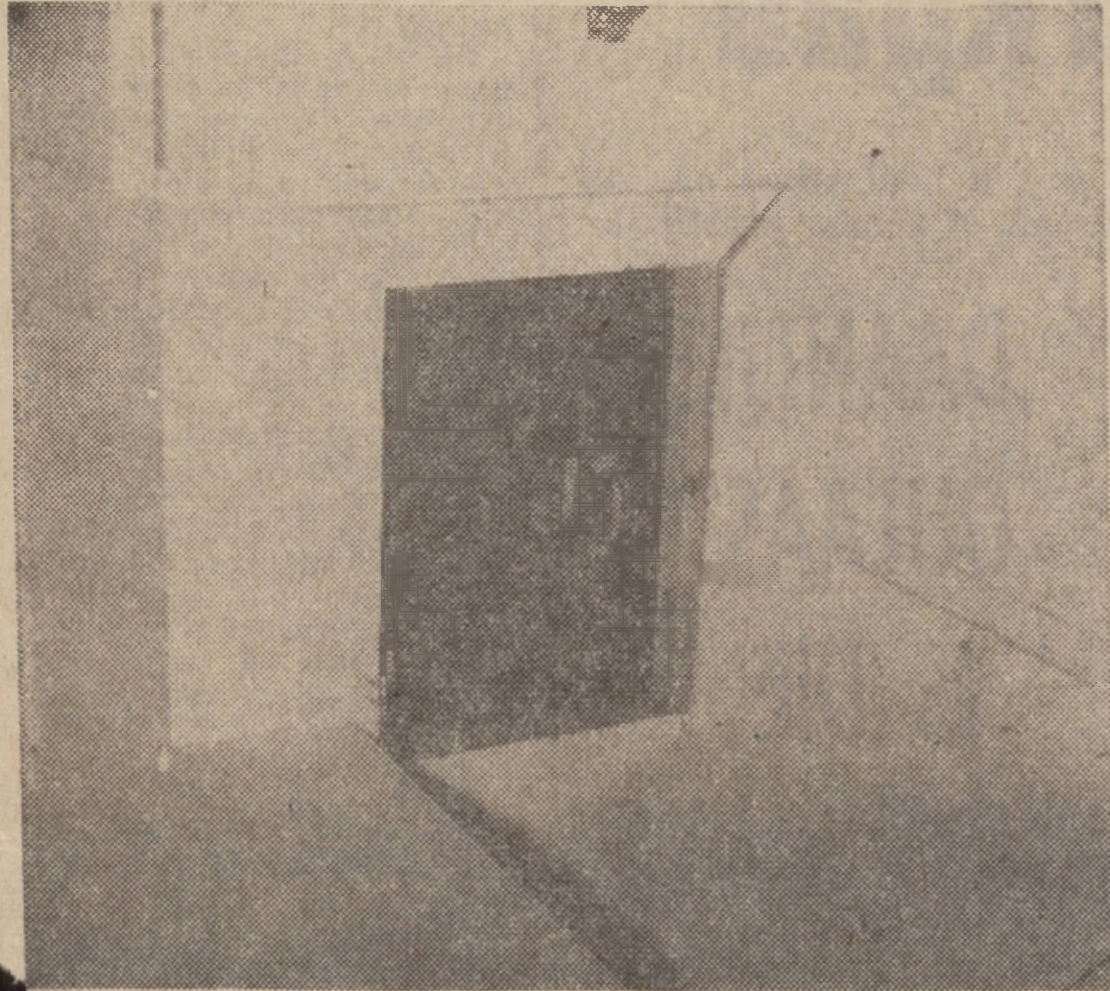


Polisiefoto's Vertel

Goldreich Was Nie Bereid Om Die Polisie Te Help



Tydbomme By Radiomas

DRIE tydbomme van verwoestende krag kan duidelik gesien word op die staalkabels wat die S.A.U.K. se radiomas in Kaapstad stewig in posisie hou. 'n Fout in die bomme se meganisme het verhoed dat die radiomas verwoes word. Die bomme is in die middel van 1963 deur die polisie gevind saam met dinamiet wat bedoel was om die betonvoetstuk van die kabels in stukke te skiet. Die tydbomme is as bewysstukke in die Rivonia-saak ingedien.

