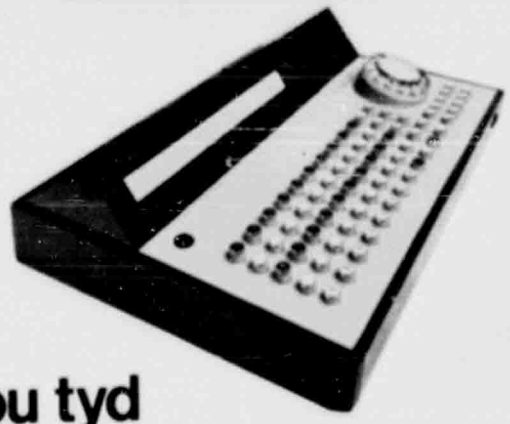
SIEMENS

Sal u P.O.TS. tred hou met volgende jaar se groei?

e eerste teken dat u sake uitbrei, is wanneer u private outo-
atiese taksentrale oorstroom word. Miskien kan dit nou
og tred hou met al die oproepe, maar wat van volgende jaar
e verwagte groei? En al die bestellings wat gaan instroom?
an gaan u die mees moeitevrye private outomatiese
aksentrale beskikbaar, broodnodig kry. Ons het dit . die
iemens ESK-Kruispunt.
it is die gevorderdste stelsel in die hele land. 'n Bewys van
r gevorderde ontwerp is dat die Siemens ESK-Kruispunt
ekies is as die grondslag van Suid-Afrika se toekomstige
rivate telefoonnetwerk.
s u dus groot groei in die volgende jaar verwag, binnekort
a 'n nuwe kantoor gaan trek, of gekniehalter word deur u
estaande P.O.TS., roep ons Departement vir Private Telefoon-
elsels in. Hulle sal u haarfyn besonderhede gee oor die ESK-
ruispunt se ongelooflike betroubaarheid, veelsydigheid, kom-
akte ontwerp en al die ander uitblinkerkenmerke wat dit van-
ag die gevorderdste stelsel in Suid-Afrika maak.



IEMENS (EDMS.) BEPERK
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el: 45-7751 Durban Tel: 41-5771 Port Elizabeth Tel: 41-2955

Indien nie, is dit nou tyd om vooruit te beplan met Siemens.

PTS5816/2a

Supplement to *De Rebus Procuratoriis*, June 1975

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Vooruitsigte van vroeë vennootskap vir die regte persoon is baie goed. Rig aansoek vertroulik aan:

Die Senior Vennoot
Posbus 205
Durban 4000

University of London

School of Oriental and African Studies

Law

UCCA Code LSOS 49

School of Oriental and African Studies

University of London

Department of Law

Department of Law

Head of Department	Professor A N Allott	African Law
Professors:		
	J N D Anderson	Islamic Law; Middle East Law
	N J Coulson	Islamic Law; Middle East Law
	J D M Derrett	Law in South Asia; Hindu Law
	J S Read	Comparative Public Law
Reader:		
	Dr H F Morris	African Law
Lecturers:		
	Dr E Cotran	African Law; Middle East Law
	Dr D Hinchcliffe	Islamic Law
	Mr T K K Iyer	Law of South Asia
	Mrs M A Rogers	Comparative Commercial Law
	Mr N N Rubin	African Law; Roman-Dutch Law
	Dr U U Uche	African Law

The Department was established in 1948 and has been teaching courses for postgraduate degrees and supervising and conducting research in the several areas of law relevant to the School. In October 1975 the Department is to introduce for the first time undergraduate degrees in law. These degrees will exploit the specialised resources of the School by providing novel but, it is hoped, educationally useful and stimulating opportunities for undergraduate education in the fields with which the School is concerned. Meanwhile, the postgraduate programmes will continue and are likely to expand as a result of concurrent undergraduate teaching.

Undergraduate Courses

The Department is offering four new undergraduate degrees as from October 1975.

1. B A (Law) by Course Units

The course will consist of 11 course units spread over three years, 3 in the first year, 4 in the second year and 4 in the third year. Although in principle the course-unit system permits a considerable amount of flexibility in the choice of combinations of courses by the individual student, it is the intention of the Department in practice to require a student to take 6 basic courses (these will be Introduction to Legal Systems; Sources of Law and Legal Method; Obligations I; Crime; Family Law; and Public Law) for study in the first and second years; he may then select up to 6 further courses, chosen from the options available for study in the second and third years.

The course is constructed as follows:—

	Course Unit Value
First Year	
Introduction to Legal Systems	½
Sources of Law and Legal Method	½
Law of Obligations I	1
Crime	1
Second Year	
Family Law with reference to Africa, or South Asia, or the Middle East, or the Far East,	1
Public Law	1
ANY TWO subjects selected from the list of options being offered.	2
Third Year	
FOUR subjects selected from the list of options being offered and not already selected in the second year.	4

The options which it is proposed to make available are as follows:

Law of Succession
Islamic Law of Succession
Equity
Commercial Law
Comparative Legal Theory*
Law and Society in Africa
Law and Society in South Asia
Law of Land in Africa
Law of Limited Ownership in South Asia
Law of Obligations II
Problems of Law and Language*
Legal Literature in South Asia*
An Essay on a Legal Topic*
*These courses are available to third year students only.

