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Test of democracy in  
Guguletu tonight

T should not have been necessary for the

Democratic Party Youth to call in United Nations  
monitors for its second township meeting in  
Guguletu tonight.

But it is not surprising, given the provocative  
utterances of the ANC's Tony Yengeni and the DP's  
experience at its last attempt at electioneering in  
the townships when speakers were shouted down,  
chairs and other missiles were thrown and the  
| meeting ended in chaos.

The behaviour of part of that audience was  
reprehensible. It demonstrated just how fragile the  
democratic tendrils in South Africa. More than that,  
it was a flagrant violation of the National Peace  
Accord. One of the fundamental principles of the  
accord, to which the ANC is a signatory, is that  
everyone must be allowed to take part freely in  
peaceful political activity.

The ANC and anyone else for that matter  
has a legitimate right to raise questions about DP  
policies past and present and to demonstrate what  
Mr Yengeni calls democratic accountability to the  
people. But at the appropriate time and in the  
appropriate manner. ;

Tonight's meeting must be properly conducted.  
Speakers must be given every opportunity to put  
their case before fielding questions from the floor.

A stern obligation rests with everyone to ensure  
free and fair debate.

## GLOBAL GREENING

â\200\230New industrial  
revolutionâ\200\235

to save the  
environment

DAVID BRISCOE of Sapa-AP reports from Washington.

CLEANING the global environ-  
ment has become a huge growth  
industry that promises to create a  
myriad jobs worldwide, the 10th an-  
nual State Of The World report says.

Pollution and misuse of resources,  
meanwhile, are costing billions of  
rands a year, according to the  
Worldwatch Institute report re-  
leased at the weekend.

Efforts to save the environment  
are fuelling a â\200\234new industrial revo-  
lution,â\200\235 affecting nearly all indus-  
tries and offering global profit-mak-  
ing opportunities, the report from  
the non-profit, independent research  
group says.

â\200\234The environment is now a power-

ful market force in its own right,â\200\235  
researchers Christopher Flavin and  
| John E Young write in the studyâ\200\231s  
| concluding chapter.

The new route to economic suc-  
cess, they said, would be â\200\234su{)plying  
| energy services rather than electric-  
" ity, information rather than a news-  
paper, and crop protection rather  
than pesticidesâ\200\235.

IndustrË will need to produce new  
cars fuelled by hydrogen, natural  
gas, electricity or far less petrol  
than current models.

â\200\234Tt now appears that the automo-  
tive industry is about to undergo  
some of the most rapid change since

Hean Ford introduced the Model T, the report said, predicting the demise of the internal combustion engine.

Other emerging industries include fish farming, recycled steel manufacturing and solar energy production, the report said.

Nearly all such industries have profit-making opportunities, said the report, which for the first time focuses on the role of private business in protecting the world's environment. %

Cleaning up air, water and soil already is a \$600-billion annual business, and environment-related industries may be counted in the trillions of rands in the next century, the report said. 4

Ecological progress worldwide

727 languages.

should be spurred by the administration of President-elect Clinton and Vice President-elect Albert Gore, said Worldwatch president Lester R Brown.

He said Mr Gore's knowledge of environmental issues exceeds that of any person I know of in government in the world's.

The report said taxes on products that damage the earth's toxic chemicals and air pollutants are better than regulations for promoting greener industries.

Without controls, the earth faces overpopulation, impoverishment, polluted air, dying forests, soil loss, poisoned waterways, ozone depletion and global warming, said the re-

port's opening chapter, written by Brown.

If our generation does not turn things around, our children may not have the option of doing so, Brown said.

|

Since the first State Of The World report in 1984, tropical forest loss

has increased 60 percent, more species are disappearing, and popula-

tion increases have accelerated |  
from 80 million a year in 1984 to an |

expected 92 million in 1993, the  
group said.  
The new report estimates that re-

duced forest productivity from air

pollution costs Europe R90 billion a

year, overgrazing costs African

countries R21 billion a year and  
global warming  
States alone about  
year in lost crops, damaged forests  
and rising sea levels.

Flavin and Young write that busi-

nesses fighting environmentalists

might be better off employing them  
to increase profits.

