

BACKGROUND  
TO THE  
RENAMING CAMPAIGN  
AND BRIEF  
EXPLANATION  
AROUND THE NAMES  
OF OUR RESIDENCE

**Issued by:           Housing Central Executive Committee**

**NOVEMBER 1993**

# **Background to the Renaming Campaign and Explanation around the names.**

Comrades and friends

In the first place one should start by explaining as to why it was necessary to have embarked on the task of renaming our residences. The residences as you all would recall, were gender divided. In the past (around the 70's) it was even a crime, punishable by expulsion, should you be found to have crossed the 'gender boundaries'. This contradiction was fought until victory was achieved. The struggles around this issue were guided by our principle of nonsexism.

The names of the residences were therefore named per gender, i.e. we had MBA'S x MA where "M" was for "MANS" and VA's where "V" was for "VROUENS". One immediately notices who the architects were, i.e. National Party AGENTS, who knew only one language, namely AFRIKAANS. Conditions at Turfloop e.g. crime, necessitated the integration of residences. It was therefore felt that such names would contradict with the very idea of integration itself as we took this campaign to be a step towards the implementation of our noble principle of nonsexism. We felt that division of men from women is a very artificial exercise only possible in an apartheid fantasy - Boerestaat.

As residences increased in number, use of the Alphabet became more and more incomprehensible, in that we had MBNA-J, VMB-H, etc. In choosing the names, once again there was a problem. After whom should the residences be named. There was a debate between flora x fauna names and names relating to our struggle. The latter won the day.

It is against this background this booklet was compiled, so as to explain what the new names represent and who the individual heros are/were. Students are urged to use these names more, but more particularly that they understand the background of the various names. We cannot afford to continue calling our residences by names given by apartheid architects and male chauvinists.

Hereunder follows the Names and brief explanations and Historical Backgrounds.

## **1. Madhiba Heights**

Madhiba is a clan name for Cde Nelson Mandela, ANC President (maybe SA President in few months time.) Chancellor of the UNIN and an inspiration to many South Africans and to the world. Mandela's name which is synonymous to the struggle against apartheid will be there in the history books of the world.

## 2. Kwame Nkrumah

This man, was a leader of the Ghanaian people against colonialism. He developed ideas around Africa Unity. The organisation of African Unity (OAU) was founded on his ideas. He emphasized solidarity among African Countries in their struggle against their common enemy then, colonialism and neo-colonialism. He advocated for a Federal African Government based on economic co-operation and solidarity. This idea is still manifesting itself through the formation of the OAU, and now lately SADCC. Students should visit libraries in order to know more about this legend of Africa.

## 3. Steve Biko

South Africa has produced some of the finest intellectuals and revolutionaries in its quest for democracy, among them Cde Steve Biko. This comrade after noting the lack of commitment shown by white students in NUSAS against apartheid, led with other Comrades, a walkout from Nusas at Rhodes University in 1969. Their argument was that it's a reality that South Africans are racially divided and, in organising them we are forced to use different Strategies and tactics. From this therefore, the philosophy of Black Consciousness as a tactic for mobilisation was developed. In his teaching, Steve Biko upheld the progressive ideology and principle of non-racialism but emphasised that the tactic that should be used in black communities should be BC with the hope that at some stage SASO and NUSAS would merge. It is against this background that today we have SASCO (a merger between SANSCO and NUSAS).

## 4. Tsietsi Mashinini

This Cde was a leader of the SRC (Soweto) in 1976. He was harassed by the police until he skipped the country. He later formed an organisation called the BC(SA) which was called to be independent of the ANC and PAC. A group of those people (most left the country in 1976) joined the ANC(MK), some formed the BCMA led by Mosibudi Mangena based in Zimbabwe in 1982. Tsietsi's BC movement of SA disintegrated until he met his death in the early 1990's. Nevertheless he became an outstanding scholar, in exile.