Degree Objectives

The single-subject degree in law is primarily designed to offer a general education, in particular by giving insight into the functioning of law within the society and training in logical thought and relevance. The courses of law at the School will embody a substantial element of English law but they will be taught on a comparative basis and will involve some specialisation in the laws of selected Asian and African countries.

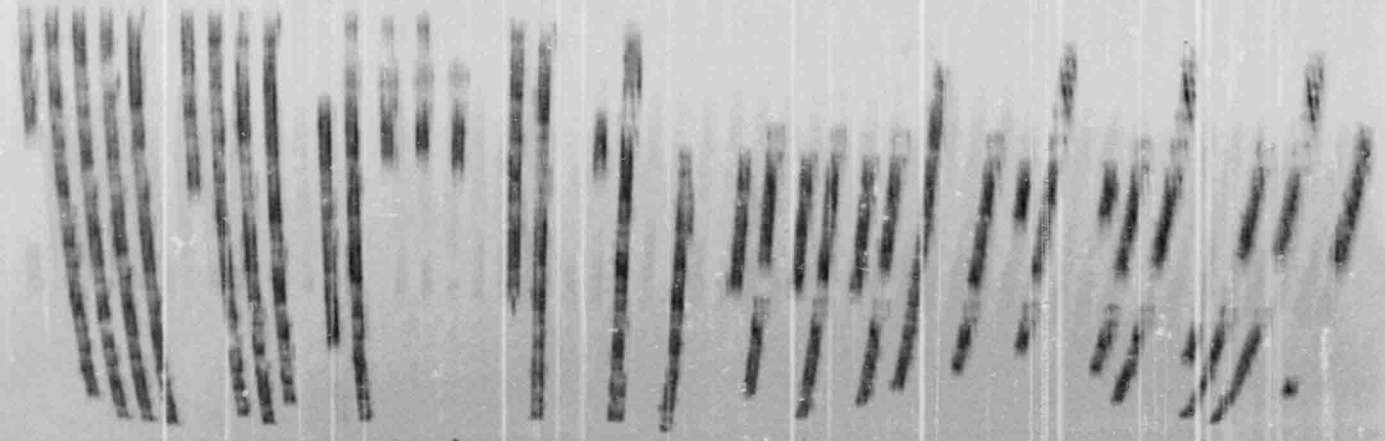
The educational requirements for admission to the professional practice of law are at present under review by both sides of the profession and several crucial decisions have still to be taken. However, it seems certain that the profession will accept the principle that the first stage of professional education should be by means of a university degree in law; law graduates from scheduled universities in England and Wales will normally be required to pursue a minimum of one year's vocational study before qualifying to practice, provided they have included in their degree programme courses in what are referred to as the 'core' subjects. (At the moment, there is some argument as to whether there should be five or six 'core' subjects. The six being considered are Contract, Tort, Public Law, Crime, Land Law and Trusts.) Whether our six 'core' subjects, being taught on a comparative basis rather than being confined to English law, will satisfy the authorities and entitle our graduates to exemption from further academic study is impossible to say at this stage as the decision-making body has not yet been constituted. What is clear, however, is that even if no recognition is given to our 'core' subjects, our graduates would require a maximum of one year's academic study and to pass an examination in their 'core' subjects before proceeding to vocational training.

It is envisaged that a considerable number of our graduates will seek careers outside the professional practice of law and the programme of study provides an admirable background for a career with a commercial concern with overseas interests, in the civil service or local government, in banking, in social work or in advisory work with immigrant communities, to name but a few.

A in Law and
ropology

Anthropology and law, as social sciences, have many points of contact; and although both the anthropology and the law components provide a general introduction to the theory of the subject, each discipline involves the special study of a selected region.

After an introductory year examined internally, there will be 9 papers examined in the second and third years, of which 4 will be selected from the Law side, 4 from the Anthropology side, the 9th being from selected subject papers in either discipline. 4 papers will be examined at the end of the penultimate year, and the remaining 5 papers in the final year. Options in each discipline are provided for choice in the final year, and there is provision for a choice of essays or a report in lieu of examination by written papers.



, B A (Law) by C
Jnits

The points of contact between the two disciplines are partly formal, in that law is a verbally based discipline, and partly societal, in that the laws of the countries where the selected African language is spoken are studied wherever relevant and possible. In the final year a student may choose an optional general paper in Problems in law and language and/or a paper in Select legal texts (selected from the language under study).