«While some have begun to re-  
vamp their products and processes,  
others are fighting the tide and fail-  
ing to look ahead,» the authors say.  
«Businesses that do not learn how to  
earn profits in an ecologically sound  
way may find they have no profits  
to worry about.»

The report is being translated into

Aalat

costs the United  
R180 billion a |

| Another  
negotiation  
hindrance  
removed {-

#### Political Staff

A FURTHER hindrance in the resumption of multiparty negotiations has been cleared in a crucial meeting between the government and the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag).

The government and Cosag, the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Bophuthatswana and Ciskei governments, the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Volksunie met at the two-day meeting in Pretoria over the weekend to convene a planning conference.

The conference, proposed at the meeting by Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer, is seen as a possible way to the resumption of multiparty talks. It could also remove the obstacle created by IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthe's insistence on a Conference of Review.

A date has not yet been finalised for the planning conference as Codesa parties are still to be consulted.

African National Congress spokeswoman Ms Gill Marcus said last night that the organisation, and particularly its negotiations commission, would consider reports of the Cosag/government meeting before

But the ANC wanted the urgent resumption of multiparty talks. In a brief joint statement after the Cosag/government meeting on Saturday, the organisation said the planning conference should assess the current situation and prepare for multiparty negotiation and include all Codesa groups and possible new participants.

The successful completion of a series of bilateral talks this month will pave the way to the

resumption of talks in a multi-

party negotiating forum, the instalment of a Transitional Executive Authority and elections for a constitution-making

body. : ;

\* The significance of the week-  
end's summit was that it facilitated contact between the government and the IFP, which broke off constitutional talks after the government and the ANC reached a Record of Understanding last September.

- Observers said the meeting also managed to bring the Conservative Party into some form of discussion.

The leader of the Bophuth-

atswana government delegation, Mr Rowan Cronje, said after the meeting that serious differences still existed between Cosag and the government. AR

) .:;?; unresolved issues are to be addressed at another meeting, for which a date is still to be set.

commenting.

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/] -

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CITY/ N/

Anger i-\202arlng  
in charred  
hostel debris

The Argus Correspondent

MOOI RIVER. â\200\224 Tensions  
ran high here as angry  
Bruntville hostel dwellers  
picked through their  
charred belongings,  
watched by township resi-  
dents demanding they be  
evicted from the area.

Following the declaration of  
Mooi River, Estcourt and Win-  
terton magisterial districts as  
unrest areas, a strong contin-  
gent of security forces pa-  
trolled the streets in armoured  
vehicles, on foot and by heli-  
copter.

United Nations observers  
were present today, while dele-  
gates from the National Peace  
Secretariat continued their ef-  
forts to placate the local lead-

ership of the African National  
Congress and the Inkatha Free-  
dom Party.

Natal Midlands IFP secre-  
tary Mr Phillip Powell said  
hostel dwellers had lost person-  
al belongings when the hostels  
were torched last week.

They were further angered  
at being shot at while entering  
the township, in spite of a  
heavy police and South African  
Defence Force presence.

Deputy chairman of the ANC  
in the Natal Midlands Mr  
Blade Nzimande said ANC sup-  
porters in Bruntville were  
against hostel dwellers return-  
ing to live in the township until  
a lasting solution for peace was  
thrashed out.

At a meeting between the  
ANC regional leadership and

the National Peace Secretariat  
here yesterday, ANC support-  
ers alleged police were taking  
advantage of the unrest decla-  
ration and harassing them.

However weapons, some |

home-made, have been confis-  
cated from township residents  
during raids.

Head of the National Peace  
Secretariat Dr Antonie Gilden-  
huys said residents' 200-231 complaints  
had been noted and would be  
investigated.

The situation is expected to  
be strained further today, with  
hostel dwellers walking to an

from work under police guard. |

Meanwhile 32 Bruntville res-  
idents are expected to appear  
in court in connection with ar-  
son and possession of unli-  
censed firearms.