## 5. Kofifi

This is the name of the village/ township which became a victim of forced removals so as to give way for the growth of Johannesburg. Kofifi (next to Sophiatown) was non-racial in terms of residents, such that its continued existence was against the policy of apartheid then. This township therefore saw its demise because of apartheid policy. Most of the leaders of Kofifi and Sophiatown are the veterans of the ANC like Odi Mafi Mabula. The majority of Sophiatown and Kofifi residents are now in Orlando, Dube, Naledi and Jabavu in Soweto.

## 6. Lilian Njoyi

Lilian, a leader of the ANC Women's League, participated in the historic August 9 march by women to the Strydom parliament where it is said that "U Strydom phuma ngevenstere - he escaped through the window". The comrade was very instrumental in organising for the ANC - its underground and life. She is among those people who practically proved that a woman's place is not in the kitchen, but in the frontline of struggle. Let all our people men and woman now say "no longer should it be that a woman's place is in the kitchen, but in the struggle" as the late OR said and as Lilian believed and practised.

## 7. Cuito Cuanavale

This is a province in Angola, where in 1988 the SADF, koefoet and Unita were assaulted by MK, SWAPO, MPLA and the Cuban forces in their quest for liberation. After this defeat, Namibia became free, Cuban forces withdrew from Angola and 1990 the ANC and SACP were unbanned. The history of Southern Africa therefore is written as pre-Cuito and post-Cuito battle. It is where the Botha regime acknowledged that it is not invincible and must talk, so as to end conflict. Students should read more about this topic as it's a source of inspiration to us as young people.

## 8. Agostino Netto

"He used both the pen and the machine to liberate the people of Angola." Mzwakhe Mbuli knows him as such. This was the first president of the MPLA (Popular movement for the liberation of Angola) which fought against Portuguese colonialism until victory in 1975. He died two years after the independence of Angola. He was a poet, a communist and a leader of Angola, Southern Africa and the world revolutionary movement. Let's emulate him. Students (readers) should know that our glorious army MK participated in the battle waged by MPLA against Portugal.

## 9. Khotso House

Khotso means peace in Sotho languages. Khotso House is a house of peace. A similar name is used for the building housing the SACC, COSATU and many other community organisations in Johannesburg. It was bombed in the 80's and raided from time to time by the apartheid police. This in essence motivated our people to continue fighting in defence of the House of Peace - Khotso House - for peace in our land. For as long as apartheid remains in power, there will be no peace because apartheid was founded on violence. It may even take us some time after April 27 to bring peace in our land because remnants of the past will still be with us. Let all who love their country join hands to strengthen the democratic alliance so as to bring peace, stability and freedom to our people - not only in our life time but for future generations to come.

## 11. Somafco

Somafco is a diminutive for a college established by the ANC (SA) in Tanzania for the education of its members and exiles from

South Africa during the pre-1990 period. Its full name is/was Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College. Solomon Mahlangu was a young MK cadre murdered by apartheid Courts who sentenced him to death on April 6 1979. Mahlangu before he died said to all in the dock, particularly his mother i.e. "Tell my people that I love them and that my blood will nourish the tree that will bear the fruit of freedom". Mahlangu represents a brigade of brave, angry young men who skipped the country in 1976 and who were committed to freedom.

**12. David Webster**

Comrade David Webster, a teacher at Wits University, an anti-apartheid intellectual and activist met his death at the hands of the CCB (Civil Co-operation Bureau) in 1989. The CCB was a well-trained, underground unit of the SADF and SAP whose objective was to mysteriously kill anti-apartheid activists who were seen as a threat to State security. We count many who died like David Webster, such as Matthew Goniwe, Stanza Bopape, Dr Ribbeiro and many others who paid the ultimate price for being anti-apartheid. Students and academics should take the example of David Webster and carry forward the struggle for social emancipation and a dynamic education system.

