

**HANDFUL
OF WHITES
WHO HELP
THE AIMS
OF THE
BLACK ANC**



● Albie Sachs
...banned lawyer



● Mary Turok
...banned



● Julius First
...fled the country



● Ben Turok
...banned



● Ruth First
...Joe's wife

Apartheid's quiet enemy

*Sunday Express
(Johannesburg)
8 June 1980*



● Joe Slovo — he was the mastermind behind the Sasol and Secunda raids.

DESMOND BLOW DESCRIBES HOW SLOVO PLANNED FOR TERROR

THE R5.5-million Sasol sabotage blasts were planned from less than 600km away by cherubic former Johannesburg advocate Joe Slovo, assisted by a powerful task force of Black and White South African refugees.

Slovo, who operates from Maputo in Mozambique, has under his control 30 top ANC expatriates — including Ronnie Kasrils, Reg September, Albie Sachs, Stephanie Kemp and Ben and Mary Turok.

The sabotage was so well planned that the whole of Secunda could have been blown up. Slovo and his colleagues must have had maps giving an accurate location of every building and installation at the three sites where the bombs were placed.

Information about the sites must have been sent from South Africa to Maputo — the bombs were laid in what were considered the most strategic places.

Slovo, the only White member of the ANC High Command and the man Minister of Police Mr Louis le Grange this week rated Public Enemy No 1, has been a mystery man ever since he slipped out of South Africa in April, 1963 after the Government banned him.

He belonged to a small White clan of fiery revolutionaries set on abolishing South Africa's racial system of Government.

They were prepared for violent change, but the stringent laws brought against Slovo and his wife Ruth First, who spent 117 days in detention, forced him out of the country and made him a far more menacing figure than he had been while plotting sabotage within South Africa for the ANC's Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) in the early Sixties.

Since he fled South Africa he has moved between London, Moscow, East Germany, and Africa, quietly and determinedly plotting the overthrow of apartheid.

He is reputed to have masterminded the escapes from Pretoria Central Prison last year of three political prisoners, Alexander Mombarris, Stephen Lee and Timothy Jenkin.

There have been few newspaper reports on Slovo since his escape from South Africa 17 years ago. He has kept a low profile and waited patiently while states in Southern Africa gradually fell to Black governments.

The revolution had a priority. Angola and Mozambique first, then Rhodesia, now SWA/Namibia and South Africa.

In the Sixties it was not easy for terrorists to reach South Africa through the ring of rugged bush in the countries friendly to South Africa.

I remember seeing the fragments of one group of terrorists who attempted to hike through the bush of what was then Bechuanaland, only to be defeated by the unrelenting thorn trees that ripped at their bodies and the desolate, dry distances that left them dehydrated.

South Africa seemed impregnable. Now things have changed: distances are short and methods of operation make the communist-trained guerrillas an extremely dangerous threat.

There is no longer an impregnable ring of friendly countries, but a ring of guerrilla training camps surrounding South Africa.

Slovo and the communists have decided that the Eighties is the decade in which to launch the full onslaught on South Africa.

Their plan is three-pronged:
□ The recruitment of terrorists in South Africa.
□ Industrial disruption.
□ Sabotage and terrorism.

During the early Sixties Whites in South Africa participated in sabotage, but today all such Whites are outside the country. It is the Blacks, better trained than any of the Whites ever were, who conduct the battle inside the country.

Slovo has set up his headquarters in Maputo from where he directs 4 000 trained guerrillas specialising in creating disturbances and mounting urban terror attacks and sabotage.

There are at least three training camps in Mozambique alone. One is at Marrupa in Niassa province, in rugged and inhospitable terrain, out of

reach of possible "hot pursuit" attacks. It is protected by a network of anti-aircraft missiles and the training is done by East Germans and Cubans.

Two other camps are at Funchalouro and Trigo de Morais in Gaza Province.

The camp at Trigo de Morais is protected by 14 anti-aircraft guns and SAM5 missiles. There Black youngsters are trained in the use of plastic explosives and urban and psychological warfare.

There are also camps in Tanzania and Angola — the three men who launched South Africa's first urban terror attack in Goch Street, Johannesburg, in June, 1977 were trained at the Angola camp, set up at the request of Slovo.

Slovo moves around a lot — to conspire with the Russian Ambassador to Zambia, Vasily Solodovnikov, or to visit guerrilla training camps in Angola, Tanzania or Liberia, and to seek further arms and explosives from the communists.

He was 37 when he fled to Bechuanaland with J B Marks, former Transvaal president of the ANC, who was also under house arrest.

