

Russia, it disseminated material favourable to Russia and
its socialist achievements and on a more general basis
it propagated the Marxist-Leninist doctrine in relation
to the destruction of Capitalism, the role of the work-
ers and peasants, the inevitability of the victory of
Communism over Capitalism; the division of the world
into two camps, and the ideal of world Communism.

Now, as far as the history of this society
is concerned the Rev. D.C. Thompson who was its chairman
stated on the 7th November, 1954, at a meeting of this
Society - record page 7932 line 23 to 32 - that the
Society had been in existence for the past twenty four
years, that its purpose was to build friendship between
South Africa and the U.S.S.R and that there were many
contacts between South Africa and the U.S.S.R as a result
of this Society. Then similar sentiments were expressed
in the following documents, DCT.116 - - my lords, in
this connection I find myself in a bit of a difficulty.
I prepared a separate paragraph in which I deal with
the reliability of witnesses, the finding of documents,
and I beg leave to hand that in to your lordships. I
shall definitely check this and make sure that there
is no typing errors, as soon as I have concluded this
argument. I really think there is nothing but it has
not been checked before.

My lords, it might simplify matters if your
lordships would be pleased to keep this sort of ~~next~~ to
the main submissions to see where I deal with the admis-
sibility of speeches and so on. I may mention, my lords,
that as far as the documents are concerned I deal with
the admissibility in this main argument, but as far as

speeches are concerned I have found it more convenient
to deal with them sort of deparately because there are
a few witnesses who need special attention.

My lords, the document DCT.116 is a manuscript
document. I set out the circumstances of its finding
in paragraph 4 (a) (iii): manuscript in pencil and signed
Rev. D.C.Thompson, chairman, S.A.S.P.F. S.U. and it was
found in his house in Springson the 5th December, 1956,
Lieutenant du Preez and it was read into the record at
page 2732, line 30 to 2733, line 3, and the same idea,
the same sentiment about this Society and how long it's
been in existence in South Africa, is contained in a
report of this Society dated 24th October, 1955 , and
handed in as HB.66 and read into the record at page
2398, lines 2 to 8.

This document, my lords, was found in posses-
sion of H.Barsel who according to the evidence was the
secretary of this Society. It was found in his house on
the 13th December, 1956, by D/Sgt. du Preez, in his
presence, and it purports to have been prepared by H.
Barsel - secretary of this Society, and it describes
D.C.Thompson as the chairman of the Society.

My lords, in paragraph 4 my submission is
that the evidence discloses that the Rev. Thompson was
the chairman of this body and H. Barsel was the secre-
tary during the period of the Indictment. Then I set
out the position of D.C.Thompson - at which meetings
he presided as chairman; I set out the names of the
witnesses.

Now for this part of the argument, my lords,
it is perhaps not relevant to deal with the witnesses

because here I merely rely on the fact that Thompson
presided at these meetings, but later on, when I deal
with the contents of speeches I shall refer your lord-
ships to the relevant cross examination of the witnesses
who are affected.

My lords, my submission is that in the light of
the allegations, the references to the record here, there
is no question about the position of Mr. Thompson, that
he was the chairman of this Society, and that the docu-
ments found in his possession can safely be used as
documents found in his possession and which purport to
relate to activities of this Society, and can be used
to determine the line of this Society; and my submission
is that the same applies to the secretary, Mr. Barsel,
who, according to paragraph 5(b) where his position is
set out - - I've set out the references to the evidence
which shows him to be the secretary, or acting secre-
tary of the Society, and showing which meetings he attended,
which documents he signed, and my lords, especially
would I like to draw your lordships' attention to the
number of documents that are mentioned here, C.479,
C.480, D.150, D.182, LA.131, LA.132 - - because his
signatures on those documents was admitted by the Defence
according to the record at page 10817.

RUMPF J: Was this at the Preparatory?

MR. LIEBENBERG: Here, my lord. in this Court.
It's vol.54.

MR. MAISELS: My lords, I think that's the same
admission that was made in regard to the Preparatory
Examination; the same points that I made earlier apply.

MR. LIEBENBERG: My lords, in view of this

evidence it is my submission that the documents found
 in his possession, which purport to emanate from this
 Society, are authentic and admissible to show the type
 of propaganda distributed by this Society, and here I
 refer to HB.28 specially, which is a roneoed document
 entitled "General information about the Soviet Union"
 found in his house, in his presence, on the 27th September
 1955, by D/Sgt. Uys, and which was handed in at page
 2434, my lords.