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Apla chief denies

Transkei

THEMBA MOLEFE

Political Staff - :

AZANIAN People's Liberation  
Army chief Sabelo Phama said  
South African military intelli-

gence was either mischievous

or deliberately misleading the  
world by linking them to  
Transkei.

- In a face-to-face interview in  
Dar es Salaam at the weekend  
Mr Phama dismissed as 'absolute  
nonsense' claims that  
Apla had bases in Transkei and  
had infiltrated the homeland's  
defence force:

He said: 'We are concerned  
that South Africa's military in-  
telligence is either playing a  
trick by misinforming the  
world or is really ignorant if it  
can feed the international com-  
munity with such stories.

'It is absolute nonsense and  
mischievous to push the line  
that Apla plans to infiltrate 500  
fighters into the Transkei De-  
fence Force.'

About the chairman of the  
Transkei military council, Ma-  
jor-General Bantu Holomisa,  
Phama said: 'He is innocent.

The Boers have a problem with .  
him and want to implicate him.

'Also, we have no influence  
over Holomisa's decision to  
arm the PAC leadership with  
9mm pistols, as reported, and  
we have no contact with him.'

Mr Phama said the govern-  
ment was mounting a propa-  
ganda campaign as an excuse  
to conduct a raid into Tanzania

in pursuit of Apla cadres in or-  
der to appease whites.

'But I warn De Klerk that  
his men will not return  
unscathed.'

On the special inquiry into  
Apla activities by the Gold-  
stone Commission Mr Phama  
said: â\200\234We will not go to Gold-  
stone and we will not invite  
them to our camps.â\200\235

A committee of the commis-  
sion, which began hearing evi-  
dence on Apla last week, re-  
sumes its work in Port  
Elizabeth today.

Mr Phama'siid Anglican  
Archbishop Desmond Tutu was  
misrepresenting Apla by say-  
ing it was untrue to the princi-

les of Africanism and PAC  
ounder Robert Sobukwe.

â\200\234Tutu was never close to  
Prof (Sobukwe) nor is he in the  
Africanist camp to understand  
why he said at that stage that  
we were not ready to kill. He  
was calling for a peaceful cam-  
paign against the pass laws at  
the time.

â\200\234In other words, there was  
never a time when Sobukwe  
could imagine a situation in  
which he could reallf watch his  
people die. He would not sup-  
port Tutuâ\200\231s utterances today.â\200\235

Mr Phama said Apla forces  
were in pursuit of specific â\200\234en-  
emy agentsâ\200\231â\200\235 when they at-  
tacked partygoers at the King  
Williamâ\200\231s Town golf club on  
December 8.

e b 22

Zambia set  
to kick  
out exiles

The Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. â\200\224 Zam-  
bia has declared about 700  
South African exiles illegal  
immigrants and has threat-  
ened to send them home.

The exiles â\200\224 most of them  
ANC supporters â\200\224 missed the  
December 31 deadline for  
voluntary repatriation by the  
United Nations High Commis-

sioner (UNHCR) allegedly because they feared township violence.

The ANC last night said it would seek urgent talks with the Zambian government to sort the matter out.

Zambian Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba said since the deadline had passed there was no reason why South African refugees should be accorded refugee status.

In terms of Zambia's immigration laws, illegal immigrants could be detained and deported to their home country.

ANC spokesman Gill Mä"cus said last night that the organisation would be following up immediately with the Zambian government to discuss the fate of the exiles.

Many ANC exiles had been reluctant to return home, primarily because they are constantly harassed. Sapa and Staff Reporter.

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~ Established 1887  
South Africa's largest daily newspaper

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The season  
of reason

HE past three days have demon-  
. Wstrated once again just how much  
i our countryâ\200\231s transition process de-  
pends on abstract, as opposed to  
concrete, elements. In terms of practical  
agreements, nothing significant has chang-  
ed between last year and this year â\200\224 and  
yet the signs are suddenly auspicious for a  
quick resumption of Codesa-style talks.

What has changed is the attitude of the  
major political %layers. Whereas 1992 was  
characterised by buill-headedness and  
brinkmanship, this year has seen the politi-  
cians keen to find each other once again,  
and eager to reassure the public that 2 set-  
tlement is possible. On Friday Nelson Man-  
dela delivered a conciliatory message of  
hope. On Saturday the Concerned South  
Africans Group agreed to take part in a  
committee aimed at restarting talks.