51
tu
-an
8005



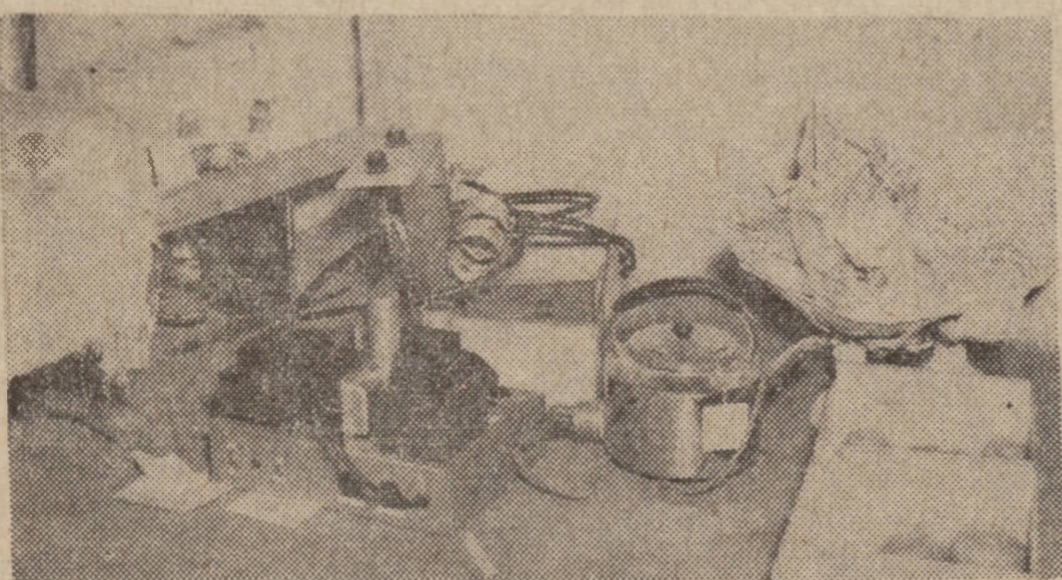
GOLDREICH WOU NIE PRAAT

TOE die polisie verlede jaar in die geheim toegeslaan het op die Rivonia-beskuldigdes, het hulle die brandkas in die ateljee in die hoofgebou aangetref. Dit was met 'n stewige deur bedek. Die polisie het Goldreich versoek om die sleutel van die brandkas aan hulle te oorhandig, maar die kunstenaar het gesê dat hy niks van die brandkas weet nie. Die polisie was gevolglik verplig om van dinamiet gebruik te maak om die brandkas oop te skiet. Binne in het hulle banknote gevind wat deur die Reserwe Bank uitgereik is nadat die South African Communist Party die huis in Julie 1961 gekoop het.

ONDERSOEK IN RIVONIA-HUIS



ARTHUR Goldreich (heel links) sit kop onderstebo in die Rivonia-huis se sitkamer onderwyl die polisie aanteken watter artikels hulle in die huis gevind het. Die artikels is later as bewysstukke gebruik in die Rivonia-saak. Naby Goldreich sit adj.-speuroffisier C. J. Dirker en heel regs is luit. W. P. J. van Wyk.



DIE RADIOSENDER

DIE radiosender is net so op die vloer in 'n vertrek in die Rivonia-huis gevind nadat die polisie verlede jaar op Lilly's Leaf Farm toegeslaan het.



