

PRETORIA 224 Four people died and several were wounded in fierce violence throughout South Africa police said yesterday.

Three of the dead were people killed in townships in strife-torn Natal.

Nine arrests were made in Ik-hutsong, near Warrington, when youths gathered illegally and refused to disperse.

In Cape Town, trains and vehicles were extensively damaged when youths either torched them or hurled stones and other missiles in black and coloured

ATRL W (JNES

LONDON 224 The wife of detained SACP and ANC leader 234Mac 200\235 Maharaj said yesterday that her husband 200\231s arrest by security police was a breach of faith by the South African Government.

Zarina Maharaj was speaking during an Anti-Apartheid Movement protest outside the South African Embassy in London.

Maharaj and her two children Amilcar (8) and Sekai-Jo (5) accompanied by AAM president Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, joined about 50 placard waving protesters outside South Africa House for a picket calling for the release of Maharaj and other detainees.

The children displayed placards reading: 234We want our dad, now 200\235, and 234Bring him back 200\235.

3 die in Natal township

townships.

Police also reported erection of road barricades by rioting crowds.

Private and police vehicles were also heavily stoned and damaged in other townships around the country, including those near De Aar, Welkom, Pretoria, Westonaria, Wolmaranstad, Potchefstroom, Kraaifontein, Uitenhage,

Belfour and Krugersdorp.

In these incidents youths burnt
down the houses of four black

golicemen in several townships. â\200\224
apa.

Wifnes, 28 July 17â\200\230?@%
Maharajâ\200\231s wife protests arrest

A visibly angry Maharaj said her
54-year-old husband, who was a
sickly man after yearsâ\200\231 incarcera-
tion and alleged tortore while on
Robben Island with ANC leader
Nelson Mandela, had only re-
turned to South Africa from exile
on the assurance he was under im-
munity from prosecution.

Maharaj, jailed in the early 60s,
was released from jail in 1976, and
came to London afterwards as an
exile and to study, where he be-
came a familiar figure in anti-
apartheid circles.

She dismissed claims that her
husband was a ringleader in a
planned Communist Party con-
spiracy for armed insurrection
saying it was nothing more than an
attempt to cause a rift between the
ANC and the SACP. â\200\224Sapa.

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The |
Natal Witness

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Mandelaâ\200\231s car ar nÃ©es minus
eÃ©n ed to Mandela.

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AFRICAN National Congress teader Nel-
son Mandelaâ\200\231s flashy new blood- lux-
ury Mercedes Benz arrived before dawn
at his home here yesterday â\200\224 minus the
keys.

To make matters worse, the driver of
the truck on which the car made the
1000-km journey from East London,
parked his massive horse and trailer
across Mandelaâ\200\231s driveway and vanished
with the keys to the truck. He has not
beentraced.

Embarrassed ANC officials at the home told The Natal Witness that due to an oversight, the keys to the car had been left in East London after last Sunday's Mdantsane rally when the car was pre-

keys

They were left to tell angry Mercedes Benz staff who arrived to pick up the truck about the driver's vanishing act.

Black workers at the Mercedes Benz plant in East London crafted the car for

Mandela in their own time as a token of

their appreciation of his leadership in the fight against apartheid.

But one thing Mandela did not manage during his 27-year incarceration in South Africa's prisons was to learn to drive.

The ANC officials said they were expecting key developments at the week end.

If not on the political front, then certainly on the motoring front.

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' socialism

ow that the period during which the limitations imposed by the Lancaster House agreements were effective has elapsed, President Mugabe's administration has become able to reorder the nation as it chooses. For South Africans who look to the neighbouring states for indications of what the post-apartheid era might bring, the Harare Government's newly-unveiled plans for land redistribution provide a discomfiting example. In order to achieve more balanced racial composition in large-scale commercial agriculture, the first step is to reduce the land-holding of foreigners. Foreigners will be debarred from buying land, and those who already own land will be encouraged to sell it. Commercial farmers whose land is mostly bought to make space for landless peasants will henceforth be compensated in non-convertible, and hence non-exportable, Zimbabwe dollars. As a strategy for restructuring commercial agriculture, it is heavily socialist. Whether it will achieve the goal of high productivity in a crucially important sector of the economy is questionable; that it will effectively deter foreign in-

vestment, not only in agriculture but in
eg(lary other sector as well, is undeniable.