RUMPF J: Mr. Liebenberg, whose presence
 was this?

MR. LIEBENBERG: D/Sgt. Uys, my lord.

RUMPF J: Yes, but you say this HB.28 was
 found in his house in his presence; is that Barsel's
 house and presence?

MR. LIEBENBERG: Yes, my lord, in Barsel's
 presence. Yes, I should have made this paragraph a sub-
 paragraph for 5, for greater clarity, my lords.

Then HB.66, my lords, Society for Peace
 and Friendship with the Soviet Union Report of the 24th
 October, 1955, which was found in his presence, in his
 house, on the 13th December, 1956, by D/Sgt. du Freez
 in his presence. That was handed in at page 2391, my
 lords.

Then HB.69 handed in at page 2398, entitled
 "Soviet Union and Hungary"; that is a bulletin which
 was found at the same time as HB.66; Hb.30, my lords,
 handed in at page 2435 . . .

RUMPF J: Just a moment; this bulletin,
 HB.69; was this published by the Society?

MR. LIEBENBERG: Yes, your Worship. I just wanted to confirm that the document bears the statement that it was issued by this Society, my lords. Perhaps if it may stand over for a while, my lords. . .

RUMPF J: Yes.

MR. LIEBENBERG: HB.30, my lords, handed in at page 2435, which was read into the record as REP.11, in that Communist Schedule No.2 at page 192, and it is entitled "For Peace and Friendship"; that's a bulletin which on the face of it purports to have been issued by this Society. That particular one, HB.30 was the issue of September/October 1955; it was found at the same time as HB.28 - that's on the 27th September, 1955, by D/Sgt.

The Crown submits that the bulletin for Peace and Friendship was issued by this Society on the following grounds: Issues of this bulletin marked HB.30 and HB.69 and HB.79 were found in possession of H. Barsel and D.C.T.31 58, 60 and 66 found in possession of Thompson, purporting to have been issued by this society. In fact, in a report, HB.66, at page 2, my lords, appearing on the record at page 2397, this bulletin is described as the Society's bulletin.

The Crown has prepared a list of the exhibit numbers of certain issues of this publication which shows how extensively it was distributed; this fact of wide distribution strengthens the inference that this Society was a society primarily concerned with disseminating facts about the Soviet Union and Communist achievements for the purposes of indoctrination. The Defence does not dispute that the Society disseminated material about the Soviet Union in these various ways. D/H/Constable

Vivey (?) - page 7936 to 7 - was cross examined by Mr. Berrange about his evidence at the Preparatory Examination in regard to the objects and activities of this Society and it was put to him that this Society concerned itself with the disseminating of material in regard to life in the Soviet Union; to this the witness agreed. On page 7936, Mr. Berrange suggested to the witness that the objects were achieved by (1) holding public meetings (2) lectures (3) concerts and showing of films, (4) publication of books and literature, 5) publication of pamphlets, and I quote "to indicate the general viewpoint of the Society and also to get some information about life in the Soviet Union". The witness at page 7939 added that Russia was never criticised; this reference in cross examination to the Society's activities is the nearest effort made by the Defence to explain the presence of the Society's material in this case; it may be convenient at this stage to note that this Society was determined to defend Russia under all circumstances and at all costs. A good example it is submitted was its attitude towards Russia's action in invading Hungary. At a meeting of the Society on the 7th November, 1956, in Johannesburg record page 7653, line 16, to 7654, line 2. My lords, perhaps I should read that to give your lordships an idea of the attitude of what happened there. A speaker - - that was the time when Hungary was invaded by Russia, and when this Society held its meeting a person, a stranger came into the meeting, got up and asked the whole meeting to rise in memory of the slaughter that was going on in Hungary, and the chairman, Mr. Thompson, said to him while he appreciated his sentiments

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perhaps he should wait and hear what they had to say, 1
 and then he proceeded to laud Russia and speak of the new
 Society awakening throughout the world, and I submit that
 attitude shows a distinct bias on the part of this Society,
 my lords, because they wouldn't allow that person to say
 anything to the contrary, or allow Russia to be criticised 5
 at their meetings.

My lords, this Society's activities regarding
 dissemination of propaganda material further appears from
 the following evidence: Resha at page 17135 says that
 this Society distributed its own bulletins and overseas 10
 bulletins at A.N.C. meetings. Resha at page 17136 ad-
 mitted possession of RR.4 entitled "U.S.S.R. 100 questions",
 RR.22 entitled "Why friendship with Russia"?, and I say
 compare it with HB.66, page 2, that's the report of the
 Society which mentions the fact of having issued this 15
 publication.