The programme for the course is as follows :–

LAW PAPERS

TWO OF THE FOLLOWING (to be examined at the end of the second year of study) :–

*1. Family law (to be studied with special reference to the law in force in selected African countries)
*2. Law of obligations
*3. Crime
*4. Public law

AND ANY *TWO* OR *THREE* OF THE FOLLOWING :—

1–4. Either or both of the papers marked with a * *not* taken at the end of the second year of study
5. Law of succession (statutory and customary)
6. Islamic law of succession
7. Problems in law and language
8. A special paper in a legal topic

LANGUAGE PAPERS

1 and 2. Translation from specified and unspecified texts with questions on the language and cultural and literary background.
3. Questions on the grammar of the language
4. (a) Translation from English
(b) Free composition in the language
5. Select legal texts (selected from the language studied)

Law and a South East Asian Language

A large number of law courses are now available within the framework of B A combined-studies degree courses examined by course units; students may select a particular combination both of subjects and of courses according to availability. At the time of publication a combined course in Law and a South East Asian language, organised on a similar basis to the Law and an an African language mentioned above, has been approved and other combinations are under preparation.

The law courses in the B.A. Law and a South East Asian Language degree are as follows :-

	Course Unit Value
First Year	
Introduction to Legal Systems	1
Sources of Law and Legal Method	1
Second Year	
Family Law with special reference to South Asia OR Islamic Law	1
Public Law	1
Third Year	
EITHER	
Law of Obligations II	
Crime	1
and	1
ANY TWO of the following :	
(a) Problems in Law and Language	1
(b) Law of Succession, with special reference to South Asian OR Islamic Law	1
(c) An essay on a legal topic	1
(d) A special subject in the laws of South East Asia	1
OR	
Select Legal Texts	1
—	
3 units in the chosen language	3

3. Law
Langua

The Law Library

The law collection is situated on the lower ground floor of the main School library. The collection has good and expanding holdings of law reports, statutes and law periodicals from the appropriate African and Asian countries as well as a basic collection of English law materials. Much of the material used in the teaching of graduate courses is based on original research by members of staff within the Department. Students are required to refer frequently to primary source materials, such as case reports and legislation. There is a substantial collection of law materials in the University of London library nearby and staff and postgraduate students make use of the very extensive facilities at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.

Syllabuses for Undergraduate Courses in Law

ourse 1 Introduction to Legal Systems

he course involves an analysis and comparison of the basic sources, concepts and legal processes f selected major legal systems. Material will be drawn from the common law, Roman and Roman-utch law, Hindu law, Islamic law, Chinese law and African customary law.

a) *Sources* – The relative role of custom, religion, legislation, juristic doctrine and judicial ecisions as law-making sources.

b) *Concepts* – The definition of law in the selected systems and its relation to custom and morality. egal rights and duties. Divisions of the law.

c) *Processes* – Procedures for the declaration and enforcement of rights and duties and the ettlement of disputes (negotiation, arbitration and conciliation, adjudication): their form and urposes. Sanctions.

Course 2 Sources of Law and Legal Method

An introduction to the legal and judicial system and legal method with reference to English law nd the legal systems of the selected region.*

a) *Legal System* – The historical development of the courts and the legal system in England nd the selected region. The origins of the common law and of jurisdiction in equity. Development f the major branches of the law, especially of crime, contract, tort and real property. The legal rofession.

b) *Sources of law* – Law-making authorities; legislative power of Parliament and of other egislative assemblies and of the executive. The modern statute-book. Codification; its form and urposes. The recognition of case-law, religious laws, custom and customary laws as sources f law and their interaction. Law reform.

(c) *Judicial systems* – The existing system of courts in England and the selected region; juris-diction and powers. The appeal system; role and powers of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and of appellate courts generally.

(d) *Legal method* – Judicial precedent. Interpretation of statutes. Legal materials.

(e) *Reception of foreign laws* – The migration and reception of English common and statute aw overseas, with special reference to the selected region; adaptation to local circumstances; the authority of extraneous decisions.

*The following regions are prescribed: *either* (a) selected countries in Africa; or (b) selected countries in South Asia.

Course 3 Law of Obligations I

N B To be studied with special reference to the law in force in selected countries of *either* Africa *or* South Asia.

Types of obligations – historical introduction – distinction between contract, quasi-contract and tort – restitution, damages and other remedies – the notion of duty – obligations and the criminal law.

Essentials of a valid contract – agreement – consideration and the notion of bargain – formalities – contents of the contract and the standardization of terms – custom in the general law of contract – contracts arising under customary or religious laws – factors which vitiate contractual obligations.

Obligations not arising under contract – the general law of tort; categories of tort – duty, fault and the relevance of intention – negligence – strict liability and statutory torts – interests protected by the law of tort – categories of loss and the scope of compensation. Obligations arising out of status; vicarious liability.

Crime

is of the fundamental principles and problems of criminal justice; the definition of crime; ction of society and the rights of the individual.

lopment of the English common law of crime. General principles of criminal liability in w. Codification and the reception of English criminal law in Africa and Asia; religious nary criminal laws and the impact of English law. Homicide, theft and related offences nces against morality" in English law and in the laws of selected African and Asian ial by jury and trial with assessors; evidence in criminal trials. The treatment of offenders nd and in selected African and Asian states (in outline only).