The major catalyst for this unexpected  
rush of reason is a negative one: most lead-  
ers seem to have taken fright at the mess  
they made of 1992. But we should not mind  
that these signs of statemanship are the  
product of selfish motives. What is critical  
is that talks get under way again, and that  
a date be set for interim government. If the  
price is a series of face-saving bosberaads,  
then they must be held weekly if necessary.

When the Government-Cosag discussions  
ended, it was clear that little of substance  
had been agreed upon.

But to focus attention on remaining dif-  
ferences is to miss the point: most of this  
month (and probably next month) is being  
committed to a process which is more im-  
portant for its symbolism than anything  
else, so that all parties can go back to the  
table claiming that their concerns have  
been addressed. This may seem indulgent  
when South Africans are still dying in such -  
numbers, but it is the way of negotiating  
politics, and therefore essential.

A window of opportunity has been open-  
ed. Members.of the public should issue a

clear warning to politicians: whoever  
chooses to close that window before a pre-  
liminary settlement is achieved, is a traitor  
to South Africa.

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Govt-Cosag talks

remove obstacle

By Esther Waungh  
Political Reporter

A further hindrance in the resumption of multiparty negotiations has been cleared in a crucial meeting between the Government and the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag).

The Government and Cosag.

the Inkatha Freedom Party, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei governments, the Conservative

party and the Afrikaner Volksunie agreed at the two-day meeting in Pretoria at the weekend to convene a planning conference.

The planning conference, proposed at the meeting by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, is seen as a possible route to the resumption of multiparty talks. It could also remove the obstacle created by IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthe's insistence on a conference of review as a precondition he has set to returning to the negotiating forum. -

A date has not yet been finalised for the planning conference as Codesa parties are still to be consulted.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said last night the or

and partly its negotiations commission, would consider reports of the Cosag-Government meeting before commenting.

However, the ANC wanted the urgent resumption of talks.

In a brief joint statement after the Cosag-Government

tion, .

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the planning conference should  
assess the current situation  
and prepare for multiparty ne-  
gotiation, and include all Code-  
sa groups and possible new par-  
ticipants.

The successful completion of  
a series of bilateral talks this  
\* month will pave the way to the  
resumption of talks in a multi-  
party negotiating forum, the in-  
stalment of a transitional ex-  
ecutive authority and elections  
for a constitution-making body.

The significance of the week-  
end summit was that it facili-  
tated contact between the Gov-  
ernment and the IFP, which  
broke off constitutional talks  
after the Government and ANC  
reached a Record of Under-  
standing in September. .

. Observers said the meeting  
< also managed to bring the CP  
into some form of discussion  
and would get the party at least  
to discuss the pros and cons  
of multiparty

The leader of the Bophutha-  
tswana government delegation,  
Rowan Cronje, said after the  
meeting that "serious differ-  
ences" still existed between  
Cosag and the Government. .

The issues would be ad-  
dressed at another meeting, for  
which a date was still to be set.

These issues were bilateral  
agreements between the Gov-  
ernment and ANC, the need for  
a transitional government, re-  
gionalism, and the status of de-  
cisions reached at Oodm -

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By Peter Wellman

The Swedish embassy has furnished details of its previously secret funding to the ANC, which totals about R50 million for the year ending in June this year. 5

As with all Swedish aid programmes in South Africa for this period (R110 million in total), the focus was on assisting the democratic process as well as development and education for the victims of apartheid, said an embassy spokesman in Pretoria on Friday.

In the next two years Sweden's total South African aid package would be trimmed because of financial constraints,

There would be bigger cuts in aid to the ANC once the democratic process had produced elections or a new constitution, the spokesman said.

The total international grant aid package for South Africa last year was R1 billion, said a UN Development Programme report. ; Ay

The biggest chunk (R328 million) went to education,

And the biggest single donor was the European Community with R302 million, followed by the US (R224 million), Sweden



(R159 million), Britain (R78 million) and Germany (R\$0 million).-

A spokesman for the Australian embassy, which provided R15 million in project aid, said reports that R88 000 went for

~ outright aid to the PAC were

not correct.