RR.23, my lords, entitled "For Peace and
 Friendship" September/October 1955, RR.48, "For Peace
 and Friendship", April 1956; RR.49, entitled "Why the
 cult of the individual alien to the spirit of Marxism- 20
 Leninism?"; Resha further at page 17136 says that they
 appeared to have emanated from this Society but he was
 not sure where he got them from. In regard to RR.32,
 he said at page 17135 - the title of this document is
 "The situation in Hungary" - - he said it was possible 25
 that he got it from this Society, and, my lords, I would
 like to - - - - then as to the distribution by the
 Society, at a meeting - at one of its meetings on the 8th
 November, 1953, it appears at the record page 8555, the
 following documents were distributed according to the 30

MR. LIEBENBERG

witness D/Constable Strydom: title - Speech by Malinkoff
 and I have a note here, it is possibly the speech which
 figures in this case as Exhibit NRM.79, handed in in the
 record at page 2893, and if one judges by the dates, my
 lords, Malinkov was, according to that document, purported
 to have made his speech in February 1953, and this NRM.79
 is a speech by Malinkov of that date. I say a speech made
 prior to this date of the meeting; and there was another
 document distributed at this meeting called "Voks Bulletin"
 dealing with - - there is nothing on the record, my lords.

Another document, "The Soviet Union in the Struggle
 for Peace", and in connection with this document I invite
 your lordships, with respect, to compare the document
 AEP.13 which was handed in to the record at page 5571,
 which bears that same title, just to show that it is a
 possibility that these documents were in fact distributed,
 by this Society, my lords.

Then, D/H/Constable van Papendorp said at page
 8320 at a meeting of 21st June, 1953, of this Society,
 that it distributed a bulletin "The Russians" handed in
 as (inaudible). D/Sgt. Coetzee at page 7610
 said that the chairman of the Society, Mr. Thompson, re-
 ferred to a booklet entitled "South Africans in the
 Soviet Union" as published by this Society. Your lord-
 ships will see in a later schedule that I have prepared
 that this booklet was very widely distributed.

Then, my lords, I come to the nature of its
 propaganda, and first of all my submission is that it
 lauded the success of the revolution in Russia and held
 Russia up as an example to be followed in South Africa.

And the first speech that I wish to refer to was made at
this Society's meeting on the 7th November, 1954, by
Resha at page 7934, line 16 to 7934, line 3 in which he
said the following, inter alia: "We are inspired by the
history of the Russian people; we must apply their
progress to ourselves. Russia has made the country free
to live in. We Africans look upon the people of the Soviet
Union as our friends. We have all respect for the Soviet
Union".

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My lords, these are just passages that I culled
from this speech; I submit there is nothing - no suggestion
can possibly be made that they were taken out of their con-
text - - there are omissions but I'm just giving the main
gist of the speech, and the witness who testified to this
speech is Viviers.

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There was a mistake made, my lords, in the
typing. I wish to refer to this separate schedule marked
with the heading "Reliability of witnesses"; the 5th
paragraph deals with this particular meeting and the witness
was Viviers. Now here, my lords, I must deal with the
reliability of Viviers as a witness. I've set out here
the trend of the cross examination. He was cross examined
by Mr. Berrange at page 7934(a) about his notes of this
speech and he said that they are notes re-written the day
after the meeting from rough notes now destroyed. At
page 7931 he said when re-writing the notes facts were
still fresh in his memory. At page 7934(a) he said, "I
insisted that the notes were made contemporaneously when
I was cross examined at the Preparatory Examination";
page 7935, "After that cross examination I gave the matter
a lot of thought and found I was wrong; then I recollected

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that I made rough notes; I won't say that G.706 is in 1
the same form as the rough notes; I may have added to
them certain words or sentences - I may have left out
certain words or sentences. What I've got here is what
I had on my notes, what I could remember when they were
re-written. I may have added on G. 706 what I may have 5
remembered; it is right that G.706 is not the completely
accurate reflection of my rough notes." At page 7936
he said - - well, before I come to that, my lords, per-
haps I should read all this because then I come to the
further passages. He said "At the F.E. the aims concern- 10
ing this Society - the aims and activities of this
Society were to hold public meetings, lectures and so on."
Then page 7939, I see I dealt with - I made a sort of
summary of his cross examination on this occasion. At
page 7937 he says "My notes do not reflect the whole 15
speech." At page 7937/8 there is a typing error, my
lords, 7938 - "I say today that it is quite possible
that I did not get down more than 5% of what the speaker
said". At page 7938: in re-examination he said "My
notes reflect a fraction of what speakers said"; at
7939: "What I recorded was as far as possible in its
proper context, and on any particular point my record-
ing reflects correctly what the speaker said."