**13. Desmond Tutu**

The Cleric, Archbishop of Cape Town of the Anglican church. The leading campaigner for the isolation of Apartheid. One of those priests who interpreted the Bible as a prophecy for liberation, for freedom of conscience and for justice. Let all clerics and Christians reject orthodoxy which is a product of Bourgeois conservatist preaching. Such reactionaries would like to see the church separated from the people. The church is a site of struggle and an instrument for social change. South Africa is blessed to have revolutionary priests of the calibre of Desmond Tutu. We wish that he lives long that he may further contribute towards the reconstruction of our country.

**14. Dr Ribbeiro**

"A people's doctor" - that is how he was best known by the people of Mamelodi. He was murdered in cold-blood by the 'faceless people' in 1988, in his house with his wife. The CCB was later found to be the most likely suspect. These heinous crimes should be investigated and the criminals brought to book. We are looking forward to justice being seen and done.

**15. Zeph Mothopeng**

Referred to as the "lion of Azania" among PAC members and supporters,. He was among the people who broke away from the ANC in 1956 following a clash over the Freedom Charter. In 1959 they formed the Pan African Congress, which led a march on 21 March 1960 in Sharpville which culminated in a massacre. The march was against the Pass Laws. Zephania was part of the PAC underground which formed IPOQO (the PAC's army). In 1976 he was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island. He was released in 1989 to become the first President following the unbanning of

the PAC in 1990. He died after a short illness. South Africa needs to emulate such people i.e. those who stick to their beliefs for as long as they are correct. Readers should study the history of this man as he was a source of inspiration to his followers and a man who was firm in position.

#### 16. Lusaka

A town/city in Zambia, where the ANC had its Head Office from time immemorial (1962). Under the leadership of Cde Kenneth Kaunda, the ANC was offered asylum in Zambia, for its operations against apartheid. We thank the Zambian people for their support. It remains to be seen as to whether the change of administration (Chiluba) will change the relationship that we had with the Zambian people, particularly those around Lusaka.

#### 17. Barney Molokoane

Mkhonto We Sizwe, in its history of struggle produced some of the finest cadres, brave men whom we as young activists are proud of having known, fought alongside and respected. Barney Molokoane was one such cadre. He was commander of a unit which bombed Sasol 2 in the 1980's. He was, we are told, faced with a situation where their unit was to be extinguished by the racist army. Barney ordered his entire unit to retreat and he alone remained to cover them. That he did successfully after killing many Boers. He later ran out of ammunition following which he was killed. We'll always remember you Qhawe la Maghawe.

#### 18. Chief Luthuli

He was not actually a chief but king. He was king of the Zulus, not a Zulu king. He was the ANC National President, a Noble Prize winner, the first person whom in 1956 called for sanctions against the apartheid regime - a campaign which the ANC took up in later years. He was a noble son of Africa. We are today amazed to learn of the discovery of people like Gatsha and the Zulu king Zwelithini who argue that Zulu people are not part of South Africa and that they want the right to self-determination. King Luthuli, must be angry in his grave to see his people being misled and misrepresented by a bunch of bourgeois agents. We wish and hope that king Zwelithini will see sense and lead the people of his ancestors in the right direction, and not be manipulated by Inkatha. He should play his role as king and be above party-politics, if its possible. The essence is that he should be for progress or risk loosing the respect of his people.

#### 19. Cuba House

Cuba, a small island next to the USA, a victim of terror by America, was the first among the Latin American countries to overthrow capitalism and commence with a socialist programme. This earned Cuba isolation from the USA and other capitalist states. Nevertheless Cuba continued to support the struggles of our people. (Refer to Agostino Neto). We will, as South Africa continue to support the people of Cuba and their leader Fidel Castro in their quest for freedom from US imperialism. We hope that the forces of reaction will not succeed in reversing

progress. This will only happen if we marshall our forces as progressives so as to defeat capitalism and all its brother - isms.