Future South African governments
will also have to tackle the huge problem of inequitable land holdings.
Despite the superficial appeal of the socialist solution, the investment-deter-
ring Zimbabwean model is not the answer. Nelson Mandela has himself
identified foreign funding as one of this country's most pressing future needs.
With the failure of socialism having
opened up investment opportunities in Eastern Europe, the world's
economic giants are not about to pour
their wealth into yet another African
socialist basket-case.

SACP steps from
hadows

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â\200\230ponâ\200\230h' 'I'O power'
,ihe ANC are so cldse that the |

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end in a cul-de-sqc?

But will its

PATRICK LAURENCE

Whether the SACP is out of. ==â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224o

THE South African Com-

munist Party, which holds
its first public rally in 40 j

years tomorrow, has trav-

elled a long, hard and cir-
cuitous route to its present
position as a de facto in-
terlocutor at the negotiat-

ing table.

n an astonishing turn of

events since the SACP was

outlawed 40 years ago, its |
general secretary, Joe Slovo, |
Is again included in the Afri-
can National Congress nego- |

tiating team for the sche-
duled August 6 talks.

President de Klerk is trying
to exclude Mr Slovo from" the
talks following the discovery of
an alleged communist plof to
seize power if the negotiations

fail or do not turn out to the
SACP's satisfaction.

Even if Mr de Klerk prevails
upon the ANC to drop Mr Slovo,
the SACP will still have a pres-
ence at the negotiating table.
The ties between the SACP and

the SACP will be represented,

whatever the precise composi-
tion of the ANC delegation.

The SACP, however, took sev-
eral wrong turnings-in its pro-
tracted journey to the brink of
power and, in the view of its op-
ponents, it may be about to take
its followers and its ANC ally
into another cul de sac.

The SACP is today a tireless
champion of the oppressed and
of racial equality. But in 1922,
during the bloody Rand Rebel-
lion, it sided with white mine
workers against the mining
companies under the racist slo-
gan "Workers of the world unite
and fight for a white South Afri-
ca".

The SACP emerged as a tren-
chant opponent of apartheid |

long before it became a fashion-
able cause. It espoused the idea

of a "Native Republic" in South
Africa a few years after the

1922 rebellion, thus anticipating |
' the bantustan policy adopted by

the ruling National Party by
nearly three decades.

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|

kilter again in prescribing so-
cialism-as the answer to South
Africa's economic and social ills
in the 1990s is hotly debated.

Where communist parties in
the rest of world are on the re-
treat after the upheavals in
Eastern Europe and in the So-
viet Union itself, the SACP,
sensing the possibility of power,

is on the advance. Its buoyant optimism is summed up in the title of its revised programme: â\200\234The Path to Powerâ\200\235.

Where many communist par-

ties have hastily abandoned the

once proud label â\200\234communistâ\200\235 in an attempt to distance themselves from the tyrannies associated with communism in East-

ern Europe, the SACP still

proudly proclaims itself to be a communist party.

It must be, remarks Ronnie Kasrils, former intelligence chief of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the army of the SACP and its ANC ally, one of the few communist parties whose flag still contains

â\200\234.the hammer and sickle.

- +.The SACP is more than an anachronism in an age where socialism appears to have lost the battle against capitalism in key parts of the world.

After surviving for 40 years as an underground party â\200\224 it was banned in 1950 under the Suppression of Communism Act â\200\224 the SACP is re-surfacing as a potentially powerful but still largely unknown force to many South Africans.