And my submission is, my lords, that this
last portion of his evidence provides a reasonable
guarantee for the acceptability of his notes, although
he concedes that he didn't get down more than 5% of
what was said, but he said what he did get down was
as far as possible in proper context.

My lords, I submit also that the Court will
 take into account the fact that these people - a man
 like Viviers - being attached to the Security Branch
 for many years, he attended many, many meetings making
 notes - - they develop a certain standard of aptitude
 in the course of doing this type of work, with the re-
 sult that I say with respect one can safely rely on
 the reports of this witness.

My lords, then I deal with a meeting on
 the 6th November, 1955, a meeting of this organisation
 where a speech is purported to have been made by Byleveld
 is recorded on page 7604, line 19 to 7605, line 9, in
 which he lauds Russia for supporting the World Peace
 Movement, and then saying that the state of the workers
 who play an important part in the government of Russia
 must be compared to the state of workers in our own
 country. Then after dealing with certain legislation
 affecting the workers here he states - and I quote -
 "We will mobilise the people and we will not only des-
 troy those acts but the fathers of those Acts." The
 witness in this case was D/Sgt. Coetzee, the shorthand
 writer, whose evidence was dealt with by my learned
 friend Mr. Trengove.

Then I refer your lordships to a speech
 by Maghoti on this same occasion of the 6th November,
 1955, recorded at page 7615, line 2 to 30, in which he
 says in a speech he is purported to have made: "The
 U.S.S.R. is an example to us, it is an inspiration to
 us." My lords, I've put dots there to indicate that
 I omitted certain words and phrases, but this is the

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effect of his speech, my lords. He lauds Russia in glowing terms; I'm just giving the general gist of it. He says "it is an inspiration to us when we look at the Soviet Union, then we see how the Soviet Union has struggled and achieved freedom; the great Soviet Union has done away with exploitation of man by man....." "We all in the A.N.C. and the people in the entire country are looking forward to that day when exploitation of man by man will be something of the past." I have already indicated that the witness was D/Sgt. Coetzee, my lords, the shorthand writer.

At this same meeting, my lords, a message was read which purported to have come from the A.N.C.Y.L. It is recorded on page 7607, line 23 to 7608, line 16, which is to the following effect; lauding the success of the Russian revolution and saying that it has been - I quote - "an everlasting source of inspiration to the oppressed peoples the world over."

At this same meeting a message which purported to have come from the C.I.Y.C. was read at page 7608, line 25, to 7609, line 2, lauding the Soviet Union as a bulwark for peace and against Fascist Imperialism and pledging support for the Soviet Union.

Then at this meeting was also read a message of the S.A. Congress of Democrats; I see I have omitted the reference here, it's about page 7615, my lords. . . on page 7607, my lords, this appears - - I'm sorry, I will give your lordships the exact page in a moment. May I proceed to read the effect of this message, my lords? It says that the people of

old Russia threw off the parasite of Tzarism and set out
on their task of establishing their own freedom charter.
Then certain gaps, my lords, - I quote - "Today the people
of South Africa know that if it had not been for the
people of the Soviet Union we would not now be discussing
how to implement our own Freedom Charter".

Then at a meeting of this organisation on the
8th November, 1953, a speech purported to have been made
by Bernstein at page 8558, line 5 to line 31, referring
to the Socialist revolution in China and aided by Russia;
then I quote: "We greet the people of the Soviet Union
on this day, the 7th November; on this occasion we greet
the methods of that great working class party of the
Soviet Union which guided the people; we greet the
entire Soviet people and the sacrifices they've made."

The witness in this case was Strydom, my lords,
D/Constable Strydom. I deal with his evidence on page
17 - this separate schedule. I beg your lordships'
pardon, I just want to find that reference to the pre-
vious - - while we are searching for that reference
may I proceed to deal with Strydom's evidence? He was
cross examined on page 8679 in connection with a meet-
ing of the A.N.C. on the 4th July, 1954, and he said
it was possible that he left sentences out and quite a
number of questions were put to him about his method
of reporting at the A.N.C. meetings but he was not
cross examined by Mr. Fischer about his reporting of
this particular speech, so that although I realise
the deficiencies, my lords, which he even conceded in
connection with his reporting of A.N.C. speeches, I

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there was no cross examination about this and therefore 1
 as far as the Defence is concerned they were obviously
 satisfied with the report of the witness.

