

GOLDREICH

ESCAPE

5722
2/9/63
London journalist planned it, and set false trails

Lusaka, Monday.

THE ESCAPE of Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe from Bechuanaland was organized by a London newspaperman—Oliver Carruthers of "The Guardian"—with the personal backing of Kenneth Kaunda, the Northern Rhodesia leader.

Their dramatic dash northwards followed a week of intensive planning, and the laying of elaborate false trails. They had been taking refuge in the Francistown Jail until they left by night by road for Palapye. There they were picked up and flown to Elisabethville in Katanga.

The false trails included rumours that the two men, on whose heads the South African Government had placed R1,000, were planning a road dash into Northern Rhodesia.

Another red herring was that they were flying to an airstrip at Kasama in Northern Rhodesia.

In fact the refugees, in a light plane piloted by Timothy Bally, stopped briefly at Kasani on the northern border of Bechuanaland. More fuel was taken on there for the non-stop flight to Katanga.

Given escort

Mr. Bally is an Englishman who runs a small air charter firm in Tanganyika.

The key man in arranging the landing at Elisabethville was Mr. Carruthers. He went from Lusaka by road to meet the refugees when they arrived.

To travel this route, where motorists have been ambushed by former Katangese gendarmes, Mr. Carruthers was given a guard by men from Mr. Kaunda's United National Independence Party.

The whole escape operation was, in fact, backed by Mr. Kaunda, who is a Minister in the Northern Rhodesia Government. To ensure that Goldreich and Wolpe would get a friendly wel-

MYSTERY WOMAN

ELISABETHVILLE,

Monday.

AN attractive European woman of about 30, who was with Goldreich and Wolpe, told journalists: "We have been primed not to say anything."

The woman, in a blue dress and wearing dark glasses, was called into a Congolese Minister's room as soon as journalists approached her.

The refugee group also includes their pilot and one other man who is believed to be European.—Sapa-Reuter.

come in the Congo Mr. Kaunda got in touch with Mr. Cyrille Adoula, the Leopoldville Prime Minister.

Will help others

Mr Kaunda said last night: "I am very happy that the two men have got away. I greatly hope we shall be able to do more for other refugees getting out of South Africa."

Original plans to put the escape plane down in Northern Rhodesia were abandoned because of the danger that Sir Roy Welensky's Federal Immigration authorities might arrest Goldreich and Wolpe and send them back.

From Elisabethville the refugees will fly to Mbeya in Tanganyika, and then to Dar es Salaam. It is expected that after resting there they will go on to Britain, says "The Guardian" News Service.

Mr. Carruthers, a Cambridge graduate, was formerly a district officer in Northern Rhodesia.

An Elisabethville (Reuter) message says Goldreich and Wolpe refused to speak to journalists this morning. They were, however, questioned by the Acting Congolese Resident-Minister in Katanga, Mr. Albert Mpase.

★ A Dar es Salaam message this morning said Goldreich and Wolpert were expected there "before dark," according to current arrangements.

in Mbeya

with a mystery brunette

DAR-ES-SALAAM. — Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe, the political detainees who escaped from Johannesburg, arrived at Mbeya, Tanganyika, 700 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam, yesterday.

With them was a "mystery" brunette of about 30, wearing a blue dress and dark glasses, reports Sapa-Reuter.

The escapers flew from Elisabethville where Goldreich broke silence when asked for the identity of the woman.

Gently putting his arm around the shoulders of the woman he smiled and said: "This is my wife — recently acquired."

HAPPY MOOD

The announcement of the arrival at Mbeya was made by Dar-es-Salaam airport. It was added that the escapers were not likely to continue their flight to Dar-es-Salaam until today.

Dozens of South African refugees, including Vivian Ezra, waited for hours at Dar-es-Salaam airport to greet the men.

Ezra was the reputed owner of the Johannesburg house where Goldreich and his wife were arrested. Mrs. Goldreich is still held.

Goldreich and Wolpe were in a happy mood yesterday while they waited at Elisabethville Airport to see if their flight could be continued, says a report from the Congo capital.

The men maintained their silence towards the Press and refused to answer questions.

The refugee party numbers five. Besides Goldreich, Wolpe and the "mystery" woman there are the British pilot, Harold Bally, and Mr. Oliver Carruthers, employed by a Lusaka newspaper.

At one time it was thought that the party would stay in Elisabethville overnight.

Carruthers, a former Northern Rhodesian Government district officer, helped the men to

★ CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

continuation many

5711
10/2/63
itives at Mbeya

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM, Tuesday. — Goldreich and Wolpe arrived at Mbeya from Elisabethville at noon in a charter plane. There were two other passengers aboard. The fugitives are expected here this evening.

The twin-engined six-seater plane was accompanied from Elisabethville to Mbeya by a naircraft hired by an American television corporation.

Several African National Congress supporters, refugees of all races at present in Dar es Salaam, are on their way to the airport to greet Goldreich and Wolpe on their arrival.

THIRD MAN OF RIVONIA FREE 45 MINUTES

By DESMOND BLOW

DENNIS GOLDBERG, the Cape Town engineer who was arrested with Arthur Goldreich at Rivonia in July, escaped from the Vereeniging Prison last Friday. He was free for only 45 minutes and has been transferred to Pretoria Prison.

This was confirmed last night by Brigadier F. J. Coetzee, director of Prison Administration in Pretoria. He said he did not know the details of the escape other than that Goldberg escaped from the exercise yard.

I understand that Goldberg pushed a wad of paper into his cell door to prevent the door from locking when he was shut in.

He escaped into the exercise yard and climbed a drainpipe to the roof of the prison. Another prisoner saw him and gave the alarm.

CAUGHT IN ALLEY

Goldberg got away and a search was started. He was captured 45 minutes later in a Vereeniging alley.

His clothing was torn and he was bloodstained from injuries received during his climb.

Goldberg was immediately transferred to Pretoria Prison. His wife flew from Cape Town in an effort to see him. Friends who had collected his washing had told her of the bloodstained clothing.

Mrs. Goldberg saw Colonel Klindt, head of the Security Branch on the Witwatersrand. He arranged for her to see her husband to satisfy herself he was well.

The authorities have not stopped him receiving food and clothing.

Goldberg is known to have lived in a cottage at the back of the home of Mr. Leon Kreeel in Terrace Road, Mountain View, Johannesburg, under the name of Williams at the time of his arrest at Rivonia.

Mr. Kreeel was detained for 90 days last Friday.

Dennis Goldberg, one of the 18 people detained by security police in the Rivonia raid of July 12, who was at large in Vereeniging on Friday, August 30, for 45 minutes, is shortly to be charged in court. The charge will probably be one of escaping from police cells in Vereeniging.

Goldberg was recaptured, cut and bleeding and with torn clothes, in a Vereeniging alley shortly afterwards.

Charges will be preferred against many of the 14 still held after the raid on Arthur Goldreich's Rivonia house as soon as security police have finished sorting through seized documents.

MYSTERY EXPLOSION NEAR

GOLDREICH ESCAPE PLANE

RDM
11/9/63 DAR-ES-SALAAM. — During a Press conference at Dar-es-Salaam Airport for Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe, an explosion occurred near the hangar of the air charter company and plane which brought the men from Bechuanaland.

Police said five African youths playing on airport ground found some tins, one of which exploded when hit with a knife. Four boys were injured, one seriously, in a fire which followed

Police are saying nothing about the possibility of sabotage.

Newsman saw an African youth with his hands, arms and chest covered with blood being lifted into an ambulance by police. The explosion near the hangar was not heard in the Press conference room because of aircraft noises.

CONGO POLICE

HOLD 'AGENT

FROM S.A.'

OWN CORRESPONDENT

RDM
11/9/63 ELISABETHVILLE.—Congolese police on Monday night pounced on "an unidentified South African" who, they claimed, was looking for the two fugitives, Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe, who passed through Elisabethville on their way to Dar-es-Salaam.

The police said they arrested him as a suspected South African Government agent after he had failed to identify the Marshall Square escapers when taken to a hotel dining-room where Goldreich and Wolpe were eating.

Allegations that the man, a 34-year-old Belgian, Ives Monthulet, was a Government agent were strongly denied last night by the Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General J. M. Keevy, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, who said the report was "a pack of lies."

SORRY-LOOKING

A sorry-looking Monthulet was yesterday introduced to newsmen as the arrested man. His bruised and swollen face spoke of an uncomfortable night.

He said that on arrival in Elisabethville on Monday night, he stepped off the train and asked police for political asylum from South African political persecution.

He also claimed that he was a personal friend of the two escapers and had arranged for

their flight from Bechuanaland. Police said they took Monthulet to a restaurant where Goldreich and Wolpe were dining, but he failed to recognise either of them. Now they are holding him as an illegal immigrant and "suspected member of the South African Government."

Fattish, and rather pathetic looking, Monthulet told reporters this morning that the police had made a "ghastly mistake."

"I am fighting for the 92,000 Black and White political prisoners in South Africa. Things are getting worse there," he said in broken English.

REAL PEACE

He added: "I was in Johannesburg but came here for real peace." Monthulet said he had lived in the Congo until independence in 1960 and left during the general exodus of the Belgians soon after.

Congolese officials took strict security measures to protect Goldreich and Wolpe when they left by light aircraft at 7.15 a.m. yesterday.

After they had arrived at Dar-es-Salaam Goldreich told reporters that their escape from South Africa could not have been achieved alone, and paid tribute to those who had helped.

"If our escape is a victory at all, it is a victory for the organisation in South Africa as a national liberation movement in the country."

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missing

Wolpe phones Rand from Tanganyika

HAROLD WOLPE spoke to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Barbara Kantor, in Johannesburg today by radio telephone from Dar es Salaam.

This is the first contact the escapers from Marshall Square have had with home since several days before their secret flight from Francistown.

Arthur Goldreich sent a message to Mrs. Kantor, wife of the detained attorney, Mr. James Kantor, to tell his family in Johannesburg that he was safe and well.

"Harold was worried about his wife, with whom he has lost contact, and about my husband," said Mrs. Kantor.

Wolpe is writing to Johannesburg to clarify certain legal matters in the offices where he worked with his brother-in-law as an attorney.

ONE OF LARGEST

Meanwhile, a lawyer who is helping to run Mr. Kantor's office — one of the largest attorney's practices in Johannesburg — has been allowed to see Mr. Kantor on occasions at Marshall Square to discuss legal matters.

Mrs. Kantor has also been allowed to see her husband to discuss family finances.

In Dar es Salaam, Goldreich said yesterday that he and Wolpe would remain in Tanganyika "for a few days' holiday"—but he refused to discuss their future plans, reports The Star's Africa News Service.

He said, however, that they would discuss what to do next with "friends in Dar es Salaam."

Clean-shaven and neatly dressed, the two men were welcomed by a Zulu-chanting crowd of fellow South African fugitives when they landed by charter plane.

Questioned at a Press conference on his beliefs, Goldreich said that he was "associated with the idea of liberty for the African people."

NO COMMENT

Asked whether he was a Communist, he said: "I would say that I have no comment."

Goldreich confirmed that the charter was arranged by the Lusaka newspaper, the "African Mail," and said that this paper had the support of Kenneth Kaunda.

He added: "Many other people played a part in our escape, including Mr. Kaunda and the Congolese and Tanganyika Governments."

"VICTORY"

Goldreich added: "If our escape is a victory at all, it is a victory for the organization in South Africa known as the 'National Liberation Movement'." The A.N.C. was the leading organization in the movement, he said.

He declined to reveal particulars of their movements before reaching Francistown. They had both felt "anxious and nervous" before actually escaping from Johannesburg. "But once we actually got away we never had any doubts

about the ultimate success of our adventure."

Asked about Dr. Kenneth Abrahams, who was at one time believed to be aboard the same escape plane, Goldreich said there was no room for him aboard the tiny craft.

"His need to get away was not immediate. We feel Abrahams is safe in Francistown," he said.

The "attractive European brunette" reported with Goldreich at Elizabethville was not aboard the plane.

Asked about reports about the woman whom Goldreich had referred to as "my wife," Goldreich said: "My wife is in jail in South Africa."

He admitted, with a laugh, that he had told a reporter at Elizabethville that the woman was his wife, "because he was fishing."

He declined to say who the woman was.

CLOSETED

Before the Press conference, both men were closeted together with A.N.C. top executives in a private conference while jubilant Africans sang and cheered outside.

African women displayed banners with slogans including "Your escape is a blow to Nazi Vorster" and "ANC underground is invincible."

WOLPE'S WIFE OFF TO 'NEW LIFE' IN LONDON

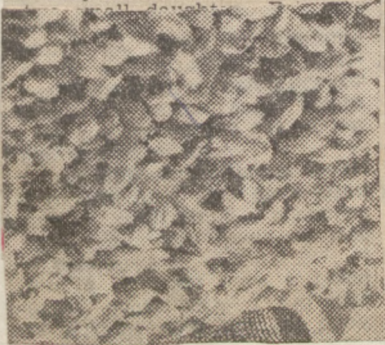
Staff Reporter

MRS. ANNE MARIE WOLPE, wife of Harold Wolpe, left South Africa yesterday for England. Before her sudden flight from Johannesburg, she told me: "I am going to make a new life and a new home for myself and my children."

Mrs. Wolpe had to get special security police clearance for her departure and was told that it had been granted only 24 hours before she left.

An advocate saw Col. Klindt, head of the Security Branch in Johannesburg, on her behalf on Tuesday. He presented a medical certificate saying that Mrs. Wolpe was in a serious state of nervous tension and depression and that, if forced to remain, her condition would deteriorate.

Only close relatives — and her



Ran 19/9/63

Fugitives
From Our Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM, Tuesday.— South African fugitives, Moosa Moola and Abdulhai Jassat are expected to travel to Dar es Salaam by road from the Southern Tanganyika border town of Mbeya where they arrived by charter aircraft from Francistown.

The South African National Congress representative in Tanganyika, James Hadebe, said he had been in touch with them on the telephone and expected them in Dar es Salaam in a day or two.

Moola and Jassat escaped from Marshall Square, Johannesburg, with Goldreich and Wolpe who are already in Dar es Salaam.

Goldreich aid use Kreel cottage, say police

RDM
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9/63

CRIME REPORTER

POLICE say they have proof that Arthur Goldreich used the garden cottage of Mr. Leon Kreel's Johannesburg house, but will need more time to establish whether he hid there while on the run after his escape from Marshall Square with three others.

Police say they have found clothes in the cottage belonging to Goldreich.

The clothes — believed to be a pair of shoes and a coat — were confiscated after the detention of Mr. Kreel, a Johannesburg chemist. It is understood that police also have other evidence that Goldreich visited the cottage.

Mr. Kreel's wife, Mrs. Maureen Kreel, who was detained on Monday, said before her detention that during the time Goldreich and Wolpe were free, she had seen nobody in the cottage.

ARRESTED

She said police told her that a man who had stayed in the cottage under the name of Williams after another man had rented it, was in fact Dennis Goldberg who was arrested at Rivonia with Goldreich and 15 others.

On Wednesday police detained Mr. Ralph Sepel, Mrs. Kreel's 35-year-old brother-in-law. Mrs. Sepel told the "Rand Daily Mail" that she and her husband had lived opposite the Goldreich's for some time.

Her husband, a lawyer's clerk, had done legal work for Goldreich concerning the property in Rivonia.

All are being held for 90 days on suspicion of harbouring Goldreich and Wolpe.

● **Wolpe** — resting in Dar-es-Salaam with Goldreich — is delighted by news of his wife's flight from South Africa. "That's great news," he said from the office of the African National Congress.

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GOLDREICH "PLOTTED REVOLUTION ON MILITARY BASIS"

Star 23/9/63

State says constable aided escapers

GOLDREICH, WOLPE and their confederates had plotted a "violent and hellish revolution, planned on a military basis." The words are those of Dr. Percy Yutar, Deputy Attorney-General, and were spoken before a Johannesburg magistrate today.

Before the court was a 19-year-old constable, Johannes Arnoldus Greeff charged with bribery and with assisting four men to escape from Marshall Square. Dr. Yutar said the young policeman had fallen "to the evil machinations of two traitors."

"Such is the baseless character of these renegades, as the evidence will reveal, that they even double-crossed the man who helped them to escape," he added.

Goldreich, Wolpe, Moosa Moolla and Abdulhay Jassat, all 90-day detainees, escaped from Marshall Square in the early hours of August 11 and all are now in Tanganyika.

Among the 23 witnesses to be called at the trial is Goldreich's sister, Doreen Arenstein, who, according to the charge sheet, gave Greeff R100 on August 8.

The charge sheet alleges that Greeff was promised R4000—which he never got—to help the four men escape.

The two main charges of bribery and assisting prisoners to escape have alternatives of corruption and defeating the ends of justice. Greeff pleaded not guilty to all.

Rivonia recalled

After hearing one witness (Det.-Sgt. J. F. Scholtz, who handed in a plan of the Marshall Square cells), the magistrate, Mr. D. H. J. Coetzee, adjourned for an inspection *in loco*.

At Marshall Square newspapermen were barred from going farther than the charge office.

Goldreich was among those detained after a raid on a home in Rivonia, Johannesburg on July 11. Dr. Yutar is in charge of the prosecutions in all the cases which will arise out of the Rivonia raid.

Dr. Yutar, in his address to the Court, said that attempts to subvert Greeff started even before Goldreich was brought to Marshall Square. Moolla, who was one of the first people detained under the 90-day clause, is alleged to have given Greeff a suit, a tie and a pair of shoes on June 17.