The SACP boasts that â\200\234our party and what â\200\230it â\200\230Stands for are more popular today than at any time in our 69-year historyâ\200\235. It is a boast which cannot be dismissed as idle.

Its underground existence forced it to become a highly secretive organisation, causing some political observers to compare it to the subterranean Afrikaner Broederbond and to accuse it of manipulating the ANC in some way as the Broederbond is thought to control the ruling National Party. But, promises Mr Slovo, the party has no intention of functioning as a Broederbond within the ANC or as a secret organisation.

In the relatively free atmosphere of post-February 2 South ;

Africa, created by President de

Klerkâ\200\231s decision to unban thâ\200\231eâ\200\230

The SACP boasts that â\200\230â\200\234the party and what it stands for are more popular today than at any time in our 69-year historyâ\200\235. It is a boast which cannot be dismissed as idle.

SACP, Mr Slovo says: â\200\234We intend moving towards a situation where every communist will be proud to acknowledge

they are members of the party.â\200\235

He adds a caveat: â\200\234We cannot yet abandon (all) the levels of our underground because the process of democratisation is not yet irreversible.â\200\235

The first instalment of the SACPâ\200\231s pledge to â\200\234go publicâ\200\235 will be delivered tomorrow at a rally in Soweto, when it will disclose the names of its internal interim leadership, as distinct from those of its central committee members.

Even that partial disclosure will be a leap forward into the age of glasnost. Very few details are known about the SACPâ\200\231s leader-

ship. With one or two exceptions, the names of its central committee members remain secret. Mr Slovo is one exception. Dan Tloome, the SACP chairman, is another.

When political observers assemble at Soccer City in Soweto for the rally, together with â\200\234the massesâ\200\235, they will seek answers â\200\224 or even partial answers

â\200\224 to several critical questions.

One concerns the identity of its leaders. A second focuses on the strength of the SACP within

the ANC. A third relates to the SACPâ\200\231s appeal on the ground.

A fourth seeks to probe the sincerity of the SACPâ\200\231s apparently sudden acceptance of multiparty democracy, a notion which many SACP leaders, nurtured on the authoritarian traditions of Stalin and Brezhnev, once contemptuously dismissed as â\200\234bourgeois democracyâ\200\235.

Observers seeking to identify the central committee membership will be disappointed. There will be no disclosure, Mr Slovo

cautions, until the SACP's 70th anniversary congress next year and then only if the process of democratisation is judged to

have gone far enough to make

disclosure safe.

It follows that the exact strength of the SACP in the ANC will remain imponderable until

the names of its central com-

mittee are known and one can run a check list against the names of the ANC national executive.

Until then, however, observers and the public generally will have to make do with various estimates.

The British publication Africa Confidential reckons that 27 of the 35-member national executive are SACP members. A 1986 American State Department report calculates that about half the national executive are communists. :

The South African government assessment puts the proportion at about two-thirds.

Whatever the exact situation, the SACP is undoubtedly strate-

- have the prob-

gically positioned within the ANC, particularly because of its joint command with the ANC of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The Soccer City rally will serve as a barometer of sorts to the SACP's mass appeal.

If the rally flops, the omens

- will certainly not be good for

SACP's declared ambition of transforming itself from a small vanguard party into a broader movement.

But even if the rally attracts a capacity crowd of 100,000, observers will

be undecided about what pro-

portion of the crowd are committed SACP supporters, as against ANC members showing their loyalty to an ally which stood by them during the dark years when the ANC was banned and its leaders in exile or jail.

One point can be made emphatically, however. The SACP is the first party founded by whites to attract a large black membership. The bulk of its members are black, according to the SACP leadership.

Judging from the skin colour of the people who defiantly raised the SACP flag at the height of the township rebellion of 1984-86 and who have raised it since the official

SpeP ThePL Ivom Sesows

Africa Confidential reckons that 27 of the

ANC's 35-member --national executive are . Mare

SACP members. The ~ Government

~ puts the proportion at

about two-thirds.