My lords, then at this same meeting on the 8th
 November, 1953, Resha made a speech - he is purported to
 have made a speech on page 8559, line 27 to 8560 line 15, 5
 expressing admiration for Russia and referring to the
 two hostile groups in the world and pledging solidarity
 with the Soviet Union. The witness was Strydom, my lords.

My lords, the second submission of the Crown is
 that this Society describes Russia as peace loving and 10
 the supporter of world peace. The first evidence in sup-
 port of that submission is the speech purported to have
 been made by the Rev. Thompson at this Society's meeting
 on the 6th November, 1955, that I've referred to in the
 previous paragraph, and it's reported at page 7600, 15
 line 24 to 7601, line 10, and it deals with the greatness
 of the Soviet Union and its influence on peace movements
 in the world. My lords, here I pause just to indicate
 that this Rev. Thompson happened to be the chairman of
 the South African Peace Council and this Society for 20
 Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union. That is
 why one finds that this Society, at this society's meeting
 he was dealing with the Peace Movement at the same time.

At this same meeting on the 6th November, 1955, 25
 Byleveld at page 7604, line 15, to 7605, line 1, says
 that the U.S.S.R has consistently pledged itself to and
 pleaded for peace, and supported the World Peace Move-
 ment. The witness here was Coetzee.

Then I come to a document read into the record 30

for Peace and Friendship as REP.11, and I indicate in 1
brackets that it was also handed in as HB.30, my lords.
That is a document issued by the Society and the Court
can have regard to it to determine the line and attitude
of this organisation.

Now, in the Communist Schedule 2 at page 1, line 5
2 - that's that separate volume, your lordships will re-
member a number of documents were read into the record
separately which bore the certificate of Prof. Murray.

RUMPF J: Yes.

MR. LIEBENBERG: There are the Communist Sche- 10
dules 1, 2, and 3. This one is Communist Schedule No.2
- Part 2 - the pages are not marked, the lines are not
marked, so I've marked it Part 2, my lords - - there are
two sections on this page. This document says that the
Soviet Union has reduced its armed forces while not a 15
single soldier has been withdrawn from the formidable
ring of American bases in Formosa and West Germany,
showing again its distinct anti-West and pro-Russian
attitude, my lords.

At a meeting of this Society on the 21st 20
June, 1953, Cohen at page 8322, line 23, refers to the
policy of the U.S.S.R as a peaceful one and accuses the
United States and Britain of being responsible for the
Cold War. The witness here was Detective van Papendorp
-his position has been dealt with. 25

RUMPF J: Is this a speech?

MR. LIEBENBERG: A speech, my lord.

RUMPF J: At a meeting?

MR. LIEBENBERG: At a meeting, yes, my lord. 30

Now, my lords, I come to the next submission in 2(a), that 1
 this society condemns the system of Colonialism and re-
 ferred to the Soviet Union as the constant opponent thereof.
 In support of that submission, my lords, I refer again to
 the speech on the 6th November, 1955 made by Patel at
 this Society's meeting, according to the witness and 5
 it's recorded at page 7611, line 16, to 7612, line 4,
 which is purported to have been praised the revolution
 in Russia, while condemning Colonialism.

My lords, the witness there was Coetzee. I 10
 just mention that fact.

Then I come to submission No.3: "That this
 Society expressed itself in favour of the destruction
 of Capitalism and of its replacement by Communism." I
 refer to the speech purported to have been made by Moeller 15
 on this occasion, at this Society's meeting on the 21st
 June, 1953, recorded at page 8322 line 29 to 8324 line 15,
 saying in ter alie, and I quote: "That Russia is doing
 the right thing to support them". He was referring there
 to the Chinese and Koreans and "It is for all the op- 20
 pressed working people of the world to join in the struggle
 against the West and to destroy the Capitalist system.
 It is the duty of the oppressed and working people of
 South Africa to follow in the footsteps of the people
 of Korea and China, to follow in the footsteps of the 25
 people of Russia and China and to liberate themselves
 from the chains of oppression of the Capitalist world."
 The witness was D/van Papendorf.