Wapens Hier Vervaardig

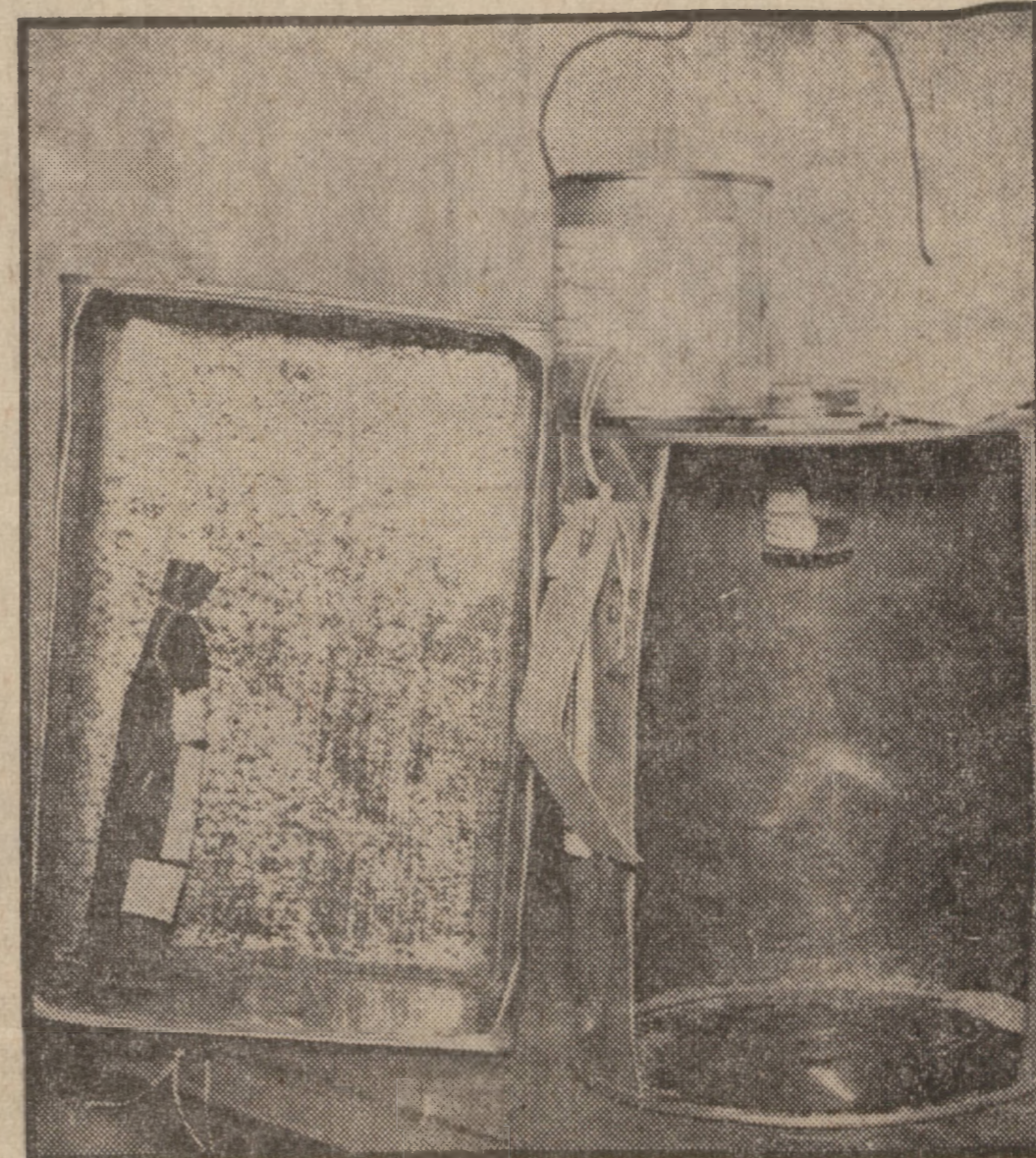
SO lyk Travallyn naby Krugersdorp met sy afgesonderde huis. Die plek is namens Umkonto We Sizwe gekoop vir 'n drieledige doel nl. vir die vervaardiging van wapens en ammunisie, as deurgangskamp vir rekrute en ook as skuilplek vir voortvluggende skelms. Travallyn is onder 'n skuilnaam aangekoop.

Eerste Foto's Van Rivonia-,moordwapens'