During July, said the prosecutor, Greeff borrowed a car from another policeman. Either Greeff, or another policeman,

THE MAN WITHOUT—

DR. YUTAR (towards the end of his address) said: "It was obvious that Goldreich, Wolpe and their confederates, after exploiting the poverty of Greeff, which was something in violent conflict with their political beliefs and against which they had pledged to fight, double-crossed Greeff, and left him without prisoners, without money—and without freedom."

At this point Greeff, who so far throughout the proceedings had smiled burst into laughter.

overturned the car. The owner was required by the insurers to pay the first R90 of the cost of repairs, and he demanded the money from Greeff.

Greeff was unable to pay and on August 6 tried to borrow R90 from a 90-day detainee, Laloo Chiba. Chiba could not give him the money . . . but gave him some advice.

"The upshot was that the very next day Greeff, who was on night duty at Marshall Square as cell warden, allowed Goldreich to use the telephone in his (Greeff's) office," said the prosecutor.

Payment made

"Goldreich spoke to a relative, a professional man, as well as his sister, and arranged with them that an amount of R100 in cash be given Greeff, who would call round for it next day.

"Payment was duly made on August 8 and Greeff handed it over to his colleague the same day.

"The *coup de grace* in this softening-up process came immediately after Goldreich had arranged for Greeff to be paid

R100. The evidence will show that Greeff was promised a further R4000 if he would allow the four men—Goldreich was not concerned about his wife, who was also detained at Marshall Square—to escape.

"Greeff agreed and plans were made accordingly. On Saturday afternoon, August 10—that is, just prior to the escape that same night—Greeff boasted to another colleague that he proposed to buy a large American car.

"When his colleagues expressed disbelief, because of the poor financial position of Greeff, Greeff confirmed his intention with the words: 'Money is not a question; you will yet see.'

"Arranged escape"

"That very same night Greeff arranged for the escape of Goldreich, Wolpe and the two others, simulating that he had gone into Goldreich's cell to investigate a matter, was knocked on the head and rendered unconscious, 'ed up and deprived of his keys' continued Dr. Yutar.

"When he regained consciousness, Greeff said, he tried to free himself and set the alarm.

"All this the evidence will show to be completely false and devoid of all truth.

"All that happened was that Greeff gave Goldreich the keys of the cells and the exit doors to Marshall Square, and, thereafter, knocked himself on the head with a piece of iron inflicting a small injury. Expert medical evidence will show that the injury was utterly slight and would not have caused unconsciousness."

Called for records

Later that morning Greeff, in accordance with instructions he had received from the men, called upon a man whom he thought was to pay him the R4000 he had been promised, said Dr. Yutar.

"Greeff had been told to ask for a parcel of records," the prosecutor went on. "But the party in question professed to know nothing whatsoever about it.

"This is not the only tragedy that the 'brave heroes' have left

More

Goldreich Plotted Revolution as Military Boss

Stde says constable aided escapees

in the wake of their trial. However, this is neither the forum nor the time to discuss those other living tragedies," Dr. Yutar concluded.

Piece of bent iron

Among the exhibits is a grey suit, a left pair of black shoes and a piece of bent iron, about 10in. long and an inch wide, which was taken from Marshall Square when the constables inspected the cells.

The inspection lasted less than
 ♦ Turn to Page 3, Column 7.

Continued from Page 1.

half-an-hour. The magistrate said after the resumption that particulars of the inspection would be placed on record through witnesses.

Det. Segt. Scholtz said Moola had been in Cell 11 and Jassat in Cell 10.

Warrant Officer C. A. Labuschagne said that he was assistant station commander at Marshall Square until August 20. He gave a description of Marshall Square, the cells, the passages, the exercise yards and the different doors.

Duplicate keys of the cells and a master key were kept in a safe in the charge office. The cell warden carried with him two keys with which he could open cell doors.

Warrant Officer Labuschagne said the cell warden's office was in a passage, and there was a telephone in that office.

Cell doors could not be opened from inside even if they were not locked. He said Moola and Jassat were in cells 10 and 11, Goldreich was in cell No. 14 and Wolpe was in cell 16.

Mr. Vorster (prosecuting): How long were you at Marshall Square? — Almost four years.

Do you know the cells well? — Better than my own house.

You would have known then if there were three bits of string like

those before the court at Marshall Square?—Yes. Nowhere in Marshall Square were there bits of string like these.

Warrant Officer Labuschagne said that in Goldreich's cell a pair of broken glasses, three bits of string and a short length of iron were found.

Goldreich used two pairs of glasses, one for reading and the other pair he normally wore. The broken pair was his reading glasses.

STORY OF CAR

The iron, which Greeff is alleged to have used to knock himself on the head, was similar to an iron which had disappeared about six weeks before from a latrine, said the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fleischack, Warrant Officer Labuschagne said that there were standing orders to have cell inspections every hour during the night. These were not done at Marshall Square because there was a permanent cell warden. Inspections were, however, frequently held during the night.

Const. D. E. Erasmus, a learner detective, told the court he had a car. In July, Greeff borrowed his car through a friend.

Constable Erasmus said that the next morning he heard that the car had been overturned. It was badly damaged. His car was insured, but he had to pay the first R90 of repairs himself.

He told Greeff and a constable named Van Wyk that they had been responsible for the accident and he expected them to pay the R90. Both said they would look for the money, and Greeff told him he would borrow from colleagues.

Constable Erasmus said Greeff paid the R90 on August 8. He handed over the money in cash, in R10 notes. Greeff told him he had borrowed the money.

Mr. Fleischack had no questions.

"MONEY—NO QUESTION"

Const. H. S. de Wet said he sometimes went to Greeff's room at the barracks to listen to his long-playing records. On August 10 he was working on his car. He was lying under the car fixing a silencer when Greeff came up, and they got talking.

Greeff then asked him where he could buy a Studebaker Lark. Constable De Wet asked Greeff how much deposit he had for such an expensive car. Greeff replied: "Oh, money is not the question."

He told Greeff he was talking nonsense because he still had to pay Constable Erasmus R90. Greeff said: "Don't worry, you will see."

Cross-examined he agreed that Greeff had been talking like a boaster.

INDIAN'S STORY

Mr. Laloo Chiba, an Indian, said he was detained on May 21 under the 90-day Act. He was kept at Marshall Square in a cell upstairs. He got to know Greeff as the cell warden.

Chiba said he was released on August 7—before the 90 days were up.

The night before his release, Greeff visited him and told him he had had an accident, and needed R100. He asked for a loan, but Chiba said he could not.

On August 10 he telephoned Marshall Square and asked to be put through to Greeff. Greeff said he had telephoned him earlier at his home in connection with "the records." Chiba said that on the Sunday he heard about the Goldreich escape.

There was then a message from Warrant Officer Labuschagne to come and see him.

Dr. Yutar: Did anybody make arrangements for you to pay over R4000 to Greeff?—No.

GOLDREICH'S SISTER

Mrs. Doreen Arenstein, Goldreich's sister, was the next witness. She said that on August 7 she and her husband visited friends. Just before they left there was a telephone call for her husband.

She was concerned about her children because it was late, and she followed her husband to the telephone. Mrs. Arenstein heard her husband mention her brother's name.

Her husband said "Here is Doreen." Then she took the telephone and spoke to her brother at Marshall Square.

Mrs. Arenstein said they went home and on the way her husband made a report to her.

The next day, at her husband's offices, she received a visitor. It was Greeff, who said he was in trouble.

GAVE HIM ENVELOPE

Mrs. Arenstein said she gave him an envelope containing R100. She had been expecting Greeff. The constable put the envelope in his pocket. He did not say what his trouble was. He told her he had been very nice to her brother and sister-in-law.

Greeff told her he had allowed Goldreich and his wife to see one another, and he asked her if she wanted to see her brother.

Cross-examined, Mrs. Arenstein said that as far as she was concerned the R100 could have been a loan to Greeff.

HIS NAME CALLED

Const. Thomas Matsapa, who was on duty with Greeff, said that about 1.30 a.m., while he was in the kitchen he heard somebody call his name repeatedly.

Later Greeff told him that Goldreich, Wolpe, Moola and Jassat had escaped.

"He said he went to Goldreich's cell, looked through the opening and saw nobody inside," said the witness. He opened the door and entered. As he walked in Goldreich hit him on the head with a piece of iron.

"Greeff said he fell. Goldreich tied his hands and took the keys. Greeff said Goldreich's spectacles had been on a table. He knocked them to the floor and used a broken piece of the glass to cut the string on his wrists."

Mr. Vorster: Did you see any injuries on Greeff? — No.

Did you see him plainly? — Yes. How long were you with him in the office while he told his story? — Eight or 10 minutes.

(Proceeding)

Dr. P. Yutar, S.A., with him Mr. T. B. Vorster and Mr. J. J. M. Naude, of the office of the Senior Public Prosecutor, Johannesburg, appeared for the State; Mr. A. Fleischack was for Greeff.

HE DOUBTED ESCAPE

SOON after Goldreich, Wolpe and two others had escaped from Marshall Square, Lieutenant F. J. Burger, of the South African Police, became suspicious about the circumstances in which they had got away.

He said in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that his suspicions were aroused when Constable Johannes Arnoldus Greeff reported that he had been struck on the head by Goldreich. He had difficulty in finding an injury on the back of Greeff's head.

Greeff, 19, is appearing on charges of bribery and assisting four men to escape from Marshall Square.

"I sent him (Greeff) to a doctor," said Lieutenant Burger. "The doctor's opinion was that the injuries could not have caused him to lose consciousness. I then sent him to a specialist who confirmed what the doctor had said.

"This all took place before 6.30 a.m. — a few hours after Goldreich and his companions had escaped."

Not in bed

Lieutenant Burger said that Greeff had told him he had visited the cells at about 1.30 a.m. He had looked through the "spy hole" in Goldreich's cell door but he was not in bed.

He also noticed that the latrine door leading off Goldreich's cell was in darkness.

Greeff had told him he had opened the cell door and gone in. As he was entering the latrine, Goldreich attacked him with a piece of iron.

He was struck on the head and lost consciousness. When he came to, he found his hands tied behind him. He noticed Goldreich's spectacles on the table and edged towards them.

Cut rope

Greeff said he smashed the spectacles and used the broken glass to cut the rope.

Lieutenant Burger said that when Greeff first made this report to him he was not suspicious.

"But there was a slight swelling on the back of his head and another on his left temple," he said.

Sergeant J. J. Karpakes said he was in control of the charge office at Marshall Square at the time of the escape.

He visited all the cells between 12.45 and 1 o'clock on the morning of the escape.

Wolpe and Goldreich were asleep.

"I returned to the charge office and locked the door, leaving Greeff in the cells behind.

Found keys

"About 40 minutes later he reported to me that the four men had escaped. We raced downstairs and out into the street, but could not see anyone."

Sergeant Karpakes said he found keys at the door leading from the exercise yard out through the car park into the street.

"They were the keys normally kept in a drawer in the charge office, not the keys carried by

Officer tells court how checked on cell guard

COURT REPORTER

"Greeff said he had been hit on the head. I saw no injuries. His clothes were not soiled or disarranged."

Under cross-examination, Mr. Mashapa said that until Goldreich's escape there had been no padlocks on any of the cells. The following day padlocks were placed on all cells.

Warrant-Officer C. A. Labuschagne, who was stationed at Marshall Square until August 20, said that the cell-warder carried two keys with him with which he could open all doors in the men's section.

In the four years he was stationed at Marshall Square he had never seen pieces of thin rope there such as those before the court.

Security system

Warrant-Officer Labuschagne said the door to the main cell was always kept locked. A door at the far end of the corridor which led to the exercise yard also was kept locked.

There was an iron gate in the corridor separating the cells of Goldreich and Wolpe from those of the two Indians.

The cells could not be opened from the inside if the outside latch was on, even if they were not locked. He said the exercise yard through which the men escaped was completely enclosed by walls. The top was covered with wire mesh.

Constable D. E. Erasmus, a learner detective, said that in July Greeff borrowed his car.

Next day he learnt that the car had been overturned. It was insured but he had to pay the first R90 of any claim.

He told Greeff and a Constable Van Wyk, who was with Greeff at the time of the accident, that they would have to pay him the R90. Greeff told him he would try to find the money.

Paid in cash

On August 8 he gave him the money.

"He paid the R90 in cash in R10 notes," said Constable Erasmus. "He told me he had borrowed it."

Constable H. S. de Wet said that on August 10, while he was working on his car, Greeff approached him and asked him where he could buy a Studebaker Lark, an expensive car which cost R2,200 or R2,600.

"I asked him what deposit he had," said Constable De Wet. "He replied that money was not a question. He told me the money was with his parents and he could fetch it from Rustenburg within an hour.

"I told him not to talk nonsense. He replied 'Don't worry—you will see.'"

A former detainee, Mr. Laloo Chiba, said that he was detained on May 21 under the 90-day law.



SERGEANT J. J. KARPAKES

Greeff," said Sergeant Karpakes. "There were four small keys and one large master key which opened all the cells."

An African, Mr. Andrew Mashapa, said he was detained for 90 days in a cell on the first floor at Marshall Square. During his detention his cell was never ever locked. It was usually latched from the outside, but sometimes the latch was not fastened.

Heard shouts

On August 11, at about 1 a.m., he heard banging and kicking against a cell door and someone shouting a name that could have been his or that of the African constable on duty.

"I went to my cell door to look out through the spy hole. As I touched the door it opened," he said.

"I went into the corridor and saw that both iron gates in the corridor, which were usually locked, were standing open. I went through the one gate to the sound of the banging.

"I found it came from cell number 14 and heard someone shouting 'Open the door.' I turned the handle and unlatched it. Constable Greeff came out.

"I asked him what the matter was. He swore at me and ran past. I did not see whether his hands were tied. He ran down the steps to the east side.

"I then saw Constable Matsabe. He asked me whether I was making the noise and I told him what had happened."

He said that Constable Matsabe then locked him in his cell.

"About eight minutes later Greeff and Constable Matsabe came into my cell. They said: 'We are in trouble.'

"They told me that two Europeans and two Indians had escaped."

RDM
24/9/63

more

He doubted escape Report continued



CONSTABLE H. S. DE WET

He was released on August 7, before the 90 days were up.

On the night before his release Greeff had visited him. He told him he had had an accident and needed R100. He asked if Mr. Chiba could lend him the money. "I told him I didn't have it and that he should try someone else,"

Phone call

"The next day after my release he telephoned me at home and again asked if I could help him. I said I could not.

"On August 9, I went to Rustenburg to visit my brother and returned in the evening when a report was made to me.

"I telephoned Greeff. He said he had arranged to get the R100 but said he had come to see me in connection with the records. I told him I did not understand him." said Mr. Chiba.

Mr. Chiba said he knew nothing about records, nor had anyone made arrangements with him to pay Greeff R4,000.

He said he knew the two Indians, Moolla and Jassat, who had escaped, but did not know Goldreich and Wolpe.

In trouble

Doreen Arenstein, Goldreich's sister and wife of a professional man, said that Goldreich had telephoned her husband from Marshall Square four days before his escape, and had made arrangements for him to give a policeman R100.

"I spoke to my brother. He was speaking from Marshall Square, where he was being detained," said Mrs. Arenstein.

"He said he had told my husband what he had to say. He asked how his children were, and then said he would have to go.

"Next day I went to my hus-

band's rooms. In the afternoon Constable Greeff called. He was dressed in plain clothes.

"My husband was not available. He (Greeff) asked whether I knew about him. I told him I did. He said he was in trouble.

"He told me he allowed my brother and his wife to see one another occasionally, and said that I could come to Marshall Square to see them on Sunday at 9.30 p.m. if I wished," she went on.

"I took him aside and gave him an envelope. It contained R100 in R10 notes."

Possible loan

Cross-examined by Mr. A. Fleischack (for Greeff), Mrs. Arenstein said she did not know what the money was for. It could have been a loan to Greeff as far as she was concerned.

In his opening address, Dr. Percy Yutar, Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, said that Greeff was a young policeman who fell to the evil machinations of two traitors, Goldreich and Wolpe, and others who plotted a "violent and hellish revolution in this country planned on a military basis.

'Renegades'

"And such is the baseless character of these renegades, as the evidence will reveal, that they even double-crossed the policeman who helped them to escape from Marshall Square."

Dr. Yutar said the process of "softening up" Greeff had begun some time before. Another of the four escapers, Moosa Moolla, had arranged for Greeff to receive a pair of shoes, a suit and a tie.

"The coup de grace in this 'softening up' process came immediately after Goldreich had arranged for Greeff to be paid R100. He was promised a further R4,000 if he would allow the four of them, Goldreich, Wolpe, Moolla and Jassat, to escape."

After their escape he was to call on a certain person and ask for a parcel of records. However, the person in question said he knew nothing about it.

"It was obvious that Goldreich and Wolpe and their confederates, after exploiting the poverty of Greeff, which was something of a violent conflict with their political beliefs and against which they had pledged to fight, double-crossed him and left him without prisoners, without money and without freedom."

Greeff appeared in court in a grey sports jacket, blue flannels and open-neck shirt.

He smiled several times during the evidence but his hands kept fidgeting.

After a policeman had given evidence for the State, he winked at Greeff as he left the box. During adjournments several policemen spoke to Greeff and gave him the thumbs-up sign.