As with most countries, aid

. Was commonly channelled

through non-governmental organisations, he said.

PAC members were among the beneficiaries. .

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â\200\230-Patric\_1( Laurence focuses on factors which cou  
icht not triumph

BE oountdown to South  
Africaâ\200\231s first natiooal  
noaracial electioa

begun. S0, too, have predic-

tions on how the various political! ;|  
;; people have

parties and organisations will

fare. 2

With the election likely o take  
place by April 1994 at the latest,  
Nelson Mandelaâ\200\231s ANC-led alli-  
aoce is favoured by most political  
pundits to win â\200\224 at the very least

| â\200\224 a plurality of votes.

i "The ANC is seen as a South  
African equivalent of Robert Mu-

gabe's Zanu-PF or Sam Nojomaâ\200\231s -

Swapo; like them, it led the resis-  
tance which broke the old colanial  
or racial order.

As Zanw-PF was victorious in  
Zimbabwe's 1980 independence  
election and Swapo in Namibiaâ\200\231s  
1989 independence election, so, it  
is expected, the ANC will triumph  
io South Africa. y

But an- oocasional dissenting  
voice has been raised, cautioaing

aiost equadng the contempo-  
rary South African situation with  
{hose that pertained in Zimbabwe  
and Namibia.

RW Johnson, the South- Afri-

lecturer, has

[ fornia in the United States.  
Reyuolds is the author of an ar-  
Â«cle catitled â\200\234A shock in the mak-

ER LS R

XV hy ANC m

S

ing", which challenges â\200\230the as-  
â\200\230syraption of an ANC win. 5  
Revnolds concludes that F W de -

Klerk's ruling - National Party  
(NP) â\200\234will do much better than

edâ\200\235 and that it  
may, with its allies, hold a majori-  
ty of seats in the envisaged con-  
stituent assembly.

In his analysis â\200\224 which as-

" sumes that the election will be  
- â\200\230held on the proporticnal represen-

tation or PR list sysbem, with a

Â« five percent threshold â\200\224 Reynolds

predicts that the ANC will cap-

tare roughly 46 percent of the  
te. p

Party (IFP), and

Party-Afrikaner Volksunie axis\*

will obtain enough votes to cross  
the threshold and qualify for rep-  
resentation in the constitataeat  
assembly.

According toâ\200\235 Reynolds,  
percentage of the vote will be as  
follows: NP â\200\224 A

13 percent; CP-AV alliace â\200\224

6,5 percent. Collectively they rep-{ : com  
; 75 percent of the population. But,

resent a majority. Reyunolds antic-  
ipates that they will form an alli-  
ance under De Klerk's leadership  
to exclude the ANC. ~

His analysis rests essentially ca  
two pillars: first that De Klerk  
will capture a decisive majority  
of votes in the three minority  
communities, white, celoured and

their |  
cent; IFP â\200\224 |

In thelr footsteps . . .

' ; 'Lg

Il Nelson Mandela (centre} succeed ke

\\â\200\224\ - s

ld affect SAâ\200\231s first non-racial election

i ;  
a 61

Robert Mugabe (right) and Sam Nujoma?

\*.J will not transtate into a commen-

surate number of seats in the constituent assembly.

Reynolds says several factors : will combine to reduce the influ-

ence of (he black vobe generally and its poteatial to carry the ANC

to power.

{ Oce is demography. The black

raunity accoants for roughly

because nearly half of the blacks are under the voling age of 18, the proportion who will qualify as voters is 68 percent. .

Another factor is the relatively: small proportion of blacks who have identity books, T2 percent against pearly 100 percent for the

! used &

three migority communities. As-

{f suming that ideatity books are o identify voters'and it is - difficult to see how else polling of- Adicers will be able to distinguish South African citizens from cross-~ | i" border migrants â\200\224 that will aisoâ\200\231

devalue the poteatial black vote.

Reynolds ideatifies further factors which may impact adverse-iy oa the ANC: the domination of the media by {he white establish-ment and inbibitions which may

! cause black voters (o stay away.