Educated at the University of the Witwatersrand, Slovo was called to the Bar in Johannesburg and married Ruth First, a journalist from a well-known South African family.

In 1950 the couple were

named under the Suppression of Communism Act when the Communist Party was banned in South Africa.

Among the others named were Jack and Rica Hodgson with whom Slovo was to work closely in developing the guerrilla war now confronting South Africa.

Hodgson also fled through Bechuanaland to Mozambique. Evidence was given at the Rivonia trial in 1963 that Slovo and Hodgson were architects of a plan to manufacture 48 000 land mines and 210 000 hand-grenades in South Africa.

After their departure from South Africa, Hodgson and Slovo worked tirelessly for 14 years to train ANC guerrillas to topple the South African Government.

However, they were told by Moscow that the toppling of the Rhodesian regime came first — and only then could the onslaught be fully directed against South Africa.

But they kept recruiting people from South Africa, training them and sending them "underground".

Both Slovo and Hodgson were named as the "controllers" of James Edward April, the South African Coloured saboteur sentenced to 15 years' jail in 1971.

At April's trial in the Maritzburg Supreme Court it was alleged that he had been trained in sabotage techniques in London and East Berlin by Slovo and Hodgson.

There have been other allegations by political prisoners in South Africa that Slovo and Hodgson trained them — including Justice Mbinda Mpanza and Petrus Mtembu, who were trapped when the Security Branch intercepted coded telegrams sent to them by Hodgson's wife Rica.

Ahmed Timol, the Indian teacher who fell to his death from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square while being interrogated by Security Police, was a close friend of Slovo and Hodgson.

That incident hardened Slovo's attitude towards the Government of South Africa even further.

He was banned from attending meetings in 1964, but con-

tinued to practise at the Bar, primarily defending Blacks.

In 1960 he was one of 156 people charged with treason. All were acquitted.

In 1960 he was detained for four months during a State of Emergency, and in February 1962 he was restricted to the Johannesburg area for five years while he was defending Nelson Mandela on an incitement charge.

His father-in-law, Julius First, 70, believed to be the treasurer of the ANC, also fled South Africa. His mother Matilda, now 84, was reputed to be the first member of the Communist Party in South Africa.

Like her daughter-in-law, Ruth, she left South Africa on an exit permit.

Slovo's colleagues

□ Ronnie Kasrils, 41, was a University of Natal student. He has been named in several South African terrorist trials.

□ Reg September formerly headed the ANC's London headquarters.

□ Albie Sachs was a banned Cape Town lawyer. His wife, Stephanie Kemp, a 90-day detainee in Cape Town, sued the Minister of Justice in 1966, alleging she was assaulted while being held. She accepted an out of court settlement of R1 000.

□ Ben Turok and his wife, Mary, are banned in South Africa.

Also reported to be in Maputo are: Alan Brooks, a former Cape Town student, who is a key worker in the anti-apartheid movement, and his wife, Sarah, daughter of British Communist Party member, Mrs Joan Darling; Fred Dube; Essop Pahad; Steve Tobias; Frankie Forman, the son of Mrs Sadie Forman, a Hated teacher from Cape Town who now works in London; John Carneson, son of Fred Carneson, who left South Africa in 1972 after serving a sentence under the Suppression of Communism Act.

She helped Tambo

FRENE GINWALA, the mystery woman whom the Minister of Police said was planning ANC strategy with the Russian Ambassador to Zambia, helped Oliver Tambo, vice-president of the ANC, and Dr Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the SA Communist Party in 1960, escape from South Africa.

She had gone to London earlier, where she obtained false immigration papers for them.

Miss Ginwala, 48, was named in the Renfrew Christie trial this week. A letter was produced in court in which Lars Gunnar Eriksson, the director of the International University Exchange Fund, introduced South African spy Craig Williamson to Frene Ginwala.

And a statement by Mr Christie was produced in which he admitted he had been in contact with Miss Ginwala to pass on information from South Africa.

Yesterday the Sunday Express tracked down Miss Ginwala's only relative in South Africa — a sister who is a medical doctor and would identify herself only as Dr K N Ginwala. She said she occasionally corresponded with Miss Ginwala, but that Miss Ginwala never discussed her work in London.

She said Miss Ginwala was born in Johannesburg and educated in the Transvaal and later completed her law degree in London.

During the Emergency in 1960 she left South Africa legally, and later began a doctorate at Oxford University. She was later invited to go to Tanzania to edit the government-owned newspaper.