Among the exhibits in court were a piece of iron from a closet cistern, a pair of broken spectacles and a piece of thin rope.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

The Deputy Attorney-General for the Transvaal, Dr. Percy Yutar, assisted by Mr. T. B. Vorster and Mr. J. J. M. Naude, appeared for the State. Mr. A. Fleischack appeared for Greeff. Mr. D. H. J. Coetzee was on the bench.

Notice of appeal by Greeff

9/9/63

Notice of appeal against the severity of his six-year sentence—three years on each charge of bribery and assisting prisoners to escape—was made today by Johannes Arnoldus Greeff.

The appeal was handed to the clerk of the Criminal Court by Greeff's attorney, Mr. A. Fleischack.

In the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday Greeff was convicted of bribery and assisting Arthur Goldreich, Harold Wolpe, Moosa Moolla and Abdulhay Jassat to escape from Marshall Square, where he was a cell guard, on August 11.

Others can step in, Wolpe tells conference

8/24/63
LONDON, Tuesday. — HAROLD WOLPE told a Press conference in London today there was a number of people who could step into the shoes of those arrested by the South African Government and carry on the struggle.

He and Arthur Goldreich, two of the men who recently escaped from the Marshall Square cells,

Johannesburg, were at a Press conference called by Mrs. Barbara Castle, president of the Anti-apartheid Movement, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Wolpe said they themselves had been associated with the National Liberation Movement, but they were not the leaders of it. They declined to say to what organizations or political parties they had belonged.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Describing his detention, he said he was kept in solitary confinement and allowed half an hour a day out of his cell in a courtyard.

He was allowed to see nobody, nor was he allowed to have books other than the Bible, or writing material or cigarettes.

But he added: "There was no attempt to browbeat me or use any physical violence in any way. The police were meticulous in their conduct towards us."

He went on: "Although I was in custody for three weeks, I think that such solitary confinement is probably the worst kind of torture one can face. One is anguished, bored and time is endless."

TIME PASS

"There is no way to make the time pass. In my view the State is obviously trying to rely on this sort of mental torture to break the resistance of those opposed to apartheid."

Wolpe said he thought the object of this sort of pressure was intended to get people to talk and so implicate themselves or others in their organizations.

The two men arrived in London by air from Tanganyika yesterday, having escaped from South Africa to Swaziland and then to Bechuanaland.

They declined to give any details of their escape or to say with whom they were associated, explaining that if they did so, others might be implicated.

Wolpe said it was typical of South African Government propaganda to say that Africans could not lead, but in fact the African National Congress had been struggling against apartheid and segregation since 1912.

Among those present...

LONDON, Tuesday. — Among those present at the Press conference, held in a basement interview room of the House of Commons, were Mrs. Wolpe and several others who have fled from South Africa, including Leon Levy, Joe Slovo, Brian Bunting, Wolf Kodesh and Oliver Tambo, deputy-president of the African National Congress, Yussuf Dadoo, ex-president of the India Congress, and Nana Mahomo of the Pan-Africanist Congress.—Sapa-Reuter.

A scandal, says Mrs. Castle

LONDON, Tuesday. — Mrs. Barbara Castle, Labour M.P., said today it was a scandal that there should have been any doubt that political asylum should be given to Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe.

She was addressing a Press conference at the House of Commons attended by the two fugitives concerned.

Mrs. Castle said permission had eventually been granted for them to stay two months.

"We shall raise with the Home Office the whole question of their future," she added.

It was announced at the conference that a special anti-apartheid month would be launched on November 3 with a march to Trafalgar Square.

Marchers would carry banners demanding an arms embargo on South Africa.

Goldreich referred to a description of himself and Wolpe as the "biggest fish in the liberation movement in South Africa."

"There are many, many fish in South Africa," he said. "It is always the tendency to describe those who get away as the big fish," he commented.

Wolpe said: "The arrest of certain people has by no means destroyed the liberation movement."—Sapa-Reuter.

Wolpe now in London

Rm 24/9/63

LONDON. — Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe arrived at London Airport yesterday from Dar-es-Salaam.

A spokesman for the anti-apartheid movement said that on arrival the two men were automatically issued with deportation orders. But through the efforts of Mrs. Barbara Castle, Labour M.P., and a group of other M.P.s who took the matter up with the Home Secretary, the decision was reversed and the men were allowed into the country.

Also on board the plane was Mr. Vivian Ezra.

All three men said they had no immediate plans.

The authorities gave them permission to stay in Britain for two months.

They had been in Tanganyika since their flight from South Africa by way of Swaziland and Bechuanaland several weeks ago.

WITH FRIENDS

They are thought to be staying with friends in London.

They will attend a Press conference today in a House of Commons committee room booked by Mrs. Barbara Castle.

Mrs. Castle will preside at the conference, organised by the anti-apartheid movement, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hodgson, who are due in London from Bechuanaland, may also be present.—SAPA-A.P.

Not asked for specific information — Goldreich

DM 25/9/63

LONDON. — Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe, two of the men who recently escaped from Marshall Square cells, told a Press conference in London yesterday that their detention was "a psychological torture" although their killers had behaved "meticulously" towards them.

Wolpe, describing his detention in a Press conference called by Mrs. Barbara Castle, president of the anti-apartheid movement, said he was kept in solitary confinement and allowed half an hour a day out of his cell in a courtyard.

TERRORISTS

Goldreich said that the South African Government seemed to be trying to create an atmosphere which would deny people accused of the sympathy of the rest of the world.

He said that was why there had been "responsible statements" that they headed a terrorist organisation which was preparing sabotage and subversion.

Goldreich said that during his month in detention he had not been asked for specific information. The security police had visited him and merely asked him to tell them what he knew.

NEW DRIVE

Mrs. Castle announced plans for a new drive to beat South Africa's racial laws.

An anti-apartheid month would be launched in November with a march of thousands through London. The British Government would also be called upon to grant asylum to all political refugees and to demand the release of prisoners in South Africa.

The movement would also appeal for funds to send a representative to the Baden-Baden Olympic Games meeting—in place of the shot Dennis Brutus—in an attempt to have South Africa banned on the ground of her racial laws.

Dagbreek
10/10/63

Familie Wag Buite Marshallplein

MEV. GOLDREICH GIST VRYGELAAT

MEV. HAZEL ANNE GOLDREICH, eggenote van Arthur Goldreich wat in Augustus uit Suid-Afrika ontsnap het en hom tans in Londen bevind, is gistermiddag om 5.30 uit die polisiecel by Marshallplein, Johannesburg, losgelaat.

Mev. Goldreich, netjies geklee in 'n nousluitende donker rok en met hare wat los oor haar kop gekam was, het glimlaggend uit Marshallplein gestap en is buite op die sypaadjie deur familieleden ontmoet. Na slegs 'n paar minute

buitekant die gebou waar sy sedert 12 Julie aangehou is, het sy na 'n motor gestap.

Mev. Goldreich is vrygelaat presies 'n maand voor haar 34e verjaardag — sy verjaar op Guy Fawkesdag.

Haar vrylating gister het as 'n volslae verrassing gekom vir haar familie en vriende. Die verwagting was dat sy waarskynlik volgende week in die hof sou verskyn saam met die ander wat op die Goldreich-landgoed op Rivo-

nia in hegtenis geneem is.

In 'n onlangse onderhoud met Dagbreek wat in Marshallplein se polisiecel gevoer is, het mev. Goldreich gesê dat sy

'en die ander gevangenes, wat kragtens die 90-dae klousule van die Regswysigingswet aangehou word, baie goed deur die polisie behandel word. Sy het slegs die Bybel gehad om te lees maar daaruit kon sy geen genot of inspirasie put nie.

Haar twee kindertjies is sedert haar inhegtenisname deur haar skoonsuster in Johannesburg versorg.

In Pretoria wou lt.-kol. H. J. van den Bergh, hoof van die Veiligheidsafdeling van die S.A. Polisie, gisteraand geen kommentaar oor haar vrylating lewer nie.

S.E. 18/10/63 No "deal" with Mrs. Goldreich

Sunday Express Reporter
It was not definite that Mrs Hazel Anne Goldreich, wife of the Marshall Square escaper Arthur Goldreich, would testify at the trial of 11 men arrested in a police raid on her Rivonia home, said Dr. Percy Yutar, Deputy-Attorney-General, yesterday.

Dr. Yutar heads the prosecution in the anti-sabotage case which started in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, last week.

He admitted that Mrs. Goldreich called on him at his special office in The Grays, headquarters of the Special Branch. Asked if he had made a deal with Mrs. Goldreich, he replied emphatically, "I have made no deal."

He did not discuss with Mrs.

Goldreich whether or not she would testify at the trial. She had called on him to discuss her own position.

Yesterday Colonel P. J. Venter acting head of the Johannesburg Security Branch, said: "The possibility that Mrs. Goldreich may be called as a State witness in the Rivonia trial is extremely doubtful as far as we are concerned."

Mrs. Goldreich was released from detention last Saturday, three days before she would have completed the full 90 days allowed under the 90-day detention clause of the General Law Amendment Act. Since her release she has been staying with friends.

She said last week that she did not intend to join her husband in England immediately.

(See also Page Five)

Elk persone sal waarskynlik reeds Dinsdag in die Hooggeregshof in Pretoria verskyn wanneer die opspraakwekkende „Rivonia-saak" begin.

Een van die belangrikste aangeklaagdes is Nelson Mandela, voormalige leier van die verbanne African National Congress. Hy sal saam met James Kantor, die bekende Johannesburgse prokureur, Dennis Goldberg, 'n ingenieur, Lionel Bernstein, 'n argitek, Walter Sisulu, 'n voormalige sekretaris-generaal van die A.N.C., Ahmed Kathrada, van die Transvaal Indian Congress en nog vyf ander Bantoes verskyn.

Hulle sal waarskynlik kragtens die Sabotasiewet aangekla word.

10/10/63

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SUNDAY EXPRESS

Mainly fine and warm.

JOHANNESBURG, OCTOBER 6, 1963.

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MRS. GOLDREICH FREED



The dramatic scene outside Marshall Square Police Station, Johannesburg, yesterday when 33-year-old Mrs. Hazel Goldreich was embraced by her mother, Mrs. Maimie Gorman, after Mrs. Goldreich's release from 90-day detention.

Sunday Express
6/10/63



Another picture showing mother and daughter clasped in each other's arms after Mrs. Goldreich's release.

Goldreich freed BUBBLED OVER

● Mrs. Goldreich last night celebrated her release with her family.

A relative told me: "She was bubbling over with happiness. Her children, Nicholas and Paul, were very thrilled to see her and climbed all over her.

"Nicholas told her that he had come third in class and his younger brother, Paul, not to be outdone, said that he had also done well at school.

"At this moment (it was 11.30 p.m.) Nicholas is on her lap and Paul is asleep." Mrs. Goldreich has no immediate plans. The relative told me that apart from the solitary confinement, she had been well treated at Marshall Square.

She appeared to have lost weight, but was well.

In addition to her mother and children, Mrs. Goldreich last night met other close relatives. They were "thrilled to see her again."

Mandela is No. 1 in Sabotage Act

Sunday Express

KANTOR ALSO CHARGED.

6/10/63

By GORDON WINTER
(Pictures by James Soullier)

MRS. HAZEL GOLDREICH, WIFE OF ESCAPER ARTHUR GOLDREICH, WAS FREED FROM 90-DAY DETENTION YESTERDAY. HER DRA-MATIC RELEASE CAME UNEXPECTEDLY AS SHE WAS EXERCISING IN THE SMALL COURT-YARD OUTSIDE HER CELL AT MARSHALL SQUARE POLICE STATION, JOHANNESBURG.

Her first words as she walked into the street outside were: "I can't believe it. It's wonderful to be free again."

"When Colonel Venter, of the Security Branch, walked in to the court-yard and told me to collect my belongings because I was being freed, I was at a loss for words.

"Colonel Venter said he had received orders from Pretoria

late in the afternoon for my release."

Thirty-three-year-old Mrs. Goldreich, mother of two young children, had been detained for 87 days under the 90-day clause of the General Law Amendment Act.

She was arrested with her husband and 15 others when the police raided the Goldreich home, in Rivonia, Johannesburg, in July.

Her release came unexpectedly since it had been reported that she was to be charged next week together with some of the Rivonia detainees.

I was told by a senior officer in Pretoria yesterday, however, that last-minute arrangements had been made for her release. And he added that no charges would be preferred against Mrs. Goldreich.

The first person to greet Mrs. Goldreich as she was released was her mother, Mrs. Maimie Berman, and several relatives.

Mrs. Goldreich was taken by car to an undisclosed destination, where her two sons, Nicholas, 9, and Paul, 5, were waiting for her.

(For news of what happened, see Back Page).

The accused

I learnt in Pretoria yesterday that in the Sabotage Act trial, which will begin in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Tuesday, there will be 11 accused.

Described as No. 1 accused is Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress.

Others in the dock will be:
JAMES KANTOR, Johannesburg lawyer and brother-in-law of Harold Wolpe, who escaped with Arthur Goldreich.

DENNIS GOLDBERG, an engineer.

LIONEL BERNSTEIN, an architect.

WALTER SISULU, former

● Continued on Back Page

secretary-general of the A.N.C. **AHMED KATHRADA**, of the Transvaal Indian Congress. And five others whose names I was unable to obtain.

No details of the charge, or charges, were available yesterday.

All I could establish was that the 11 accused would appear under the Sabotage Act, under some of the provisions of which the death sentence may be imposed.

One hundred and sixty-five detainees, White and non-White, have already appeared in court on various charges after lengthy periods of detention. They have all been remanded to a later date.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, said recently that allegations were still being investigated against 85 other detainees.

KANTOR FOR

TRIAL WITH

STAR

8
10
63

RIVONIA ACCUSED

Sabotage hearing starts tomorrow

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

THE "RIVONIA TRIAL"—the trial on charges under the Sabotage Act of men and women detained at the time of the raid on the Rivonia home of Arthur Goldreich, and of others detained later—will begin in the Palace of Justice, Pretoria, tomorrow.

It will be only a formal appearance for remand until a later date—possibly a fortnight—when the trial proper will start.

It is not known how many will appear tomorrow. But among those detained at Rivonia were Walter Sisulu, 50-year-old former Secretary-General of the banned African National Congress, and Ahmed Kathrada, of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

Others detained included Lionel Bernstein, Dr. Hilliard Festenstein, B. A. Hepple, an advocate, and a former member of the Congress of Democrats, Denis Goldberg.

Nine Africans were also detained, among them Gowan Mbeki of Port Elizabeth.

The best-known person who will appear tomorrow—and not among those detained at Rivonia—is James Kantor, legal partner and brother-in-law of Harold Wolpe, who escaped with Arthur Goldreich from Marshall Square on August 11 and who is now in London.

Kantor will be represented by senior counsel and it is probable an application for bail will be made.

Status change

Mr. H. C. Nicholas, Q.C., with him Mr. H. Schwartz and Mr. D. Kuny, have been briefed by Mr. Jack Cooper, of Benjamin Joseph, Cooper and Partners.

The formal start of the trial will bring with it a change of status of the detainees.

Until noon today they were being held under the 90-day Act, and so had no claim to many of the normal rights of prisoners, such as legal representation.

But from the moment they were served with indictments they became ordinary awaiting-trial prisoners, with the right of access to the courts and to ask for bail.

The wrong announcement that the trial would start today brought about 50 spectators to the Palace of Justice.

Most of them were Africans, among them women dressed in green and black uniform wearing a badge showing the face of Nelson Mandela.

Sisulu's wife Veronica was in traditional Tembu dress.

Mandela's aunt, Mrs. Koese, was also there.

THEY WILL NOT BE THERE

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

TWO people detained at Rivonia will certainly not be in court tomorrow—Arthur Goldreich and his wife Hazel. Goldreich escaped from custody on August 11.

Mrs. Goldreich was released on Saturday afternoon, and yesterday had an interview with the Deputy Attorney-General, Dr. Percy Yutar, S.A., in his temporary office at The Grays.

Dr. Yutar will head the State team for the prosecution.

Several Indian women were in saris, among them Mrs. Amina Cachalia.

Victorian-style

Photographers and TV cameramen waited in vain. The group dispersed quietly after about an hour.

Tomorrow's proceedings will probably be held in G Court, one of the criminal courts, on the ground floor of the building.

It is a large chamber, furnished in Victorian style with brown polished wood and dark red leather upholstery.

On the left is a jury bench—there will be no jury tomorrow—and on the right Press benches.

The Bar is in the centre and the dock behind it, with steep concrete stairs leading from the celis below.

Small dock

The dock is small—not more than about six people could get in it comfortably—and the people before court may be arranged in the well of the court.

The galleries are large. About 100 could sit comfortably at the back of the court, and another 40 in an upstairs gallery.

It is not known whether the proceedings will be in public or in camera.

★ A "water bomb" was thrown on to people waiting outside by someone from a balcony of the Palace of Justice this morning. The "bomb"—water in a sealed Government Service envelope—appeared to have been intended for a group of African and Indian women sitting on the steps outside the building. It missed the women and hit the camera of a Press photographer.

10/63

armed invasion

STAR
9/10/63

222 SABOTAGE ACTS ON INDICTMENT

THE 11 MEN THE STATE ALLEGES committed 222 acts of sabotage in preparation for guerilla warfare and armed invasion of South Africa will stand trial on October 29.