SACP estimate that 70 percent of its members are black is not an exaggeration.

Black people not only joined the SACP: they also died for its cause in the guerilla war which started soon after the banning of the ANC in 1960 and the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe in 1961.

A special rally issue of the SACP journal, Umsebenzi, proudly records: Commu-nists (were) in the front rank of the struggle. No sacrifice was too much.

members lost their lives on the gallows, in police cells

and in battle
with the
enemy.â\200\235

Judging
from the
names of communists who lost
their lives in â\200\234the struggleâ\200\235,
which was published in an ear-
lier edition of Umsebenzi, the
overwhelming majority of those
who died were black.

Some of the best-known com-
munists have been black men
and women: the legendary, in
communist circles, JB Marks
and Moses Kotane; J Nkosi,
Dora Tamane and Moses Mabhi-
da; Govan Mbeki, the first of the
men imprisoned with Nelson
Mandela in 1964 to be released,
and Tloome, the present SACP
chairman.

Assessment of the SACPâ\200\231s ac-

- tua¹and potential strength has
*’ to take account of the growth of
trade unionism among black:

workers. It is there that the
SACE:",S’ natural constituency
lies.

It is significant rather than
coincidental that the SACPâ\200\231s
first press conference since it
was unbanned was held at the
headquarters of the Congress of
South African Trade Unions,
South Africaâ\200\231s biggest trade
union federation.

The disclosure of the names
of the SACPâ\200\231s internal leader-
ship and of those of its central
committee members at a later
date will facilitate accurate ap-
praisal of its strength in the
trade union movement.

Of particular interest to South
Africans ensconced in executive
positions of the giant corpora-
tions will be whether either list
includes Cyril Ramaphosa, the
able and cool-headed general
secretary of the National Union
of Mineworkers, South Africaâ\200\231s
biggest trade union.

The most important question
to ordinary citizens, however, is
whether the SACP has really
discarded its Stalinist post.

In a position paper, published
in January, Mr Slovo admits
that the SACP must accept its
share of responsibility â\200\234for the
spread of the Stalin cultâ\200\235. He
acknowledges, too, that the â\200\234per-
nicious habitâ\200\235 of branding those
who do not agree with the party
as the â\200\234enemies of socialismâ\200\235
has not yet been excised from
its ranks. ’

He ends by proclaiming the
SACPâ\200\231s commitment to the fun-
damental freedoms of liberal or
bourgeois democracy â\200\224 free-
doms of speech, thought, move-
ment, organisation and so on â\200\224
and pledges to uphold multi-
party democracy in post-apart-
heid South Africa.

In a fascinating article in the

| journal Transformation, Pallo
Jordan, the ANC's secretary for
information, accuses Mr Slovo
of glossing too lightly over the
SACP's Stalinist past.

He criticises the SACP leader-
ship of having produced a spirit
of intolerance, petty intellectual
thuggery and political dissem-
bling among its leaders. He
calls for an unsparing interro-
gation of the Stalinist past as

the future from the existing
tragedy of socialism.

~ Dr Jordan, one of the ANC's
really incisive thinkers, ought to
know what he is talking about.

According to Africa Confiden-
tial, he was detained for eight
weeks in June 1983 as a dissi-
dent by a high-ranking ANC-
SACP apparatchik for daring to
raise his voice against abuse of
power by ANC security officials.

He was released and exon-
erated after the intervention of
ANC president Oliver Tambo
and rose to eminence in the
ANC in later years.

Some board room observers
may see in Dr Jordan's criti-
cism of Mr Slovo's paper a sign
that socialism is being rejected
from within the ANC. They will
be wrong.

.the only way to salvage hope for

Dr Jordan's critique is made
in the name of socialism and in
the best tradition of democratic
Marxism.