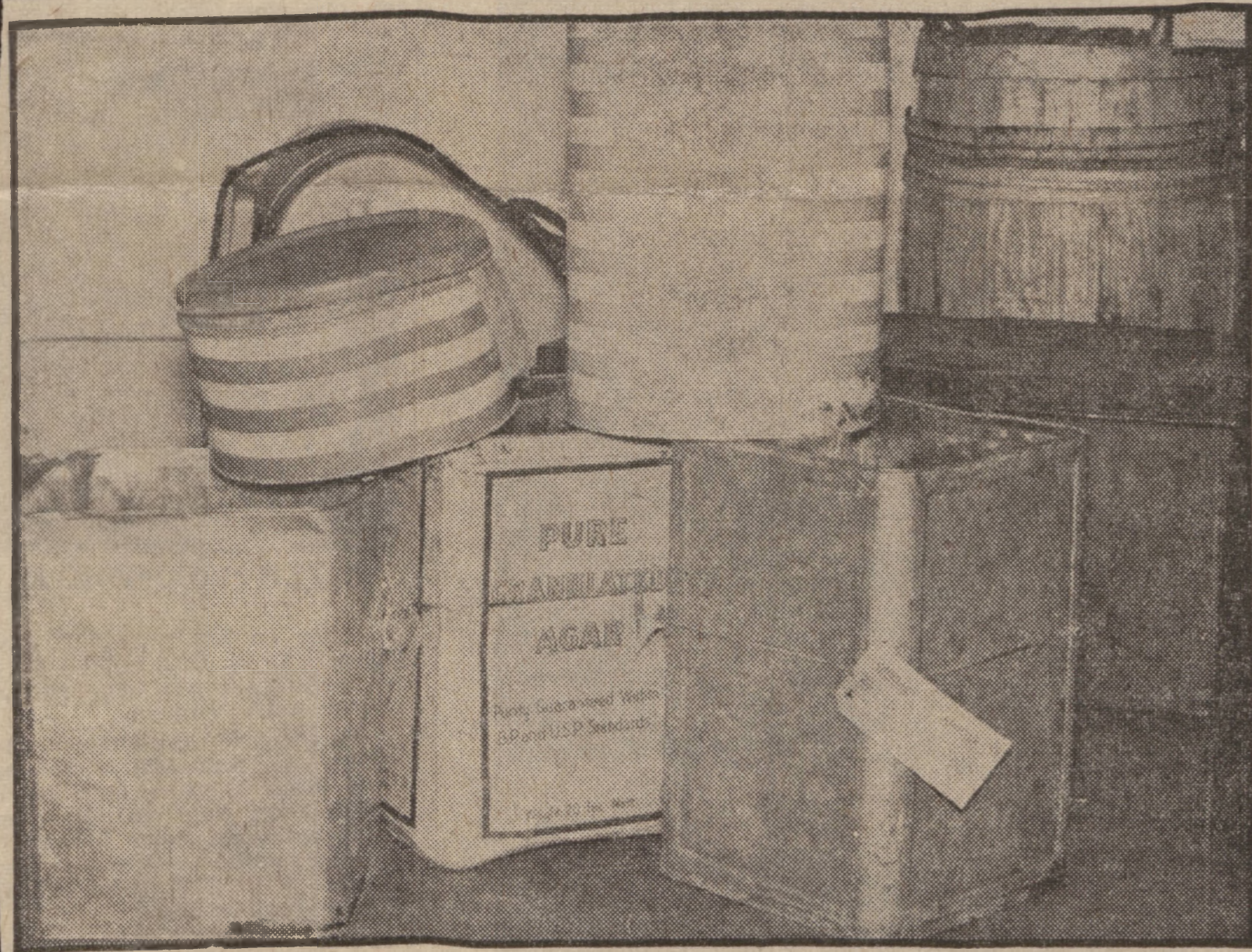


TUISGEMAAKTE TYDBOM

DIE foto's wat op hierdie bladsy verskyn, is die eerste van 'n paar van die belangrikste bewysstukke in die pas afgelope Rivonia-saak. Onder meer plaas Dagbreek hier die eerste foto van die African National Congress se „Freedom Radio” wat o.m. deur Walter Sisulu gebruik is om in die geheim die nie-blankes van Suid-Afrika teen die Regering op te sweep. Die radlotoestel is later deur die Polisie in die Rivonia-huis van Arthur Goldreich gevind.



HIERDIE blikke het 'n belangrike deel gevorm van tuisgemaakte tydbomme van die Rivonia-saboteurs. Die tuisgemaakte bomme ontplof na 'n tydsduur van sowat twintig minute.



'FREEDOM RADIO'

DIE eerste foto van „Radio Liberation”, soos die African National Congress hul radio-omroep genoem het wat ook bekend was as „Freedom Radio”. Onderwyl die Polisie verlede jaar na Walter Sisulu gesoek het nadat hy onder huis-arres geplaas was en verdwyn het, het hy deur middel van geheime uitsendings oor die radio Suid-Afrika se nie-blankes probeer aanspoor tot 'n rewolusie teen die Regering. Die radio-toestel is later deur die Polisie aangetref in Arthur Goldreich se huis in Rivonia. Op die foto staan een van die ondersoekamptenare in die Rivonia-saak, adjudant-offisier C. J. Dirker, by die toestel wat nou as bewysstuk bewaar word in Pretoria.



Dodelike Handgranate

Die handgranate is deur die Polisie gemaak volgens die spesifikasies wat in die Rivonia-saboteurs se besit gevind is. Die doeltreffendheid van die handgranate word as „dodelik” beskryf. Die Rivoniasaboteurs wou 210,000 hiervan laat maak en dit gebruik in die opstand teen die Regering. Elkeen van die handgranate sou 'n kwart pond dinamiet bevat.



Petrolbom

Die petrolbom het as een van die bewysstukke gedien in die saak. Soortgelyke petrolbomme is gebruik deur sommige van die saboteurs wat nou in die saak tot lewenslange tronkstraf gevonnis is.

BERNSTEIN OMHELS NA VRYLATING

LIONEL BERNSTEIN word hier deur sy vrou omhels nadat hy gisteroggend in die Johannesburgse landdroshof op borgtog van R2,000 vrygelaat is. Geen voorwaardes is deur die Staat gestel nie, omdat hy nog onder huisarres verkeer. Nadat sy borgtog in kontant betaal is, is Bernstein deur familie en vriende omhels. Volgens die klagstaat het Bernstein na bewering deel gehad aan die bedrywighede van 'n verbode organisasie en dat hy as ingeperkte 'n vergadering bygewoon het. Die saak is tot 2 Junie uitgestel.

"Rivonia" and court record

SUNDAY TIMES REPORTER

A STUDY of court records and the book "Rivonia—Operation Mayibuye," written by the Hon. H. H. W. de Villiers, a former Judge-President of the Eastern Cape and present chairman of the Press Board of Reference, shows discrepancies between the book and the official court record.

The book, published recently, is described as "a review of the Rivonia trial."