With them are two organizations, one known variously in the indictment as the "National High Command," the "National Executive Committee of the National Liberation Movement" and "Umkonto We Sizwe" ("Spear of the Nation") and the other the legal firm of James Kantor and partners.

They are: Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mahlaba (these are the alleged National High Command), James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi, Andrew Mlangeni and Bob Alexander Heppel.

The acts of sabotage are alleged to have been committed between August 10, 1961 and August 5, 1963 and include the blowing up of the office of the "Nataller," Durban, on January 18, 1963. They took place in all provinces of South Africa, and most were attacks against railway, post office and radio communications and the offices of Bantu Affairs Commissi

Most are being defended by Mr. Abraham Fischer, Q.C., who was one of senior counsel in the treason trial. Kantor is represented by Mr. H. C. Nicholas, Q.C., who also appeared for the defence at the treason trial.

They were not asked to plead. The five-page indictment alleges three counts: One under the Sabotage Act, one under the Suppression of Communism Act, and one under the Criminal Procedure Act.

The men are alleged to have acted in concert with Vivian Ezra, Arthur Goldreich, Harold Wolpe, Percy Hodgson, Joe Slovo, Robert Resha, Oliver Tambo and several others now out of South Africa, and the Communist Party of South Africa and the African National Congress.

Revolution

The indictment adds that they "conspired to commit, or incited, instigated, aided, advised, encouraged or procured other persons to commit acts of sabotage preparatory to, and in facilitation of, guerilla warfare in the Republic of South Africa, coupled with an armed invasion of, and a violent revolution in the Republic.

At 10.10 a.m. Mr. Justice Quartus de Wet, the Judge-President, took the Bench.

Dr. Percy Yutar, Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, who announced that he was leading the prosecution with Mr. J. J. Naude and Mr. T. B. Vorster, said: "My Lord, I call the case of the State against the National High Command and others.

"I hand in the indictment and the annexure. I also hand in the Attorney-General's authorization that the accused be charged with sabotage, and that they be tried summarily."

Four weeks

The judge asked whether Dr. Yutar wanted the accused to plead, or if he wanted a remand.

Dr. Yutar said he understood the defence wanted a remand.

Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., announced that he was appearing for six of the accused. He said there had been no time for consultation.

Mr. H. C. Nicholas, Q.C., said he was appearing for Kantor. He had only just seen the indictment and asked for a remand of at least four weeks.

The judge said he did not see why such a long adjournment was necessary. He said it would be possible to reserve cross-examination.

Dr. Yutar said the State's attitude was that an adjournment of two weeks was adequate. He added that the very latest date that the State would agree to would be Tuesday, October 29.

Mr. Fisher: "The accused are charged on 222 charges of sabo

The case had been set down for yesterday, but when counsel arrived they were told that the indictment was not ready.

"It has taken the State three months to frame the charges before the court and in addition documents were seized before the raid on the Rivonia house," Mr. Fischer said.

Mr. Fischer said that the state case may take six weeks and the accused faced 222 charges. The defence must have time to investigate these cases, which had taken place over a period of two to three years.

We went on: "There is an old saying that justice must not only be done, but justice must be seen to be done. The accused in this case are the people who carry the deep respect of a very large proportion of the population, and for this reason alone justice should be seen to be done.

"There should be no urgency to

Indictment

The full indictment appears on Page Five.

Even an adjournment of four weeks is wholly inadequate."

The court then adjourned for 15 minutes to allow the defence to consult.

After the adjournment, Mr. Fisher asked for a postponement provisionally until November 11.

Judge's power

One of the reasons for his request was that the judge has the power to grant an adjournment. Under section 150 of the code a trial should take place not less than 31 days after a preparatory examination, but now that the General Law Amendment Act had made it possible to have a summary trial he felt it was still the intention of the legislature to have a reasonable period before the trial started.

Mr. Fischer said the men had been arrested on July 11. The Press had said that loads of documents had been seized. The State has had to labour on the case for a full three months.

bring them to trial. We want justice to be seen to be done," Mr. Fischer said.

He concluded by saying that the trial had been sprung on the accused — they knew only last Thursday that the case was to be held. The defence needed time.

In his reply Dr. Yutar said the State had spent about a month preparing the case. The defence, in conjunction with the accused, should be able to interpret the documents easily.

In danger

"I am prepared to assist the defence all along the line, but certain witnesses must be called before the end of the month.

"I fear for their safety, and it is desirable that certain other witnesses be allowed to testify and get this case over as soon as possible. The State wants to start on October 29.

The judge said a period of three weeks would be quite sufficient.

even if further postponements were necessary during the trial. He adjourned the case to October 29.

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ACCUSED OF
ORGANIZING R
REBELLOW
State alleges Rivonia
men planned
STAR
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Yutar fears for safety of witnesses

PRETORIA REPORTER

DR. PERCY YUTAR, Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, opposed a lengthy adjournment of the Rivonia trial in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday, because he feared for the safety of witnesses.

Dr. Yutar, replying to a four-week adjournment plea by the defence counsel in the case, said he was prepared to help the defence "all along the line," but witnesses should be allowed to testify and "get this matter over."

The trial was postponed until October 29 after Mr. Justice De Wet, who was on the Bench, said that, in his opinion, three weeks' adjournment was, at this stage, sufficient for the defence to study the indictment.

Earlier, while applying for a month's adjournment, Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., one of the defending counsel, said that a number of the 11 men charged with complicity in 222 acts of sabotage, were not in a fit state to appear and needed rest.

CONFINEMENT

He said the men had been kept in solitary confinement for three months, with only one hour of exercise a day.

Furthermore, he alleged that they had been "subject to other stresses and strains." They had been interrogated, threatened and even offered rewards.

This was later challenged by Dr. Yutar. "There is not a word of truth in these allegations," he said.

Appearing before Mr. Justice

◆ CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

YUTAR'S FEAR FOR WITNESSES

De Wet, Judge-President of the Transvaal, were:

Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mabela, James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi, Andrew Mlangeni and Bob Alexander Hepple.

HIGH COMMAND

The first seven are alleged to be members of an organisation known variously as the "National High Command," the "National Executive Committee of the Na-

Drawn men in dock 'not fit to appear'

THE MEN IN THE DOCK of the Palace of Justice all looked drawn. Mr. Fischer, applying for a remand, spoke of their mental state following 88 days of solitary confinement.

He said they were not in a fit state to appear. "They need some considerable rest. For 90 days they have been in solitary confinement for 23 hours a day. They have had one hour of exercise. They have not been allowed to talk to anyone.

"In the Criminal Code solitary confinement has always been very carefully regulated. No more than two days solitary confinement and spare diet per week is allowed under the present code.

THREATENED

"These accused have been in confinement for 88 days. They have been subjected to other stresses and strains. Threats have been made. They have been interrogated and they have even been offered rewards."

Mr. Fischer said these conditions must be changed. Even now they were being kept in single cells for 23 hours—"and in these conditions it is quite impossible to prepare the case."

Mr. Fischer was assured by Dr. Yutar (for the State) that the men are now being treated as ordinary awaiting-trial prisoners and that they would be able to consult freely with counsel.

KANTOR'S BAIL

Mr. Nicholas told the court that an application for bail for Kantor would be made later today. The judge ordered that Kantor be kept in the precincts of the court until the petition was presented.

The man who shows the most change in physical appearance is

Mandela. In the past nine months he has lost at least 30lb. in weight and is thin and dispirited. He has aged many years.

So, too, has Sisulu. Both are now clean-shaven. They were dressed in new khaki uniforms with open-necked shirts.

SABOTAGE TRIAL BEG BEFORE COU

PRETORIA, Wednesday.

THE indictment against 12 people, who are appearing on charges under the General Law Amendment Act in the Supreme Court in Pretoria, was released today. Seven of the 12 are named in the indictment as members of the National High Command, the National Executive Committee of the National Liberation Movement and the Umkonto We Sizwe (the Spear of the Nation).

The seven are Nelson Mandela, former leader of the banned African National Congress, Walter Sisulu, former Secretary-General of the African National Congress, Dennis Goldberg, a former member of the banned Congress of Democrats, Govan Mbeki, former member of the Eastern Cape branch of the A.N.C., Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, former secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Lionel Bernstein, an architect, and Raymond Mahlaba.

These seven are joined as members of an association under the Criminal Procedure Act, and are listed separately in their individual capacities.

Kantor, a Johannesburg attorney, both in his personal capacity and as a partner with Harold Wolpe in an association, and then the names of Elias Matsoali, Andrew Mlangeni and Bob Alexander Hepple, an advocate.

The main counts are of sabotage and of offences under the Suppression of Communism Act and of contravening the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Annexures list 222 separate acts of sabotage, stretching in time from December 15, 1961 — when an explosive was placed against the door of the Municipal Bantu Administration offices in Durban — until August 5, 1963, when a telephone line at Roodepoort was cut.

The charge sheet not only alleges acts of sabotage, but alleges that these were preparatory to, and in order to facilitate, guerilla warfare in South Africa, coupled with an armed invasion of and a violent revolution in South Africa.

AT RIVONIA

The count of sabotage alleges that during or about the period June 27, 1962, to July 11, 1963, at Rivonia and Mountain View, Johannesburg, and at Travallyn, Krugersdorp, as well as at other centres in South Africa, the accused, acting in concert and conspiring and making common purpose with Vivian Ezra, Arthur Joseph Goldreich, Michael Harmel, Percy Hodgson, Joe Slovo, Harold Strachan, Harold Wolpe, Moses Kotane, Tennyson Makiwane, John Joseph Marks, Johannes Modise, Phillemon Duma Nokwe, James Job Radebe, Robert Resha, and Oliver Tambo, the Communist Party of South Africa and the African National Congress, engaged in a course of conduct during which they wrongfully and unlawfully:

(1) Committed wrongful and wilful acts, which were planned and envisaged in terms of their conspiracy, whereby they injured, damaged, destroyed, rendered useless or unserviceable, put out of action, obstructed, tampered with, polluted, contaminated or endangered:

(A) The health or safety of the public.

(B) The maintenance of law and order.

(C) The supply or distribution at any place of light, power, fuel, foodstuffs or water, or of sanitary,

medical services, or fire extinguishing

(D) Any postal, telephone or telegraph services or installations or radio transmitting, broadcasting or receiving services or installations.

(E) The free movement of any traffic on land.

(F) Any property, whether movable or immovable, of any other person or of the State;

(2) Conspired with other persons to aid or procure the commission of or to commit, or incited, instigated, commanded, aided, advised, encouraged or procured other persons to commit the aforementioned wrongful and wilful acts of sabotage, preparatory to, and in facilitation of, guerilla warfare in the Republic of South Africa, coupled with an armed invasion of, and a violent revolution in, the said republic, all of which, in terms of their conspiracy, were actively planned and envisaged on a military basis and with hostile intent, in order to disturb, impair or endanger the independence and safety of the Republic of South Africa.

(3) Possessed explosives, fire arms and weapons.

SECOND COUNT

The second count, under the Suppression of Communism Act, alleges that during or about the period July 1, 1961, to July 11, 1963, and at the places mentioned in count 1, the accused acting in concert and conspiring and making common purpose with the persons and bodies mentioned in count 1, engaged in a course of conduct during which they wrongfully and unlawfully performed acts, which were planned and envisaged in terms of their conspiracy and which were calculated to further the achievement of one or more or all of the objects of Communism.

The count under the Criminal Law Amendment Act alleges that during or about the period July 1, 1961, to July 11, 1963, and at the places mentioned in count 1, the accused, acting in concert and conspiring and making common purpose with the persons and bodies named in count 1, engaged in a course of conduct during which they wrongfully and unlawfully solicited, accepted and received money from various persons or bodies of persons, both within and outside the Republic of South Africa, and gave money to various persons or bodies of persons, for the purpose of enabling or assisting the commission of offences, such as are detailed in counts 1 and 2 in support of a campaign against some of the laws of the Republic of South Africa, or in support of a campaign for the repeal or modification of such laws, such a campaign being that planned and envisaged in terms of the conspiracy referred to in counts 1 and 2.

ANNEXURES

The annexures to the indictment lists the following acts—1961:—

August 10: Burning cigarette to which was attached live matches, placed in three post boxes in central Cape Town (night).

October 8/9: Telephone cables cut underground between Johannesburg, Pretoria and Leeukop, and between Johannesburg and Krugersdorp (night).

October 8/9: Telephone cables sawn off against pole at Meerdale, Johannesburg (night).

October 8: Twenty telephone wires cut one mile outside Alberton on road to Heidelberg (night).

October 9: Dynamite placed in inspection pit and telephone cables blasted between Leeukop and Johannesburg (night).

October 8/9: Telephone cables cut underground between Springs and Delmas (night).

October 8: Two outside legs of pylon at Jukskei River, Lombardy East, Johannesburg, sawn off. Pylon toppled. Damage R2,000 (9.15 p.m.).

October 2/8: Two telephone cables sawn off against pole in suburbs of Springs (11 p.m.).

October 12: Seven pairs of tele-

phone wires cut between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown (12.30 a.m.).

October 26/27: Telephone cable cut near Department of Bantu Administration Offices, Pietermaritzburg (night).

December 15: Plastic holder with blue-grey powder packed against office door of Municipal Bantu Administration offices, Ordnance Road, Durban. Explosion caused no damage (9.15 p.m.).

POLES SAWN

December 16/17: Two wooden electric light poles sawn off corner Van Bauren and Smith Streets, Bedford View (night).

December 16: Home-made bomb shattered doors and damaged windows at Central Road Post Office Fords, Johannesburg (10-12 p.m.).

December 16: Chemical bomb placed against door of Municipal Bantu control office, Dube, Johannesburg. Door blown out and windows damaged. One African killed (9.20 p.m.).

December 16: Chemical bomb damaged electrical sub-station, Framesely, Port Elizabeth (9.15 p.m.).

December 16: Chemical bomb damaged electric sub-station, Brick-makerskloof, Port Elizabeth (9.15 p.m.).

December 16: Chemical bomb damaged offices of the Bantu Labour Office, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth (9.15 p.m.).

December 16: Chemical bomb damaged offices of the Bantu Administration Office, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth (9.15 p.m.).

December 16: Chemical bomb damaged offices of the Bantu School Board, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth (9.15 p.m.).

December 16/17: Incendiary bomb thrown into post box of office of Portuguese Curator, Market Street, Johannesburg (night).

December 17: Chemical bomb caused slight damage to doors and windows of Bantu Commissioner's Court, Malherbe Street, Fordsburg (2.25 a.m.).

BOMB DAMAGE

December 17: Chemical bomb damaged doors and windows of Bantu Administration Office, Bezuidenhout Street, Ferreirastown, Johannesburg (3.05 a.m.).

December 17: Chemical bomb damaged doors and walls Bantu Affairs offices, Carr Street, Fordsburg, Johannesburg (2.15 a.m.).

December 17: Chemical bomb caused damage at Rissik Street Post Office, Johannesburg (night).

December 17: Petrol strewn over floor of Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Office, Engcobo, from red plastic container. Container not lighted. Entrance through unbolted window.

December 18: Chemical bomb—no damage caused — in Phirima Post Office, Orlando West, Johannesburg.

December 18: Dynamite used and slight damage caused in peri-urban district office, Kliptown.

December 18: Dynamite used — hardly any damage—superintendent's office, Zone three, Meadowlands.

December 20: Two legs of each of two electric pylons damaged by dynamite at Lombardy East, near Edenvale Hospital. Home-made electric starters were used. Works like a time bomb.

January 8, 1962: Two petrol bombs

Natal Mercury
10/10/63

more

INS: ELEVEN RT

Regarded w Suspicion

To The Editor

SIR.—One finds it very hard to understand human nature in this day of black lies and reveals offered every day for information as to the whereabouts of various debtors. I speak from personal experience.

Since the day of our marriage my husband and I have had no accounts and no hire purchase, doing without a car until we were able to pay cash and buying only what the money in our purse allowed.

Instead of having a certain amount of money in the readily accessible bank account.

To begin with both our mother and herself make a point of enquiring why we have failed to open an account at their respective banks assuming that when I say "no" to an item I cannot afford, that I can quite easily "pick it up" and openly treating it as an absolute joke what I demand.

Recently, we have recently died in an effort here for a

been in a house which provided columns in front to state monthly instalments and that amounts to two or three, furniture and household appliances such as fridge, stove, etc.

We were genuinely embarrassed at having to submit this form with all the details every item and have been obliged to expect an inspector at our home to investigate the truth in our statements.

The last affair came when my husband fell sick with no other habits, we were in position to borrow standing from a well known firm in order to buy a motor car and second hand motor wagon.

This firm required the names of five guarantors which, of course, we were unable to furnish. Our application was turned down after some "hesitation" my husband then finally told in the firm's representative that we were in a real fix and he was looking for some of his guarantors. He was either a "man of straw" or

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SHIRAZI CHRISTIAN.

Hospital Praised

SIR.—A few weeks ago you published a letter from an ex-patient of the ...
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... for the hospital ...
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J. MORGAN.

at North ...

BARRACKS- POINTS IN FAVOUR

SIR.—While a ...
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THE CANING OF JUVENILES

SIR.—I am horrified at the statement by Mr. J. F. Wilson, Chief Magistrate of Durban, relating to corporal punishment in the "Mercury" on October 5, in particular when he asserts "the form of sentence prescribed for juveniles was a moderate collection of strokes. The modernist correction envisaged by courts was hardly more than a stinging licking."