#### 20. Moses Kotane

A young man in the eastern cape town of Cradock, grew up to be one of the SACP and ANC's think-tanks. This is the man who said that for the SACP (then CPSA) to be relevant in South Africa, it should be able to respond to the South African conditions - this was in the 40's. From his arguments developed the now known thesis of the two-stage theory, recognising that the conditions in South Africa are that of colonialism of - a special type and, that the CPSA should therefore address also the national question. Moses Kotane went on into exile, to study at the Party School in Moscow and in order that he play his role in the liberation of our people in the Alliance. He died in exile. His formal education went as far as standard one, but through the help of the Party's night school he ended up being one of its intellectuals. There is a lot to learn from this history and be inspired. Let all of us be inspired by this legend and ensure that the efforts of our leaders are not in vain. South Africa should, as our struggle has been, be an inspiration to all the toiling masses of the world who struggle against the hardships of Bourgeois/capitalist dictatorship.

#### 21. MK - Mkhonto We Sizwe

An army of the ANC, born of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, through the leadership of the ANC. This army was a merger of the SACP's underground units formed after its banning in 1950 and those of the ANC formed in anticipation of the 1960 banning. It was formed as a response to the fact that the NP government was not prepared to listen to the demands of the people, but instead responded by shooting. Our people were left with no option but to fight on as submission would have been a betrayal to those of us who are living now. MK through the years, through its military operations combined with mass action forced the regime to negotiate with the Alliance as led by the ANC. We are looking forward to the integration of MK and other armies so as to form one united South African army, representative of the aspirations of the people. Cde Chris Hani before his death was advocating for demilitarisation and hence we are looking forward to a future community-army in the form of a peace corps. We have as a society no need for an army as we develop to communism. This will not just come as an event because for as long as there is imperialism we will inevitably need an army to defend the gains of our revolution. Let us all as revolutionaries go out to campaign for demilitarisation worldwide in the interest of progress and in defence of our revolution in South Africa.

#### 22. Moshoeshoe I (the first)

King of the Sotho people, who fought tirelessly against the British settlers, who continued after the defeat of the Boers. Though finally defeated, the Sotho people's struggles under the leadership of this gallant fighter remains part of our proud

history.

**23. Ruth First**

A journalist, a writer and artist and more than that, a Communist. She became one of the leading members of the SACP and the ANC. She was married to Cde Joe Slovo. Cde Ruth participated in the army (MK) and was appointed lecturer at Eduardo Mondlane University of Mozambique. She was murdered by parcel bomb while still a lecturer in Mozambique. She wrote a number of articles on our struggle and students should consult these books. To the academics and students once again, this is a call to do serious research on the lives and conditions of our people and to further develop what people like Ruth First-Slovo have left for us.

**24. Sol Plaatjie**

A writer and one of the people who helped form the ANC in 1912. He was active in those times when the ANC was submitting memoranda and petitions to the crown in Britain, against the 1910 constitution. There are many writings by Sol Plaatjie some prescribed in our schools. A source of inspiration to all our people and the students in particular. Let's take this spear and continue fighting for social justice.

**25. Gaddafi**

Gaddafi is at present (as we write) a President of Libya in the North of Africa. He's been a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and a campaigner against apartheid and Zionism in Israel and oppression of the Palestinians. He remains an enemy of imperialist USA and Zionist Israel in his commitment to freedom. In the early 1970's he was instrumental in training both MK and POQO cadres. These are some of those people and countries which we owe much gratitude for the support that they gave in the past and continue giving.

**26. Trevor Huddleson**

Trevor Huddleson was in SA for purposes of his mission as a priest of the Anglican Church, himself an Englishman. He was practising in Sophiatown, Kofifi and Alexandra and has seen the removal, forcefully, of this people. He was part of their struggles against the Black Authorities Act and all other apartheid laws passed by the Nationalists. This meant that in the late 50's he was deported to Britain and given 48 hours notice to leave South Africa. He, notwithstanding his deportation continued to campaign against apartheid, and he is (as we are writing) President of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement. He was part of the dignitaries at the 48th National Conference of the ANC. The commitment that he has shown to the oppressed South African people as a British national shows that the class struggle itself is an international struggle and that the struggle against apartheid is part of that international class struggle.



