind it.

You were to put something - petrol in a plastic bag to cause a fire?---I think a plastic envelope.

What would cause the petrol to ignite?---

There was some chemical ingredient, that when it had electric current sent to it, would get very hot, and would cause

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it to ignite.

Who told you that?---Mutch.

And did you receive instruction in regard to this type of inflammable material?---On the last night when they were at the house, when he was at the house, that was the only night when he was at the house, he spoke about it.

And that was to set fire to the letters in pillar boxes?---Yes, posting boxes.

And if necessary, also in a post office?---Yes. 10

Regardless of what damage was done?---Yes.

Did you contemplate that that might even set the post office on fire?---I do not remember. The whole thing never got very advanced in its planning.

At what stage did it stop then?---Well, I was asked in May I think, April or May, thereabouts, I was asked to check up on these things. So I started checking up on these things, and then I was never asked again for the results of my checking up. It was...I know what happened, the other members of the organisation, sort of 20
went off at a tangent about blowing up pylons at that stage.

I think that is your evidence to his lordship - the other members went off at a tangent in regard to sabotage of pylons?---Yes, I mean they went...they started thinking that way, of that, rather than of the posting boxes.

But sabotage up till then had already been directed at those things - pylons?---Yes.

Now, what is the significance of going off the post boxes or post offices? Would they not...were they 30
not agreeable to accept your suggestions?---They were not

my suggestions. I had been asked by them to do this. I think it required a lot of preparation, these posting boxes and it was still at the early stage, and whereas with the pylons, they knew how to do it.

Now in February or March, you actually, according to your evidence, went out on a sabotage attempt?
---Yes.

It failed?---Yes.

Do you know what happened?---It did not go off.

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Now, do you know why?---I was told that it was probably the timer.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Where was this attempt Mr. Harris?---Near the railway line, south-east of Alberton.

Was it a pylon?---No, it was a signal cable.

Was it a railway signal cable?---Ja.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE (CONTINUED):

What was the object of that?---I was told that if you did this, if you severed a railway signal cable, then all the signals that passed through that cable, they all went red.

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I see. Were you actually there when the sabotage was done?--- Yes.

On the cable?---Ja.

Next to the railway line?---Yes.

Do you know what strength of bomb was used, or explosive?---No, it was a little plastic bag, about so big.

Containing dynamite?---It was about ...I suppose quite long.

Who prepared that bomb, shall we call it?--- It was brought along already prepared.

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And did you see this bomb?---I caught a glimpse of it when it was being wound on.

Wound onto the cable?---Ja.

Now, after that aborted attempt, you were not asked to do anything more for a while, is that correct?---Ja.

Do you know why?---I did not know why, and I... and Mr. Lloyd said that it was because I was banned.

You did not feel that they were not trusting you perhaps?---No.

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You did not feel that they were looking down on you perhaps?---Well, I did not know. It was difficult. I was very active at the time, and I mean in my own mind, and it might well have been that they were looking down on me.

Did you feel that way?---Not very strongly.

I think you told us in your examination in chief "I felt that they were looking down on me"?---Not very strongly, you know, because....

Did you feel that?---Well, it was mixed up with feelings of friendship.

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Perhaps you can explain that?---Ja, I mean with a friend you feel he is your friend, and he does not ...he is on your side, so you do not feel any bad things about him.

How did you feel about it?---Well, in a way I felt a bit frustrated, because I knew that things were going on. They were doing things, but in a way it rather suited me, because I was very busy.

Did you have meetings with S.R.M. during that period?---Well, it is difficult to say, because I met some

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of the people concerned, in an ordinary casual way, and there might a few minutes about this, if you can count that as an A.R.M. meeting, then yes, but they were not meetings called specifically for that, purpose - wait, there was....I think there was one meeting, when there was a discussion of the post boxes.

When was that?---Yes, that...I cannot tell you whether that was before or after May. I remember it was in my car outside. It was a Saturday night, it was in my car, and it was outside the Sunday Times Office. 10

In Roodepoort?---No, in Johannesburg.

At that time you were banned?---Ja.