I and others studied the two works for the following reasons:

- 1 Mr. De Villiers, in his first report as chairman of the Press Board, said last month that there was justification for the accusation that sections of the Press sacrificed objective truth and propriety for sensationalism.
 - 2 In the foreword to the book, Mr. Justice F. N. Broome states that "the authorship guarantees its factual accuracy."
 - 3 In the preface to the book, Mr. De Villiers criticises those who write about events without knowledge to enable them to report accurately and fairly on them.
 - 4 Complaints were made to the SUNDAY TIMES that the book contained inaccuracies and was one-sided.
- It is possible that some of the book's shortcomings are due to the fact that the author attended the Rivonia trial only

on the day of sentence and on a few other isolated occasions.

Although he discussed the case with the police and with the Attorney-General, he did not approach the defence advocates. This may explain what some people describe as "the one-sided nature of the book."

These are some of the discrepancies between the book on the Rivonia trial and the official record of the trial.

BOOK, PAGE 4: When the police raided the Rivonia farm "even a few clever disguises did not deceive Dirker's eye."

COURT RECORD: The evidence was that Detective-Warrant Officer Dirker did not recognise Kathrada, an Indian — whom he knew well because he had arrested him in the past — and wanted to know who "that Portuguese" was.

BOOK, PAGE 5: "The evidence in the trial showed that members of the High Command who were arrested (at Rivonia) were Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Ahmed Kathrada and Goldberg and Bernstein."

COURT RECORD: At the trial Bernstein was acquitted as the judge found there was no evidence at all to show that he was a member of the High Command.

Lawyers believe that this statement might well constitute contempt of court, as it says in effect that the judgment of the trial judge was wrong.

No evidence

Furthermore, there was no evidence to show, and it was not found by the judge, that Raymond Mhlaba, Ahmed Kathrada and Goldberg were members of the High Command.

BOOK, PAGE 7: "There is a very strong suspicion that in his (Bob Hepple's) case also as in many other cases, he fled the country because his life was threatened

by fellow conspirators."

In a statement Bob Hepple made when he and his wife reached Dar-es-Salaam after fleeing South Africa, he said: "I believed I was not safe even if I gave evidence for the State and I might have been rearrested and placed under 90-day detention. I left because of broken promises made to me by the police."

Bob Hepple reiterated this last sentence several times in subsequent interviews. He denied that he felt his life to be threatened by "fellow conspirators".

BOOK, PAGE 9: "The police found at Travallyn a large collection of apparatus and various articles that could be used for the manufacture of bombs and hand grenades and other armament equipment."

COURT RECORD: At Travallyn the police found, in addition to documents, the following apparatus and articles only: (Exhibit T32): One small box containing galvanised wire, an insulator, aerial wire, batteries of a tester and a few other similar items

(Exhibit T81): Some white gloves.

BOOK, PAGE 31: "... all the trappings of drama were there (at the trial) as the scope of this conspiracy was being revealed in the very heart of the State which the accused had plotted to overthrow by violence with the assistance of foreign invading forces.

COURT RECORD: There was no evidence at all about foreign invading forces. The judge specifically made it clear during argument that it had not been proved that there was to be any assistance by foreign invasion forces.

Histrionics

BOOK, PAGE 33: "There were no trial histrionics here, no declamations by prosecuting counsel."

COURT RECORD: In argument on the first indictment the judge replied to an objection by Mr. A. Fischer, Q.C., for the defence: "I regret I must uphold that objection, Mr. Yutar. This is not a political meeting, this is a legal argument and this is a court of law, Mr. Yutar."

BOOK, PAGE 27: (Quoting Dr. Yutar's address) "In the midst of the resulting chaos, turmoil and disorder, it was planned by the accused to set up a Provisional Revolutionary Government to take over the administration and control of this country. Expert evidence will be led to show the fearful consequences which would inevitably have flowed from such action."

On the following page the author comments on this: "Dr. Yutar's statement that the evidence would show that the accused deliberately and maliciously plotted and engineered the commission of acts of violence and destruction throughout the country as alleged in the indictment, was fully borne out at the trial."

COURT RECORD: The allega-

tions contained in the whole paragraph on page 27 of the book were specifically found not proved by the judge.

BOOK, PAGE 99: "Another witness, Cyril Davids, testified to the association of the com-

munist Party with the conspiracy, and also the African Youth League of which the African National Congress is the parent body."

Didn't know

COURT RECORD: In fact, there was no such evidence.

In over 80 pages of evidence Cyril Davids never once mentioned the word "communist." When asked under cross-examination about the African Youth League, he replied: "I didn't know anything about the African League."

BOOK, CHAPTER 10: In these pages are included a number of horror pictures of mutilated victims of the Johannesburg station bomb explosion. This gives the impression that terrorism was linked with the actions of the Rivonia accused.

COURT RECORD: The accused went to great lengths to show that they followed the course they did in order to avoid this very sort of thing.