## 27. Sobukwe (Robert)

Robert Sobukwe, a distinguished scholar and an Africanist was a leading member of the ANC before he and others broke away in 1956 to later in 1959 form the PAC. Their reason for breaking away was because they were opposed to the Freedom Charter in which it states that "South Africa belongs to all who live in it black and white". He was from time to time arrested and banished to his rural town where he was born. His leadership in the PAC has been a very significant. We will always remember him through his writings and Pan Africanist ideals. May his life serve as an inspiration to all.

## 29. O. R. Tambo

It may be difficult to tell who Tambo is or was, not because his history is unknown but because his history is difficult to explain and one knows not where to begin. The history of the world will not be complete if Tambo is not part thereof. Tambo, the leader of the ANC and people of South Africa was born in the rural Transkei to become a man of international stature. He led the ANC from its early stages after its banning in 1960 after taking over leadership from Albert Luthuli. He was sent out to establish the ANC outside South Africa. He has been instrumental in keeping the ANC together, building its army, maintaining international support - all that may be associated with building an organisation. He was a humble man, accessible and filled with love for his people. He was a hard worker and this character is what actually killed him. He was working on the Harare Declaration which chartered the way forward for the ANC should negotiations take place - noting the fact that negotiations were the order of the day. (refer to Cuito Cuanavale). After this, he had a stroke in 1989 and this left him a sickling. He was elected National Chairperson of the ANC until his death in April 1993 following the burial of his comrade and son Cde Martin Chris Hani. The contribution that this comrade made is unequalled in contemporary history. We will always remember him and be inspired. Rest in peace Comrade Oliver Reginald Tambo.

## North Residences

### 1. Khanya House

Khanya means light and therefore this is a house that lights up or has lights. There is such a building or house in Pretoria Housing the South African Bishop's Conference. This building was continually, as was the case with Khotso House, bombed because of its users' firm stand against apartheid. The Bishops have deemed it fit and just to take the church to where it belongs - the poor - and for this reason Khanya House had to be bombed from time to time. We hope that the future government will allow freedom of worship and speech. From our experience we should fight anyone who suppresses that right. Our history, the ANC, SACP and Cosatu have taught us and we agree that this freedom should be fought for. Let us now work tirelessly to ensure that apartheid goes as soon as possible.

## 2. Shaka

Shaka, a Zulu Monarch who had set himself the task of nation-building is the one that we celebrate. His mission was to unite the African people and build them into one nation, and no one knows, we might not have been having Zulus, Xhosas, Pedis etc should Shaka had lived long enough to see his mission accomplished. This mission was disturbed when the colonialists came to colonise our people who were moving from slavery to feudalism. They instead imposed capitalism which dislodged our even but revolutionary development. We continue to celebrate Shaka and must come clearly to reject all those who want to use his name, for purposes of narrow tribal Zulu chauvinism in the form of Gatsha's Inkatha. We will always reject Gatsha Buthelezi for having taken for granted our King Zwelithini and for abusing him for a narrow and shortsighted CIA agenda. We are inspired by the wars that Zulu kings like Shaka, Cetshwayo, Bambatha and Dingaan have fought against colonialism. Gatsha is not, has never been and will never be a representative of the Zulu people.

## 3. Hector Peterson

Hector Peterson was 11 years old when students from Soweto High Schools decided to collectively challenge the use of Afrikaans as a medium for teaching. The march that started peacefully was met with bullets from the racist police and army. Hector was the first victim and of such a tender age. The students in anger responded with stones and fire and this later turned out to be a national campaign. From these struggles we are where we are today. The children of Soweto could not enjoy their youth because of apartheid colonial education.