Reynolds idenlities (hree

groups of black voters who may -

pot exercise their right to vote: @ Illiterate blacks. He quotes a

' Development Bank calculation that 55 percent of blacks are il-.

literate. Attempts to make ballat.

papers â\200\234illlitevate frieadlyâ\200\235 will.

not guaraatee a high turnout. â\200\234fliterate people turn out in far â\200\230fewer numbers through fear of the (voting) process.â\200\235 i @ Blacks, including many ANC supporters, who aolicipate ao ANC victory and therefore will not bother to vote. Even if their pumbers are small, they â\200\234could be

iofluentiaĀ®.

@ Blacks who will stay away from the polls if they anticipate that voting will trigger fresh violence or fuel existing violence. He quotes research which found that 16 percent of blacks will refrain

t from votioog rather thae risk their safety.

Unlike Zanu-PF and Swapo, the

ANC may be deprived of the advantage of a leader still shrouded in the mystique of "the struggle".

Zanu-PF and Swapo fought elections within months of the return from exile of Mugabe and Nujoma; the ANC will go into an election some four years after the release of Mandela. Zanu-PF and Swapo were the beneficiaries of the unblemished heroic status of their leaders; after four years Mandela, while a formidable leader, is no longer a demigod.

The problem in assessing the chances of the various contenders for power in the ing elections are the imponderables, factors which may be decisive but which cannot easily be quantified.

One is last September's rap-

prochement between De Klerk and Mandela and their de facto agreement to a form of power-sharing in the new order. Will it commend or condemn them in the eyes of the electorate and, more particularly, their constituencies?

Will it render De Klerk vulnerable to the white right wing and Mandela to the radical Pan Afri-

. canist Congress (PAC)? %

Another imponderable is the rise of Apla and the publicity which its attacks on whites gained for it and the PAC. Will it help or hinder the PAC in realising its po-

tential as a force to be reckoned with? :

A third unknown variable is the political import of growing inequality within the black community, where inequality is now not much lower than it is for South Africa as a whole. Does it create opportunities for the PAC or even the NP which, with its greater re-

sources, may be able to buy  
votes?

With all these fluctuating factors to pander, political strategists and psephologists are in for a hard time. A

Let me, however, put my neck on

the

line with a prediction, guided as

much by my viscera as my brain:  
the ANC, as the premier force of  
resistance to apartheid, will  
emerge from the first non-racial  
election with an overall majority  
rather than a mere plurality. G

e THE ST  
\_Comrade Joe  
flionâ\200\231's den

: HE recent plot against the  
life of SACP chairman Joe  
Slovo by alleged

rightwingers was no surprise to  
him.

Comrade Joe or JS as he is  
affectionately known in the Par-  
ty and the ANC, has lived with  
death threats ever since he went  
into exile in 1963 to organise  
Umkhonto weSizwe for the  
ANC.

involved in any military activity  
but was a lecturer at the univer-

sity. : :  
â\200\234But you canâ\200\231t act politically  
with revenge or bitterness.

We'â\200\230ve got objectives and we've  
got to move ahead in an effective  
way. You canâ\200\231t move ahead if all

that motivates you is emotionâ\200\231 -

and feelings of revenge.â\200\235

Although it was too painful  
for Slovo to recount Ruthâ\200\231s  
death, he did describe it in a

) Jor

his home in Observatory, Johan-

. nesburg, from a tower about 500

metres away.

The alleged mastermind has  
since been arrested. i

For decades \_the Security  
Branch alleged Slovo was a colo- l  
nel in the KGB, the Russian'  
secret police, and he was por-  
trayed to white South Africans  
as Public Enemy No. 1.

Because of his banning.order  
no SA publication could publish

nism in Eastern Europe Slovo  
remains convinced that genuine  
socialism â\200\224 as long as it is multi-  
party â\200\224 is the policy for the  
future and that poverty will be  
overcome and the gap between

rich and poor will be narrowed.

Slovo said it was difficult to

tell if he would have become a

communist if he had lived in

another country and not known

the plight of blacks in SA.