5 Public Law

government. The sources and main characteristics of British constitutional law. The cabinet government; Parliament; elements of administrative law. The Commonwealth – ture and evolution. Patterns of constitutions in Commonwealth states in Africa and Asia; stminster model'; presidentialism; federalism; single party systems. The citizen and : the protection of individual rights. The constitutional role of the judiciary. Constitution-roblems of constitution-making in new states.

reference will be made to selected aspects of the constitutional development of India, a, Nigeria and Tanzania.

6 Family Law

nily and the legal system. Sources of the law of the family in the legal systems of selected es of Africa OR the Middle East OR South Asia OR of China. The nature and the different of marriage; formation of a valid marriage; effect of a valid marriage on the status of the and on property; dissolution of a marriage. The law relating to parents and children, ing guardianship, custody, adoption and affiliation.

ose selecting the African option] The received laws, local statutory laws, religious and nary laws in the field of marriage and domestic relations; their comparison and interaction. ose selecting the Chinese option] The course includes both traditional and modern law overs the law of family property and succession.

se 7 Law of Land in Africa

f historical outline of the evolution and main characteristics of the English land law, with al reference to (a) legal and equitable estates under the pre-1925 law and (b) the principles 1925 property legislation in England.

eception of English land law in Commonwealth Africa. Statutory systems of land titles and control in the African countries. The interests of the Crown or the State and of individual piers under such systems. Registration of title.

ature and classification of customary interests in land. Customary rights and powers of the nunity, the family and the individual in land. Modes of acquisition, transfer and extinction erests in land under customary law. Control of land by traditional land-holding authorities.

se 8 Special Topics in Law and Society in Africa

ents are introduced to the place and function of law in a traditional society and to the lems raised by the imposition of an alien system of law on such a society. The interactions een law and society are examined as are the social factors influencing judges and legislators e law-making processes.

ific examples of post-independence law reforms are selected by the course organiser from reas of contract, family law, criminal law, land law, succession and tort. Students are required onsider the extent to which law has served to implement the declared social policies of ernments.

Course 9 Special Topics in Law and Society in South Asia

Students are introduced to the place and function of law in a traditional Hindu society and to the problems raised by the imposition of an alien system of law on such a society. The interactions between law and society are examined as are the social factors influencing judges and legislators in the law-making processes.

The course will be concerned with the development of Hindu and Muhammadan law in the Indian sub-continent after 1947. The leading questions will be the aims of the reformers (including the proponents of further reform) and conservative tendencies, as illustrated by legislation and judicial interpretation of statutes. The fields of study will be legitimacy, adoption, marriage and divorce, the joint family, intestate succession and (in outline only) testamentary succession. A general knowledge of the provisions of the relevant constitutions will be required so far as concerns the personal laws and of the historical background pre-1947.

Course 10 Law of Succession

The law of testate and intestate succession in ONE of the following systems/regions:–

EITHER 1. The statutory, customary and religious laws in Commonwealth Africa and the interaction between them.

OR 2. The laws of South Asia, with particular reference to Hindu law in India and Pakistan,

OR 3. Islamic law, including modern reforms in Muslim countries.

Course 11 Select Legal Texts

The course will involve the translation and analysis, from a legal, linguistic and cultural point of view, of selected legal texts in an African or Asian language. The texts will be drawn from legislative, judicial and other appropriate legal materials in the selected language.

Course 12 Problems in Law and Language

(i) *Language and the problem of meaning*. Theories of communication. Context. Descriptive and normative statements. Categories and terms. Classification.

(ii) *Legal Language*. Types of legal text. Legal terminology.

(iii) *Interpretation of Statutes*. Principles and problems. Drafting.

(iv) *Legal Translation*. Theory and problems.

Special reference will be made to the legal-linguistic situation in selected Asian and African countries and examples will be drawn from the laws and legal texts of the selected countries.

Course 13 Equity

A. *Indigenous Equity*. The notions of 'fairness' and 'justice' in Asian and African religious and customary laws; the existence of parallel jurisdictions for law and equity in indigenous society. Customary and religious trusts, including Waqf; the fiduciary principle.

B. *Received Equity*. Historical origins of jurisdiction in equity in England. Equitable interests, doctrines and remedies. Trusts. Reception of the doctrines and institutions of equity in Asian and African countries. 'Justice, equity and good conscience' as a source of law – (a) India; (b) Sudan and (c) elsewhere. Equity and the administration of indigenous law; repugnancy of the customary law to justice, equity and good conscience.

Course 14 Commercial Law

The course will be taught on a comparative basis from a list of commercial law topics set out hereunder. Students will concentrate on one of the three regions covered, viz. Africa, South Asia and the Far East. Comparisons will be drawn between the received English law (where appropriate), and the law or laws prevailing in selected countries within the region chosen. Topics will be designed to illustrate the differing systems within the region. The Department's decision as to which topics to offer in any given year will be governed by the availability and interests of the teaching staff.

