

(From Page 1)

no doubt that the full names of these people were Quentin Jacobsen, his twin brother, Henry, and Mr Martin Cohen, a former detainee.

Mr Maisels asked Colonel van Wyk whether this question of any connection with Mr Jacobsen was of grave importance, and the witness replied that it was.

Mr Maisels: You made the allegation that Mr Jacobsen and Mr Timol were so closely connected that they had made plans to carry out sabotage?— That is my opinion.

Colonel van Wyk said he made the statement about the suspected connection between Mr Jacobsen and Mr Timol in an affidavit.

Mr Maisels asked the witness whether he knew that Mr Jacobsen was prosecuted under the Terrorism Act. The Security Police officer replied that he was not connected with that case.

Mr Maisels put it to him that Mr Ahmed Mohamed, who was elected, referred to a report in which office-bearers were Primary School Committee, at

Mr Maisels told the witness that Mr Martin Cohen was a former detainee and that he was called as a State witness at Mr Jacobsen's trial.

He also put to the witness that in that trial the State did not allege that Mr Cohen was an accomplice. Again Colonel van Wyk replied that he was not involved with the case.

Questioned further, the witness said that Mr Jacobsen was a very lucky man to get off (loskom).

Colonel van Wyk was then asked about Mr Timol's interrogation.

Mr Maisels asked the witness why there was not a single piece of paper that Captain Bean, Mr Timol or the witness wrote during Mr Timol's interrogation.

Connection

Mr Maisels then went on to question the witness about the methods used by the police during interrogations.

Mr Maisels submitted that it had been said that pressure was used to get a detainee to make a statement.

He suggested that the witness was keen to find out whether there was a connection between Mr Timol and Mr Jacobsen and asked whether angry questions were put to Mr Timol.

Colonel van Wyk said he used patience to get the confidence of the person he was interrogating.

He said the first thing to do was to win that person's trust. Mr Maisels said to the witness that in his statement he had said Mr Timol was of priceless value.

"He not only had to be guarded but guarded in cotton wool," submitted Mr Maisels.

Injuries

Mr Maisels said that if there was medical evidence that Mr Timol received certain injuries before falling down from the 10th floor, could the witness say that these injuries did not occur in his presence.

The witness said that was correct.

The Security Police officer told the court when he heard Mr Timol had fallen to his death he was extremely shocked.

He did not believe the news. After being told about Mr Timol's death he went home. The next day the witness was told that Mr Timol was in the custody of Sergeant Rodrigues before he fell to his death.

Colonel van Wyk denied that he was in charge of the investigation. He said he was not the investigating officer although he was one of the police officers who questioned Mr Timol.

Lieutenant Colonel van Wyk said the interrogation was carried out on the basis of a theory that Mr Timol and Mr Essop were collaborators.

At this point Mr Maisels put to the officer that something happened to Mr Essop the day before Mr Timol fell to his death.

The colonel's reply was: "I know that Mr Essop was taken to hospital."

Mr Maisels then referred to a document said to have been drawn up by Mr Timol after his arrest. "One might call it an organisation chart, showing communist headquarters in London and a cell headed by the deceased in South Africa with two people, Mr Essop and Mr L. Moodley, under him."

The colonel said he did not know what caused Mr Timol to jump out of the window. "He did not tell me he intended committing suicide."

Mr Maisels pointed out that two documents had been prepared by Mr Timol while in police custody. In these he

had made his own involvement absolutely clear.

He added: "What this man was guilty of was being head of a main unit of the Communist Party. He roneoed certain pamphlets and was found in possession of other unlawful documents. He knew how to make pamphlet bombs. In other words this saboteur had been party to the letting off of bombs which released pamphlets and at the same time activated tapes. He was also in contact with the Communist Party in Britain."

Mr Maisels then asked Colonel van Wyk what else Mr Timol was alleged to have done.

Colonel van Wyk: "I can say that as a self-confessed communist he was involved in a plot to bring about revolution and mass murder in South Africa."

But apart from the points put to him by Mr Maisels he knew of nothing else Mr Timol had specifically done.

Earlier, the colonel said he had first heard of Mr Quentin Jacobsen the day after Mr Timol's death. Mr Maisels: "At this point Mr Timol headed a main cell of the Communist Party in South Africa and Mr Jacobsen was associated with him?"

The witness agreed that this was so, and added: "I still say Mr Jacobsen and Mr Timol were involved in a plan to commit sabotage in South Africa."

Asked why he did not bother to read two documents prepared by Mr Timol while in custody and tabled in court, the colonel replied that Mr Timol had written "a lot of nonsense."

(Proceeding)
Mr. J. J. L. de Villiers, assisted by a pathologist, Professor I. W. Simons, is a witness in the case. He is being led by the Deputy State Prosecutor, Mr P. A. J. Kotze, with him Mr A. Benkes.

Mr I. A. Malsels, OC with him family, Mr G. Bizos, Mr S. A. Chillers and Mr S. A. Chillers is appearing for the police.