My lords, then I refer with respect to this
 document AB.28, general information about the Soviet 30
 Union, to those passages that I mentioned there - page

2433, line 5, to line 12, to 2433, line 25 to 31, page
2434, line 9 to 32, which passages refer to the abolition
of Capitalism in Russia.

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My lords, then I come to the fourth submission, that this Society contrasted in its propaganda
True Democracy to Capitalism, and by implication advocated
the establishment of the former. In support of
that submission I quote again from the speech of Cohen
at the meeting of this Society on 21st June, 1953, record
page 8323, line 15 to 18, where he is reported to have
said that America

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BEKKE R J: Was Cohen a member of this Society?

MR. LIEBENBERG: My lord, that is something
that I have been unable to trace. I have been able to
trace the membership of two persons - Thompson and
Barsel; the other people like Cohen, Moolla, Resha,
were frequent speakers at this Society's meetings, but
I am unable to take it any further than say he was definitely
a supporter of the Society and he was using their
platform for this purpose. My lord, I would like to
say, with respect, that the activities in which this
Society was engaged in, relating to Russia and the
particular history of Russia - the history of the revolution,
and the general attitude of Russia and the general
policy in international affairs - - my lords, suggests in
my submission that a person would not have been allowed
on the platform of this Society unless he had some knowledge
of this particular field of Communism, of Communist
history.

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BEKKE R J: Why not?

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MR. LIEBENBERG: Because it is clear, my lords,
 from the speeches that I have referred to up to now, we
 find this recurring phrase every time of lauding Russia
 and dealing with its role in the general field of world
 peace - dealing with its attitude towards Colonialism,
 and with the method of its own revolution and so on, my
 lords.

My lords, I now wish to give your lordships
 the reference to that page in the record where the Con-
 gress of Democrats - the message of the Congress of
 Democrats was read.

BEKKE R J: What is it?

MR. LIEBENBERG: It is in Vol.39, my lords,
 page 7618, lines 14 to 26. That should be included in
 page 2 of Section C, paragraph (f).

KENNEDY J: To what are you referring? The
 Congress of the People message?

MR. LIEBENBERG: Yes, my lord. My lords, I
 was dealing with Cohen's speech, the report of his speech,
 on the 21st June, 1953, at page 8323, line 15 to 18,
 where he is reported to have said that America was deter-
 mined to fight against true democracy, to uphold its
 Capitalist system, and also referring to Russia's peace-
 ful foreign policy. The witness here was van Papendorf.

Submission No.5, my lords, that this Society
 focussed attention on the role of the workers in the
 Russian revolution. That emerges from the report of the
 speech of Byleveld on 6th November, 1955, record page
 No.7604, line 19 to 7606, line 9.

Submission No.6, that this Society praised

the ideal of Communism and referred to the role of the Party, the alliances of the working class and peasantry and intellectuals in Russia . . . there is a typographical error there, my lords. And in support of that submission I refer your lordships to bulletin for Peace and Friendship handed in as DCT.41, and read into the record as PJ.94 at page 211 of this Communist Schedule No. 2, in which is lauded the alliance between workers and peasants, the wise leadership of the glorious Communist Party being the source of the solid strength of the Soviet society which is steadily going forward towards its great goal, Communism.

And your lordships will remember that ideal with the documents found in possession of the Rev. Thompson and I submit this document can be taken as emanating from him and being authentic - coming from the Society rather.

Then the seventh submission, my lords, that this Society propagated the view of the inevitability of the victory of Communism over Capitalism. In support of this submission I refer your lordships to this Bulletin of the Society for Peace and Friendship, handed in as HB.30, and read into the record as REP.11 at page 194 of this Communist Schedule No.2 saying that the Soviet people do believe that the future belongs to a Society where there will be no private ownership of the means of production. And, my lords, I refer again to the previous submission, that this document can be used as authentic.

Submission No.8, that this Society endorsed the Marxist-Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism

which strives towards world Communism, and in support
of that submission I refer to the document "The Soviet
Union and Hungary", HB.69, read into the record at page
142, Communist Schedule No.1.

My lords, it may be a convenient stage to now
mention that we did not deal with the activities, or with
the propaganda of this Society under the Communist argu-
ment which my learned leader Mr. de Vos advanced, but I
would ask your lordships to bear in mind - - my lords,
I don't know whether I should indicate in each case that
this allegation or this submission now relates to Com-
munist dogm so and so . . . or for instance, this last
one, the principle of proletarian internationalism
which tries towards world Communism. Your lordships will
remember in the exposition of the Communist Dogma,
Chapter 13, paragraphs 1 and 2, there are allegations or
theories in relation to Communist dogma. Generally, my
lords, these activities, or this propaganda - the Society
really relates to a lauding of Russia and the lauding of
Communism in general, and I submit the Communist theory
is really applicable.