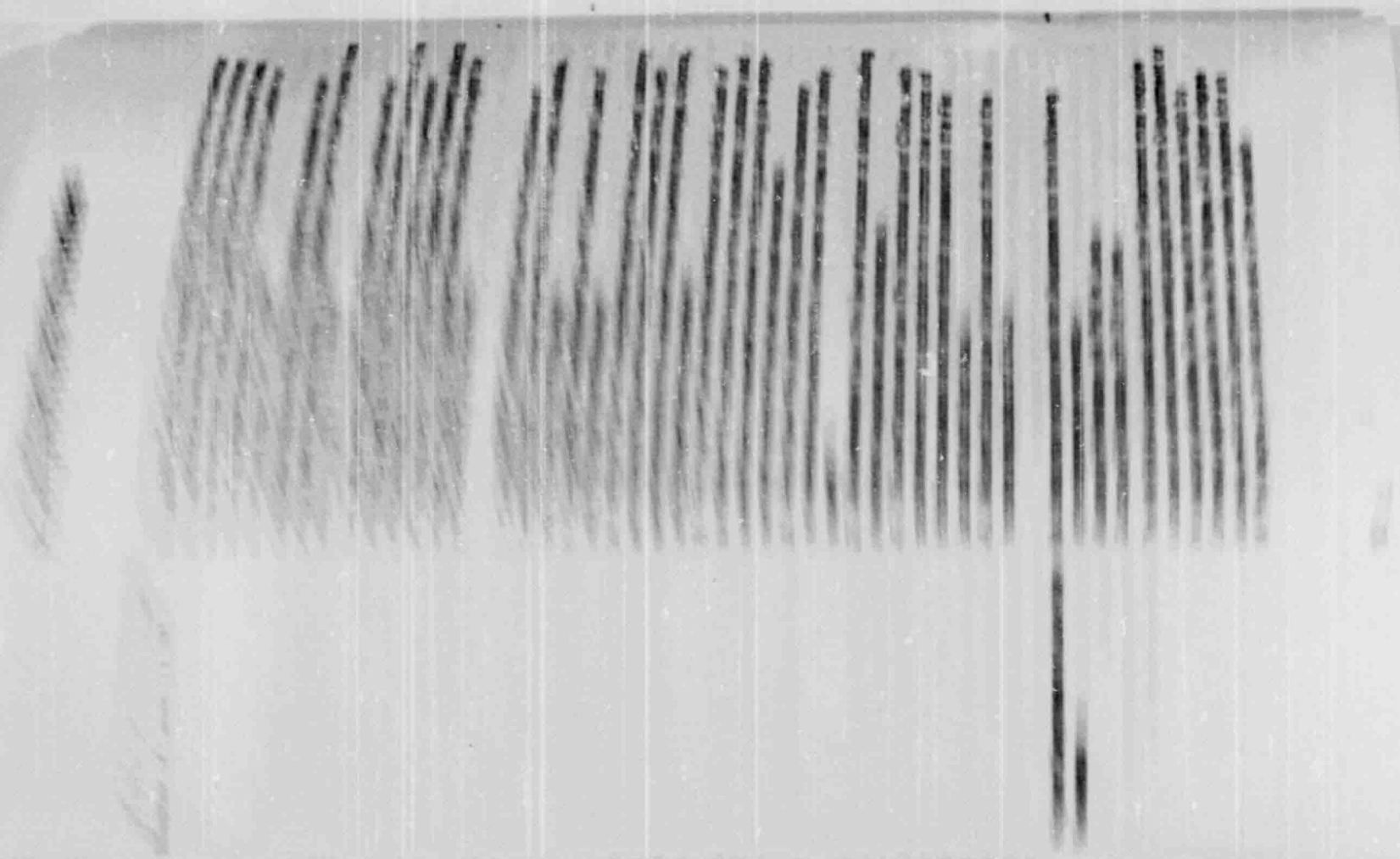
he Law of Business Associations. 2. *The Law of Insolvency.* 3. *Sale of Goods and Agency.* *anking Law.* 5. *Consumer Credit Law.*
ents will read topic 1, and select one other from the list.

rse 15 Limited Ownership in the Personal Laws of South Asia
concepts of ownership and property in Roman and English law (in outline), in Hindu law and lamic law (in outline). 'Absolute ownership', "usufruct" and similar concepts in Indian personal to 1772. The concept of "limited ownership". The desire to abolish it and the reasons for.
d" and "voidable" transactions. The powers and liabilities of guardians of minors' separate es contrasted; of female heirs at Hindu law or customary law, of managers of joint families, ustees of religious endowments. The rights of beneficiaries and reversioners. Sec. 14 of the u Succession Act, 1956 and its construction.
course will not normally include a study of limitation of actions but projects of reform and al statutes having a bearing on religious endowments will be considered in outline.