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Mr. Justice ...
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Continuation

SABOTAGE TRIAL BEGINS - ELEVEN

BEFORE COURT.

(Natal Mercury 10/10/63)

placed in storeroom beneath stage in the City Hall, Cape Town.

January 16: Home-made bomb damaged door of concrete housing of Escom in Kwazakela Location, Port Elizabeth. Damage R34 (night).

January 24: Roofing torn apart by chemical bomb at transformer station on premises of Roads Department near New Brighton, Port Elizabeth. Damage R200 (9.30 p.m.)

February 19: Chemical bomb — caused no damage—Rissik Street post office, Johannesburg (night).

February 4: Burning cigarette together with live matches in post box at Caledon post office, Cape Town.

February 7: Chemical bomb placed in telephone booth-door torn apart and roofing cracked. In Donkin Street, Port Elizabeth (at 8 p.m.)

February 7/9: Chemical bomb—no damage caused — Bantu Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg.

March 10: Petrol bomb—no damage caused—Bantu dwelling, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth (1 a.m.)

March 10: Telephone wires cut — unknown instrument used—at Kwazakela Location, Port Elizabeth (9 p.m.)

March 13: Railway telephone wires cut at New Brighton, Port Elizabeth (night).

LANGA RIOT

March 16: Police vehicle bombarded with petrol bombs during riot — Langa Location, Cape Town. Vehicle overturned and set alight. One African constable killed and other wounded at 10.20 p.m.

April 15: Home-made bomb placed against gaol door — Roeland Street gaol, Cape Town.

July 7/8: Home-made time bomb placed under hand basin in Bantu Commissioner's Office, Evaton. Bomb found before explosion.

July 20: Burning cigarette placed in post box, together with live matches. Two cases in Cape Town.

August 12: Dynamite placed in Wilberforce post office, Evaton, Vereeniging. All windows shattered, hole ripped in floor and ceilings. One-roomed office.

August 26: Loaded blasting cartridge—about 12-15 inches—underground, placed at outer legs of corner tower with electric starter at electric pylon, about two miles from Putfontein police station, Benoni district. One blast exploded.

September 2: Dynamite used—floor and ceiling damaged—at Bantu Reference Bureau, Orlando, Johannesburg.

September 18: Incendiary bomb thrown into dwelling of Bantu sergeant, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

September 19: Home-made bomb thrown into municipal beer hall, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.

BOTTLE THROWN

September 22: One bottle bomb thrown in Bantu single quarters of South African Police, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth. No damage.

September 23: Incendiary bomb used Bantu dwelling, Lovedale College.

September 23: Inflammable bottle bomb left in office of Bantu Administration, Duncan Village, East London.

September 23: New Brighton, attempt to set fire to wool on wool auctioneers' premises.

September 23: Telephone wires cut —Kwazakela Location, Port Elizabeth.

September 23: Paraffin thrown against door of factory and set alight at Korsten.

September 24: Incendiary bomb used—Bantu dwelling, Port Elizabeth.

September 23: Stone crushers and explosive arsenal forced and percussion caps stolen at Redhouse.

From September 24-30 there were eight sabotage attempts in Port Elizabeth, Cape Town and Johannesburg. Incendiary bombs, dynamite, paraffin and bottle bombs were used.

During October there were nine sabotage attempts in Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg and Durban.

October 14: An incendiary bomb was placed in the carriage of a passenger train at Phoenix Station, Durban. Detonator exploded but substance in the tin did not catch alight.

October 15: R120,000 damage was caused when oil leaked and caught fire after an explosive, placed on top of a drum against a transformer at the sub-power plant, south of Railway Bridge, Fordsburg, Johannesburg, ignited.

DYNAMITE

November 9: Dynamite used on high tension wires near Maritzburg.

During November 11 to 30 there were 20 sabotage attempts in Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, East London. During the night December 16 to 17 there were six sabotage attempts in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth.

December 3: Incendiary bomb

thrown through window of municipal workshops, New Brighton. No damage.

December 5: Dent caused by dynamite explosion, electric transmission pole at Umlaas Bridge near Louis Botha Airport, Durban. No damage (evening).

December 9: Two props of tower torn off by explosion, lowering cables which were ripped off by train. Pylon about two miles from Cliffdale Station. Damage, R2,000.

December 18: Incendiary bomb thrown at parked Government vehicles in Cape Town (Castle area). Medicine bottle containing benzine used. No damage.

December 23: Time-bomb made from a waterpipe, fixed to railway cable on the Esplanade, next to the bay on main line from docks to Wests Station, Durban. No explosion.

December 23: Home-made bomb placed in air mail post box, Main Post Office, West Street, Durban. Damage R2.

FIFTEEN ACTS

January, 1963: Fifteen acts of sabotage, six involving dynamite. Three explosions, one injuring White man walking in Durban street. In Cape Town, 50 gallons of petrol lost when the petrol pipe of a supply tank in the harbour was unscrewed.

On January 23/24, in the old Jewish Synagogue, Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria, a tin pail containing 12 sticks of dynamite and a tin of raw linseed oil were found. No explosion.

February, 1963: Nineteen acts of sabotage in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London. African school in Langabuya Location, Paarl, destroyed on February 18, when burning paper was thrown through a window.

March: Thirteen acts of sabotage which included attempts to disrupt rail services at Adelaide, Port Elizabeth and Durban.

April: Five acts, including the blowing up of an empty building on railway premises in Johannesburg with dynamite. A signal box was not damaged. Eighteen sticks of dynamite connected with two fuses were placed in the Fordsburg Post Office, Johannesburg, of which one detonator and four sticks of dynamite exploded. There was no damage.

May, 1963: Five acts of sabotage, one presumed sabotage—bundles of five matches each found in five bales of cotton on board a ship bound from Port Elizabeth to Liverpool. Only the match heads appeared.

In August, 1963, a telephone line at Roodepoort was cut. Two people died through sabotage attempts and at least 17 were injured.—(Sapa.)

Sabotage men's treatment

AWAITING TRIAL PRISONERS

S.A. Press Association

PRETORIA. — The 11 Whites and non-Whites who stood in the dock in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday listening to charges of complicity in 222 acts of sabotage, will now be treated as ordinary awaiting trial prisoners.

scene of biggest sabotage trial

Pretoria Reporter
PRETORIA'S old granite Supreme Court, overlooking the capital city's historic Church Square, was yesterday the scene of the biggest sabotage trial held in South Africa.

In the heavily-draped court — the first of the three courts leading from the domed foyer of the building — 11 men appeared on charges alleging 222 acts of sabotage.

OUTNUMBERED

By 9.30 a.m. armed security and uniformed police were concentrated in force at the entrances to the building, and by far outnumbered the spectators.

When the hearing started soon after 10 a.m. the public gallery was packed, but security police still made up about a third of the people in the courtroom.

Humid conditions in the court rapidly became worse as people crammed the doorways.

An old-fashioned fan suspended from the high ceiling swished ineffectively with a lopsided beat — at times the only sound in the court.

At 10.08 the accused were led up the steps from the underground cells and into the ornately carved dock.

A second temporary dock, a skeletal wooden structure, was provided for the overflow from the dock.

SMILED

Outside the building security precautions were strict and armed police stood guard in all corridors in the court building itself. A policeman even replaced the liftman, and others stood by with satchels of tear gas bombs.

Once in the dock the accused were subdued, occasionally smiling or joking with each other. Without exception they fixedly watched slightly built Dr. Percy Yutar, S.A., the Deputy Attorney-General and the State Prosecutor.

A senior official of the Prisons Department said most had been held in terms of section 17 of the General Law Amendment Act — the 90-day detention section — and were subject to the conditions of imprisonment provided for in that law.

Nelson Mandela was sentenced to five years' imprisonment last year for incitement and leaving the country illegally.

The ten 90-day detainees also accused are Dennis Goldberg, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, of Port Elizabeth; Ahmed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mahlaba, James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi, Andrew Mlangeni and Bob Hepple.

The official said they were not allowed visitors or to write or receive letters, without the express permission of the Minister of Justice or a commissioned police officer. This permission had been granted on "quite a few occasions."

Visits and letters

It was not true that all 90-day detainees were kept in solitary confinement. The conditions of their accommodation depended on the facilities available at the place where they were being held.

Now, however, the 11 men will be accorded the same treatment as any other awaiting-trial prisoner. They will be allowed regular visits from friends and relatives and be able to write and receive letters.

The only work they would have to do would be personal tasks, like making their beds and keeping their cells tidy.

It was pointed out that the prison authorities preferred to place awaiting trial prisoners in cells alone, but this was not always possible, and sometimes more than one was accommodated in a cell.

Kantor bail refused

An application for bail for Kantor was refused by Mr Justice Quartus de Wet.

The application was made on Kantor's behalf by his counsel, Mr H. C. Nicholas.

The judge said there was no condition he could fix that could prevent Kantor "slipping over the border."

The judge asked Dr Percy Yutar, Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal who is leading the State case, whether it was possible for him to say that there was evidence of Kantor's complicity in the alleged acts of sabotage.

Dr Yutar: There is no doubt about it at all.

The men appeared only briefly about it at all.

The men appeared only briefly about it at all.

E.R.
10/10/63

A.D.M.
10/10/63



Mr. Alex Hepple, former leader of the Labour Party and father of Bob Hepple, leaves the court after the adjournment.

CAPITAL CHARGES

AGAINST DETAINEES

RDM
5/10/63

Crime Reporter

CHARGES for which the death sentence can be imposed will be brought against certain 90-day detainees, including some of the people held in the Rivonia raid in July, at trials due to start next week.

A police spokesman said there was still some speculation about the dates on which actual trials would start. However, a number of detainees, including those arrested at Rivonia, whose detention periods expired on Tuesday or Wednesday, would appear in magistrates' courts for formal remand to the Supreme Court, Pretoria.

Although the trials are expected to hinge on allegations of sabotage and subversion, it is understood that even more serious charges will be brought against some of the detainees.

SENSATIONAL

Police have indicated that evidence will consist of sensational material which will "shock the country."

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, said recently that 165 White and non-White detainees would appear in court on sabotage and related charges. He said allegations were still being investigated against 85 others.

The escaped detainee, Arthur Goldreich, whom Mr. Vorster described as one of the "big fishes," would also have been charged with offences against the Republic serious enough to have merited the death sentence, it was learnt yesterday.

ALSO CHARGED

Most of the evidence, in the form of documents, letters, diaries, typewriters and other equipment, was discovered in his Rivonia house.

His wife, Hazel Goldreich, who is being detained at Marshall Square, will also be charged.

Charges will also be brought against James Kantor, the Johannesburg attorney, who was arrested in his city office in August, a few days after the Marshall Square breakout.

RIVONIA RAID TRIALS SOON

STAR
6/9/63

SECURITY POLICE at The Grays Police Headquarters in Johannesburg, are working at full pressure in spite of the escape to Bechuanaland of two of their "big fish," Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe.

Working in close consultation with the Attorney-General's Office, they expect prosecutions to be opened soon against several people taken in the Rivonia raid more than a month ago. Summary trials are expected to take place at the Rand Criminal Sessions.

Fresh information is continually being received at The Grays. This, together with documents found at Rivonia, is being thoroughly examined.

JAMES KANTOR

The Johannesburg attorney, Mr. James Kantor, who was detained under the 90-day clause of the General Law Amendment Act shortly after the break-out from Marshall Square of four detainees, is unlikely to be released in the near future.

He is concerned in security police investigations which are preceding the expected prosecutions.

Extra security police activities throughout the country, initiated at the time of the search for the four escaped detainees, are being maintained despite the fact that Goldreich and Wolpe are in Bechuanaland. The search for the other two, Moosa Moolla and Abdulhai Jassat, continues.

AMNESTY MAN AT TRIALS

STAR
7/10/63

The executive secretary of Amnesty International, the organization "concerned with prisoners of conscience throughout the world," arrived in Johannesburg yesterday on a ten-day visit to South Africa.

He attended the Blaxall trial today and will be in the public gallery at the Palace of Justice, Pretoria, for the trial of the Rivonia detainees.

He is Mr. Peter Benenson, a London barrister, who is also secretary for the International Association for Catholic Lawyers. His mission in South Africa is to find out to what extent religious organizations can carry on their missions in South Africa.

Amnesty is supported by all religious denominations and political parties in Britain and other democratic countries. Members form groups throughout the world and each adopts one or more "prisoners of conscience" in the East and the West.

Kantor Blames Wolpe -

5 Times ~~14~~

13
10
63

Continuation



WIFE AT COURT

JAMES KANTOR'S counsel, Mr. H. Schwarz, who appeared with Mr. H. C. Nicholas, S.A., during Kantor's bail application, is seen leaving the court during the lunch recess, accompanied by Mrs. Barbara Kantor, Kantor's wife, and his mother, Mrs. P. Kantor.

In court he looked pale . . .

ELEVEN men went on trial this week in the Rivonia sabotage case in the Palace of Justice, Pretoria. They faced charges alleging 222 acts of sabotage.

They stood in the dock in the order in which they were named in the indictment.

● First, dressed in khaki, was Nelson Mandela. He was a big, powerfully-built man once, but now he is thin.

● Next was Walter Sisulu, small, myopic—his 88 days of confinement did not seem to have had any noticeable effect upon him.

● Goldberg, in a blue suit, stood erect—he was pale.

● Ahmed Kathrada, wearing dark glasses, turned in the dock and waved to someone in the gallery. He seemed the least affected of them all.

● Lionel Bernstein, in the second dock, leaned over the railing. He looked drawn and haggard.

● James Kantor, behind Bernstein, was also pale, but appeared unconcerned.

● Bob Hepple was last—he had lost a little weight, but otherwise appeared nonchalant.

The other accused were: Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mahlaba, Elias Matsoaedi and Andrew Mlangeni.

crank or from someone trying very hard to disguise his handwriting and literary standard.

"The gist of the note, which I certainly don't remember verbatim, is to the following effect. 'You must look after your own family, I (or we) am too closely watched, I (or we) will contact you again.'

Destroyed

The note also contained an intimation that it should be destroyed and was unsigned.

Kantor says that he destroyed the note, "because if it was from a crank, that would probably be the last that I would hear about it, whilst if it were genuine, I was not prepared to become involved in any circumstances.

"The week before my detention I was consulted by a young Afrikaans-speaking man who told me a long tale about how he was going to liberate Festenstein (one of the persons arrested at Rivonia) in Pretoria over the week-end, and how he was thereafter prepared to fly Wolpe and Goldreich out of the country for a price of R10,000 for him and R1,000 for the pilot.

"The full details of this interview were furnished to a member of the Special Branch during one of the visits to my office."

Of his own political activities, Kantor says he had been a member of both the United Party and the Progressive Party only, that he had never been politically active, and that politics did not interest him.

"I have always been outspoken against Communism in any form, and I also have no illusions as to what Black nationalism would mean to me and all the other

Whites in this country.

"Sergeant Van Zyl states that my staff have informed him that my suite of offices was used as a meeting place for banned persons . . . If this is so, it is without my knowledge, authority or consent, and I am certain that my staff will confirm that if such meetings took place, I was never advised."

In his petition for bail, Kantor informed the court that he is the sole support of his widowed mother, his wife and two children. His father, Abraham Kantor, died in June of this year. His wife, Mrs. Barbara Kantor, was about six months pregnant.

He was entirely innocent of all the charges set out in the indictment, and has at no time been aware of any plan to commit sabotage or of any of the acts alleged in the other counts of the indictment. He would, under no circumstances associate himself with the commission of any criminal offence.

Kantor's application for bail was made by his counsel, Mr. H. C. Nicholas, S.A., assisted by Mr. H. Schwarz.

KANTOR blames V

“Ill-feeling between Goldreich and me”

over a business deal

By MICHAEL HANNON

JOHANNESBURG attorney James Kantor has set out in a dramatic statement to the police his meetings with Arthur Goldreich and his relationship with Harold Wolpe.

Kantor appeared in the Supreme Court in Pretoria this week with others on charges of sabotage. His statement accompanied the application for bail submitted by his counsel. The application was refused by the Judge-President, Mr. Justice De Wet.

Kantor in his statement blames Wolpe for his detention. Kantor says he knew both Goldreich and Mrs. Goldreich "for some years and had seen them at occasional parties, but there was ill-feeling between Goldreich and me because about ten years ago, he (Goldreich) persuaded me to invest in a furniture manufacturing venture which cost me in a matter of a few months an amount of R4,000."

Kantor's then business partner also lost money in this transaction. When Goldreich's Rivonia home was raided in July, Kantor states, he received a telephone call from Goldreich's mother, who asked him to go to the Goldreich home to fetch the children.

"This was the very first occasion in my life that I had ever been there," Kantor said.

Courting

He met Wolpe "nine to ten years ago, when he was courting my sister Annmarie." He later approached Wolpe to join his legal firm.

"I must make it clear that I was aware that Wolpe's political views appeared to run along Communist lines . . . he gave me an understanding at the time, before joining me, that he would not engage in any unlawful political activities at all and it was purely on that basis that I took him into my practice."

Kantor states that while under interrogation he was shown a picture of Vivian Ezra (the director of the company which bought Goldreich's Rivonia home), "and although Sergeant Van Zyl suggested that Ezra had never been to our office, I think that he is wrong as I am 99 per cent. certain that I have seen him both in our waitingroom and in Wolpe's office, although I was never introduced to him."