THE JUDGE SPECIFICALLY FOUND THAT THE EVIDENCE SHOWED THAT DANGER TO LIFE WAS TO BE AVOIDED.



Minutes after this photograph was taken, Suliman 'Babla' Saloojee, the man on the stretcher, was dead. He had hurtled from the 7th floor of Security Police headquarters in Johannesburg.

No one will ever know the full story of what was done to 'Babla' before his death. He had been a 90 Day detainee, held in solitary confinement for interrogation. A case of suicide, the South African police say

Suicide under torture is murder

On Far left Capt Swanepoel, my interrogator
on the stretcher Babla Saloojee, who aided
my escape 25. 11. 83

New Zealand Call For Ban On Sport With S.A.

Dr. Ramsey Says 'Pray For Mandela'

CANTERBURY.

COINCIDING attacks on apartheid have been made by the Anglican Church in Britain and New Zealand. The Archbishop of Canterbury has branded apartheid as "a denial of God's law," and the Bishop of Auckland has called for a protest ban on sport with South Africa.

RIVONIA TRIAL

In an article published today in the "Canterbury Diocesan Notes," Dr. Ramsey comments on the Rivonia trial, and says of Nelson Mandela: "If he is guilty before the existing law, the guilt before Heaven belongs to the policy which the law is designed to enforce."

Dr. Ramsey continues: "We must pray for Mr. Mandela, thankful that his life has been spared and that one day perhaps he may yet be seen playing that role of reconciliation for which his character and experience will have fitted him."

"Wherever in the world there is respect for conscience and hatred of apartheid, there will be understanding of Mr. Mandela's words that he acted from "a calm and sober assessment of the situation after many years of oppression and tyranny of my people by the Whites."

The Archbishop concludes:

"Our prayers for South Africa must urgently continue. We must pray for its Government, that whenever the occasion arises it will show the clemency which sows the seeds of reconciliation in soil however unpromising. We must pray with its peoples, White and Black, that passions may be restrained."

"Let there be regular prayer for South Africa in our churches and our homes, for its future may be crucial for the African continent, whose future may in turn be crucial for us all."

All Blacks Tour

Calling on New Zealand to ban sport with South Africa as a protest against apartheid, the Bishop of Auckland, the Right Rev. E. A. Gowing, said at the Anglican Diocesan Synod in Auckland last night:

"My personal hope is that all church-people will say 'No support for sport with South Africa',

and that perhaps some sportsmen will follow the example of David Sheppard — who refused to represent England in cricket tests against South Africa."

The Bishop asked: "Will we further condone apartheid by receiving a South African rugby team here next year?"

Of the All Blacks tour of South Africa, scheduled for 1967, he said: "As far as we know, Maoris will again be excluded..."

"It will not be an easy step for those of us who are passionately fond of rugby and cricket... but it would be a very effective way of expressing New Zealand's concern." — (Sapa-Reuter.)

NO APPEAL BY RIVONIA MEN

Were Told They Had Chance of Success

THE eight who were convicted in the Rivonia sabotage trial have instructed their legal advisers not to note an appeal—either against their convictions or against their sentences of life imprisonment.

This was disclosed in a statement issued in Cape Town last night by the defence team at the trial, when the leader, Mr. Abraham Fischer, QC, had returned from Robben Island after a second consultation with the seven non-White prisoners.

Mr. Fischer was again accompanied by the defence instructing attorney, Mr. Joel Joffe. They flew to Cape Town from Johannesburg on Monday night to see the island prisoners. Dennis Goldberg, the only White convicted, is in a Pretoria prison.

The statement said: "The accused in the Rivonia trial have considered the verdict and sentence in their case and have discussed the question of an appeal with their legal advisers. "Mr. Mandela, Mr. Sisulu and Mr. Mbeki have throughout the trial accepted full responsibility for their actions.

"Accordingly, no question of an appeal arises in their cases.

SUCCESS CHANCE

"The rest of the accused have been advised that they have prospects of appealing successfully either against their convictions or against their sentences, or against both.

"In their view, because of the existing legislation in this country, a successful appeal against the convictions would mean the immediate rearrest and recharging of the accused.

"In cases where an appeal would lead to a reduction in the length of the sentences, no purpose would be served by appealing because of the power vested in the Minister of Justice to detain for indefinite periods persons who have served their sentences.

CASH REQUEST

"In all these circumstances, the accused have instructed their legal advisers not to note any appeal, either against their conviction or against their sentences.

They would prefer that any funds which might become available for their appeals should be devoted to the defence of others charged with political offences, or should go towards the support of the families of those already sentenced."

Most of the Rivonia "lifers", including Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and Goldberg, were alleged by the State at the trial to have been members of the High Command of a revolutionary organization plotting to overthrow the Government.

GOLDREICH ESCAPE

They were arrested last July at Arthur Goldreich's Rivonia mansion in Johannesburg after Security Police had received information about their hideout.