rse 16 Comparative Legal Theory
ries of the origin, basis, nature and functions of law as expounded in relation to Western systems, African customary law, Hindu law and Islamic law. Natural law; law and ethics; and other forms of social control; analytical theory; legal positivism; pure theories of law; rical school; sociological, economic and realist schools.
role of legal institutions. Legislation, the judicial process; informal procedures for the ment of disputes; enforcement. Evaluation and analysis of differing treatments of the onship between crime and civil wrongs; modes of attributing liability; causation; concepts gal personality, rights and duties in the legal systems referred to.

rse 17 Law of Obligations – II
ract: Mistake – illegality – unenforceable contracts; frustration; construction of contracts – ption clauses – privity of contract – agency.
Concurrent liability in tort – vicarious liability – joint torts – contributory liability – statutory ity. Defamation.
edings against the State.
urrent liability in contract and tort: Bailment; contractual and general duties of care; ction of contractual relationships by the law of tort; damages in contract and tort.
ence will be made where appropriate to the rules of selected Asian and African legal systems.

rse 18 Legal Literature in South Asia
rigin and growth of legal composition in South Asia (including Ceylon); the diverse needs d by this literature prior to the coming of European rule and immediately thereafter; n comparison with Anglo-Asian and its successor juridical literatures. The time-range, styles ontents of Hindu juridical literature; the scope and techniques of the major works. The range, styles and contents of Islamic juridical works composed in India prior to the coming ropean rule. Juridical writing in Ceylon in comparison with Burmese Buddhist and Hindu ure. The principal characteristics of Anglo-Indian and similar legal writings.
studies will be compared with the known characteristics of Roman, Roman-Dutch and h juridical writing and with English juridical writing from the Norman Conquest until stone.



themselves in their field of research and produce work of Ph D quality, they may be transferred to Ph D registration. A student will normally need at least three years to produce a thesis of Ph D quality.

Candidates for research degrees are normally expected to have obtained an LL M degree of the University of London or an approved equivalent degree of another University. Qualifying papers may be imposed.

s and Certificate

The Department offers Diploma and Certificate courses of three, two or one year's duration in Islamic and Comparative Law. These courses provide a specialist and comprehensive training in Islamic Law and are becoming increasingly attractive to graduates who already hold either a law degree or a degree in Arabic. The Diploma and Certificate are awarded by the School.

The School's Certificate in African Law (one year) is awarded as a result of full-time study of the customary and statutory laws of Commonwealth Africa and is particularly suitable for students who wish to make an intensive study of African Law at a postgraduate level.

l Courses

The Department offers special courses, often at the request of overseas governments, to assist in the training of judicial and legal administrative personnel.


Euston British Rail
to Kings Cross and St. Pancras Stations
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Percival David Foundation
Gordon Square
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Montague Place
Store Street
Bedford Square
Montague Street
Bedford Place
Square
British Museum
Great Russell Street
Bloomsbury Street
Southampton Row
Bloomsbury Square
New Oxford Street
N

Received the following documents
from Swazungwa Woodley

① Document "Case 5, 3 men, 1 woman; narrator.

② File - DASHIKITE - Corr - 24 pages.

P Chuan Lt - 16.10.73

The above documents
have been handed over

Woodley

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' ORGANISATION

(S.A.S.O.)

MAPITSO INBANE

*

CONSTITUTION
and
STANDING RULES

(Adopted as revised and amended at the 2nd General Students' Council, July, 1971, Durban.)

*

86 BEATRICE STREET — DURBAN
P.O. Box 2346 Tel. No. 31-7275 Cables: SASORG

CONTENTS

AMENDED CONSTITUTION

REAMBLE:

hereas, we the Black students of South Africa, having examined d assessed the role of Black students in the struggle for the ancipation of the Black people of South Africa and the better-ent of their social, political and economic lot,

d having unconditionally declared our lack of faith in the nuineness and capability of multiracial organisations and individual hites in our country to effect rapid social change; and

LIEVING:

at:

(i) Black students in South Africa have unique problems and aspirations pertaining to them.

(ii) it is necessary for Blacks to consolidate themselves and close their ranks if their aspirations are to be met;

(iii) there is a crying need in South Africa for Blacks to re-assert their pride and group identity.

ND

ognising the principles of the Kumasi Declaration of January 71;

commit ourselves to the realisation of the worth of the black n, the assertion of his human dignity and to promoting con-ousness and self-reliance of the black community.

EREBY RESOLVE:

adopt this constitution with the determination that unity and itive reawakening will result in the Black world.

SECTION ONE

AME:

The name of the organisation shall be:
THE SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' ORGANISATION
herein after referred to as SASO.

SECTION TWO

IMS AND OBJECTS:

1) To promote contact, practical co-operation, mutual understanding and unity among all Black students in South Africa.
2) To represent the interests of students on all issues that affect them in their academic and community situation.
3) To heighten the sense of awareness and encourage them to become involved in the political, economic and social development of the Black people.
4) To project at all times the Black Consciousness image culturally, socially and educationally.
5) To become a platform for expression of Black opinion and represent these internationally.