According to the statement, the police say they have evidence that the transaction to acquire Goldreich's Rivonia home was done through Kantor's office.

Transactions

"I was asked," Kantor states "by Sergeant Van Rensburg to explain certain trust account transactions regarding a property 'Lily Leaf' (the name of Goldreich's Rivonia home), the transfer of which was apparently handled by my office and which is the property at which Goldreich and others were arrested.

"I am informed by the Special Branch that in respect of the 'Lily Leaf' transaction all the requisitions bear Wolpe's signature and also the cheques which were issued.

"I am further told that most of them also bear my signature. I cannot recall the transaction at all, but naturally accept that this is the position.

"What I cannot accept, however, is the assumption by the Special Branch that I must have had guilty knowledge of this, or for that matter, any other transaction of an illegal matter handled by Wolpe.

"The other point that I was questioned about in regard to 'Lily Leaf' was a bank guarantee apparently signed by Wolpe and countersigned by me. I cannot remember this particular transaction, but I am quite sure the documents must have been presented to me already prepared, and I merely signed in the normal course of events."

Blame

Kantor continues: "I cannot too strongly stress the fact that Wolpe made it quite clear that apart from normal legal work he was completely inactive politically, and it is only in the light of his arrest, escape and flight from the country and also what I have been told by the police, that I am beginning to realise that there must have been more to his activities than he disclosed to me, and that he has acted in a manner completely lacking in consideration for his wife and family and for me as his partner, as I feel that he is entirely to blame for my detention."

Discussing Constable Johannes Greeff, who was recently sentenced to six years' imprisonment after having been found guilty of complicity in the Goldreich-Wolpe escape, Kantor states that he does not know Greeff at all, and continues: ". . . they (Goldreich and Wolpe) did not even pay the bribe they promised."

Kantor says that he is sure, if Greeff is questioned, that he will



MRS. WOLPE . . . her fugitive husband "completely lacking in consideration" for her, says Kantor.

exonerate him from any complicity in planning the escape.

90-day Bill

After the Rivonia raid, Kantor says, "Wolpe began to keep away from the office. This in itself was nothing new, as he had done exactly the same thing after the promulgation of the '90-Day Bill' and on a previous occasion before that, the details whereof I can no longer recall.

"I had not the slightest idea that he intended to try and cross the border."

The next occasion on which Kantor recalled seeing Wolpe was after Wolpe's arrest.

"I arranged with Colonel Kilndt to see Wolpe at my office during the time that the Special Branch were searching his office. With his hair dyed and his beard shaved off, he was hardly recognisable."

On the Monday following the escape of Goldreich and Wolpe a note was delivered to Kantor's office.

"It was either from an illiterate

Police

VOLPE



Harold Wolpe

U.S. FOR SO QUEEN VAL

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER
AL CUNNINGHAM. South Africa's lovely Soccer Queen, who was crowned in America by the 17-year-old producer, will return to the United States where she will launch her on a television career.

Auburn-haired Val returned to South Africa after 18 months in America to spend her 21st birthday on October 29 with her parents in Pretoria.

Val arrived at Jan Smuts airport on Saturday, a cold, 20-year-old beauty with a smile reminiscent of the birth of Shakespeare.

General conditions will be held towards the end of this year for football, and some of the players will be drawn from members of F.A.I.C.

If no local club was able to play in next of Macbeth is found, one of the best brought from overseas. At its conclusion in the Cape left South Africa with the "Tiger" hair piled high on her head, returned yesterday with her flat lock which she had changed to the "pale lock" a few days ago.

for which he paid her 10 dollars a day. "If I had spending money, and my hair, and lodging cost me nothing, I'm for good of the time I had with Mr. Herriek-Herriek's son and daughter-in-law at White Plains 12 miles from New York," she said.



VELLA PITHEY in a bikini on the Vaal.

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SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER
VELLA PITHEY, a 20-year-old beauty with a smile reminiscent of the birth of Shakespeare, returned yesterday with her flat lock which she had changed to the "pale lock" a few days ago.

Just friends
She admitted that she had been in contact with the late American who had lived here around London, but that their romance would

100 police aid Herbst

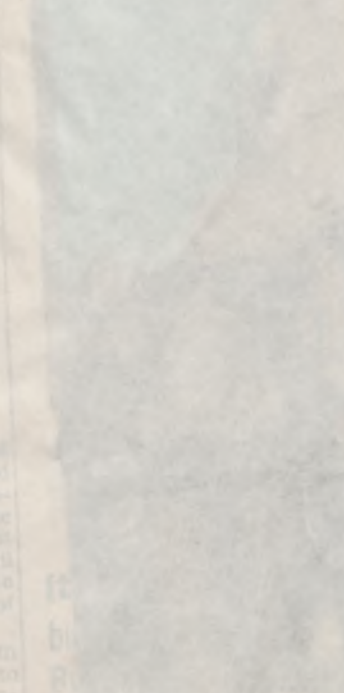
REPORTER
DURBAN, Saturday. A Durban hotel, Willie, armed with machineguns to move us."

Gluckman to produce 'Macbeth'

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER
M. N. GLUCKMAN, an American producer, will in force with the Alexander Trust management of the Performing Arts Council national P.A.C.T.S. next year to produce a full-scale version of Macbeth.

happy flying on lon

She has given up her life in Africa and London.



Professors hit at UN demand

By DAVID PINCUS

TWO professors of law at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday condemned the demand made by the United Nations at its General Assembly session on Friday, that South Africa should abandon the sabotage trial in Pretoria and release those standing trial.



Professor H. R. HAHLO.

The two men—Professor H. R. Hahlo and Professor Ellison Kahn—considered the demand to be impertinent, unprecedented interference in the domestic affairs of an autonomous State.

They considered that by bringing the alleged offenders to a court, South Africa—unlike some of its accusers—was acting in the best tradition of Western civilisation and in accordance with the rule of law.

Immoral

Professor Kahn, Professor of Law at the university, said: "It is immoral to ask a country to stop the trial of people accused of sabotage or treason.

"It is immoral to ask that the trial of people who are alleged to be prepared to kill, maim and damage property by the use of high explosives should be stopped.

"The whole thing smacks of sanctimonious hypocrisy on the part of some of the accuser States.

"I would be distressed if those responsible for the bombings in the Deep South of the United States weren't brought to a proper trial."

Condemning

Professor Kahn said that, by condemning the trial, the United Nations was, by implication, condoning the bombing of innocent people as a means of attaining a political end.

He described the demand as "a rather emotional outburst of immature States" and added "that the older, maturer States were ill-advised to stand in line.

"It is obvious that the older States have forsaken moral values for political gain.

"The ordinary process of law

will ensure that those who are standing trial, will, if they are not guilty, be found not guilty. That is a luxury that Ghana, one of our accusers, apparently denies its own political offenders, most of whom are in jail without having been tried."

Professor Hahlo, Dean of Faculty of Law at the university, said:

"No country would dream of dropping a trial for sabotage or treason because other countries ask it to do so.

"Now that the matter is being dealt with by a court of law, it will be dealt with in accordance with the law."

S.T.
13/10/63

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P.O. box fake shock for Rand business man

ST.
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SUNDAY TIMES CHIEF REPORTER

A MAN is alleged to have rented a post office box at the Saxonwold, Johannesburg, post office in the name of a prominent South African business personality — without the business man's knowledge.

The man is also said to have given the business man's private address in Parkwood as his own.

The man whose name was used is Mr. Desmond G. Williams, a Southern Africa representative of a whisky distilling firm, and a war hero. He rose from the ranks of private in the Witwatersrand Rifles to that of Major with the Wits.-De la Rey Regiment in Italy where he twice won the Military Cross.

A shipping man before the war he was invited when peace came to take over one of the top jobs in the liquor trade. Duty takes him from Cape Town to East Africa and he travels a great deal.

Special branch visit

While he was away on trip recently, Special Branch officer called at his house a number of times. Eventually they found him at home and asked him what he knew about a private post office box at Saxonwold rented by "T. Williams."

Mr. Williams knew nothing of it and pointed out that he had been the tenant of a post office box in the city for years.

He and the officers interviewed the Saxonwold post master. It was confirmed that Mr. D. G. Williams's signature bore no resemblance to that of the "D. Williams" who rented the private box.

Investigations may result in the prosecution of the man alleged to have concealed his true identity.

The police sympathised with Mr. Williams, but his embarrassing position did give him one wry smile. He was advised that a large parcel awaited him at the Saxonwold Post Office with due of R7 to pay. The parcel was from Magaliesberg.

Since he could not recall having any friends at Magaliesberg, he refused to collect and open the parcel unless a detective accompanied him.

The big parcel was opened and inside it was a consignment of Christmas cards that Mr. Williams had ordered months before as a donation to the Boys' Club.

House might have been bought for subversion

RDM
12
9
63

Crime Reporter

A MAN who was detained with Arthur Goldreich and 16 others during the raid on Goldreich's Rivonia house in July, bought a house on the outskirts of Johannesburg about a week before the police coup.

The country house, which is about 14 miles north of Johannesburg, was raided shortly after the Rivonia arrests after a tip-off.

Police found papers which resembled documents found in the Rivonia house. No arrests were made.

This led to the belief that both houses were bought for alleged underground activities.

ASSUMED NAME

According to information received yesterday the second house, which like the Rivonia house is well set back from the road, was bought by a man who answered the description of one of the men detained in the Rivonia raid.

The man bought the house under an assumed name.

He paid a deposit. Some furniture was left at the house, but he never stayed longer than a few hours at a time. He did not appear to be there at night.

He told an African servant, who worked at the house for some time, to leave.

He left the house about a week after he moved in.

Police found evidence that he or his companions intended to return. The original owner has repossessed the house.

STATE WITNESSES TO BE CALLED IN SABOTAGE TRIAL

By HANK MARGOLIES

NEARLY 200 witnesses would be called by the State in the sabotage trial of 11 men—four Whites, six Africans and one Indian—due to be resumed in the Pretoria Supreme Court on October 29, Dr. Percy Yutar, Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal and head of the prosecution team, said yesterday.

He expected the trial to last about six weeks.

Asked whether or not he would demand the death penalty, a sentence possible under the Act under which the men are charged, Dr. Yutar said he was the prosecutor. It was his job merely to present the evidence.

It would be up to the court, he said, to pronounce the sentence.

The Act provides penalties ranging from a minimum of five years' imprisonment to life imprisonment, or death.

Those accused

The 11 men before the court are James Kantor, a Johannesburg attorney and law partner of Harold Wolpe, who escaped from Marshall Square prison cells with Arthur Goldreich and is presently in Britain; Denis Goldberg, Lionel Bernstein, Bob Alexander Hepple; Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mahloba, Elias Matsoaledi, Andrew Mlangeni, and Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada.

During the week an application for bail for Kantor was refused by the Judge President, Mr. Justice De Wet, in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

In his petition Kantor said his health had seriously deteriorated since his detention in a confined space, and he was suffering from severe mental and emotional disturbances. He was under doctor's treatment and further detention would seriously endanger his health.

Promised

Kantor said he was innocent of the charges and had extracted a promise from his brother-in-law, Harold Wolpe, that he would not take part in any illegal political activities when he (Kantor) took him into partnership.

Mr. H. C. Nicholas, Q.C., submitted for Kantor that the onus was on the State to show that Kantor would not stand trial.

Dr. Yutar, who opposed the application, told the court there was every reason to believe that Kantor would abscond and not stand trial.

He also said Kantor and the other accused were now awaiting-trial prisoners and would be given the privileges of such accused.

They would be allowed visitors twice a week and to talk to other prisoners when they went out to the prison yard for exercise twice a day.

They would be given time to consult their legal counsel and could call in the services of a doctor, if required.

I understand that after defence counsel has had time to study the particulars of the charges against Kantor, a further application for bail will be made.

Dr. Yutar filed a five-page indictment against the 11 men when the case opened on Wednesday. The 11 were not asked to plead and were remanded to October 29.

The indictment alleged that the 11 were involved in 222 acts of sabotage in preparation for guerrilla warfare and an armed invasion of the Republic.

It also named organisations known as the "National High Command," the National Executive Committee of the National Liberation Movement and Umkonto We Sizwe, also known as "Spear of the Nation."

The acts of sabotage were alleged to have taken place between August 10, 1961, and August 5, 1963.

Kasrils Wanted By Security Branch For Questioning

Natal Mercury
17/10/63

"Mercury" Crime Reporter

THE chief of the Security Branch, Colonel H. J. van den Bergh, said in a telephone interview from Pretoria yesterday afternoon that Ronald Kasrils, who disappeared from Durban early in July and arrived in Dar-es-Salaam yesterday, was wanted for questioning in connection with subversive activities in South Africa.

Kasrils fled the country with Julius First, a Johannesburg accountant, for whom the police have been searching since the Rivonia raid. A third European with them was Mrs. Eleanor Anderson, a friend of Kasrils.

Col. van den Bergh said that Kasrils was suspected of being a member of the "Goldreich clan," and that he was believed to have knowledge of sabotage committed in South Africa, including Natal, in the past two years.

Since 1961 he had been served with five banning orders. He was a former Natal secretary of the banned Congress of Democrats, and at one time was employed by a Durban advertising firm.

TO BECHUANALAND

Kasrils and First had crossed into Bechuanaland from South Africa earlier this month, said Col. van den Bergh.

First is the father of two 90-day detainees, Mrs. Ruth Slovo and Ronnie First, who was released yesterday. He is the father-in-law of Joe Slovo, the advocate who fled the country earlier this year and is now reported to be in Peking.

The police allege that First was the treasurer of the South African Communist Party.

● Our Dar-es-Salaam correspondent reports that First denied, when he arrived in Tanganyika, that he was a Communist, and said: "I support any movement fighting racialism."

WANTED MAN, 70, CROSSED BORDER

Klos 16/10/63

MAFEKING.—Mr Julius First, a Johannesburg accountant for whom the police have been searching, is reported to have arrived in Mbeya, southern Tanganyika.

Mr First, accompanied by Mr Ronald Kasrils, a former member of the Congress of Democrats, and Mrs Eleanor Anderson, a friend of the First family, arrived in Lobatsi from South Africa on October 7.

They left Lobatsi on Sunday morning by charter plane for Mbeya together with two Africans, Mr Aaron Pemba and Mr Molefe Makaban.

At the weekend the South African Police appealed for information about the movements of Mr First, who is 70 years old.

He is the father of two 90-day detainees — Mrs Ruth Slovo (whose lawyer husband, Mr Joe Slovo, fled from South Africa recently and was last reported to be in Peking) and Mr Ronnie First.

Warrant issued

The police said Mr Julius First was deeply involved with one of the accused in the Rivonia sabotage trial.

The Special Branch announced last Saturday that a warrant had been issued for his arrest and that copies of a photograph had gone out to all police stations, airports, harbours and border posts.

Mr First was reported to be chief treasurer of the banned Communist Party.

It is reported Mr First, Mr Kasrils and Mrs Anderson arrived in Bechuanaland under the name of Wessels.

It was also reported that Dr and Mrs Kenneth Abrahams left Francistown at midnight on Saturday for Kasane, in northern Bechuanaland, by truck, from where they flew in a small charter plane to Mbeya.

Escape route

Dr Abrahams, 26, alleged in the Cape Town Supreme Court that he was kidnapped by South African Police 100 miles inside Bechuanaland.

Dr Abrahams was released by the South African authorities, and returned to Bechuanaland.

It is believed Kasane, on the northern border, has become the new escape corridor from South Africa. Twenty-four African refugees left Francistown by truck for Kasane on Sunday and arrived there yesterday.

Refugees are being ferried three at a time by a light aircraft to East Africa from Kasane.—(Sapa)

Julius First reported in Tanganyika

Star 16/10/63

MAFEKING, Wednesday. — Julius First, a Johannesburg accountant for whom the police have been searching, is reported to have arrived in Mbeya, in southern Tanganyika.

Mr. First, accompanied by Ronald Kasrils, a banned former member of the Congress of Democrats, and Mrs. Eleanor Anderson, a friend of the First family, arrived in Lobatsi from South Africa on October 7.

They left Lobatsi on Sunday morning by charter plane for Mbeya with two Africans, Aaron Pemba and Molefe Makaban. They arrived in Mafeking under assumed names.

Mr. First is the father of two 90-day detainees—Mrs. Ruth Slovo (whose lawyer husband Joe fled South Africa recently) and Ronnie First.

The police at the time said that Julius First was deeply involved with one of the accused in the Rivonia sabotage trial.—Sapa.

Julius First wanted since Rivonia

RDM

16/10/63

Crime Reporter

POLICE yesterday disclosed that both Mr. Julius First, for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, and his daughter, Ruth Slovo, were on their wanted list after investigations following the Rivonia raid.

Evidence had also been found that Mrs. Slovo's husband, the Johannesburg advocate Joe Slovo, who has fled the country, had been deeply involved with the accused at the Rivonia sabotage and subversion trial.

Police said charges would be laid against Mrs. Slovo after the end of her 90-day detention period.

She was detained on August 9.

STILL IN S.A.

Police said they believed that Mr. First, who is alleged to have been financially involved with the Rivonia accused, was still in South Africa.

Last night a rumour that he was seen in Bechuanaland with an unknown woman and that the two had left by air for an undisclosed destination could not be confirmed.