Goldreich, described as the No. 1 detainee, later escaped with Harold Wolpe from Marshall Square.

- They reached Britain after a dramatic sojourn in Bechuanaland.

The subsequent trial of the other accused in Pretoria lasted eight months, during which the State called 173 witnesses from different parts of the Republic, including Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Ladysmith.

BERNSTEIN DRAMA

Against a background of worldwide interest — and in some cases protests — the trial drew to a close with nine men in the dock, eight of whom were convicted and sentenced to life by Mr. Justice Quartus de Wet on June 12.

The ninth, Lionel Bernstein, was found not guilty and discharged, but was immediately rearrested in connection with alleged offences under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Last night's statement on behalf of the eight convicted men means that the legal aspect of the Rivonia case is now closed.

R1,000 for Rivonia families

Staff Reporter

THE CHRISTIAN ACTION COMMITTEE in London has sent R1,000 to Johannesburg for the dependents of the Rivonia trialists — and more money may still be sent.

The money arrived immediately after the eight men in the trial were sentenced to life imprisonment.

A Johannesburg attorney who is to administer it, said yesterday, that no specific instruction had been given as to how it should be used and that it was not necessarily limited to the families of the Rivonia accused.

"But since it arrived immediately after the close of the case, I imagine that it was intended primarily for these families."

• Nelson Mandela has five children; Walter Sisulu four, Dennis Goldberg two, Govan Mbeki five, Raymond Mhlaba six, Motsoaledi seven and Andrew Mlangeni five.

Money for Rivonia trial families

OSLO, Saturday.—The Norwegian Crisis Fund for South Africa has granted 10,000 Norwegian crowns (about R2000) to the relatives of the eight men convicted in the Rivonia sabotage trial.

The money will be addressed to the wife of Nelson Mandela, who will be asked to distribute the money among the families. Christian Action in London will send the funds to South Africa. The Norwegian Crisis Fund relies on 200,000 members for contributions. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Festenstein

RDM
12
1/1
64
finding
'almost
valueless'

Pretoria Reporter

THE finding of the trial magistrate that Dr. Hilliard Festenstein had "Left-wing leanings" was so vague as to be almost valueless, Mr. Justice De Vos said in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday, when he set aside Dr. Festenstein's conviction and sentence on two charges under the Suppression of Communism Act and one under the Customs Act.

On January 28, in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, Dr. Festenstein was convicted on two charges under the Suppression of Communism Act and one under the Customs Act involving the possession of banned political publications.

On the first count he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, of which six months was suspended. On the second count he was sentenced to a fine of R300 (or 60 days) and on the third count he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment to run concurrently with the sentence imposed for the first count.

FAMOUS RAID

The trial court was told that he was arrested at Lillieleaf Farm, Rivonia, on July 11, 1963, the day which 'the now-famous raid on the farm was carried out.

He told the police that he had come to the farm to speak to Arthur Goldreich about a book he had borrowed from him and then lost.

On the same night the police searched his Hillbrow, Johannesburg, flat and found a number of banned publications.

Dr. Festenstein told the court that the publications had belonged to his wife. She had obtained them from a friend and had stored them in a wardrobe. He was not aware of their contents, except that some of them appeared to be Marxist in character.

Soon after his arrest his wife had left the country without his knowledge.

In his judgment, in which Mr. Justice Dowling concurred, Mr. Justice De Vos said the fact that Dr. Festenstein had arrived at Lillieleaf Farm on the day in question was not material to the issue.

SENSE OF GUILT

Mrs. Festenstein's departure soon after her husband's arrest could be construed as evidence of her sense of guilt over the publications in the wardrobe.

"Proof of possession in this sense obviously implies as a corollary, proof of knowledge of the possessor of the essential nature of the documents possessed," the judge said.

"It therefore seems to me that despite a number of suspicious circumstances, possession by the appellant of the articles mentioned in the three counts on which he has been convicted has not been proved beyond reasonable doubt."

Festenstein's sentence set aside

RIVONIA

The Star's Pretoria Bureau

DR. HILLIARD FESTENSTEIN, a 33-year-old medical research worker of Johannesburg, today had his appeal against three counts—two of them contravention of the Suppression of Communism Act—upheld in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, and his conviction and sentences on all three counts set aside.

Dr. Festenstein was sentenced to one year's imprisonment (half of which was suspended) and a fine of R300 in the Johannesburg Regional Court in January, after being found guilty of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act twice and the Customs

Act once. Leave to appeal was granted and bail set at R3000. His passport was impounded.

In the first count Dr. Festenstein was alleged to have taken part in the activities of an unlawful organization, in that a number of programmes of the South African Communist Party were found in his flat.

NO PROOF

Mr. S. Kentridge, appearing for Dr. Festenstein, said his possession of these documents did not prove his taking part in any activities.