You met in town in your car members of the A.R.M.?---Two of them, two friends of mine - they happened to be members of the A.R.M.

Lloyd and...?---Somebody else, the other chap.

That name also you do not wish to disclose?

---The same person.

What did you discuss that day?---That night we discussed the posting boxes, because I remember.... 20

There were three of you then - yourself, Lloyd and this other person?---Ja.

You discussed that night, the posting boxes? What conclusion did you arrive at?---I think it was decided that it was a project that was to be continued with, but that it would take a period to prepare everything and so on.

What had to be prepared?---Well, I did not know at that stage, anything about who was preparing the things...the items, the devices, and I was told that 30 it would take quite a long time, and the person concerned

was busy, and it was envisaged to do about one dozen or 15.

Posting boxes?---Ja.

Or post offices?---There had not been a decision at that stage.

They were going to be done simultaneously?---
Yes, well one night.

All in one night?---Yes.

Who was going to do them?---There would be about four pairs of people, would go out. 10

Four pairs of people would go out and do them?
---Yes.

Is that all that was discussed that night?---
Well, there was discussion also about this stuff, that goes very hot when you put a current through it.

That would be the substance that was going to ignite the petrol?---Mm.

That also you discussed that evening in your car?---Yes.

Was that all the discussion that took place? 20
---That was the central subject of discussion.

Anything else?---Not that I can recollect.

Did you then go back home?---I cannot be sure.
I presume so.

What happened to Lloyd?---When?

When you left - you and Lloidy and another person were discussing in your car...?---I probably took him back to his flat. I am not sure.

You do not recall?---No.

When did you next see Lloyd?---I cannot re- 30
member when that was, whether it was before or after May.

So after when did I next see Llody.

Can you fix the time or roughly the date when you met in your car?---No, I am sorry I cannot.

You cannot?---No.

Was it before or after the 8th of July?---No, it was before that.

How long before?---Anything from two weeks to two months. I do not know, and it might...yes.

The 8th of July, two people came to your house, and you were told that there had been many arrests? 10
---Ja.

In Cape Town?---Yes.

In Johannesburg?---I do not know whether there had been in Johannesburg by that time. I do not think so. I am not sure.

Any other parts of the country?---Cape Town is the one I remember very clearly. There might have been others. I do not know.

There might have been others?---Mm - definitely Cape Town. 20

The whole situation now insofar as A.R.M. was concerned, was fluid?---Yes.

Now, you were asked who those two persons were, by his lordship, and you said I do not think it is fair for me to say?---I said one of them was Mutch.

And the other?---I might as well say it, the other one was Hugh Lewin.

You knew them?---I did not know Mutch. I never had any knowledge, contact with him before.

Lewin, you knew?---Ja. 30

They were re-assessing the whole position?
---It was not really a careful rational re-assessing; they

just felt that things were changing fast.

You knew they were A.R.M.?---Yes.

And you gathered they might have to leave the country at any time?---I gathered that Mutch might have to leave immediately and that Lewin might have to leave some time.

It was implicit in your discussions there, that they were trying to re-assess the whole position, and not see the break-up of the organisation?---No, they were seeing that the organisation was breaking up. 10

No, they were trying to see that it was not broken up?---I see what you mean, yes - no, they hoped there would be a continuation of the organisation.

So, you were asked to go out for about 15 or 20 minutes?---Yes.

While they had a discussion?---Ja.

And in fact, when you returned, it was intimated to you it was very important that the organisation should go forward?---Yes.

5 And you were to be made the man in charge? 20
---Yes, I gathered that is what they had been talking about.

Did they say so to you?---Yes, definitely, that is...they had been discussing me.

Now, in order to do that, you were told of the explosives?---Ja.

And the necessary material to go along with it?---Well, I was told where the things were, at two places.

You were told of dynamite?---Yes. 30

Of detonators?---Yes.

Anything else?---I was told there was dynamite and detonators and timers.

By timers you mean one of those watches?---
Yes, watches and clocks.

Watches and clocks?---And they told me there was Cordex.