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Stom

HE trial over the death
fof Stompie Moeketsi Sei-
ipei (14) resumes for the

'entencmg of Mandela â\200\230| fone of the four young men ab-

e ch Jerry Rickardson. | d â\200\231l_ucted from Sowetoâ\200\231s Methodist

United Football Club

on August 6.

Â¢ During the trial, the judge
[found that Winnie Mandela
ust have been present on
the evening of the assaults in
ther home which led to the
|{death of Stompie.

il The question is will Mrs Win-
hie Mandela face charges?

Â® One person who would most
like to know is key witness in
{the trial, Kenneth Kgasi, who
| | [yesterday, in an exclusive inter-
| fview, expanded on his court evi-

' |Â\$ He gave a similar interview
to Londonâ\200\231s Sunday Telegraph
|lthis week in which he told of
| | fevents leading up to the teenage
factivistâ\200\231s bloody murder and
| [being forced to participate in an
| |]attempted murder.

Worried

â\200\234Since it all began on the
| Inight of December 29 1988, my
1 |life has not been my own. I do
'worry about my safety because
|Imy evidence linked a powerful
i[political figure like Mrs Mande-
la to the assaults. But I was
more worried before I gave

| fwith the other

PAT DEVEREAUX

court evidence,â\200\235 said Mr Kgasi,

iciously interrogated and as- |

â\200\230saulted. |

Mr Kgasi (30) explained that |
came to be living at the |

Â°

i Winnieâ\200\231punched me

â\200\224 exclusive interview

B e s o> e

anse by members of the Man- i
â\200\230fdela United Football Team and |

little wild animal, but he denied
the charges.

- In the days that followed, just

1: Stompie was furious, like a

tened down and although he was
still gossiped about the others
seemed to accept him.

the ANCâ\200\231's Freedom Charter by |
eart. {

" However, tension was devel-
oping in the manse because of a |
clash between the minister who
headed the manse, Paul Verryn

and the housekeeper, Xoliswa

e
! tanse because he was a writer

and was in the process of writ-
ling about the lives of the young-
sters who took refuge there.
"This is his story:

1 first met Stompie, the tiny
Tumahole activist, about two
weeks before our abduction. He

|{was brought into the manse one

night and, because there was no
'room for him to share a bed
boys, he slept

WItHAlE. b Fads D3 sipe

" At first'we believed him to be
ust another street urchin. He
old us he had been sleeping at a
township station.

Because I was non-political
...and still am ... I was often a
mediator when quarrels broke
out between about youngsters
laged between 14 and 28 years
old. There were usually about a
dozen living at the house.

- The day after Stompieâ\200\231s arriv-

al, a fight broke out when the others accused him of being a

|sell-out and police collaborator.

r

Falati. She was a very militant supporter of the ANC and always wore the colours.

â\200\230She forced us to celebrate Christmas as â\200\234a black Christmasâ\200\235 which meant little or no celebration and no lights in the house, only candles.

After Christmas, on Decem-

| ber 29, the night of our kidnap-

ping, a stranger rushed into the house followed by a gang of

others and Mrs Falati. She then

pointed out Stompie, Thabiso
| Mono and Pelo Mekgwe. They

took me too because they seemed to think I might inform
~on the kidnapping.

We were shoved into a waiting panel bus and the gang began to sing revolutionary songs, led by Mrs Falati. We

â\200\234 were ordered to join in the singing. We were driven to what I later discovered was Mrs Mandelaâ\200\231s Diepkloof house. One of

| the gang demanded our watches and we gave them to him.

before Christmas, things quiet-

v I soon realised he was a child | who had never known childhood.

He was very intelligent and | very political. He idolised the | Mandela name and could recite |

| We entered and found two'

rooms divided by a carpet and

in the centre was a jacuzzi. It

| was here that we were questioned by the leader, who we were told later told was Jerry Richardson.