RUMPF J: This point 8 - "Endorsed the Marxist-
Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism."
That's your submission, is it?

MR. LIEBENBERG: Yes, my lord.

RUMPF J: What you really say is that in that
particular publication there is an endorsement of the
principle of proletarian internationalism which you say
is Marxist-Leninist and which you say strives towards
world Communism?

MR. LIEBENBERG: That is so, my lords. Now, my lords, I come to submission No.9; that disposes of the submissions in regard to the general nature of the propaganda and then I come to paragraph 9 which I submit shows there was close co-operation between this Society and the other organisations of the Congress Movement, which indicates a knowledge of and support for the aims of this Society to propagate a favourable attitude towards Russia.

My lords, then the second paragraph; its connection with the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress; I refer your lordships to a number of documents which purport to be documents, or messages from this Society. As far as B.144, B.150 are concerned, my lords, I dealt with them previously; they bear the signature of H. Barsel which was admitted, and I submit there is no question about the authenticity of these documents.

And the same applies to document B.182, letter purporting to have come from this Society issued on the 19th October, 1955, which is addressed to the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, advising it of a meeting to be held on the 6th November, and then follows a letter from the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress to this Society dated 3rd October, 1955, containing a fraternal message in connection with this Society's celebration on the 38th Anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Well, now, my lords, on the 6th November, 1955, various messages were read out which purported to have come from the Indian Youth Congress, the A.N.C. and so on.

In connection with its relationship with the

the South African Peace Council, my lords, I refer to 1
two documents E.109 and E.62; both these documents were
found in the offices of the South African Peace Council
and they both relate - E.109 is a South African Peace
Council letter to the South African Society for Peace
and Friendship with the Soviet Union, dealing with its 5
celebrations on the 7th November, and convening the
support of the South African Peace Council for those cele-
brations, and then this report, E.62, my lords, of the
Inaugural Conference of the South African Peace Council;
at page 22 of the Communist Schedule No.1 there is a report 10
of a speech by this Society's delegate in connection with
the peace loving policy of the U.S.S.R.

My lords, then I deal with a few documents
which concern the South African Congress of Democrats 15
C.480 and C.481. The handwriting on these has been ad-
mitted by the Defence as being the signature of H. Barsel
as secretary, and they deal with the question of fraternal
messages.

My lords, then I come to Paragraph 10 . . .

BEKKER J: Well, may I on that point just take 20
you back to your submission. In regard to the Congress
of Democrats you quote two fraternal messages in support
of your submission.

MR. LIEBENBERG: Yes, my lord.

BEKKER J: The submission, inter alia, stating
"Which indicates knowledge of and support for the aims".

MR. LIEBENBERG: Yes, my lord, it's a matter
of phraseology here, with respect, my lord. It indicates
support for

BEKKER J: No, I'm interested in the knowledge; two fraternal messages are sent - I don't know what the messages are. 1

MR. LIEBENBERG: They indicate, my lord, support for the celebrations on the 7th November. Now my submission is that to the extent that this Society was engaged in convening meetings on the 7th November of each year, to celebrate the occasion of the October revolution - to that extent . . . 5

BEKKER J: Would it not really depend on the contents of the messages; what the messages say. 10

MR. LIEBENBERG: My lord, perhaps I should read the messages - vol. 11 - - unfortunately I haven't got it here.

BEKKER J: Well, you can deal with it later on Mr. Liebenberg. 15

MR. LIEBENBERG: I shall come back to it, my lord. Then, my lords, my submission No.10 is that this Society's role in disseminating propaganda favourable to the cause of Communism appears from the fact that there was a wide distribution of material issued by it, and your lordship will see here - I take a document like "Hungary, Poland and U.S.S.R" which bears the inscription on the front page "Issued by this Society, Johannesburg, December, 1956"; then I give the various Exhibit numbers of this issue and the page numbers in the record, shewing where they were found. My lords, I have not been able to work out any argument as to by whom these documents were found. . . . 20

KENNEDY J: Well, you've given us the references. 30

MR. LIEBENBERG: As your lordship pleases. 1

Now, my lords, may I revert to this previous question.