â\200\234Every person moves towards

~ In fact when the SADF raided foreword to the reissue of Ruthâ\200\231s  
Mozambique in search of MK book 117 Days, her touching and

cadres in 1981, the government

triumphantly announced that

Slovo had been blown up in the

truck he was driving.

" â\200\234But as you see they didnâ\200\231t

succeed. It was a case of mistak-

en identity, and some poor Portu-

guese guy was killed,â\200\235,he told

City Press this week. â\200\234/ -

For 27 years in exile Slovo was |

â\200\230constantly on the alert for would-

be assassins. ;

â\200\234Fortunately we had good in-

telligence information and I was

often warned to change my ad-

dress or to vary my routes when

travelling.â\200\235 5|

However, the most traumati

experience JS had with deathâ\200\231

was when his wife, Ruth First,

was murdered by a parcel bomb

in 1982 at Eduardo-Mondlane

University in Maputo.

\_JS was loathe to

Ruthâ\200\231s death this week.

â\200\234It is difficult to talk about,â\200\235

he said, â\200\234but Ruthâ\200\231s murdqr was|

very wounding. My primary

emotion was one of hurt and

anger because she was not in-|

dramatic account of her 117

days in solitary detention at the

hands of the Security Police.

. In the foreword Slovo wrote

that when he arrived at the uni-

versity where Ruth was killed

â\200\234The overwhelming urge to re-

member her life paralysed me at

the entrance to her devastated

office. She lay hidden by the

remnants of her desk, only her

feet were visible, clad in one of

her stylish beige-coloured pairs

of shoes.â\200\235

Slovo says although he dpqs

not seek revenge he believes it is



. necessary to uncover the truth

about all the tortures and murders committed by the security forces.

I think it is most important

that we have a truth commission because it is vital that if there is

-discussion going to be forgiveness there must be full exposure and some, kind of acknowledgement by

those involved.

He is still adamant that 'thg police did not warn him of the alleged plot to shoot him outside

any denial by Slovo, but he was @ certain ideology through per- able to deny these allegations Sonal experience, and all person- this week. all experiences are not the same.

It was a lot of rubbish - a, My experiences were in typical misinformation slander South Africa. I was a clerk in a against the opposition to say factory after I left school in they're members of Moscow se- 1941. I was a trade unionist and curity. a shop steward and joined the

Slovo believes there is now a Communist Party. I was person- greater threat against him and ally involved in a number of other ANC and SACP leaders Strikes and we achieved enor-

| Joe Slovo had very little school-

than when they were in exile because we are now in the lion's den

den, /g'z I

When, 'we were in exile the main plotters against us were the security forces, now there are all kinds of people engaged in third force activity who want the talks to fail and the best way they can do this is to cause turmoil and violence. s

It is not generally known that ing. He immigrated to SA from Lithuania with his parents when |

he was eight, and was forced to\It

leave school after Std 6 when he | was 15 because he had to help, support his poor family.

Despite the failure of commu-

mous improvements as a result of collective action as white workers, and it struck me increasingly that it was unfair that

the blacks who stood by us in our -  
strike action were not allowed to \*\*

be members of our union and  
could not benefit " from the  
strikes.

Because of his union activities  
Slovo was fired from his job.  
When he was fired from his sec-  
ond job for the same reason he

joined the SA army to fight fas-

CISHLE

He saw action in Egypt and  
aly and when he returned, he

was given exemption from ma-  
tric because he had served in the  
army and was allowed to go to  
university where he studied law

/%  
thrives in

and despite his lack of schooling  
he was awarded the prize as the  
best law student in his final year.

Had Slovo not fought for his  
ideals and been content to re-  
. main a lawyer in SA he would  
have been very wealthy today.

â\200\234I was in exile for 27 years  
and I earned no money. While I  
was in London for 10 years I was  
paid a monthly allowance but for  
the 17 years I was in Angola,  
Zambia and Mozambique I was  
not paid. None of us were paid.  
We were supplied with certain  
basic necessities like food, ac-  
commodation and cigarettes â\200\224  
that is all.â\200\235

â\200\231(@I /)