STATE CASE ON ESCAPE FROM MARSHALL SQUARE

Greeff "bribed by organization"

STAR

29
8
63

THE STATE will try to prove that a political organization, and not the four men who escaped from Marshall Square, offered a bribe to an 18-year-old constable to help them escape, a prosecutor said in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today.

Johannes Arnoldus Greeff will appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court for trial on September 23 and 24 on a charge of having helped Harold Wolpe, Arthur Gotzreich, Moosa Moolia and Abdulhai Jassat to escape from Marshall Square on August 11, and a further charge of bribery.

When Greeff appeared before Mr. P. Lindeque today, his attorney,

Mr. A. Fleischack, again asked for bail. He said bail had been refused on the grounds that the investigation was not complete and that Greeff might not attend court because he was facing a charge for which the maximum sentence was five years' imprisonment.

The prosecutor, Mr. T. B. Vorster, said the investigation was not quite complete and other grounds for opposing bail were the likelihood that Greeff would not attend trial and that he would interfere with witnesses.

will also help Greeff to avoid standing trial.

"The escapers have crossed the borders and if the organization deemed fit to help them it would also help Greeff to leave the country."

Mr. Lindeque said the court agreed with the prosecutor. "It seems that there are organizations which have vast amounts of money and there is likely to be a strong organization willing to help Greeff."

STATE'S CLAIM

Bribery was a common law offence and of an equally serious nature as the charge of helping prisoners to escape.

Mr. Vorster said: "The State will try to prove that not the escapers in this case but a political organization was responsible for the bribe. The amount was considerable and because the organization was prepared to pay such an amount it follows that it

Goldreich

RDM

17
10
63

escape:
no bail
for two

Staff Reporter

A COUPLE charged with concealing Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe after their escape from Marshall Square on August 11 were yesterday refused bail by Mr. S. G. Bosman in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

The couple are Leon Michael Kreeel and his wife Maureen, Terrace Road, Mountain View, Johannesburg.

MOTHER OF 2

Dr. Percy Yutar, the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, who opposed the bail, said that he would discuss bail for Maureen Kreeel when the court sat on October 30. He would discuss a concession, if only from a compassionate point of view, and not from a legal aspect.

Mr. G. Levenson, for the Kreeels, said that the Kreeels had two children aged three years and 11 months. One child had an allergy which needed special attention.

He said both pleaded not guilty. They had had every chance to flee the country.

He said that under the Prisons Act detainees were not classed as prisoners, and therefore anybody who harboured a detainee was not guilty of harbouring an escaped prisoner. "The State cannot have its cake and eat it," he said.

MAPS FOUND

Dr. Yutar said that a person detained in prison, whether convicted or not, was a prisoner. He said it was doubly serious when the prisoners, Goldreich and Wolpe, had been named as conspirators in the Rivonia trial.

Fingerprints of the two people had been found at the Kreeel home. "Fingerprints do not lie," said Dr. Yutar. He also mentioned the finding of maps detailing escape routes across the border to the Protectorates.

GREEFF IS REFUSED BAIL

RDM
29/8/63

Court Reporter

THE young police constable, Johannes Greeff, who is alleged to have helped Goldreich, Wolpe, Moolia and Jassat to escape from Marshall Square, was yesterday refused bail when he again appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

In opposing bail Mr. T. B. Vorster told Mr. P. Lindeque that the State would allege that a powerful political organisation had offered Greeff a bribe for his part in the escape. It followed that they might help Greeff to avoid standing trial.

Refusing bail Mr. Lindeque agreed that a strong organisation might be willing to help Greeff.

ST
20/10/63

Society of Jurists

SUNDAY TIMES POLITICAL REPORTER

THE Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, last night attacked the International Society of Jurists because of a formal application to him for an observer to be allowed to attend the Pretoria sabotage trial.

Speaking in the Alberton Town Hall, the Minister said that the formal application of the society was "a calculated insult to the South African courts and South Africa's legal system."

"The whole world knows that anybody who has the time has the right to walk into any South African court and listen to the proceedings."

Mr. Vorster said that the legal system in South Africa could be compared with the best in the world. "We have a completely independent Bench, which is never subjected to any kind of Government interference. The courts in South Africa are completely independent. It is an independent Bench that is the guarantee of democracy."

Commenting on the letter he had received from the International Society of Jurists, the Minister said:

"My answer is that the courts of South Africa are open to anybody who would like to attend, including the International Society of Jurists."

"The idea behind this application is that the accused in this trial will not get a fair hearing, and this society feels that it is necessary to ensure that they do in fact get a fair hearing."

"Better employed"

Mr. Vorster said that during the treason trial a representative of the society was present, but this present application was the first that had been made.

"If they want to ensure that justice is being done I can mention many countries where the activities of their observers might be better employed."

It was true that he had been given powers by Parliament that no other Minister of Justice had been accorded, "but I challenge anyone to quote a single example of the abuse of these powers."

"I ask anybody to quote me one case where the rights and privileges of the ordinary citizen have been affected by these powers. The principle at stake is the freedom of the individual and the safety of the State itself."

"What is the value of the freedom of the individual if the State itself is destroyed?"

The present powers had affected only Communists and fellow-travellers who were anxious to carry out subversive activities against this country.

"I told South Africa I would draw aside the iron curtain and deal with the men behind who were pulling the strings. About 900 of these people have left the country and will never return."

The two language groups had been drawn closer. If the day ever came when South Africa was attacked they would find the English and the Afrikaner standing together united as never before.

S.A. situation dangerous, says Irish jurist

STAR
21/10/63

From Our Correspondent

Dublin, Monday.

A NEW SECRETARY-GENERAL of the International Commission of Jurists, 59-year-old Mr. Sean Macbride, whose father raised the Irish Brigade which fought on the side of the Boers in the South African War, regards the present situation in South Africa as the most dangerous in the world.

Before leaving for Geneva this week-end to take up his new appointment he told me: "The developments in South Africa are bound to have repercussions not merely within the Republic but throughout the whole of the African continent."

Former journalist, Mr. Macbride, is a member of the Ghana Bar and his practice has included many matters in the African continent. Even before the Second World War he was acting as correspondent for South African newspapers.

FATHER EXECUTED

His family had long connections with South Africa. His father, Maj. John Macbride, executed for his part in the 1916 Irish Rebellion, emigrated to South Africa when he was still a young man and became a naturalized citizen of the Transvaal.

On the outbreak of the South

African War he immediately formed the Irish Brigade, which, under his command, fought against the British. When the war ended President Kruger paid a warm tribute to the brigade's efforts. After the amnesty Major Macbride returned to Ireland, where he played a leading part in the movement for Irish national independence leading to the 1916 rising.

CHAIRMAN

Mr. Macbride is chairman of the Irish Association of Jurists, and in taking over the Geneva position for a three-year period succeeds Sir Leslie Monro. He was also recently elected chairman of the executive of Amnesty International and is leader of Clan na Poblachta, the Republican Party he founded in 1936.

Mr. Macbride would not comment at length on the South African situation, but he numbers personal friends among the Government including Mr. Eric Louw.

Jurists say no affront intended

STAR
23/10/63

GENEVA, Wednesday. — The International Commission of Jurists sees no basis for the "violent reactions" of the South African Minister of Justice to its request for permission to send an observer to South Africa's forthcoming sabotage trial.

The Minister, Mr. Vorster, replied to the request by saying any observer from the commission would get neither official recognition nor special facilities. He said the commission's request implied that the trial would not be a fair one.

The commission's statement yesterday said no special facilities had been requested for the observer and no affront to the South African judiciary could be reasonably inferred from the request. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Dr. Festenstein se aansoek om borgtog verwerp

Tolks
23/10/63

'N AANSOEK OM BORGTOG vir dr. Hilliard Festenstein wat gedurende die Rivonia-klopjag aangekeer is, op grond daarvan dat dit sy toekomstige loopbaan ernstig skade aandoen om opgesluit te bly, is gister in die Johannesburgse landdroshof verwerp.

Landdros H. S. Bosman het opgemerk dat enigeen wat in die tronk is ongelukkig 'skade ly.

Festenstein, 'n 33-jarige mediese doktor van Highbury-gebou, Bellevue, verskyn op aanklag dat hy Kommunisme bevorder het en dat hy verbode literatuur in sy besit gehad het.

Mnr. I. Morgan, wat Festenstein verdedig, het aangevoer dat die eintlike verhoor eers in Desember sal begin terwyl die beskuldigde reeds sedert 11 Julie aangehou word. Hy het geen geriewe om sy mediese studies voort te sit nie of om selfs net tred te hou met verwickelinge nie. Sy kans om toekomstige werk word dus uitermatig belemmer, het mnr. Morgan gesê.

WELBEKEND

Mnr. Morgan het voorgestel dat die landdros 'n borgtog-bedrag bepaal wat sal verseker dat Festenstein by sy verhoor opdaag.

Landdros: „Die beskuldigde se

vrou het reeds die land verlaat. As hy eers uit die land is, is daar geen moontlikheid van uitlewering nie. En dit is baie maklik om die land te verlaat. Wat sal voorkom dat hy padgee?”

Mnr. Morgan: „Hy is welbekend in mediese kringe.”

Landdros: „Is hy meer welbekend as Goldreich, Wolpe, Sisulu, Mandela en Kantor?”

Mnr. Morgan: „Sy omstandighede is heeltemal verskillend van enigeen van die andere. Dis hoekom hy alleen hier is.”

Die landdros het die aansoek verwerp nadat aanklaer N. J. van der Royden die hof se aandag gevestig het op argumente teen borg wat voorheen geopper is. Daar is voorheen genoem dat Festenstein by die Goldreich-woning aangekeer is, onderwyl die polisie met 'n klopjag was na die ander arrestasies.

Verder het die polisie ook inligting dat Festenstein van plan is om die land te verlaat, hoewel dit nie noodwendig beteken

dat hy wil „vlug” nie. Intussen is die toestand van Suid-Afrika se uitleweringsooreenkomste met ander lande sodanig dat dit „onwaarskynlik indien nie onmoontlik” is nie om politieke oortreders oorhandig te kry.

Festenstein word in 'n bededigde getuigskrif beskryf as 'n navorser wat aansienlike oorspronklikheid aan die dag lê en reeds nuwe bydraes gelewer het op die gebied van weefselgroei en immunologie.

Die verhoor is uitgestel.

BAIL AGAIN REFUSED

STAR
23/10/63
Dr. Hilliard Festenstein, head of the South Rand laboratories of the Institute of Medical Research, was refused bail and remanded until Saturday, October 26, when he again appeared before a Johannesburg magistrate today.

Festenstein, arrested in the Rivonia raid on July 11, is charged with furthering the aims of Communism and with being in possession of banned publications.

STUDY HAMPERED

On Saturday he will be remanded to appear in the Regional Court on a date still to be fixed.

His attorney, Mr. I. Morgan, renewed an application for bail.

Mr. Morgan said Festenstein was seriously hampered because he had no facilities to continue his studies in a specialized direction while he was in jail.

The magistrate, Mr. H. S. Bosman: Is this relevant at all in relation to the question of whether he will stand his trial?

He refused bail, saying that no new grounds had been given for a reversal of a previous decision.

Mr. N. D. van der Reyden appeared for the State.

Festenstein asks for a new cell

SE
3/11/63
Sunday Express Reporter

DR. HILLIARD FESTENSTEIN, who was arrested during the Rivonia raid, was remanded to December 11 when he appeared before Mr. H. S. Bosman in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of furthering the aims of Communism, alternatively being in possession of banned literature.

Festenstein asked if he could be moved to another cell in the magistrate's court. He said prisoners with whom he was sharing a cell were smoking dagga, spitting on the floor and misbehaving.

Mr. Bosman said he would not order that Festenstein be moved to another cell, because he would be taken away from the court soon after the remand.

Festenstein in court

RDM
23/10/63

Court Reporter

DR. HILLIARD FESTENSTEIN, who was arrested during the Rivonia raid, appeared before Mr. H. S. Bosman in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act.

No evidence was led and Festenstein, held under the 90-day clause, was remanded to October 22.

It is expected that the case against Festenstein will proceed without further remands on his next appearance.

Festenstein refused bail

RDM
23/10/63

Court Reporter

DR. HILLIARD FESTENSTEIN, who was arrested during the Rivonia raid, was yesterday refused bail when he again appeared before Mr. H. S. Bosman in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on a charge of furthering the aims of Communism, alternatively being in possession of banned literature.

Mr. J. van der Reyden, for the State, asked for a remand to October 26 as a date for a Regional Court hearing would be available then.

Refusing bail Mr. Bosman said the State had revealed that Festenstein's wife had left the country and he had told the police that he intended joining her in London.

The defence had also failed to show that Festenstein had any intention of standing trial.

Festenstein is again remanded

STAR
2/11/63

Dr. Hilliard Festenstein, who was arrested in the raid on Arthur Goldreich's Rivonia home on July 11, was again remanded when he appeared before Mr. H. S. Bosman in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today.

Festenstein, head of the South Rand Laboratories of the Institute of Medical Research, is charged with furthering the aims of Communism and of being in possession of banned literature.

He was remanded to December 11, when he will appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

REMANDED

STAR
23/10/63

Dr. Hilliard Festenstein, head of the South Rand Laboratories of the Institute of Medical Research, was again remanded when he appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today.

Festenstein, who was arrested in the Rivonia raid on Arthur Goldreich's home on July 11, is charged with furthering the aims of Communism and with being in possession of banned publications.

He was remanded to next Saturday when he appeared before Mr. H. S. Bosman.

BERNSTEIN OF EXIT PERMIT"

STAR
24
10
63

"Rivonia" man says he is prepared to face trial

By a Staff Reporter

LIONEL BERNSTEIN, one of the "Rivonia" men who face trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Tuesday on charges of sabotage, said in a bail application in the same court today that he refused police offers of an exit permit if he would incriminate others.

He said that despite all his opportunities and in the face of advice to leave the country since 1949 he had consistently refused to do so.

If he was now admitted to bail, he said, he would face trial and vindicate himself.

He said he was probably the first South African to be refused a passport on political grounds. This was in 1949, when he was offered a three-year appointment as an architect in Kenya.

He further believed that of the 20 people in the Transvaal placed under house arrest last year he and one other person were the only ones who had not fled the country.

HEARING POSTPONED

The hearing of Bernstein's application was postponed to Tuesday. The Attorney-General — the respondent — was ordered by Mr. Justice Cillie to file replying affidavits by Saturday and requested to make arrangements for Bernstein to be interviewed in Pretoria jail by his legal representatives on Saturday afternoon.

Bernstein says in his affidavit that after he was interviewed by security police in 1949 and refused a passport, he took legal opinion.

He was advised he could leave South Africa without a passport, but he did not do so because he doubted whether he and his family would be entitled to re-enter South Africa.

When the Suppression of Communism Act was passed in 1950 he did not avail himself of the opportunity of giving the Liquidator reason why he should not be included on the list of alleged Communists.

Instead, he admitted he had been a member of the Communist Party. He knew listing would involve him in a number of disabilities but he chose not to deny his membership.

In 1954 he was served with orders by the Minister of Justice prohibiting him from attending gatherings and ordering him not to take part in the activities of certain lawful organizations. Again, he did not choose to leave South Africa despite the further limits on his rights of association and speech.

In 1956 the Minister told Parliament that about 200 people would soon be arrested and charged with high treason. Bernstein says he had reason to believe he would be one of the 200, but again he did not leave the country.

He was arrested in December, 1956, and granted bail of R400. After a lengthy preparatory examination he committed with others for trial.

Eventually, in May, 1961, the first group of the treason trialists was acquitted. Despite being subject to the danger of being convicted of treason for more than four years, he had not attempted to leave the country.

In April, 1960, regulations providing for the detention of people without trial were published. Bernstein says he and his wife believed it most likely they would be detained but instead of leaving South Africa they decided to face the prospect of detention.

More stringent orders under the Suppression of Communism Act followed. In October last year he was served with a 12-hour house arrest order.

Early this year the Minister of Justice mentioned Bernstein by name in Parliament as "the sort of person with whom the Government had to contend" while introducing legislation empowering the police to detain people for periods of 90 days for interrogation.

"CLEAR INDICATION"

"There could have been no clearer indication that I would be dealt with as soon as the proposed legislation was passed. Certain friends and relations advised me to make arrangements to leave South Africa as it appeared that what was called 90-day detention could in fact be detention for an indefinite period, or as expressed by the Minister, until 'this side of eternity'.

"Although I was apprehensive that I might at any stage be detained for an indefinite period if I remained in South Africa, I continued to report to the police daily until I was arrested.

He was arrested on July 11 at the home of Arthur Goldreich. For 88 days he was detained without being charged and without being

permitted to consult any legal adviser.

During this time, he says, he was interviewed by the police.

REFUSED PERMIT

"I was asked by Lieutenant Swanepoel and Warrant Officer van Zyl to supply information to incriminate other persons. To this end, the inducement of an exit permit enabling me to leave the country was held out. I refused to ask for any such permit."

Bernstein says he realizes the charges against him are serious, but no more serious than those brought against him in 1956.

He says he will plead not guilty. "My legal representatives have not yet been furnished with the further particulars to the indictment and I therefore do not know what part I am supposed to have taken in the alleged conspiracies. I declare I am prepared to face trial and vindicate myself."

Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., with him Mr. G. Bizos (instructed by Mr. Joel Joffe) appeared for Bernstein.