Now, up to that stage, had you already seen one of these timers, Mr. Harris?---On that thing...on that bomb which had been placed on the signal cable, near Alberton, it was near Natalspuit location. 10

Yes?---On that there had been a clock.

A clock that had been modified to set off the explosion?---Ja.

You understood that?---Yes.

You were told about it?---I was, yes.

And you actually saw it?---Yes.

Now, having been told about the explosives, what instruction did they give you?---At that stage, actually, they did not think that things were likely to happen so quickly, immediately, and then very early the next morning, Lewin visited my house, and a chap had come up from Cape Town and had said that things were happening even faster than they thought. 20

Yes?---And then obviously, they were happening faster.

He woke you up?---Ja.

And he told you things were happening fast?

---Mm.

Did he tell you that he was getting out of the country?---No. 30

Was he alone?---Yes.

Now, on the previous day or evening, did they give you any instruction as to how to use explosives?— Well, they sort of ran over the basic steps.

Would you tell his lordship what they told you?—Well, they said that you must put a detonator, or detonators in dynamite, and you must pass a current through that, and the current will cause the detonator to go off, and the detonator will cause the dynamite to go off. That was the main thing.

Now, about the minor details - how was the current to pass through into the detonators?—Oh, you must use some sort of timing device, and that was explained to me - the watch. 10

The timing device was explained to you?— The watch.

How was it explained?—It was just told me and little sketches were made.

Little sketches were made - were you shown one of these timing devices?—No.

You were given a sketch?—I was shown, it was explained to me by sketches. 20

And you...?—It was very simple.

You were able to follow it quite easily? The mechanism was easy and the system was easy?—Yes.

You had to set the watch at a particular time?—Yes.

And you had to connect it up to a battery? —Ja.

And then at the required time, when the hands made contact, there would be an explosion?—Yes, there should be an explosion. 30

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: How many times was this explained to you Mr. Harris?---On that occasion.

On the one occasion only?---Yes.

Were you given any literature to study?---I was told that there was some literature. That it was with some of the stuff that was stored.

Did you yourself make the bomb that exploded on the station?---Yes.

Without assistance?---Yes, I used...the police told me that I had used too many detonators, and too many batteries, because I did not know how many detonators and how many batteries. I used the wrong kind of batteries and too many, and too many detonators. You see, they explained the basic principle which is very straight forward, and then explained exactly how the watch was made. There was not any explanation about the clock.

And were you told that you could also use petrol in conjunction with the dynamite?---No, they did not talk about that.

We will come to that later. Did either of these men have any hold over you?---What sort of hold? 20

Mutch and Lewin did they have any hold over you?---Did they blackmail me?

Yes, did you fear that they might talk about you as being a member of the organisation?---I did not fear them. I did not know Mutch at all, I liked Hugh.

You had implicit trust in them?---Well, in Mutch it did not come up, but I would have said that I trusted Hugh. Mutch was a ...I tell you I was quite im... He had a very strong personality, I felt quite glad that 30

the discussion with Hugh...that when he had his discussion with Hugh, I felt quite glad that he seemed to think that I was alright.

Being members of the same organisation, you trusted them?---Yes.

And you felt they were trusting you with a responsible job?---Yes, yes, yes.

In other words, you had to carry on with sabotage?---Yes.

In any form that you thought fit?---I was just..10
No, it was not...it was not, that they sort of said, there you are Harris, do whatever you like with this. The idea was that I had to do...I had to carry on...carry on the activities of the organisation.

You did not argue with them or question the advisability of that at all?---No.

You had simply to step in in the position which they had dictated?---Well, at that, when they spoke to me, it was still a possibility, it was not decided at all.

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You foresaw the possibility that they would step out of the organisation of necessity?---Yes, oh yes.

And then you would have to step in?---Yes.

And you had the explosives?---Ja.

And there was no one who could control so-called policy?---No, there was no one.

There was no one left?---Yes.

There was as far as you were concerned, just yourself and Lloyd?---Ja.

And you had the explosives?---Yes.

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You were older than Lloyd?---Ja.