Then I came face to face with Mrs Winnie Mandela for the first time in my life. She entered the room and seemed very tall. Her movements were slow. I am not sure if she hadnâ\200\231t been drinking or something.

She looked at us scornfully, then began to berate us. â\200\234For 26 years our leader has been inside for your benefit, yet you are continuing your nonsense. You are not fit to live.â\200\235

She ordered us to stand up and Xoliswa informed her about us. She started with telling Mrs Mandela about Stompie being a sell-out and added that he kept a taping bug (recording device) up his nose. She said I claimed to be an intellectual and she said that the other two were homosexuals and shared a bed with

the Rev Paul Verryn.. -

Mrs Mandela thought about this for a while, then she suddenly lashed out at me, grab-

me in the eye. She was very

strong. I managed to get out of

the way of the second blow but |)
y W DU | bruises. My face was fat and

she then grabbed Stompie.
- Punched

She accused him of being a
| sell-out and before he could
reply to her accusations she

punched him. Then she turned
on the other two. â\200\234Why did you | 1

sleep with white men?â\200\235â\200\231 she!
shouted. â\200\234Why do you sell com-

rades to the police. Donâ\200\231t you
know it is wrong?â\200\235

She continued to pick on
â\200\234Stompie and beat him. She was
wild and had savage eyes as she
turned back to punching me.

â\200\234You should be fighting the
white man like the comrades,
_ but instead you allow them to
destroy us,â\200\235 she screamed.

The Mandela United Team,
her bodyguards, then joined in
| and began to punch and kick us.
~ We were yelling for mercy and I

could taste the salt of blood in
my mouth.
Mrs Mandela then stood back

and watched with a satisfied
look on her face. I was shocked
that this woman the mother
of a nation could do this. She
was so obviously in power and I
didn't think she even realised it
was wrong. For me her image
was spoiled.

After what seemed hours of
beating, it suddenly stopped and
we were taken outside to wash.

Stompie, the smallest, could
hardly make it. During the as-

-sault he actually confessed to
selling out comrades in Parys

bing me by the hair and punched ' 219 JITY

threatened him again.
and again. hmgain

When I saw my face the next
day I could not believe the
purple.

'We were then told to apolo-
gise and call Mrs Mandela
mummy by Richardson. But
Stompie's torture was not over.
He was not to be forgiven and,
as Jerry told us, he would not
live. :

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Stompie's latk S

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rned back to the Man-

B_____|Â°Â°d degei{:tt::â\200\230e. 1 found this all very

The child was struck by 2 \disturbing and ::atll}i};. â\200\230;â\200\230aâ\200\230:â\200\230 gâ\200\234?:i

muscular man who came into |want to be}mtâ\200\230;%gan to plan mY
the room with Jerri¬\201rdli¬\202s jros l;:::g;ms-â\200\235 â\200\230

ed and beaten soli y this | 3 4
i¬\201t;l:l Stompie was in agyony and Kenneth Kgasl mzig:g:dazz
totally destroyed while we could escape 2 few daghse B hodist
only look on. went straight to

The next day Stompie could

not eat. Later Jerry asked him
to write down his address and
gather his belongings. Stompiâ\202¬
managed to get up and left with
Jerry without saying goodbye-

RIS i b g

The following morning I saw [
Jerryâ\200\231s shoes had blood on them
and there was no Stompie.

Then we were allowed more
freedom around the house. We
were given physical training
and I was told I would be given
a duty. â\200\231

We set off runnin with the
football team thrwa;Â\$â~ tbi¬\201 v.s,uâ\200\230lb-k
urb of Diepkloof which is the
neighbourhood I live in, but I
was not allowed to go home. It
was clear we were looking for
someone who I later discovered
was Ikaneng Lerothodi. We
found him and he was dragged
to an open piece of ground.