SECTION THREE

EMBERSHIP:

1) Membership shall be open to all Black students.
2) Organised school groups can apply en bloc for membership.
3) Affiliation shall be by:
   (a) an SRC affiliating on behalf of the student body;
   (b) a majority student body decision for affiliation;
   (c) individuals affiliating directly through the Executive. 10 or more individuals in a non-affiliated centre may constitute a branch.
4) (a) Associate Membership may be granted to those Black groups and individuals who subscribe to the Aims and Objects of SASO as reflected in Section 2 (supra) but do not qualify for membership according to this Section of the Constitution.
   (b) Such application shall be granted at the discretion of the Executive, subject to ratification by GSC.

SECTION FOUR

TRUCTURE:

(1) The General Students' Council:
   (a) Delegates from all affiliated centre and members of the Executive shall form the General Students' Council hereinafter called the G.S.C.
   (b) The GSC is the highest policy-making body for SASO and it shall meet at least once a year at a time and venue to be decided by the Executive.
   (c) A quorum shall consist of half of the Council voters, and of two thirds of the student centres with voting rights on the Council.
   (d) Should the sitting not be quorate, the President may adjourn the meeting for not less than 24 hours but not longer than 48 hours at which time the Council shall be considered quorate.

(i) Voting at GSC shall be by show of hands unless the Chairman, at his discretion, considers otherwise.

(ii) Voting powers at GSC shall be constituted as follows:

(a) For the first 100 or less each centre shall have three votes;

(b) For each additional three hundred (300) or part thereof, there shall be one vote in addition;

(c) No centre shall have more than 10 votes;

(d) Each member of the Executive shall be entitled to one vote.

) The Executive Council of SASO shall be constituted thus:

(i) President;
(ii) Vice-President;
(iii) Secretary-General;
(iv) Permanent Organiser;
(v) Director of Publications;
(vi) SRC Presidents of affiliated centres or the Chairman ofthe SASO Local Committee where there is only a branch or where there is no SRC.

(b) At least three meetings of the Executive Council shall be held during its term of office.

(c) The Executive Council shall hold office from one GSC to the next.

(d) Eight members of the Executive Council shall form a quorum.

he Executive Committee.

(a) The President, Vice-President, Secretary-General, Permanent Organiser and Director of Publications shall form the Executive Committee.

(b) An student who is a member of SASO may be nominated to the Executive Committee.

(c) The Executive committee shall be elected by secret ballot at a quorate GSC sitting.

(d) Resignations shall be submitted to the Secretary-General in writing for consideration by Executive.

(e) The Secretary-General and the Permanent Organiser shall be appointed by the GSC on a three-year basis, the appointment being subject to ratification by each annual GSC.

(f) These staff members shall commence duties as soon as possible after appointment and shall continue until new appointments are effected.

(g) (i) Members of the Executive must attend all meetings.

(ii) Any member who absents himself from two consecutive meetings without good reason shall cease to be a member of the Executive.

(iii) Reasons for absence shall be communicated to the Secretary-General before such meeting.

(iv) Any member of the Executive may be compelled to resign if the majority vote of the Executive finds that he has acted against the interests of the organisation.

(v) Members of the Executive may hold meetings as the need arises where the quorum shall be three members.

) Regional Councils:

(a) Regional Inter-SRC meetings shall be held regularly (NB: where there is no SRC, SASO Local Committee shall represent the centre.)

(b) A committee shall be formed with a convenor to promote the interests of the organisation within the region and co-ordinate its activities.

) Local Organisation:

(a) Each centre shall have a branch and/or local committee to put into effect recommendations, policy and practical projects of SASO;

(b) In the case of a centre having a local committee subsidiary to the SRC; policy shall be determined by the SRC;

(c) In the case of a centre having a branch, the branch may determine policy.

) The Advisory Panel:

(a) Composition:

The Executive shall compile a list of persons selected by the GSC who shall be:

(i) distinguished Black persons who will advise it on matters pertaining to finance, general administration, law, student politics and theology;

(ii) There shall be one Black person from each of the four regions in which SASO operates. The Provinces referred to are Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Transvaal and O.F.S. and Natal.

(b) Meetings:

(i) Generally meetings shall take place between touring Executive members and individual members of the Panel;

(ii) Where possible members will be invited to SASO gatherings, particularly those taking place in their provinces;

(iii) Where there is a real need meetings may be arranged between the whole Panel and Executive. At all times the Executive shall not necessarily be bound to follow the advice of the Panel.