Lloyd is not a character that will dominate you, for instance?---Well, he was vice-president of NUSAS.

What has that got reference to your position in ARM? Did he, in fact, dominate you?---He did not push me.

Did he dominate you?---I would not say we dominated each other. We were friends. He did not push me.

I see.

BY ASSESSOR MR. HART TO WITNESS: Was there to be a leader between the two of you?---Well, it was not as formal as that. You know, it was just a matter of we discussed things, the two of us together. 10

GROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODIE (CONTINUED):

And who was to have the ultimate decision in any...?---Well, I felt....

Project that you discussed?---I felt the more powerful person, I felt the more important person, I felt perhaps it was just chance that they happened to come to me, because John was not there at the time when they wanted to talk to somebody, and make arrangements for the future, that it was just chance, but I felt...but I felt that I had been picked out, that I was...I felt happy about it that they made me the leader. 20

You felt in a very powerful position?---Ja. Yes, you know, it made me feel very on top of things.

You could do in fact, with the dynamite what you wished?---Yes, it was just in my hands, and its use was up to me.

Now, that was on the 9th that you last saw Llewyn, is it?---I have seen him once or twice.....

When he knocked you up early in the morning? 30
---Yes.

And your next step was to fetch the explosives?

---Yes.

And in order to do that, you contacted Mrs. Helmstead?---Ja.

At the theatre?---Well, I ran into her by chance.

At the theatre?---The cinema.

That was on the 9th of July?---Ja.

The very same day that you last Llewynn at your window?---Yes, a fantastic coincidence. 10

That is a coincidence?---Ja, you can ask her she will tell you.

Now, did you know Mrs. Helmstead well? ---I would not say I knew her well. I had seen her around several times at University, and Liberal Party meetings. I think my wife and she were both Catholics. I do not know...my wife was no longer a Catholic, I do not know whether she was. Yes, she was on my wife's telephoning list, I remember. I did not know her well.

Anyway, you spoke to her either at advertise- 20 ment time or during some interval?---At advertisement time.

Yes, and she says she was somewhat surprised that when you mentioned you can see my credentials, she had no hesitation in discussing matters with you - is that correct?---Ja.

What did you mean by credentials?---I mean.. I did not say you can see my credentials, I said you can check my credentials, and I meant you can question me, because I could tell her anything about it. I tell you what happened....

I think you had better?---I am sorry, I will

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tell you what happened - she got a letter from Higgs saying that he had left his stuff and would put somebody of the University staff onto her. I never saw her letter, but I saw her statement later, and in this letter, it said a member of the University staff. I think Higgs meant to send Mutch to her, and then of course, things changed more rapidly, than Higgs had expected. So I said you can check my credentials, I meant you can ask me about how I know about this. I would have told her about Higgs. Yes, I did tell her about Higgs. I mentioned Higgs to her. 10

Now, in what connection did you mention Higgs to her?—That I had heard that he was in Northern Rhodesia.

Yes, but that has got nothing to do with this surely?—No, I mean...sorry, I am sorry, I do not get it.

Well, the fact that a man by the name of Higgs is in Northern Rhodesia, does not convey very much? —No, no, that was extra. Now, I meant that Higgs had asked me to pick these things.

That is the suitcases?—No, not that Higgs had. I had been asked to pick up the suitcases which Higgs 20 had left with her. That is what I mean.

Who asked you?—Mutch and Lewin.

And you told her?—....

Or did she not worry about checking your credentials?—Well, I...I had been told that she did not know what was in these suitcases, and I did not want to say anything to her, to be sort of upsetting for her.

Why did you contact Mrs. Helmstead, whether it was a coincidence or not? Why did you contact her?— Because I was going to collect the dynamite. 30

How did you know? How did you know that she

had it?---Well, they told me that night - Mutch and Lewin.

They told you it was dynamite?---Yes.

And they told you where it was?---Ja.

In the locker in the University?---No, just an ordinary cupboard.

In a cupboard in the University.

AT THIS STAGE THE COURT ADJOURNS UNTIL 10 A.M.

ON 20TH OCTOBER, 1964.