Jerry threw him to the
ground, sat on his chest, and an-
other gang member began to
unscrew some gardening shears.
I was holding the manâ\200\231s left
hand and I could not believe it
was happening. I was s0 scared.

Jerry then took the blade of
the shears and began to stab
into the man. I heard a moan
and we pushed the body into a
nearby ravine. I thought we had
killed him. But it later turned
out that he had survived the at-
tack and lived to tell the tale.

which led up to the trial.

Church to report the events \

SHEER TERROR: Kenneth Kgasi, one of the key witnesses in the Stompie trial, describes the kidnapping from the Methodist manse and the events that occurred there in the story on this @ Photograph: Herbert Mabuza.

page.

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X ';;,
ANC manâ\200\231s

Witness Reporter
THE Greytown home of African

National Congress organiser
Alfred Mzolo was torched late on
Thursday night shortly after mem-
bers of the South African Police
had searched it.

His bakkie was also damaged in
the incident.

Mzolo said he was woken at
11.30 pm by a Lieutenant Fourie, a
Mr du Preez, a Mr Khumalo and
two other policemen, all in plain

TG0

clothes, who told him they had
come to search the house.

Mzolo said he saw three bakkies
and a yellow car parked outside.

â\200\234They did not say why they were
searching the house but they did
not find anything and left. Du
Preez said to me, â\200\230Good night Mr
Mzolo, sleep well, we will see you
soonâ\200\231,â\200\235 he said.

Minutes later Mzolo said he
heard shots being fired and the
dining room caught alight.

ANC midlands
convenor
Harry Gwala
visits
Greytown
organiser
Alfred Mzolo
after Mzolo's
home was
destroyed by
fire on
Thursday

night. Mzolo
displays the
empty bullet
shells and
petrol
containers
found outside
his home.
Members of
the South
African Police
force had
searched his
home minutes
before.

H Witrne<eSS

home torched â\200\230after SAP visitâ\200\231

The occupants of the house es--.
caped uninjured. Mzolo said he -
saw ayellow car and a bakkie leav-
ing the scene and Lieutenant Fou-
riesittingin his car.

Mzolo told The Natal Witness
that, although he had been visited
by members of the CID, he had not
yet made a statement to the police.

SAP liaison officer Major Pieter
Kitching had not responded to
inquiries at the time of going to
press.

Mandela: Officials

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â\200\234SOWETO, South Africa â\200\224 Nel-
son Mandela accused the govern-
ment Sunday of using an alleged
Comimuiisi COnsSpitacy o Giidy
peace lalks.

Speaking before about 35,000
people celebrating the launch of
the South African Communist
Party, Mandela said the govern-
ment was trying lo whip up hyste-
ria with claims that Communist
members of his African National
Congress had plotted to seize
power.

Mandela also stressed that the
ANC was not a Marxist move-
ment, although many Communists
hold senior positions in the ANC.

Police claim Communists and
militants within the ANC's mili-
tary wing have stockpiled weapons
and are formulating plans to seize
power if talks between the govern-
ment and the ANC on ending

Stall Talks

white-minority rule fail
Communist

[Party officials
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i Africaâ\200\231s racial
4 divisions.

Government

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were studying

Mandela Mandelaâ\200\231s

charges and had no immediate

response.

The ANC and the government

are to meet Aug. 6 to try to clear
the way for full-scale negotiations.

The rally marked the Communist Party's move into mainstream politics after being banned for 40 years by the government.

There's No
ANC Plot,
Mandela Says

7/2/90
Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South
Africa — Nelson Mandela insisted
Friday there was no Communist
plot within the African National
Congress to seize power, but the
national police chief said arrests of
ANC guerrillas probably would
continue.

Police Gen. Johan van der
Merwe said the detention of some
senior ANC and South African
Communist Party militants had
turned up evidence of a conspiracy.

President F.W. de Klerk met
with Mandela for more than two
hours Thursday night.