If one takes this document C.480, a letter dated the 19th October, 1954, from the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, addressed to the secretary of the Congress of Democrats, it reads as follows: - 5

"Dear Friend, On the 7th November the people of the U.S.S.R are celebrating their 37th Anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union. During the 37 years of its existence the Soviet Union has consistently shown that it stands for peace and friendship amongst all people. Our Society aims at a closer understanding between our two countries; the fostering of diplomatic cultural trade relations can only be to our mutual advantage. We are holding a public meeting on Sunday 7th November to commemorate this historic event, and we'd like you very much to send us your fraternal greetings." 10 15

Then, my lords, C.481 is a copy of a typed letter dated 28th October, 1954, addressed to the Acting Secretary of this Society, saying the following: My National Executive Committee have asked me to convey to you on its behalf a message of fraternal greetings on the occasion of your public meeting to commemorate the 37th Anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union. We share with you the desire for peace and friendship with the U.S.S.R and believe in the historical necessity - -" my lords, that is a very significant phrase in my submission - - "in the historical necessity of such friendship if there is to be peace in the world." In other words, from the side of the Congress of Democrats it clearly shares the views expressed 20 25 30

21022.

by this Society in its letter when

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BEKKER J: Is C.481 the reply to that letter from this Society?

MR. LIEBENBERG: That is the reply, my lord, to this letter C.480.

RUMPF J: These days of memory of the Russian revolution and the foundation of the Russian state - - who organised it?

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MR. LIEBENBERG: This Society organised those meetings, my lord.

RUMPF J: Have you made a point of that?

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MR. LIEBENBERG: My lord, no, I didn't make it but it appears from the fact that these meetings were held - your lordships will see in 1953 there was a meeting on the 8th November; in 1954 - I'm not clear about 1954, but in 1955 on the 6th November, and again in 1956 - - those celebrations were held, my lord.

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Now, my lords, a good example is the one of the 6th November, 1955, where fraternal messages were sent by the various bodies in the Congress Alliance.

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I do not wish to detain your lordships as far as this part of the Argument is concerned; I have here set out the documents which in my submission were issued by this Society. I have indicated where it appears from the title that it was issued by the Society, or otherwise I have indicated, like on page 9 - reference to Resha where he said it was possible that he received this document - the situation in Hungary - from this Society; and your lordships will remember - your lordship the Presiding Judge asked me about this document, "The Soviet Union and Hungary" when I was dealing with the

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documents of Barsel. Now, here I make a note in relation to this document, that there was a letter of the Society dated 20th November, 1956, handed in as NA.133, record page 3737, in which the fact of this Society having been responsible for the issue of this publication was mentioned. So that links that publication with the Society.

Then, my lords, I go on and in the case of "South Africans in the Soviet Union" I refer on page 9 to the report, HB.66, record page 2397, where it is mentioned that this report of the Society mentions the fact that it assisted in the distribution of this publication "South Africans in the Soviet Union".

My lords, then I deal with the speech by Molinkow and I give a few references to places where it was found, and I make reference to the fact that at a meeting of this Society on the 8th November, 1953, a speech purported to have come from Molinkow was distributed. I referred to that previously, my lords.

The same applies to the further publication, "The Soviet Union in the struggle for Peace", and lastly, I come to that Bulletin for Peace and Friendship, and I indicate where this document was found.

My lords, then the Crown submits that the support which this Society obtained from members of, and organisations in the Congress Alliance at its meetings and celebrations shows, as against those individuals and organisations' knowledge of and support for the objects of the Communist State. This, my lords, can in my submission be dealt with more effectively when we deal with the individuals' positions; the persons who used the platform of this Society.

My lords, then I set out the references to
evidence in this case which indicates either that the
following persons who I enumerate were members or sup-
porters of this Society. As I previously indicated,
my lords, the Crown is only able to show that Thompson
and Barsel were members; the other persons were supporters
of this Society in the sense that they attended the meet-
ings or addressed those meetings, and your lordships will
see that the names that I mention here are very familiar;
they are the names of persons who were members in the
whole Congress Movement; some of them are accused before
the Court, others are co-conspirators and are also men-
tioned in this case.

Then, my lords, the last thing, on page 14,
paragraph 12. I give details of the finding of documents
and the names of the witnesses who deposed to the finding
of those documents, and I submit, my lords . . . that
that is all I have to say.

My lords, that is all that I have to say about
this Society, and that concludes my argument. My learned
friend Mr. Hoexter will now proceed, my lords.

(COURT ADJOURNED FOR 15 MINUTES)

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