SALUTE

Spectators warned at start of Rivonia trial

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

THE "RIVONIA TRIAL"—the trial of the 11 men and two organizations the State alleges plotted sabotage as part of a plan for a revolutionary take-over of the country—started today with applications to quash the indictment. It is expected that legal argument on the applications will take two days before the Judge-President, Mr. Justice de Wet, in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The court was packed with people who listened in attentive silence to the lengthy argument. There was only one threatened disturbance when spectators were warned at the tea interval not to shout slogans.

As the men entered the dock from the cells below at the start of the trial, each in turn—except Kantor and Hepple—turned to the public gallery and gave a salute by raising his hand.

Each was greeted by cries of "Amandla Ngawethu" (Strength is Ours).

When this was repeated as interval, a police officer said that anybody shouting in court would be removed.

The men before the court are: Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Dennis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mahlaba (these are the alleged National High Command), James Kantor, Elias Matsoaledi, Andrew Mlangeni and Bob Alexander Hepple. All except Hepple are represented by counsel.

High command

The two organizations are the legal firm of James Kantor and Partners, and the National High Command, also known as the National Liberation Movement, and the Umkonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

As the dock in the court is too small to take all the accused a special panelled dock had been built and stretched almost across the whole of the historic court.

In his application to quash the indictment, Mr. A. Fischer, who appeared for seven of the accused, said that the defence, in applying for further particulars to the charges, had met "a list of blank refusals" from the State.

He contended that the State had replied in effect that particulars applied for were either matters of evidence, or matters which were within the knowledge of the accused.

Defective

"My submission will be that the pleading that the accused acted as a conspiracy is wholly defective," Mr. Fischer said.

He said that count one, for instance, did not comply with provisions of the code and was calculated to prejudice and embarrass the accused in the conduct of their defence, in that it does not set forth the offence with which they have been charged in a manner to inform them of the nature of the charge.

Mr. Fischer gave examples of what he termed contradictions. He said that Mandela had been arrested on August 5, 1962, yet the indictment covered the whole

period he was in jail except for six weeks.

Impossible

"It is quite impossible for Mandela to say how he was responsible for acts committed while he

Recorded by S.A.B.C.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

FOR the first time, as far as is known, the S.A.B.C. today installed microphones in a courtroom and made a recording of a trial.

It is understood that excerpts from the Rivonia trial will be edited and broadcast.

was in jail," Mr. Fischer said.

He then referred to what he called "the extreme paucity of the information given about the conspiracy."

He asked that the accused be given information about the manner in which the conspiracy was formed. They must also be told the time, place and manner in which each accused was a member of the conspiracy.

Again Mandela could not have been a member of the conspiracy all the time, Mr. Fischer submitted.

He then quoted the ruling given by three judges at the treason trial, in which the indictment was quashed, and how the defence had again asked for further particulars.

He submitted there were certain different parallels with the ruling given in the treason trial in this case.

After quoting from cases about the formation of conspiracies, Mr. Fischer said that either the State had not learnt from these cases, or had not the facts to place before the court.

Silent

Using Mandela as an argument again, he said that 156 of the 199 acts of violence were committed while Mandela was in jail.

When the court adjourned for the tea interval the Africans in the gallery again shouted "Amandla" as the accused left the dock.

They were warned by Maj. Fred van Niekerk, of the Pretoria C.I.D., that if they shouted again they would be evicted.

They were silent when the court reconvened.

Dr. George Lowen, Q.C., who is appearing for Kantor, was then

given an opportunity to argue for the quashing of the indictment as far as Kantor was concerned.

Dr. Lowen is engaged in another case and Mr. Fischer will finish his argument later.

Dr. Lowen said that not enough particulars had been given for Kantor to be able to prepare his defence.

Kantor is liable for anything his partner Harold Wolpe might have done, and therefore, Dr. Lowen

said, it is essential for Kantor to know what he is supposed to have done.

The indictment and the further particulars do not inform him what he is supposed to have done. The indictment only follows the wording of the Act and contains only the barest of facts.

Dr. Lowen said the State had admitted that neither Kantor nor Wolpe had actually taken part in any of the 199 acts of sabotage.

They were, however, accused of conspiring with the others to commit the acts, and inciting other people to commit these acts.

Truth drug

Dr. Lowen continued, with vigorous gestures, "Kantor is held in the place of Wolpe, who is not here. He is held for anything that Wolpe has done. That is why the defence wants details of anything Kantor has done and anything Wolpe has done."

Kantor, Dr. Lowen continued, has offered to submit himself for examination under truth drugs. He has sworn that he does not know anything about the charges.

"He contends that he is completely innocent, that he does not know what it is all about."

Dr. Lowen said details had been given in the further particulars about financial transactions which had gone through Kantor's firm.

Dashes

If Kantor was involved personally with these transactions, details should be given. If only Wolpe was involved, this should be stated.

"But the answers given to our request for further particulars are useless, evasive and stereotyped," Dr. Lowen said.

"Take this as an example. To this question (number given) the only answer given is three dashes."

The judge: In my copy there are four dashes.

Dr. Lowen: No matter how many dashes, the answer is the same.

The judge remarked that he had never seen the answer given in reply to a request for further particulars that "this is within the knowledge of the accused."

He added: "One must assume that the accused knows nothing about the offence. He must be assumed to be innocent until proved guilty."

The judge adjourned the case until tomorrow because he still had to hear bail applications for Kantor and Bernstein.

Dr. P. Yutar, Deputy Attorney-General, with him Mr. J. M. Naudé, Senior Public Prosecutor of Pretoria, and Mr. T. Vorster, of the office of the Senior Public Prosecutor, Johannesburg, appeared for the State.

Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., with him Mr. Bizoos and Mr. A. Chaskelson (instructed by Mr. Joel Joffe) appeared for Mandella, Sisulu, Goldberg, Mbeki, Kathrada, Bernstein, Mahlaba, Matsoaledi and Mlangeni. Dr. G. Lowen, Q.C., with him Mr. H. Schwarz and Mr. D. Kuny (instructed by Mr. Jack Cooper of Benjamin Joseph Cooper and Partners) appeared for Kantor and James Kantor and Partners. Hepple was not represented.



THE CLOCK IS THE ONLY ONE THAT NEVER LIES. IT TELLS THE TRUTH AND NEVER CHANGES.



THE CLOCK IS THE ONLY ONE THAT NEVER LIES. IT TELLS THE TRUTH AND NEVER CHANGES.

THE CLOCK IS THE ONLY ONE THAT NEVER LIES. IT TELLS THE TRUTH AND NEVER CHANGES.

Britain sleeps an hour later

LONDON, Tuesday.—British clocks will be set back one hour later today, according to the Government. This will mean that the sun will be an hour behind the clock for the first time since the war.

Two young men, James H. Davidson and C. B. Davidson, were charged with the murder of a woman in the city of London. The case is being heard in the High Court.

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SLOGANS SHOUTED IN COURT AS MEN IN DOCK

Police disperse crowds

Star
22/10/63

POLICE WERE POSTED at all of the eight streets leading into Church Square, Pretoria, today, at the start of the trial.

But there were no incidents outside the Palace of Justice by noon as a crowd, mostly of non-Whites, began to grow and collect on the pavement opposite the court building.

Before the start of the proceedings police officers dispersed the small crowd which had begun to gather. There were many Special Branch men all round the building and the precincts of the court. Some were taking names.

As the crowd grew, people were allowed to gather on the pavements and the lawns. One patrol van stood by and a squad of uniformed police kept the crowd from going over into the building after the public gallery had been filled. One Saracen drove past.

There were a few Africans in tribal dress. Some wore the green and black "Congress" uniforms and there were Indian women in saris. Some wore "Mandela" and "Amandla" lapel badges.

The court was packed well before the start of the proceedings.

OBSERVERS

Among the observers in the court were diplomatic representatives from several countries. Mr. R. W. Rein, Q.C., Attorney-General of the Transvaal, also sat in court.

Another observer was a British Labour Party M.P., Mr. John Mendelson.

He said he is here on a visit to assess the economic interests of the three Protectorates. "But in view of the international importance of this trial, I have delayed my departure for Basutoland in order to attend the first session," he said.

In one corner were the machines of the S.A.B.C., and two men who are recording the trial for possible broadcast.

CHARGES REDUCED FROM 222 TO 199

Star
22/10/63

THE INDICTMENT served on the accused in the "Rivonia trial" charges them with sabotage and with contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and the General Law Amendment Act.

It alleges they conspired to commit 199 acts of sabotage in preparation for guerilla warfare and armed invasion.

The men will not be asked to plead until the applications to quash have been disposed of.

The further particulars to the indictment supplied by the State today reduce the original number of alleged acts of sabotage from 222 to 199. They include: the blowing up of the office of the Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing in "V" Building, Hamilton Street, Pretoria, on October 19, 1962.

The blowing up of the office of the "Nataller" in Durban on January 18, 1963. A White passer-by was injured.

PETROL BOMBS

The death of an African constable in Langa, Cape Town, on March 10, 1963, when a police vehicle was set alight by petrol bombs.

The blowing up of a sub-power station on a railway bridge at Braamfontein on October 15, 1962. Repairs cost R40,966;

The destruction by fire of two classrooms of the Vasco High

School, Cape Town, on November 27, 1962. Repairs cost R20,000;

The wounding of three Africans in a beerhall in Bell Street, Durban, on February 2, 1963, by a bomb; and injury of two African girls in Durban Village, East London, on December 15, 1962, when a bomb was thrown through their bedroom window.

Many of the other sabotage acts were against railway lines, power pylons and telephone lines. The majority were of small bombs thrown through windows of police and municipal offices.

EXPLOSIVES

The further particulars also detail the amounts of explosives the men are alleged to have possessed, apart from those used in the various alleged sabotage acts.

They are 1,662ft. of fuse, 273 sticks of dynamite, 448 sticks of gellignite, 73 percussion caps, 60ft. of "cordtex," three railway detonators, a quantity of potassium chlorate, 23 chemical bombs, a quantity of gun powder, a quantity of aluminium powder, three revolvers, three battle axes and two pangas.

Also detained were sums of money alleged to have passed through the books of James Kantor and Partners on behalf of various people—Vivian Ezra, J. First, P. J. Hodgson and Sisulu are named — and in various amounts ranging up to R7502 for disbursements for the Rivonia farm Lilliesleaf, R10,000 to Defence and Aid Fund, R6900 to V. Ezra and R14,000 to J. First.

862
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10/63

Contempt by newspaper alleged

An application in the Rand Supreme Court by Govan Mbeki, one of the accused in the Rivonia trial in Pretoria, for a contempt of court order against the editor and publishers of "Die Vaderland" was postponed by Mr. Justice Steyn today.

The respondents, Mr. A. M. van Schoor and Afrikaanse Pers Publikasie Edms. Bpk. are to file replying affidavits within a week.

It is alleged in Mbeki's petition that statements which appeared in "Die Vaderland" on three occasions "prejudge and comment on matters which will be in issue at the trial, are calculated to interfere with the due course of justice, and constitute a contempt of court."

RDM
11
63

Probe into complaint by Yutar

Pretoria Reporter

AN allegation was made in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday that Mr. D. A. Kuny, who appeared with Dr. G. Lowen, Q.C., and Mr. H. Schwarz for James Kantor in the Rivonia trial, said after the dramatic allegation of the escape plot on Wednesday: "They will stop at nothing. They will perjure any amount of evidence."

Dr. P. Yutar, the Deputy-Attorney-General, who told the court of the alleged escape plot, said Mr. Kuny had said this in the presence of a warrant officer of the police. The officer was prepared to enter the witness box and swear that this was so.

A reflection

He said that Mr. Kuny's remark was a serious reflection on him (Dr. Yutar), his colleagues and the police. He demanded an immediate apology as this was "the time and the forum."

Granted an opportunity to reply by Mr. Justice De Wet, Mr. Kuny said this was the first he had heard of the matter. He denied that he had made the remark.

The judge said the allegation had been made, Mr. Kuny had denied it and the matter would have to be investigated.

J.E.
10
10/63

Objection to S.A.B.C. comment on trial

Sunday Express Reporter
DR. PERCY YUTAR, head of the prosecuting team in the sabotage trial in Pretoria, and Mr. Abram Fischer, Q.C., counsel for six of the accused, have held discussions concerning references to the trial made by the S.A.B.C. announcer, Mr. Cecil Wightman.

I learned this yesterday—and it was subsequently confirmed by Mr. Joel Joffe, attorney to the six accused, who briefed Mr. Fischer to appear on their behalf.

Mr. Wightman made his remarks during the "Bright and Early" programme on the English Service shortly before 8 a.m. yesterday. He is alleged to have said:

"I see they've done a double Murrayfield on us at U.N.—106 to one. They want us to stop our sabotage trials. Quite right, too. Why shouldn't people put sticks of dynamite under railway lines? It's just harmless fun."

Mr. Joffe's reaction to Mr. Wight-

man's comments was that they appeared to him to constitute contempt of court.

"Next week I will take whatever steps I consider necessary."

Dr. Yutar confirmed to me that he had been approached by members of the defence team, but said he was not prepared to disclose what had transpired. "Our discussions were highly confidential," he said.

"However, I can tell you that this question of Mr. Wightman's words does not fall under our jurisdiction at all.

"Mr. Fischer should have lodged a complaint with the head of the S.A.B.C."

Mr. R. W. Rein, Attorney-General of the Transvaal, told me he was not concerned with what was said over the radio by any person.

"In any case, you know that Mr. Wightman is a bit of a leg-puller," he added.

● Mr. Fischer is defending Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Denis Goldberg, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Mohamed Kathrada and Lionel Bernstein.

Nie-blankes by hof teen duim-teken en kreet gewaarsku

N WAARSKUWING dat enigeen wat weer die duim-in-die-vuis-teken, vergesel van die kreet „Amandla wethu” (Ons krag) gee, uit die hof verwyder sal word, is gister met die teepouse deur majoor Fred van Niekerk by die Rivoniaverhoor in Pretoria aan die sowat honderd nie-blanke toeskouers gerig.

Toe die elf beskuldigdes die oggend hul plekke ingeneem het in die nuwe lang beskuldigdebank wat beskikbaar gestel is, het verskeie van hulle na die nie-blanke toeskouers gedraai en die teken gegee. Dit is deur die toeskouers met uitroepe begroet.

Die prosedure is met die verdaging vir tee herhaal, waarna maj. Van Niekerk sy waarskuwing gerig het. Daarna het dit nie weer voorgekom nie, ook onder die beskuldigdes nie.

Geen voorvalle

Ondanks die verskyning van biljette wat in Johannesburg en Pretoria versprei is en waarin 'n beroep gedoen is dat die verhoor bygewoon moet word — wat die vermoede laat ontstaan het dat 'n betoging georganiseer word — was daar geen voorvalle nie. So wat 200 nie-blankes het opgedaag, maar hulle stil gedra, hoewel 'n groot groep weens gebrek aan ruimte nie toegelaat is om die hofsaal binne te gaan nie.

Die groep wat nie kon binnegaan nie, het die hele dag op die sypaadjie van Kerkplein voor die hof gewag.

Inmiddels het die S.A.U.K., sover vasgestel kan word, gister die eerste keer 'n opname van hofverrigtinge gemaak toe die nodige apparaat voor die begin van die saak aangebring is. 'n Geredigeerde weergawe sal na verwagting uitgesaai word.

By die begin van die saak het dr. Percy Yutar, leier van die staatsadvokate, aangekondig dat die aanhangsel tot die klagstaat, waarin 222 dade van sabotsie uiteengesit is, vervang word deur 'n nuwe waarin 199 uiteengesit word.

Veertig folio's

Hy het 'n verdere aanhangsel tot die klagstaat ingedien. Dit beslaan veertig folio's en handel oor die verdediging se versoek om verdere besonderhede, en die Staat se antwoord daarop.

Die verrigtinge gister het hoofsaaklik bestaan uit die beredenering van die aansoeke deur die leiers van die twee groepe advokate wat party van die beskuldigdes verteenwoordig, dat die klagstaat nietig verklaar moet

word. Hulle het aangevoer dat die aanklagte vaag is, en dit vir die beskuldigdes onmoontlik maak om hul verdediging voor te berei.

Die beredenering is om 3 nm. onderbreek toe regterpresident Q. de Wet die saak tot vandag verdaag het om eers die borgaansoeke van James Kantor en Lionel Bernstein aan te hoor.

Uitspraak in Kantor se borgaansoek is voorbehou en Bernstein se aansoek is tot later verdaag om die Staat se beredenering te hoor.

(Verloop van hofsaak en 'n foto op bl. 3).



RDMT 30/10/63

1 Mr. J. Mendelson, British Labour M.P., leaving the Palace of Justice after listening to the trial. With him, wearing glasses, is a first secretary of the British Embassy in Pretoria, Mr. J. Longrigg.

2 Mr. Alex Hepple, a former M.P. and father of one of the prisoners, buttons his jacket as he leaves the court at the lunch adjournment.

3 Mrs. Sisulu and Mrs. Mlangeni, wives of two of the accused, enter the court.

4 Mrs. Bernstein, wife of Lionel Bernstein, dons dark glasses as she leaves for the lunch adjournment.

5 Dr. George Lowen, Q.C., Kantor's counsel, arrives to plead Kantor's application to have the indictment quashed.

6 Mrs. Barbara Kantor waits outside the court building for friends before the start of the hearing.



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