SECTION FIVE

POWERS AND DUTIES:

(1) THE PRESIDENT shall:

(a) be the Chief Executive Officer to whom Executive Council members shall be responsible;

(b) wherever necessary represent the organisation;
(c) carry out the aims and objects of SASO;
(d) preside at all meetings of the GSC and Executive Council subject to the Rules of Procedure herein annexed;
(e) in conjunction with the Secretary General issue statements on behalf of SASO.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT shall:

(a) assist the President in the execution of his duties and deputise for him should he for some reasons be unable to carry out his duties;
(b) be responsible, together with the Secretary-General, for maintaining the international relations of SASO.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL shall:

(a) be the chief administrative officer of SASO;
(b) see to the application of the aims and objects of the organisation as have been from time to time interpreted in the minutes and resolutions of the Executive Council and G.S.C.;
(c) in conjunction with the President be responsible for fund-raising, for maintaining the finances of SASO and for keeping the books in proper order.

THE PERMANENT ORGANISER shall:

(a) be the liaison between the Executive Council, the centres and the general membership of SASO;
(b) in pursuit of this duty, keep regular contact and visit all affiliated centres and shall at all times be available for emergency consultations with centres;
(c) in conjunction with the Secretary-General, conduct research into the most viable methods of programming community development projects and work out plans for involving students in such schemes;

) THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS shall:

(a) in conjunction with the Secretary-General be responsible for all SASO publications which shall reflect the views and opinions of students and Black people on issues that affect their daily lives.
(b) and also, from time to time, publish other material and fact papers that would contribute to the formulation of a viable and strong feeling of self reliance and consciousness amongst the students and Black people at large

6) SRC PRESIDENTS AND SASO LOCAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN shall:

in their respective centres promote the interests of SASO and be in loco representatives of the organisation.

7) THE ADVISORY PANEL shall:

(a) be expected to acquaint itself with the reasonable interests of the Black students in South Africa;
(b) be consulted by the Executive whenever the latter contemplates taking a controversial step and whenever long-term plans are being drawn up.

SECTION SIX

ANCES:

Affiliation Fees:

(a) Constituent centres shall pay an affiliation fee of 50c per student enrolled at each centre not later than 30th April of each year.

(b) Any centre failing to pay its affiliation fees prior to the commencement of a GSC sitting shall be deprived of its voting rights in the Council, unless the centre concerned gives the Executive a satisfactory reason.

(c) In the event of a centre being granted its voting rights without having paid its fees in terms of Section Six (i) (b) the Executive shall fix a date by which the centre should pay the fees depending on the reasons put forward.

(d) Local Committees may, where necessary, apply for special loans or grants to cover specific projects and/or administrative expenses where these exist, provided that the Executive shall use its discretion in making these grants;

(e) Associate members shall pay an affiliation fee of R2.00 not later than 30th April of each year.

)

(a) SASO shall be a body corporate capable of managing its own assets and liabilities;

(b) The financial year of SASO ends on 30th April;

(c) Books and/or records of SASO shall be audited annually before the annual GSC session.

3) **General Assets:**

(a) Bank Accounts shall be opened in the name of the organisation;

(b) All payments shall be made by cheque, except in the case of Petty cash disbursements;

(c) The Secretary-General and as many Executive members as possible next to the head office shall have their signatures registered with the Bank;

(d) The signature of the Secretary-General and at least one other member shall appear on each cheque;

(e) The Secretary-General shall be responsible for the custody of and shall keep a register of all capital assets indicating their location and their actual custodians.

SECTION SEVEN

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

1. Amendments to the Constitution shall be effected by at least a two-thirds majority of voting members at a quorate GSC sitting.

2. Notice of a motion to amend the constitution shall be sent to President one day before it is debated upon, and the President shall bring such notice to the attention of the GSC on the same day.

SECTION EIGHT

NSION:

pension of any part of this Constitution shall be ratified a two-thirds of quorate postal votes not later than two nths after such suspension.

SECTION NINE

LUTION:

e President acting on the instructions of the Executive Council, cognising the need for the dissolution of the organisation shall ther:

a) Convene an emergency or extra-ordinary GSC meeting which will vote on the matter, or

b) In the event of any assets left after dissolution the Executive Council shall be empowered to distribute such assets to any Black welfare organisation as it deems fit.

Thereupon, the President shall issue a Press Statement about he dissolution.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSE

Black shall be interpreted as reflected in the SASO Manifesto Policy.

Unless inconsistent with the context, words importing masculine gender shall also denote feminine gender.

Unless inconsistent with the context, SRC shall mean Students' Representative Council.

Unless inconsistent with the context, Executive shall mean the Executive Committee of SASO.

Unless inconsistent with the context student shall mean all those studying at institutions of learning, such institutions shall include universities, colleges, seminaries and post-primary schools.

Unless inconsistent with the context, region shall refer to a province, with the exception of the Cape, which has been divided into Eastern and Western Cape; each of which is regarded as a province.

Unless inconsistent with the context, centre shall mean an affiliate and shall also include branches.

In the event of any dispute arising as to the meaning or interpretation of any section of sections, sub-sections, clause or clauses, word or words of this Constitution, the final arbiter shall be the GSC.