News reports said de Klerk
showed him police evidence of an
alleged plan by Communist members
of the ANC to stage a revolt if
negotiations with the government
break down.

But on Friday, Mandela said,
"There is no plot as far as we're
concerned."

Mashininiâ\200\231s de

JOHANNESBURG â\200\224 The Azanian Peopleâ\200\231s Organisation yesterday described the death of former Soweto Students Representative Council president Tsietsi Mashinini as tragic and great loss to the liberation struggle.

Conveying the organisationâ\200\231s condolences to the Mashinini family, Azapo spokesman Strini Moodley described Mashinini as a ~fearless leader of the student revolution of 1976â\200\235.

Mashinini died during the early

The Natal Witness, Saturda July 28 1990

hours of Thursday at a'hospitai in Guinea, but circumstances surrounding his death are unknown.

Born 33 years ago in Soweto, Mashinini attended the Morris Isaacson high school and, in 1974, joined the South African Students Movement (SASM).

Early in 1976 he became regional president of SASM and then chairman of the Action Committee.

He planned, organised and

spearheaded the historical June

KwaZulu p

NRTRL NINESS

25 000

by CARMEL RICKARD

A NEW plan to sell sites which will house up to 25000 Umlazi squatters has been announced by KwaZulu.

The minister of the interior, E.S.C. Sithebe, said yesterday that 3 000 residential sites had been identified in Umlazi, south of Durban, as â\200\234infill developmentâ\200\235 for squatters.

Some sites were already occupied by squatters while others were new sites to which people could be moved if their present squatting site had to be vacated.

Each site would be provided with rudimentary services a pit latrine and a communal water tap shared by 10-30 sites.

Officials said each site on average 300 square metres would be sold for about R500.

In addition each owner would be charged a flat monthly rate for the water and other services.

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Uml

16 march to protest against the forced use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction at black schools.

puring those traumatic days following the June 16 March, Comrade Mashinini demonstrated his leadership and fearlessness in dramatic fashion, said Moodley.

Mashinini eluded security police and went underground, where he mobilised and marshalled black students with vigour and zeal that earned him the

Owners would be free to build whatever structure they wished on their site, and to upgrade their homes as they were able.

Sithebe said once owners had paid for their land, they were free to sell it on the open market should they want to leave.

Asked whether he felt squatters were likely to agree to pay for sites if they had already paid substantial sums of money to landlords on the understanding they were buying the land, Sithebe said he did not think such problems would arise.

He said Umlazi was chosen as the first area where this new scheme would be implemented as it was the largest city under KwaZulu's control and the 3 000 sites identified in Umlazi would be able to house all the squatters in the township.

It was likely kwaMashu to the north of Durban would be the

nickname of Lieutenant General.

The security branch in Soweto, in a desperate attempt to detain Mashinini, put a R500 reward on his head for information of his whereabouts.

However, in August the same year, Mashinini went into exile and became Central Committee chairman of the SSRC in exile.

Mashinini was instrumental in the formation of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (SAYRCO) and became the organ-

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next where such sites would be developed. It was hoped that in the next five to seven years 86 000 stands would be -developed for sale for informal settlement.

Other areas earmarked for similar development include Mpophomeni, Vulindlela and greater Edendale.

The Umlazi project will cost R9-million, as the estimated R500 selling price of each plot is heavily subsidised.

It will be implemented by the RSA/KwaZulu Development Project (RKDP) which is a R1,124 billion project established jointly by the South African and KwaZulu Governments.

A joint co-ordinating and implementing committee is to facilitate liaison between all the bodies involved in the project.

eration struggle â\200\224 Azapovi~\201

isationâ\200\231s representative in Guinea.

He vigorously turned down attempts to woo him by both the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress and remained committed to the black consciousness movement until his death. Azapo and the SAYRCO are handling all funeral arrangements.

Negotiations are presently going on to have his body brought

to Zimbabwe and from there into
the country for burial. â\200\224Sapa. ;