## 4. Sekhukhune 1 (the first)

Sekhukhune like Shaka, Moshoeshe and other kings of their time were very instrumental in attempting to build a South African nation (African). Sekhukhune together with Bambatha, Makhado and Sibasa were very instrumental in organising the 1906 Bambatha rebellion which was the last armed uprising by the African colonised majority. The Bambatha rebellion was a gateway to the formation of the ANC. Credit goes to our heroes such as Sekhukhune. We built and continue to build on the foundations laid by such heroes.

## 5. Ellen Khuzwayo

An elderly woman in Soweto politics, generally referred to as Ma-Khuzwayo. She has been in the forefront of struggle since the 70's against the Black Authorities Act. She was among those who formed the Black People's Convention. She is presently (as we are writing) an active member of the Soweto Civic Association. She has written a number of articles published by Skotaville Publishers. Students and Academics should consult her writings.

## 6. Gertrude Shope

Currently President of the ANC Women's League. She has been a member of the NEC of the ANC from 1985 and an active member in

the women section of the Movement while in exile. Her contribution to our struggle should also serve as an inspiration to our young women in that their place is in struggle, as black people and as a sector of the working class and that struggle is not an issue merely for men. This therefore means that women must at all times be everywhere committed and involved "ba sware thipa ka bogaleng".

#### 7. Barnard Ncube

She has, as a nun, taken a stand against apartheid. She has been one of those people who in 1989 where part of a delegation which intervened when police were harassing students on campus. She has been a leading figure in the UDF and FEDSAW (Federation of South African Women). For women to take a stand regardless of their status for struggle is a blessing. The other inspiring factor is that the leadership of the church, like sister Barnard Ncube has been in our history in the frontline leading their churches. We hope that this serves as a reminder to those Christians or religious people who are still trapped by conservative preaching reminding them that they too are oppressed and that the church belongs to the struggle, to the toiling masses.

#### 8. Martin Luther King

Generally referred to as Martin Luther King Jr. He was seen leading people (black) of America against racism and discrimination and against an oppressive white American government. He was a civil rights leader but this unfortunately led to his assassination by a racist bullet. Today Martin Luther serves as a source of inspiration for the oppressed people (black) particularly Christians universally, as Martin Luther King was a reverend as well.

#### 9. Frederick Engels

Cde Frederick Engels, an English national, an activist in the leftist movements, was together with Karl Marx co-author of the Communist Manifesto, and co-leader of the social democratic labour parties, later to be called communist parties. There is no space for me to further elucidate on Cde Frederick Engels, except to say that this comrade was very instrumental in developing what we today call the revolutionary theory - Marxism-Leninism. With the help of Marx, the two revolutionaries compiled a series of books in order to help communist and worker's parties analyze their struggle and understand the way forward - a guide to the various forms which the struggle should take. The contribution that Engels made is unequalled in history and we should as his disciples develop his works. He wrote several books such as Anti-Duhring and many others.

#### 10. Amilcar Cabral

The first president of Guinea Bissau, a revolutionary writer, and Communist. He led his people against the Portuguese colonial masters who left Guinea Bissau very poor and drained. With the collective efforts of his people they developed their economy.

Amilcar Cabral wrote several books on the class struggle and students of social sciences should consult them in order to enhance their revolutionary understanding and thought for the sake of the future of society. Cabral was a teacher on Inner Party Democracy. Criticism within the organisation, collective leadership and many other aspects of good organisation for the seizure of power are analyzed by him.

#### **11. Samora Machel**

A leader of the Frelimo Workers Party, a nurse by qualification who studied in South Africa. He was a soldier, a communist and a leader of the people of Mozambique. He led the people of Mozambique to victory in 1975 against colonial Portugal. He has been instrumental in uniting the four liberation movements in Mozambique to form the Frelimo (A front for the liberation of Mozambique). Samora Machel, has from the beginning been the enemy of the apartheid Afrikaner government and this led to his death when the jet in which he was flying was shot down near Komatipoort in October 1986. Machel died instantly. The people of Komatipoort are a living witness to the death of a hero, assassinated by apartheid agents and its surrogates in Mozambique i.e. Renamo. Machel was succeeded as president by Joachim Chissano (the present President as we are writing).