It was common cause that his wife, who was known to have Communist leanings and who left the country after her husband's arrest, was responsible for the presence of the documents in a wardrobe in the flat, he said.

Dr. Festenstein need not necessarily have been aware of their nature.

SUPPORTED

The judges, Mr. Justice de Vos and Mr. Justice Dowling, supported this view and said that possession implied knowledge of the nature of the object possessed.

Mr. Kentridge also objected to the South African Communist Party, which issued the documents, being regarded as an "unlawful organization."

It was the Communist Party of South Africa which was banned in 1950, he said, and it was not clear that the South African Communist Party was the same body under a different name.

CONTRAVENTION

The second count was a contravention of the Customs Act. Two publications, one of them the "Soviet Weekly," which were prohibited under the Act, were found in the flat.

Mrs. Festenstein could have obtained them while visiting a Soviet exhibition in London, but, Mr. Kentridge said, they could have been printed in South Africa—there was no proof to the contrary.

THIRD

The third count was one of being in possession of a banned publication, "Fighting Talk." A sentence of three months for having so innocuous a magazine was excessive, Mr. Kentridge claimed, and his possession of these articles did not indicate per se that Dr. Festenstein was in sympathy with their publishers.

Festenstein convicted

RDM
16
1/1
64

Hilliard Festenstein, 33-year-old specialist pathologist of Bellevue, Johannesburg, who was arrested at Rivonia, was found guilty in the Johannesburg Regional Court today of participating in the activities of the S.A. Communist Party, and on two counts of possessing banned literature.

He was remanded until January 28 for argument in mitigation of sentence by his defence counsel, Mr. S. Kentridge.

The magistrate said he did not accept that Festenstein had no knowledge of documents found at his flat.

slips away to England

RDM
22/1/64

Staff Reporter

DR. HILLIARD FESTENSTEIN who won an appeal against three political convictions after being arrested with Rivonia trialists last year, has arrived in England.

Last Friday a sentence of one year's imprisonment was set aside. He had been convicted twice of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and the Customs Act.

The court ordered that his passport — held pending his appeal — be returned to him.

OFFERED JOB

Immediately his appeal was upheld, Dr. Festenstein, a leading Johannesburg pathologist, arranged for an air ticket to London.

On Sunday night he left a small group of friends at Jan Smuts Airport and quietly slipped on to the aircraft.

He has joined his wife and children who left South Africa a year ago.

Dr. Festenstein has bought a house in Sanderstead, Surrey.

He has been offered a job with a leading London hospital.

Kreels acquitted of helping Goldreich

LEON AND MAUREEN KREEL were acquitted and discharged today at the end of their year-long trial in Johannesburg. The 28-year-old pharmacist and his wife had been charged under the Suppression of Communism Act, and with harbouring Arthur Goldreich and Harold Wolpe after their escape from Marshall Square on August 10 last year.

The State alleged that the Kreels allowed the fugitives to hide in a cottage in the grounds of their home in Terrace Road Mountain View.

They pleaded not guilty before Mr. W. G. Vos. This morning the magistrate alluded to the Rivonia raid and the subsequent raid on the Kreels' home and cottage which Bob Alexander Hepple, a listed Communist (arrested at Rivonia) had pointed out to the police.

On this raid, the fingerprints of Goldreich and Wolpe were discovered on various articles and charred scraps of paper, later

proved to be portions of Communist literature, were found lying on a compost heap. There was evidence about an attempt to cover the windows with black cloth and shade the lights.

DENIED KNOWLEDGE

The Kreels, Mr. Vos said, had denied all knowledge of fugitives or Communists having stayed in their cottage. Two men, who gave their names as Donald Williams and Pedro Perreira, later turned out to have been Amad Kathrada and Dennis Goldberg (Rivonia trialists).

Mr. Vos said the State had failed to prove that either Kathrada and Goldberg, or Goldreich and Wolpe, had stayed at the cottage with the knowledge and consent of the Kreels.

Evidence was that these "cunning and ruthless men, Goldreich and Wolpe, had taken the greatest precaution to conceal their presence and identity from everyone."

There was no evidence to show that the Kreels ever knew Bob Hepple, or that Maureen Kreel had deliberately tried to clear the cottage of incriminating evidence. If this were so, Mr. Vos said, she would not have left so many incriminating articles including a jacket of Goldreich's with a Nelson Mandela badge, for the police to find.

Mr. W. P. Theron appeared for the State. Mr. N. Phillips, Q.C., with him Mr. G. Gordon (instructed by Messrs. Benjamin, Nathanson, Bowman and Levison) appeared for the Kreels.

Pilot friend

Cancelled

Collection Number: A3393

Collection Name: Bob Hepple Papers

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2015

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document forms part of a collection held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.