#### **12. Che Guevara**

"Che" is the equivalent to an English title of respect, namely "Sir". The full name is/was Ernesto Guevara. Ernesto Guevara de la Serna was born in Rosario, Argentina on June 14 1928. A doctor (medical) by profession. He travelled widely in Latin America. He was influenced to join politics after witnessing the bloody coup organised by the CIA in Guatemala in 1954. After having been identified, the CIA wanted to assassinate him in the light of which he had to elope Guatemala and take refuge in Mexico City. There he met Cde Fidel Castro who was at the time conducting a war against the American puppet who was then ruling Cuba, namely Fulgencio Batista. Guevara was nicknamed "Che" by the Cubans as this is the title for noble Argentineans. "Che" joined forces with Castro and later his joint commandship the Batista regime was overthrown in 1958. "Che" became the Minister of Industry and Agrarian Reform in Cuba in 1959 and in 1961 Minister of Foreign Affairs. During this period he wrote a number of books. Our resource section has a few of his works. Please visit for references. In 1965, Guevara left Cuba to join other fighters in the Congo, and secretly returned to Cuba from time to time. This was part of the internationalist mission that the Cuban Communist Party set for itself led by "Che" and Fidel. The objective was to see at last victory for all the struggling people of the world against Capitalism and US imperialism.

"Che" died in 1967 in Bolivia while commanding a guerilla army which was fighting against the US imperialist representative government in Bolivia. We will always emulate "Che" in our conduct and lives. "We will grow up like "Che". This is what all youth in Cuba are determined to do and, hence their involvement in Angola and Mozambique and also elsewhere globally.

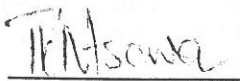
### 13. Chris Hani

The name of Chris Hani still rings bells of sorrow as we write. Our hero died in April this year 1993 because of the bullet of an ultra-rightist lunatic with the name of Janus Waluz - called a Polish immigrant by the Pretoria Government, in their attempt to exonerate themselves. The people of South Africa hold the regime accountable for the murder of our leader, SACP General Secretary, member of the NEC of the ANC, and former chief of staff of our glorious army MK. Had they not given a firearm licence to Jonus Waluz, Chris would not have died. Jonus served national service in South Africa, a Pole in the South African army. We, and the future mourn the death of Chris as a blow to the communist movement generally and to the Alliance in particular in South Africa.

The name of Chris Hani like those of Che Guevara, Lenin, Gramsci etc will remain as references to future struggling people. At the time of his death Chris was advocating for the formation of community-based peace corps as opposed to the formation of a big army at the expense of taxpayers' money. In most cases (my opinion) an army always shifts allegiance and defends a party in power and can even support dictatorship as long as those are the orders of their seniors. We therefore need an army that is directly accountable to the community and that is not influenced by narrow party-politics. The future of the army in South Africa still remains to be seen. For today in all armies in South Africa (SADF, MK, SAP, APLA etc) there are said to be rebels who participate in violence. Community-based organisations need to have a direct bearing on the future of the army. We'll always remember you Cde Thembisile Chris Hani.

Explanations of names given here are based on our personal knowledge (limited as it may be) and can always be supplemented by those who have lived with these legends. We had to limit ourselves to shorter explanations to avoid writing a big novel which may bore readers. We hope that whatever is written here will not offend anyone. We tried to be as objective and non-partisan as possible, but nevertheless it is not possible for us to be neutral as human beings and hence on some occasions our political bias will always emerge above the wishes of the absurd non-partisanship.

Yours on behalf of the Housing Central Executive Committee 1992-1993

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Tommy Ntsewa

Chairperson (outgoing)